

Labour Force Survey, March 2020

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Measuring the labour market is not business as usual for the week of March 15 to 21

Data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are based on interviews with 56,000 households and more than 100,000 individuals every month. When used in coordination with other Statistics Canada employment data—including the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours and the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey—the LFS paints an accurate and current portrait of the Canadian labour market and Canada's economic performance.

The March Labour Force Survey (LFS) results reflect labour market conditions during the week of March 15 to 21. By then, a sequence of unprecedented government interventions related to COVID-19—including the closure of non-essential businesses, travel restrictions, and public health measures directing Canadians to limit public interactions—had been put in place. These interventions resulted in a dramatic slowdown in economic activity and a sudden shock to the Canadian labour market. The slowdown continued beyond the LFS reference week and is likely to be more fully reflected in April LFS data.

Changes in employment, defined as those who work at a paid job or business, and unemployment, defined as those who are available to work, are internationally standardized concepts that capture some of this shock. To fully measure the size and extent of the impact of COVID-19 on Canadian workers and businesses, however, additional measures are required. This includes measures of Canadians who kept their job but worked reduced hours, and the number of people who did not look for work because of ongoing business closures.



COVID-19 and the Labour Force Survey

Statistics Canada is closely monitoring the impacts of COVID-19 (also known as the novel coronavirus) on the Canadian labour market.

The March release of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the first at Statistics Canada in which the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is clearly visible. The data in this release correspond to the reference period of March 15 to 21.

During the reference period, a number of provinces and territories, as well as municipalities across the country, declared a state of emergency. This had a clear and immediate impact on the Canadian labour market. Businesses and institutions of all sizes and in a variety of industrial sectors announced layoffs, and many individuals still employed experienced changes in the way they work, including to their hours worked. In response, an unprecedented number of Canadians took advantage of existing and newly-announced support measures.

The LFS will measure the impact of COVID-19 on the Canadian labour force as it continues to evolve over the coming months. Statistics Canada is committed to the application of existing survey concepts, based on internationally-accepted best practices, as well as the development and reporting of innovative indicators and analysis appropriate to this unprecedented situation.

In March, to ensure the safety of both interviewers and respondents, all interviews were conducted over the phone or with an electronic questionnaire. Statistics Canada is deeply grateful for the cooperation of tens of thousands of Canadians who responded to the survey and to our dedicated interviewers who ensured that the data collected was of the highest possible quality.

Statistics Canada will continue to report the impacts of COVID-19 on the Canadian labour force as information becomes available.

From April 3 to 16, Statistics Canada is collecting data on the impacts of COVID-19 on Canadians. All Canadians living in the 10 provinces and 3 territories can participate by completing a short online questionnaire through our secure platform. To find out more and to participate, visit the [online platform](#).







Headlines

Employment fell by more than one million in March (-1,011,000 or -5.3%). The employment rate—or the proportion of people aged 15 and older who were employed—fell 3.3 percentage points to 58.5%, the lowest rate since April 1997.

Of those who were employed in March, the number who did not work any hours during the reference week (March 15 to 21) increased by 1.3 million, while the number who worked less than half of their usual hours increased by 800,000. These increases in absences from work can be attributed to COVID-19 and bring the total number of Canadians who were affected by either job loss or reduced hours to 3.1 million.

The unemployment rate increased by 2.2 percentage points to 7.8%, the largest one-month increase since comparable data became available in 1976. Unemployment increased by 413,000 (+36.4%), largely due to temporary layoffs. In addition, the number of Canadians who had worked recently and wanted to work, but did not meet the official definition of unemployed, increased by 193,000.

Infographic 1 – Highlights

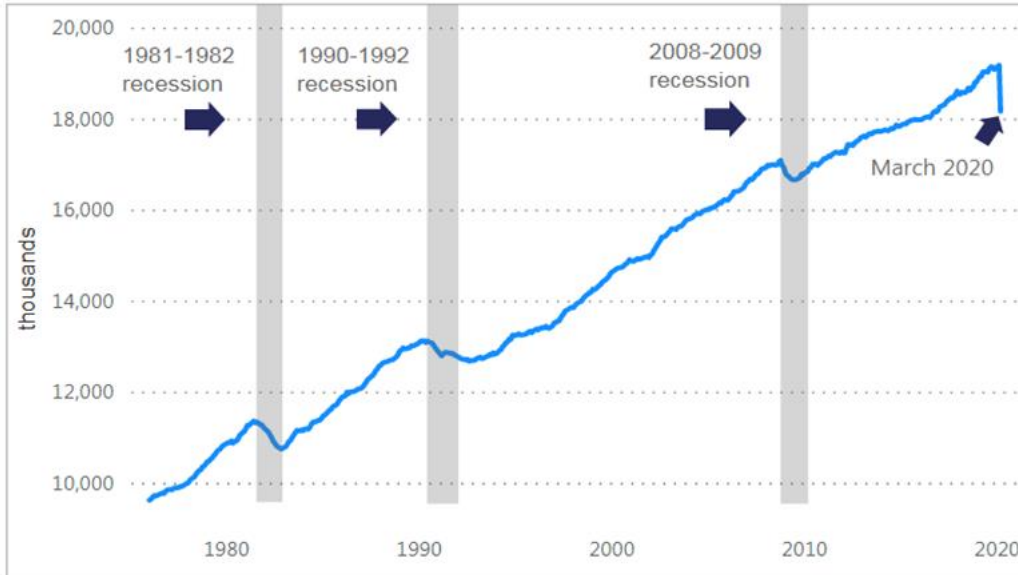
In February 2020, the total number of Canadians with a job or business was 19.2 million.		In March, employment declined by more than 1 million . A further 2.1 million Canadians remained employed but worked either zero hours or less than half their usual hours.
Between March 2019 and February 2020, the unemployment rate varied between 5.4% and 5.9%.		In March, the unemployment rate increased by 2.2 percentage points to 7.8% , the largest one-month increase recorded since 1976. When those who recently worked and wanted a job, but did not search for work, are included, the unemployment rate in March is 8.9%.
Between March 2019 and February 2020, the total number of hours worked across all industries increased by an average of 0.1% each month.		In March, total hours worked across all industries dropped by 15% , led by declines in industries requiring social contact or where telework is not practical.
Between March 2019 and February 2020, youth employment increased by 54,700.		In March, youth employment fell by 392,000 , the largest decrease of any age group. Employment fell more sharply among students (-31.6%), than non-students (-1.8%).
In February 2020, almost as many women as men aged 25-54 were employed.		In March, employment among women aged 25 to 54 fell by 298,500 , more than twice the decrease for men the same age. Nearly half of the decrease was among women working part-time.
At the peak of the 2008–2009 recession, the “ recent labour underutilization rate ” was 12.8%.		In March, about a quarter of the potential labour force (23.0%) was unemployed, working reduced hours or recently out of the labour force .

Sharp decrease in employment

In March, the number of employed people fell by more than one million (-1,011,000 or -5.3%). The employment rate, or the proportion of people aged 15 and older who were employed, fell 3.3 percentage points to 58.5%. This was the lowest employment rate since April 1997.

It is expected that the sudden employment decline observed in March will have a significant effect on the performance of the Canadian economy over the coming months ([Release schedule](#)). The employment decline in March was larger than in any of the three significant recessions experienced since 1980 (see infographic 2).

Infographic 2 – Magnitude of this unprecedented employment change compared with past shocks



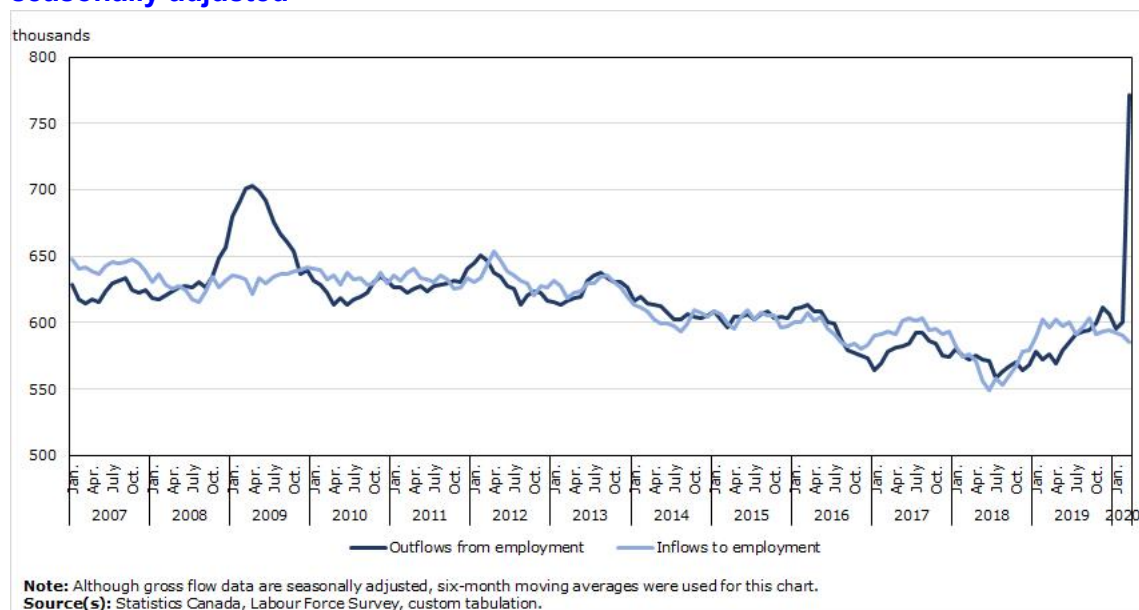
Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-01 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Provincially, employment fell in all provinces, with Ontario (-403,000 or -5.3%), Quebec (-264,000 or -6.0%), British Columbia (-132,000 or -5.2%) and Alberta (-117,000 or -5.0%) reporting the largest declines.

Large movements out of employment

In any month, the net change in employment is the result of the difference between the number of people leaving employment and the number becoming newly-employed. In March, most of the employment change was the result of people leaving employment (see infographic 3). Both the number of people moving from employment to unemployment (+506,000) and those moving from employed to not in the labour force (+515,000) increased. For more information on the use of gross flows to interpret changes in labour market conditions, see [Labour market dynamics since the 2008/2009 recession](#).

Infographic 3 – Employment inflows and outflows, Canada, six-month moving average, seasonally adjusted



Sharp increase in unemployment and more Canadians out of the labour force

The number of people who were unemployed increased by 413,000 (+36.4%) from February to March, the largest monthly change since comparable data became available in 1976. Almost all of the increase in unemployment was due to temporary layoffs, meaning that workers expected to return to their job within six months.

The unemployment rate increased 2.2 percentage points to 7.8% in March. This was the largest one-month increase on record, and brought the rate to a level last observed in October 2010.

The unemployment rate increased in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island. The largest increases were in Quebec (+3.6 percentage points to 8.1%), British Columbia (+2.2 percentage points to 7.2%) and Ontario (+2.1 percentage points to 7.6%).

In March, the number of people who were out of the labour force—that is, those who were neither employed nor unemployed—increased by 644,000.

Of those not in the labour force, 219,000 had worked recently and wanted a job but did not search for one, an increase of 193,000 (+743%). Because they had not looked for work and they were not temporarily laid off, these people are not counted as unemployed. Since historically the number of people in this group has been generally very small and stable, the full monthly increase can be reasonably attributed to COVID-19.

Increased absences show impacts of COVID-19

There were 1.3 million Canadians who were away from work for the full week of March 15 to 21, for reasons that can likely be attributed to COVID-19, including 'business conditions' and 'other reasons' but excluding reasons such as 'vacation'; 'labour dispute'; 'maternity leave'; 'holiday'; and 'weather.'

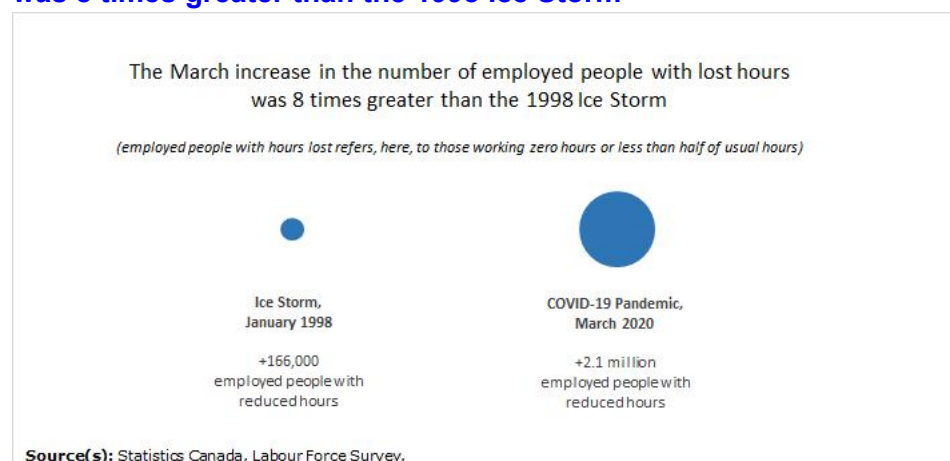
The number of Canadians who were employed but who worked less than half their usual hours due to 'business conditions' or 'other reasons' increased 800,000 in March. When these absences are included, the total number of people who missed all or part of their week increased to 2.1 million and the total number of Canadians who were affected by either job loss or reduced hours was 3.1 million.

For employees who were absent from a job for the full week, about 55.8% were not paid (not adjusted for seasonality). The number of people who were absent all week without pay may be an indication of future job losses. The Labour Force Survey does not collect information on whether people who are absent for part of the week were paid for the hours they did not work.

More hours lost than during 1998 Ice Storm

The Labour Force Survey began measuring hours lost in 1997. Since then, the closest comparison to the sudden decline in economic activity and employment observed in March 2020 has been the 1998 Ice Storm, which caused business closures in parts of Quebec and Ontario, and resulted in an estimated 166,000 people across Canada losing all or the majority of their hours worked (see infographic 4). The increase in absences the week of March 15 to 21 was more than eight times greater than that observed in 1998.

Infographic 4 – The March increase in the number of employed people with lost hours was 8 times greater than the 1998 Ice Storm



COVID-19 creates a complex picture: not working, but not unemployed

The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a proportion of the total labour force (employed plus unemployed). In March, the unemployment rate increased by 2.2 percentage points to 7.8%, the largest one-month increase since comparable data became available in 1976.

In March, 219,000 people were not in the labour force but had worked earlier in March and still wanted a job. They were not counted as unemployed because they did not look for a job, presumably because of ongoing business shutdowns and the requirement to socially isolate. If this group were counted as unemployed, the adjusted unemployment rate would be 8.9%.

In March, the "recent labour underutilization rate" was 23.0%, meaning about one-quarter of the potential labour force was fully or partially underutilized. In comparison, this rate was 12.8% at the peak of the 2008/2009 recession, highlighting the depth of the impact of COVID-19 on the Canadian labour market.

The "recent labour underutilization rate" is calculated by combining all those who were unemployed with those who recently worked and wanted a job but did not meet the definition of unemployed; and those who remained employed but lost all or the majority of their usual work hours.

Most employment losses in the private sector; small declines among self-employed

Employment decreased more sharply in March among employees in the private sector (-830,200 or -6.7%) than in the public sector (-144,600 or -3.7%).

The number of self-employed workers decreased relatively little in March (-1.2% or -35,900), and was virtually unchanged compared with 12 months earlier. The number of own-account self-employed workers with no employees increased by 1.2% in March (not adjusted for seasonality). Most of this increase was due to an increase in the healthcare and social assistance industry (+16.7%), which offset declines in several other industries. At the onset of a sudden labour market shock, self-employed workers are likely to continue to report an attachment to their business, even as business conditions deteriorate.

