

Labour Force Survey, September 2020

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, October 9, 2020

Context: COVID-19 restrictions continue to ease

The September Labour Force Survey (LFS) results reflect labour market conditions as of the week of September 13 to 19. At the beginning of September, as Canadian families adapted to new back-to-school routines, public health restrictions had been substantially eased across the country and many businesses and workplaces had re-opened. Throughout the month, some restrictions were re-imposed in response to increases in the number of COVID-19 cases. In British Columbia, new rules and guidelines related to bars and restaurants were implemented on September 8. In Ontario, limits on social gatherings were tightened for the hot spots of Toronto, Peel and Ottawa on September 17 and for the rest of the province on September 19.

Assessing the labour market as the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions continues

This LFS release continues to integrate the international standard concepts such as employment and unemployment with supplementary indicators that help to monitor the labour market as restrictions are lifted and capture the full scope of the impacts of COVID-19.

A series of survey enhancements were continued in September, including supplementary questions on working from home, workplace adaptations, financial capacity, concerns related to returning to usual workplaces and receipt of federal COVID-19 support payments.

This release also includes, for the third consecutive month, information on the labour market conditions of population groups designated as visible minorities. Through the addition of a new survey question and the introduction of new statistical methods, the LFS is now able to more fully determine the impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown on diverse groups of Canadians.

Data from the LFS are based on a sample of more than 50,000 households. Statistics Canada continued to protect the health and safety of Canadians in September by adjusting the processes involved in survey operations. We are deeply grateful to the many Canadians who responded to the survey. Their ongoing cooperation ensures that we continue to paint an accurate and current portrait of the Canadian labour market and Canada's economic performance.

Highlights

Employment rose by 378,000 (+2.1%) in September, bringing employment to within 720,000 (-3.7%) of its pre-COVID February level

Most of the employment increase in September was in full-time work, which rose by 334,000 (+2.1%), building on gains of 206,000 (+1.4%) in August.

The number of Canadians who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19 fell by 108,000 (-7.1%) in September.

Among Canadians who worked most of their usual hours, the proportion working from home edged down from August to September, from 26.4% to 25.6%.

Employment increased in every province except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in September, with the largest gains in Ontario and Quebec.

Self-employment was little changed in September. Compared with February, self-employment was down 6.0%, while the number of employees was within 3.3% of its pre-pandemic level.



Employment among core-aged women (25 to 54 years old) increased for the fifth consecutive month (+134,000; +2.3%) in September, outpacing core-age men. The increase was split between full-time and part-time work. Employment for this group was within 2.1% of pre-COVID employment levels—the closest of the major demographic groups.

Employment among core-age men rose by 61,000 (+1.0%) in September, driven by full-time gains. This brought core aged men to within 2.4% of their pre-COVID employment level.

For both mothers (+0.9%) and fathers (+1.5%), September employment was on par with pre-pandemic levels (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment growth was strong for young women (+62,000 or +5.7%) and men (+66,000 or +6.0%) aged 15 to 24 in September. Despite these increases, employment for Canadian youth remained 10% below February levels, much further behind the recovery in the other major demographic groups.

Compared with September 2019, the number of low-wage employees was down by more than one-fifth (-761,000) in September 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).

The unemployment rate declined for the fourth consecutive month in September, falling 1.2 percentage points to 9.0%

There were 1.8 million unemployed Canadians in September, down 214,000 (-10.5%) from August and continuing the four-month downward trend from the record-high 2.6 million unemployed people in May.

The majority of unemployed people (approximately 1.5 million) were looking for work.

The number of people who wanted to work but did not search for a job (580,000) has been trending downward since peaking at 1.5 million in April.

The unemployment rate of Black Canadians dropped 5.9 percentage points to 11.7% in September, while the rate for Filipino Canadians declined by 4.2 percentage points to 8.5%.

The unemployment rate for male youth aged 15 to 24 remained the highest among all major demographic groups at 20.5% in September, although it was down 5.1 percentage points from August.

Employment continued to increase in both the services-producing (+2.1%) and the goods-producing (+2.0%) sectors in September

In services, monthly gains were led by accommodation and food services (+72,000), educational services (+68,000) as well as information, culture and recreation (+56,000).

In the goods sector, employment gains were largest in manufacturing (+68,000).

Employment was 3.6% below its pre-COVID February level in the services sector, and 4.3% below in the goods-producing sector.

Compared with February, total employment was down 720,000 (-3.7%), with three-quarters of this decline coming from four industries: accommodation and food services, retail trade, construction, and transportation and warehousing.

While some industries face a long recovery to pre-COVID employment levels, some sectors, including manufacturing, have almost fully recovered.

Employment in September is higher than it was in February in educational services.

The proportion of Canadians receiving Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB) or regular Employment Insurance payments fell from 16.1% in August to 13.5% in September

One in five (21.8%) CERB recipients in September were either currently self-employed or had been self-employed in the last 12 months.

Employment growth accelerates in September

Following an increase of 246,000 (+1.4%) in August, employment rose by 378,000 (+2.1%) in September. The unemployment rate declined 1.2 percentage points to 9.0% in September, down from the peak of 13.7% in May.

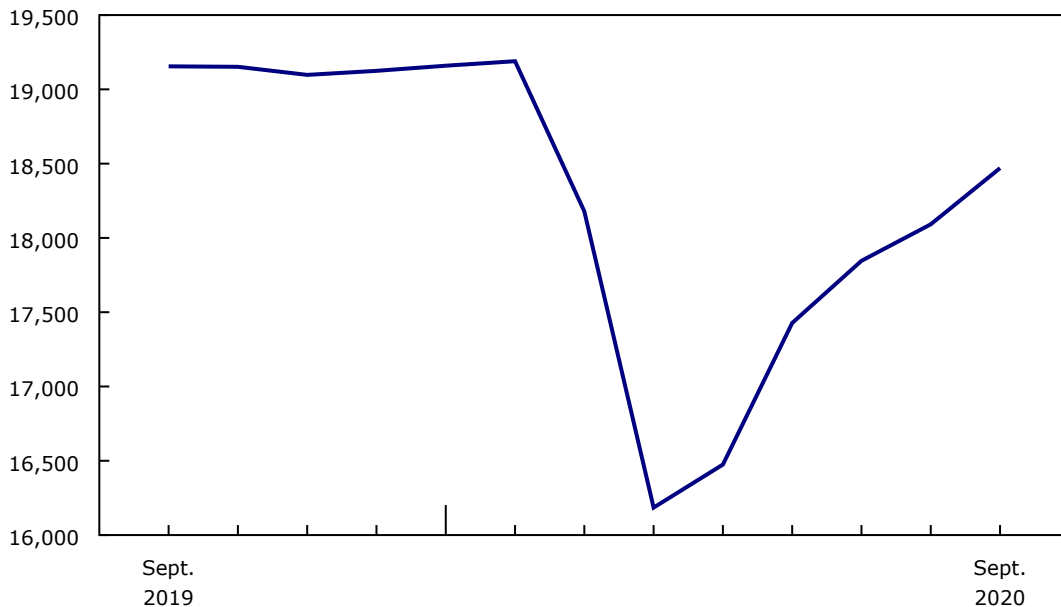
September gains brought employment to within 720,000 (-3.7%) of its pre-COVID February level. The accommodation and food services (-188,000) and retail trade (-146,000) industries remained furthest from full recovery, while youth employment was 263,000 (-10.3%) below February levels.

The number of Canadians who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19 fell by 108,000 (-7.1%) in September. Combined with the declines from May to August, this left COVID-related absences from work at 605,000 (+74.9%) above February levels.

During the September 13 to 19 reference week, the total number of Canadian workers affected by the COVID-19 economic shutdown stood at 1.3 million. In April, this number peaked at 5.5 million, including a 3.0 million drop in employment and a COVID-related increase of 2.5 million absences from work.

**Chart 1
Strong employment growth in September**

employment (thousands)



Source(s): Labour Force Survey, table [14-10-0287-01](#).

The share of Canadians working from home edges down

Among Canadians who worked most of their usual hours, the proportion working from home edged down in September, from 26.4% to 25.6%. Consistent with typical seasonal patterns, the number of Canadians working their usual hours increased notably, with increases among both those working from home (+300,000) and those working at locations other than home (+1.4 million).

A large number of Canadians continued to adapt to COVID-19 by working remotely in September, with over twice as many people working from home (4.2 million) than those who usually do so (1.9 million).

The transition to working from home has involved new challenges in terms of job demands and balancing work and family life. In September, employees who worked at least half their usual hours and who worked from home worked longer hours on average per week (37.6 hours) than their counterparts who worked outside the home (35.6 hours). Employees working from home also worked more unpaid overtime on average (1.6 hours) than employees working outside the home (0.7 hours).

Employment growth concentrated in full-time work

Most of the employment increase in September was in full-time work, which rose by 334,000 (+2.1%), building on gains of 206,000 (+1.4%) in August. The number of part-time workers grew at a slower pace in September (+44,000; +1.3%), following virtually no change in August. More than one in five part-time workers (22.7%) wanted full-time work but were unable to find it, an increase of 3.4 percentage points from 12 months earlier.

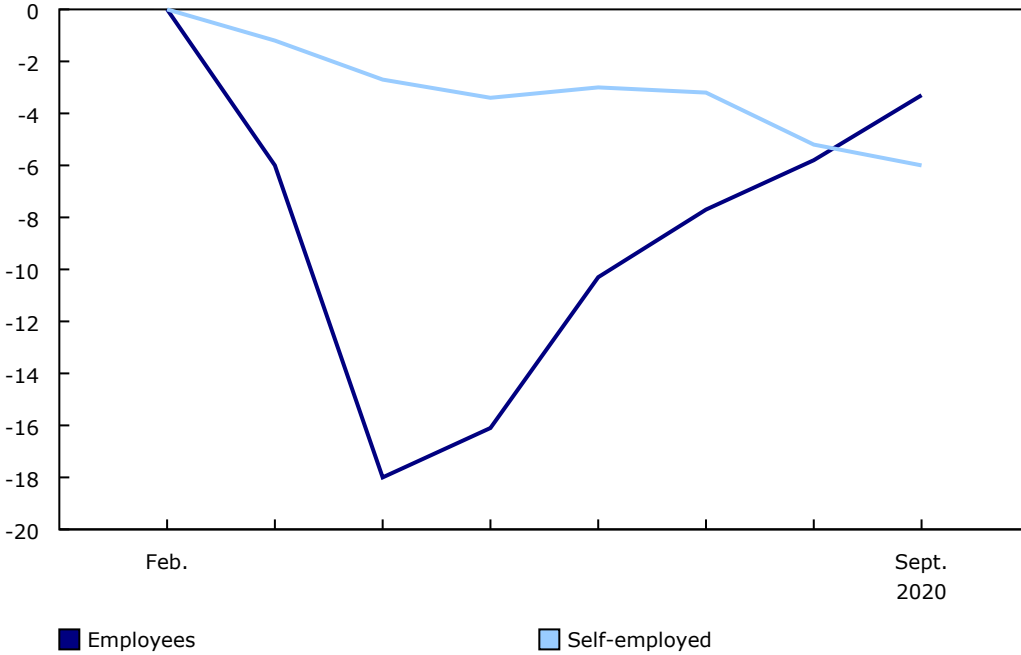
Self-employment unchanged in September

For self-employed Canadians, the labour market impacts of the COVID-19 shutdown and subsequent re-opening have been different than for employees. From February to April, employment losses were less pronounced for the self-employed (-79,000; -2.7%) than for employees (-2.9 million; -18.0%). As total employment rebounded from April to September, the number of self-employed workers initially remained flat before declining in August.

Self-employment was little changed in September. Compared with February, self-employment was down 6.0%, while the number of employees was within 3.3% of its pre-pandemic level. In addition, the self-employed continued to experience a larger drop in hours than employees. On a year-over-year basis, the total number of hours worked by self-employed workers was down 17.4%, compared with 3.9% for employees.

Chart 2
No recovery in self-employment

employment index (February 2020=0)



Source(s): Labour Force Survey, table 14-10-0288-01.

Unemployment rate continues to fall

The unemployment rate declined for the fourth consecutive month in September, falling 1.2 percentage points to 9.0%. As a result of the COVID-19 economic shutdown, the unemployment rate more than doubled from 5.6% in February to a record high 13.7% in May. By way of comparison, during the 2008/2009 recession, the unemployment rate rose from 6.2% in October 2008 to peak at 8.7% in June 2009. It then took approximately nine years to return to its pre-recession rate.

Infographic 1 – Unemployment rate continues to fall from May's record high



Source(s): Labour Force Survey, table 14-10-0287-01.

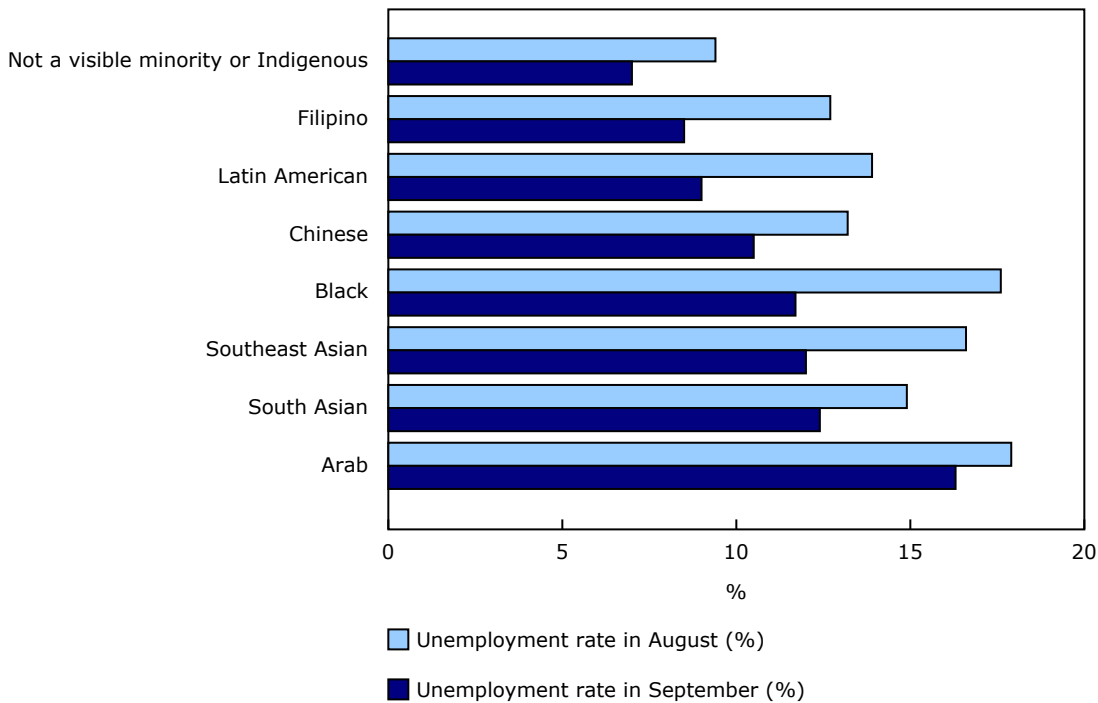
There were 1.8 million unemployed Canadians in September, down 214,000 (-10.5%) from August and continuing the four-month downward trend from the record-high 2.6 million unemployed people in May. The majority of unemployed people (approximately 1.5 million) were job searchers, while 363,000 Canadians were either on temporary layoff, and expected to return to a previous job within six months, or had arrangements to begin a new job within four weeks.

In any given month, the net change in unemployment is the difference between the number of people becoming unemployed and those leaving unemployment, either because they became employed or left the labour force. In September, more than half of those who left unemployment became employed (57.3%), while over half of those who became unemployed in September (59.4%) had been out of the labour force in August.

Unemployment rate falls for Black Canadians but remains higher than average

From August to September, the unemployment rate for 15- to 69-year-olds declined among six of the seven largest population groups designated as visible minorities for which reliable estimates could be produced using the current LFS sample size (not seasonally adjusted). There was little change in the unemployment rate of Arab Canadians.

Chart 3
Unemployment rate falls for Black Canadians but remains higher than the average



Note(s): Estimates are for the population aged 15 to 69 and are not seasonally adjusted. Due to the sample size of the Labour Force Survey Supplement, high quality data are only available for the seven largest population groups designated as visible minorities. The difference between some estimates may not be statistically significant. Estimates for the Latin American population in August and September and for the Southeast Asian population in September have a coefficient of variation greater than 16.5% and should be used with caution.

Source(s): Labour Force Survey Supplement, September 2020.

The unemployment rate of Black Canadians dropped 5.9 percentage points to 11.7% in September, while the rate for Filipino Canadians declined by 4.2 percentage points to 8.5% (not seasonally adjusted). Canadians who did not identify as Indigenous and who were not a visible minority continued to have the lowest unemployment rate in September (7.0%), while Arab Canadians (16.3%) had the highest unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted).

The decrease in the unemployment rate among Black Canadians in September was mainly attributable to employment gains and lower unemployment in sales and service occupations, as well as in occupations in education, law and social, community and government services. Ontario accounted for nearly 80% of net employment gains within the Black population.

Labour underutilization continues to fall

The number of people who wanted to work but did not search for a job was down in September (-77,000; -11.8%). If people in this group were included as unemployed, the adjusted unemployment rate would be 11.9%. The overall number of people who wanted to work but did not search for a job (580,000) has been trending downward since peaking at 1.5 million in April.

Labour underutilization occurs when people who could potentially work are not working, or when people could work more hours than they are currently. The "labour underutilization rate" combines those who were unemployed, those who were not in the labour force but who wanted a job and did not look for one, and those who were employed but worked less than half of their usual hours for reasons likely related to the pandemic.