Greatest employment declines among youth

Among youth aged 15 to 24, employment decreased by 392,500 (-15.4%) in March, the fastest rate of decline across the three main age groups. The decrease was almost entirely in part-time work, and brought the employment rate for youth to 49.1%, the lowest on record using comparable data beginning in 1976.

About two-thirds of youth are students, and employment fell more sharply among those enrolled in school (-31.6%) than among non-students (-1.8%), unadjusted for seasonality. Students are also more likely to work in the accommodation and food services industry, which had the largest declines overall.

Approximately 20% of employed youth lost all or the majority of their usual hours.

Unemployment for youth increased by 145,300 (+49.7%) in March, bringing their unemployment rate up 6.5 percentage points to 16.8%, the highest rate for this group since June 1997. An additional 88,400 (+1892.4%) youth wanted work in March but did not search due to reasons related to COVID-19 (not adjusted for seasonality). Including that group would result in a supplemental youth unemployment rate of 20.7% (not adjusted for seasonality).

In core-age population, more losses among women than men

Among people in the core working ages of 25 to 54, the monthly decline in employment for women (-298,500 or -5.0%) was more than twice that of men (-127,600 or -2.0%). Nearly half of the decrease among women was from part-time employment (-144,100 or -14.0%).

The number of core-aged women (25 to 54 years) who lost all or the majority of their usual hours increased by 885,000 (+433.3%) from February to March (not adjusted for seasonality). This represents 19.2% of employed women in this age group. For employed men in this age group, there was an increase of 637,000 who lost all or the majority of their usual hours (+280.0%), which resulted in 13.9% of this group being affected.

There were 162,000 (+55.8%) more core-aged women unemployed in March than in February, raising their unemployment rate 2.8 percentage points to 7.4%. For men in this age group, unemployment increased by 71,300 (+21.8%) bringing the rate up 1.1 percentage points to 5.9%.

Of all workers in this age group who recently worked and wanted a job but did not search in March, approximately two-thirds (67.0% or 99,400) were women (not adjusted for seasonality). Including this group of marginally attached workers with the unemployed would result in a supplemental unemployment rate for women of 8.7%, and 7.6% for men (not adjusted for seasonality).

Largest employment losses among vulnerable workers

In general, workers in less secure, lower-quality jobs, were more likely to see employment losses in March. The number of employees in temporary jobs decreased by 14.5% (-274,900) compared with a decline of 5.3% (-749,500) among employees with permanent jobs (unadjusted for seasonality). Decreases were observed across all types of temporary work, led by those in casual employment (-23.5% or -136,000). There were 5.0% fewer temporary workers with a term or contract position.

Temporary employees were more likely to lose all or the majority of their usual work hours (21.7%) compared with permanent employees (11.6%) in March, unadjusted for seasonality.

Not adjusted for seasonality, employment fell slightly more among employees not covered by a union or collective agreement (-7.0% or -777,600), and they were more likely to lose all or a majority of their usual work hours (19%). In contrast, the number of employees covered by a union or collective agreement fell by 5% (-246,900), and 13% lost all or a majority of their usual hours.

Half (49.9%) of the decline in employment among employees (not adjusted for seasonality) was accounted for by those earning less than two-thirds of the 2019 median hourly wage. Employment for this group declined by 15.8% (-510,800) in March, compared with a decrease of 4.0% (-513,600) among higher-paid employees. The number of low-wage employees who lost all or the majority of their hours increased by 545.5% (+496,000) in March, compared with an increase of 444.2% (+1,072,000) for higher-wage workers.

Multiple jobholding declines

The number of workers holding more than one job at the same time decreased by 25.6% (-283,200) in March (unadjusted for seasonality). As seen for total employment, youth (-33.6% or -44,900) and core-aged women (-30.5% or -127,200) saw the most notable declines in holding multiple jobs. The share of workers holding more than one job declined from 5.8% to 4.5%, a rate last seen consistently in the late 1980s. If workers are holding multiple jobs for financial reasons, this decline could compound the financial impact of the COVID-19 related business closures for some workers.

COVID-19 affects both family earning ability and living arrangements

The ability of Canadians to withstand the economic hardship associated with COVID-19 depends on a number of factors, including their family and living arrangements.

Employment losses in March affected a range of family types, including couple families where one or both partners may have lost their job. Between March 2019 and March 2020, the number of spouses/partners in dual-earner couples decreased, while that in single and non-earner couples increased by 918,000 (+11.7%), unadjusted for seasonality.

In addition to employment impacts, directives to socially isolate at home may have affected living arrangements. A number of Canadians living alone or with non-relatives were faced with a choice to self-isolate by themselves or to move in with family members. On a year-over-year basis, unadjusted for seasonality, the total number of unattached individuals decreased by 128,000 (-2.2%), while the number of lone parents decreased by 38,000 (-3.5%). As a point of reference, the total Canadian population aged 15 and older increased by 1.6% over the same period.

Working from home

Data from a range of existing Statistics Canada sources provide some insight into the ability of Canadian businesses and organizations to conduct their activities through telework. In 2015/2016, according to the 2016 Census of Population, only 7.5% of workers usually worked at the same address as their home, with significant variation by occupation and industry. Working at home was significantly more common among self-employed workers (34.3%) than employees (3.8%).

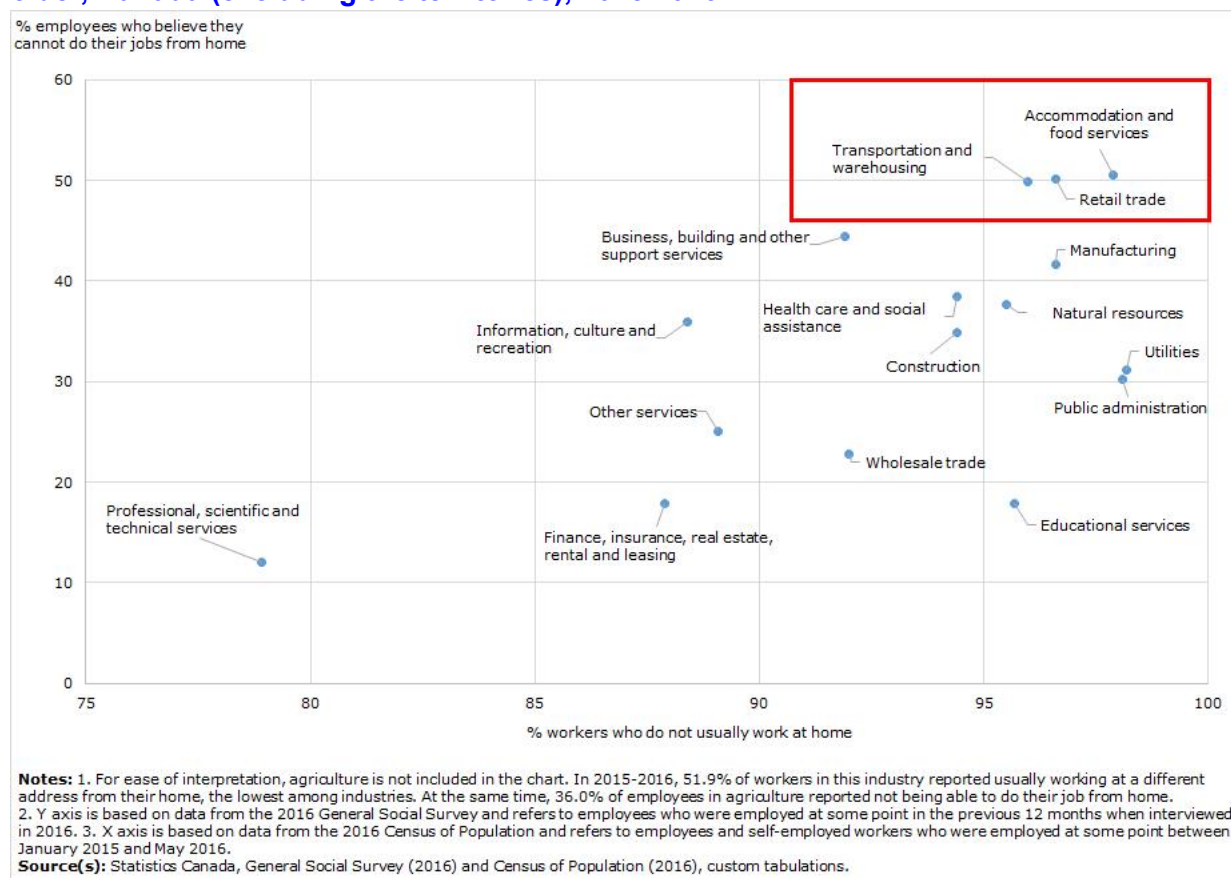
Results from the 2016 General Social Survey (GSS) indicate that 13.8% of employees in Canada reported working all or some of their hours from home as part of their regular schedule in 2015/2016. More recent evidence from the Canadian Internet Use Survey suggests that in 2018, among the vast majority of workers who used the Internet, 22.9% had teleworked at least once during the previous 12 months.

Data from the census and the GSS indicate that, in 2015/2016, three industries were associated with particularly limited opportunities to work from home: accommodation and food services, retail trade, and transportation and warehousing.

Data from the 2016 GSS also indicates that, in 2015/2016, a relatively large proportion (more than 45%) of employees in the broad occupational categories of manufacturing and utilities; trades, transport and equipment operators; sales and services; as well as health occupations reported not being able to do their job from home.

Further information on this topic, for the reference period of March 22 to 28, will be released in the coming weeks, in the web panel series Canadian Perspective Survey Series, no.1: Impacts of COVID-19. A special set of questions will be asked to a subset of LFS respondents for the April reference week (April 12 to 18).

Infographic 5 – Usual place of work and ability to work from home by industry, 15 years and older, Canada (excluding the territories), 2015/2016



Largest job losses in accommodation and food services industry

The federal and provincial governments issued social distancing orders or recommendations before and during the LFS reference week restricting the activities of many workplaces. Government measures instated early in the LFS reference period included states of emergency, restrictions on certain business activities, and limits on the travel of non-residents into the country.

Businesses and organizations may have responded to these unprecedented instructions in a number of ways. They could have reduced activities, resulting in a combination of reduced work hours, temporary layoffs, and permanent reductions in employment. Alternatively, they could have continued to operate as usual or continued operations with an increased reliance on telework, depending on the nature of their operations.

In March, the largest employment declines were recorded in industries which involve public-facing activities or limited ability to work from home. This includes accommodation and food services (-23.9%); information, culture and recreation (-13.3%); educational services (-9.1%); and wholesale and retail trade (-7.2%).

Smaller employment declines were observed in most other sectors, including those related to essential services, such as health care and social assistance (-4.0%). Employment was little changed in public administration; construction; and professional, scientific and technical services. An employment increase was observed in natural resources.

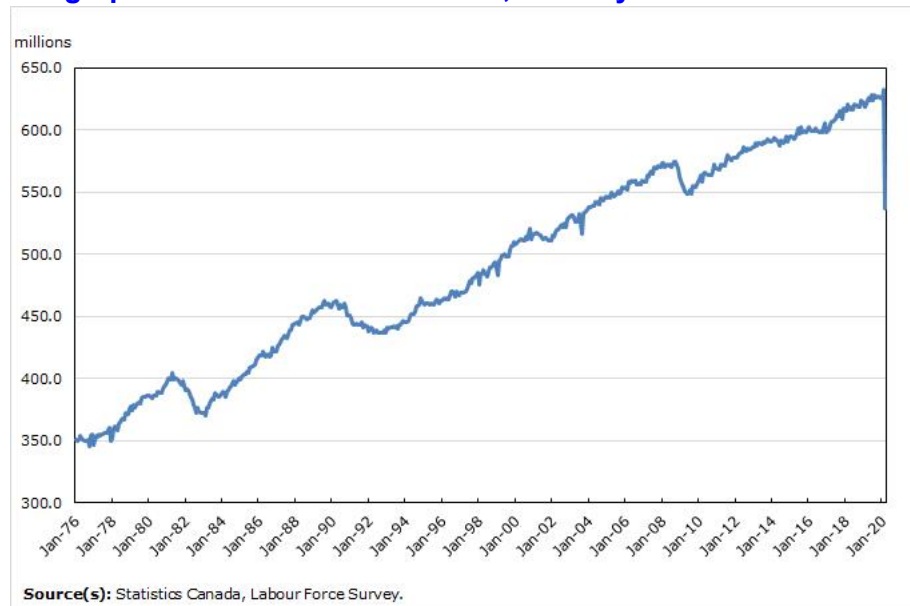
Even within industries which recorded the largest employment declines, not all occupations were equally affected. On average in 2019, employment in sales and service occupations represented about one-quarter of total Canadian employment, but in March 2020, these occupations accounted for 61.8% of the overall employment decline in the month, dropping by an estimated 625,000.

Jobs in this occupational group are relatively low-paid, indicating that the first workers to experience job losses as a result of COVID-19 are among those least able to withstand economic hardship. In 2019, the average hourly wage rate of employees in sales and service occupations was \$18.36, compared with the total employment average of \$27.83.

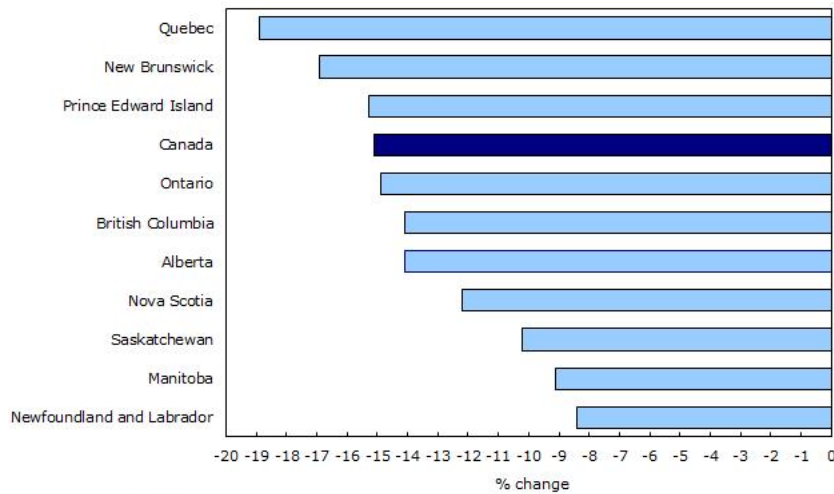
Large drop in total hours worked, led by declines in public-facing industries

The total of all hours worked across all industries was down 15.1% in March, the largest decline since the beginning of the series in 1976. Total hours worked declined in all provinces, led by Quebec (-18.9%).

Infographic 6 – Total hours worked, January 1976 to March 2020



Infographic 7 – Month-over-month change in total hours worked, March 2020



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

As with employment declines, industries which involve public-facing activities or a limited ability to work from home saw the largest declines in hours worked. This includes accommodation and food services (-41.1%); information, culture and recreation (-30.6%); and educational services (-28.8%). Overall, total hours worked decreased more in the services-producing sector (-17.3%) than in the goods-producing sector (-8.3%).

Accommodation and food services

In March, employment in accommodation and food services declined by 294,000 (23.9%) on a month-over-month basis. Employment declined at a similar rate in the two sub-sectors: food services and drinking places; and accommodation services.

The March decrease is by far the largest employment variation in the sector since comparable data became available in 1976. During the 2008/2009 recession, for example, employment in this industry declined by 5.4% in the 12 months to September 2009.

In March, the number of people employed in accommodation and food services declined in all provinces, ranging from 13.5% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 27.9% in Alberta.

In March 2020, half of those that were still employed in the accommodation and food services sector worked 15 hours or less per week, compared with an average of approximately 25% over recent years (unadjusted for seasonality). One in four reported having worked zero hours, compared with an average of 7% over recent years. This increase in lost hours suggests that further employment losses may be observed in this sector in April. On the other hand, since the March LFS reference week, a number of restaurants have begun offering delivery and take-out services, an example of business adaptations which might partially mitigate further losses.

Information, culture and recreation

Employment in the information, culture and recreation sector decreased by 104,000 or 13.3% in March, with declines observed in all provinces.

On a year-over-year basis, employment declined in performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, consistent with the cancellation or postponement of large sports and entertainment events across the country.

Educational services

Employment in educational services declined by 9.1% (or 125,000) in March, the largest monthly decline in the sector since comparable data became available in 1976.

Most of the decline was observed in Quebec (-73,000) and Ontario (-25,000), while there were smaller declines in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Employment in educational services was little changed in the other three provinces. The Quebec provincial government announced the closure of all schools, universities and daycares on March 13. The government of Ontario made a similar announcement around the same time, as March break was about to begin in their province.

Compared with March 2019, declines were observed in non-professional occupations in education, such as educational support workers, while employment in professional occupations in educational services was little changed (not adjusted for seasonality). Employment declined by about 10% for those who were not covered by a collective agreement compared with about 4% for those who were (not adjusted for seasonality). Similarly, declines were proportionally greater in small institutions and businesses (less than 500 employees) (not adjusted for seasonality).

Wholesale and retail trade

The number of people employed in wholesale and retail trade declined by 208,000 or 7.2% in March.

Employment changes in subsectors reflect the need for some retail businesses to remain open despite widespread shutdowns and instructions to socially distance. For example, employment in subsectors related to food and beverages was relatively stable, while employment for clothing stores and other retail stores decreased.

Within wholesale and retail trade, the vast majority of the decline in employment was attributable to sales and services occupations, which represented over half of all the workers in the sector.

Declines in social assistance and gains in some health professions

In March, employment in health care and social assistance declined by 100,000 (-4.0%), led by a decline in the social assistance subsector. This subsector represents about 20% of employment in the sector and includes day-care services.

Compared with March 2019, employment in professional and technical occupations in health care (except nursing) increased (not seasonally adjusted).

Natural resources

An important impact of the COVID-19 crisis is an ongoing decline in global economic activity, accompanied by decreases in the price of oil. At the beginning of the LFS reference week, the market price of a barrel of West Texas Intermediate oil was about 54% lower (in US dollars) than at the beginning of 2020.

Despite the sharp fall in the price of oil, the number of people working in natural resources increased by 1.8% month-over-month to 316,000 in March. In addition to oil and gas extraction, this sector includes forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying.

Over the coming months, Statistics Canada will monitor the impact of falling oil prices on economic output and employment. Analysis will appear in a range of reports ([Release schedule](#)).

Other occupational groups

Of all broad occupational groups, the second biggest employment decline in March was in occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, which includes home child care providers. Employment losses in this broad occupational group totalled 138,000.

Employment in other broad occupational categories associated with limited opportunities to work from home declined less rapidly in March 2020, including some associated with essential services. This included trades, transport and equipment operators as well as occupations in manufacturing and utilities.

Occupations where employment was little changed in March included occupations in natural and applied sciences; occupations in business, finance and administration; and management occupations. This may reflect the relative ease with which workers in these occupations are able to work from home.

Infographic 8 – Employment change by broad occupational category,¹ March 2020

	month-to-month variation	
	thousands	%
Sales and service	-625.0	-13.5
Education, law and social, community and government services	-137.5	-6.4
Art, culture, recreation and sport	-85.0	-15.4
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	-64.2	-2.3
Health	-59.5	-4.1
Manufacturing and utilities	-44.7	-5.4
Business, finance and administration	-6.3	-0.2
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	0.0	0.0
Management	4.7	0.3
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	6.9	1.8

1. Broad occupational category of the 2016 National Occupational Classification.

Source(s): Labour Force Survey, table [14-10-0310-01](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0155).

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 first quarter of 2020, the number of people employed in Yukon edged down by an estimated 100 people, compared with the final quarter of 2019. Employment as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older fell slightly by 0.6 percentage points to 70.0%. Over the same period, the unemployment rate fell from 4.5% in the final quarter of 2019 to 3.2% in the first quarter of 2020.

In the Northwest Territories, the unemployment rate rose slightly by 0.7 percentage points to 9.1% in the first quarter of 2020, compared with the final quarter of 2019. Over the same period, employment increased by an estimated 400 people.

In the first quarter of 2020, employment in Nunavut was unchanged, compared with the final quarter of 2019. At the same time, a slight increase was reported in the number of people looking for work, and the unemployment rate rose by 3.9 percentage points to 15.5%.

Canada-United States comparison

For comparison purposes, all indicators described below are adjusted to US concepts.

The **unemployment rate** in Canada increased by 2.3 percentage points to 6.9% in March, compared with 4.4% (+0.9 percentage points) in the United States. At the same time, the **employment rate** (also referred to as **employment-to-population ratio**, which is the number of employed as a percentage of the population) fell by 3.3 percentage points to 59.1% in Canada, while the US rate declined by 1.1 percentage points to 60.0% .

The **labour-force participation rate** in Canada fell to 63.5% (down 1.9 percentage points), compared with 62.7% in the United States (down 0.7 percentage points).

For more information on Canada-US comparisons, see "[Measuring Employment and Unemployment in Canada and the United States – A comparison.](#)"

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 March are for the week of March 15 to 21.

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.

In March 2020, all face-to-face interviews were replaced by telephone interviews to protect the health of both interviewers and respondents. In addition, all telephone interviews were conducted by interviewers working from their home and none were done from Statistics Canada's call centres. In March, approximately 44,000 interviews were completed, compared to 48,300 in February.

The distribution of LFS interviews in March 2020 compared to February 2020, was as follows:

Personal face-to-face interviews

- February 2020 19.5%
- March 2020 0.0%

Telephone interviews – from call centres

- February 2020 46.1%
- March 2020 0.0%

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- February 2020 5.7%
- March 2020 71.0%

Online interviews

- February 2020 28.7%
- March 2020 29.0%

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.

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.

To update concepts related to duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted data and standard errors have been added to table 14-10-0342-01, detailing duration of unemployment categories by sex and age group. Three new duration of unemployment categories (14 to 26 weeks, less than 27 weeks, 52 weeks or more) have been added to the table, replacing previous categories in archived table 14-10-0056-01. These new categories align with those used in the Employment Insurance program and provide better insight on duration of unemployment characteristics. Two new indicators (percentage unemployed less than 27 weeks, percentage unemployed 27 weeks or more) have also been added, as the latter can be used as an indicator of long-term unemployment.

Supplementary Indicators used in March 2020 analysis

Employed, worked zero hours includes employees and self-employed who have been away for a total of two or fewer weeks, but excludes employees who have been away for reasons such as 'vacation,' 'maternity,' 'labour dispute.'

Employed, worked less than 50% of 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, last worked within the current month includes those who worked within the current month 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.'

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](#).

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on May 8.

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,027.7	31,074.0	...	46.3	491.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	20,323.2	19,725.7	30.8	-597.5	-373.8	-2.9	-1.9
Employment	19,189.4	18,178.7	30.9	-1,010.7	-765.2	-5.3	-4.0
Full-time employment	15,608.8	15,134.8	41.9	-474.0	-223.5	-3.0	-1.5
Part-time employment	3,580.6	3,043.9	39.4	-536.7	-541.7	-15.0	-15.1
Unemployment	1,133.8	1,547.0	26.0	413.2	391.4	36.4	33.9
Participation rate	65.5	63.5	0.1	-2.0	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	7.8	0.1	2.2	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	58.5	0.1	-3.3	-3.4	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,400.4	4,402.9	...	2.5	37.0	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,845.5	2,598.3	17.8	-247.2	-199.6	-8.7	-7.1
Employment	2,553.0	2,160.5	16.9	-392.5	-337.8	-15.4	-13.5
Full-time employment	1,305.0	1,234.5	20.5	-70.5	-58.8	-5.4	-4.5
Part-time employment	1,248.0	926.0	22.1	-322.0	-279.0	-25.8	-23.2
Unemployment	292.5	437.8	14.9	145.3	138.2	49.7	46.1
Participation rate	64.7	59.0	0.4	-5.7	-5.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	16.8	0.5	6.5	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	49.1	0.4	-8.9	-8.1	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,627.3	26,671.1	...	43.8	454.5	0.2	1.7
Labour force	17,477.7	17,127.4	24.9	-350.3	-174.2	-2.0	-1.0
Employment	16,636.4	16,018.2	25.6	-618.2	-427.5	-3.7	-2.6
Full-time employment	14,303.8	13,900.3	36.4	-403.5	-164.7	-2.8	-1.2
Part-time employment	2,332.7	2,117.9	32.8	-214.8	-262.7	-9.2	-11.0
Unemployment	841.3	1,109.2	20.8	267.9	253.3	31.8	29.6
Participation rate	65.6	64.2	0.1	-1.4	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	6.5	0.1	1.7	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	60.1	0.1	-2.4	-2.6	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,043.4	13,065.9	...	22.5	231.6	0.2	1.8
Labour force	9,250.8	9,116.0	16.3	-134.8	-23.1	-1.5	-0.3
Employment	8,794.5	8,579.5	17.2	-215.0	-85.7	-2.4	-1.0
Full-time employment	8,062.1	7,895.3	23.4	-166.8	-37.8	-2.1	-0.5
Part-time employment	732.4	684.2	19.7	-48.2	-48.0	-6.6	-6.6
Unemployment	456.4	536.5	15.3	80.1	62.6	17.6	13.2
Participation rate	70.9	69.8	0.1	-1.1	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.9	0.2	1.0	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	65.7	0.1	-1.7	-1.8	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,583.9	13,605.2	...	21.3	222.9	0.2	1.7
Labour force	8,226.9	8,011.4	17.5	-215.5	-151.1	-2.6	-1.9
Employment	7,842.0	7,438.7	17.4	-403.3	-341.7	-5.1	-4.4
Full-time employment	6,241.7	6,005.0	27.5	-236.7	-127.0	-3.8	-2.1
Part-time employment	1,600.3	1,433.7	25.8	-166.6	-214.7	-10.4	-13.0
Unemployment	384.9	572.7	13.8	187.8	190.6	48.8	49.9
Participation rate	60.6	58.9	0.1	-1.7	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	7.1	0.2	2.4	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	54.7	0.1	-3.0	-3.4	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,949.9	14,968.8	...	18.9	153.6	0.1	1.0
Labour force	13,041.7	12,848.4	23.5	-193.3	-97.8	-1.5	-0.8
Employment	12,425.6	11,999.6	24.8	-426.0	-326.4	-3.4	-2.6
Unemployment	616.1	848.8	18.7	232.7	228.7	37.8	36.9
Participation rate	87.2	85.8	0.2	-1.4	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	6.6	0.1	1.9	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	83.1	80.2	0.2	-2.9	-3.0	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,452.1	7,462.3	...	10.2	82.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	6,789.4	6,733.1	15.0	-56.3	-4.0	-0.8	-0.1
Employment	6,462.7	6,335.1	16.5	-127.6	-69.1	-2.0	-1.1
Unemployment	326.7	398.0	13.6	71.3	65.0	21.8	19.5
Participation rate	91.1	90.2	0.2	-0.9	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.9	0.2	1.1	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	86.7	84.9	0.2	-1.8	-1.9	...	...

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,497.7	7,506.4	...	8.7	70.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	6,252.3	6,115.2	17.0	-137.1	-93.8	-2.2	-1.5
Employment	5,963.0	5,664.5	17.4	-298.5	-257.4	-5.0	-4.3
Unemployment	289.3	450.8	12.5	161.5	163.6	55.8	57.0
Participation rate	83.4	81.5	0.2	-1.9	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	7.4	0.2	2.8	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	79.5	75.5	0.2	-4.0	-4.1	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,677.5	11,702.3	...	24.8	300.9	0.2	2.6
Labour force	4,436.0	4,279.1	19.7	-156.9	-76.4	-3.5	-1.8
Employment	4,210.8	4,018.7	19.9	-192.1	-100.9	-4.6	-2.4
Unemployment	225.2	260.4	10.4	35.2	24.6	15.6	10.4
Participation rate	38.0	36.6	0.2	-1.4	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	6.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	36.1	34.3	0.2	-1.8	-1.8	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,591.3	5,603.6	...	12.3	148.9	0.2	2.7
Labour force	2,461.4	2,382.9	13.1	-78.5	-19.1	-3.2	-0.8
Employment	2,331.8	2,244.4	13.3	-87.4	-16.7	-3.7	-0.7
Unemployment	129.6	138.5	7.8	8.9	-2.4	6.9	-1.7
Participation rate	44.0	42.5	0.2	-1.5	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.8	0.3	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	41.7	40.1	0.2	-1.6	-1.4	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,086.2	6,098.8	...	12.6	152.1	0.2	2.6
Labour force	1,974.6	1,896.2	13.6	-78.4	-57.3	-4.0	-2.9
Employment	1,879.0	1,774.3	13.7	-104.7	-84.3	-5.6	-4.5
Unemployment	95.6	121.9	6.6	26.3	27.0	27.5	28.5
Participation rate	32.4	31.1	0.2	-1.3	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	6.4	0.3	1.6	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	30.9	29.1	0.2	-1.8	-2.2	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in 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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,279.0	15,304.1	37.4	-974.9	-757.5	-6.0	-4.7
Public sector employees	3,901.3	3,756.7	22.0	-144.6	-55.5	-3.7	-1.5
Private sector employees	12,377.6	11,547.4	38.0	-830.2	-702.0	-6.7	-5.7
Self-employed	2,910.5	2,874.6	26.4	-35.9	-7.7	-1.2	-0.3
Total employed, all industries	19,189.4	18,178.7	30.9	-1,010.7	-765.2	-5.3	-4.0
Goods-producing sector	3,979.8	3,932.6	17.4	-47.2	-19.2	-1.2	-0.5
Agriculture	301.5	290.7	5.5	-10.8	8.9	-3.6	3.2
Natural resources ²	310.6	316.2	5.2	5.6	-29.3	1.8	-8.5
Utilities	138.8	133.5	2.5	-5.3	-9.0	-3.8	-6.3
Construction	1,489.7	1,487.5	12.0	-2.2	48.4	-0.1	3.4
Manufacturing	1,739.2	1,704.7	11.3	-34.5	-38.3	-2.0	-2.2
Services-producing sector	15,209.6	14,246.1	29.7	-963.5	-746.0	-6.3	-5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2,881.3	2,673.8	15.6	-207.5	-160.1	-7.2	-5.6
Transportation and warehousing	1,033.1	992.7	9.2	-40.4	-40.7	-3.9	-3.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,243.0	1,221.1	9.3	-21.9	28.7	-1.8	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,562.9	1,559.6	12.4	-3.3	18.1	-0.2	1.2
Business, building and other support services	762.5	742.3	10.4	-20.2	-55.5	-2.6	-7.0
Educational services	1,385.6	1,260.2	11.1	-125.4	-91.5	-9.1	-6.8
Health care and social assistance	2,516.9	2,416.9	11.8	-100.0	-29.3	-4.0	-1.2
Information, culture and recreation	778.7	675.0	10.7	-103.7	-92.0	-13.3	-12.0
Accommodation and food services	1,229.4	935.0	12.0	-294.4	-268.3	-23.9	-22.3
Other services (except public administration)	805.3	765.3	8.5	-40.0	-54.9	-5.0	-6.7
Public administration	1,010.9	1,004.3	7.5	-6.6	-0.3	-0.7	0.0