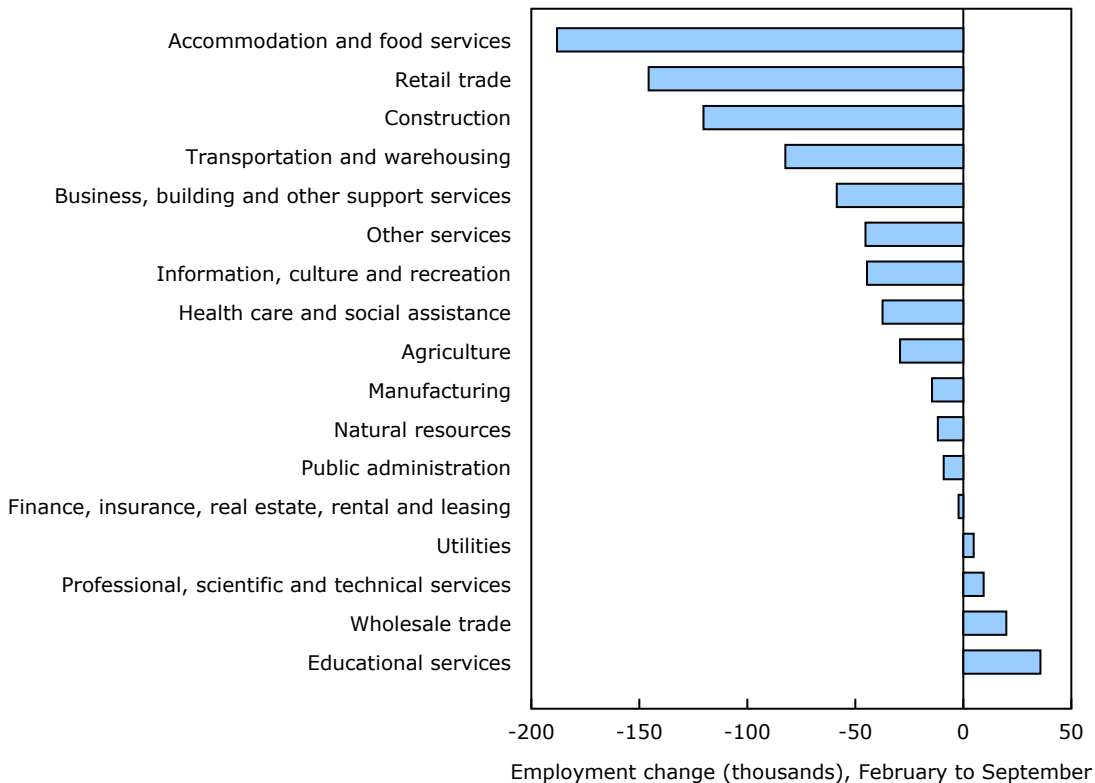
The labour underutilization rate peaked at 36.1% in April and has trended downward ever since. In September, as the economy continued to recover, the labour underutilization rate fell from 20.3% in August to 18.3%, but still remained well above pre-pandemic levels (11.2% in February).

Employment increases in both goods-producing and services-producing sectors

Employment continued to increase in both the services-producing (+303,000; +2.1%) and the goods-producing (+75,000; +2.0%) sectors in September. In services, monthly gains were led by accommodation and food services (+72,000), educational services (+68,000) as well as information, culture and recreation (+56,000). In the goods sector, employment gains were largest in manufacturing (+68,000).

As the Canadian economy continues to recover and adapt to the impacts of COVID-19, some industries face a longer path to recovery than others. Compared with February, total employment in September was down 720,000 (-3.7%), with three-quarters of this decline coming from four industries: accommodation and food services, retail trade, construction, and transportation and warehousing.

Chart 4
Employment in accommodation and food services, retail trade and construction furthest from pre-shutdown levels



Source(s): Labour Force Survey, table 14-10-0355-01.

Employment continues to recover in accommodation and food services but stalls in retail trade

Employment in accommodation and food services rose by 72,000 (+7.4%) in September. This was the fifth consecutive monthly increase and brought total gains since the initial easing of COVID-19 restrictions in May to 427,000. Nevertheless, employment in this industry was the furthest from recovery in September, down 15.3% (-188,000) from its pre-pandemic February level.

The accommodation and food services industry is likely to continue to face a number of challenges over the coming months. While outdoor dining is likely to become impractical during the winter months and as some COVID restrictions are re-introduced, a recent study indicated that Canadians plan to reduce spending at restaurants (see [Expected changes in spending habits during the recovery period](#)).

Following four months of increases, employment in retail trade held steady in September. Compared with February, employment in this industry was down by 146,000 (-6.4%). After increasing sharply in May and June, following the initial easing of COVID-19 restrictions, [retail sales](#) slowed markedly in July.

In construction, long road to recovery remains

Employment in construction remained little changed for the second consecutive month in September, and was down by 120,000 (-8.1%) compared with its pre-COVID level. Compared with February, employment in construction was down the most in Ontario (-54,000; -9.5%) and British Columbia (-39,000; -16.3%).

Construction consists of three subsectors: construction of buildings, heavy and civil engineering construction, and specialty trade contractors. According to the latest results from the [Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours](#), employment in construction fell from February to July in each of these subsectors, with the largest decline among specialty trade contractors. Results from the release of [investment in building construction](#) for July showed that investment in building construction was slightly lower in July than in February.

Employment in transportation and warehousing recovers modestly in September

The number of people employed in transportation and warehousing rose by 23,000 (+2.5%) in September, the first notable increase since June. Employment in this industry declined by 82,000 (-8.0%) compared with February.

The employment decline since February in the transportation and warehousing industry is consistent with a number of indicators showing that transportation has faced particular challenges in recovering from the COVID-19 economic shutdown. For example, results from the monthly [civil aviation](#) statistics program show that major Canadian airlines faced an 89.5% drop in passenger demand from July 2019 to July 2020. Similarly, data from the [urban public transit](#) statistics program show that the number of public transit passengers fell by 65.5% year over year in July.

Manufacturing employment almost fully recovered, but lagging behind in Alberta

While some industries face a long recovery to pre-COVID employment levels, some sectors—including manufacturing—have almost fully recovered.

The pace of employment growth in manufacturing picked up in September (+68,000; +4.1%), following two months of modest growth over the summer. The September gains brought the total employment change in this industry to a level similar to that of February. While employment in manufacturing remained well below pre-pandemic levels in Alberta (-17,000; -12.1%) and to a lesser extent in Quebec (-15,000; -3.1%), employment was above the pre-COVID level in Ontario (+17,000; +2.3%).

The most recent [gross domestic product by industry](#) data showed a significant expansion in the manufacturing sector for the months of June (+5.9%) and July (+15.9%), as many factories ramped up production in response to the initial re-opening of the economy. Despite the continued gains through July, manufacturing activity remained about 6% below February's pre-pandemic level. Results from the [Monthly Survey of Manufacturing](#) showed that sales increased for a third consecutive month in July, with motor vehicle and parts producers accounting for most of the increase, as many automakers shortened or skipped their summer shutdowns.

Early in the COVID-19 economic shutdown, concerns about availability of personal protective equipment (PPE) stemmed largely from concerns about access to international supplies. As of July, 7.4% of businesses in the manufacturing, wholesale, and retail trade sectors are involved with the production or distribution of PPE, according to the report titled "[Gearing up to restart: Businesses' need for personal protective equipment](#)," released today.

Employment in educational services rises in September and surpasses pre-COVID levels

Employment in educational services grew by 68,000 (+5.0%) in September, led by Ontario and Quebec. After declining by 11.5% from February to April, employment in the industry has now increased for five consecutive months and has reached a level 2.6% higher than in February.

As students returned to school in August and September, a number of jurisdictions increased staffing levels to support classroom adaptations. On a year-over-year basis, employment in educational services was up by 32,000 (+2.3%) in September, driven by an increase in elementary and secondary school teachers and educational counsellors (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment slow to recover for low-wage employees

The labour market impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown has been particularly severe for low-wage employees (defined as those who earned less than \$16.03 per hour, or two-thirds of the 2019 annual median wage of \$24.04/hour). From February to April, employment among low-wage employees fell by 38.1%, compared with a decline of 12.7% for all other paid employees (not seasonally adjusted).

In September, there were one-fifth fewer (-22.1%; -761,000) low-wage employees than 12 months previously. In comparison, there was a small year-over-year increase (+295,000; +2.3%) in all other employees, reflecting the uneven labour market impact of COVID-19 on different groups of workers.

Almost half (48.8%) of the year-over-year decline in low-wage employees in September was accounted for by three industries: retail trade; accommodation and food services; and business, building and other support services industries. The ability of former employees to return to employment—either in their previous industry or in new activities—will be critical to both the economic well-being of workers and the performance and productivity of the economy.

Strong employment growth among core-age women, while youth employment continues to lag behind in recovery

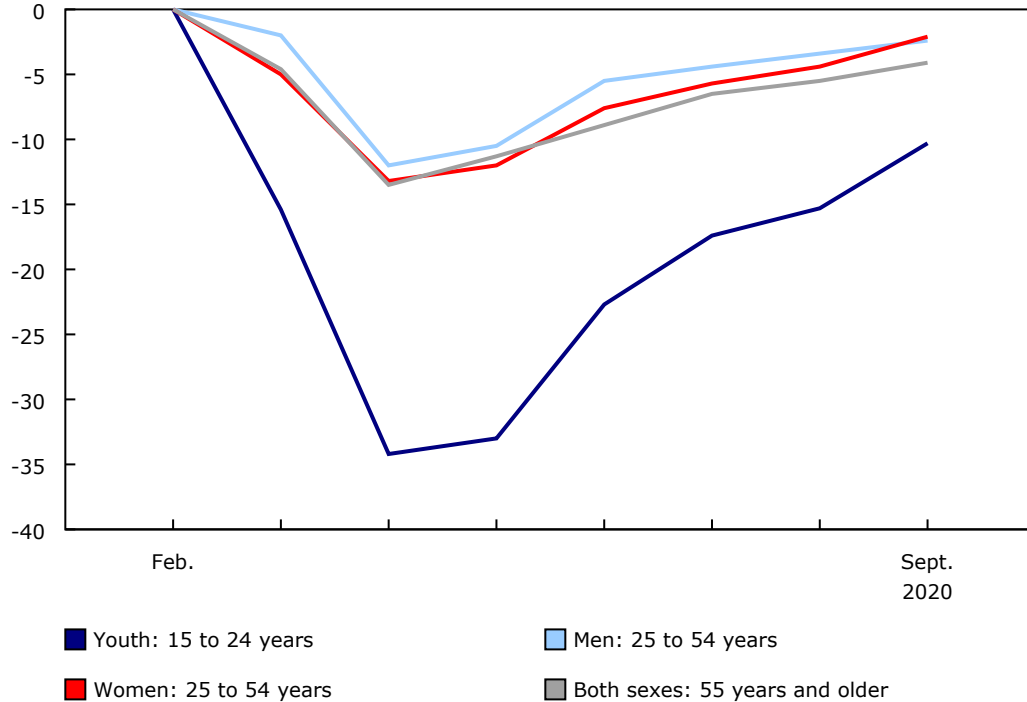
Employment among core-aged women (25 to 54 years old) increased for the fifth consecutive month in September (+134,000; +2.3%), with gains split between full-time and part-time work. Employment for this group was within 2.1% of its pre-COVID February level—the closest of the major demographic groups.

On a year-over-year basis, employment among core-aged women declined most in the accommodation and food services; and the business, building and other support services industries. These declines were partially offset by gains in the insurance, real estate, rental and leasing industry; as well as in educational services.

Following a drop of 0.5 percentage points, the unemployment rate for core aged women was 7.0% in September, the lowest rate among the major demographic groups. The unemployment decline coincided with more women in the labour market, driven by five consecutive months of strong job growth. The participation rate for women in the core working age of 25 to 54 fully returned to its pre-COVID rate of 83.5% (compared with a record-low of 77.8% in April).

Chart 5
Core-aged men and women closer to pre-shutdown employment levels

employment index (February 2020=0)



Source(s): Labour Force Survey, table 14-10-0287-01.

Employment returns to pre-COVID levels for both mothers and fathers

From August to September, employment increased at a much faster pace for core-aged mothers with children aged 18 years and younger (+6.4%; +171,000) than for fathers with children of the same age (+1.7%; +47,000). The monthly increase was driven by a typical seasonal increase in women working in the educational services industry as the new school year began (not seasonally adjusted). Total employment in September was on par with pre-pandemic levels for both mothers (+0.9%) and fathers (+1.5%), regardless of whether the youngest child was pre-school or school-aged (not seasonally adjusted).

Despite this employment recovery, it is taking longer for work absences to return to pre-COVID levels among mothers. In September, the number of mothers who worked less than half of their usual hours for reasons most likely related to COVID-19 was 70.0% higher than in February, compared with 23.7% among fathers (not seasonally adjusted). This includes lost hours due to personal circumstances, such as caring for children, as well as those related to job situation, such as reduced shifts.

Among parents who were at work in the September reference week, mothers (33.3%) were more likely than fathers (26.8%) to have worked most of their hours from home. This may indicate that more mothers than fathers were trying to balance work and childcare responsibilities.

Core-aged men disproportionately affected by slow growth in construction as well as transportation and warehousing

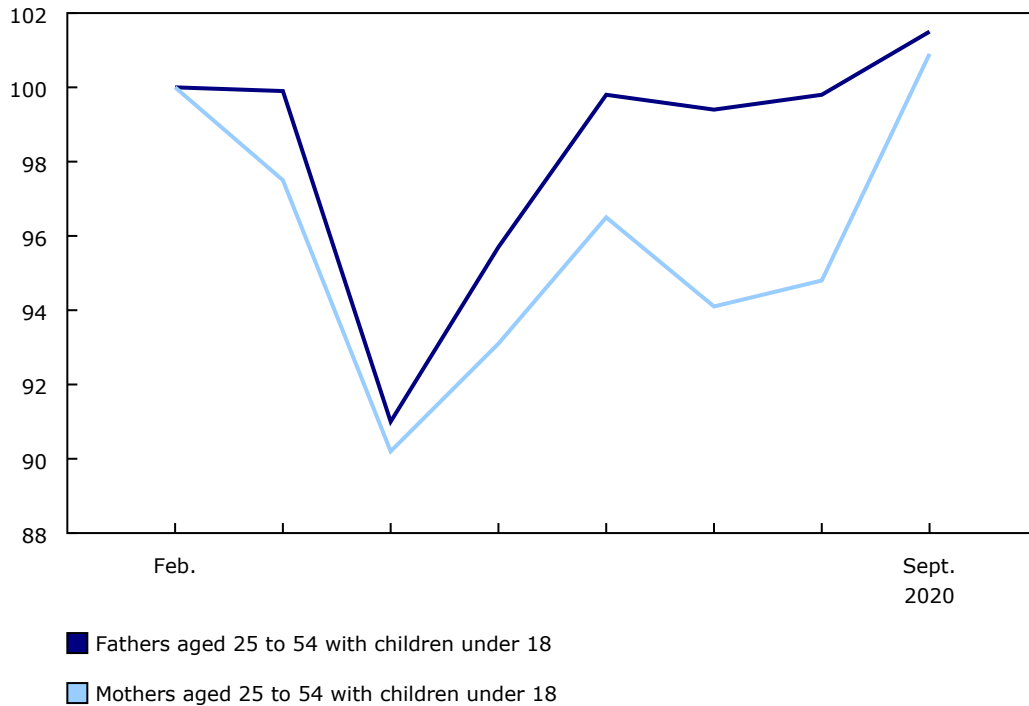
Employment among core-age men rose by 61,000 (+1.0%) in September, driven by full-time gains. This brought core-aged men to within 2.4% of their pre-COVID employment level.

On a year-over-year basis, two industries—construction, and transportation and warehousing—accounted for the majority of all employment declines among core-aged men.

The unemployment rate for men aged 25 to 54 dropped 0.5 percentage points to 7.6% in September but remained well above the near-record-low of 4.3% observed 12 months earlier. Like their female counterparts, labour force participation among men in the core working-age group fully returned to its pre-COVID rate in September (up 0.3 percentage points to 91.2%). This was up markedly from the record-low participation rate of 85.3% in April.

Chart 6
The gender gap in employment recovery among parents closes in September

employment index (February 2020=100)



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701).

Youth employment remains furthest from pre-COVID levels

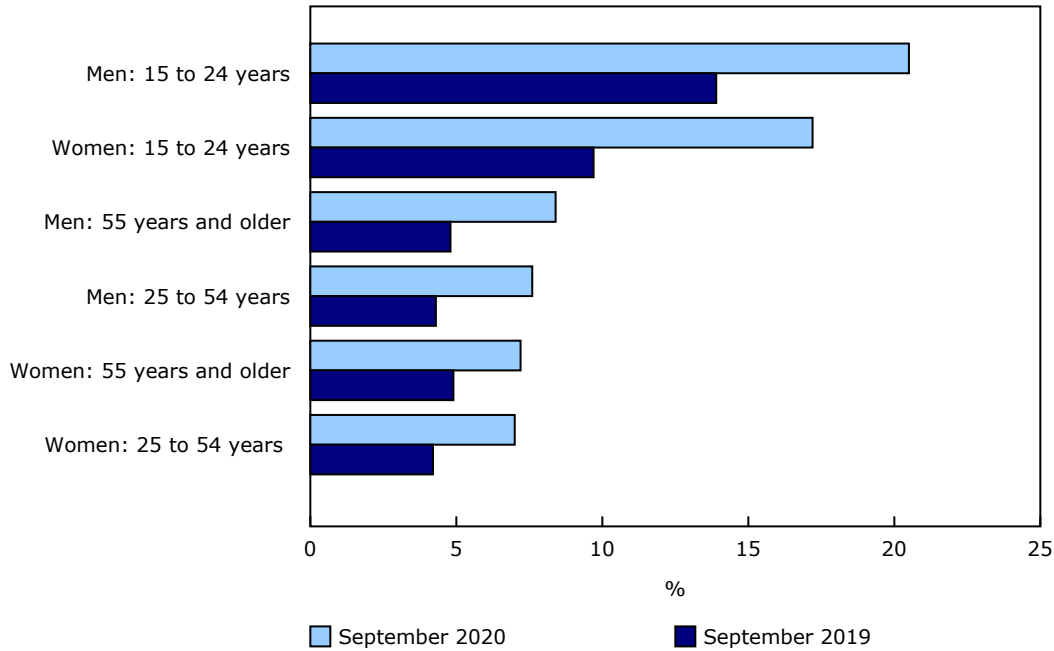
Employment increased among youth aged 15 to 24 in September, including gains for young women (+62,000; +5.7%) and young men (+66,000; +6.0%). Despite these monthly increases, employment remained further from full recovery for youth than for other major age groups, with female youth employment being 10.4% below February levels and male youth being 10.2% below.