1. Average standard error of change in 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**

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	439.7	439.8	...	0.1	-1.8	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	253.5	246.3	2.0	-7.2	-13.8	-2.8	-5.3
Employment	223.2	217.4	2.1	-5.8	-12.5	-2.6	-5.4
Full-time employment	185.8	186.9	2.5	1.1	-7.2	0.6	-3.7
Part-time employment	37.4	30.4	1.9	-7.0	-5.4	-18.7	-15.1
Unemployment	30.3	28.9	1.9	-1.4	-1.3	-4.6	-4.3
Participation rate	57.7	56.0	0.4	-1.7	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	11.7	0.7	-0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.8	49.4	0.5	-1.4	-2.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	130.4	130.7	...	0.3	3.3	0.2	2.6
Labour force	87.6	85.9	0.6	-1.7	1.3	-1.9	1.5
Employment	80.6	78.5	0.6	-2.1	1.3	-2.6	1.7
Full-time employment	68.5	67.3	0.8	-1.2	2.1	-1.8	3.2
Part-time employment	12.2	11.2	0.7	-1.0	-0.7	-8.2	-5.9
Unemployment	7.0	7.4	0.6	0.4	-0.1	5.7	-1.3
Participation rate	67.2	65.7	0.5	-1.5	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.6	0.7	0.6	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	60.1	0.5	-1.7	-0.5	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	813.6	814.3	...	0.7	10.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	510.9	490.2	2.6	-20.7	-7.5	-4.1	-1.5
Employment	471.0	446.2	2.7	-24.8	-20.6	-5.3	-4.4
Full-time employment	380.3	372.6	3.5	-7.7	-6.2	-2.0	-1.6
Part-time employment	90.7	73.6	3.2	-17.1	-14.5	-18.9	-16.5
Unemployment	39.8	44.1	2.3	4.3	13.2	10.8	42.7
Participation rate	62.8	60.2	0.3	-2.6	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	9.0	0.4	1.2	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	54.8	0.3	-3.1	-3.3	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	635.0	635.3	...	0.3	6.1	0.0	1.0
Labour force	387.9	379.2	2.2	-8.7	-10.6	-2.2	-2.7
Employment	361.0	345.8	2.3	-15.2	-13.4	-4.2	-3.7
Full-time employment	310.1	300.1	2.9	-10.0	-4.3	-3.2	-1.4
Part-time employment	50.9	45.7	2.4	-5.2	-9.1	-10.2	-16.6
Unemployment	26.9	33.3	2.0	6.4	2.7	23.8	8.8
Participation rate	61.1	59.7	0.4	-1.4	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.8	0.5	1.9	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	54.4	0.4	-2.5	-2.7	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,095.0	7,102.4	...	7.4	72.0	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,589.2	4,483.3	15.4	-105.9	-59.6	-2.3	-1.3
Employment	4,384.5	4,120.5	15.6	-264.0	-187.9	-6.0	-4.4
Full-time employment	3,577.0	3,485.4	21.2	-91.6	-7.2	-2.6	-0.2
Part-time employment	807.5	635.1	19.2	-172.4	-180.7	-21.3	-22.2
Unemployment	204.7	362.8	12.6	158.1	128.3	77.2	54.7
Participation rate	64.7	63.1	0.2	-1.6	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	8.1	0.3	3.6	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	58.0	0.2	-3.8	-3.3	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,267.5	12,289.1	...	21.6	237.0	0.2	2.0
Labour force	7,991.5	7,737.9	21.3	-253.6	-101.3	-3.2	-1.3
Employment	7,555.1	7,152.3	21.0	-402.8	-227.6	-5.3	-3.1
Full-time employment	6,194.0	5,945.5	28.1	-248.5	-74.4	-4.0	-1.2
Part-time employment	1,361.1	1,206.8	26.9	-154.3	-153.3	-11.3	-11.3
Unemployment	436.4	585.6	17.9	149.2	126.3	34.2	27.5
Participation rate	65.1	63.0	0.2	-2.1	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	7.6	0.2	2.1	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	58.2	0.2	-3.4	-3.0	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,045.0	1,046.3	...	1.3	13.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	699.5	682.7	2.9	-16.8	-6.4	-2.4	-0.9
Employment	664.2	638.9	2.8	-25.3	-15.6	-3.8	-2.4
Full-time employment	525.0	515.3	4.0	-9.7	-7.8	-1.8	-1.5
Part-time employment	139.2	123.5	3.8	-15.7	-7.9	-11.3	-6.0
Unemployment	35.3	43.9	2.2	8.6	9.3	24.4	26.9
Participation rate	66.9	65.2	0.3	-1.7	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	6.4	0.3	1.4	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	61.1	0.3	-2.5	-2.2	...	...

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
Saskatchewan							
Population	893.6	894.7	...	1.1	6.6	0.1	0.7
Labour force	619.0	603.6	2.5	-15.4	-6.1	-2.5	-1.0
Employment	580.7	559.8	2.5	-20.9	-19.3	-3.6	-3.3
Full-time employment	475.3	469.2	3.6	-6.1	-5.2	-1.3	-1.1
Part-time employment	105.5	90.5	3.3	-15.0	-14.2	-14.2	-13.6
Unemployment	38.3	43.8	2.2	5.5	13.2	14.4	43.1
Participation rate	69.3	67.5	0.3	-1.8	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	7.3	0.3	1.1	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	62.6	0.3	-2.4	-2.6	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,561.4	3,566.7	...	5.3	61.4	0.1	1.8
Labour force	2,510.2	2,423.3	9.7	-86.9	-79.5	-3.5	-3.2
Employment	2,329.9	2,212.8	10.3	-117.1	-118.4	-5.0	-5.1
Full-time employment	1,898.3	1,854.8	14.3	-43.5	-71.1	-2.3	-3.7
Part-time employment	431.6	358.0	13.2	-73.6	-47.3	-17.1	-11.7
Unemployment	180.3	210.5	9.2	30.2	38.9	16.7	22.7
Participation rate	70.5	67.9	0.3	-2.6	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.7	0.4	1.5	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	65.4	62.0	0.3	-3.4	-4.5	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,146.5	4,154.4	...	7.9	82.9	0.2	2.0
Labour force	2,673.8	2,593.4	11.0	-80.4	-90.1	-3.0	-3.4
Employment	2,539.1	2,406.7	10.9	-132.4	-151.0	-5.2	-5.9
Full-time employment	1,994.5	1,937.6	15.3	-56.9	-42.3	-2.9	-2.1
Part-time employment	544.6	469.1	14.4	-75.5	-108.6	-13.9	-18.8
Unemployment	134.7	186.7	8.5	52.0	60.8	38.6	48.3
Participation rate	64.5	62.4	0.3	-2.1	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	7.2	0.3	2.2	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	57.9	0.3	-3.3	-4.9	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in 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)

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	439.7	439.8	...	0.1	-1.8	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	253.5	246.3	2.0	-7.2	-13.8	-2.8	-5.3
Employment	223.2	217.4	2.1	-5.8	-12.5	-2.6	-5.4
Full-time employment	185.8	186.9	2.5	1.1	-7.2	0.6	-3.7
Unemployment	30.3	28.9	1.9	-1.4	-1.3	-4.6	-4.3
Participation rate	57.7	56.0	0.4	-1.7	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	11.7	0.7	-0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.8	49.4	0.5	-1.4	-2.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	53.2	53.3	...	0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.6
Labour force	31.7	27.7	0.9	-4.0	-4.6	-12.6	-14.2
Employment	26.1	22.9	0.8	-3.2	-3.6	-12.3	-13.6
Unemployment	5.6	4.8	0.8	-0.8	-1.0	-14.3	-17.2
Participation rate	59.6	52.0	1.7	-7.6	-8.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.7	17.3	2.4	-0.4	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	49.1	43.0	1.5	-6.1	-6.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	187.6	187.7	...	0.1	-1.0	0.1	-0.5
Labour force	115.9	114.4	1.2	-1.5	-6.0	-1.3	-5.0
Employment	99.1	98.5	1.4	-0.6	-5.6	-0.6	-5.4
Unemployment	16.8	15.9	1.3	-0.9	-0.4	-5.4	-2.5
Participation rate	61.8	60.9	0.6	-0.9	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.5	13.9	1.0	-0.6	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	52.8	52.5	0.7	-0.3	-2.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	198.9	198.9	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	105.9	104.1	1.1	-1.8	-3.3	-1.7	-3.1
Employment	98.0	95.9	1.1	-2.1	-3.5	-2.1	-3.5
Unemployment	7.9	8.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	3.8	1.2
Participation rate	53.2	52.3	0.5	-0.9	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	49.3	48.2	0.6	-1.1	-1.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	130.4	130.7	...	0.3	3.3	0.2	2.6
Labour force	87.6	85.9	0.6	-1.7	1.3	-1.9	1.5
Employment	80.6	78.5	0.6	-2.1	1.3	-2.6	1.7
Full-time employment	68.5	67.3	0.8	-1.2	2.1	-1.8	3.2
Unemployment	7.0	7.4	0.6	0.4	-0.1	5.7	-1.3
Participation rate	67.2	65.7	0.5	-1.5	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.6	0.7	0.6	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	60.1	0.5	-1.7	-0.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	19.0	19.1	...	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.4
Labour force	13.5	12.4	0.3	-1.1	-0.4	-8.1	-3.1
Employment	12.0	11.1	0.3	-0.9	-0.3	-7.5	-2.6
Unemployment	1.5	1.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-6.7	0.0
Participation rate	71.1	64.9	1.8	-6.2	-5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.3	2.1	0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	58.1	1.8	-5.1	-4.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	53.9	54.0	...	0.1	1.4	0.2	2.7
Labour force	38.0	37.9	0.4	-0.1	1.2	-0.3	3.3
Employment	34.7	34.3	0.4	-0.4	1.2	-1.2	3.6
Unemployment	3.3	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	9.1	0.0
Participation rate	70.5	70.2	0.7	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.5	1.0	0.8	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	63.5	0.7	-0.9	0.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	57.5	57.6	...	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.9
Labour force	36.2	35.6	0.3	-0.6	0.5	-1.7	1.4
Employment	33.9	33.1	0.4	-0.8	0.5	-2.4	1.5
Unemployment	2.3	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	8.7	4.2
Participation rate	63.0	61.8	0.6	-1.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	57.5	0.6	-1.5	-0.2	...	...

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)

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	813.6	814.3	...	0.7	10.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	510.9	490.2	2.6	-20.7	-7.5	-4.1	-1.5
Employment	471.0	446.2	2.7	-24.8	-20.6	-5.3	-4.4
Full-time employment	380.3	372.6	3.5	-7.7	-6.2	-2.0	-1.6
Unemployment	39.8	44.1	2.3	4.3	13.2	10.8	42.7
Participation rate	62.8	60.2	0.3	-2.6	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	9.0	0.4	1.2	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	54.8	0.3	-3.1	-3.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.6	108.7	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	79.3	68.0	1.5	-11.3	-4.9	-14.2	-6.7
Employment	68.4	56.3	1.4	-12.1	-7.7	-17.7	-12.0
Unemployment	10.9	11.7	1.3	0.8	2.8	7.3	31.5
Participation rate	73.0	62.6	1.4	-10.4	-5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	17.2	1.7	3.5	5.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	51.8	1.3	-11.2	-7.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	339.2	339.6	...	0.4	4.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	219.7	216.5	1.5	-3.2	-1.3	-1.5	-0.6
Employment	202.5	199.0	1.6	-3.5	-5.1	-1.7	-2.5
Unemployment	17.1	17.5	1.4	0.4	3.8	2.3	27.7
Participation rate	64.8	63.8	0.4	-1.0	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.1	0.6	0.3	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	58.6	0.5	-1.1	-2.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	365.8	366.1	...	0.3	4.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	211.9	205.8	1.5	-6.1	-1.2	-2.9	-0.6
Employment	200.1	190.8	1.5	-9.3	-7.9	-4.6	-4.0
Unemployment	11.7	14.9	1.2	3.2	6.7	27.4	81.7
Participation rate	57.9	56.2	0.4	-1.7	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	7.2	0.6	1.7	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.7	52.1	0.4	-2.6	-2.9	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	635.0	635.3	...	0.3	6.1	0.0	1.0
Labour force	387.9	379.2	2.2	-8.7	-10.6	-2.2	-2.7
Employment	361.0	345.8	2.3	-15.2	-13.4	-4.2	-3.7
Full-time employment	310.1	300.1	2.9	-10.0	-4.3	-3.2	-1.4
Unemployment	26.9	33.3	2.0	6.4	2.7	23.8	8.8
Participation rate	61.1	59.7	0.4	-1.4	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.8	0.5	1.9	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	54.4	0.4	-2.5	-2.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	80.1	80.1	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	52.0	50.5	1.2	-1.5	-4.5	-2.9	-8.2
Employment	46.8	42.6	1.2	-4.2	-5.9	-9.0	-12.2
Unemployment	5.3	8.0	1.0	2.7	1.5	50.9	23.1
Participation rate	64.9	63.0	1.5	-1.9	-5.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	15.8	1.8	5.6	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	53.2	1.5	-5.2	-7.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	269.2	269.4	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	172.8	171.4	1.3	-1.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6
Employment	159.4	157.2	1.5	-2.2	0.0	-1.4	0.0
Unemployment	13.3	14.2	1.3	0.9	-1.0	6.8	-6.6
Participation rate	64.2	63.6	0.5	-0.6	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.3	0.7	0.6	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	58.4	0.5	-0.8	-0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	285.6	285.8	...	0.2	3.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	163.1	157.2	1.2	-5.9	-5.3	-3.6	-3.3
Employment	154.8	146.0	1.2	-8.8	-7.5	-5.7	-4.9
Unemployment	8.3	11.2	1.1	2.9	2.3	34.9	25.8
Participation rate	57.1	55.0	0.4	-2.1	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	7.1	0.7	2.0	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	51.1	0.4	-3.1	-3.2	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in 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)

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,095.0	7,102.4	...	7.4	72.0	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,589.2	4,483.3	15.4	-105.9	-59.6	-2.3	-1.3
Employment	4,384.5	4,120.5	15.6	-264.0	-187.9	-6.0	-4.4
Full-time employment	3,577.0	3,485.4	21.2	-91.6	-7.2	-2.6	-0.2
Unemployment	204.7	362.8	12.6	158.1	128.3	77.2	54.7
Participation rate	64.7	63.1	0.2	-1.6	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	8.1	0.3	3.6	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	58.0	0.2	-3.8	-3.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	891.6	891.5	...	-0.1	-6.8	0.0	-0.8
Labour force	633.1	611.3	8.0	-21.8	-0.1	-3.4	0.0
Employment	590.3	501.6	7.7	-88.7	-61.5	-15.0	-10.9
Unemployment	42.8	109.7	6.7	66.9	61.3	156.3	126.7
Participation rate	71.0	68.6	0.9	-2.4	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	17.9	1.0	11.1	10.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.2	56.3	0.9	-9.9	-6.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,067.1	3,071.3	...	4.2	42.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	2,084.9	2,050.4	8.8	-34.5	-35.3	-1.7	-1.7
Employment	1,993.2	1,938.1	9.6	-55.1	-37.1	-2.8	-1.9
Unemployment	91.7	112.3	8.3	20.6	1.8	22.5	1.6
Participation rate	68.0	66.8	0.3	-1.2	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	63.1	0.3	-1.9	-2.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,136.3	3,139.6	...	3.3	36.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	1,871.2	1,821.6	8.9	-49.6	-24.1	-2.7	-1.3
Employment	1,801.0	1,680.8	8.8	-120.2	-89.3	-6.7	-5.0
Unemployment	70.2	140.8	7.0	70.6	65.2	100.6	86.2
Participation rate	59.7	58.0	0.3	-1.7	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	7.7	0.4	3.9	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	53.5	0.3	-3.9	-3.5	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,267.5	12,289.1	...	21.6	237.0	0.2	2.0
Labour force	7,991.5	7,737.9	21.3	-253.6	-101.3	-3.2	-1.3
Employment	7,555.1	7,152.3	21.0	-402.8	-227.6	-5.3	-3.1
Full-time employment	6,194.0	5,945.5	28.1	-248.5	-74.4	-4.0	-1.2
Unemployment	436.4	585.6	17.9	149.2	126.3	34.2	27.5
Participation rate	65.1	63.0	0.2	-2.1	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	7.6	0.2	2.1	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	58.2	0.2	-3.4	-3.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,843.2	1,844.6	...	1.4	26.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	1,129.7	1,005.2	12.9	-124.5	-106.3	-11.0	-9.6
Employment	1,005.2	846.4	12.2	-158.8	-128.8	-15.8	-13.2
Unemployment	124.5	158.9	10.8	34.4	22.7	27.6	16.7
Participation rate	61.3	54.5	0.7	-6.8	-6.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	15.8	0.9	4.8	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	45.9	0.7	-8.6	-7.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,049.1	5,059.5	...	10.4	108.3	0.2	2.2
Labour force	3,613.0	3,567.0	10.7	-46.0	45.5	-1.3	1.3
Employment	3,456.0	3,367.0	11.1	-89.0	14.3	-2.6	0.4
Unemployment	157.1	200.0	10.0	42.9	31.2	27.3	18.5
Participation rate	71.6	70.5	0.2	-1.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.6	0.3	1.3	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	68.4	66.5	0.2	-1.9	-1.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,375.2	5,385.1	...	9.9	102.5	0.2	1.9
Labour force	3,248.7	3,165.7	11.8	-83.0	-40.6	-2.6	-1.3
Employment	3,093.9	2,939.0	11.7	-154.9	-113.0	-5.0	-3.7
Unemployment	154.8	226.7	9.7	71.9	72.3	46.4	46.8
Participation rate	60.4	58.8	0.2	-1.6	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	7.2	0.3	2.4	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	54.6	0.2	-3.0	-3.2	...	...

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,045.0	1,046.3	...	1.3	13.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	699.5	682.7	2.9	-16.8	-6.4	-2.4	-0.9
Employment	664.2	638.9	2.8	-25.3	-15.6	-3.8	-2.4
Full-time employment	525.0	515.3	4.0	-9.7	-7.8	-1.8	-1.5
Unemployment	35.3	43.9	2.2	8.6	9.3	24.4	26.9
Participation rate	66.9	65.2	0.3	-1.7	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	6.4	0.3	1.4	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	61.1	0.3	-2.5	-2.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.1	167.1	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	112.4	102.2	1.6	-10.2	-7.0	-9.1	-6.4
Employment	101.7	88.3	1.6	-13.4	-10.0	-13.2	-10.2
Unemployment	10.8	13.9	1.3	3.1	3.0	28.7	27.5
Participation rate	67.3	61.2	1.0	-6.1	-4.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	13.6	1.2	4.0	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	52.8	0.9	-8.1	-6.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	431.4	432.1	...	0.7	6.2	0.2	1.5
Labour force	317.2	315.4	1.5	-1.8	3.4	-0.6	1.1
Employment	303.1	298.6	1.5	-4.5	-0.2	-1.5	-0.1
Unemployment	14.1	16.8	1.4	2.7	3.7	19.1	28.2
Participation rate	73.5	73.0	0.3	-0.5	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.3	0.4	0.9	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	70.3	69.1	0.4	-1.2	-1.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	446.5	447.1	...	0.6	6.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	269.9	265.0	1.6	-4.9	-2.9	-1.8	-1.1
Employment	259.4	251.9	1.6	-7.5	-5.4	-2.9	-2.1
Unemployment	10.5	13.1	1.2	2.6	2.5	24.8	23.6
Participation rate	60.4	59.3	0.4	-1.1	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	56.3	0.4	-1.8	-2.1	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	893.6	894.7	...	1.1	6.6	0.1	0.7
Labour force	619.0	603.6	2.5	-15.4	-6.1	-2.5	-1.0
Employment	580.7	559.8	2.5	-20.9	-19.3	-3.6	-3.3
Full-time employment	475.3	469.2	3.6	-6.1	-5.2	-1.3	-1.1
Unemployment	38.3	43.8	2.2	5.5	13.2	14.4	43.1
Participation rate	69.3	67.5	0.3	-1.8	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	7.3	0.3	1.1	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	62.6	0.3	-2.4	-2.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	131.6	131.7	...	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Labour force	89.1	83.0	1.4	-6.1	-2.5	-6.8	-2.9
Employment	76.5	69.4	1.3	-7.1	-7.9	-9.3	-10.2
Unemployment	12.6	13.6	1.3	1.0	5.4	7.9	65.9
Participation rate	67.7	63.0	1.1	-4.7	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.1	16.4	1.4	2.3	6.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	52.7	1.0	-5.4	-5.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	381.7	382.2	...	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	287.6	285.4	1.4	-2.2	0.9	-0.8	0.3
Employment	272.0	268.3	1.5	-3.7	-4.0	-1.4	-1.5
Unemployment	15.6	17.2	1.3	1.6	5.0	10.3	41.0
Participation rate	75.3	74.7	0.4	-0.6	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.0	0.4	0.6	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	71.3	70.2	0.4	-1.1	-1.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	380.3	380.9	...	0.6	3.3	0.2	0.9
Labour force	242.3	235.1	1.4	-7.2	-4.7	-3.0	-2.0
Employment	232.2	222.0	1.5	-10.2	-7.5	-4.4	-3.3
Unemployment	10.1	13.0	1.1	2.9	2.8	28.7	27.5
Participation rate	63.7	61.7	0.4	-2.0	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.5	0.5	1.3	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	58.3	0.4	-2.8	-2.5	...	...

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,561.4	3,566.7	...	5.3	61.4	0.1	1.8
Labour force	2,510.2	2,423.3	9.7	-86.9	-79.5	-3.5	-3.2
Employment	2,329.9	2,212.8	10.3	-117.1	-118.4	-5.0	-5.1
Full-time employment	1,898.3	1,854.8	14.3	-43.5	-71.1	-2.3	-3.7
Unemployment	180.3	210.5	9.2	30.2	38.9	16.7	22.7
Participation rate	70.5	67.9	0.3	-2.6	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.7	0.4	1.5	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	65.4	62.0	0.3	-3.4	-4.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	510.4	510.8	...	0.4	5.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	329.4	291.0	5.7	-38.4	-27.6	-11.7	-8.7
Employment	284.9	231.1	5.2	-53.8	-53.0	-18.9	-18.7
Unemployment	44.5	60.0	5.0	15.5	25.6	34.8	74.4
Participation rate	64.5	57.0	1.1	-7.5	-6.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.5	20.6	1.4	7.1	9.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	45.2	1.0	-10.6	-11.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,528.0	1,530.3	...	2.3	25.2	0.2	1.7
Labour force	1,193.0	1,170.9	5.3	-22.1	-21.7	-1.9	-1.8
Employment	1,117.2	1,092.6	6.0	-24.6	-21.4	-2.2	-1.9
Unemployment	75.8	78.3	5.7	2.5	-0.3	3.3	-0.4
Participation rate	78.1	76.5	0.3	-1.6	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	73.1	71.4	0.4	-1.7	-2.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,523.0	1,525.6	...	2.6	30.8	0.2	2.1
Labour force	987.9	961.4	6.0	-26.5	-30.3	-2.7	-3.1
Employment	927.9	889.2	6.1	-38.7	-43.9	-4.2	-4.7
Unemployment	60.0	72.2	4.9	12.2	13.6	20.3	23.2
Participation rate	64.9	63.0	0.4	-1.9	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.5	0.5	1.4	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	58.3	0.4	-2.6	-4.1	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,146.5	4,154.4	...	7.9	82.9	0.2	2.0
Labour force	2,673.8	2,593.4	11.0	-80.4	-90.1	-3.0	-3.4
Employment	2,539.1	2,406.7	10.9	-132.4	-151.0	-5.2	-5.9
Full-time employment	1,994.5	1,937.6	15.3	-56.9	-42.3	-2.9	-2.1
Unemployment	134.7	186.7	8.5	52.0	60.8	38.6	48.3
Participation rate	64.5	62.4	0.3	-2.1	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	7.2	0.3	2.2	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	57.9	0.3	-3.3	-4.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	595.6	596.0	...	0.4	10.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	375.2	346.8	6.4	-28.4	-41.9	-7.6	-10.8
Employment	341.1	290.8	6.0	-50.3	-59.0	-14.7	-16.9
Unemployment	34.1	56.0	5.1	21.9	17.1	64.2	44.0
Participation rate	63.0	58.2	1.1	-4.8	-8.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	16.1	1.3	7.0	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	48.8	1.0	-8.5	-10.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,736.2	1,739.9	...	3.7	37.3	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,208.8	1,186.7	5.6	-22.1	-8.8	-1.8	-0.7
Employment	1,157.3	1,126.0	5.9	-31.3	-27.7	-2.7	-2.4
Unemployment	51.5	60.7	4.8	9.2	18.8	17.9	44.9
Participation rate	69.6	68.2	0.3	-1.4	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.1	0.4	0.8	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	64.7	0.3	-2.0	-3.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,814.8	1,818.4	...	3.6	35.5	0.2	2.0
Labour force	1,089.8	1,059.9	6.1	-29.9	-39.4	-2.7	-3.6
Employment	1,040.7	989.9	6.2	-50.8	-64.3	-4.9	-6.1
Unemployment	49.1	70.0	4.6	20.9	24.9	42.6	55.2
Participation rate	60.1	58.3	0.3	-1.8	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	6.6	0.4	2.1	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	54.4	0.3	-2.9	-4.7	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in 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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	223.2	217.4	2.1	-5.8	-12.5	-2.6	-5.4
Goods-producing sector	44.6	44.3	1.3	-0.3	-3.5	-0.7	-7.3
Agriculture	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-15.8
Natural resources ²	13.6	13.1	0.7	-0.5	-1.0	-3.7	-7.1
Utilities	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-10.7
Construction	17.9	18.2	0.9	0.3	-1.6	1.7	-8.1
Manufacturing	9.0	9.0	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-1.1
Services-producing sector	178.7	173.1	1.8	-5.6	-9.1	-3.1	-5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	36.0	34.0	0.8	-2.0	-0.4	-5.6	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	11.3	11.7	0.5	0.4	-0.6	3.5	-4.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	6.8	7.0	0.3	0.2	-0.5	2.9	-6.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.1	9.3	0.4	0.2	-1.2	2.2	-11.4
Business, building and other support services	7.1	7.2	0.6	0.1	-0.2	1.4	-2.7
Educational services	16.9	16.6	0.6	-0.3	0.3	-1.8	1.8
Health care and social assistance	38.4	38.5	0.8	0.1	-2.3	0.3	-5.6
Information, culture and recreation	6.3	5.4	0.5	-0.9	-2.3	-14.3	-29.9
Accommodation and food services	17.8	15.4	0.7	-2.4	-2.3	-13.5	-13.0
Other services (except public administration)	11.9	11.6	0.6	-0.3	2.5	-2.5	27.5
Public administration	17.1	16.4	0.6	-0.7	-1.9	-4.1	-10.4
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	80.6	78.5	0.6	-2.1	1.3	-2.6	1.7
Goods-producing sector	20.0	19.9	0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Agriculture	4.6	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	2.2	23.7
Natural resources ²	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	-0.7	11.8	-26.9
Utilities	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-33.3
Construction	7.3	6.9	0.2	-0.4	0.5	-5.5	7.8
Manufacturing	6.2	6.2	0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-8.8
Services-producing sector	60.6	58.6	0.6	-2.0	1.3	-3.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	11.5	11.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	2.9	2.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-6.9	-15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	3.1	3.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-3.2	7.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.1	4.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	7.3	37.5
Business, building and other support services	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.1	0.0
Educational services	5.5	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.8
Health care and social assistance	11.6	11.2	0.2	-0.4	0.3	-3.4	2.8
Information, culture and recreation	2.4	1.8	0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-25.0	-18.2
Accommodation and food services	6.0	4.5	0.3	-1.5	-1.0	-25.0	-18.2
Other services (except public administration)	3.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.4
Public administration	7.9	8.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.5	9.5
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	471.0	446.2	2.7	-24.8	-20.6	-5.3	-4.4
Goods-producing sector	89.5	87.8	1.6	-1.7	-1.1	-1.9	-1.2
Agriculture	5.9	5.4	0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-8.5	-1.8
Natural resources ²	10.2	10.3	0.9	0.1	-1.0	1.0	-8.8
Utilities	3.7	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	34.6	34.1	1.0	-0.5	0.9	-1.4	2.7
Manufacturing	35.0	34.3	0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-2.0	-2.6
Services-producing sector	381.5	358.3	2.5	-23.2	-19.7	-6.1	-5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	79.0	70.8	1.3	-8.2	-11.0	-10.4	-13.4
Transportation and warehousing	19.9	20.0	0.6	0.1	-0.4	0.5	-2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	22.6	23.1	0.6	0.5	2.2	2.2	10.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	28.6	28.7	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.3	3.6
Business, building and other support services	19.0	17.0	0.8	-2.0	0.3	-10.5	1.8
Educational services	35.6	33.6	0.9	-2.0	-5.7	-5.6	-14.5
Health care and social assistance	73.9	73.7	1.0	-0.2	2.3	-0.3	3.2
Information, culture and recreation	19.1	17.0	0.9	-2.1	-1.8	-11.0	-9.6
Accommodation and food services	38.3	29.4	1.1	-8.9	-5.2	-23.2	-15.0
Other services (except public administration)	16.0	15.4	0.7	-0.6	-1.6	-3.8	-9.4
Public administration	29.7	29.4	0.7	-0.3	0.1	-1.0	0.3