On a year-over-year basis, youth employment in accommodation and food services was down 99,000 (-20.0%, not seasonally adjusted) in September. This industry typically accounts for one-fifth of youth employment (19.6% in 2019).

Youth unemployment rate declines as students return to school

The unemployment rate for male youth aged 15 to 24 fell to 20.5% in September. This was a drop of 5.1 percentage points from August to September. Similarly, the unemployment rate for female youth declined 3.0 percentage points to 17.2% in September. Youth unemployment rates were considerably higher than a year earlier—up 6.6 percentage points for young men, and 7.5 percentage points for young women.

**Chart 7
Youth unemployment rates remain high in September**



Source(s): Labour Force Survey, table 14-10-0287-01.

Schools reopened for most students by mid-September, albeit with many changes involving online and in-person classes. Almost two-thirds (62.8%) of young Canadians aged 15 to 24 were enrolled in school in September, a level similar to September 2019 (62.0%) (not seasonally adjusted).

The unemployment rate of youth who belong to a population group designated as a visible minority fell by 7.6 percentage points in September (not seasonally adjusted), a larger decline than among youth who were not a visible minority or Indigenous (down 2.6 percentage points). Nonetheless, the unemployment rate remained higher among visible minority youth (24.7%) than among youth who were not a visible minority or Indigenous (15.4%) (not seasonally adjusted).

More people aged 55 and older working in September

Employment among workers aged 55 and older rose by 57,000 (+1.4%) in September. Following five consecutive monthly employment gains, employment for this group was within 4.1% of its pre-pandemic February level. Employment among older men (3.2% below pre-pandemic levels) has recovered at a faster pace than for older women (5.4% below pre-pandemic levels).

By industry, year-over-year employment declines for people in this age group were largest in the construction and the health care and social assistance industries.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the participation rate for people aged 55 and older had virtually recovered for men (43.5%) in September, while it remained 1.7 percentage points below for women (31.1%).

Employment rate among very recent immigrants remains closest to February level, as restrictions placed on international borders continue to impact international migration

The employment rate of immigrants who landed in Canada more than five years ago increased by 1.7 percentage points to 57.8% in September. By comparison, the employment rate for people born in Canada increased by 0.5 percentage points to 60.0%. Immigrants who landed in Canada more than five years ago are more likely than very recent immigrants to be employed in industries where employment has been relatively less affected by COVID-19, including health care and social assistance; public administration; and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing. For more information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on immigrant employment, see [Transitions into and out of employment by immigrants during the COVID-19 lockdown and recovery](#).

The employment rate among very recent immigrants (five years or less) was little changed in September, at 63.6%. Trends in labour market indicators for this group should be understood in the context of a declining population resulting from restrictions placed on international migration. For more information on recent changes in international migration, see [Canada's population estimates: Age and sex, July 1, 2020](#).

Employment increases for Indigenous people

Employment among Indigenous people living off-reserve increased by 2.7% (+15,000) from August to September, while employment among non-Indigenous Canadians rose by 1.5% (+264,000) (not seasonally adjusted). In September, employment for Indigenous people was at 93.9% of its February level, compared with 98.1% for non-Indigenous Canadians.

Recovery to pre-COVID employment levels continues to be uneven across regions

Employment increased in every province except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in September, with the largest gains in Ontario and Quebec. For further information on key province-level and industry-level labour market indicators, see [Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app](#).

As of September, employment was relatively close to pre-COVID February levels in a number of provinces, including Manitoba (-1.8%) and New Brunswick (-3.0%). Among the four provinces with the largest populations, employment was closest to February levels in Quebec (-2.6%) and farthest in Alberta (-5.4%). In British Columbia, there were 3.7% fewer people working in September than in February, while in Ontario there were 4.2% fewer people working.

Employment in Ontario increased by 168,000 in September (+2.4%), largely in full-time work, and building on gains of 670,000 over the previous three months. The largest employment gains in September were in accommodation and food services, manufacturing, and educational services. The unemployment rate fell 1.1 percentage points to 9.5%, the fourth consecutive monthly decline.

During the LFS reference week of September 13 to September 19, all regions of Ontario were in Stage 3 reopening. However, public health measures such as physical distancing requirements and limits on gatherings remained in place and were tightened for the hot spots of Toronto, Peel and Ottawa on September 17 and for the rest of the province on September 19.

In the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Toronto, employment increased by 114,000 (+3.4%), a faster pace of growth than the province overall. Employment in Toronto grew to within 3.5% of its pre-pandemic level.

In Quebec, employment rose by 77,000 (+1.8%), adding to gains of 630,000 over the previous four months. Educational services and accommodation and food services contributed the most to the gains in September. The unemployment rate fell 1.3 percentage points to 7.4%, the fifth consecutive monthly decline, but still well above the low attained just prior to the start of the pandemic. Prior to the downturn, the unemployment rate in Quebec had trended downward for four years in a row, reaching a record-low of 5.1% on average in 2019.

In the Montréal CMA, employment grew by 57,000 (+2.7%) in September, a faster growth rate than the province. Employment in Montréal was 1.4% below its pre-pandemic level.

All provinces in Western Canada had more people working in September, led by British Columbia and Alberta.

In British Columbia, employment grew by 55,000 (+2.3%) in September, the fifth consecutive monthly increase. The unemployment rate fell 2.3 percentage points to 8.4%. In the Vancouver CMA, employment increased by 35,000 (+2.7%) in the month and was 7.9% below its February level, a degree of recovery lower than the province as a whole.

In Alberta, employment rose by 38,000 (+1.8%) in September, nearly all in full-time work. Educational services, information, culture and recreation, and public administration contributed the most to the increase. The unemployment rate was little changed at 11.7% as more people participated in the labour market. Alberta had the slowest employment growth rate of all provinces in 2019 at 0.5%, compared with the national growth rate of 2.1%.

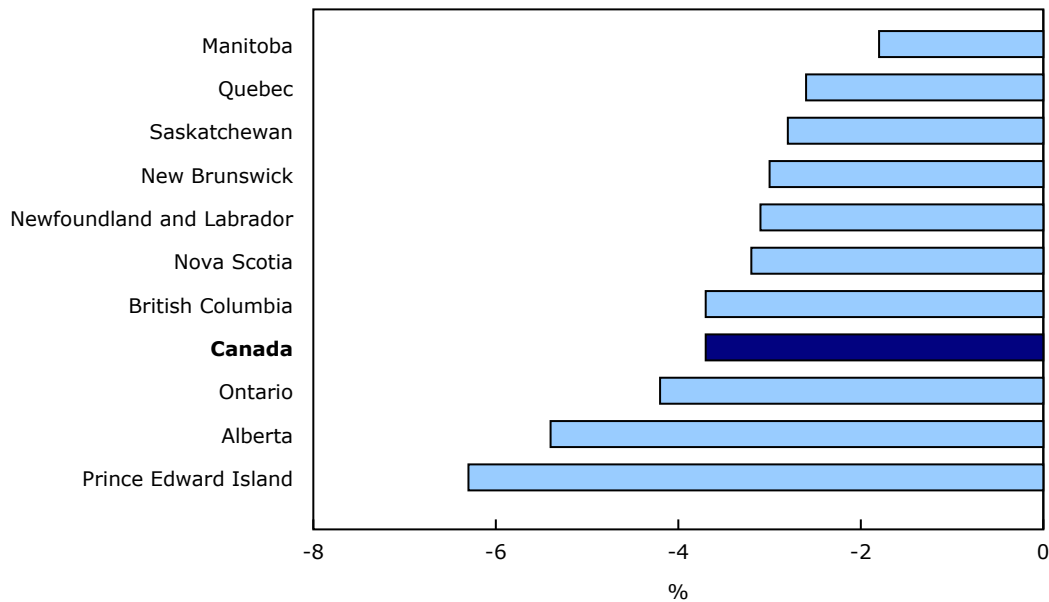
In Manitoba, employment increased for the fifth consecutive month, up 15,000 in September, while the unemployment rate fell 1.1 percentage points to 7.0%.

In Atlantic Canada, Nova Scotia reported the largest employment gain in September, up 12,000 (+2.7%), continuing the upward trend that began five months earlier. Employment in Nova Scotia was within 3.2% of its February level and the unemployment rate fell 2.4 percentage points to 7.9%.

After notable increases in May and June, employment in New Brunswick has changed little in recent months and held steady in September. The unemployment rate rose 1.0 percentage points in September to 10.4% as more people searched for work.

In Prince Edward Island, employment fell slightly (-800) following four successive monthly gains. The unemployment rate in September was 10.1%.

Chart 8
Employment increases in most provinces in September but remains below February levels



Note(s): Employment is expressed as a proportion of February employment.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701).

Quarterly update for the territories

The Labour Force Survey collects labour market data in the territories, produced in the form of three-month moving averages.

In the third quarter ending in September, employment in Yukon held steady, following a decline of 1,200 in the second quarter. The unemployment rate remained at 6.2%. Over the same period, employment as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older was little changed at 65.0%.

Following a decline of 1,300 in the second quarter, employment in the Northwest Territories was little changed in the third quarter. The unemployment rate was 9.4%.

Employment in Nunavut increased by an estimated 1,100 people in the third quarter, partly offsetting the decline in the previous quarter. Employment as a percentage of the population rose from 44.8% in the second quarter to 48.7% in the third quarter. The unemployment rate was little changed at 16.0%.

September unemployment rates similar in Canada and the United States

The COVID-19 global pandemic has profoundly impacted the economies and labour markets of countries around the world. While comparisons of these impacts are challenging due to differences in concepts, survey design and reference periods, comparisons between the labour market situations of Canada and the United States can be made by carefully adjusting Canadian data to US concepts. For more information on Canada-US comparisons, see "[Measuring Employment and Unemployment in Canada and the United States – A comparison.](#)"

Adjusted to US concepts, the unemployment rate in Canada was 7.9% in September, the same as the rate reported in the United States. The Canadian rate was 3.3 percentage points higher than in February, while the American rate was 4.4 percentage points higher.

At the same time, the employment rate (the number of employed as a percentage of the working age population) was 59.7% in Canada and 56.6% in the United States in September. The Canadian employment rate was 2.7 percentage points lower in September than in February, compared with 4.5 percentage points lower in the United States.

The labour force participation rate in Canada was 64.8% in September, 0.6 percentage points lower than it was in February. In the United States, the participation rate was 61.4%, 2.0 percentage points lower than in February.

Looking ahead: Upcoming changes to economic support benefits

CERB recipients more likely to be in households with financial difficulties

In March and April, the federal government introduced a number of programs, including the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) and Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB) to help Canadians adjust to the impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown. From August to September, the proportion of Canadians receiving CERB, CESB, or regular Employment Insurance (EI) payments fell from 16.1% to 13.5%.

The relatively slow recovery of self-employment—and the number of hours worked by self-employed Canadians—is reflected in the profile of those receiving COVID-19 support payments. In September, one in five (21.8%) CERB recipients were either currently self-employed or had been self-employed in the last 12 months.

The proportion of CERB recipients living in a household experiencing difficulty meeting its necessary expenses increased to 42.0%, up 4.3 percentage points from August.

On September 27, some CERB recipients transitioned to the EI program. The federal government has announced that it intends to introduce new support programs for CERB recipients who are not eligible for EI, including the Canada Recovery Benefit for self-employed workers. As part of Statistics Canada's commitment to understanding the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on the labour market, the LFS will continue to monitor the extent to which Canadians take advantage of these COVID-19 economic support programs.

Sustainable Development Goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementation of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)—the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. The plan is based on 17 specific sustainable development goals.

The Labour Force Survey is an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the global sustainable development goals. This release will be used to help measure the following goals:



Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for September are for the week of September 13 to 19.

The LFS estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. For more information, see "[Interpreting Monthly Changes in Employment from the Labour Force Survey](#)".

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

The LFS estimates are the first in a series of labour market indicators released by Statistics Canada, which includes indicators from programs such as the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH); Employment Insurance Statistics; and the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey. For more information on the conceptual differences between employment measures from the LFS and those from the SEPH, refer to section 8 of the Guide to the Labour Force Survey ([71-543-G](#)).

LFS estimates at the Canada level do not include the territories.

Since March 2020, LFS collection operations have been adapted to ensure that high quality information is collected in a way which protects the health and safety of both Statistics Canada interviewers and respondents. All face-to-face interviews have been replaced by telephone or online interviews. In addition, all telephone interviews have been conducted by interviewers working from their home rather than Statistics Canada's call centres. As was the case in June, July and August, approximately 40,000 interviews were completed in September.

To provide advice and guidance on future adaptations to LFS collection strategies, and the quality of LFS information, Statistics Canada has created a Labour Force Survey Expert Panel. Membership of this panel will be announced in the coming weeks.

The distribution of LFS interviews in September 2020 compared with August 2020, was as follows:

Personal face-to-face interviews

- August 2020 0.0%
- September 2020 0.0%

Telephone interviews – from call centres

- August 2020 0.0%
- September 2020 0.0%

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- August 2020 69.2%
- September 2020 67.4%

Online interviews

- August 2020 30.8%
- September 2020 32.6%

The **employment rate** is the number of employed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older. The rate for a particular group (for example, youths aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older.

Full-time employment consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time employment consists of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Total hours worked refers to the number of hours actually worked at the main job by the respondent during the reference week, including paid and unpaid hours. These hours reflect temporary decreases or increases in work hours (for example, hours lost due to illness, vacation, holidays or weather; or more hours worked due to overtime).

In general, month-to-month or year-to-year changes in the number of people employed in an age group reflect the net effect of two factors: (1) the number of people who changed employment status between reference periods, and (2) the number of employed people who entered or left the age group (including through aging, death or migration) between reference periods.

Supplementary indicators used in September 2020 analysis

To continue capturing the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market, the supplementary indicators used in March and April have been slightly adapted. Therefore, the May to September supplementary indicators are not directly comparable to the supplementary indicators published in April and March 2020.

Employed, worked zero hours includes employees and self-employed who were absent from work all week, but excludes people who have been away for reasons such as 'vacation,' 'maternity,' 'seasonal business' and 'labour dispute.'

Employed, worked less than half of their usual hours includes both employees and self-employed, where only employees were asked to provide a reason for the absence. This excludes reasons for absence such as 'vacation,' 'labour dispute,' 'maternity,' 'holiday,' and 'weather.' Also excludes those who were away all week.

Not in labour force but wanted work includes persons who were neither employed, nor unemployed during the reference period and wanted work, but did not search for reasons such as 'waiting for recall (to former job),' 'waiting for replies from employers,' 'believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills),' 'long-term future start,' and 'other.'

Unemployed, job searchers were without work, but had looked for work in the past four weeks ending with the reference period and were available for work.

Unemployed, temporary layoff or future starts were on temporary layoff due to business conditions, with an expectation of recall, and were available for work; or were without work, but had a job to start within four weeks from the reference period and were available for work (don't need to have looked for work during the four weeks ending with the reference week).

Labour underutilization rate (specific definition to measure the COVID-19 impact) combines all those who were unemployed with those who were not in the labour force but wanted a job and did not look for one; as well as those who remained employed but lost all or the majority of their usual work hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19 as a proportion of the potential labour force.

Potential labour force (specific definition to measure the COVID-19 impact) includes people in the labour force (all employed and unemployed people), and people not in the labour force who wanted a job but didn't search for reasons such as 'waiting for recall (to former job),' 'waiting for replies from employers,' 'believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills),' 'long-term future start,' and 'other.'

Time-related underemployment rate combines people who remained employed but lost all or the majority of their usual work hours as a proportion of all employed people.

New information on population groups

Beginning in July, the LFS includes a question asking respondents to report the population groups to which they belong. Possible responses, which are the same as in the 2016 Census, include:

- White
- South Asian e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan
- Chinese
- Black
- Filipino
- Arab
- Latin American
- Southeast Asian e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai
- West Asian e.g., Iranian, Afghan
- Korean
- Other

For LFS records interviewed before July, population group characteristics were assigned using an experimental sample matching data integration method. This involved directly integrating LFS and census information for approximately 20% of LFS records. For the remaining 80%, population group characteristics were assigned using information available at the population level from both LFS and census. Further development of this method will continue in the coming months.

According to the Employment Equity Act, visible minorities are "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." In the text, data for the population who identify as Aboriginals are analyzed separately. The remaining category is described as "people not designated as visible minorities" or "people who are not a visible minority."

Seasonal adjustment

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitate comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The seasonally adjusted data for retail trade and wholesale trade industries presented here are not published in other public LFS tables. A seasonally adjusted series is published for the combined industry classification (wholesale and retail trade).

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on November 6.

Table 1
Labour force characteristics by age group and sex, seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,193.5	31,225.9	...	32.4	371.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	20,138.6	20,302.5	36.4	163.9	39.3	0.8	0.2
Employment	18,091.7	18,469.9	37.0	378.2	-685.0	2.1	-3.6
Full-time employment	14,649.3	14,983.3	45.9	334.0	-558.6	2.3	-3.6
Part-time employment	3,442.4	3,486.6	41.4	44.2	-126.4	1.3	-3.5
Unemployment	2,046.9	1,832.6	32.6	-214.3	724.2	-10.5	65.3
Participation rate	64.6	65.0	0.1	0.4	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	9.0	0.2	-1.2	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	59.1	0.1	1.1	-3.0	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,400.6	4,400.2	...	-0.4	10.7	-0.0	0.2
Labour force	2,811.2	2,824.4	20.5	13.2	-37.5	0.5	-1.3
Employment	2,163.1	2,290.4	19.6	127.3	-232.0	5.9	-9.2
Full-time employment	1,001.0	1,155.2	22.2	154.2	-124.9	15.4	-9.8
Part-time employment	1,162.1	1,135.2	22.9	-26.9	-107.1	-2.3	-8.6
Unemployment	648.1	534.0	18.2	-114.1	194.4	-17.6	57.2
Participation rate	63.9	64.2	0.5	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	23.1	18.9	0.6	-4.2	7.0	...	...
Employment rate	49.2	52.1	0.4	2.9	-5.4	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,792.9	26,825.7	...	32.8	360.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,327.4	17,478.1	29.7	150.7	76.8	0.9	0.4
Employment	15,928.6	16,179.5	30.9	250.9	-453.0	1.6	-2.7
Full-time employment	13,648.3	13,828.1	40.3	179.8	-433.7	1.3	-3.0
Part-time employment	2,280.3	2,351.4	34.6	71.1	-19.3	3.1	-0.8
Unemployment	1,398.8	1,298.6	26.0	-100.2	529.8	-7.2	68.9
Participation rate	64.7	65.2	0.1	0.5	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.4	0.1	-0.7	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	60.3	0.1	0.8	-2.5	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,129.1	13,146.1	...	17.0	185.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	9,227.7	9,286.7	19.4	59.0	94.7	0.6	1.0
Employment	8,455.0	8,564.3	20.8	109.3	-219.9	1.3	-2.5
Full-time employment	7,696.3	7,806.5	25.8	110.2	-211.9	1.4	-2.6
Part-time employment	758.7	757.8	20.1	-0.9	-8.0	-0.1	-1.0
Unemployment	772.8	722.4	18.6	-50.4	314.6	-6.5	77.1
Participation rate	70.3	70.6	0.1	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.8	0.2	-0.6	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	65.1	0.2	0.7	-2.7	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,663.7	13,679.6	...	15.9	175.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	8,099.7	8,191.4	21.0	91.7	-18.0	1.1	-0.2
Employment	7,473.6	7,615.2	21.4	141.6	-233.1	1.9	-3.0
Full-time employment	5,952.0	6,021.7	29.7	69.7	-221.7	1.2	-3.6
Part-time employment	1,521.6	1,593.6	27.3	72.0	-11.3	4.7	-0.7
Unemployment	626.1	576.1	17.7	-50.0	215.1	-8.0	59.6
Participation rate	59.3	59.9	0.2	0.6	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.0	0.2	-0.7	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	54.7	55.7	0.2	1.0	-2.4	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,986.9	14,993.3	...	6.4	95.9	0.0	0.6
Labour force	12,962.6	13,096.7	27.8	134.1	92.3	1.0	0.7
Employment	11,948.8	12,143.2	29.8	194.4	-305.8	1.6	-2.5
Unemployment	1,013.9	953.4	23.2	-60.5	398.0	-6.0	71.7
Participation rate	86.5	87.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.3	0.2	-0.5	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	79.7	81.0	0.2	1.3	-2.6	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,474.0	7,477.8	...	3.8	53.9	0.1	0.7
Labour force	6,797.0	6,822.2	17.5	25.2	51.4	0.4	0.8
Employment	6,245.3	6,306.1	19.7	60.8	-174.2	1.0	-2.7
Unemployment	551.7	516.1	16.7	-35.6	225.6	-6.5	77.7
Participation rate	90.9	91.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.6	0.2	-0.5	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	83.6	84.3	0.3	0.7	-3.0	...	...

Table 1 - continued
Labour force characteristics by age group and sex, seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,512.9	7,515.4	...	2.5	41.9	0.0	0.6
Labour force	6,165.7	6,274.4	20.2	108.7	40.7	1.8	0.7
Employment	5,703.5	5,837.1	21.1	133.6	-131.6	2.3	-2.2
Unemployment	462.2	437.4	15.8	-24.8	172.5	-5.4	65.1
Participation rate	82.1	83.5	0.3	1.4	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.0	0.3	-0.5	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	75.9	77.7	0.3	1.8	-2.2	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,805.9	11,832.5	...	26.6	264.5	0.2	2.3
Labour force	4,364.8	4,381.4	22.0	16.6	-15.5	0.4	-0.4
Employment	3,979.8	4,036.3	22.6	56.5	-147.2	1.4	-3.5
Unemployment	385.0	345.1	12.6	-39.9	131.7	-10.4	61.7
Participation rate	37.0	37.0	0.2	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.9	0.3	-0.9	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	33.7	34.1	0.2	0.4	-2.1	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,655.1	5,668.3	...	13.2	131.2	0.2	2.4
Labour force	2,430.8	2,464.5	14.6	33.7	43.3	1.4	1.8
Employment	2,209.7	2,258.2	15.0	48.5	-45.7	2.2	-2.0
Unemployment	221.1	206.4	9.0	-14.7	89.1	-6.6	76.0
Participation rate	43.0	43.5	0.3	0.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.4	0.4	-0.7	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	39.1	39.8	0.3	0.7	-1.8	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,150.8	6,164.2	...	13.4	133.3	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,934.0	1,916.9	15.0	-17.1	-58.8	-0.9	-3.0
Employment	1,770.1	1,778.2	15.3	8.1	-101.4	0.5	-5.4
Unemployment	163.9	138.8	8.4	-25.1	42.7	-15.3	44.4
Participation rate	31.4	31.1	0.2	-0.3	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.2	0.4	-1.3	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	28.8	28.8	0.3	0.0	-2.4	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0287-02](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 2
Employment by class of worker and industry, seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,332.1	15,735.5	43.5	403.4	-474.3	2.6	-2.9
Public sector employees	3,810.4	3,954.0	24.1	143.6	73.7	3.8	1.9
Private sector employees	11,521.7	11,781.5	43.3	259.8	-548.0	2.3	-4.4
Self-employed	2,759.6	2,734.5	28.9	-25.1	-210.6	-0.9	-7.2
Total employed, all industries	18,091.7	18,469.9	37.0	378.2	-685.0	2.1	-3.6
Goods-producing sector	3,733.6	3,808.7	19.7	75.1	-156.1	2.0	-3.9
Agriculture	273.3	272.2	5.4	-1.1	-17.4	-0.4	-6.0
Natural resources ²	298.0	298.8	5.5	0.8	-21.8	0.3	-6.8
Utilities	136.8	143.6	2.9	6.8	8.0	5.0	5.9
Construction	1,368.8	1,369.4	13.8	0.6	-109.5	0.0	-7.4
Manufacturing	1,656.7	1,724.7	13.0	68.0	-15.3	4.1	-0.9
Services-producing sector	14,358.1	14,661.2	35.0	303.1	-528.9	2.1	-3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2,757.5	2,755.5	18.5	-2.0	-88.6	-0.1	-3.1
Transportation and warehousing	927.4	950.7	10.4	23.3	-86.9	2.5	-8.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,220.2	1,240.8	10.1	20.6	19.0	1.7	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,544.1	1,572.3	13.2	28.2	-3.6	1.8	-0.2
Business, building and other support services	700.6	703.9	11.2	3.3	-52.4	0.5	-6.9
Educational services	1,353.0	1,421.3	12.9	68.3	31.6	5.0	2.3
Health care and social assistance	2,464.2	2,479.5	13.9	15.3	-42.6	0.6	-1.7
Information, culture and recreation	678.0	734.1	11.6	56.1	-37.4	8.3	-4.8
Accommodation and food services	969.4	1,041.3	14.4	71.9	-186.6	7.4	-15.2
Other services (except public administration)	756.8	760.0	10.0	3.2	-61.0	0.4	-7.4
Public administration	986.9	1,001.8	8.0	14.9	-20.4	1.5	-2.0

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

2. Also referred to as "Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction."

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Tables [14-10-0288-02](#) and [14-10-0355-02](#) (formerly CANSIM tables 282-0089 and 282-0088).

**Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province, seasonally adjusted**

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	439.3	439.3	...	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	244.6	253.9	2.2	9.3	0.4	3.8	0.2
Employment	212.5	216.2	2.2	3.7	-8.5	1.7	-3.8
Full-time employment	175.8	181.8	2.7	6.0	-9.7	3.4	-5.1
Part-time employment	36.7	34.3	2.1	-2.4	1.1	-6.5	3.3
Unemployment	32.1	37.7	2.0	5.6	8.9	17.4	30.9
Participation rate	55.7	57.8	0.5	2.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	14.8	0.8	1.7	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	48.4	49.2	0.5	0.8	-1.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	131.7	131.9	...	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.7
Labour force	85.3	84.0	0.7	-1.3	-2.4	-1.5	-2.8
Employment	76.3	75.5	0.7	-0.8	-3.5	-1.0	-4.4
Full-time employment	63.7	62.9	0.9	-0.8	-4.4	-1.3	-6.5
Part-time employment	12.6	12.6	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.8
Unemployment	9.1	8.5	0.7	-0.6	1.1	-6.6	14.9
Participation rate	64.8	63.7	0.5	-1.1	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.1	0.7	-0.6	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	57.2	0.6	-0.7	-3.7	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	817.7	818.7	...	1.0	8.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	494.5	494.5	3.1	0.0	-8.7	0.0	-1.7
Employment	443.7	455.7	3.2	12.0	-11.1	2.7	-2.4
Full-time employment	355.9	363.8	3.9	7.9	-17.9	2.2	-4.7
Part-time employment	87.8	91.9	3.5	4.1	6.8	4.7	8.0
Unemployment	50.8	38.9	2.8	-11.9	2.5	-23.4	6.9
Participation rate	60.5	60.4	0.4	-0.1	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	7.9	0.6	-2.4	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.3	55.7	0.4	1.4	-1.9	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	637.0	637.5	...	0.5	4.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	384.1	390.7	2.5	6.6	3.6	1.7	0.9
Employment	347.9	350.1	2.7	2.2	-5.5	0.6	-1.5
Full-time employment	293.1	297.2	3.2	4.1	-3.6	1.4	-1.2
Part-time employment	54.7	52.9	2.6	-1.8	-1.9	-3.3	-3.5
Unemployment	36.2	40.6	2.4	4.4	9.1	12.2	28.9
Participation rate	60.3	61.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	54.9	0.4	0.3	-1.3	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,125.1	7,132.4	...	7.3	66.4	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,592.6	4,612.8	17.3	20.2	12.6	0.4	0.3
Employment	4,194.2	4,270.9	19.0	76.7	-104.7	1.8	-2.4
Full-time employment	3,430.9	3,476.2	23.4	45.3	-81.1	1.3	-2.3
Part-time employment	763.3	794.7	20.3	31.4	-23.6	4.1	-2.9
Unemployment	398.4	341.9	16.1	-56.5	117.3	-14.2	52.2
Participation rate	64.5	64.7	0.2	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.4	0.3	-1.3	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.9	0.3	1.0	-2.0	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,341.6	12,356.4	...	14.8	169.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,910.4	7,993.9	25.7	83.5	54.3	1.1	0.7
Employment	7,069.0	7,236.6	25.0	167.6	-282.7	2.4	-3.8
Full-time employment	5,760.6	5,943.0	31.0	182.4	-170.2	3.2	-2.8
Part-time employment	1,308.3	1,293.6	27.9	-14.7	-112.5	-1.1	-8.0
Unemployment	841.4	757.4	22.1	-84.0	337.1	-10.0	80.2
Participation rate	64.1	64.7	0.2	0.6	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	9.5	0.3	-1.1	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	58.6	0.2	1.3	-3.1	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,047.2	1,047.5	...	0.3	6.5	0.0	0.6
Labour force	693.1	701.6	3.3	8.5	14.6	1.2	2.1
Employment	637.2	652.3	3.3	15.1	-1.8	2.4	-0.3
Full-time employment	507.5	518.3	4.4	10.8	-14.8	2.1	-2.8
Part-time employment	129.7	134.0	4.1	4.3	13.0	3.3	10.7
Unemployment	56.0	49.3	2.7	-6.7	16.4	-12.0	49.8
Participation rate	66.2	67.0	0.3	0.8	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.0	0.4	-1.1	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	62.3	0.3	1.5	-0.5	...	...

Table 3 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province, seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
Saskatchewan							
Population	893.9	893.9	...	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.3
Labour force	603.4	605.8	2.9	2.4	-9.5	0.4	-1.5
Employment	555.8	564.5	3.0	8.7	-18.1	1.6	-3.1
Full-time employment	456.6	461.8	3.9	5.2	-11.5	1.1	-2.4
Part-time employment	99.2	102.7	3.5	3.5	-6.6	3.5	-6.0
Unemployment	47.7	41.4	2.6	-6.3	8.7	-13.2	26.6
Participation rate	67.5	67.8	0.3	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	6.8	0.4	-1.1	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	63.2	0.3	1.0	-2.2	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,580.1	3,583.0	...	2.9	42.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,456.2	2,497.3	12.3	41.1	-14.3	1.7	-0.6
Employment	2,165.8	2,204.0	12.6	38.2	-142.7	1.8	-6.1
Full-time employment	1,756.1	1,790.6	15.5	34.5	-128.0	2.0	-6.7
Part-time employment	409.7	413.4	14.0	3.7	-14.7	0.9	-3.4
Unemployment	290.4	293.2	11.6	2.8	128.2	1.0	77.7
Participation rate	68.6	69.7	0.3	1.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.7	0.5	-0.1	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	61.5	0.4	1.0	-4.8	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,179.9	4,185.4	...	5.5	69.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,674.3	2,668.0	13.2	-6.3	-11.4	-0.2	-0.4
Employment	2,389.5	2,444.3	13.1	54.8	-106.3	2.3	-4.2
Full-time employment	1,849.2	1,887.7	17.3	38.5	-117.4	2.1	-5.9
Part-time employment	540.3	556.6	15.5	16.3	11.1	3.0	2.0
Unemployment	284.9	223.7	11.0	-61.2	94.9	-21.5	73.7
Participation rate	64.0	63.7	0.3	-0.3	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	8.4	0.4	-2.3	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	58.4	0.3	1.2	-3.6	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 4
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick)

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	439.3	439.3	...	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	244.6	253.9	2.2	9.3	0.4	3.8	0.2
Employment	212.5	216.2	2.2	3.7	-8.5	1.7	-3.8
Full-time employment	175.8	181.8	2.7	6.0	-9.7	3.4	-5.1
Unemployment	32.1	37.7	2.0	5.6	8.9	17.4	30.9
Participation rate	55.7	57.8	0.5	2.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	14.8	0.8	1.7	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	48.4	49.2	0.5	0.8	-1.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	53.1	53.1	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	31.4	32.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	3.8	5.2
Employment	25.8	27.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	5.4	4.6
Unemployment	5.6	5.4	1.0	-0.2	0.3	-3.6	5.9
Participation rate	59.1	61.4	1.9	2.3	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.8	16.6	2.9	-1.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	48.6	51.2	1.8	2.6	2.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	187.4	187.4	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	110.7	116.1	1.3	5.4	-0.5	4.9	-0.4
Employment	93.0	94.7	1.4	1.7	-7.6	1.8	-7.4
Unemployment	17.7	21.4	1.4	3.7	7.1	20.9	49.7
Participation rate	59.1	62.0	0.7	2.9	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.0	18.4	1.1	2.4	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	49.6	50.5	0.7	0.9	-4.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	198.8	198.8	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	102.5	105.2	1.2	2.7	-0.7	2.6	-0.7
Employment	93.8	94.3	1.3	0.5	-2.1	0.5	-2.2
Unemployment	8.8	11.0	1.0	2.2	1.6	25.0	17.0
Participation rate	51.6	52.9	0.6	1.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.5	1.0	1.9	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	47.2	47.4	0.7	0.2	-1.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	131.7	131.9	...	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.7
Labour force	85.3	84.0	0.7	-1.3	-2.4	-1.5	-2.8
Employment	76.3	75.5	0.7	-0.8	-3.5	-1.0	-4.4
Full-time employment	63.7	62.9	0.9	-0.8	-4.4	-1.3	-6.5
Unemployment	9.1	8.5	0.7	-0.6	1.1	-6.6	14.9
Participation rate	64.8	63.7	0.5	-1.1	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.1	0.7	-0.6	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	57.2	0.6	-0.7	-3.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	19.4	19.5	...	0.1	0.7	0.5	3.7
Labour force	12.9	11.0	0.4	-1.9	-2.3	-14.7	-17.3
Employment	10.4	9.4	0.4	-1.0	-2.4	-9.6	-20.3
Unemployment	2.5	1.6	0.3	-0.9	0.1	-36.0	6.7
Participation rate	66.5	56.4	2.1	-10.1	-14.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	19.4	14.5	2.6	-4.9	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	53.6	48.2	2.0	-5.4	-14.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.3	54.4	...	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.5
Labour force	37.8	37.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Employment	34.2	34.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9
Unemployment	3.6	3.6	0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-7.7
Participation rate	69.6	69.7	0.8	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.5	1.1	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	63.1	0.8	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	58.0	58.0	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2
Labour force	34.6	35.1	0.4	0.5	-0.1	1.4	-0.3
Employment	31.6	31.7	0.4	0.1	-1.5	0.3	-4.5
Unemployment	3.0	3.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	13.3	78.9
Participation rate	59.7	60.5	0.7	0.8	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.7	1.0	1.0	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	54.7	0.7	0.2	-3.2	...	...