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	361.0	345.8	2.3	-15.2	-13.4	-4.2	-3.7
Goods-producing sector	76.7	73.9	1.5	-2.8	-0.5	-3.7	-0.7
Agriculture	6.5	6.5	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	22.6
Natural resources ²	10.2	10.8	0.7	0.6	1.8	5.9	20.0
Utilities	3.5	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.9	12.5
Construction	26.1	24.6	0.9	-1.5	-0.2	-5.7	-0.8
Manufacturing	30.4	28.5	0.9	-1.9	-3.5	-6.3	-10.9
Services-producing sector	284.3	271.9	2.0	-12.4	-12.9	-4.4	-4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	54.7	53.7	1.1	-1.0	1.4	-1.8	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	18.0	17.2	0.5	-0.8	-1.5	-4.4	-8.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.5	16.7	0.5	0.2	-0.4	1.2	-2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	16.2	17.1	0.5	0.9	0.9	5.6	5.6
Business, building and other support services	17.7	17.2	0.7	-0.5	1.5	-2.8	9.6
Educational services	26.7	23.0	0.7	-3.7	-4.0	-13.9	-14.8
Health care and social assistance	59.3	58.4	1.0	-0.9	-1.4	-1.5	-2.3
Information, culture and recreation	12.3	11.6	0.6	-0.7	-2.4	-5.7	-17.1
Accommodation and food services	21.6	18.1	0.8	-3.5	-4.5	-16.2	-19.9
Other services (except public administration)	14.6	13.6	0.6	-1.0	-1.8	-6.8	-11.7
Public administration	26.8	25.4	0.6	-1.4	-0.6	-5.2	-2.3
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,384.5	4,120.5	15.6	-264.0	-187.9	-6.0	-4.4
Goods-producing sector	908.0	899.0	8.8	-9.0	21.0	-1.0	2.4
Agriculture	58.8	53.7	2.6	-5.1	-3.5	-8.7	-6.1
Natural resources ²	39.9	40.8	2.2	0.9	-4.2	2.3	-9.3
Utilities	25.1	23.8	1.0	-1.3	-2.8	-5.2	-10.5
Construction	281.5	279.2	6.1	-2.3	28.9	-0.8	11.5
Manufacturing	502.7	501.5	6.0	-1.2	2.6	-0.2	0.5
Services-producing sector	3,476.5	3,221.5	14.9	-255.0	-208.9	-7.3	-6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	663.5	632.1	8.2	-31.4	-32.6	-4.7	-4.9
Transportation and warehousing	245.3	233.1	4.6	-12.2	3.5	-5.0	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	254.9	251.2	4.4	-3.7	14.6	-1.5	6.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	353.3	352.9	6.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Business, building and other support services	167.6	155.9	5.6	-11.7	-42.2	-7.0	-21.3
Educational services	318.0	245.4	5.5	-72.6	-54.4	-22.8	-18.1
Health care and social assistance	602.2	586.2	6.1	-16.0	-8.2	-2.7	-1.4
Information, culture and recreation	183.4	156.8	5.4	-26.6	-16.1	-14.5	-9.3
Accommodation and food services	263.7	199.3	5.9	-64.4	-52.0	-24.4	-20.7
Other services (except public administration)	176.1	165.8	3.8	-10.3	-14.8	-5.8	-8.2
Public administration	248.6	242.9	3.9	-5.7	-6.2	-2.3	-2.5
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,555.1	7,152.3	21.0	-402.8	-227.6	-5.3	-3.1
Goods-producing sector	1,493.6	1,440.8	11.1	-52.8	-20.1	-3.5	-1.4
Agriculture	79.9	73.4	3.1	-6.5	4.2	-8.1	6.1
Natural resources ²	35.1	32.9	1.6	-2.2	-2.9	-6.3	-8.1
Utilities	54.2	46.5	1.9	-7.7	-10.2	-14.2	-18.0
Construction	563.1	558.2	7.4	-4.9	23.4	-0.9	4.4
Manufacturing	761.4	729.8	7.9	-31.6	-34.6	-4.2	-4.5
Services-producing sector	6,061.5	5,711.5	20.6	-350.0	-207.5	-5.8	-3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,115.9	1,028.3	10.8	-87.6	-74.2	-7.9	-6.7
Transportation and warehousing	401.7	393.0	6.2	-8.7	-8.2	-2.2	-2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	604.2	598.0	6.8	-6.2	16.0	-1.0	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	687.2	684.9	8.8	-2.3	17.0	-0.3	2.5
Business, building and other support services	326.9	329.4	7.3	2.5	21.1	0.8	6.8
Educational services	547.9	523.1	7.8	-24.8	-23.2	-4.5	-4.2
Health care and social assistance	924.8	868.7	8.0	-56.1	-15.5	-6.1	-1.8
Information, culture and recreation	308.8	278.6	7.4	-30.2	-20.0	-9.8	-6.7
Accommodation and food services	448.5	328.9	8.4	-119.6	-121.5	-26.7	-27.0
Other services (except public administration)	300.8	287.2	5.6	-13.6	-14.6	-4.5	-4.8
Public administration	394.7	391.4	5.3	-3.3	15.6	-0.8	4.2

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	664.2	638.9	2.8	-25.3	-15.6	-3.8	-2.4
Goods-producing sector	149.9	148.7	1.7	-1.2	-6.8	-0.8	-4.4
Agriculture	27.3	27.8	0.9	0.5	2.4	1.8	9.4
Natural resources ²	5.0	5.1	0.4	0.1	-1.3	2.0	-20.3
Utilities	6.5	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	3.1
Construction	48.5	47.2	1.1	-1.3	-4.4	-2.7	-8.5
Manufacturing	62.6	62.0	1.0	-0.6	-3.8	-1.0	-5.8
Services-producing sector	514.3	490.2	2.7	-24.1	-8.7	-4.7	-1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	94.2	88.5	1.3	-5.7	2.6	-6.1	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	40.2	40.6	0.8	0.4	-3.0	1.0	-6.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	33.5	32.8	0.7	-0.7	-1.6	-2.1	-4.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.2	31.1	0.8	-0.1	2.3	-0.3	8.0
Business, building and other support services	23.1	22.1	0.8	-1.0	-1.3	-4.3	-5.6
Educational services	53.5	52.4	1.1	-1.1	2.2	-2.1	4.4
Health care and social assistance	108.3	104.2	1.3	-4.1	-0.5	-3.8	-0.5
Information, culture and recreation	22.5	19.7	0.9	-2.8	-2.6	-12.4	-11.7
Accommodation and food services	43.6	36.8	1.1	-6.8	-5.7	-15.6	-13.4
Other services (except public administration)	28.7	26.7	0.8	-2.0	-1.1	-7.0	-4.0
Public administration	35.5	35.4	0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	580.7	559.8	2.5	-20.9	-19.3	-3.6	-3.3
Goods-producing sector	142.5	137.0	1.7	-5.5	-10.7	-3.9	-7.2
Agriculture	39.4	37.9	1.0	-1.5	-2.3	-3.8	-5.7
Natural resources ²	20.8	19.4	0.7	-1.4	-3.2	-6.7	-14.2
Utilities	5.7	5.8	0.3	0.1	-1.4	1.8	-19.4
Construction	43.3	43.5	1.1	0.2	-4.5	0.5	-9.4
Manufacturing	33.3	30.3	0.7	-3.0	0.5	-9.0	1.7
Services-producing sector	438.3	422.8	2.4	-15.5	-8.6	-3.5	-2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	85.7	83.5	1.2	-2.2	-2.5	-2.6	-2.9
Transportation and warehousing	26.4	24.3	0.7	-2.1	-2.9	-8.0	-10.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	30.1	30.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.7	28.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.5	1.8
Business, building and other support services	15.6	16.1	0.7	0.5	-0.8	3.2	-4.7
Educational services	47.2	44.7	0.9	-2.5	0.7	-5.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance	80.4	80.0	1.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.5	-1.1
Information, culture and recreation	23.4	21.5	0.8	-1.9	0.6	-8.1	2.9
Accommodation and food services	39.2	32.0	1.0	-7.2	-6.8	-18.4	-17.5
Other services (except public administration)	29.4	29.2	0.7	-0.2	1.6	-0.7	5.8
Public administration	33.2	33.0	0.7	-0.2	1.9	-0.6	6.1
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,329.9	2,212.8	10.3	-117.1	-118.4	-5.0	-5.1
Goods-producing sector	571.3	583.7	6.7	12.4	-9.1	2.2	-1.5
Agriculture	49.8	48.8	2.5	-1.0	2.5	-2.0	5.4
Natural resources ²	136.0	144.7	3.6	8.7	-7.0	6.4	-4.6
Utilities	22.4	23.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	4.5	2.2
Construction	225.4	230.7	4.9	5.3	-5.4	2.4	-2.3
Manufacturing	137.6	136.2	3.2	-1.4	0.5	-1.0	0.4
Services-producing sector	1,758.6	1,629.2	9.7	-129.4	-109.2	-7.4	-6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	337.5	310.0	4.8	-27.5	-20.7	-8.1	-6.3
Transportation and warehousing	129.2	126.3	3.1	-2.9	-8.3	-2.2	-6.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	106.6	104.0	2.4	-2.6	-1.1	-2.4	-1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	187.5	185.8	3.8	-1.7	6.7	-0.9	3.7
Business, building and other support services	74.0	74.3	3.2	0.3	-19.1	0.4	-20.4
Educational services	158.7	157.5	3.7	-1.2	5.9	-0.8	3.9
Health care and social assistance	306.3	286.2	3.8	-20.1	1.9	-6.6	0.7
Information, culture and recreation	82.4	61.1	2.9	-21.3	-11.3	-25.8	-15.6
Accommodation and food services	156.8	113.1	3.9	-43.7	-34.2	-27.9	-23.2
Other services (except public administration)	112.5	103.9	3.4	-8.6	-15.4	-7.6	-12.9
Public administration	107.1	107.0	2.5	-0.1	-13.6	-0.1	-11.3

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,539.1	2,406.7	10.9	-132.4	-151.0	-5.2	-5.9
Goods-producing sector	479.6	480.1	6.0	0.5	-6.9	0.1	-1.4
Agriculture	26.9	30.7	2.1	3.8	3.7	14.1	13.7
Natural resources ²	38.2	37.7	2.0	-0.5	-9.3	-1.3	-19.8
Utilities	14.8	15.5	0.6	0.7	3.1	4.7	25.0
Construction	240.1	233.9	4.4	-6.2	-0.3	-2.6	-0.1
Manufacturing	159.7	162.4	3.6	2.7	-4.0	1.7	-2.4
Services-producing sector	2,059.5	1,926.5	10.6	-133.0	-144.2	-6.5	-7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	403.3	363.2	5.6	-40.1	-19.6	-9.9	-5.1
Transportation and warehousing	138.0	131.4	3.3	-6.6	-10.3	-4.8	-7.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	162.7	153.4	3.5	-9.3	-3.4	-5.7	-2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	216.7	215.5	4.5	-1.2	-10.1	-0.6	-4.5
Business, building and other support services	109.9	99.1	3.3	-10.8	-15.9	-9.8	-13.8
Educational services	176.1	169.1	3.9	-7.0	-3.6	-4.0	-2.1
Health care and social assistance	311.7	307.0	4.2	-4.7	-6.7	-1.5	-2.1
Information, culture and recreation	118.2	101.4	4.1	-16.8	-35.1	-14.2	-25.7
Accommodation and food services	195.1	158.7	4.3	-36.4	-34.4	-18.7	-17.8
Other services (except public administration)	114.9	113.5	3.1	-1.4	-6.0	-1.2	-5.0
Public administration	112.8	114.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.9

1. Average standard error of change in 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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	186.8	187.0	...	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.6
Labour force	123.7	122.6	0.9	-1.1	-2.8	-0.9	-2.2
Employment	113.6	112.4	0.9	-1.2	-3.3	-1.1	-2.9
Unemployment	10.0	10.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	2.0	5.2
Participation rate	66.2	65.6	0.5	-0.6	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.1	0.5	-0.7	-2.1	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	378.9	379.6	...	0.7	9.1	0.2	2.5
Labour force	258.4	256.0	1.4	-2.4	5.7	-0.9	2.3
Employment	241.3	238.5	1.4	-2.8	0.6	-1.2	0.3
Unemployment	17.1	17.5	0.7	0.4	5.2	2.3	42.3
Participation rate	68.2	67.4	0.4	-0.8	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.8	0.3	0.2	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	62.8	0.4	-0.9	-1.4	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	132.8	133.0	...	0.2	2.6	0.2	2.0
Labour force	88.2	87.8	0.9	-0.4	1.3	-0.5	1.5
Employment	83.5	82.8	0.9	-0.7	1.4	-0.8	1.7
Unemployment	4.7	5.0	0.4	0.3	-0.1	6.4	-2.0
Participation rate	66.4	66.0	0.7	-0.4	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.7	0.4	0.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	62.3	0.7	-0.6	-0.1	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	107.6	107.7	...	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	68.8	68.6	0.8	-0.2	-3.6	-0.3	-5.0
Employment	64.1	63.6	0.8	-0.5	-4.4	-0.8	-6.5
Unemployment	4.8	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	4.2	19.0
Participation rate	63.9	63.7	0.7	-0.2	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.3	0.5	0.3	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.1	0.7	-0.5	-4.7	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	133.4	133.4	...	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	79.8	79.8	0.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	4.9
Employment	75.1	74.6	0.9	-0.5	2.1	-0.7	2.9
Unemployment	4.7	5.2	0.3	0.5	1.6	10.6	44.4
Participation rate	59.8	59.8	0.7	0.0	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.5	0.4	0.6	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	55.9	0.7	-0.4	1.8	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	689.8	690.1	...	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.6
Labour force	457.0	451.4	3.3	-5.6	-23.8	-1.2	-5.0
Employment	438.3	426.6	3.4	-11.7	-32.2	-2.7	-7.0
Unemployment	18.7	24.9	1.3	6.2	8.4	33.2	50.9
Participation rate	66.3	65.4	0.5	-0.9	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.5	0.3	1.4	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	61.8	0.5	-1.7	-5.1	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	189.1	189.4	...	0.3	2.6	0.2	1.4
Labour force	117.8	118.2	1.1	0.4	3.2	0.3	2.8
Employment	112.6	111.7	1.1	-0.9	1.0	-0.8	0.9
Unemployment	5.3	6.4	0.4	1.1	2.1	20.8	48.8
Participation rate	62.3	62.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.0	0.6	-0.5	-0.3	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	135.5	135.6	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6
Labour force	84.6	84.6	0.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	6.3
Employment	80.6	79.2	0.9	-1.4	4.0	-1.7	5.3
Unemployment	4.0	5.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	32.5	20.5
Participation rate	62.4	62.4	0.6	0.0	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	6.3	0.4	1.6	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	58.4	0.6	-1.1	2.6	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,541.0	3,546.1	...	5.1	52.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,357.1	2,330.0	8.3	-27.1	2.0	-1.1	0.1
Employment	2,227.0	2,180.2	8.5	-46.8	-15.2	-2.1	-0.7
Unemployment	130.1	149.8	4.6	19.7	17.2	15.1	13.0
Participation rate	66.6	65.7	0.2	-0.9	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	61.5	0.2	-1.4	-1.3	...	...

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,184.6	1,186.5	...	1.9	24.2	0.2	2.1
Labour force	811.1	799.5	4.5	-11.6	9.7	-1.4	1.2
Employment	776.0	758.8	4.5	-17.2	9.1	-2.2	1.2
Unemployment	35.1	40.7	2.0	5.6	0.6	16.0	1.5
Participation rate	68.5	67.4	0.4	-1.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	64.0	0.4	-1.5	-0.5	...	...
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	283.1	283.4	...	0.3	3.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	189.5	189.5	1.5	0.0	-3.7	0.0	-1.9
Employment	180.5	178.6	1.5	-1.9	-4.1	-1.1	-2.2
Unemployment	9.0	10.9	0.6	1.9	0.3	21.1	2.8
Participation rate	66.9	66.9	0.5	0.0	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.0	0.5	-0.8	-2.2	...	...
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	901.5	903.1	...	1.6	21.0	0.2	2.4
Labour force	621.6	610.0	4.3	-11.6	13.4	-1.9	2.2
Employment	595.5	580.2	4.3	-15.3	13.1	-2.6	2.3
Unemployment	26.1	29.8	1.9	3.7	0.3	14.2	1.0
Participation rate	69.0	67.5	0.5	-1.5	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.1	64.2	0.5	-1.9	-0.1	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	147.3	147.4	...	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	92.0	91.1	0.8	-0.9	-0.6	-1.0	-0.7
Employment	87.2	85.9	0.8	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6
Unemployment	4.8	5.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	8.3	18.2
Participation rate	62.5	61.8	0.6	-0.7	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	58.3	0.6	-0.9	-1.9	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	108.3	108.4	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	60.6	58.1	1.3	-2.5	-10.5	-4.1	-15.3
Employment	56.5	54.2	1.3	-2.3	-9.9	-4.1	-15.4
Unemployment	4.0	3.9	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-2.5	-13.3
Participation rate	56.0	53.6	1.2	-2.4	-10.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	52.2	50.0	1.2	-2.2	-9.9	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	349.5	350.0	...	0.5	6.8	0.1	2.0
Labour force	233.9	235.4	2.0	1.5	-2.5	0.6	-1.1
Employment	217.6	217.0	2.0	-0.6	-8.8	-0.3	-3.9
Unemployment	16.3	18.3	0.9	2.0	6.3	12.3	52.5
Participation rate	66.9	67.3	0.6	0.4	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.8	0.4	0.8	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.0	0.6	-0.3	-3.8	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,638.6	5,649.2	...	10.6	140.6	0.2	2.6
Labour force	3,765.9	3,712.4	11.0	-53.5	41.4	-1.4	1.1
Employment	3,562.1	3,489.5	11.1	-72.6	58.9	-2.0	1.7
Unemployment	203.8	223.0	6.3	19.2	-17.4	9.4	-7.2
Participation rate	66.8	65.7	0.2	-1.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.0	0.2	0.6	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	61.8	0.2	-1.4	-0.5	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	684.0	684.6	...	0.6	9.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	449.8	449.4	3.5	-0.4	13.3	-0.1	3.0
Employment	427.9	424.0	3.7	-3.9	3.5	-0.9	0.8
Unemployment	21.9	25.4	1.4	3.5	9.8	16.0	62.8
Participation rate	65.8	65.6	0.5	-0.2	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.7	0.3	0.8	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	61.9	0.5	-0.7	-0.4	...	...
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario							
Population	359.9	360.2	...	0.3	4.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	214.6	210.2	2.2	-4.4	-1.5	-2.1	-0.7
Employment	202.9	193.7	2.2	-9.2	-4.3	-4.5	-2.2
Unemployment	11.7	16.5	0.9	4.8	2.8	41.0	20.4
Participation rate	59.6	58.4	0.6	-1.2	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	7.8	0.4	2.3	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	53.8	0.6	-2.6	-1.9	...	...