Table 4 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick)

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	817.7	818.7	...	1.0	8.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	494.5	494.5	3.1	0.0	-8.7	0.0	-1.7
Employment	443.7	455.7	3.2	12.0	-11.1	2.7	-2.4
Full-time employment	355.9	363.8	3.9	7.9	-17.9	2.2	-4.7
Unemployment	50.8	38.9	2.8	-11.9	2.5	-23.4	6.9
Participation rate	60.5	60.4	0.4	-0.1	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	7.9	0.6	-2.4	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.3	55.7	0.4	1.4	-1.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.8	108.8	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Labour force	67.3	68.2	1.7	0.9	-7.9	1.3	-10.4
Employment	54.6	60.2	1.7	5.6	-5.8	10.3	-8.8
Unemployment	12.7	8.1	1.6	-4.6	-2.0	-36.2	-19.8
Participation rate	61.9	62.7	1.6	0.8	-7.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	18.9	11.9	2.0	-7.0	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	50.2	55.3	1.6	5.1	-5.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	341.0	341.5	...	0.5	4.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	217.4	216.1	1.8	-1.3	-1.1	-0.6	-0.5
Employment	195.1	201.7	1.9	6.6	0.0	3.4	0.0
Unemployment	22.3	14.3	1.7	-8.0	-1.2	-35.9	-7.7
Participation rate	63.8	63.3	0.5	-0.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	6.6	0.7	-3.7	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	59.1	0.6	1.9	-0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	367.9	368.4	...	0.5	4.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	209.9	210.3	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Employment	194.0	193.8	1.8	-0.2	-5.3	-0.1	-2.7
Unemployment	15.8	16.5	1.6	0.7	5.7	4.4	52.8
Participation rate	57.1	57.1	0.5	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.8	0.8	0.3	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	52.7	52.6	0.5	-0.1	-2.1	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	637.0	637.5	...	0.5	4.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	384.1	390.7	2.5	6.6	3.6	1.7	0.9
Employment	347.9	350.1	2.7	2.2	-5.5	0.6	-1.5
Full-time employment	293.1	297.2	3.2	4.1	-3.6	1.4	-1.2
Unemployment	36.2	40.6	2.4	4.4	9.1	12.2	28.9
Participation rate	60.3	61.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	54.9	0.4	0.3	-1.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	80.0	80.0	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	49.3	51.9	1.3	2.6	-1.4	5.3	-2.6
Employment	41.8	43.1	1.4	1.3	-2.1	3.1	-4.6
Unemployment	7.6	8.8	1.3	1.2	0.6	15.8	7.3
Participation rate	61.6	64.9	1.6	3.3	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.4	17.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	52.3	53.9	1.7	1.6	-2.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	270.2	270.5	...	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.8
Labour force	173.8	177.3	1.5	3.5	6.9	2.0	4.0
Employment	154.9	155.3	1.6	0.4	-1.3	0.3	-0.8
Unemployment	18.9	22.0	1.5	3.1	8.3	16.4	60.6
Participation rate	64.3	65.5	0.6	1.2	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	12.4	0.9	1.5	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.4	0.6	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	286.7	287.0	...	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.8
Labour force	160.9	161.5	1.3	0.6	-1.9	0.4	-1.2
Employment	151.2	151.8	1.4	0.6	-1.9	0.4	-1.2
Unemployment	9.7	9.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0
Participation rate	56.1	56.3	0.5	0.2	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	52.7	52.9	0.5	0.2	-1.1	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 5
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia)

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,125.1	7,132.4	...	7.3	66.4	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,592.6	4,612.8	17.3	20.2	12.6	0.4	0.3
Employment	4,194.2	4,270.9	19.0	76.7	-104.7	1.8	-2.4
Full-time employment	3,430.9	3,476.2	23.4	45.3	-81.1	1.3	-2.3
Unemployment	398.4	341.9	16.1	-56.5	117.3	-14.2	52.2
Participation rate	64.5	64.7	0.2	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.4	0.3	-1.3	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.9	0.3	1.0	-2.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	889.8	889.8	...	0.0	-3.5	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	638.6	635.9	9.0	-2.7	-14.8	-0.4	-2.3
Employment	530.5	552.6	9.3	22.1	-34.4	4.2	-5.9
Unemployment	108.1	83.3	8.6	-24.8	19.6	-22.9	30.8
Participation rate	71.8	71.5	1.0	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.9	13.1	1.3	-3.8	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	62.1	1.0	2.5	-3.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,085.1	3,089.2	...	4.1	39.0	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,096.0	2,119.8	10.0	23.8	38.8	1.1	1.9
Employment	1,954.9	1,982.7	11.6	27.8	-11.4	1.4	-0.6
Unemployment	141.1	137.1	9.8	-4.0	50.2	-2.8	57.8
Participation rate	67.9	68.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.5	0.5	-0.2	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	64.2	0.4	0.8	-1.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,150.1	3,153.4	...	3.3	30.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	1,858.0	1,857.1	10.1	-0.9	-11.4	-0.0	-0.6
Employment	1,708.8	1,735.5	11.1	26.7	-58.9	1.6	-3.3
Unemployment	149.3	121.5	9.2	-27.8	47.4	-18.6	64.0
Participation rate	59.0	58.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.5	0.5	-1.5	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	55.0	0.4	0.8	-2.5	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,341.6	12,356.4	...	14.8	169.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,910.4	7,993.9	25.7	83.5	54.3	1.1	0.7
Employment	7,069.0	7,236.6	25.0	167.6	-282.7	2.4	-3.8
Full-time employment	5,760.6	5,943.0	31.0	182.4	-170.2	3.2	-2.8
Unemployment	841.4	757.4	22.1	-84.0	337.1	-10.0	80.2
Participation rate	64.1	64.7	0.2	0.6	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	9.5	0.3	-1.1	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	58.6	0.2	1.3	-3.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,843.2	1,843.0	...	-0.2	6.3	-0.0	0.3
Labour force	1,111.3	1,147.6	14.9	36.3	18.9	3.3	1.7
Employment	803.2	883.9	13.8	80.7	-102.0	10.0	-10.3
Unemployment	308.0	263.7	12.8	-44.3	120.9	-14.4	84.7
Participation rate	60.3	62.3	0.8	2.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	27.7	23.0	1.1	-4.7	10.3	...	...
Employment rate	43.6	48.0	0.8	4.4	-5.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,087.4	5,095.1	...	7.7	83.7	0.2	1.7
Labour force	3,600.6	3,621.4	13.2	20.8	43.3	0.6	1.2
Employment	3,303.2	3,357.9	13.4	54.7	-79.3	1.7	-2.3
Unemployment	297.4	263.6	12.2	-33.8	122.7	-11.4	87.1
Participation rate	70.8	71.1	0.3	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.3	0.3	-1.0	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.9	65.9	0.3	1.0	-2.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,411.0	5,418.2	...	7.2	79.0	0.1	1.5
Labour force	3,198.5	3,224.9	14.6	26.4	-7.9	0.8	-0.2
Employment	2,962.6	2,994.8	14.4	32.2	-101.4	1.1	-3.3
Unemployment	235.9	230.1	12.1	-5.8	93.5	-2.5	68.4
Participation rate	59.1	59.5	0.3	0.4	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.1	0.4	-0.3	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	55.3	0.3	0.5	-2.7	...	...

Table 5 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia)

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,047.2	1,047.5	...	0.3	6.5	0.0	0.6
Labour force	693.1	701.6	3.3	8.5	14.6	1.2	2.1
Employment	637.2	652.3	3.3	15.1	-1.8	2.4	-0.3
Full-time employment	507.5	518.3	4.4	10.8	-14.8	2.1	-2.8
Unemployment	56.0	49.3	2.7	-6.7	16.4	-12.0	49.8
Participation rate	66.2	67.0	0.3	0.8	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.0	0.4	-1.1	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	62.3	0.3	1.5	-0.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	166.1	165.9	...	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.7
Labour force	109.1	109.4	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7
Employment	92.1	94.0	1.8	1.9	-3.2	2.1	-3.3
Unemployment	17.0	15.4	1.6	-1.6	4.1	-9.4	36.3
Participation rate	65.7	65.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.6	14.1	1.4	-1.5	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	56.7	1.1	1.3	-1.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	432.9	433.2	...	0.3	3.6	0.1	0.8
Labour force	316.1	318.9	1.7	2.8	5.6	0.9	1.8
Employment	293.8	300.8	1.8	7.0	0.4	2.4	0.1
Unemployment	22.2	18.2	1.6	-4.0	5.3	-18.0	41.1
Participation rate	73.0	73.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	5.7	0.5	-1.3	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	67.9	69.4	0.4	1.5	-0.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	448.1	448.5	...	0.4	4.1	0.1	0.9
Labour force	267.9	273.3	1.8	5.4	8.1	2.0	3.1
Employment	251.2	257.5	1.9	6.3	1.0	2.5	0.4
Unemployment	16.7	15.8	1.5	-0.9	7.1	-5.4	81.6
Participation rate	59.8	60.9	0.4	1.1	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.8	0.5	-0.4	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	57.4	0.4	1.3	-0.3	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	893.9	893.9	...	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.3
Labour force	603.4	605.8	2.9	2.4	-9.5	0.4	-1.5
Employment	555.8	564.5	3.0	8.7	-18.1	1.6	-3.1
Full-time employment	456.6	461.8	3.9	5.2	-11.5	1.1	-2.4
Unemployment	47.7	41.4	2.6	-6.3	8.7	-13.2	26.6
Participation rate	67.5	67.8	0.3	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	6.8	0.4	-1.1	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	63.2	0.3	1.0	-2.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	131.4	131.4	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	84.3	86.3	1.6	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.6
Employment	71.3	75.5	1.5	4.2	0.4	5.9	0.5
Unemployment	12.9	10.7	1.5	-2.2	0.0	-17.1	0.0
Participation rate	64.2	65.7	1.2	1.5	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.3	12.4	1.7	-2.9	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.3	57.5	1.2	3.2	0.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	381.8	381.7	...	-0.1	1.2	-0.0	0.3
Labour force	283.9	284.1	1.5	0.2	-3.2	0.1	-1.1
Employment	264.3	266.5	1.7	2.2	-9.5	0.8	-3.4
Unemployment	19.6	17.6	1.6	-2.0	6.3	-10.2	55.8
Participation rate	74.4	74.4	0.4	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.2	0.5	-0.7	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	69.2	69.8	0.5	0.6	-2.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	380.7	380.8	...	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	235.2	235.5	1.6	0.3	-6.6	0.1	-2.7
Employment	220.1	222.4	1.6	2.3	-9.1	1.0	-3.9
Unemployment	15.1	13.1	1.3	-2.0	2.5	-13.2	23.6
Participation rate	61.8	61.8	0.4	0.0	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.6	0.5	-0.8	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.4	0.4	0.6	-2.7	...	...

Table 5 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia)

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,580.1	3,583.0	...	2.9	42.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,456.2	2,497.3	12.3	41.1	-14.3	1.7	-0.6
Employment	2,165.8	2,204.0	12.6	38.2	-142.7	1.8	-6.1
Full-time employment	1,756.1	1,790.6	15.5	34.5	-128.0	2.0	-6.7
Unemployment	290.4	293.2	11.6	2.8	128.2	1.0	77.7
Participation rate	68.6	69.7	0.3	1.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.7	0.5	-0.1	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	61.5	0.4	1.0	-4.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	511.8	512.0	...	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.7
Labour force	319.5	321.8	6.7	2.3	-17.2	0.7	-5.1
Employment	233.2	241.7	6.3	8.5	-45.3	3.6	-15.8
Unemployment	86.4	80.1	6.2	-6.3	28.1	-7.3	54.0
Participation rate	62.4	62.9	1.3	0.5	-3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	27.0	24.9	1.8	-2.1	9.6	...	...
Employment rate	45.6	47.2	1.2	1.6	-9.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,535.9	1,537.3	...	1.4	17.9	0.1	1.2
Labour force	1,182.9	1,192.7	6.4	9.8	8.6	0.8	0.7
Employment	1,061.0	1,059.2	7.4	-1.8	-61.6	-0.2	-5.5
Unemployment	121.9	133.5	6.9	11.6	70.3	9.5	111.2
Participation rate	77.0	77.6	0.4	0.6	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	11.2	0.6	0.9	5.9	...	...
Employment rate	69.1	68.9	0.5	-0.2	-4.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,532.3	1,533.7	...	1.4	21.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	953.8	982.8	7.4	29.0	-5.8	3.0	-0.6
Employment	871.6	903.1	7.5	31.5	-35.7	3.6	-3.8
Unemployment	82.1	79.7	6.1	-2.4	29.9	-2.9	60.0
Participation rate	62.2	64.1	0.5	1.9	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.1	0.6	-0.5	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	58.9	0.5	2.0	-3.2	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,179.9	4,185.4	...	5.5	69.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,674.3	2,668.0	13.2	-6.3	-11.4	-0.2	-0.4
Employment	2,389.5	2,444.3	13.1	54.8	-106.3	2.3	-4.2
Full-time employment	1,849.2	1,887.7	17.3	38.5	-117.4	2.1	-5.9
Unemployment	284.9	223.7	11.0	-61.2	94.9	-21.5	73.7
Participation rate	64.0	63.7	0.3	-0.3	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	8.4	0.4	-2.3	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	58.4	0.3	1.2	-3.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	596.8	596.7	...	-0.1	4.8	-0.0	0.8
Labour force	387.5	359.8	7.7	-27.7	-15.5	-7.1	-4.1
Employment	300.1	302.7	7.2	2.6	-38.5	0.9	-11.3
Unemployment	87.4	57.1	6.3	-30.3	23.0	-34.7	67.4
Participation rate	64.9	60.3	1.3	-4.6	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	22.6	15.9	1.7	-6.7	6.8	...	...
Employment rate	50.3	50.7	1.2	0.4	-6.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,752.9	1,755.9	...	3.0	33.2	0.2	1.9
Labour force	1,208.6	1,202.4	6.7	-6.2	-3.8	-0.5	-0.3
Employment	1,100.7	1,111.2	7.2	10.5	-49.8	1.0	-4.3
Unemployment	108.0	91.2	6.0	-16.8	46.0	-15.6	101.8
Participation rate	68.9	68.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	7.6	0.5	-1.3	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	63.3	0.4	0.5	-4.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,830.2	1,832.9	...	2.7	31.2	0.1	1.7
Labour force	1,078.2	1,105.7	7.3	27.5	7.8	2.6	0.7
Employment	988.7	1,030.4	7.4	41.7	-18.0	4.2	-1.7
Unemployment	89.5	75.3	6.0	-14.2	25.8	-15.9	52.1
Participation rate	58.9	60.3	0.4	1.4	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	6.8	0.5	-1.5	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	56.2	0.4	2.2	-2.0	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	212.5	216.2	2.2	3.7	-8.5	1.7	-3.8
Goods-producing sector	37.1	39.9	1.3	2.8	-5.6	7.5	-12.3
Agriculture	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-10.0
Natural resources ²	13.5	12.0	0.8	-1.5	-1.6	-11.1	-11.8
Utilities	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.4	3.6
Construction	11.9	14.0	0.9	2.1	-4.5	17.6	-24.3
Manufacturing	8.0	10.1	0.6	2.1	0.5	26.3	5.2
Services-producing sector	175.5	176.3	2.0	0.8	-2.9	0.5	-1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	32.9	34.1	1.0	1.2	-0.8	3.6	-2.3
Transportation and warehousing	10.0	9.8	0.5	-0.2	-2.0	-2.0	-16.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7.4	7.9	0.4	0.5	1.5	6.8	23.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.7	9.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.0	5.4
Business, building and other support services	7.4	5.7	0.6	-1.7	-2.3	-23.0	-28.8
Educational services	16.3	17.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	6.7	1.2
Health care and social assistance	40.7	41.9	0.8	1.2	3.8	2.9	10.0
Information, culture and recreation	6.5	6.4	0.5	-0.1	-1.0	-1.5	-13.5
Accommodation and food services	14.8	15.1	0.8	0.3	-1.0	2.0	-6.2
Other services (except public administration)	11.7	10.5	0.7	-1.2	-0.8	-10.3	-7.1
Public administration	17.9	17.8	0.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-5.8
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	76.3	75.5	0.7	-0.8	-3.5	-1.0	-4.4
Goods-producing sector	19.6	19.4	0.5	-0.2	0.1	-1.0	0.5
Agriculture	3.9	3.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-7.7	-14.3
Natural resources ²	2.2	2.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-4.5	0.0
Utilities	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-33.3	-33.3
Construction	6.6	6.5	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-1.5	1.6
Manufacturing	6.5	6.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	6.2	9.5
Services-producing sector	56.7	56.1	0.7	-0.6	-3.7	-1.1	-6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	10.0	0.3	-0.9	-1.2	-8.3	-10.7
Transportation and warehousing	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.1	-0.3	3.8	-10.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	3.1	2.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-6.5	-9.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.7	4.3	0.2	-0.4	0.8	-8.5	22.9
Business, building and other support services	1.7	2.0	0.2	0.3	-0.3	17.6	-13.0
Educational services	5.6	5.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.8	3.6
Health care and social assistance	11.2	10.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-5.4	-5.4
Information, culture and recreation	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	-0.5	11.8	-20.8
Accommodation and food services	3.8	4.4	0.3	0.6	-1.9	15.8	-30.2
Other services (except public administration)	3.3	3.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-6.1	-8.8
Public administration	8.1	8.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	4.9	10.4
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	443.7	455.7	3.2	12.0	-11.1	2.7	-2.4
Goods-producing sector	83.6	84.0	1.9	0.4	-2.9	0.5	-3.3
Agriculture	4.9	5.2	0.6	0.3	-0.6	6.1	-10.3
Natural resources ²	10.7	9.4	1.0	-1.3	-0.7	-12.1	-6.9
Utilities	3.8	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	10.5	16.7
Construction	32.8	33.4	1.2	0.6	-2.4	1.8	-6.7
Manufacturing	31.3	31.9	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.6
Services-producing sector	360.2	371.7	3.0	11.5	-8.1	3.2	-2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	66.1	67.7	1.6	1.6	-12.5	2.4	-15.6
Transportation and warehousing	18.6	18.8	0.7	0.2	-0.2	1.1	-1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	23.1	24.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	3.9	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.2	31.1	0.9	-0.1	3.0	-0.3	10.7
Business, building and other support services	16.4	17.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	6.1	3.6
Educational services	39.4	39.9	1.1	0.5	3.6	1.3	9.9
Health care and social assistance	71.8	75.4	1.2	3.6	0.4	5.0	0.5
Information, culture and recreation	16.2	16.4	1.0	0.2	-1.5	1.2	-8.4
Accommodation and food services	28.8	31.9	1.3	3.1	-4.9	10.8	-13.3
Other services (except public administration)	18.0	18.8	0.9	0.8	2.0	4.4	11.9
Public administration	30.5	30.3	0.7	-0.2	0.5	-0.7	1.7

Table 6 - continued
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	347.9	350.1	2.7	2.2	-5.5	0.6	-1.5
Goods-producing sector	72.7	68.9	1.6	-3.8	-4.1	-5.2	-5.6
Agriculture	4.6	5.1	0.6	0.5	-0.7	10.9	-12.1
Natural resources ²	10.8	8.2	0.7	-2.6	-1.0	-24.1	-10.9
Utilities	3.5	3.6	0.2	0.1	-0.1	2.9	-2.7
Construction	24.1	23.1	0.9	-1.0	-1.9	-4.1	-7.6
Manufacturing	29.7	28.9	1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-2.7	-1.7
Services-producing sector	275.2	281.2	2.4	6.0	-1.4	2.2	-0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	55.3	56.0	1.3	0.7	5.6	1.3	11.1
Transportation and warehousing	16.2	16.6	0.6	0.4	-1.4	2.5	-7.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.1	15.5	0.5	-0.6	-1.7	-3.7	-9.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	17.8	17.7	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.6
Business, building and other support services	14.0	14.1	0.8	0.1	-2.7	0.7	-16.1
Educational services	27.1	29.2	0.9	2.1	2.1	7.7	7.7
Health care and social assistance	58.3	58.3	1.1	0.0	-3.0	0.0	-4.9
Information, culture and recreation	9.6	10.5	0.7	0.9	-2.3	9.4	-18.0
Accommodation and food services	20.4	20.7	1.0	0.3	-0.7	1.5	-3.3
Other services (except public administration)	13.6	13.7	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.7	-2.1
Public administration	26.8	28.9	0.6	2.1	2.8	7.8	10.7
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,194.2	4,270.9	19.0	76.7	-104.7	1.8	-2.4
Goods-producing sector	861.4	875.0	10.1	13.6	-25.4	1.6	-2.8
Agriculture	55.4	55.9	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2
Natural resources ²	35.9	37.2	2.0	1.3	-4.5	3.6	-10.8
Utilities	23.1	24.8	1.0	1.7	0.2	7.4	0.8
Construction	269.6	269.7	7.1	0.1	-3.3	0.0	-1.2
Manufacturing	477.4	487.3	7.2	9.9	-17.9	2.1	-3.5
Services-producing sector	3,332.8	3,395.9	17.5	63.1	-79.3	1.9	-2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	668.8	673.1	9.5	4.3	12.4	0.6	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	219.9	226.8	5.6	6.9	-14.6	3.1	-6.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	247.1	248.0	4.5	0.9	-2.3	0.4	-0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	345.6	353.2	6.1	7.6	4.1	2.2	1.2
Business, building and other support services	166.9	162.8	5.9	-4.1	-10.0	-2.5	-5.8
Educational services	317.2	341.1	6.5	23.9	40.6	7.5	13.5
Health care and social assistance	601.2	605.5	6.8	4.3	-8.0	0.7	-1.3
Information, culture and recreation	159.7	165.2	5.8	5.5	-17.4	3.4	-9.5
Accommodation and food services	211.2	224.7	7.2	13.5	-40.7	6.4	-15.3
Other services (except public administration)	160.5	156.9	4.7	-3.6	-29.4	-2.2	-15.8
Public administration	234.7	238.5	3.8	3.8	-14.2	1.6	-5.6
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,069.0	7,236.6	25.0	167.6	-282.7	2.4	-3.8
Goods-producing sector	1,381.7	1,448.2	12.9	66.5	-30.7	4.8	-2.1
Agriculture	71.4	69.9	2.9	-1.5	-3.5	-2.1	-4.8
Natural resources ²	33.9	37.9	1.6	4.0	1.8	11.8	5.0
Utilities	49.5	52.0	2.1	2.5	-0.9	5.1	-1.7
Construction	499.8	509.6	8.7	9.8	-44.4	2.0	-8.0
Manufacturing	727.1	778.8	9.2	51.7	16.3	7.1	2.1
Services-producing sector	5,687.3	5,788.3	24.2	101.0	-252.1	1.8	-4.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,070.7	1,039.8	12.8	-30.9	-66.7	-2.9	-6.0
Transportation and warehousing	350.4	356.2	6.9	5.8	-43.6	1.7	-10.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	597.3	609.4	7.6	12.1	16.7	2.0	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	671.1	689.7	9.7	18.6	-8.7	2.8	-1.2
Business, building and other support services	293.7	284.0	7.9	-9.7	-29.3	-3.3	-9.4
Educational services	521.1	550.2	9.2	29.1	-4.3	5.6	-0.8
Health care and social assistance	896.0	890.5	9.8	-5.5	-39.0	-0.6	-4.2
Information, culture and recreation	281.6	295.1	8.0	13.5	-6.6	4.8	-2.2
Accommodation and food services	329.7	386.7	9.6	57.0	-74.4	17.3	-16.1
Other services (except public administration)	283.0	295.5	6.7	12.5	-0.4	4.4	-0.1
Public administration	392.6	391.2	5.7	-1.4	4.2	-0.4	1.1

Table 6 - continued
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	637.2	652.3	3.3	15.1	-1.8	2.4	-0.3
Goods-producing sector	139.9	142.7	1.8	2.8	-8.2	2.0	-5.4
Agriculture	25.8	25.2	0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-2.3	-0.8
Natural resources ²	4.9	3.8	0.4	-1.1	-1.6	-22.4	-29.6
Utilities	5.5	5.5	0.3	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-16.7
Construction	46.6	48.8	1.2	2.2	-1.9	4.7	-3.7
Manufacturing	57.0	59.3	1.0	2.3	-3.5	4.0	-5.6
Services-producing sector	497.3	509.6	3.1	12.3	6.4	2.5	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	88.7	90.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.0
Transportation and warehousing	38.0	41.4	0.9	3.4	0.4	8.9	1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	35.5	34.0	0.7	-1.5	0.0	-4.2	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.0	31.6	0.9	-0.4	1.0	-1.3	3.3
Business, building and other support services	20.7	23.4	0.9	2.7	2.0	13.0	9.3
Educational services	55.7	57.9	1.2	2.2	6.6	3.9	12.9
Health care and social assistance	101.5	103.9	1.5	2.4	-0.8	2.4	-0.8
Information, culture and recreation	21.5	21.4	1.0	-0.1	-2.3	-0.5	-9.7
Accommodation and food services	37.8	38.4	1.3	0.6	-4.4	1.6	-10.3
Other services (except public administration)	30.9	31.1	0.9	0.2	2.3	0.6	8.0
Public administration	35.1	36.4	0.9	1.3	0.6	3.7	1.7
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	555.8	564.5	3.0	8.7	-18.1	1.6	-3.1
Goods-producing sector	135.2	134.4	1.9	-0.8	-10.7	-0.6	-7.4
Agriculture	35.4	34.8	1.1	-0.6	-4.0	-1.7	-10.3
Natural resources ²	19.9	20.7	0.8	0.8	-1.9	4.0	-8.4
Utilities	6.1	6.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.9	18.5
Construction	41.8	42.3	1.3	0.5	-4.9	1.2	-10.4
Manufacturing	32.1	30.2	0.8	-1.9	-0.9	-5.9	-2.9
Services-producing sector	420.6	430.1	2.8	9.5	-7.4	2.3	-1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	84.2	90.4	1.4	6.2	5.3	7.4	6.2
Transportation and warehousing	25.8	25.0	0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-3.1	-3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	30.0	30.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	2.7	3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.1	26.9	0.8	-0.2	-1.5	-0.7	-5.3
Business, building and other support services	16.7	16.9	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.2	7.6
Educational services	46.8	46.2	1.1	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3	-0.9
Health care and social assistance	80.6	82.2	1.1	1.6	2.6	2.0	3.3
Information, culture and recreation	18.3	18.1	0.9	-0.2	-4.6	-1.1	-20.3
Accommodation and food services	26.4	28.3	1.2	1.9	-12.8	7.2	-31.1
Other services (except public administration)	30.3	30.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.3
Public administration	34.5	34.6	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.3	5.2
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,165.8	2,204.0	12.6	38.2	-142.7	1.8	-6.1
Goods-producing sector	525.8	533.9	7.7	8.1	-51.9	1.5	-8.9
Agriculture	38.6	41.1	2.4	2.5	-10.7	6.5	-20.7
Natural resources ²	125.1	128.2	3.9	3.1	-10.2	2.5	-7.4
Utilities	22.2	23.2	1.1	1.0	-1.1	4.5	-4.5
Construction	219.2	220.5	5.5	1.3	-15.2	0.6	-6.4
Manufacturing	120.8	121.0	3.8	0.2	-14.5	0.2	-10.7
Services-producing sector	1,640.0	1,670.1	11.7	30.1	-90.8	1.8	-5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	318.6	322.5	6.0	3.9	-11.2	1.2	-3.4
Transportation and warehousing	121.3	124.6	3.6	3.3	-12.4	2.7	-9.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	107.5	110.4	2.8	2.9	5.0	2.7	4.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	184.3	179.3	4.2	-5.0	-8.5	-2.7	-4.5
Business, building and other support services	74.4	72.8	3.5	-1.6	-5.6	-2.2	-7.1
Educational services	144.9	155.2	4.3	10.3	-6.8	7.1	-4.2
Health care and social assistance	304.1	302.5	4.6	-1.6	2.5	-0.5	0.8
Information, culture and recreation	75.6	84.3	3.7	8.7	7.9	11.5	10.3
Accommodation and food services	114.5	113.0	4.5	-1.5	-34.4	-1.3	-23.3
Other services (except public administration)	97.1	99.4	3.9	2.3	-18.0	2.4	-15.3
Public administration	97.9	106.1	2.7	8.2	-9.3	8.4	-8.1

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,389.5	2,444.3	13.1	54.8	-106.3	2.3	-4.2
Goods-producing sector	469.3	459.3	6.7	-10.0	-18.4	-2.1	-3.9
Agriculture	31.1	30.2	2.2	-0.9	3.2	-2.9	11.9
Natural resources ²	40.0	39.1	2.1	-0.9	-2.1	-2.3	-5.1
Utilities	21.5	21.1	0.9	-0.4	9.6	-1.9	83.5
Construction	215.5	200.9	5.2	-14.6	-32.7	-6.8	-14.0
Manufacturing	161.2	168.0	3.9	6.8	3.6	4.2	2.2
Services-producing sector	1,920.2	1,985.0	12.7	64.8	-87.9	3.4	-4.2
Wholesale and retail trade	369.4	369.9	6.6	0.5	-21.9	0.1	-5.6
Transportation and warehousing	126.0	125.5	3.6	-0.5	-13.6	-0.4	-9.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	154.5	162.1	3.6	7.6	0.8	4.9	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	222.2	226.4	4.8	4.2	1.8	1.9	0.8
Business, building and other support services	89.1	104.8	3.6	15.7	-5.0	17.6	-4.6
Educational services	163.6	180.7	4.2	17.1	-7.5	10.5	-4.0
Health care and social assistance	305.5	309.9	4.6	4.4	0.2	1.4	0.1
Information, culture and recreation	93.0	111.5	4.5	18.5	-14.4	19.9	-11.4
Accommodation and food services	180.7	178.5	5.7	-2.2	-10.9	-1.2	-5.8
Other services (except public administration)	104.5	103.0	3.6	-1.5	-12.9	-1.4	-11.1
Public administration	111.7	112.8	2.6	1.1	-4.6	1.0	-3.9

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

2. Also referred to as "Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction."

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0355-02](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0088).

Table 7
Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average,
seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	187.7	187.8	...	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.9
Labour force	122.0	122.0	0.9	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-1.4
Employment	109.1	110.0	1.0	0.9	-4.7	0.8	-4.1
Unemployment	12.8	12.0	0.5	-0.8	3.0	-6.3	33.3
Participation rate	65.0	65.0	0.5	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	9.8	0.4	-0.7	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.6	0.5	0.5	-3.0	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	382.9	383.7	...	0.8	8.6	0.2	2.3
Labour force	259.6	258.6	1.4	-1.0	1.5	-0.4	0.6
Employment	233.5	236.9	1.5	3.4	-5.3	1.5	-2.2
Unemployment	26.1	21.6	0.8	-4.5	6.6	-17.2	44.0
Participation rate	67.8	67.4	0.4	-0.4	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	8.4	0.3	-1.7	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.7	0.4	0.7	-2.9	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	134.0	134.2	...	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.8
Labour force	88.4	88.3	0.9	-0.1	2.3	-0.1	2.7
Employment	82.2	81.9	0.9	-0.3	0.5	-0.4	0.6
Unemployment	6.2	6.3	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.6	37.0
Participation rate	66.0	65.8	0.7	-0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.1	0.5	0.1	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.0	0.7	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	108.1	108.2	...	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	67.3	66.2	0.9	-1.1	-4.9	-1.6	-6.9
Employment	60.8	59.5	0.9	-1.3	-5.9	-2.1	-9.0
Unemployment	6.5	6.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	3.1	17.5
Participation rate	62.3	61.2	0.8	-1.1	-5.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	10.1	0.6	0.4	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	55.0	0.8	-1.2	-6.0	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	133.0	132.9	...	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6
Labour force	78.9	79.5	0.9	0.6	-1.0	0.8	-1.2
Employment	73.9	75.3	1.0	1.4	-0.2	1.9	-0.3
Unemployment	5.0	4.3	0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-14.0	-14.0
Participation rate	59.3	59.8	0.7	0.5	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.4	0.5	-0.9	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	56.7	0.7	1.1	0.2	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	691.3	691.7	...	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.5
Labour force	462.9	461.3	3.4	-1.6	-12.4	-0.3	-2.6
Employment	433.6	438.3	3.6	4.7	-20.9	1.1	-4.6
Unemployment	29.2	23.0	1.5	-6.2	8.4	-21.2	57.5
Participation rate	67.0	66.7	0.5	-0.3	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.0	0.3	-1.3	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	63.4	0.5	0.7	-3.3	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	190.4	190.6	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	119.9	119.7	1.2	-0.2	2.1	-0.2	1.8
Employment	110.2	110.9	1.1	0.7	-0.2	0.6	-0.2
Unemployment	9.8	8.9	0.5	-0.9	2.4	-9.2	36.9
Participation rate	63.0	62.8	0.6	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.4	0.4	-0.8	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	58.2	0.6	0.3	-0.9	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	135.8	135.8	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Labour force	81.6	83.6	0.8	2.0	5.1	2.5	6.5
Employment	75.4	78.4	0.8	3.0	4.2	4.0	5.7
Unemployment	6.2	5.3	0.4	-0.9	1.0	-14.5	23.3
Participation rate	60.1	61.6	0.6	1.5	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.3	0.4	-1.3	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	57.7	0.6	2.2	2.8	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,567.3	3,571.4	...	4.1	52.6	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,398.1	2,413.1	8.7	15.0	68.6	0.6	2.9
Employment	2,114.1	2,154.9	9.0	40.8	-59.3	1.9	-2.7
Unemployment	284.0	258.1	5.2	-25.9	127.8	-9.1	98.1
Participation rate	67.2	67.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	10.7	0.2	-1.1	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	60.3	0.3	1.0	-2.6	...	...

Table 7 - continued
Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average,
seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,193.7	1,195.0	...	1.3	20.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	794.0	798.9	4.6	4.9	-27.7	0.6	-3.4
Employment	721.1	730.2	4.8	9.1	-60.5	1.3	-7.7
Unemployment	72.9	68.6	2.2	-4.3	32.7	-5.9	91.1
Participation rate	66.5	66.9	0.4	0.4	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.6	0.3	-0.6	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	61.1	0.4	0.7	-6.2	...	...
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	284.5	284.8	...	0.3	3.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	183.1	183.6	1.4	0.5	-9.8	0.3	-5.1
Employment	168.3	168.8	1.5	0.5	-16.4	0.3	-8.9
Unemployment	14.8	14.8	0.7	0.0	6.6	0.0	80.5
Participation rate	64.4	64.5	0.5	0.1	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.1	0.4	0.0	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.3	0.5	0.1	-6.4	...	...
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	909.2	910.3	...	1.1	17.0	0.1	1.9
Labour force	610.9	615.3	4.4	4.4	-17.9	0.7	-2.8
Employment	552.9	561.5	4.6	8.6	-44.0	1.6	-7.3
Unemployment	58.0	53.8	2.1	-4.2	26.1	-7.2	94.2
Participation rate	67.2	67.6	0.5	0.4	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.7	0.3	-0.8	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.7	0.5	0.9	-6.1	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	148.0	148.0	...	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0
Labour force	91.5	91.3	0.8	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2	-0.8
Employment	82.3	83.0	0.9	0.7	-3.5	0.9	-4.0
Unemployment	9.2	8.3	0.3	-0.9	2.8	-9.8	50.9
Participation rate	61.8	61.7	0.6	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.1	0.4	-1.0	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	56.1	0.6	0.5	-2.9	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	108.8	108.8	...	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9
Labour force	56.9	58.0	1.5	1.1	-5.0	1.9	-7.9
Employment	51.2	51.6	1.5	0.4	-8.5	0.8	-14.1
Unemployment	5.7	6.5	0.6	0.8	3.6	14.0	124.1
Participation rate	52.3	53.3	1.4	1.0	-5.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	11.2	1.0	1.2	6.6	...	...
Employment rate	47.1	47.4	1.3	0.3	-8.4	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	352.0	352.4	...	0.4	5.5	0.1	1.6
Labour force	232.8	237.2	2.1	4.4	10.7	1.9	4.7
Employment	206.2	214.5	2.1	8.3	-0.1	4.0	-0.0
Unemployment	26.6	22.7	1.0	-3.9	10.8	-14.7	90.8
Participation rate	66.1	67.3	0.6	1.2	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	9.6	0.4	-1.8	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	60.9	0.6	2.3	-1.0	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,690.7	5,698.5	...	7.8	114.4	0.1	2.0
Labour force	3,729.9	3,800.0	11.9	70.1	61.1	1.9	1.6
Employment	3,211.8	3,313.1	11.9	101.3	-209.8	3.2	-6.0
Unemployment	518.1	487.0	7.0	-31.1	271.0	-6.0	125.5
Participation rate	65.5	66.7	0.2	1.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	12.8	0.2	-1.1	7.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	58.1	0.2	1.7	-5.0	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	686.9	687.3	...	0.4	7.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	434.6	429.3	4.0	-5.3	-12.5	-1.2	-2.8
Employment	391.1	391.1	4.1	0.0	-28.8	0.0	-6.9
Unemployment	43.4	38.2	1.8	-5.2	16.3	-12.0	74.4
Participation rate	63.3	62.5	0.6	-0.8	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	8.9	0.4	-1.1	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.9	0.6	0.0	-4.8	...	...
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario							
Population	361.3	361.5	...	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.9
Labour force	206.2	207.3	2.3	1.1	-5.2	0.5	-2.4
Employment	182.9	189.3	2.3	6.4	-10.9	3.5	-5.4
Unemployment	23.3	18.0	1.0	-5.3	5.7	-22.7	46.3
Participation rate	57.1	57.3	0.6	0.2	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	8.7	0.5	-2.6	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	50.6	52.4	0.6	1.8	-3.5	...	...