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	453.4	454.0	...	0.6	8.9	0.1	2.0
Labour force	327.7	326.1	2.4	-1.6	11.3	-0.5	3.6
Employment	309.5	306.6	2.4	-2.9	6.8	-0.9	2.3
Unemployment	18.1	19.5	1.1	1.4	4.5	7.7	30.0
Participation rate	72.3	71.8	0.5	-0.5	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.0	0.3	0.5	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	68.3	67.5	0.5	-0.8	0.1	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.1	119.2	...	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.4
Labour force	78.4	77.6	0.8	-0.8	-2.4	-1.0	-3.0
Employment	74.7	73.0	0.9	-1.7	-3.3	-2.3	-4.3
Unemployment	3.7	4.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	24.3	24.3
Participation rate	65.8	65.1	0.7	-0.7	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.9	0.5	1.2	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	61.2	0.7	-1.5	-3.7	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	141.2	141.5	...	0.3	3.6	0.2	2.6
Labour force	92.8	93.5	1.1	0.7	-4.1	0.8	-4.2
Employment	88.1	88.5	1.2	0.4	-6.6	0.5	-6.9
Unemployment	4.7	5.0	0.5	0.3	2.5	6.4	100.0
Participation rate	65.7	66.1	0.8	0.4	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.3	0.5	0.2	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	62.5	0.8	0.1	-6.5	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	452.0	452.6	...	0.6	8.4	0.1	1.9
Labour force	278.1	278.9	2.6	0.8	15.8	0.3	6.0
Employment	264.6	262.7	2.6	-1.9	12.7	-0.7	5.1
Unemployment	13.6	16.3	1.1	2.7	3.3	19.9	25.4
Participation rate	61.5	61.6	0.6	0.1	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.0	0.6	-0.5	1.7	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	298.0	298.3	...	0.3	5.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	182.5	180.2	1.9	-2.3	-4.3	-1.3	-2.3
Employment	167.3	161.2	1.9	-6.1	-12.8	-3.6	-7.4
Unemployment	15.2	19.0	0.9	3.8	8.5	25.0	81.0
Participation rate	61.2	60.4	0.7	-0.8	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.5	0.5	2.2	4.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	54.0	0.7	-2.1	-5.3	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	182.2	182.4	...	0.2	3.7	0.1	2.1
Labour force	134.9	135.7	2.0	0.8	10.8	0.6	8.6
Employment	129.1	128.0	1.9	-1.1	10.9	-0.9	9.3
Unemployment	5.8	7.7	0.9	1.9	-0.1	32.8	-1.3
Participation rate	74.0	74.4	1.1	0.4	4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.7	0.7	1.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	70.9	70.2	1.1	-0.7	4.7	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	141.3	141.3	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	90.1	88.6	0.8	-1.5	-3.0	-1.7	-3.3
Employment	85.3	83.6	0.8	-1.7	-2.7	-2.0	-3.1
Unemployment	4.8	5.0	0.4	0.2	-0.3	4.2	-5.7
Participation rate	63.8	62.7	0.6	-1.1	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	0.4	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	59.2	0.6	-1.2	-2.0	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	104.7	104.6	...	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Labour force	66.5	65.2	0.6	-1.3	0.1	-2.0	0.2
Employment	63.1	61.2	0.6	-1.9	0.1	-3.0	0.2
Unemployment	3.5	4.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	14.3	0.0
Participation rate	63.5	62.3	0.6	-1.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	6.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	58.5	0.5	-1.8	0.1	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	703.4	704.3	...	0.9	11.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	475.5	475.3	1.4	-0.2	5.9	0.0	1.3
Employment	452.0	449.3	1.5	-2.7	5.0	-0.6	1.1
Unemployment	23.4	26.0	0.8	2.6	0.9	11.1	3.6
Participation rate	67.6	67.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	63.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	...	...

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	214.6	215.0	...	0.4	4.0	0.2	1.9
Labour force	147.5	146.3	1.0	-1.2	-2.9	-0.8	-1.9
Employment	137.8	135.8	1.0	-2.0	-6.4	-1.5	-4.5
Unemployment	9.7	10.5	0.5	0.8	3.5	8.2	50.0
Participation rate	68.7	68.0	0.5	-0.7	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.2	0.3	0.6	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	63.2	0.5	-1.0	-4.2	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	279.3	279.9	...	0.6	6.5	0.2	2.4
Labour force	195.8	196.2	1.1	0.4	5.2	0.2	2.7
Employment	183.1	182.3	1.1	-0.8	2.9	-0.4	1.6
Unemployment	12.7	13.9	0.6	1.2	2.3	9.4	19.8
Participation rate	70.1	70.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	65.1	0.4	-0.5	-0.5	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,290.4	1,292.8	...	2.4	31.0	0.2	2.5
Labour force	920.3	914.1	4.3	-6.2	-13.8	-0.7	-1.5
Employment	852.2	835.1	4.4	-17.1	-23.0	-2.0	-2.7
Unemployment	68.1	79.0	2.6	10.9	9.2	16.0	13.2
Participation rate	71.3	70.7	0.3	-0.6	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.6	0.3	1.2	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.0	64.6	0.3	-1.4	-3.4	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,200.9	1,203.0	...	2.1	27.8	0.2	2.4
Labour force	856.4	834.4	3.8	-22.0	-22.4	-2.6	-2.6
Employment	789.5	768.3	4.1	-21.2	-27.5	-2.7	-3.5
Unemployment	66.8	66.1	2.5	-0.7	5.1	-1.0	8.4
Participation rate	71.3	69.4	0.3	-1.9	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.9	0.3	0.1	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	63.9	0.3	-1.8	-3.8	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	168.2	168.5	...	0.3	3.9	0.2	2.4
Labour force	109.7	108.2	1.4	-1.5	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1
Employment	103.9	101.9	1.5	-2.0	-2.1	-1.9	-2.0
Unemployment	5.8	6.4	0.6	0.6	2.1	10.3	48.8
Participation rate	65.2	64.2	0.9	-1.0	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.9	0.5	0.6	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	60.5	0.9	-1.3	-2.7	...	...
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia							
Population	159.8	160.1	...	0.3	4.5	0.2	2.9
Labour force	105.6	103.7	0.9	-1.9	-0.7	-1.8	-0.7
Employment	100.7	98.9	0.9	-1.8	0.2	-1.8	0.2
Unemployment	5.0	4.8	0.4	-0.2	-0.9	-4.0	-15.8
Participation rate	66.1	64.8	0.6	-1.3	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	61.8	0.6	-1.2	-1.6	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,298.3	2,302.5	...	4.2	50.5	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,538.7	1,514.5	5.8	-24.2	-33.0	-1.6	-2.1
Employment	1,471.0	1,434.1	5.9	-36.9	-39.7	-2.5	-2.7
Unemployment	67.7	80.4	3.2	12.7	6.7	18.8	9.1
Participation rate	66.9	65.8	0.3	-1.1	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	62.3	0.3	-1.7	-3.1	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	324.3	324.8	...	0.5	6.5	0.2	2.0
Labour force	208.4	207.5	1.8	-0.9	11.2	-0.4	5.7
Employment	201.3	197.9	1.7	-3.4	7.4	-1.7	3.9
Unemployment	7.1	9.6	0.6	2.5	3.7	35.2	62.7
Participation rate	64.3	63.9	0.5	-0.4	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.6	0.3	1.2	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	60.9	0.5	-1.2	1.1	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in 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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,545.7	3,551.6	...	5.9	55.1	0.2	1.6
Labour force	2,350.1	2,279.4	17.0	-70.7	-48.0	-3.0	-2.1
Employment	2,237.1	2,078.0	17.1	-159.1	-119.0	-7.1	-5.4
Unemployment	113.1	201.3	11.2	88.2	70.9	78.0	54.4
Participation rate	66.3	64.2	0.5	-2.1	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	8.8	0.5	4.0	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	58.5	0.5	-4.6	-4.3	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,647.8	5,660.9	...	13.1	142.5	0.2	2.6
Labour force	3,760.3	3,592.0	22.8	-168.3	-96.9	-4.5	-2.6
Employment	3,554.2	3,327.2	22.8	-227.0	-116.4	-6.4	-3.4
Unemployment	206.1	264.8	15.3	58.7	19.5	28.5	7.9
Participation rate	66.6	63.5	0.4	-3.1	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	7.4	0.4	1.9	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	58.8	0.4	-4.1	-3.6	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,302.1	2,307.1	...	5.0	52.4	0.2	2.3
Labour force	1,543.7	1,465.6	12.1	-78.1	-83.1	-5.1	-5.4
Employment	1,473.3	1,356.0	11.9	-117.3	-123.3	-8.0	-8.3
Unemployment	70.5	109.6	7.6	39.1	40.2	55.5	57.9
Participation rate	67.1	63.5	0.5	-3.6	-5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	7.5	0.5	2.9	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	58.8	0.5	-5.2	-6.8	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in 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 March 2019 and March 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2019	30,553.9	19,851.8	18,632.2	1,219.6	65.0	6.1	61.0
2020	31,032.4	19,867.0	18,537.4	1,329.6	64.0	6.7	59.7
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2019	441.7	253.4	220.0	33.4	57.4	13.2	49.8
2020	439.8	243.3	210.8	32.5	55.3	13.4	47.9
Avalon Peninsula							
2019	237.5	147.9	132.3	15.6	62.3	10.5	55.7
2020	237.7	144.9	129.3	15.6	61.0	10.8	54.4
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2019	119.2	59.2	48.1	11.1	49.7	18.8	40.4
2020	118.0	54.1	44.4	9.7	45.8	17.9	37.6
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2019	85.0	46.4	39.6	6.8	54.6	14.7	46.6
2020	84.1	44.3	37.1	7.3	52.7	16.5	44.1
Prince Edward Island							
2019	127.2	81.2	71.5	9.7	63.8	11.9	56.2
2020	130.5	83.3	74.8	8.5	63.8	10.2	57.3
Nova Scotia							
2019	803.4	488.9	453.0	35.8	60.9	7.3	56.4
2020	813.6	492.9	449.1	43.9	60.6	8.9	55.2
Cape Breton							
2019	104.1	54.4	46.0	8.5	52.3	15.6	44.2
2020	103.8	55.6	47.6	7.9	53.6	14.2	45.9
North Shore							
2019	127.7	70.7	65.5	5.2	55.4	7.4	51.3
2020	128.1	72.8	65.4	7.5	56.8	10.3	51.1
Annapolis Valley							
2019	103.3	61.7	56.8	4.8	59.7	7.8	55.0
2020	103.9	58.5	53.3	5.3	56.3	9.1	51.3
Southern							
2019	97.7	55.9	51.5	4.4	57.2	7.9	52.7
2020	98.2	53.1	47.9	5.2	54.1	9.8	48.8
Halifax							
2019	370.5	246.2	233.2	13.0	66.5	5.3	62.9
2020	379.6	252.9	234.9	18.0	66.6	7.1	61.9
New Brunswick							
2019	629.0	379.5	343.8	35.7	60.3	9.4	54.7
2020	635.0	376.6	342.1	34.5	59.3	9.2	53.9
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2019	126.9	65.7	54.8	10.9	51.8	16.6	43.2
2020	126.9	65.1	55.5	9.6	51.3	14.7	43.7
Moncton–Richibucto							
2019	182.9	115.8	105.7	10.1	63.3	8.7	57.8
2020	185.7	116.5	107.7	8.8	62.7	7.6	58.0
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2019	142.6	92.6	86.4	6.1	64.9	6.6	60.6
2020	144.0	89.2	81.4	7.8	61.9	8.7	56.5
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2019	113.7	68.5	63.0	5.5	60.2	8.0	55.4
2020	115.5	68.0	62.8	5.2	58.9	7.6	54.4
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2019	62.8	36.8	33.8	3.0	58.6	8.2	53.8
2020	63.0	37.8	34.7	3.1	60.0	8.2	55.1
Quebec							
2019	7,026.9	4,498.3	4,230.7	267.6	64.0	5.9	60.2
2020	7,095.5	4,501.4	4,211.3	290.1	63.4	6.4	59.4
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2019	75.8	35.8	29.9	5.8	47.2	16.2	39.4
2020	75.2	37.0	30.5	6.5	49.2	17.6	40.6
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2019	167.9	98.0	89.4	8.6	58.4	8.8	53.2
2020	167.5	91.4	84.6	6.9	54.6	7.5	50.5
Capitale-Nationale							
2019	629.9	426.7	406.6	20.1	67.7	4.7	64.5
2020	633.0	400.2	373.1	27.0	63.2	6.7	58.9
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2019	353.4	220.9	209.9	11.0	62.5	5.0	59.4
2020	354.8	231.6	220.4	11.2	65.3	4.8	62.1
Estrie							
2019	276.3	166.0	158.7	7.3	60.1	4.4	57.4
2020	279.1	169.9	160.9	9.0	60.9	5.3	57.6
Centre-du-Québec							
2019	203.8	126.8	118.6	8.2	62.2	6.5	58.2
2020	204.8	134.3	130.1	4.1	65.6	3.1	63.5
Montérégie							
2019	1,285.0	827.4	783.6	43.8	64.4	5.3	61.0

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2020	1,296.2	847.4	806.7	40.8	65.4	4.8	62.2
Montréal							
2019	1,740.5	1,140.8	1,056.7	84.1	65.5	7.4	60.7
2020	1,775.0	1,164.8	1,077.5	87.3	65.6	7.5	60.7
Laval							
2019	365.8	244.0	229.5	14.6	66.7	6.0	62.7
2020	370.9	222.8	208.4	14.3	60.1	6.4	56.2
Lanaudière							
2019	422.6	263.4	251.1	12.3	62.3	4.7	59.4
2020	425.6	288.4	270.1	18.3	67.8	6.3	63.5
Laurentides							
2019	514.5	342.9	326.9	16.0	66.6	4.7	63.5
2020	521.0	303.0	281.4	21.6	58.2	7.1	54.0
Outaouais							
2019	326.8	217.1	203.1	13.9	66.4	6.4	62.1
2020	329.9	209.7	196.4	13.3	63.6	6.3	59.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2019	120.0	81.0	78.1	2.9	67.5	3.6	65.1
2020	119.7	75.6	71.7	3.9	63.2	5.2	59.9
Mauricie							
2019	225.6	124.4	117.2	7.2	55.1	5.8	52.0
2020	225.8	136.0	125.6	10.4	60.2	7.6	55.6
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2019	229.6	128.7	119.6	9.1	56.1	7.1	52.1
2020	228.7	133.1	121.2	11.9	58.2	8.9	53.0
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2019	89.4	54.4	51.7	2.7	60.9	5.0	57.8
2020	88.3	56.4	52.7	3.7	63.9	6.6	59.7
Ontario							
2019	12,036.4	7,728.0	7,268.2	459.8	64.2	5.9	60.4
2020	12,270.0	7,804.0	7,317.0	487.0	63.6	6.2	59.6
Ottawa							
2019	1,153.8	753.6	715.3	38.3	65.3	5.1	62.0
2020	1,174.9	758.5	720.7	37.7	64.6	5.0	61.3
Kingston-Pembroke							
2019	385.9	228.9	216.3	12.5	59.3	5.5	56.1
2020	389.6	222.9	206.9	15.9	57.2	7.1	53.1
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2019	337.0	183.7	168.8	14.9	54.5	8.1	50.1
2020	341.5	183.0	165.7	17.3	53.6	9.5	48.5
Toronto							
2019	5,764.7	3,809.1	3,563.5	245.6	66.1	6.4	61.8
2020	5,907.6	3,841.9	3,603.6	238.3	65.0	6.2	61.0
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2019	1,147.3	772.1	733.8	38.4	67.3	5.0	64.0
2020	1,172.6	804.3	761.6	42.7	68.6	5.3	64.9
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2019	1,255.8	785.4	748.1	37.3	62.5	4.7	59.6
2020	1,275.2	791.3	737.9	53.4	62.1	6.7	57.9
London							
2019	579.5	352.3	333.6	18.7	60.8	5.3	57.6
2020	589.3	364.9	344.8	20.0	61.9	5.5	58.5
Windsor-Sarnia							
2019	536.6	323.3	302.3	21.0	60.2	6.5	56.3
2020	542.2	305.7	276.8	28.9	56.4	9.5	51.1
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2019	249.3	146.8	136.5	10.2	58.9	6.9	54.8
2020	251.2	166.6	156.8	9.9	66.3	5.9	62.4
Northeast							
2019	454.7	267.0	250.2	16.7	58.7	6.3	55.0
2020	454.2	262.4	246.5	15.9	57.8	6.1	54.3
Northwest							
2019	171.8	105.9	99.8	6.2	61.6	5.9	58.1
2020	171.7	102.4	95.5	6.9	59.6	6.7	55.6
Manitoba							
2019	1,032.2	683.6	646.4	37.2	66.2	5.4	62.6
2020	1,045.2	685.3	646.3	39.0	65.6	5.7	61.8
Southeast							
2019	95.1	61.9	59.2	2.7	65.1	4.4	62.3
2020	96.5	62.3	58.7	3.6	64.6	5.8	60.8
South Central and North Central							
2019	87.6	58.8	56.4	2.4	67.1	4.1	64.4
2020	88.5	57.0	54.2	2.8	64.4	4.9	61.2
Southwest							
2019	90.2	61.1	58.5	2.6	67.7	4.3	64.9
2020	90.8	58.0	55.0	3.0	63.9	5.2	60.6
Winnipeg							
2019	630.1	420.6	396.3	24.3	66.8	5.8	62.9
2020	641.4	427.8	402.9	24.9	66.7	5.8	62.8

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2019	76.2	46.6	43.8	2.8	61.2	6.0	57.5
2020	76.5	47.3	44.3	3.0	61.8	6.3	57.9
Parklands and North							
2019	52.9	34.7	32.2	2.4	65.6	6.9	60.9
2020	51.5	32.9	31.2	1.7	63.9	5.2	60.6
Saskatchewan							
2019	887.8	602.0	568.4	33.6	67.8	5.6	64.0
2020	893.8	605.0	564.3	40.7	67.7	6.7	63.1
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2019	274.3	195.2	186.0	9.1	71.2	4.7	67.8
2020	277.5	189.4	175.8	13.6	68.3	7.2	63.4
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2019	80.8	52.4	49.6	2.8	64.9	5.3	61.4
2020	80.3	54.7	51.3	3.4	68.1	6.2	63.9
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2019	314.5	214.2	201.8	12.4	68.1	5.8	64.2
2020	320.2	218.7	202.8	15.9	68.3	7.3	63.3
Yorkton–Melville							
2019	59.6	36.8	34.9	1.9	61.7	5.2	58.6
2020	58.7	38.6	36.6	2.0	65.8	5.2	62.4
Prince Albert and Northern							
2019	158.6	103.4	96.1	7.3	65.2	7.1	60.6
2020	157.1	103.5	97.7	5.8	65.9	5.6	62.2
Alberta							
2019	3,501.9	2,485.4	2,306.8	178.6	71.0	7.2	65.9
2020	3,561.9	2,457.2	2,257.5	199.7	69.0	8.1	63.4
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2019	231.9	145.3	136.5	8.8	62.7	6.1	58.9
2020	234.2	146.8	139.2	7.7	62.7	5.2	59.4
Camrose–Drumheller							
2019	158.8	94.7	85.5	9.2	59.6	9.7	53.8
2020	158.5	107.0	99.0	8.0	67.5	7.5	62.5
Calgary							
2019	1,349.9	971.1	894.2	76.8	71.9	7.9	66.2
2020	1,382.9	962.5	878.5	84.0	69.6	8.7	63.5
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2019	273.6	198.7	189.9	8.8	72.6	4.4	69.4
2020	272.5	196.3	182.4	13.9	72.0	7.1	66.9
Red Deer							
2019	175.0	120.0	113.7	6.4	68.6	5.3	65.0
2020	176.6	119.4	107.2	12.2	67.6	10.2	60.7
Edmonton							
2019	1,199.5	867.3	804.1	63.2	72.3	7.3	67.0
2020	1,226.5	842.4	773.6	68.8	68.7	8.2	63.1
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2019	113.2	88.3	82.9	5.4	78.0	6.1	73.2
2020	110.6	82.7	77.6	5.2	74.8	6.3	70.2
British Columbia							
2019	4,067.5	2,651.5	2,523.4	128.1	65.2	4.8	62.0
2020	4,147.1	2,618.0	2,464.3	153.7	63.1	5.9	59.4
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2019	682.1	395.2	380.8	14.3	57.9	3.6	55.8
2020	694.0	396.7	371.7	25.1	57.2	6.3	53.6
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2019	2,562.3	1,732.8	1,647.6	85.2	67.6	4.9	64.3
2020	2,622.0	1,703.9	1,611.3	92.6	65.0	5.4	61.5
Thompson–Okanagan							
2019	450.2	276.7	262.1	14.6	61.5	5.3	58.2
2020	457.9	281.6	261.3	20.3	61.5	7.2	57.1
Kootenay							
2019	123.2	78.7	75.0	3.7	63.9	4.7	60.9
2020	123.7	73.0	68.5	4.5	59.0	6.2	55.4
Cariboo							
2019	127.9	82.8	77.4	5.3	64.7	6.4	60.5
2020	128.4	80.1	73.1	7.0	62.4	8.7	56.9
North Coast and Nechako							
2019	66.2	44.4	42.8	1.7	67.1	3.8	64.7
2020	66.1	42.0	39.5	2.6	63.5	6.2	59.8
Northeast							
2019	55.6	41.0	37.7	3.2	73.7	7.8	67.8
2020	55.1	40.8	39.0	1.7	74.0	4.2	70.8

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

	February 2020	March 2020	Standard error ¹	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020	February to March 2020	March 2019 to March 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	29.9	30.0	...	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0
Labour force	22.0	21.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4	-1.4
Employment	21.1	21.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5
Unemployment	0.9	0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-22.2	-22.2
Participation rate	73.6	72.3	0.6	-1.3	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.2	0.5	-0.9	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	70.6	70.0	0.7	-0.6	-1.0	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	32.3	32.4	...	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.3
Labour force	22.8	23.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.4
Employment	20.8	21.0	0.2	0.2	-0.3	1.0	-1.4
Unemployment	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	5.0	31.3
Participation rate	70.6	71.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.1	0.7	0.3	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.8	0.7	0.4	-0.7	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	26.4	26.4	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.7
Labour force	16.0	16.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	3.8	5.1
Employment	13.9	14.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	3.7
Unemployment	2.1	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	23.8	13.0
Participation rate	60.8	62.8	0.7	2.0	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	15.5	0.8	2.4	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	52.8	53.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in 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
March 2020										
15 years and over	15,027.2	35.6	1,079.02	29.33	12,604.3	39.1	1,216.71	2,422.9	17.5	362.73
15 to 24 years	1,933.2	27.0	505.57	17.56	977.2	38.4	768.80	956.0	15.4	236.48
25 years and over	13,094.0	36.9	1,163.69	31.07	11,627.1	39.2	1,254.36	1,466.9	18.8	445.01
Males	7,709.7	37.6	1,202.23	31.17	6,870.6	40.1	1,309.55	839.1	16.8	323.57
Females	7,317.5	33.5	949.21	27.39	5,733.7	37.9	1,105.47	1,583.8	17.8	383.48
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,691.8	35.9	1,180.45	32.42	4,079.2	38.4	1,279.64	612.6	19.2	519.93
No union coverage	10,335.4	35.5	1,032.98	27.93	8,525.1	39.4	1,186.60	1,810.3	16.9	309.54
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,402.9	36.4	1,120.91	29.98	11,638.2	39.2	1,232.98	1,764.7	18.3	381.82
Temporary employees	1,624.3	28.9	733.41	23.96	966.1	38.3	1,020.80	658.2	15.1	311.57
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,062.2	39.4	1,857.50	47.32	1,033.4	39.9	1,889.64	28.8	20.9	705.23
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,787.1	35.9	1,048.20	28.74	2,452.6	38.4	1,135.85	334.5	17.8	405.47
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,405.5	38.4	1,505.86	39.20	1,358.3	39.1	1,536.75	47.2	17.9	616.84
Health occupations	1,124.5	34.4	1,107.30	31.82	912.5	37.8	1,224.95	211.9	19.8	600.67
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,834.6	34.0	1,213.51	34.89	1,522.1	37.6	1,364.11	312.5	16.3	479.93
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	235.2	31.7	900.56	26.62	168.5	38.7	1,141.55	66.7	13.8	291.91
Sales and services occupations	3,533.7	31.0	624.26	19.06	2,302.9	38.4	814.22	1,230.8	17.3	268.83
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,082.9	39.8	1,127.46	27.89	1,952.2	41.2	1,178.31	130.8	18.4	368.40
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	248.9	40.9	1,151.60	27.16	214.0	44.8	1,288.75	34.9	17.0	309.20
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	712.5	39.4	953.55	23.94	687.7	40.3	977.50	24.9	15.8	291.11
March 2019										
15 years and over	15,808.5	35.0	1,001.86	27.61	12,848.2	39.2	1,154.59	2,960.3	16.7	338.96
15 to 24 years	2,280.6	25.4	463.49	16.97	1,043.2	38.5	758.33	1,237.4	14.4	214.93
25 years and over	13,527.9	36.6	1,092.62	29.40	11,805.0	39.2	1,189.61	1,722.9	18.4	428.04
Males	7,964.7	37.2	1,125.82	29.40	6,944.5	40.3	1,247.10	1,020.2	15.9	300.22
Females	7,843.8	32.7	875.98	25.79	5,903.7	37.9	1,045.77	1,940.1	17.2	359.33
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,797.0	35.5	1,118.74	31.05	4,075.0	38.5	1,230.63	722.0	18.7	487.19
No union coverage	11,011.5	34.7	950.94	26.11	8,773.2	39.5	1,119.27	2,238.4	16.1	291.15
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,995.0	36.0	1,045.98	28.25	11,889.9	39.2	1,167.46	2,105.1	17.7	359.85
Temporary employees	1,813.5	27.4	661.35	22.71	958.3	38.9	995.00	855.3	14.4	287.53
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,036.8	39.6	1,744.75	44.08	1,009.6	40.2	1,778.22	27.2	16.3	503.74
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,726.4	35.5	991.07	27.48	2,349.8	38.3	1,086.99	376.6	17.6	392.55
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,370.8	38.3	1,442.97	37.66	1,316.8	39.1	1,473.83	54.0	18.4	691.17
Health occupations	1,168.1	34.0	1,032.81	30.17	912.1	37.9	1,159.11	256.0	19.8	582.89
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,933.2	33.5	1,123.14	32.80	1,541.1	37.8	1,290.34	392.1	16.7	465.92
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	331.4	27.7	747.58	24.92	197.5	39.0	1,106.62	133.9	11.0	217.93
Sales and services occupations	4,053.7	30.2	581.80	18.19	2,556.0	38.3	777.55	1,497.7	16.4	247.74
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,145.2	39.6	1,087.09	27.09	1,991.3	41.3	1,145.25	154.0	17.3	334.86
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	251.1	40.7	1,126.90	26.65	215.8	44.8	1,263.74	35.3	15.4	290.94
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	791.7	39.4	947.07	23.74	758.2	40.3	974.97	33.5	18.3	315.52

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

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

April 12, 2020 to May 9, 2020

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	8.2
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	15.1
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	6.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	9.9
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	13.8
Western Nova Scotia	8.3
Halifax	6.9
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	6.5
Madawaska–Charlotte	7.8
Restigouche–Albert	11.5
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	14.9
Québec	5.7
Trois-Rivières	6.2
South Central Quebec	4.2
Sherbrooke	6.2
Montérégie	4.6
Montréal	6.6
Central Quebec	4.2
North Western Quebec	6.6
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	7.0
Hull	5.5
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	6.5
Ontario	
Ottawa	5.0
Eastern Ontario	5.3
Kingston	5.9
Central Ontario	6.8
Oshawa	7.9
Toronto	6.0
Hamilton	5.7
St. Catharines	7.9
London	5.5
Niagara	8.4
Windsor	10.5
Kitchener	5.8
Huron	6.6
South Central Ontario	4.2
Sudbury	5.6
Thunder Bay	6.0
Northern Ontario	10.7
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	5.4
Southern Manitoba	7.2
Northern Manitoba	35.4
Saskatchewan	
Regina	7.0
Saskatoon	7.1
Southern Saskatchewan	8.5

Table 12 - continued

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

April 12, 2020 to May 9, 2020

Northern Saskatchewan	18.5
Alberta	
Calgary	8.7
Edmonton	8.0
Northern Alberta	11.2
Southern Alberta	7.9
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	7.5
Abbotsford	4.7
Vancouver	5.4
Victoria	5.5
Southern Coastal British Columbia	7.7
Northern British Columbia	10.5
Territories^{3,5}	
Whitehorse	2.8
Yukon ⁶	8.7
Yellowknife	4.1
Northwest Territories ⁷	14.9
Iqaluit	5.7
Nunavut ⁸	20.2

1. The boundaries of these regions are determined by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). For geographic descriptions and maps of employment insurance regions, see the ESDC website: <http://srv129.services.gc.ca/eiregions/en/geocont.aspx>.

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.

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](#).

The infographic "[The impact of COVID-19 on the Canadian labour market](#)" is now available.

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.

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