Table 7 - continued
Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average,
seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	456.5	457.0	...	0.5	7.0	0.1	1.6
Labour force	310.4	312.8	2.4	2.4	-6.7	0.8	-2.1
Employment	270.6	274.7	2.5	4.1	-25.6	1.5	-8.5
Unemployment	39.9	38.1	1.3	-1.8	18.9	-4.5	98.4
Participation rate	68.0	68.4	0.5	0.4	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	12.2	0.4	-0.7	6.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	60.1	0.6	0.8	-6.6	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.7	119.7	...	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1
Labour force	81.0	81.4	0.9	0.4	-1.8	0.5	-2.2
Employment	73.1	74.7	0.9	1.6	-5.5	2.2	-6.9
Unemployment	7.9	6.6	0.4	-1.3	3.6	-16.5	120.0
Participation rate	67.7	68.0	0.8	0.3	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.1	0.5	-1.7	4.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	62.4	0.8	1.3	-5.3	...	...
Guelp, Ontario							
Population	142.6	142.8	...	0.2	3.0	0.1	2.1
Labour force	99.0	98.6	1.3	-0.4	1.6	-0.4	1.6
Employment	88.0	89.1	1.3	1.1	-2.8	1.3	-3.0
Unemployment	11.0	9.5	0.6	-1.5	4.4	-13.6	86.3
Participation rate	69.4	69.0	0.9	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	9.6	0.6	-1.5	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.4	0.9	0.7	-3.3	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	454.7	455.1	...	0.4	6.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	276.5	279.8	2.6	3.3	13.5	1.2	5.1
Employment	250.8	255.0	2.7	4.2	5.7	1.7	2.3
Unemployment	25.7	24.8	1.2	-0.9	7.8	-3.5	45.9
Participation rate	60.8	61.5	0.6	0.7	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.9	0.4	-0.4	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	55.2	56.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	299.6	299.9	...	0.3	3.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	171.3	171.1	2.0	-0.2	-8.7	-0.1	-4.8
Employment	153.9	154.4	2.0	0.5	-14.0	0.3	-8.3
Unemployment	17.3	16.7	1.0	-0.6	5.4	-3.5	47.8
Participation rate	57.2	57.1	0.7	-0.1	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.8	0.6	-0.3	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.4	51.5	0.7	0.1	-5.4	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	183.5	183.8	...	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.7
Labour force	136.5	135.7	1.9	-0.8	9.8	-0.6	7.8
Employment	124.0	123.0	2.0	-1.0	4.5	-0.8	3.8
Unemployment	12.5	12.7	1.0	0.2	5.3	1.6	71.6
Participation rate	74.4	73.8	1.0	-0.6	4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.4	0.8	0.2	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	67.6	66.9	1.1	-0.7	1.3	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	141.0	141.0	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	85.1	86.1	0.8	1.0	-3.3	1.2	-3.7
Employment	77.9	78.7	0.9	0.8	-5.6	1.0	-6.6
Unemployment	7.3	7.3	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	43.1
Participation rate	60.4	61.1	0.6	0.7	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.5	0.4	-0.1	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.2	55.8	0.6	0.6	-3.9	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	104.3	104.2	...	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5
Labour force	61.0	62.5	0.6	1.5	-2.6	2.5	-4.0
Employment	55.5	57.3	0.6	1.8	-3.9	3.2	-6.4
Unemployment	5.6	5.2	0.3	-0.4	1.3	-7.1	33.3
Participation rate	58.5	60.0	0.6	1.5	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.3	0.4	-0.9	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	53.2	55.0	0.6	1.8	-3.5	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	706.6	707.0	...	0.4	8.1	0.1	1.2
Labour force	477.8	479.7	1.5	1.9	11.2	0.4	2.4
Employment	428.0	434.4	1.6	6.4	-9.4	1.5	-2.1
Unemployment	49.8	45.3	0.9	-4.5	20.6	-9.0	83.4
Participation rate	67.6	67.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	9.4	0.2	-1.0	4.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	61.4	0.2	0.8	-2.1	...	...

Table 7 - continued
Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average,
seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	216.1	216.4	...	0.3	3.5	0.1	1.6
Labour force	145.3	147.1	1.1	1.8	-4.1	1.2	-2.7
Employment	131.8	136.2	1.1	4.4	-6.6	3.3	-4.6
Unemployment	13.5	10.9	0.6	-2.6	2.5	-19.3	29.8
Participation rate	67.2	68.0	0.5	0.8	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	7.4	0.4	-1.9	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	62.9	0.5	1.9	-4.2	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	281.8	282.2	...	0.4	5.7	0.1	2.1
Labour force	192.1	193.2	1.2	1.1	2.0	0.6	1.0
Employment	171.4	175.5	1.2	4.1	-4.7	2.4	-2.6
Unemployment	20.8	17.7	0.7	-3.1	6.7	-14.9	60.9
Participation rate	68.2	68.5	0.4	0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	9.2	0.4	-1.6	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	62.2	0.4	1.4	-3.0	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,302.6	1,304.1	...	1.5	26.1	0.1	2.0
Labour force	936.2	948.0	4.7	11.8	3.5	1.3	0.4
Employment	801.3	828.3	4.9	27.0	-48.9	3.4	-5.6
Unemployment	134.9	119.7	3.2	-15.2	52.4	-11.3	77.9
Participation rate	71.9	72.7	0.4	0.8	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.4	12.6	0.3	-1.8	5.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	63.5	0.4	2.0	-5.1	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,211.6	1,213.1	...	1.5	23.3	0.1	2.0
Labour force	829.4	824.7	4.5	-4.7	-20.9	-0.6	-2.5
Employment	716.8	720.6	4.8	3.8	-62.9	0.5	-8.0
Unemployment	112.6	104.2	3.1	-8.4	42.1	-7.5	67.8
Participation rate	68.5	68.0	0.4	-0.5	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	12.6	0.4	-1.0	5.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.4	0.4	0.2	-6.5	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	170.0	170.3	...	0.3	3.8	0.2	2.3
Labour force	108.8	108.0	1.6	-0.8	-3.7	-0.7	-3.3
Employment	98.9	99.4	1.5	0.5	-7.6	0.5	-7.1
Unemployment	9.8	8.6	0.7	-1.2	4.0	-12.2	87.0
Participation rate	64.0	63.4	1.0	-0.6	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.0	0.6	-1.0	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.4	0.9	0.2	-5.9	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	161.9	162.3	...	0.4	4.4	0.2	2.8
Labour force	101.8	102.7	0.9	0.9	-2.7	0.9	-2.6
Employment	93.5	94.5	0.9	1.0	-5.7	1.1	-5.7
Unemployment	8.3	8.2	0.4	-0.1	2.9	-1.2	54.7
Participation rate	62.9	63.3	0.6	0.4	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.0	0.4	-0.2	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.2	0.6	0.4	-5.3	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,320.1	2,323.5	...	3.4	45.8	0.1	2.0
Labour force	1,498.7	1,500.3	6.3	1.6	-37.8	0.1	-2.5
Employment	1,307.4	1,334.5	6.5	27.1	-131.3	2.1	-9.0
Unemployment	191.3	165.9	3.7	-25.4	93.6	-13.3	129.5
Participation rate	64.6	64.6	0.3	0.0	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	11.1	0.2	-1.7	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	57.4	0.3	1.0	-7.0	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	327.2	327.6	...	0.4	6.0	0.1	1.9
Labour force	210.6	210.5	1.9	-0.1	6.7	-0.0	3.3
Employment	189.0	191.4	1.9	2.4	-6.0	1.3	-3.0
Unemployment	21.6	19.1	0.7	-2.5	12.7	-11.6	198.4
Participation rate	64.4	64.3	0.6	-0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	9.1	0.3	-1.2	6.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.4	0.6	0.6	-3.0	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0294-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0135).

Table 8
Labour force characteristics by Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas, monthly, seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,571.0	3,576.1	...	5.1	52.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,430.3	2,419.2	18.6	-11.1	62.6	-0.5	2.7
Employment	2,148.4	2,205.7	19.6	57.3	-19.9	2.7	-0.9
Unemployment	281.9	213.5	14.2	-68.4	82.5	-24.3	63.0
Participation rate	68.1	67.6	0.5	-0.5	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	8.8	0.6	-2.8	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	61.7	0.6	1.5	-1.5	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,697.4	5,706.9	...	9.5	109.2	0.2	2.0
Labour force	3,809.9	3,851.8	26.4	41.9	101.2	1.1	2.7
Employment	3,315.3	3,429.6	25.5	114.3	-114.4	3.4	-3.2
Unemployment	494.5	422.2	19.0	-72.3	215.6	-14.6	104.4
Participation rate	66.9	67.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.0	11.0	0.5	-2.0	5.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	60.1	0.5	1.9	-3.2	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,323.2	2,326.6	...	3.4	43.8	0.1	1.9
Labour force	1,509.3	1,492.9	14.0	-16.4	-31.6	-1.1	-2.1
Employment	1,321.9	1,357.3	13.8	35.4	-92.9	2.7	-6.4
Unemployment	187.3	135.6	9.8	-51.7	61.3	-27.6	82.5
Participation rate	65.0	64.2	0.6	-0.8	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	9.1	0.6	-3.3	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	58.3	0.6	1.4	-5.2	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0295-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0136).

Table 9
Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in September 2019 and September 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2019	30,806.9	20,462.9	19,283.5	1,179.3	66.4	5.8	62.6
2020	31,197.0	20,390.3	18,307.8	2,082.4	65.4	10.2	58.7
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2019	440.0	263.4	233.8	29.6	59.9	11.2	53.1
2020	439.3	255.2	221.6	33.6	58.1	13.2	50.4
Avalon Peninsula							
2019	237.2	152.2	138.4	13.8	64.2	9.1	58.3
2020	238.2	147.6	129.3	18.3	62.0	12.4	54.3
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2019	118.4	61.5	52.4	9.1	51.9	14.8	44.3
2020	117.4	59.0	50.1	8.9	50.3	15.1	42.7
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2019	84.4	49.6	43.0	6.6	58.8	13.3	50.9
2020	83.7	48.6	42.1	6.5	58.1	13.4	50.3
Prince Edward Island							
2019	129.3	89.2	83.0	6.1	69.0	6.8	64.2
2020	131.7	87.4	79.6	7.8	66.4	8.9	60.4
Nova Scotia							
2019	808.6	510.5	473.1	37.3	63.1	7.3	58.5
2020	817.8	499.7	452.3	47.5	61.1	9.5	55.3
Cape Breton							
2019	104.0	57.7	50.5	7.3	55.5	12.7	48.6
2020	103.5	56.2	48.4	7.8	54.3	13.9	46.8
North Shore							
2019	127.9	75.6	70.1	5.4	59.1	7.1	54.8
2020	128.2	69.0	63.4	5.6	53.8	8.1	49.5
Annapolis Valley							
2019	103.6	63.6	59.3	4.3	61.4	6.8	57.2
2020	104.1	57.7	52.3	5.4	55.4	9.4	50.2
Southern							
2019	98.0	52.1	47.3	4.8	53.2	9.2	48.3
2020	98.4	53.9	47.8	6.1	54.8	11.3	48.6
Halifax							
2019	375.1	261.4	245.9	15.5	69.7	5.9	65.6
2020	383.7	262.9	240.3	22.6	68.5	8.6	62.6
New Brunswick							
2019	632.4	397.3	366.8	30.5	62.8	7.7	58.0
2020	637.0	394.5	358.8	35.8	61.9	9.1	56.3
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2019	127.0	68.0	60.0	8.0	53.5	11.8	47.2
2020	126.7	73.0	63.9	9.1	57.6	12.5	50.4
Moncton–Richibucto							
2019	184.4	118.4	110.8	7.6	64.2	6.4	60.1
2020	186.8	119.8	110.3	9.5	64.1	7.9	59.0
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2019	143.4	96.0	88.4	7.6	66.9	7.9	61.6
2020	144.4	88.9	80.9	8.1	61.6	9.1	56.0
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2019	114.6	75.5	70.8	4.7	65.9	6.2	61.8
2020	116.1	74.0	67.7	6.3	63.7	8.5	58.3
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2019	63.0	39.3	36.8	2.6	62.4	6.6	58.4
2020	63.0	38.9	36.0	2.9	61.7	7.5	57.1
Quebec							
2019	7,060.4	4,633.7	4,414.6	219.2	65.6	4.7	62.5
2020	7,125.8	4,638.6	4,253.9	384.7	65.1	8.3	59.7
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2019	75.5	40.1	36.9	3.3	53.1	8.2	48.9
2020	74.9	35.7	32.4	3.3	47.7	9.2	43.3
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2019	167.7	100.5	96.8	3.7	59.9	3.7	57.7
2020	167.2	95.7	91.8	3.9	57.2	4.1	54.9
Capitale-Nationale							
2019	631.4	423.0	410.6	12.4	67.0	2.9	65.0
2020	634.2	408.6	389.4	19.1	64.4	4.7	61.4
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2019	354.2	235.1	229.2	5.8	66.4	2.5	64.7
2020	355.3	246.2	236.4	9.9	69.3	4.0	66.5
Estrée							
2019	277.7	175.7	167.0	8.7	63.3	5.0	60.1
2020	280.3	174.1	163.6	10.4	62.1	6.0	58.4
Centre-du-Québec							
2019	204.3	131.2	126.8	4.4	64.2	3.4	62.1
2020	205.2	127.8	122.2	5.6	62.3	4.4	59.6
Montérégie							
2019	1,290.7	846.3	818.6	27.7	65.6	3.3	63.4

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in September 2019 and September 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2020	1,300.7	876.1	812.3	63.8	67.4	7.3	62.5
Montréal							
2019	1,756.8	1,216.9	1,125.3	91.6	69.3	7.5	64.1
2020	1,792.3	1,193.0	1,034.9	158.1	66.6	13.3	57.7
Laval							
2019	368.3	221.5	214.4	7.1	60.1	3.2	58.2
2020	373.3	244.0	226.8	17.2	65.4	7.0	60.8
Lanaudière							
2019	424.1	281.7	271.3	10.4	66.4	3.7	64.0
2020	426.8	298.2	275.8	22.4	69.9	7.5	64.6
Laurentides							
2019	517.7	333.9	317.1	16.8	64.5	5.0	61.3
2020	523.8	325.0	292.7	32.2	62.0	9.9	55.9
Outaouais							
2019	328.3	222.5	212.8	9.6	67.8	4.3	64.8
2020	331.2	210.9	194.2	16.6	63.7	7.9	58.6
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2019	119.9	78.9	76.2	2.7	65.8	3.4	63.6
2020	119.5	73.3	70.1	3.2	61.3	4.4	58.7
Mauricie							
2019	225.7	129.9	123.5	6.4	57.6	4.9	54.7
2020	225.6	136.3	128.1	8.2	60.4	6.0	56.8
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2019	229.1	138.9	132.7	6.2	60.6	4.5	57.9
2020	228.0	138.7	130.7	8.0	60.8	5.8	57.3
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2019	88.8	57.6	55.3	2.3	64.9	4.0	62.3
2020	87.6	55.1	52.5	2.7	62.9	4.9	59.9
Ontario							
2019	12,163.8	8,002.8	7,535.0	467.8	65.8	5.8	61.9
2020	12,343.7	8,011.5	7,126.6	884.8	64.9	11.0	57.7
Ottawa							
2019	1,165.2	802.2	765.1	37.0	68.8	4.6	65.7
2020	1,181.3	779.6	711.5	68.1	66.0	8.7	60.2
Kingston-Pembroke							
2019	388.3	229.0	214.2	14.8	59.0	6.5	55.2
2020	390.2	218.2	198.0	20.3	55.9	9.3	50.7
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2019	339.5	181.8	172.2	9.6	53.5	5.3	50.7
2020	342.6	199.6	181.9	17.7	58.3	8.9	53.1
Toronto							
2019	5,841.6	3,947.3	3,704.3	243.0	67.6	6.2	63.4
2020	5,957.4	4,031.6	3,508.3	523.4	67.7	13.0	58.9
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2019	1,160.9	801.1	756.5	44.6	69.0	5.6	65.2
2020	1,181.5	790.4	711.3	79.2	66.9	10.0	60.2
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2019	1,266.5	814.0	770.0	44.1	64.3	5.4	60.8
2020	1,280.6	792.4	720.4	72.1	61.9	9.1	56.3
London							
2019	584.9	357.7	334.2	23.5	61.2	6.6	57.1
2020	592.2	371.8	339.9	31.9	62.8	8.6	57.4
Windsor-Sarnia							
2019	539.8	324.2	301.8	22.4	60.1	6.9	55.9
2020	543.2	301.6	270.9	30.7	55.5	10.2	49.9
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2019	250.4	169.1	162.0	7.1	67.5	4.2	64.7
2020	251.2	155.5	143.2	12.3	61.9	7.9	57.0
Northeast							
2019	454.8	266.9	250.6	16.3	58.7	6.1	55.1
2020	452.4	269.8	248.2	21.6	59.6	8.0	54.9
Northwest							
2019	171.8	109.5	104.2	5.3	63.7	4.8	60.7
2020	171.0	100.9	93.3	7.6	59.0	7.5	54.6
Manitoba							
2019	1,039.5	696.0	656.3	39.7	67.0	5.7	63.1
2020	1,047.1	702.0	642.3	59.7	67.0	8.5	61.3
Southeast							
2019	95.9	64.1	61.4	2.7	66.8	4.2	64.0
2020	96.8	62.8	59.3	3.5	64.9	5.6	61.3
South Central and North Central							
2019	88.1	57.7	54.7	3.0	65.5	5.2	62.1
2020	88.6	57.8	55.4	2.3	65.2	4.0	62.5
Southwest							
2019	90.6	63.0	59.9	3.0	69.5	4.8	66.1
2020	90.7	60.1	55.6	4.5	66.3	7.5	61.3
Winnipeg							
2019	636.2	429.6	403.7	25.9	67.5	6.0	63.5
2020	644.1	443.4	397.9	45.5	68.8	10.3	61.8

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in September 2019 and September 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2019	76.4	48.5	46.3	2.2	63.5	4.5	60.6
2020	76.4	46.1	44.0	2.1	60.3	4.6	57.6
Parklands and North							
2019	52.4	33.1	30.2	2.9	63.2	8.8	57.6
2020	50.5	31.8	30.1	1.7	63.0	5.3	59.6
Saskatchewan							
2019	890.3	621.8	586.5	35.3	69.8	5.7	65.9
2020	893.8	611.5	562.0	49.5	68.4	8.1	62.9
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2019	275.8	196.8	186.0	10.8	71.4	5.5	67.4
2020	278.2	190.8	176.6	14.2	68.6	7.4	63.5
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2019	80.5	55.3	52.4	2.9	68.7	5.2	65.1
2020	79.8	55.0	51.6	3.4	68.9	6.2	64.7
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2019	317.1	222.3	209.7	12.6	70.1	5.7	66.1
2020	322.0	226.2	204.4	21.7	70.2	9.6	63.5
Yorkton–Melville							
2019	59.1	40.8	39.5	1.3	69.0	3.2	66.8
2020	58.0	35.8	33.9	1.9	61.7	5.3	58.4
Prince Albert and Northern							
2019	157.8	106.6	98.9	7.7	67.6	7.2	62.7
2020	155.8	103.7	95.4	8.3	66.6	8.0	61.2
Alberta							
2019	3,534.4	2,538.9	2,356.4	182.5	71.8	7.2	66.7
2020	3,580.4	2,496.0	2,189.2	306.8	69.7	12.3	61.1
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2019	233.2	158.0	146.0	12.0	67.8	7.6	62.6
2020	234.6	148.6	135.8	12.8	63.3	8.6	57.9
Camrose–Drumheller							
2019	158.8	102.3	97.1	5.2	64.4	5.1	61.1
2020	157.9	99.4	87.0	12.3	63.0	12.4	55.1
Calgary							
2019	1,367.2	1,002.1	929.3	72.8	73.3	7.3	68.0
2020	1,394.9	1,012.9	885.9	127.0	72.6	12.5	63.5
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2019	273.3	199.9	188.3	11.7	73.1	5.9	68.9
2020	271.0	187.0	166.1	21.0	69.0	11.2	61.3
Red Deer							
2019	176.0	125.3	115.3	10.0	71.2	8.0	65.5
2020	176.8	118.8	104.5	14.4	67.2	12.1	59.1
Edmonton							
2019	1,213.8	862.9	797.5	65.4	71.1	7.6	65.7
2020	1,236.1	845.5	735.7	109.8	68.4	13.0	59.5
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2019	112.1	88.4	82.9	5.5	78.9	6.2	74.0
2020	109.1	83.7	74.3	9.5	76.7	11.4	68.1
British Columbia							
2019	4,108.1	2,709.3	2,578.0	131.3	66.0	4.8	62.8
2020	4,180.3	2,693.9	2,421.5	272.3	64.4	10.1	57.9
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2019	688.2	413.9	396.7	17.1	60.1	4.1	57.6
2020	699.0	428.0	388.3	39.7	61.2	9.3	55.6
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2019	2,592.6	1,748.4	1,663.4	85.1	67.4	4.9	64.2
2020	2,647.2	1,717.0	1,534.3	182.7	64.9	10.6	58.0
Thompson–Okanagan							
2019	454.1	298.1	284.6	13.5	65.6	4.5	62.7
2020	461.1	296.4	269.6	26.8	64.3	9.0	58.5
Kootenay							
2019	123.5	73.7	68.8	4.9	59.7	6.6	55.7
2020	123.8	79.5	72.4	7.1	64.2	8.9	58.5
Cariboo							
2019	128.2	88.0	82.0	6.0	68.6	6.8	64.0
2020	128.5	88.4	79.0	9.3	68.8	10.5	61.5
North Coast and Nechako							
2019	66.1	45.3	43.1	2.2	68.5	4.9	65.2
2020	65.9	43.3	39.5	3.9	65.7	9.0	59.9
Northeast							
2019	55.3	42.0	39.4	2.6	75.9	6.2	71.2
2020	54.8	41.2	38.3	2.9	75.2	7.0	69.9

1. For geographic descriptions of economic regions, refer to the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)*.
Source(s): Table 14-10-0293-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0122).

Table 10
Labour force characteristics by territory, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

	August 2020	September 2020	Standard error ¹	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020	August to September 2020	September 2019 to September 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	30.3	30.3	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.7
Labour force	21.3	21.0	0.2	-0.3	-1.6	-1.4	-7.1
Employment	19.6	19.7	0.2	0.1	-2.3	0.5	-10.5
Unemployment	1.7	1.3	0.1	-0.4	0.7	-23.5	116.7
Participation rate	70.3	69.3	0.7	-1.0	-6.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.2	0.5	-1.8	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	65.0	0.7	0.3	-8.8	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	32.6	32.6	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	22.4	22.3	0.3	-0.1	-1.5	-0.4	-6.3
Employment	19.8	20.1	0.3	0.3	-1.7	1.5	-7.8
Unemployment	2.6	2.1	0.2	-0.5	0.1	-19.2	5.0
Participation rate	68.7	68.4	0.8	-0.3	-5.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	9.4	0.7	-2.2	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	61.7	0.8	1.0	-5.8	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	26.7	26.7	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5
Labour force	15.5	15.5	0.2	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-5.5
Employment	13.0	13.0	0.2	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-7.8
Unemployment	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	13.6
Participation rate	57.9	57.9	0.8	0.0	-4.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.1	16.0	1.0	-0.1	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	48.5	48.7	0.7	0.2	-5.0	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0292-02](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0100).

Table 11
Average usual hours and wages of employees by selected characteristics, unadjusted for seasonality

	Employees				Full-time			Part-time		
	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Average hourly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages
	thousands	current dollars			thousands	current dollars		thousands	current dollars	
September 2020										
15 years and over	15,805.8	35.4	1,085.53	29.72	13,096.9	39.2	1,234.64	2,708.9	17.0	364.59
15 to 24 years	2,149.5	26.4	504.14	17.89	1,048.5	38.3	785.34	1,101.0	15.0	236.34
25 years and over	13,656.3	36.8	1,177.04	31.58	12,048.4	39.2	1,273.74	1,607.9	18.3	452.42
Males	8,122.2	37.6	1,208.55	31.36	7,213.0	40.3	1,319.18	909.2	16.5	338.89
Females	7,683.6	32.9	955.48	27.97	5,883.9	37.7	1,131.00	1,799.7	17.2	381.62
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,989.1	36.0	1,197.57	32.92	4,350.8	38.5	1,296.72	638.3	18.8	521.72
No union coverage	10,816.8	35.1	1,033.85	28.24	8,746.1	39.5	1,203.76	2,070.6	16.4	316.16
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,917.2	36.2	1,133.63	30.50	12,003.6	39.1	1,252.63	1,913.6	17.9	387.17
Temporary employees	1,888.6	28.9	731.08	23.94	1,093.3	39.3	1,037.17	795.3	14.8	310.26
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,035.4	39.3	1,837.08	46.96	1,007.8	39.9	1,869.54	27.5	17.8	649.13
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,749.3	35.7	1,073.77	29.62	2,413.6	38.2	1,163.15	335.7	17.9	431.25
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,579.1	38.1	1,501.47	39.31	1,507.4	39.0	1,542.05	71.7	19.2	648.90
Health occupations	1,226.7	33.7	1,085.65	31.83	956.1	37.7	1,230.05	270.6	19.3	575.34
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,948.9	33.7	1,215.44	35.28	1,584.3	37.6	1,383.42	364.6	16.6	485.47
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	312.0	30.7	881.47	27.06	216.3	38.5	1,148.27	95.7	13.2	278.43
Sales and services occupations	3,685.9	30.6	633.51	19.52	2,370.4	38.4	841.84	1,315.5	16.5	258.12
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,191.8	40.0	1,151.31	28.39	2,035.8	41.7	1,210.53	156.0	18.3	378.33
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	298.1	40.9	1,117.01	26.26	258.1	45.1	1,250.04	39.9	13.8	256.79
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	778.7	39.4	983.07	24.79	747.1	40.3	1,010.91	31.7	17.1	326.20
September 2019										
15 years and over	16,271.2	35.3	1,026.23	28.13	13,378.4	39.2	1,172.51	2,892.8	17.1	349.76
15 to 24 years	2,362.4	26.5	495.21	17.50	1,147.8	38.7	775.11	1,214.5	15.1	230.69
25 years and over	13,908.8	36.8	1,116.42	29.94	12,230.5	39.3	1,209.80	1,678.3	18.6	435.92
Males	8,254.0	37.4	1,151.08	29.94	7,271.8	40.3	1,263.82	982.2	16.5	316.38
Females	8,017.2	33.1	897.70	26.27	6,106.6	38.0	1,063.77	1,910.6	17.4	366.92
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,964.7	35.8	1,147.84	31.73	4,287.9	38.5	1,250.83	676.8	18.6	495.33
No union coverage	11,306.5	35.1	972.83	26.55	9,090.4	39.6	1,135.56	2,216.1	16.7	305.30
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,151.9	36.3	1,076.44	28.93	12,166.2	39.2	1,190.51	1,985.7	18.3	377.53
Temporary employees	2,119.3	28.7	690.97	22.77	1,212.1	39.3	991.83	907.1	14.6	288.97
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,062.3	39.4	1,765.59	45.06	1,033.0	40.0	1,797.91	29.3	17.2	626.20
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,709.0	35.5	1,020.41	28.23	2,361.0	38.2	1,112.72	348.0	17.5	394.08
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,402.1	38.3	1,464.65	38.15	1,348.2	39.1	1,499.83	53.8	18.0	583.25
Health occupations	1,220.8	33.8	1,030.90	30.24	955.6	37.8	1,159.00	265.3	19.3	569.50
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,947.3	33.7	1,158.11	33.69	1,562.6	37.9	1,328.84	384.7	16.2	464.67
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	326.6	31.4	845.17	25.53	228.9	39.3	1,090.70	97.7	13.0	269.75
Sales and services occupations	4,129.3	30.7	606.98	18.71	2,674.1	38.3	795.72	1,455.2	16.9	260.17
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,329.5	39.8	1,111.19	27.55	2,149.2	41.6	1,173.46	180.4	19.0	369.14
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	317.6	41.1	1,036.71	24.27	275.4	45.0	1,151.47	42.2	15.7	288.61
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	826.7	39.4	956.35	24.03	790.4	40.4	985.83	36.3	17.7	313.67

Source(s): Table 14-10-0320-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0167).

Table 12
Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,^{1, 9} three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

October 11, 2020 to November 7, 2020

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	13.1
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	18.7
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	13.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	13.1
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	14.3
Western Nova Scotia	13.1
Halifax	13.1
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	13.1
Madawaska–Charlotte	13.1
Restigouche–Albert	14.3
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	15.0
Québec	13.1
Trois-Rivières	13.1
South Central Quebec	13.1
Sherbrooke	13.1
Montérégie	13.1
Montréal	13.1
Central Quebec	13.1
North Western Quebec	13.1
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	13.1
Hull	13.1
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	13.1
Ontario	
Ottawa	13.1
Eastern Ontario	13.1
Kingston	13.1
Central Ontario	13.1
Oshawa	13.1
Toronto	13.1
Hamilton	13.1
St. Catharines	13.1
London	13.1
Niagara	13.1
Windsor	13.1
Kitchener	13.1
Huron	13.1
South Central Ontario	13.1
Sudbury	13.1
Thunder Bay	13.1
Northern Ontario	13.1
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	13.1
Southern Manitoba	13.1
Northern Manitoba	35.1
Saskatchewan	
Regina	13.1
Saskatoon	13.1
Southern Saskatchewan	13.1

Table 12 - continued

Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,^{1, 9} three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

	October 11, 2020 to November 7, 2020
Northern Saskatchewan	20.5
Alberta	
Calgary	13.1
Edmonton	13.1
Northern Alberta	15.7
Southern Alberta	13.1
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	13.1
Abbotsford	13.1
Vancouver	13.1
Victoria	13.1
Southern Coastal British Columbia	13.1
Northern British Columbia	13.3
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	13.1
Yukon ⁶	15.1
Yellowknife	13.1
Northwest Territories ⁷	13.7
Iqaluit	13.1
Nunavut ⁸	22.0

1. The boundaries of these employment insurance regions are determined by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). For geographic descriptions and maps of these regions, see the [ESDC website](#).

2. This region excludes St. John's.

3. Prince Edward Island as well as the territories are each comprised of two regions effective October 12, 2014.

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

5. The monthly regional unemployment rate for EI purposes in the territories is subject to the highest between the seasonally adjusted three-month moving average and twelve-month moving average.

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

9. Effective August 9, 2020 Employment and Social Development Canada announced that a minimum unemployment rate of 13.1% will be applied temporarily for Employment Insurance (EI) economic regions with an unemployment rate lower than 13.1%; regions with a higher unemployment rate will keep their actual rate. The unemployment rates for the effective period beginning August 9, 2020 have been adjusted to reflect this change.

Note(s): All regions are based on the 1996 Census boundaries, with the exception of those in Prince Edward Island and in the territories, which respect the 2011 Census boundaries.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0354-01](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0168).

Available tables: [14-10-0017-01](#), [14-10-0019-01](#), [14-10-0021-01](#), [14-10-0022-01](#), [14-10-0026-01](#), [14-10-0028-01](#), [14-10-0030-01](#), [14-10-0032-01](#), [14-10-0034-01](#), [14-10-0036-01](#), [14-10-0042-01](#), [14-10-0045-01](#), [14-10-0048-01](#), [14-10-0050-01](#), [14-10-0054-01](#), [14-10-0058-01](#), [14-10-0063-01](#), [14-10-0065-01](#), [14-10-0067-01](#), [14-10-0069-01](#), [14-10-0071-01](#), [14-10-0075-01](#), [14-10-0077-01](#), [14-10-0082-01](#), [14-10-0084-01](#), [14-10-0086-01](#), [14-10-0088-01](#), [14-10-0091-01](#), [14-10-0095-01](#), [14-10-0097-01](#), [14-10-0105-01](#), [14-10-0107-01](#), [14-10-0109-01](#), [14-10-0113-01](#), [14-10-0117-01](#), [14-10-0119-01](#), [14-10-0121-01](#), [14-10-0123-01](#), [14-10-0125-01](#), [14-10-0127-01](#), [14-10-0286-01](#) to [14-10-0289-01](#) , [14-10-0291-01](#) to [14-10-0296-01](#) , [14-10-0298-01](#), [14-10-0300-01](#), [14-10-0302-01](#), [14-10-0304-01](#), [14-10-0306-01](#), [14-10-0308-01](#), [14-10-0310-01](#), [14-10-0311-01](#), [14-10-0313-01](#), [14-10-0315-01](#), [14-10-0317-01](#), [14-10-0320-01](#), [14-10-0342-01](#), [14-10-0354-01](#) and [14-10-0355-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

More information about the concepts and use of the Labour Force Survey is available online in the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* ([71-543-G](#)).

The product "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app](#)" ([14200001](#)) is also available. This interactive visualization application provides seasonally adjusted estimates available by province, sex, age group and industry. Historical estimates going back five years are also included for monthly employment changes and unemployment rates. The interactive application allows users to quickly and easily explore and personalize the information presented. Combine multiple provinces, sexes and age groups to create your own labour market domains of interest.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province and census metropolitan area, seasonally adjusted](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This interactive dashboard provides easy, customizable access to key labour market indicators. Users can now configure an interactive map and chart showing labour force characteristics at the national, provincial or census metropolitan area level.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province, territory and economic region, unadjusted for seasonality](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This dynamic web application provides access to Statistics Canada's labour market indicators for Canada, by province, territory and economic region and allows users to view a snapshot of key labour market indicators, observe geographical rankings for each indicator using an interactive map and table, and easily copy data into other programs.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca).