

Labour Force Survey, August 2020

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, September 4, 2020

Context: COVID-19 restrictions continue to ease

The August Labour Force Survey (LFS) results reflect labour market conditions as of the week of August 9 to 15, five months following the onset of the COVID-19 economic shutdown. By mid-August, public health restrictions had substantially eased across the country and more businesses and workplaces had re-opened.

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

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

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

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

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



Infographic 1 – Highlights part 1

Employment continues to rebound in August	
From February to April, employment fell by more than 3 million.	Employment rose by 246,000 (+1.4%) in August , compared with 419,000 (+2.4%) in July. Combined with gains of 1.2 million in May and June, this brought employment to within 1.1 million (-5.7%) of its pre-COVID February level.
From February to April, losses in part-time work were significantly heavier than full-time employment declines (-29.6% compared with -12.5%).	All of the August employment increases were in full-time work , which rose by 206,000, while the number of part-time workers was little changed. Compared with 12 months earlier, full-time employment was down 5.4% in August, while part-time work was down 5.1%.
When the rebound in employment began in May, employment increased twice as fast among men as it did among women.	Employment rose at a faster pace among women than men (+1.8% compared with +1.0%) for the third consecutive month in August. Employment reached 96.6% of its February level among core-aged men (aged 25 to 54) and 95.6% among core-aged women. Youth (aged 15 to 24) were the furthest from their pre-COVID employment level, with employment for both young men and young women being at 84.7% of February levels.
After reaching record lows in 2019, the unemployment rate surged from 5.6% in February to a record high of 13.7% in May.	The unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points to 10.2% in August.
Unemployment remains high for Arab, Black and Southeast Asian Canadians	
In July, the national unemployment rate masked significant differences across population groups, with Arab, Black and Southeast Asian Canadians having above-average unemployment rates.	In August, Arab (17.9%), Black (17.6%) and Southeast Asian (16.6%) Canadians continued to have significantly higher unemployment rates than Canadians who are not members of groups designated as visible minorities and who did not identify as Indigenous (9.4%) (not seasonally adjusted).

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Infographic 2 – Highlights part 2

Employment growth in the services sector outpaces the goods-producing sector	
By mid-April, notable employment losses were seen across both goods- and services-producing industries .	In August, employment continued to increase at a faster pace in the services sector (+1.5%) than in the goods-producing sector (+0.7%). Employment reached 94.4% of its pre-COVID February level in the services, compared with 93.8% for goods.
Employment increases in most provinces	
All provinces experienced unprecedented employment losses from February to April as a result of the unprecedented COVID-19 economic shutdown.	Employment increased in all provinces in August, with the exception of New Brunswick and Alberta. The largest gains were in Ontario and Quebec.
Employment remains far below pre-COVID levels for both low-wage workers and youth	
From February to April, employment among low-wage employees fell 38.1%, compared with a decline of 12.7% for all other paid employees (not seasonally adjusted).	In August, employment increased at a faster pace (+2.3%) among those who earned less than \$16.03 per hour (two-thirds of the 2019 annual median wage) than among other employees (+1.7%) (not seasonally adjusted). Nevertheless, employment was farther from pre-pandemic levels for low-wage employees (87.4%) than for other employees (99.1%) (not seasonally adjusted).
From February to April, employment among youth decreased by over one-third (-34.2%).	Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 increased for the fourth consecutive month in August (+55,000) with gains split between part-time (+28,000) and full-time (+27,000) work.
Returning students—those who were enrolled full-time in March and intend to return in September—have faced a particularly challenging labour market during the summer of 2020.	Employment among returning students aged 15 to 24 was down by 152,000 (-11.4%) compared with August 2019, with declines in both part-time and full-time work (not seasonally adjusted).

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Employment continues to rebound in August

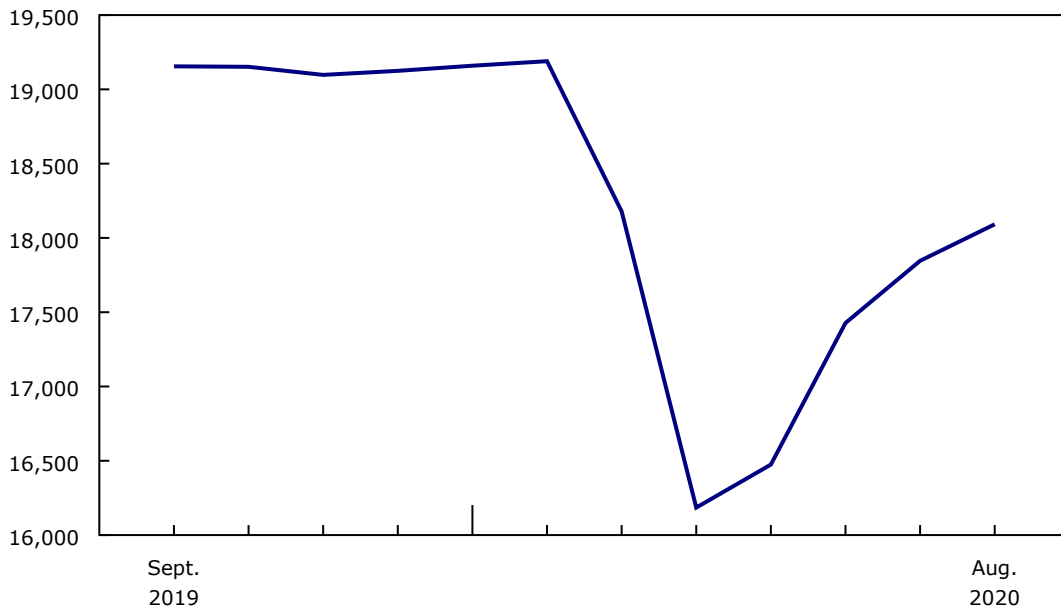
Employment rose by 246,000 (+1.4%) in August, compared with 419,000 (+2.4%) in July. Combined with gains of 1.2 million in May and June, this brought employment to within 1.1 million (-5.7%) of its pre-COVID February level.

The number of Canadians who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19 fell by 259,000 (-14.6%) in August. Combined with declines in May, June and July, this left COVID-related absences from work at 713,000 (+88.3%) above February levels.

As of the week of August 9 to 15, the total number of Canadian workers affected by the COVID-19 economic shutdown stood at 1.8 million. In April, this number reached a peak of 5.5 million, including a 3.0 million drop in employment and a 2.5 million increase in COVID-related absences from work.

Chart 1 Employment rebound continues in August

employment (thousands)



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

The number of Canadians working from home declines for the fourth consecutive month

In April, at the height of the COVID-19 economic shutdown, 3.4 million Canadians who worked their usual hours had adjusted to public health restrictions by beginning to work from home. This number has fallen each month since May, when the gradual easing of public health restrictions began, and reached 2.5 million in August.

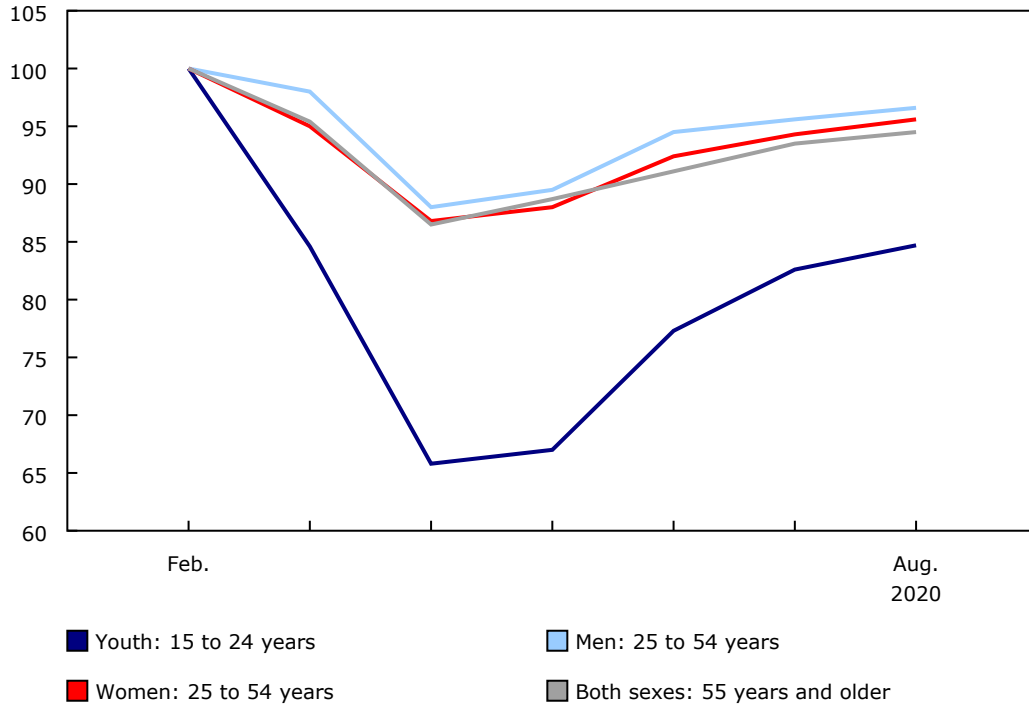
Among Canadians who worked their usual hours in August, the total number working from home fell by nearly 300,000 compared with July, while the number working at locations other than home increased by almost 400,000.

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

Employment rose at a faster pace among women (+150,000; +1.8%) than men (+96,000; +1.0%) for the third consecutive month in August.

**Chart 2
Men and women in core-age group edge closer to pre-pandemic employment levels**

employment index (February 2020=100)



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

Core-age men (aged 25 to 54) have been the least affected by the shutdown and their employment level in August reached 96.6% of its February level. Employment among core-aged women, which was hit harder and has been slower to recover, reached 95.6% of pre-pandemic levels, while employment among workers aged 55 years and older reached 94.5% of pre-COVID levels.

Youth (aged 15 to 24) were most affected and remained the furthest from their February employment level, with employment for both young men and young women being at 84.7% of February levels.

Employment growth concentrated in full-time work

All of the employment increase in August was in full-time work, which rose by 206,000 (+1.4%), while the number of part-time workers was little changed.

Nevertheless, full-time employment stood at 93.9% of pre-pandemic levels in August, compared with 96.1% for part-time work. In the months prior to the COVID-19 economic shutdown, full-time employment had reached record highs, while growth in part-time work was relatively flat. Compared with 12 months earlier, full-time employment was down 5.4% in August, while part-time work decreased 5.1%.

Self-employment declines for the first time since April

For self-employed Canadians, the COVID-19 economic shutdown and subsequent gradual re-opening of the economy have had a greater impact on total hours worked than on employment. From February to April, the self-employed experienced relatively modest job losses (-79,000; -2.7%) compared with employees (-2.9 million; -18.0%), but a greater reduction in total hours worked (-41.9% compared with -25.1%). As total employment rebounded from April to July, the number of self-employed workers was little changed, but their total number of hours worked increased notably, reaching 82.1% of pre-COVID levels in July.

In August, self-employment declined for the first time since April, falling by 58,000 (-2.1%). This was mostly the result of declines in the number of solo self-employed—that is, those with no employees (not seasonally adjusted). In August, 24.2% of the solo self-employed worked less than half of their usual hours, much higher than the share for employees (5.7%), but an improvement compared with 54.5% in April (not seasonally adjusted).

Unemployment rate continues to fall while labour force participation recovers

The unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points to 10.2% in August. As a result of the COVID-19 economic shutdown, the unemployment rate had more than doubled from 5.6% in February to a record high of 13.7% in May. By way of comparison, during the 2008/2009 recession, the unemployment rate rose from 6.2% in October 2008 and reached a peak of 8.7% in June 2009. It took approximately nine years before it returned to its pre-recession rate.

Infographic 3 – Unemployment rate continues to drop from May's record high



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

The unemployment rate fell most sharply in August among core-aged women aged 25 to 54 years old, down 1.2 percentage points to 7.5%, the lowest unemployment rate among all major groups. This decline was largely due to employment increases, as overall labour force participation was unchanged from July. The unemployment rate for core-aged men fell 0.7 percentage points to 8.1%, also the result of increased employment, with little change in their labour market participation.

The number of unemployed Canadians declined for the third consecutive month, falling by 137,000 (-6.3%) in August to just over 2.0 million. Nevertheless, this was well above the previous record high of 1.7 million in November 1992 during the recession of the early 1990s.

In any given month, the net change in unemployment is the difference between the number of people becoming unemployed and those leaving unemployment, either because they became employed or left the labour force. In August, 864,000 Canadians moved out of unemployment while 725,000 entered unemployment. The majority of those who left unemployment became employed (58.3%), while most of those who became unemployed in August (59.2%) had been out of the labour force in July.

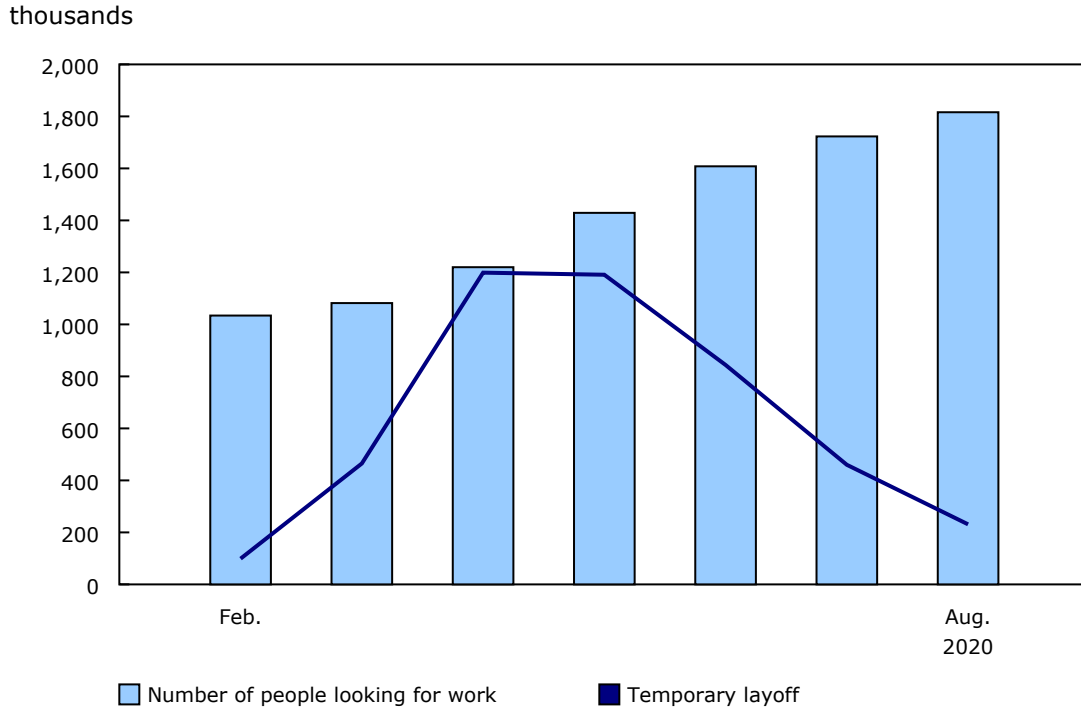
Temporary layoffs continue to decline, approaching pre-COVID levels

The unemployed include three main groups of people: those on temporary layoff who expect to return to a previous job within six months; those who do not expect to return to a previous job and are looking for work; and those who have arrangements to begin a new job within four weeks.

The number of Canadians on temporary layoff rose from 99,000 in February to a record 1.2 million in April, before falling to 460,000 by July. In August, the number of Canadians on temporary layoff continued to decline sharply, falling by half (-49.9%) to 230,000.

The net change in the number of people on temporary layoff is the difference between those becoming unemployed on temporary layoff and those leaving that status to become employed, to search for a new job or to leave the labour force. Just over one-third of those who were on temporary layoff in July became employed in August, while about one-sixth started looking for work and one-sixth left the labour force (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 3
Temporary layoffs approach pre-COVID levels while job searchers continue to increase



Note(s): See the note to readers for more information on concepts and definitions.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey.

Number of job searchers increases for the sixth consecutive month

In August, 1.8 million Canadians were looking for work, following an increase that month of 93,000 (+5.4%) and a total increase since February of 782,000 (+75.6%). In comparison, the number of job searchers increased by 403,000 (+40.0%) during the 2008/2009 recession.

The profile of job searchers in August reflected the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown on the labour market. On a year-over-year basis, job seekers in August who had worked in the previous 12 months were more likely to have held their last job in the industries most affected by COVID-19, including the information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; and transportation and warehousing industries (not seasonally adjusted). Compared with 12 months earlier, job seekers in August 2020 were more likely to be youth (33.7% versus 29.5%).

Gender gaps in labour force participation persist

The labour force—that is, the number of people counted as either employed or unemployed—rose by 109,000 (+0.5%) in August, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. Labour force participation increased by 72,000 (+0.8%) among women and by 37,000 (+0.4%) among men.

The labour force participation rate—the labour force as a share of the population aged 15 and older—rose to 64.6% in August, within 0.9 percentage points of its pre-COVID level (65.5%).

Among both core-aged men and women, the participation rate was unchanged in August. The rate for men in this age group was within 0.2 percentage points of its pre-COVID level (90.9% compared with 91.1%), while for core aged-women it was 1.3 percentage points lower than in February (82.1% compared with 83.4%). This is an indication that women continue to engage in non-employment-related activities—including caring for children and family members—at a higher rate than prior to COVID-19.

The labour force participation rate for young men aged 15 to 24 had virtually returned to its pre-COVID level (64.6% compared with 64.2%) by August. For young women, participation remained lower than in February (63.1% compared with 65.1%).

The number of people wanting a job but not searching holds steady

The number of people who wanted to work but did not search for a job was little changed in August. If people in this group were included as unemployed, the adjusted unemployment rate would be 13.0%. The adjusted unemployment rate was 13.8% in July and 7.3% in February.

Labour underutilization rate continues to decline

Labour underutilization occurs when people who could potentially work are not working, or when people could work more hours than they are currently. The "labour underutilization rate" combines those who were unemployed, those who were not in the labour force but who wanted a job and did not look for one, and those who were employed but worked less than half of their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19.

In response to the COVID-19 economic shutdown, labour underutilization reached a peak of 36.1% in April. As of July, as the economy continued to recover, it had fallen to 22.4%. In August, labour underutilization continued to decrease, falling to 20.3%, but remained substantially higher than pre-pandemic levels (11.2% in February).

While the labour underutilization rate was similar for men and women prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the rate has been higher for women since February. In August, the rate remained slightly higher for women (21.0%) than men (19.7%). The labour underutilization rate for youth was 32.5% in August, down from its peak of 51.8% in May but still higher than pre-COVID levels (15.9%).

Differences persist in labour market conditions of diverse groups of Canadians

As part of Statistics Canada's ongoing commitment to understanding the impact of COVID-19 on diverse groups of Canadians, a new question was added to the Labour Force Survey in July, asking respondents aged 15 to 69 to report the population groups to which they belong. This new information will be used on an ongoing basis to shed light on the evolving labour market conditions of population groups designated as visible minorities, including the extent to which these are shaped by regional and sectoral conditions.

Unemployment remains high for Arab, Black and Southeast Asian Canadians in August

As in July, the national unemployment rate in August (11.1% among the population aged 15 to 69, not seasonally adjusted) masks significant differences across population groups. For example, Arab (17.9%), Black (17.6%) and Southeast Asian (16.6%) Canadians continued to have significantly higher unemployment rates than Canadians who were not a member of a population group designated as a visible minority and who did not identify as Indigenous (9.4%, not seasonally adjusted).

The unemployment rate among South Asian Canadians fell 2.9 percentage points in August to 14.9% (not seasonally adjusted). Half (49.9%) of South Asian Canadians live in the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA), a region which saw strong employment growth (+121,000; +3.8%) and accounted for nearly half of total monthly employment gains in August.

Chart 4

Arab, Black, and Southeast Asian Canadians continue to have among the highest unemployment rates in August



Note(s): Estimates are for the population aged 15 to 69 and are not seasonally adjusted. Due to the sample size of the Labour Force Survey Supplement, high quality data are only available for the seven largest population groups designated as visible minorities. The difference between some estimates may not be statistically significant. The estimate for the Latin American population has a coefficient of variation greater than 16.5% and should be used with caution.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey Supplement, August 2020.

Employment rate increases for very recent immigrants, driven by declining immigration

The employment rate among very recent immigrants (five years or less) rose for the fourth consecutive month, up 2.2 percentage points to 62.7% (not seasonally adjusted) in August. The increase was mostly due to an ongoing decline in the size of this population group resulting from a COVID-related drop in new immigrants to Canada.

In August, the employment rate also increased among landed immigrants of more than five years (+1.6 percentage points to 56.1%) and those born in Canada (+0.4 percentage points to 59.5%). Among the three groups, the employment rate for very recent immigrants was the closest to pre-pandemic levels (-1.5 percentage points), followed by those born in Canada (-1.9 percentage points) and landed immigrants of more than five years (-3.2 percentage points).

Employment declines for Indigenous people

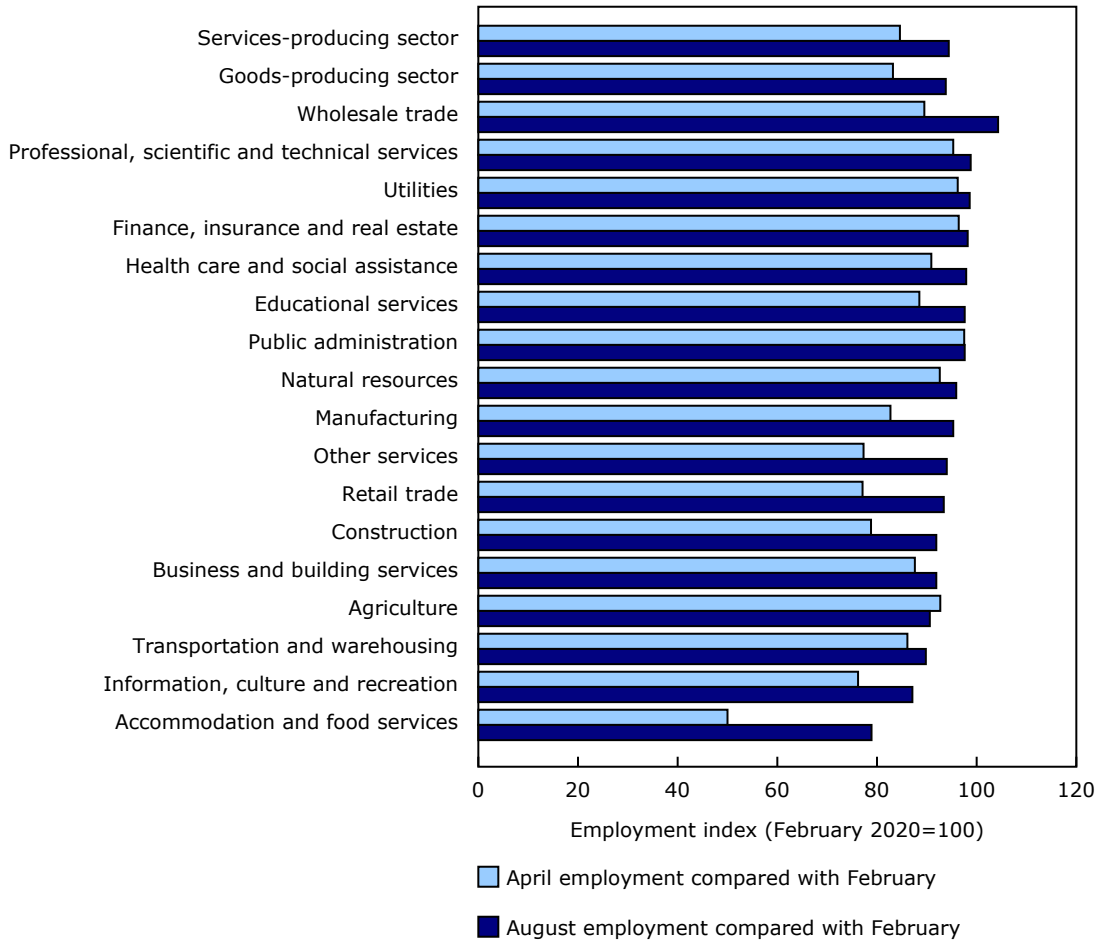
Employment among Indigenous people living off-reserve decreased by 1.8% (-9,700) from July to August, while employment among non-Indigenous Canadians rose by 1.3% (+223,000) (not seasonally adjusted). In August, employment for Indigenous people was at 91.4% of its February level, compared with 96.7% for non-Indigenous Canadians.

Employment growth in the services sector outpaces that of the goods-producing sector

Employment continued to increase at a faster pace in the services-producing sector (+218,000; +1.5%) in August than in the goods-producing sector (+28,000; +0.7%). Employment reached 94.4% of its pre-COVID February level in the services sector, compared with 93.8% for the goods-producing sector.

Employment growth in the services sector was driven by gains in educational services, accommodation and food services and the "other services" industry. In the goods sector, gains in manufacturing were partially offset by declines in natural resources.

Chart 5
Employment growth in the services sector outpaces that of the goods-producing sector



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

Employment recovery slows in accommodation and food services and in retail trade

Accommodation and food services as well as retail trade were among the industries hardest hit by the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown. By April, employment had fallen to half (-50.0%) of its pre-pandemic level in accommodation and food services and to 77.1% of its pre-COVID-19 level in retail trade. Starting in May, employment rebounded in both sectors as many provinces began reopening their economy.

Employment growth in accommodation and food services rose by 18.4% per month on average from May to July. In August, however, the pace of growth in the industry slowed to 5.3% (+49,000). Despite these recent gains, employment in accommodation and food services was at 78.9% of its February level. August marked the fifth full month of international travel restrictions, which continues to affect industries with strong ties to tourism.

The number of people employed in retail trade edged up 0.7% (+14,000) in August, following average monthly increases of 6.3% over the previous three months. Employment in retail trade reached 93.4% of its pre-COVID-19 level, but fell just below the rate of recovery for total employment (94.3%).

While employment remained below pre-COVID-19 levels, retail sales in June were higher than in February and are expected to continue to rise in July, based on preliminary estimates. This highlights potential structural changes within the industry as employers have been able to increase their sales despite a smaller workforce.

Employment in educational services up sharply as return-to-school measures are implemented

Employment rose by 51,000 (+3.9%) in educational services in August, reaching 97.6% of its pre-pandemic level. This was the fourth consecutive monthly employment increase and the largest since April, when employment fell to 88.5% of its pre-pandemic level. As thousands of students return to school in August and September, almost all workers in educational services (99.2%) reported that they or their employer had put in place measures to reduce the risk to COVID-19 exposure, such as physical distancing protocols and access to personal protective equipment.

Continued easing of COVID-19 restrictions leads to employment growth in the 'other services' industry, including personal care services

The number of people employed in the 'other services' industry increased by 38,000 (+5.2%) in August, reaching 94.0% of its pre-COVID-19 level. This industry includes personal care services businesses, such as hair and beauty salons, which progressively reopened across Canada over the summer.

Employment gains in the goods-producing sector led by manufacturing

Employment growth in the goods-producing sector was almost entirely attributable to manufacturing (+29,000; +1.8%) in August, with the gains concentrated in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Employment in manufacturing reached 95.3% of its pre-COVID-19 level.

Results from the most recent Canadian Survey on Business Conditions indicated that in June, nearly one-quarter of manufacturing businesses expected to add more employees over the next three months.

Meanwhile, the number of people employed in the natural resources sector declined by 9,000 (-3.0%), with most of the decrease in Alberta (-7,000; -5.0%). Capital expenditures in the oil and gas extraction industries declined by over half (54%) from the first quarter to the second quarter, including spending on exploration and evaluation. Nevertheless, employment in the natural resources sector was within 95.9% of its February level and remained above the all-industry average.

Employment increases in most provinces

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

Employment in Ontario rose by 142,000 in August (+2.0%), nearly all in full-time work, while the unemployment rate fell by 0.7 percentage points to 10.6%. Combined with the employment increases in June and July (+529,000), the gains in August brought employment in Ontario to within 93.6% of its pre-pandemic level. By the start of the August LFS reference week, restrictions had eased for most of Ontario, including Toronto and the Peel Region. By the middle of the week, on August 12, the region of Windsor-Essex joined the rest of the province in Stage 3.

In the CMA of Toronto, employment increased by 121,000 (+3.8%), nearly double the growth rate of the province, and reached 93.3% of its pre-pandemic level.

In Quebec, employment increased by 54,000 (+1.3%) in August, building on gains of 576,000 over the previous three months, and bringing employment in the province to within 95.7% of its pre-COVID level. August employment growth was entirely in full-time work and the unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage points to 8.7%, the fourth consecutive monthly decline.

In the Montréal CMA, employment grew by 38,000 (+1.8%) in August and reached 96.0% of its pre-pandemic level.

Employment rose in most Western provinces in August. British Columbia reported the largest increase, up 15,000 (+0.6%). Employment reached 94.1% of its February level and the unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 10.7%.

While employment in Alberta was little changed, the unemployment rate declined by a full percentage point to 11.8% as fewer people looked for work.

In Atlantic Canada, Nova Scotia had the largest employment gain in August, up 7,200 (+1.6%), mostly in part-time work. The unemployment rate was little changed at 10.3%, as more Nova Scotians participated in the labour market. After notable increases in May and June, employment in New Brunswick held steady for the second consecutive month.

Employment remains far below pre-COVID levels for both low-wage workers and youth

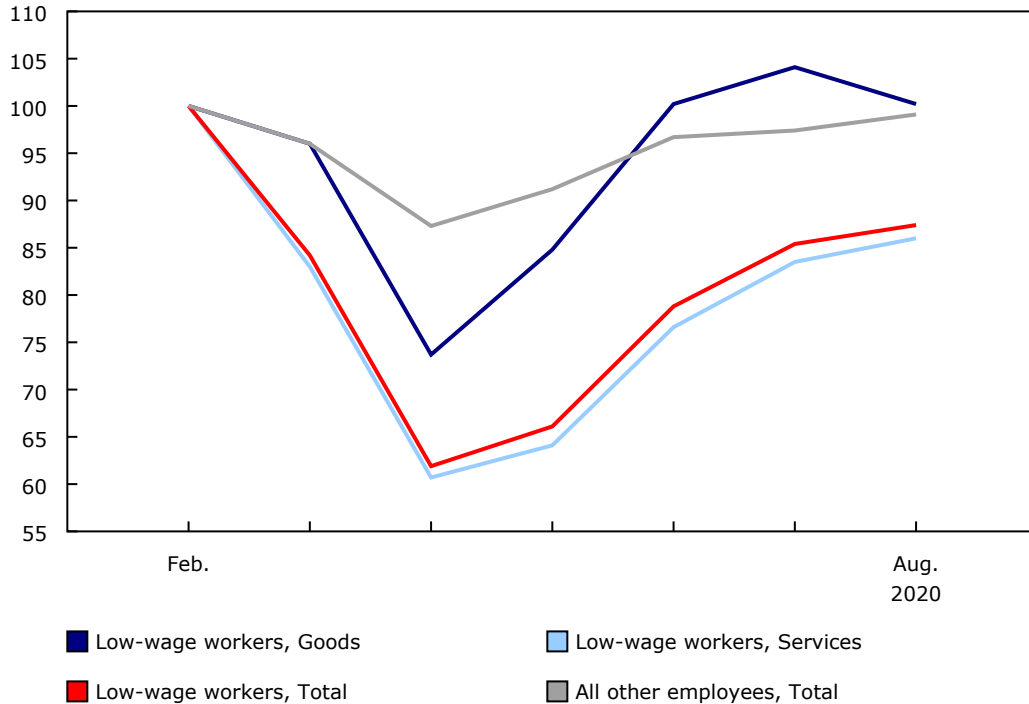
In August, employment increased at a faster pace (+2.3%; +64,000) among those who earned less than \$16.03 per hour (two-thirds of the 2019 annual median wage of \$24.04/hour) than among other employees (+1.7%; +213,000) (not seasonally adjusted).

Nevertheless, employment remained well below pre-pandemic levels for low-wage employees (87.4%) when compared with all other employees (99.1%, not seasonally adjusted). This gap is entirely driven by low-wage employment in the services-producing industries, which reached 86.0% of February levels in August (not seasonally adjusted). In contrast, employment for low-wage employees in goods-producing industries has been relatively stable around pre-COVID levels since June.

The employment recovery for low-wage employees was greater among men (89.3%) than women (86.1%), entirely due to faster recovery among young men (106.3%) than young women (96.8%) (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 6
Recovery taking longer for low-wage workers in services

employment index (February 2020=100)



Note(s): Employment is expressed as a proportion of February employment. The data are not seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey.

Southeast Asian Canadian employees most likely to earn low wages

Low-wage employees accounted for an above-average share of all employees in August in most of the population groups designated as visible minorities for which reliable estimates can be produced using the current LFS sample size. Nearly one-third of Southeast Asian (32.0%), one-quarter of Black (24.9%) and just over one-fifth of Arab (21.4%) employees made less than \$16.03 per hour. The share of Chinese employees earning low wages (17.4%) was similar to that of employees who were not a visible minority and did not identify as Indigenous (15.9%) (not seasonally adjusted).

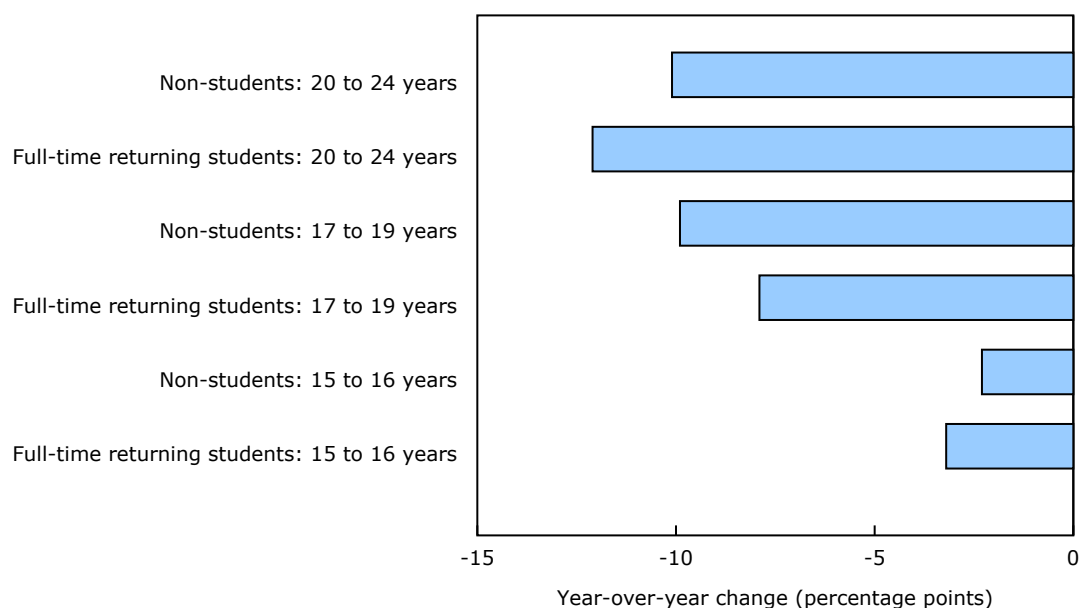
Youth employment increases in August but remains far below pre-COVID levels

After falling by over one-third (-34.2%; -873,000) from February to April, employment among youth aged 15 to 24 increased for the fourth consecutive month in August (+55,000; +2.6%). This was a slower pace than in June (+15.4%) and July (+6.9%). Employment gains were split among part-time (+28,000; + 2.4%) and full-time (+27,000; +2.8%) work.

Employment was 15.3% below pre-pandemic levels for both young men and young women in August, by far the largest gap among the main demographic groups.

On a year-over-year basis, youth employment in accommodation and food services was down 24.6% in August. In contrast, youth employment had fully, or almost fully, recovered in other large sectors in August, including wholesale and retail trade (101.1%), health care and social assistance (106.6%), and construction (99.1%), compared with 12 months earlier (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 7
Notable year-over-year employment rate declines for youth aged 20 to 24 and youth aged 17 to 19



Note(s): The data are not seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey, table 14-10-0286-01.

Summer students continue to face challenging labour market conditions

Employment among returning students aged 15 to 24—those who were enrolled full-time in March and intend to return in September—fell by 152,000 (-11.4%) on a year-over-year basis in August, with declines in both part-time and full-time work (not seasonally adjusted). The decline among non-student youth was even more pronounced, falling by 181,000 (-15.1%) year over year.

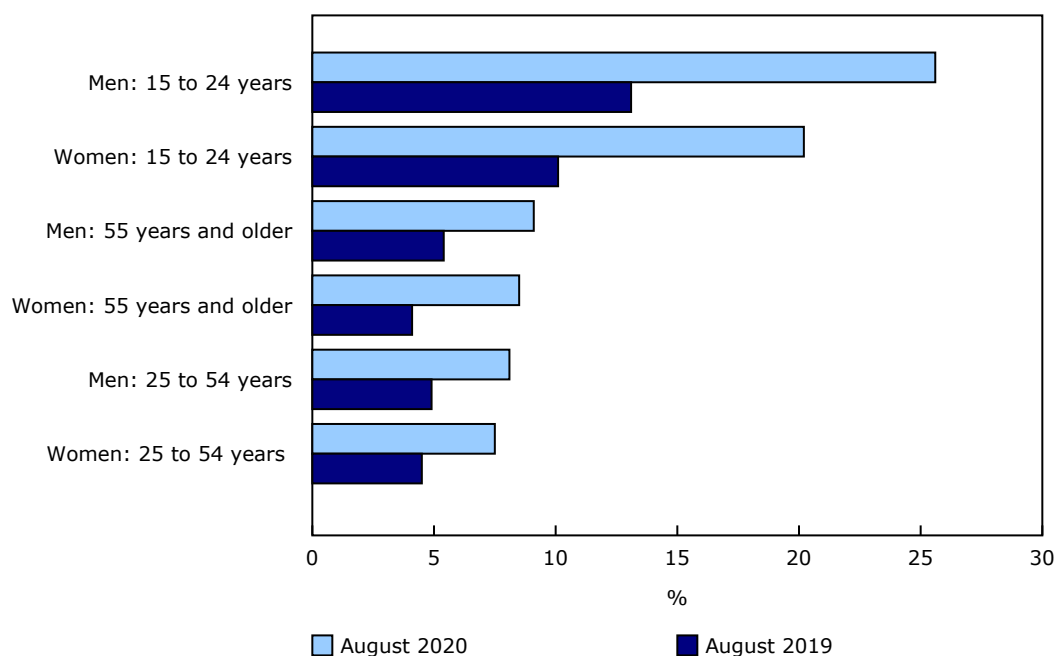
Almost 90% of the employment losses among returning students aged 15 to 24 (-135,000 on a year-over-year basis, not seasonally adjusted) occurred in Ontario, where restrictions were eased later than in other provinces.

The employment rate for returning students aged 15 to 24—that is, the share of returning students who were employed—declined on a year-over-year basis in every province except Manitoba, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, where the rates were little changed. In Ontario, the employment rate of returning students was 40.7% in August, down 11.9 percentage points year over year and the lowest among the provinces. The employment rate among returning students was highest in Prince Edward Island (69.8%) and Quebec (60.8%) in August (not seasonally adjusted).

Nationally, on a year-over-year basis, the employment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 was down by 7.6 percentage points to 47.2% for returning students, compared with a 10.1 percentage point decrease to 69.5% for non-student youth (not seasonally adjusted).

For youth aged 20 to 24, the year-over-year decline in the employment rate was slightly higher for returning students (-12.1 percentage points to 56.7%) than for non-students (-10.1 percentage points to 71.3%) in August (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 8
Youth unemployment rates remain high in August



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

For both returning students and non-student youth, the unemployment rate was higher among visible minority youth than among others. The unemployment rate among returning students who belonged to groups designated as visible minorities was 35.3%, compared with 19.9% (not seasonally adjusted) for returning students who were not members of a population group designated as a visible minority and did not identify as Indigenous.

For non-student youth, those belonging to groups designated as visible minorities had an unemployment rate of 28.2%, compared with 16.3% for non-student youth who were not members of a population group designated as a visible minority and did not identify as Indigenous (not seasonally adjusted).

Almost one-quarter (24.8%) of returning students aged 18 to 24 reported receiving the Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB) in the previous four weeks, a slight decline from July (-2.7 percentage points). A further 12.7% received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), down 4.8 percentage points from July.

Youth unemployment rate remains high, especially for young men

In August, the youth unemployment rate was 23.1%, down from the record high of 29.4% in May. The unemployment rate for male youth (25.6%) continued to be higher than for all other groups, including young women (20.2%). The rates for both young men and young women were approximately double those observed in February. By comparison, during the 2008/2009 recession, the youth unemployment rate peaked at 16.4%.

Unemployment higher among visible minority youth

The unemployment rate for youth who were members of population groups designated as visible minorities was 32.3% (not seasonally adjusted). This was nearly 15 percentage points higher than the rate for youth who were not Indigenous or a member of a group designated as a visible minority (18.0%).

Compared with youth who did not identify as Indigenous and were not a visible minority, visible minority youth were more likely to be returning students (66.3% versus 54.6%) and to live in Ontario (51.4% versus 39.1%). Among unemployed youth who last worked in the past 12 months, more than one-third (37.5%, not adjusted for seasonality) last worked in either retail trade or accommodation and food services, with no notable difference between visible minority and other youth.

More than one-third of Filipino and Latin American Canadians live in a household facing financial difficulties

The share of Canadians living in households reporting difficulty meeting necessary expenses was little changed in August at 19.6% and has been relatively unchanged since April.

Among Canadians aged 15 to 69, those who were members of population groups designated as visible minorities were more likely to be in a household which experienced financial difficulties in August. This may reflect differences in the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 economic shutdown and longer-standing differences in financial security across groups.

Over one-third of Filipino (35.2%) and Latin American (33.7%) Canadians reported living in a household experiencing financial difficulties, while 28.2% of Black Canadians and just over one-fifth of Chinese Canadians (22.7%) did so.

By way of comparison, 15.9% of Canadians aged 15 to 69 who were not a visible minority and did not identify as Indigenous, lived in a household which experienced financial difficulties.

Those experiencing financial pressures and difficulty returning to work account for increasing share of CERB beneficiaries

As of the LFS reference week (August 9 to 15), 16.1% of Canadians aged 15 to 69 reported receiving either the CERB, the CESB or regular Employment Insurance benefits in the four weeks preceding their LFS interview. This was down 2.3 percentage points from July.

Among people aged 15 to 69 who had received a CERB payment in the previous four weeks, more than one-third (37.7%) lived in a household reporting difficulty meeting necessary expenses, up 4.4 percentage points from July.

Recent CERB recipients were also less likely to be employed in August. About half (51.5%) were employed during the LFS reference week, down 4.7 percentage points from July.

Among recent CERB recipients who were not employed, the share who were looking for work increased 6.9 percentage points to 47.5%, while the share of those on temporary lay-off or out of the labour force declined.

Looking ahead as children return to schooling

In recent months, the LFS has reported notable differences between core-aged mothers and fathers in the extent to which employment has returned to pre-COVID levels. In July, for example, employment was furthest from February levels among mothers whose youngest child was aged 6 to 17.

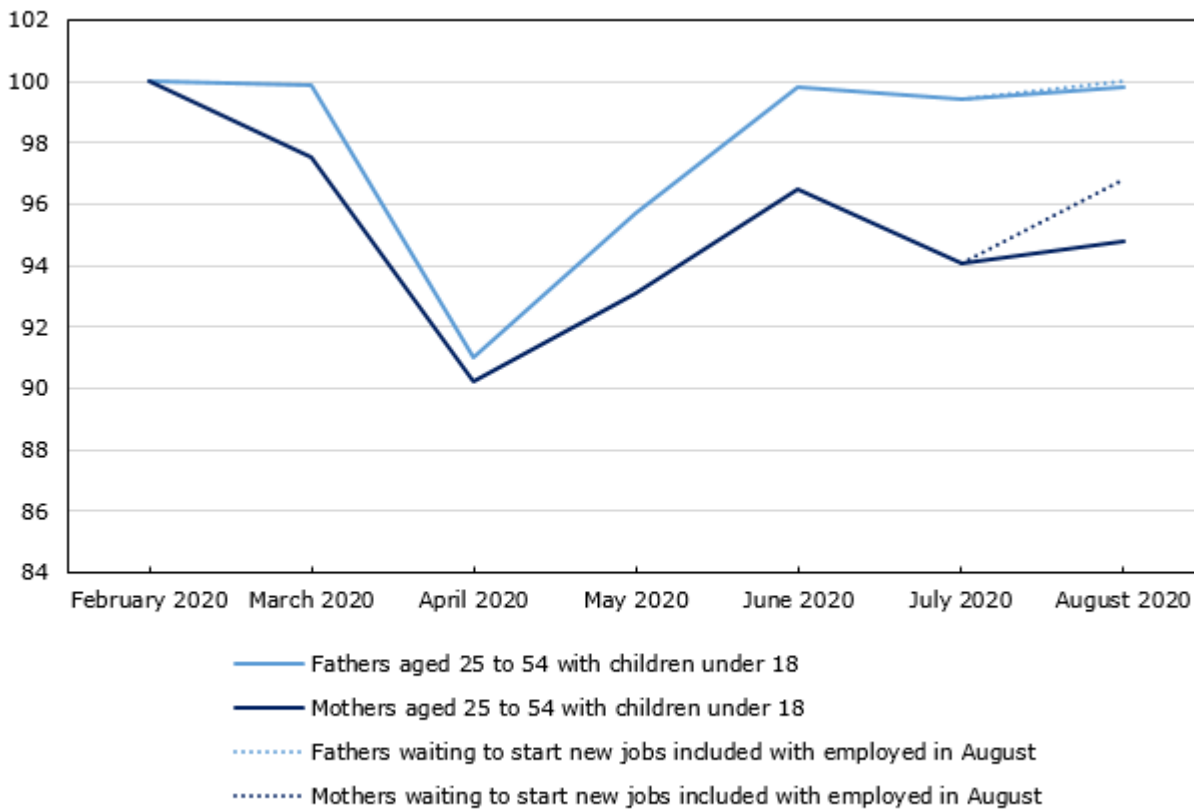
The patterns reported in July remained stable in August, as employment was little changed for both core-aged fathers and mothers with children under 18 (not seasonally adjusted). Employment among fathers was at 99.8% of February levels, compared with 94.8% for mothers. This 5.0 percentage point gap may be attributable to several factors, some of which are reflective of normal seasonal variations.

Employment among mothers, for example, typically rebounds in September after falling in the summer months. As a prelude to this rebound, the number of mothers who are unemployed but have arrangements to start a new job within four weeks typically spikes in August. This seasonal pattern is largely driven by summer drops in employment in the educational services industry, which employs more mothers than any other industry except healthcare and social assistance.

When people with arrangements to start new jobs are added to August employment, the gap between mothers and fathers in the degree to which labour market conditions have recovered since February is reduced from 5.0 to 3.2 percentage points. This suggests that the employment recovery gap might narrow somewhat in September, as many mothers return to work in the education services industry.

Infographic 4 – Looking ahead to September: The gender gap in employment recovery among parents narrows when people waiting to start new jobs are included

employment index (February 2020=100)



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Teleworking mothers of young children remain concerned about childcare

The extent to which mothers return to work in September will be the result of a number of factors, including the ability of families to balance COVID-related challenges and adaptations being made in both schools and workplaces.

Among parents who have adapted to the COVID-19 economic shutdown by beginning to work from home, just under one-third (32.9%) were concerned in August that a return to their normal work location would bring challenges in terms of childcare or caregiving. This was down slightly from July (-2.7 percentage points). The share citing this concern remained highest among teleworking mothers whose youngest child was less than 6 years old (51.1%).

The LFS results for September and October will shed light on how the return to school, and the ongoing return to regular workplaces, is impacting the employment situation of mothers and fathers.

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 August are for the week of August 9 to August 15.

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

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

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

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

Since March 2020, 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. As in June and July, approximately 40,000 interviews were completed in August.

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

Personal face-to-face interviews

- July 2020 0.0%
- August 2020 0.0%

Telephone interviews – from call centres

- July 2020 0.0%
- August 2020 0.0%

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- July 2020 69.4%
- August 2020 69.2%

Online interviews

- July 2020 30.6%
- August 2020 30.8%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supplementary indicators used in August 2020 analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New information on population groups

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on October 9.

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,171.5	31,193.5	...	22.0	389.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	20,029.5	20,138.6	36.4	109.1	-134.4	0.5	-0.7
Employment	17,845.9	18,091.7	37.0	245.8	-1,021.6	1.4	-5.3
Full-time employment	14,443.5	14,649.3	45.9	205.8	-834.8	1.4	-5.4
Part-time employment	3,402.4	3,442.4	41.4	40.0	-186.9	1.2	-5.1
Unemployment	2,183.6	2,046.9	32.6	-136.7	887.2	-6.3	76.5
Participation rate	64.3	64.6	0.1	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	10.2	0.2	-0.7	4.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	58.0	0.1	0.7	-4.0	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,401.4	4,400.6	...	-0.8	15.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	2,780.2	2,811.2	20.5	31.0	-54.5	1.1	-1.9
Employment	2,108.1	2,163.1	19.6	55.0	-370.7	2.6	-14.6
Full-time employment	973.7	1,001.0	22.2	27.3	-303.6	2.8	-23.3
Part-time employment	1,134.4	1,162.1	22.9	27.7	-67.1	2.4	-5.5
Unemployment	672.1	648.1	18.2	-24.0	316.2	-3.6	95.3
Participation rate	63.2	63.9	0.5	0.7	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	24.2	23.1	0.6	-1.1	11.5	...	...
Employment rate	47.9	49.2	0.4	1.3	-8.6	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,770.1	26,792.9	...	22.8	374.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,249.3	17,327.4	29.7	78.1	-79.9	0.5	-0.5
Employment	15,737.8	15,928.6	30.9	190.8	-650.9	1.2	-3.9
Full-time employment	13,469.8	13,648.3	40.3	178.5	-531.1	1.3	-3.7
Part-time employment	2,268.0	2,280.3	34.6	12.3	-119.8	0.5	-5.0
Unemployment	1,511.5	1,398.8	26.0	-112.7	571.0	-7.5	69.0
Participation rate	64.4	64.7	0.1	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.1	0.1	-0.7	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	59.5	0.1	0.7	-3.3	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,117.5	13,129.1	...	11.6	192.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	9,197.2	9,227.7	19.4	30.5	-2.6	0.3	0.0
Employment	8,380.5	8,455.0	20.8	74.5	-309.2	0.9	-3.5
Full-time employment	7,633.4	7,696.3	25.8	62.9	-284.1	0.8	-3.6
Part-time employment	747.1	758.7	20.1	11.6	-25.1	1.6	-3.2
Unemployment	816.7	772.8	18.6	-43.9	306.6	-5.4	65.8
Participation rate	70.1	70.3	0.1	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.4	0.2	-0.5	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	64.4	0.2	0.5	-3.3	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,652.6	13,663.7	...	11.1	181.8	0.1	1.3
Labour force	8,052.1	8,099.7	21.0	47.6	-77.3	0.6	-0.9
Employment	7,357.3	7,473.6	21.4	116.3	-341.8	1.6	-4.4
Full-time employment	5,836.4	5,952.0	29.7	115.6	-247.1	2.0	-4.0
Part-time employment	1,520.9	1,521.6	27.3	0.7	-94.7	0.0	-5.9
Unemployment	694.8	626.1	17.7	-68.7	264.4	-9.9	73.1
Participation rate	59.0	59.3	0.2	0.3	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	7.7	0.2	-0.9	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	53.9	54.7	0.2	0.8	-3.3	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,984.9	14,986.9	...	2.0	106.5	0.0	0.7
Labour force	12,936.3	12,962.6	27.8	26.3	-47.2	0.2	-0.4
Employment	11,802.6	11,948.8	29.8	146.2	-446.3	1.2	-3.6
Unemployment	1,133.7	1,013.9	23.2	-119.8	399.2	-10.6	64.9
Participation rate	86.3	86.5	0.2	0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.8	0.2	-1.0	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	78.8	79.7	0.2	0.9	-3.6	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,472.7	7,474.0	...	1.3	59.5	0.0	0.8
Labour force	6,779.9	6,797.0	17.5	17.1	9.7	0.3	0.1
Employment	6,180.8	6,245.3	19.7	64.5	-208.0	1.0	-3.2
Unemployment	599.1	551.7	16.7	-47.4	217.7	-7.9	65.2
Participation rate	90.7	90.9	0.2	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.1	0.2	-0.7	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	82.7	83.6	0.3	0.9	-3.4	...	...

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,512.2	7,512.9	...	0.7	47.1	0.0	0.6
Labour force	6,156.4	6,165.7	20.2	9.3	-56.8	0.2	-0.9
Employment	5,621.8	5,703.5	21.1	81.7	-238.3	1.5	-4.0
Unemployment	534.6	462.2	15.8	-72.4	181.5	-13.5	64.7
Participation rate	82.0	82.1	0.3	0.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.5	0.3	-1.2	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	74.8	75.9	0.3	1.1	-3.7	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,785.2	11,805.9	...	20.7	267.4	0.2	2.3
Labour force	4,313.0	4,364.8	22.0	51.8	-32.7	1.2	-0.7
Employment	3,935.2	3,979.8	22.6	44.6	-204.6	1.1	-4.9
Unemployment	377.8	385.0	12.6	7.2	171.9	1.9	80.7
Participation rate	36.6	37.0	0.2	0.4	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.8	0.3	0.0	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	33.4	33.7	0.2	0.3	-2.6	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,644.8	5,655.1	...	10.3	132.6	0.2	2.4
Labour force	2,417.3	2,430.8	14.6	13.5	-12.2	0.6	-0.5
Employment	2,199.7	2,209.7	15.0	10.0	-101.2	0.5	-4.4
Unemployment	217.6	221.1	9.0	3.5	88.9	1.6	67.2
Participation rate	42.8	43.0	0.3	0.2	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.1	0.4	0.1	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	39.0	39.1	0.3	0.1	-2.7	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,140.4	6,150.8	...	10.4	134.8	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,895.7	1,934.0	15.0	38.3	-20.5	2.0	-1.0
Employment	1,735.5	1,770.1	15.3	34.6	-103.4	2.0	-5.5
Unemployment	160.2	163.9	8.4	3.7	83.0	2.3	102.6
Participation rate	30.9	31.4	0.2	0.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.5	0.4	0.0	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	28.3	28.8	0.3	0.5	-2.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,028.3	15,332.1	43.5	303.8	-871.4	2.0	-5.4
Public sector employees	3,782.1	3,810.4	24.1	28.3	-41.7	0.7	-1.1
Private sector employees	11,246.2	11,521.7	43.3	275.5	-829.7	2.4	-6.7
Self-employed	2,817.6	2,759.6	28.9	-58.0	-150.2	-2.1	-5.2
Total employed, all industries	17,845.9	18,091.7	37.0	245.8	-1,021.6	1.4	-5.3
Goods-producing sector	3,706.0	3,733.6	19.7	27.6	-233.3	0.7	-5.9
Agriculture	274.6	273.3	5.4	-1.3	-16.1	-0.5	-5.6
Natural resources ²	307.1	298.0	5.5	-9.1	-28.8	-3.0	-8.8
Utilities	132.6	136.8	2.9	4.2	0.4	3.2	0.3
Construction	1,364.3	1,368.8	13.8	4.5	-103.7	0.3	-7.0
Manufacturing	1,627.3	1,656.7	13.0	29.4	-85.0	1.8	-4.9
Services-producing sector	14,140.0	14,358.1	35.0	218.1	-788.4	1.5	-5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2,729.5	2,757.5	18.5	28.0	-87.3	1.0	-3.1
Transportation and warehousing	920.0	927.4	10.4	7.4	-106.9	0.8	-10.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,227.8	1,220.2	10.1	-7.6	-4.5	-0.6	-0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,517.8	1,544.1	13.2	26.3	-27.5	1.7	-1.7
Business, building and other support services	688.7	700.6	11.2	11.9	-52.0	1.7	-6.9
Educational services	1,302.5	1,353.0	12.9	50.5	-29.7	3.9	-2.1
Health care and social assistance	2,453.4	2,464.2	13.9	10.8	-31.8	0.4	-1.3
Information, culture and recreation	669.8	678.0	11.6	8.2	-115.7	1.2	-14.6
Accommodation and food services	920.5	969.4	14.4	48.9	-238.5	5.3	-19.7
Other services (except public administration)	719.1	756.8	10.0	37.7	-59.3	5.2	-7.3
Public administration	991.0	986.9	8.0	-4.1	-35.3	-0.4	-3.5

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

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

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

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

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province, seasonally adjusted

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	439.3	439.3	...	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	247.1	244.6	2.2	-2.5	-13.6	-1.0	-5.3
Employment	208.5	212.5	2.2	4.0	-12.4	1.9	-5.5
Full-time employment	173.6	175.8	2.7	2.2	-14.3	1.3	-7.5
Part-time employment	34.9	36.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	5.2	5.5
Unemployment	38.6	32.1	2.0	-6.5	-1.2	-16.8	-3.6
Participation rate	56.2	55.7	0.5	-0.5	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.6	13.1	0.8	-2.5	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	47.5	48.4	0.5	0.9	-2.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	131.6	131.7	...	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.9
Labour force	84.7	85.3	0.7	0.6	-0.9	0.7	-1.0
Employment	74.7	76.3	0.7	1.6	-2.3	2.1	-2.9
Full-time employment	61.8	63.7	0.9	1.9	-2.9	3.1	-4.4
Part-time employment	12.9	12.6	0.7	-0.3	0.5	-2.3	4.1
Unemployment	9.9	9.1	0.7	-0.8	1.5	-8.1	19.7
Participation rate	64.4	64.8	0.5	0.4	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	10.7	0.7	-1.0	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	57.9	0.6	1.1	-2.9	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	816.9	817.7	...	0.8	9.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	489.2	494.5	3.1	5.3	-9.5	1.1	-1.9
Employment	436.5	443.7	3.2	7.2	-20.4	1.6	-4.4
Full-time employment	357.5	355.9	3.9	-1.6	-21.6	-0.4	-5.7
Part-time employment	78.9	87.8	3.5	8.9	1.2	11.3	1.4
Unemployment	52.8	50.8	2.8	-2.0	10.9	-3.8	27.3
Participation rate	59.9	60.5	0.4	0.6	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	10.3	0.6	-0.5	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	53.4	54.3	0.4	0.9	-3.1	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	636.7	637.0	...	0.3	4.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	386.6	384.1	2.5	-2.5	-6.0	-0.6	-1.5
Employment	348.6	347.9	2.7	-0.7	-9.0	-0.2	-2.5
Full-time employment	292.7	293.1	3.2	0.4	-10.3	0.1	-3.4
Part-time employment	55.9	54.7	2.6	-1.2	1.2	-2.1	2.2
Unemployment	38.0	36.2	2.4	-1.8	3.0	-4.7	9.0
Participation rate	60.7	60.3	0.4	-0.4	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.4	0.6	-0.4	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	54.6	0.4	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,119.9	7,125.1	...	5.2	64.8	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,576.8	4,592.6	17.3	15.8	10.8	0.3	0.2
Employment	4,140.0	4,194.2	19.0	54.2	-170.6	1.3	-3.9
Full-time employment	3,370.0	3,430.9	23.4	60.9	-113.9	1.8	-3.2
Part-time employment	770.0	763.3	20.3	-6.7	-56.7	-0.9	-6.9
Unemployment	436.8	398.4	16.1	-38.4	181.4	-8.8	83.6
Participation rate	64.3	64.5	0.2	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.7	0.3	-0.8	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.9	0.3	0.8	-2.9	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,333.1	12,341.6	...	8.5	179.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,813.8	7,910.4	25.7	96.6	-17.8	1.2	-0.2
Employment	6,927.2	7,069.0	25.0	141.8	-416.4	2.0	-5.6
Full-time employment	5,647.0	5,760.6	31.0	113.6	-324.5	2.0	-5.3
Part-time employment	1,280.2	1,308.3	27.9	28.1	-92.0	2.2	-6.6
Unemployment	886.6	841.4	22.1	-45.2	398.5	-5.1	90.0
Participation rate	63.4	64.1	0.2	0.7	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	10.6	0.3	-0.7	5.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	57.3	0.2	1.1	-4.2	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,046.8	1,047.2	...	0.4	7.8	0.0	0.8
Labour force	685.3	693.1	3.3	7.8	0.2	1.1	0.0
Employment	629.1	637.2	3.3	8.1	-17.3	1.3	-2.6
Full-time employment	501.8	507.5	4.4	5.7	-22.6	1.1	-4.3
Part-time employment	127.3	129.7	4.1	2.4	5.2	1.9	4.2
Unemployment	56.3	56.0	2.7	-0.3	17.6	-0.5	45.8
Participation rate	65.5	66.2	0.3	0.7	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.1	0.4	-0.1	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.8	0.3	0.7	-2.2	...	...

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
Saskatchewan							
Population	893.6	893.9	...	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	604.2	603.4	2.9	-0.8	-9.9	-0.1	-1.6
Employment	551.1	555.8	3.0	4.7	-26.5	0.9	-4.6
Full-time employment	455.4	456.6	3.9	1.2	-15.7	0.3	-3.3
Part-time employment	95.7	99.2	3.5	3.5	-10.8	3.7	-9.8
Unemployment	53.1	47.7	2.6	-5.4	16.7	-10.2	53.9
Participation rate	67.6	67.5	0.3	-0.1	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.9	0.4	-0.9	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.2	0.3	0.5	-3.2	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,578.0	3,580.1	...	2.1	46.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,472.2	2,456.2	12.3	-16.0	-68.9	-0.6	-2.7
Employment	2,156.1	2,165.8	12.6	9.7	-176.9	0.4	-7.6
Full-time employment	1,747.9	1,756.1	15.5	8.2	-160.3	0.5	-8.4
Part-time employment	408.2	409.7	14.0	1.5	-16.6	0.4	-3.9
Unemployment	316.1	290.4	11.6	-25.7	108.0	-8.1	59.2
Participation rate	69.1	68.6	0.3	-0.5	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	11.8	0.5	-1.0	4.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.5	0.4	0.2	-5.8	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,175.6	4,179.9	...	4.3	72.5	0.1	1.8
Labour force	2,669.5	2,674.3	13.2	4.8	-18.9	0.2	-0.7
Employment	2,374.2	2,389.5	13.1	15.3	-169.6	0.6	-6.6
Full-time employment	1,835.9	1,849.2	17.3	13.3	-148.7	0.7	-7.4
Part-time employment	538.3	540.3	15.5	2.0	-20.9	0.4	-3.7
Unemployment	295.3	284.9	11.0	-10.4	150.8	-3.5	112.5
Participation rate	63.9	64.0	0.3	0.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.7	0.4	-0.4	5.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.2	0.3	0.3	-5.1	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	439.3	439.3	...	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	247.1	244.6	2.2	-2.5	-13.6	-1.0	-5.3
Employment	208.5	212.5	2.2	4.0	-12.4	1.9	-5.5
Full-time employment	173.6	175.8	2.7	2.2	-14.3	1.3	-7.5
Unemployment	38.6	32.1	2.0	-6.5	-1.2	-16.8	-3.6
Participation rate	56.2	55.7	0.5	-0.5	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.6	13.1	0.8	-2.5	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	47.5	48.4	0.5	0.9	-2.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	53.1	53.1	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	31.0	31.4	1.0	0.4	-2.3	1.3	-6.8
Employment	23.4	25.8	1.0	2.4	-0.4	10.3	-1.5
Unemployment	7.6	5.6	1.0	-2.0	-1.9	-26.3	-25.3
Participation rate	58.4	59.1	1.9	0.7	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	24.5	17.8	2.9	-6.7	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	44.1	48.6	1.8	4.5	-0.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	187.4	187.4	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	112.5	110.7	1.3	-1.8	-7.7	-1.6	-6.5
Employment	93.1	93.0	1.4	-0.1	-10.3	-0.1	-10.0
Unemployment	19.4	17.7	1.4	-1.7	2.7	-8.8	18.0
Participation rate	60.0	59.1	0.7	-0.9	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.2	16.0	1.1	-1.2	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	49.7	49.6	0.7	-0.1	-5.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	198.8	198.8	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	103.6	102.5	1.2	-1.1	-3.6	-1.1	-3.4
Employment	92.1	93.8	1.3	1.7	-1.5	1.8	-1.6
Unemployment	11.6	8.8	1.0	-2.8	-2.0	-24.1	-18.5
Participation rate	52.1	51.6	0.6	-0.5	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	8.6	1.0	-2.6	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	46.3	47.2	0.7	0.9	-0.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	131.6	131.7	...	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.9
Labour force	84.7	85.3	0.7	0.6	-0.9	0.7	-1.0
Employment	74.7	76.3	0.7	1.6	-2.3	2.1	-2.9
Full-time employment	61.8	63.7	0.9	1.9	-2.9	3.1	-4.4
Unemployment	9.9	9.1	0.7	-0.8	1.5	-8.1	19.7
Participation rate	64.4	64.8	0.5	0.4	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	10.7	0.7	-1.0	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	57.9	0.6	1.1	-2.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	19.4	19.4	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.7
Labour force	12.7	12.9	0.4	0.2	-0.1	1.6	-0.8
Employment	10.1	10.4	0.4	0.3	-1.5	3.0	-12.6
Unemployment	2.6	2.5	0.3	-0.1	1.4	-3.8	127.3
Participation rate	65.5	66.5	2.1	1.0	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	20.5	19.4	2.6	-1.1	10.9	...	...
Employment rate	52.1	53.6	2.0	1.5	-10.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.3	54.3	...	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7
Labour force	37.1	37.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.0
Employment	33.7	34.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.9
Unemployment	3.4	3.6	0.4	0.2	-0.4	5.9	-10.0
Participation rate	68.3	69.6	0.8	1.3	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.5	1.1	0.3	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	63.0	0.8	0.9	-0.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	57.9	58.0	...	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.4
Labour force	34.9	34.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9	-2.3
Employment	31.0	31.6	0.4	0.6	-1.3	1.9	-4.0
Unemployment	3.9	3.0	0.4	-0.9	0.5	-23.1	20.0
Participation rate	60.3	59.7	0.7	-0.6	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	8.7	1.0	-2.5	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	53.5	54.5	0.7	1.0	-3.0	...	...

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)

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	816.9	817.7	...	0.8	9.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	489.2	494.5	3.1	5.3	-9.5	1.1	-1.9
Employment	436.5	443.7	3.2	7.2	-20.4	1.6	-4.4
Full-time employment	357.5	355.9	3.9	-1.6	-21.6	-0.4	-5.7
Unemployment	52.8	50.8	2.8	-2.0	10.9	-3.8	27.3
Participation rate	59.9	60.5	0.4	0.6	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	10.3	0.6	-0.5	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	53.4	54.3	0.4	0.9	-3.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.8	108.8	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6
Labour force	70.6	67.3	1.7	-3.3	-7.7	-4.7	-10.3
Employment	55.8	54.6	1.7	-1.2	-8.8	-2.2	-13.9
Unemployment	14.7	12.7	1.6	-2.0	1.2	-13.6	10.4
Participation rate	64.9	61.9	1.6	-3.0	-7.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	20.8	18.9	2.0	-1.9	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	51.3	50.2	1.6	-1.1	-8.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	340.7	341.0	...	0.3	4.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	213.3	217.4	1.8	4.1	-0.8	1.9	-0.4
Employment	194.1	195.1	1.9	1.0	-6.2	0.5	-3.1
Unemployment	19.2	22.3	1.7	3.1	5.4	16.1	32.0
Participation rate	62.6	63.8	0.5	1.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	57.2	0.6	0.2	-2.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	367.5	367.9	...	0.4	4.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	205.4	209.9	1.8	4.5	-0.9	2.2	-0.4
Employment	186.5	194.0	1.8	7.5	-5.4	4.0	-2.7
Unemployment	18.8	15.8	1.6	-3.0	4.4	-16.0	38.6
Participation rate	55.9	57.1	0.5	1.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	7.5	0.8	-1.7	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.7	52.7	0.5	2.0	-2.2	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	636.7	637.0	...	0.3	4.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	386.6	384.1	2.5	-2.5	-6.0	-0.6	-1.5
Employment	348.6	347.9	2.7	-0.7	-9.0	-0.2	-2.5
Full-time employment	292.7	293.1	3.2	0.4	-10.3	0.1	-3.4
Unemployment	38.0	36.2	2.4	-1.8	3.0	-4.7	9.0
Participation rate	60.7	60.3	0.4	-0.4	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.4	0.6	-0.4	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	54.6	0.4	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	80.2	80.0	...	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Labour force	50.8	49.3	1.3	-1.5	-5.5	-3.0	-10.0
Employment	40.9	41.8	1.4	0.9	-5.3	2.2	-11.3
Unemployment	9.9	7.6	1.3	-2.3	-0.2	-23.2	-2.6
Participation rate	63.3	61.6	1.6	-1.7	-6.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	19.5	15.4	2.4	-4.1	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	51.0	52.3	1.7	1.3	-6.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	270.0	270.2	...	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	174.1	173.8	1.5	-0.3	1.8	-0.2	1.0
Employment	155.6	154.9	1.6	-0.7	-1.7	-0.4	-1.1
Unemployment	18.4	18.9	1.5	0.5	3.5	2.7	22.7
Participation rate	64.5	64.3	0.6	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.9	0.9	0.3	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	57.3	0.6	-0.3	-1.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	286.5	286.7	...	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.8
Labour force	161.8	160.9	1.3	-0.9	-2.4	-0.6	-1.5
Employment	152.0	151.2	1.4	-0.8	-2.1	-0.5	-1.4
Unemployment	9.8	9.7	1.3	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-3.0
Participation rate	56.5	56.1	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.0	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	53.1	52.7	0.5	-0.4	-1.2	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-03 (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)

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,119.9	7,125.1	...	5.2	64.8	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,576.8	4,592.6	17.3	15.8	10.8	0.3	0.2
Employment	4,140.0	4,194.2	19.0	54.2	-170.6	1.3	-3.9
Full-time employment	3,370.0	3,430.9	23.4	60.9	-113.9	1.8	-3.2
Unemployment	436.8	398.4	16.1	-38.4	181.4	-8.8	83.6
Participation rate	64.3	64.5	0.2	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.7	0.3	-0.8	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.9	0.3	0.8	-2.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	889.9	889.8	...	-0.1	-4.5	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	609.8	638.6	9.0	28.8	5.3	4.7	0.8
Employment	500.7	530.5	9.3	29.8	-44.7	6.0	-7.8
Unemployment	109.2	108.1	8.6	-1.1	50.1	-1.0	86.4
Participation rate	68.5	71.8	1.0	3.3	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.9	16.9	1.3	-1.0	7.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	59.6	1.0	3.3	-4.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,082.2	3,085.1	...	2.9	38.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,111.1	2,096.0	10.0	-15.1	5.3	-0.7	0.3
Employment	1,937.8	1,954.9	11.6	17.1	-43.1	0.9	-2.2
Unemployment	173.3	141.1	9.8	-32.2	48.5	-18.6	52.4
Participation rate	68.5	67.9	0.3	-0.6	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	6.7	0.5	-1.5	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.4	0.4	0.5	-2.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,147.8	3,150.1	...	2.3	30.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	1,855.9	1,858.0	10.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Employment	1,701.6	1,708.8	11.1	7.2	-82.7	0.4	-4.6
Unemployment	154.3	149.3	9.2	-5.0	82.9	-3.2	124.8
Participation rate	59.0	59.0	0.3	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.0	0.5	-0.3	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	54.1	54.2	0.4	0.1	-3.2	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,333.1	12,341.6	...	8.5	179.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,813.8	7,910.4	25.7	96.6	-17.8	1.2	-0.2
Employment	6,927.2	7,069.0	25.0	141.8	-416.4	2.0	-5.6
Full-time employment	5,647.0	5,760.6	31.0	113.6	-324.5	2.0	-5.3
Unemployment	886.6	841.4	22.1	-45.2	398.5	-5.1	90.0
Participation rate	63.4	64.1	0.2	0.7	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	10.6	0.3	-0.7	5.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	57.3	0.2	1.1	-4.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,843.9	1,843.2	...	-0.7	9.8	0.0	0.5
Labour force	1,099.5	1,111.3	14.9	11.8	-21.6	1.1	-1.9
Employment	786.8	803.2	13.8	16.4	-191.1	2.1	-19.2
Unemployment	312.7	308.0	12.8	-4.7	169.4	-1.5	122.2
Participation rate	59.6	60.3	0.8	0.7	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	28.4	27.7	1.1	-0.7	15.5	...	...
Employment rate	42.7	43.6	0.8	0.9	-10.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,082.8	5,087.4	...	4.6	87.2	0.1	1.7
Labour force	3,549.1	3,600.6	13.2	51.5	20.6	1.5	0.6
Employment	3,252.4	3,303.2	13.4	50.8	-115.7	1.6	-3.4
Unemployment	296.8	297.4	12.2	0.6	136.3	0.2	84.6
Participation rate	69.8	70.8	0.3	1.0	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.3	0.3	-0.1	3.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	64.9	0.3	0.9	-3.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,406.5	5,411.0	...	4.5	82.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	3,165.1	3,198.5	14.6	33.4	-16.8	1.1	-0.5
Employment	2,888.0	2,962.6	14.4	74.6	-109.6	2.6	-3.6
Unemployment	277.1	235.9	12.1	-41.2	92.7	-14.9	64.7
Participation rate	58.5	59.1	0.3	0.6	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.4	0.4	-1.4	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	53.4	54.8	0.3	1.4	-2.9	...	...

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,046.8	1,047.2	...	0.4	7.8	0.0	0.8
Labour force	685.3	693.1	3.3	7.8	0.2	1.1	0.0
Employment	629.1	637.2	3.3	8.1	-17.3	1.3	-2.6
Full-time employment	501.8	507.5	4.4	5.7	-22.6	1.1	-4.3
Unemployment	56.3	56.0	2.7	-0.3	17.6	-0.5	45.8
Participation rate	65.5	66.2	0.3	0.7	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.1	0.4	-0.1	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.8	0.3	0.7	-2.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	166.3	166.1	...	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5
Labour force	106.3	109.1	1.9	2.8	-2.1	2.6	-1.9
Employment	87.7	92.1	1.8	4.4	-4.3	5.0	-4.5
Unemployment	18.5	17.0	1.6	-1.5	2.3	-8.1	15.6
Participation rate	63.9	65.7	1.1	1.8	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.4	15.6	1.4	-1.8	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	52.7	55.4	1.1	2.7	-2.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	432.6	432.9	...	0.3	4.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	315.5	316.1	1.7	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.6
Employment	294.6	293.8	1.8	-0.8	-6.5	-0.3	-2.2
Unemployment	20.9	22.2	1.6	1.3	8.4	6.2	60.9
Participation rate	72.9	73.0	0.4	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.0	0.5	0.4	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.1	67.9	0.4	-0.2	-2.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	447.8	448.1	...	0.3	4.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	263.6	267.9	1.8	4.3	0.2	1.6	0.1
Employment	246.7	251.2	1.9	4.5	-6.6	1.8	-2.6
Unemployment	16.8	16.7	1.5	-0.1	6.8	-0.6	68.7
Participation rate	58.9	59.8	0.4	0.9	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.2	0.5	-0.2	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	56.1	0.4	1.0	-2.0	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	893.6	893.9	...	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	604.2	603.4	2.9	-0.8	-9.9	-0.1	-1.6
Employment	551.1	555.8	3.0	4.7	-26.5	0.9	-4.6
Full-time employment	455.4	456.6	3.9	1.2	-15.7	0.3	-3.3
Unemployment	53.1	47.7	2.6	-5.4	16.7	-10.2	53.9
Participation rate	67.6	67.5	0.3	-0.1	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.9	0.4	-0.9	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.2	0.3	0.5	-3.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	131.4	131.4	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	86.5	84.3	1.6	-2.2	-1.0	-2.5	-1.2
Employment	70.8	71.3	1.5	0.5	-3.9	0.7	-5.2
Unemployment	15.7	12.9	1.5	-2.8	2.7	-17.8	26.5
Participation rate	65.8	64.2	1.2	-1.6	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	18.2	15.3	1.7	-2.9	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	53.9	54.3	1.2	0.4	-2.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	381.7	381.8	...	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.5
Labour force	285.0	283.9	1.5	-1.1	-1.4	-0.4	-0.5
Employment	262.6	264.3	1.7	1.7	-10.9	0.6	-4.0
Unemployment	22.4	19.6	1.6	-2.8	9.5	-12.5	94.1
Participation rate	74.7	74.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	6.9	0.5	-1.0	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	68.8	69.2	0.5	0.4	-3.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	380.6	380.7	...	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.6
Labour force	232.7	235.2	1.6	2.5	-7.4	1.1	-3.1
Employment	217.8	220.1	1.6	2.3	-11.9	1.1	-5.1
Unemployment	14.9	15.1	1.3	0.2	4.4	1.3	41.1
Participation rate	61.1	61.8	0.4	0.7	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.4	0.5	0.0	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.8	0.4	0.6	-3.5	...	...

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,578.0	3,580.1	...	2.1	46.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,472.2	2,456.2	12.3	-16.0	-68.9	-0.6	-2.7
Employment	2,156.1	2,165.8	12.6	9.7	-176.9	0.4	-7.6
Full-time employment	1,747.9	1,756.1	15.5	8.2	-160.3	0.5	-8.4
Unemployment	316.1	290.4	11.6	-25.7	108.0	-8.1	59.2
Participation rate	69.1	68.6	0.3	-0.5	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	11.8	0.5	-1.0	4.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.5	0.4	0.2	-5.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	511.7	511.8	...	0.1	4.0	0.0	0.8
Labour force	320.8	319.5	6.7	-1.3	-14.5	-0.4	-4.3
Employment	234.3	233.2	6.3	-1.1	-55.1	-0.5	-19.1
Unemployment	86.5	86.4	6.2	-0.1	40.7	-0.1	89.1
Participation rate	62.7	62.4	1.3	-0.3	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	27.0	27.0	1.8	0.0	13.3	...	...
Employment rate	45.8	45.6	1.2	-0.2	-11.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,535.1	1,535.9	...	0.8	19.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	1,193.8	1,182.9	6.4	-10.9	-24.5	-0.9	-2.0
Employment	1,058.3	1,061.0	7.4	2.7	-57.7	0.3	-5.2
Unemployment	135.5	121.9	6.9	-13.6	33.3	-10.0	37.6
Participation rate	77.8	77.0	0.4	-0.8	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	10.3	0.6	-1.1	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	68.9	69.1	0.5	0.2	-4.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,531.3	1,532.3	...	1.0	22.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	957.6	953.8	7.4	-3.8	-30.0	-0.4	-3.0
Employment	863.5	871.6	7.5	8.1	-64.1	0.9	-6.9
Unemployment	94.1	82.1	6.1	-12.0	34.0	-12.8	70.7
Participation rate	62.5	62.2	0.5	-0.3	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.6	0.6	-1.2	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	56.9	0.5	0.5	-5.1	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,175.6	4,179.9	...	4.3	72.5	0.1	1.8
Labour force	2,669.5	2,674.3	13.2	4.8	-18.9	0.2	-0.7
Employment	2,374.2	2,389.5	13.1	15.3	-169.6	0.6	-6.6
Full-time employment	1,835.9	1,849.2	17.3	13.3	-148.7	0.7	-7.4
Unemployment	295.3	284.9	11.0	-10.4	150.8	-3.5	112.5
Participation rate	63.9	64.0	0.3	0.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.7	0.4	-0.4	5.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.2	0.3	0.3	-5.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	596.8	596.8	...	0.0	6.2	0.0	1.0
Labour force	392.3	387.5	7.7	-4.8	-5.1	-1.2	-1.3
Employment	297.6	300.1	7.2	2.5	-55.7	0.8	-15.7
Unemployment	94.7	87.4	6.3	-7.3	50.6	-7.7	137.5
Participation rate	65.7	64.9	1.3	-0.8	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	24.1	22.6	1.7	-1.5	13.2	...	...
Employment rate	49.9	50.3	1.2	0.4	-9.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,750.8	1,752.9	...	2.1	34.2	0.1	2.0
Labour force	1,205.7	1,208.6	6.7	2.9	2.1	0.2	0.2
Employment	1,098.4	1,100.7	7.2	2.3	-57.2	0.2	-4.9
Unemployment	107.2	108.0	6.0	0.8	59.4	0.7	122.2
Participation rate	68.9	68.9	0.4	0.0	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.9	0.5	0.0	4.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	62.8	0.4	0.1	-4.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,828.1	1,830.2	...	2.1	32.1	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,071.5	1,078.2	7.3	6.7	-15.9	0.6	-1.5
Employment	978.1	988.7	7.4	10.6	-56.7	1.1	-5.4
Unemployment	93.4	89.5	6.0	-3.9	40.8	-4.2	83.8
Participation rate	58.6	58.9	0.4	0.3	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.3	0.5	-0.4	3.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.5	54.0	0.4	0.5	-4.1	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	208.5	212.5	2.2	4.0	-12.4	1.9	-5.5
Goods-producing sector	37.4	37.1	1.3	-0.3	-9.4	-0.8	-20.2
Agriculture	1.2	0.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-25.0	-18.2
Natural resources ²	12.8	13.5	0.8	0.7	-0.6	5.5	-4.3
Utilities	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.1	-0.1	3.8	-3.6
Construction	13.2	11.9	0.9	-1.3	-7.6	-9.8	-39.0
Manufacturing	7.6	8.0	0.6	0.4	-1.0	5.3	-11.1
Services-producing sector	171.1	175.5	2.0	4.4	-2.8	2.6	-1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	32.0	32.9	1.0	0.9	-1.0	2.8	-2.9
Transportation and warehousing	10.5	10.0	0.5	-0.5	-2.0	-4.8	-16.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	8.0	7.4	0.4	-0.6	0.8	-7.5	12.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.5	9.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.1
Business, building and other support services	7.1	7.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	4.2	1.4
Educational services	15.3	16.3	0.7	1.0	0.1	6.5	0.6
Health care and social assistance	38.6	40.7	0.8	2.1	2.4	5.4	6.3
Information, culture and recreation	6.7	6.5	0.5	-0.2	-1.4	-3.0	-17.7
Accommodation and food services	14.8	14.8	0.8	0.0	-2.1	0.0	-12.4
Other services (except public administration)	10.8	11.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	8.3	3.5
Public administration	17.8	17.9	0.6	0.1	-0.6	0.6	-3.2
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	74.7	76.3	0.7	1.6	-2.3	2.1	-2.9
Goods-producing sector	19.1	19.6	0.5	0.5	-0.1	2.6	-0.5
Agriculture	3.9	3.9	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-11.4
Natural resources ²	1.8	2.2	0.3	0.4	-0.1	22.2	-4.3
Utilities	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.7	6.6	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-1.5	3.1
Manufacturing	6.4	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6
Services-producing sector	55.7	56.7	0.7	1.0	-2.2	1.8	-3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	10.5	10.9	0.3	0.4	-0.1	3.8	-0.9
Transportation and warehousing	2.5	2.6	0.2	0.1	-0.4	4.0	-13.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	3.0	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.4	4.7	0.2	0.3	1.1	6.8	30.6
Business, building and other support services	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.3	-0.7	21.4	-29.2
Educational services	5.5	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.8	5.7
Health care and social assistance	11.3	11.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9
Information, culture and recreation	2.2	1.7	0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-22.7	-26.1
Accommodation and food services	3.3	3.8	0.3	0.5	-2.2	15.2	-36.7
Other services (except public administration)	3.5	3.3	0.2	-0.2	0.3	-5.7	10.0
Public administration	8.1	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	436.5	443.7	3.2	7.2	-20.4	1.6	-4.4
Goods-producing sector	82.6	83.6	1.9	1.0	-2.8	1.2	-3.2
Agriculture	5.5	4.9	0.6	-0.6	-1.0	-10.9	-16.9
Natural resources ²	12.2	10.7	1.0	-1.5	0.2	-12.3	1.9
Utilities	3.4	3.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	11.8	11.8
Construction	31.1	32.8	1.2	1.7	-2.3	5.5	-6.6
Manufacturing	30.5	31.3	1.1	0.8	-0.3	2.6	-0.9
Services-producing sector	353.9	360.2	3.0	6.3	-17.5	1.8	-4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	68.2	66.1	1.6	-2.1	-14.9	-3.1	-18.4
Transportation and warehousing	18.2	18.6	0.7	0.4	-0.4	2.2	-2.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	22.3	23.1	0.7	0.8	1.5	3.6	6.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	29.8	31.2	0.9	1.4	3.5	4.7	12.6
Business, building and other support services	17.8	16.4	0.8	-1.4	-0.6	-7.9	-3.5
Educational services	36.9	39.4	1.1	2.5	3.2	6.8	8.8
Health care and social assistance	73.1	71.8	1.2	-1.3	-2.5	-1.8	-3.4
Information, culture and recreation	16.0	16.2	1.0	0.2	-2.4	1.3	-12.9
Accommodation and food services	25.5	28.8	1.3	3.3	-7.0	12.9	-19.6
Other services (except public administration)	15.3	18.0	0.9	2.7	0.8	17.6	4.7
Public administration	30.8	30.5	0.7	-0.3	1.0	-1.0	3.4

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	348.6	347.9	2.7	-0.7	-9.0	-0.2	-2.5
Goods-producing sector	72.0	72.7	1.6	0.7	-3.0	1.0	-4.0
Agriculture	5.6	4.6	0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-17.9	-23.3
Natural resources ²	10.2	10.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	5.9	8.0
Utilities	3.2	3.5	0.2	0.3	-0.1	9.4	-2.8
Construction	23.7	24.1	0.9	0.4	-1.4	1.7	-5.5
Manufacturing	29.2	29.7	1.0	0.5	-0.9	1.7	-2.9
Services-producing sector	276.6	275.2	2.4	-1.4	-6.1	-0.5	-2.2
Wholesale and retail trade	56.4	55.3	1.3	-1.1	4.1	-2.0	8.0
Transportation and warehousing	16.0	16.2	0.6	0.2	-1.7	1.3	-9.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.3	16.1	0.5	-0.2	-1.2	-1.2	-6.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	17.7	17.8	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.6	-0.6
Business, building and other support services	14.1	14.0	0.8	-0.1	-1.7	-0.7	-10.8
Educational services	27.5	27.1	0.9	-0.4	0.0	-1.5	0.0
Health care and social assistance	58.2	58.3	1.1	0.1	-2.2	0.2	-3.6
Information, culture and recreation	10.4	9.6	0.7	-0.8	-3.7	-7.7	-27.8
Accommodation and food services	20.0	20.4	1.0	0.4	-1.3	2.0	-6.0
Other services (except public administration)	12.3	13.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	10.6	0.0
Public administration	27.7	26.8	0.6	-0.9	1.7	-3.2	6.8
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,140.0	4,194.2	19.0	54.2	-170.6	1.3	-3.9
Goods-producing sector	843.7	861.4	10.1	17.7	-37.6	2.1	-4.2
Agriculture	55.0	55.4	2.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	2.0
Natural resources ²	37.7	35.9	2.0	-1.8	-7.0	-4.8	-16.3
Utilities	23.1	23.1	1.0	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-4.5
Construction	257.8	269.6	7.1	11.8	-0.1	4.6	0.0
Manufacturing	470.1	477.4	7.2	7.3	-30.5	1.6	-6.0
Services-producing sector	3,296.3	3,332.8	17.5	36.5	-133.0	1.1	-3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	654.1	668.8	9.5	14.7	11.5	2.2	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	215.5	219.9	5.6	4.4	-18.2	2.0	-7.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	244.9	247.1	4.5	2.2	-2.3	0.9	-0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	341.9	345.6	6.1	3.7	1.6	1.1	0.5
Business, building and other support services	156.1	166.9	5.9	10.8	-7.5	6.9	-4.3
Educational services	316.8	317.2	6.5	0.4	6.0	0.1	1.9
Health care and social assistance	610.8	601.2	6.8	-9.6	-10.7	-1.6	-1.7
Information, culture and recreation	161.2	159.7	5.8	-1.5	-29.5	-0.9	-15.6
Accommodation and food services	207.2	211.2	7.2	4.0	-49.6	1.9	-19.0
Other services (except public administration)	152.6	160.5	4.7	7.9	-18.9	5.2	-10.5
Public administration	235.1	234.7	3.8	-0.4	-15.2	-0.2	-6.1
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	6,927.2	7,069.0	25.0	141.8	-416.4	2.0	-5.6
Goods-producing sector	1,386.5	1,381.7	12.9	-4.8	-90.0	-0.3	-6.1
Agriculture	71.8	71.4	2.9	-0.4	-4.5	-0.6	-5.9
Natural resources ²	36.1	33.9	1.6	-2.2	-2.4	-6.1	-6.6
Utilities	49.0	49.5	2.1	0.5	-3.7	1.0	-7.0
Construction	515.0	499.8	8.7	-15.2	-44.0	-3.0	-8.1
Manufacturing	714.6	727.1	9.2	12.5	-35.4	1.7	-4.6
Services-producing sector	5,540.7	5,687.3	24.2	146.6	-326.4	2.6	-5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,053.5	1,070.7	12.8	17.2	-32.6	1.6	-3.0
Transportation and warehousing	351.8	350.4	6.9	-1.4	-54.6	-0.4	-13.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	603.5	597.3	7.6	-6.2	0.6	-1.0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	649.6	671.1	9.7	21.5	-24.4	3.3	-3.5
Business, building and other support services	291.4	293.7	7.9	2.3	-13.9	0.8	-4.5
Educational services	491.0	521.1	9.2	30.1	-16.8	6.1	-3.1
Health care and social assistance	876.1	896.0	9.8	19.9	-22.2	2.3	-2.4
Information, culture and recreation	264.1	281.6	8.0	17.5	-26.2	6.6	-8.5
Accommodation and food services	296.9	329.7	9.6	32.8	-125.0	11.0	-27.5
Other services (except public administration)	274.9	283.0	6.7	8.1	-15.2	2.9	-5.1
Public administration	387.8	392.6	5.7	4.8	3.9	1.2	1.0

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	629.1	637.2	3.3	8.1	-17.3	1.3	-2.6
Goods-producing sector	140.6	139.9	1.8	-0.7	-10.9	-0.5	-7.2
Agriculture	25.4	25.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.2
Natural resources ²	5.1	4.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-3.9	-3.9
Utilities	5.7	5.5	0.3	-0.2	-1.1	-3.5	-16.7
Construction	46.6	46.6	1.2	0.0	-3.6	0.0	-7.2
Manufacturing	57.7	57.0	1.0	-0.7	-7.0	-1.2	-10.9
Services-producing sector	488.4	497.3	3.1	8.9	-6.4	1.8	-1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	86.6	88.7	1.5	2.1	-0.3	2.4	-0.3
Transportation and warehousing	35.9	38.0	0.9	2.1	-2.6	5.8	-6.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	33.7	35.5	0.7	1.8	1.1	5.3	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.4	32.0	0.9	-0.4	1.4	-1.2	4.6
Business, building and other support services	21.3	20.7	0.9	-0.6	-1.8	-2.8	-8.0
Educational services	55.0	55.7	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.3	3.0
Health care and social assistance	99.9	101.5	1.5	1.6	-0.8	1.6	-0.8
Information, culture and recreation	20.2	21.5	1.0	1.3	-2.3	6.4	-9.7
Accommodation and food services	37.9	37.8	1.3	-0.1	-4.3	-0.3	-10.2
Other services (except public administration)	29.7	30.9	0.9	1.2	2.6	4.0	9.2
Public administration	35.8	35.1	0.9	-0.7	-1.1	-2.0	-3.0
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	551.1	555.8	3.0	4.7	-26.5	0.9	-4.6
Goods-producing sector	134.0	135.2	1.9	1.2	-11.1	0.9	-7.6
Agriculture	36.6	35.4	1.1	-1.2	-3.1	-3.3	-8.1
Natural resources ²	19.8	19.9	0.8	0.1	-3.5	0.5	-15.0
Utilities	5.9	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	3.4	7.0
Construction	40.2	41.8	1.3	1.6	-6.3	4.0	-13.1
Manufacturing	31.5	32.1	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.9	4.9
Services-producing sector	417.1	420.6	2.8	3.5	-15.4	0.8	-3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	83.4	84.2	1.4	0.8	-1.9	1.0	-2.2
Transportation and warehousing	24.8	25.8	0.7	1.0	-0.4	4.0	-1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	30.4	30.0	0.6	-0.4	0.3	-1.3	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	25.9	27.1	0.8	1.2	-1.6	4.6	-5.6
Business, building and other support services	16.5	16.7	0.8	0.2	1.9	1.2	12.8
Educational services	45.9	46.8	1.1	0.9	2.7	2.0	6.1
Health care and social assistance	80.0	80.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1
Information, culture and recreation	20.1	18.3	0.9	-1.8	-3.7	-9.0	-16.8
Accommodation and food services	25.9	26.4	1.2	0.5	-15.3	1.9	-36.7
Other services (except public administration)	29.6	30.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.4	3.4
Public administration	34.7	34.5	0.7	-0.2	1.7	-0.6	5.2
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,156.1	2,165.8	12.6	9.7	-176.9	0.4	-7.6
Goods-producing sector	536.6	525.8	7.7	-10.8	-62.9	-2.0	-10.7
Agriculture	44.7	38.6	2.4	-6.1	-11.7	-13.6	-23.3
Natural resources ²	131.7	125.1	3.9	-6.6	-13.2	-5.0	-9.5
Utilities	21.0	22.2	1.1	1.2	-2.3	5.7	-9.4
Construction	219.6	219.2	5.5	-0.4	-21.7	-0.2	-9.0
Manufacturing	119.6	120.8	3.8	1.2	-14.0	1.0	-10.4
Services-producing sector	1,619.5	1,640.0	11.7	20.5	-114.0	1.3	-6.5
Wholesale and retail trade	310.3	318.6	6.0	8.3	-19.9	2.7	-5.9
Transportation and warehousing	121.4	121.3	3.6	-0.1	-17.0	-0.1	-12.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	109.4	107.5	2.8	-1.9	1.9	-1.7	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	171.3	184.3	4.2	13.0	-3.4	7.6	-1.8
Business, building and other support services	74.6	74.4	3.5	-0.2	-8.0	-0.3	-9.7
Educational services	142.0	144.9	4.3	2.9	-12.8	2.0	-8.1
Health care and social assistance	303.8	304.1	4.6	0.3	10.3	0.1	3.5
Information, culture and recreation	74.5	75.6	3.7	1.1	-3.2	1.5	-4.1
Accommodation and food services	111.4	114.5	4.5	3.1	-26.9	2.8	-19.0
Other services (except public administration)	101.3	97.1	3.9	-4.2	-17.1	-4.1	-15.0
Public administration	99.6	97.9	2.7	-1.7	-17.5	-1.7	-15.2

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,374.2	2,389.5	13.1	15.3	-169.6	0.6	-6.6
Goods-producing sector	448.6	469.3	6.7	20.7	-12.3	4.6	-2.6
Agriculture	24.5	31.1	2.2	6.6	3.8	26.9	13.9
Natural resources ²	38.5	40.0	2.1	1.5	-3.3	3.9	-7.6
Utilities	18.8	21.5	0.9	2.7	9.0	14.4	72.0
Construction	211.6	215.5	5.2	3.9	-19.5	1.8	-8.3
Manufacturing	155.2	161.2	3.9	6.0	-2.3	3.9	-1.4
Services-producing sector	1,925.6	1,920.2	12.7	-5.4	-157.3	-0.3	-7.6
Wholesale and retail trade	379.8	369.4	6.6	-10.4	-24.1	-2.7	-6.1
Transportation and warehousing	125.5	126.0	3.6	0.5	-8.1	0.4	-6.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	154.7	154.5	3.6	-0.2	-3.7	-0.1	-2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	233.0	222.2	4.8	-10.8	-4.4	-4.6	-1.9
Business, building and other support services	85.6	89.1	3.6	3.5	-19.6	4.1	-18.0
Educational services	166.0	163.6	4.2	-2.4	-24.3	-1.4	-12.9
Health care and social assistance	301.4	305.5	4.6	4.1	-2.5	1.4	-0.8
Information, culture and recreation	99.0	93.0	4.5	-6.0	-43.0	-6.1	-31.6
Accommodation and food services	174.3	180.7	5.7	6.4	-6.0	3.7	-3.2
Other services (except public administration)	94.1	104.5	3.6	10.4	-16.1	11.1	-13.3
Public administration	112.2	111.7	2.6	-0.5	-5.4	-0.4	-4.6

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

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

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

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

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	187.5	187.7	...	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.9
Labour force	121.4	122.0	0.9	0.6	-1.5	0.5	-1.2
Employment	107.2	109.1	1.0	1.9	-5.0	1.8	-4.4
Unemployment	14.2	12.8	0.5	-1.4	3.4	-9.9	36.2
Participation rate	64.7	65.0	0.5	0.3	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	10.5	0.4	-1.2	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	58.1	0.5	0.9	-3.2	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	382.2	382.9	...	0.7	8.8	0.2	2.4
Labour force	253.3	259.6	1.4	6.3	0.6	2.5	0.2
Employment	225.6	233.5	1.5	7.9	-10.8	3.5	-4.4
Unemployment	27.7	26.1	0.8	-1.6	11.4	-5.8	77.6
Participation rate	66.3	67.8	0.4	1.5	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	10.1	0.3	-0.8	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	61.0	0.4	2.0	-4.3	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	133.8	134.0	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.9
Labour force	88.6	88.4	0.9	-0.2	1.9	-0.2	2.2
Employment	81.3	82.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5
Unemployment	7.3	6.2	0.4	-1.1	1.6	-15.1	34.8
Participation rate	66.2	66.0	0.7	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.0	0.5	-1.2	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.3	0.7	0.5	-0.9	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	108.0	108.1	...	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	67.1	67.3	0.9	0.2	-3.8	0.3	-5.3
Employment	60.5	60.8	0.9	0.3	-5.1	0.5	-7.7
Unemployment	6.6	6.5	0.4	-0.1	1.3	-1.5	25.0
Participation rate	62.1	62.3	0.8	0.2	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.7	0.6	-0.1	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	56.2	0.8	0.2	-5.4	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	133.0	133.0	...	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	78.1	78.9	0.9	0.8	-1.9	1.0	-2.4
Employment	71.6	73.9	1.0	2.3	-1.8	3.2	-2.4
Unemployment	6.5	5.0	0.4	-1.5	-0.1	-23.1	-2.0
Participation rate	58.7	59.3	0.7	0.6	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	6.3	0.5	-2.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	53.8	55.6	0.7	1.8	-1.0	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	691.0	691.3	...	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.5
Labour force	455.6	462.9	3.4	7.3	-11.4	1.6	-2.4
Employment	416.2	433.6	3.6	17.4	-28.1	4.2	-6.1
Unemployment	39.4	29.2	1.5	-10.2	16.6	-25.9	131.7
Participation rate	65.9	67.0	0.5	1.1	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	6.3	0.3	-2.3	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	62.7	0.5	2.5	-4.4	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	190.2	190.4	...	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	119.6	119.9	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.3	1.5
Employment	109.2	110.2	1.1	1.0	-1.8	0.9	-1.6
Unemployment	10.4	9.8	0.5	-0.6	3.7	-5.8	60.7
Participation rate	62.9	63.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.2	0.4	-0.5	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.9	0.6	0.5	-1.7	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	135.7	135.8	...	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4
Labour force	80.0	81.6	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.8
Employment	72.2	75.4	0.8	3.2	0.4	4.4	0.5
Unemployment	7.8	6.2	0.4	-1.6	1.8	-20.5	40.9
Participation rate	59.0	60.1	0.6	1.1	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	7.6	0.4	-2.2	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	53.2	55.5	0.6	2.3	0.0	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,563.5	3,567.3	...	3.8	53.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,346.9	2,398.1	8.7	51.2	62.3	2.2	2.7
Employment	2,041.6	2,114.1	9.0	72.5	-89.6	3.6	-4.1
Unemployment	305.3	284.0	5.2	-21.3	151.9	-7.0	115.0
Participation rate	65.9	67.2	0.2	1.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.0	11.8	0.2	-1.2	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	59.3	0.3	2.0	-3.4	...	...

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,192.4	1,193.7	...	1.3	21.0	0.1	1.8
Labour force	782.8	794.0	4.6	11.2	-24.1	1.4	-2.9
Employment	711.2	721.1	4.8	9.9	-58.9	1.4	-7.6
Unemployment	71.6	72.9	2.2	1.3	34.8	1.8	91.3
Participation rate	65.6	66.5	0.4	0.9	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.2	0.3	0.1	4.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	60.4	0.4	0.8	-6.1	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	284.3	284.5	...	0.2	3.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	180.9	183.1	1.4	2.2	-9.4	1.2	-4.9
Employment	164.5	168.3	1.5	3.8	-16.2	2.3	-8.8
Unemployment	16.4	14.8	0.7	-1.6	6.8	-9.8	85.0
Participation rate	63.6	64.4	0.5	0.8	-4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.1	0.4	-1.0	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	59.2	0.5	1.3	-6.3	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	908.2	909.2	...	1.0	17.9	0.1	2.0
Labour force	601.9	610.9	4.4	9.0	-14.7	1.5	-2.3
Employment	546.7	552.9	4.6	6.2	-42.5	1.1	-7.1
Unemployment	55.2	58.0	2.1	2.8	27.9	5.1	92.7
Participation rate	66.3	67.2	0.5	0.9	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.5	0.3	0.3	4.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	60.8	0.5	0.6	-6.0	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	147.9	148.0	...	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.2
Labour force	90.2	91.5	0.8	1.3	-1.4	1.4	-1.5
Employment	80.0	82.3	0.9	2.3	-5.2	2.9	-5.9
Unemployment	10.2	9.2	0.3	-1.0	3.9	-9.8	73.6
Participation rate	61.0	61.8	0.6	0.8	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	10.1	0.4	-1.2	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	54.1	55.6	0.6	1.5	-4.2	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	108.7	108.8	...	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	56.7	56.9	1.5	0.2	-7.5	0.4	-11.6
Employment	50.7	51.2	1.5	0.5	-10.4	1.0	-16.9
Unemployment	6.0	5.7	0.6	-0.3	2.9	-5.0	103.6
Participation rate	52.2	52.3	1.4	0.1	-7.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.0	1.0	-0.6	5.7	...	...
Employment rate	46.6	47.1	1.3	0.5	-10.1	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	351.6	352.0	...	0.4	5.8	0.1	1.7
Labour force	227.2	232.8	2.1	5.6	2.7	2.5	1.2
Employment	199.0	206.2	2.1	7.2	-12.2	3.6	-5.6
Unemployment	28.2	26.6	1.0	-1.6	14.9	-5.7	127.4
Participation rate	64.6	66.1	0.6	1.5	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	11.4	0.4	-1.0	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	58.6	0.6	2.0	-4.5	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,683.1	5,690.7	...	7.6	120.6	0.1	2.2
Labour force	3,613.6	3,729.9	11.9	116.3	12.6	3.2	0.3
Employment	3,082.3	3,211.8	11.9	129.5	-288.3	4.2	-8.2
Unemployment	531.3	518.1	7.0	-13.2	300.9	-2.5	138.5
Participation rate	63.6	65.5	0.2	1.9	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.7	13.9	0.2	-0.8	8.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	56.4	0.2	2.2	-6.4	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	686.5	686.9	...	0.4	7.8	0.1	1.1
Labour force	428.8	434.6	4.0	5.8	-5.6	1.4	-1.3
Employment	380.3	391.1	4.1	10.8	-27.7	2.8	-6.6
Unemployment	48.4	43.4	1.8	-5.0	22.0	-10.3	102.8
Participation rate	62.5	63.3	0.6	0.8	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	10.0	0.4	-1.3	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	56.9	0.6	1.5	-4.8	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	361.1	361.3	...	0.2	3.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	199.6	206.2	2.3	6.6	-3.7	3.3	-1.8
Employment	174.7	182.9	2.3	8.2	-15.1	4.7	-7.6
Unemployment	25.0	23.3	1.0	-1.7	11.3	-6.8	94.2
Participation rate	55.3	57.1	0.6	1.8	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.3	0.5	-1.2	5.6	...	...
Employment rate	48.4	50.6	0.6	2.2	-4.8	...	...

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	456.0	456.5	...	0.5	7.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	303.2	310.4	2.4	7.2	-8.0	2.4	-2.5
Employment	264.2	270.6	2.5	6.4	-28.9	2.4	-9.6
Unemployment	39.0	39.9	1.3	0.9	21.0	2.3	111.1
Participation rate	66.5	68.0	0.5	1.5	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	12.9	0.4	0.0	7.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	59.3	0.6	1.4	-7.4	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.6	119.7	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	80.4	81.0	0.9	0.6	-3.5	0.7	-4.1
Employment	71.9	73.1	0.9	1.2	-8.0	1.7	-9.9
Unemployment	8.5	7.9	0.4	-0.6	4.6	-7.1	139.4
Participation rate	67.2	67.7	0.8	0.5	-3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	9.8	0.5	-0.8	5.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	61.1	0.8	1.0	-7.5	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	142.4	142.6	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	2.3
Labour force	99.5	99.0	1.3	-0.5	0.7	-0.5	0.7
Employment	85.8	88.0	1.3	2.2	-5.1	2.6	-5.5
Unemployment	13.7	11.0	0.6	-2.7	5.8	-19.7	111.5
Participation rate	69.9	69.4	0.9	-0.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.8	11.1	0.6	-2.7	5.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	61.7	0.9	1.4	-5.1	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	454.3	454.7	...	0.4	6.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	272.4	276.5	2.6	4.1	13.7	1.5	5.2
Employment	243.9	250.8	2.7	6.9	4.5	2.8	1.8
Unemployment	28.6	25.7	1.2	-2.9	9.2	-10.1	55.8
Participation rate	60.0	60.8	0.6	0.8	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	9.3	0.4	-1.2	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	53.7	55.2	0.6	1.5	0.2	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	299.4	299.6	...	0.2	4.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	168.1	171.3	2.0	3.2	-7.5	1.9	-4.2
Employment	147.1	153.9	2.0	6.8	-14.0	4.6	-8.3
Unemployment	21.0	17.3	1.0	-3.7	6.4	-17.6	58.7
Participation rate	56.1	57.2	0.7	1.1	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	10.1	0.6	-2.4	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	49.1	51.4	0.7	2.3	-5.4	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	183.3	183.5	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.8
Labour force	135.0	136.5	1.9	1.5	11.2	1.1	8.9
Employment	121.9	124.0	2.0	2.1	5.2	1.7	4.4
Unemployment	13.1	12.5	1.0	-0.6	6.0	-4.6	92.3
Participation rate	73.6	74.4	1.0	0.8	4.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	9.2	0.8	-0.5	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.5	67.6	1.1	1.1	1.7	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	141.0	141.0	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	84.4	85.1	0.8	0.7	-4.4	0.8	-4.9
Employment	76.7	77.9	0.9	1.2	-6.7	1.6	-7.9
Unemployment	7.8	7.3	0.4	-0.5	2.4	-6.4	49.0
Participation rate	59.9	60.4	0.6	0.5	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.6	0.4	-0.6	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.4	55.2	0.6	0.8	-4.7	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	104.4	104.3	...	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	59.5	61.0	0.6	1.5	-4.4	2.5	-6.7
Employment	53.4	55.5	0.6	2.1	-5.7	3.9	-9.3
Unemployment	6.1	5.6	0.3	-0.5	1.4	-8.2	33.3
Participation rate	57.0	58.5	0.6	1.5	-4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	9.2	0.4	-1.1	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	53.2	0.6	2.1	-5.3	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	706.1	706.6	...	0.5	9.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	470.8	477.8	1.5	7.0	8.6	1.5	1.8
Employment	418.4	428.0	1.6	9.6	-15.6	2.3	-3.5
Unemployment	52.4	49.8	0.9	-2.6	24.2	-5.0	94.5
Participation rate	66.7	67.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.4	0.2	-0.7	4.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	60.6	0.2	1.3	-3.0	...	...

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	215.9	216.1	...	0.2	3.6	0.1	1.7
Labour force	142.7	145.3	1.1	2.6	-6.5	1.8	-4.3
Employment	127.7	131.8	1.1	4.1	-12.1	3.2	-8.4
Unemployment	15.0	13.5	0.6	-1.5	5.6	-10.0	70.9
Participation rate	66.1	67.2	0.5	1.1	-4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	9.3	0.4	-1.2	4.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	61.0	0.5	1.9	-6.7	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	281.4	281.8	...	0.4	6.0	0.1	2.2
Labour force	190.2	192.1	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.7
Employment	166.0	171.4	1.2	5.4	-8.3	3.3	-4.6
Unemployment	24.2	20.8	0.7	-3.4	9.8	-14.0	89.1
Participation rate	67.6	68.2	0.4	0.6	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.7	10.8	0.4	-1.9	5.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	60.8	0.4	1.8	-4.4	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,300.8	1,302.6	...	1.8	27.6	0.1	2.2
Labour force	916.0	936.2	4.7	20.2	-10.5	2.2	-1.1
Employment	774.4	801.3	4.9	26.9	-76.5	3.5	-8.7
Unemployment	141.7	134.9	3.2	-6.8	65.9	-4.8	95.5
Participation rate	70.4	71.9	0.4	1.5	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.5	14.4	0.3	-1.1	7.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	61.5	0.4	2.0	-7.3	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,210.1	1,211.6	...	1.5	24.6	0.1	2.1
Labour force	814.6	829.4	4.5	14.8	-19.4	1.8	-2.3
Employment	692.4	716.8	4.8	24.4	-68.9	3.5	-8.8
Unemployment	122.2	112.6	3.1	-9.6	49.5	-7.9	78.4
Participation rate	67.3	68.5	0.4	1.2	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.0	13.6	0.4	-1.4	6.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	59.2	0.4	2.0	-7.0	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	169.6	170.0	...	0.4	3.8	0.2	2.3
Labour force	110.2	108.8	1.6	-1.4	-2.4	-1.3	-2.2
Employment	99.2	98.9	1.5	-0.3	-7.4	-0.3	-7.0
Unemployment	11.0	9.8	0.7	-1.2	4.9	-10.9	100.0
Participation rate	65.0	64.0	1.0	-1.0	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.0	0.6	-1.0	4.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.2	0.9	-0.3	-5.8	...	...
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia							
Population	161.5	161.9	...	0.4	4.4	0.2	2.8
Labour force	100.0	101.8	0.9	1.8	-3.5	1.8	-3.3
Employment	91.8	93.5	0.9	1.7	-6.5	1.9	-6.5
Unemployment	8.3	8.3	0.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	53.7
Participation rate	61.9	62.9	0.6	1.0	-4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.2	0.4	-0.1	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	57.8	0.6	1.0	-5.7	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,316.6	2,320.1	...	3.5	47.5	0.2	2.1
Labour force	1,464.4	1,498.7	6.3	34.3	-48.5	2.3	-3.1
Employment	1,269.5	1,307.4	6.5	37.9	-170.4	3.0	-11.5
Unemployment	194.9	191.3	3.7	-3.6	121.9	-1.8	175.6
Participation rate	63.2	64.6	0.3	1.4	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.3	12.8	0.2	-0.5	8.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	56.4	0.3	1.6	-8.6	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	326.7	327.2	...	0.5	6.3	0.2	2.0
Labour force	206.5	210.6	1.9	4.1	7.4	2.0	3.6
Employment	183.6	189.0	1.9	5.4	-7.5	2.9	-3.8
Unemployment	22.9	21.6	0.7	-1.3	14.9	-5.7	222.4
Participation rate	63.2	64.4	0.6	1.2	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.3	0.3	-0.8	7.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	57.8	0.6	1.6	-3.4	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,567.1	3,571.0	...	3.9	52.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,389.7	2,430.3	18.6	40.6	95.5	1.7	4.1
Employment	2,110.7	2,148.4	19.6	37.7	-66.5	1.8	-3.0
Unemployment	279.0	281.9	14.2	2.9	162.0	1.0	135.1
Participation rate	67.0	68.1	0.5	1.1	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	11.6	0.6	-0.1	6.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	60.2	0.6	1.0	-2.7	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,691.2	5,697.4	...	6.2	114.2	0.1	2.0
Labour force	3,738.5	3,809.9	26.4	71.4	73.1	1.9	2.0
Employment	3,194.3	3,315.3	25.5	121.0	-201.7	3.8	-5.7
Unemployment	544.2	494.5	19.0	-49.7	274.7	-9.1	125.0
Participation rate	65.7	66.9	0.5	1.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.6	13.0	0.5	-1.6	7.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	58.2	0.5	2.1	-4.8	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,320.6	2,323.2	...	2.6	45.9	0.1	2.0
Labour force	1,498.8	1,509.3	14.0	10.5	-36.6	0.7	-2.4
Employment	1,324.2	1,321.9	13.8	-2.3	-144.3	-0.2	-9.8
Unemployment	174.6	187.3	9.8	12.7	107.6	7.3	135.0
Participation rate	64.6	65.0	0.6	0.4	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	12.4	0.6	0.8	7.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	56.9	0.6	-0.2	-7.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2019	30,757.4	20,528.2	19,331.6	1,196.6	66.7	5.8	62.9
2020	31,170.6	20,359.2	18,045.6	2,313.7	65.3	11.4	57.9
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2019	440.1	266.5	234.6	31.9	60.6	12.0	53.3
2020	439.3	253.7	218.3	35.5	57.8	14.0	49.7
Avalon Peninsula							
2019	237.2	152.4	137.4	15.1	64.2	9.9	57.9
2020	238.1	148.0	128.8	19.2	62.2	13.0	54.1
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2019	118.5	63.4	53.6	9.9	53.5	15.6	45.2
2020	117.5	58.1	48.8	9.3	49.4	16.0	41.5
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2019	84.5	50.6	43.7	6.9	59.9	13.6	51.7
2020	83.8	47.7	40.7	7.0	56.9	14.7	48.6
Prince Edward Island							
2019	129.0	89.6	83.5	6.1	69.5	6.8	64.7
2020	131.6	88.9	80.2	8.6	67.6	9.7	60.9
Nova Scotia							
2019	807.4	511.9	475.3	36.6	63.4	7.1	58.9
2020	816.9	503.8	447.3	56.4	61.7	11.2	54.8
Cape Breton							
2019	104.0	58.0	50.5	7.6	55.8	13.1	48.6
2020	103.5	56.6	47.6	9.0	54.7	15.9	46.0
North Shore							
2019	127.8	76.4	71.1	5.3	59.8	6.9	55.6
2020	128.1	69.1	61.2	7.9	53.9	11.4	47.8
Annapolis Valley							
2019	103.5	62.7	58.5	4.2	60.6	6.7	56.5
2020	104.0	58.8	52.8	6.0	56.5	10.2	50.8
Southern							
2019	97.9	51.9	47.2	4.7	53.0	9.1	48.2
2020	98.3	55.4	49.1	6.4	56.4	11.6	49.9
Halifax							
2019	374.1	262.9	248.0	14.9	70.3	5.7	66.3
2020	382.9	263.8	236.7	27.1	68.9	10.3	61.8
New Brunswick							
2019	631.7	400.2	369.3	30.9	63.4	7.7	58.5
2020	636.7	398.3	361.3	37.0	62.6	9.3	56.7
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2019	127.0	70.1	62.2	8.0	55.2	11.4	49.0
2020	126.7	72.7	63.9	8.9	57.4	12.2	50.4
Moncton–Richibucto							
2019	184.1	119.7	111.4	8.3	65.0	6.9	60.5
2020	186.5	121.6	112.0	9.6	65.2	7.9	60.1
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2019	143.3	95.3	88.3	7.0	66.5	7.3	61.6
2020	144.4	90.3	82.0	8.3	62.5	9.2	56.8
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2019	114.4	75.6	70.6	4.9	66.1	6.5	61.7
2020	116.1	73.4	66.8	6.7	63.2	9.1	57.5
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2019	62.9	39.5	36.8	2.7	62.8	6.8	58.5
2020	63.0	40.2	36.7	3.5	63.8	8.7	58.3
Quebec							
2019	7,054.1	4,642.5	4,418.6	223.8	65.8	4.8	62.6
2020	7,120.5	4,641.2	4,203.3	437.9	65.2	9.4	59.0
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2019	75.6	40.9	37.6	3.4	54.1	8.3	49.7
2020	74.9	36.1	32.8	3.3	48.2	9.1	43.8
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2019	167.7	101.8	98.3	3.5	60.7	3.4	58.6
2020	167.2	95.8	91.1	4.7	57.3	4.9	54.5
Capitale-Nationale							
2019	631.1	431.7	420.3	11.4	68.4	2.6	66.6
2020	633.9	412.3	388.6	23.7	65.0	5.7	61.3
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2019	354.0	231.6	226.2	5.4	65.4	2.3	63.9
2020	355.2	246.9	234.4	12.5	69.5	5.1	66.0
Estrie							
2019	277.4	175.9	167.7	8.2	63.4	4.7	60.5
2020	280.1	175.2	163.2	11.9	62.5	6.8	58.3
Centre-du-Québec							
2019	204.2	132.0	127.0	5.0	64.6	3.8	62.2
2020	205.1	125.5	119.1	6.4	61.2	5.1	58.1
Montérégie							
2019	1,289.9	849.1	817.6	31.5	65.8	3.7	63.4

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2020	1,299.8	878.7	802.9	75.8	67.6	8.6	61.8
Montréal							
2019	1,753.8	1,209.6	1,111.3	98.3	69.0	8.1	63.4
2020	1,789.7	1,194.7	1,012.4	182.2	66.8	15.3	56.6
Laval							
2019	367.8	227.0	218.9	8.2	61.7	3.6	59.5
2020	372.9	245.6	227.5	18.1	65.9	7.4	61.0
Lanaudière							
2019	423.8	280.7	271.6	9.1	66.2	3.2	64.1
2020	426.5	304.2	280.4	23.9	71.3	7.9	65.7
Laurentides							
2019	517.1	331.9	317.8	14.1	64.2	4.2	61.5
2020	523.3	313.4	282.4	31.0	59.9	9.9	54.0
Outaouais							
2019	328.0	223.4	214.6	8.8	68.1	3.9	65.4
2020	330.9	211.0	194.0	17.0	63.8	8.1	58.6
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2019	119.9	79.8	76.9	2.9	66.6	3.6	64.1
2020	119.5	73.5	70.1	3.3	61.5	4.5	58.7
Mauricie							
2019	225.7	130.7	125.3	5.4	57.9	4.1	55.5
2020	225.6	135.9	125.9	10.0	60.2	7.4	55.8
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2019	229.2	139.6	132.9	6.7	60.9	4.8	58.0
2020	228.1	138.1	127.2	10.8	60.5	7.8	55.8
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2019	88.9	56.8	54.7	2.1	63.9	3.7	61.5
2020	87.7	54.2	51.2	3.0	61.8	5.5	58.4
Ontario							
2019	12,139.6	8,019.3	7,540.9	478.4	66.1	6.0	62.1
2020	12,332.1	7,967.7	7,003.5	964.2	64.6	12.1	56.8
Ottawa							
2019	1,163.1	802.7	761.2	41.4	69.0	5.2	65.4
2020	1,180.4	777.5	701.6	76.0	65.9	9.8	59.4
Kingston-Pembroke							
2019	387.8	232.6	218.6	14.0	60.0	6.0	56.4
2020	390.1	220.6	198.4	22.2	56.5	10.1	50.9
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2019	339.0	187.3	176.2	11.1	55.3	5.9	52.0
2020	342.4	195.9	178.1	17.9	57.2	9.1	52.0
Toronto							
2019	5,827.3	3,945.6	3,699.0	246.6	67.7	6.3	63.5
2020	5,949.5	3,986.4	3,421.1	565.4	67.0	14.2	57.5
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2019	1,158.3	804.1	760.2	43.9	69.4	5.5	65.6
2020	1,180.0	791.9	706.8	85.0	67.1	10.7	59.9
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2019	1,264.4	814.7	771.1	43.5	64.4	5.3	61.0
2020	1,279.8	798.5	713.5	85.0	62.4	10.6	55.8
London							
2019	583.9	358.0	334.6	23.4	61.3	6.5	57.3
2020	591.8	370.0	336.8	33.2	62.5	9.0	56.9
Windsor-Sarnia							
2019	539.2	324.5	301.8	22.7	60.2	7.0	56.0
2020	543.0	301.0	266.9	34.1	55.4	11.3	49.2
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2019	250.2	168.4	161.0	7.3	67.3	4.3	64.3
2020	251.2	154.3	140.8	13.5	61.4	8.7	56.1
Northeast							
2019	454.7	269.7	251.4	18.2	59.3	6.7	55.3
2020	452.7	271.2	247.7	23.4	59.9	8.6	54.7
Northwest							
2019	171.8	111.9	105.8	6.1	65.1	5.5	61.6
2020	171.1	100.3	91.9	8.4	58.6	8.4	53.7
Manitoba							
2019	1,037.9	700.0	658.6	41.4	67.4	5.9	63.5
2020	1,046.8	700.8	634.4	66.5	66.9	9.5	60.6
Southeast							
2019	95.7	63.8	61.4	2.4	66.7	3.8	64.2
2020	96.8	62.2	58.4	3.8	64.3	6.1	60.3
South Central and North Central							
2019	88.0	57.1	53.8	3.3	64.9	5.8	61.1
2020	88.6	56.7	54.1	2.6	64.0	4.6	61.1
Southwest							
2019	90.5	62.6	59.4	3.2	69.2	5.1	65.6
2020	90.8	60.4	55.1	5.3	66.5	8.8	60.7
Winnipeg							
2019	635.0	433.5	406.5	27.0	68.3	6.2	64.0
2020	643.7	444.1	394.5	49.6	69.0	11.2	61.3

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2019	76.3	49.8	47.4	2.3	65.3	4.6	62.1
2020	76.4	46.0	43.1	2.9	60.2	6.3	56.4
Parklands and North							
2019	52.4	33.3	30.2	3.1	63.5	9.3	57.6
2020	50.7	31.4	29.1	2.3	61.9	7.3	57.4
Saskatchewan							
2019	889.6	622.9	588.0	35.0	70.0	5.6	66.1
2020	893.8	614.0	555.3	58.7	68.7	9.6	62.1
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2019	275.4	199.0	188.8	10.3	72.3	5.2	68.6
2020	278.1	191.4	173.7	17.6	68.8	9.2	62.5
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2019	80.5	54.5	51.7	2.7	67.7	5.0	64.2
2020	79.9	55.2	51.1	4.1	69.1	7.4	64.0
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2019	316.5	221.5	208.8	12.7	70.0	5.7	66.0
2020	321.7	226.4	201.2	25.2	70.4	11.1	62.5
Yorkton–Melville							
2019	59.2	40.6	39.5	1.2	68.6	3.0	66.7
2020	58.2	36.4	34.3	2.2	62.5	6.0	58.9
Prince Albert and Northern							
2019	157.9	107.3	99.1	8.1	68.0	7.5	62.8
2020	156.0	104.5	95.0	9.6	67.0	9.2	60.9
Alberta							
2019	3,528.2	2,551.4	2,366.8	184.5	72.3	7.2	67.1
2020	3,578.1	2,495.9	2,158.0	337.9	69.8	13.5	60.3
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2019	233.0	159.5	148.0	11.4	68.5	7.1	63.5
2020	234.6	146.2	133.6	12.6	62.3	8.6	56.9
Camrose–Drumheller							
2019	158.8	102.5	96.8	5.7	64.5	5.6	61.0
2020	158.0	102.2	88.5	13.7	64.7	13.4	56.0
Calgary							
2019	1,364.0	1,006.7	932.4	74.3	73.8	7.4	68.4
2020	1,393.3	1,005.7	862.5	143.2	72.2	14.2	61.9
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2019	273.3	200.0	189.3	10.7	73.2	5.4	69.3
2020	271.4	184.7	162.3	22.4	68.1	12.1	59.8
Red Deer							
2019	175.8	123.9	114.8	9.1	70.5	7.3	65.3
2020	176.8	120.4	104.9	15.5	68.1	12.9	59.3
Edmonton							
2019	1,211.1	868.9	801.4	67.6	71.7	7.8	66.2
2020	1,234.7	853.9	733.1	120.8	69.2	14.1	59.4
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2019	112.2	89.8	84.1	5.7	80.0	6.3	75.0
2020	109.4	82.9	73.1	9.8	75.8	11.8	66.8
British Columbia							
2019	4,099.9	2,723.9	2,596.0	127.9	66.4	4.7	63.3
2020	4,174.8	2,695.0	2,384.1	310.9	64.6	11.5	57.1
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2019	686.9	417.7	400.2	17.5	60.8	4.2	58.3
2020	698.2	427.6	383.6	44.1	61.2	10.3	54.9
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2019	2,586.6	1,759.6	1,677.4	82.2	68.0	4.7	64.8
2020	2,643.2	1,718.6	1,508.1	210.6	65.0	12.3	57.1
Thompson–Okanagan							
2019	453.3	295.9	282.3	13.7	65.3	4.6	62.3
2020	460.5	297.6	267.6	30.0	64.6	10.1	58.1
Kootenay							
2019	123.4	74.5	70.0	4.5	60.4	6.0	56.7
2020	123.8	82.1	72.9	9.3	66.3	11.3	58.9
Cariboo							
2019	128.1	88.4	82.9	5.5	69.0	6.2	64.7
2020	128.5	85.5	76.6	8.9	66.5	10.4	59.6
North Coast and Nechako							
2019	66.1	45.8	43.5	2.3	69.3	5.0	65.8
2020	65.9	43.6	38.3	5.3	66.2	12.2	58.1
Northeast							
2019	55.4	41.9	39.6	2.3	75.6	5.5	71.5
2020	54.8	39.9	37.1	2.8	72.8	7.0	67.7

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

	July 2020	August 2020	Standard error ¹	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020	July to August 2020	August 2019 to August 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	30.3	30.3	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0
Labour force	21.3	21.3	0.2	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-5.3
Employment	19.7	19.6	0.2	-0.1	-2.3	-0.5	-10.5
Unemployment	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	6.3	183.3
Participation rate	70.3	70.3	0.7	0.0	-5.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.0	0.5	0.5	5.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	64.7	0.7	-0.3	-9.0	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	32.5	32.6	...	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9
Labour force	22.2	22.4	0.3	0.2	-1.3	0.9	-5.5
Employment	19.8	19.8	0.3	0.0	-2.1	0.0	-9.6
Unemployment	2.4	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	8.3	44.4
Participation rate	68.3	68.7	0.8	0.4	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.6	0.7	0.8	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.7	0.8	-0.2	-7.1	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	26.6	26.7	...	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.9
Labour force	15.3	15.5	0.2	0.2	-1.2	1.3	-7.2
Employment	12.6	13.0	0.2	0.4	-1.2	3.2	-8.5
Unemployment	2.6	2.5	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-3.8	4.2
Participation rate	57.3	57.9	0.8	0.6	-5.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.3	16.1	1.0	-1.2	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	47.4	48.5	0.7	1.1	-5.8	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

	Employees				Full-time			Part-time		
	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Average hourly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages
	thousands	current dollars			thousands	current dollars		thousands	current dollars	
August 2020										
15 years and over	15,523.9	36.0	1,091.03	29.47	13,216.9	39.1	1,215.33	2,307.0	18.0	378.88
15 to 24 years	2,400.8	29.7	543.04	17.50	1,453.2	37.8	724.86	947.6	17.2	264.22
25 years and over	13,123.1	37.1	1,191.28	31.67	11,763.7	39.3	1,275.92	1,359.4	18.6	458.81
Males	8,067.9	37.9	1,208.27	31.21	7,262.5	40.2	1,302.80	805.5	17.7	355.88
Females	7,456.0	33.9	964.17	27.59	5,954.4	37.8	1,108.65	1,501.5	18.2	391.22
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,692.0	36.6	1,220.87	33.01	4,198.9	38.6	1,301.74	493.0	19.8	532.08
No union coverage	10,831.9	35.7	1,034.79	27.94	9,018.0	39.4	1,175.10	1,814.0	17.5	337.25
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,564.3	36.6	1,143.24	30.54	11,892.6	39.1	1,247.44	1,671.6	18.6	401.93
Temporary employees	1,959.6	31.9	729.64	22.09	1,324.3	39.2	927.02	635.3	16.6	318.25
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,028.2	39.2	1,852.67	47.46	997.7	39.8	1,883.43	30.5	19.7	848.05
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,727.1	36.0	1,064.40	29.21	2,416.0	38.2	1,143.46	311.1	18.9	450.32
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,583.6	38.4	1,489.99	38.79	1,527.6	39.1	1,520.00	56.0	18.6	671.12
Health occupations	1,224.6	34.7	1,116.78	31.97	1,001.6	38.0	1,229.63	223.0	20.3	609.95
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,683.9	35.4	1,286.06	35.91	1,479.1	37.9	1,391.34	204.8	17.0	525.55
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	325.6	33.5	890.67	25.73	258.4	38.3	1,038.85	67.2	15.0	320.98
Sales and services occupations	3,709.9	31.4	644.13	19.44	2,489.9	38.2	825.28	1,220.0	17.7	274.43
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,146.3	40.2	1,146.32	28.20	2,023.5	41.5	1,192.75	122.8	18.5	381.10
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	338.8	40.2	996.80	23.86	290.7	44.2	1,110.45	48.1	16.3	309.66
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	756.0	39.7	1,003.98	25.08	732.4	40.5	1,024.22	23.6	17.0	375.20
August 2019										
15 years and over	16,387.9	36.0	1,024.05	27.66	13,846.5	39.3	1,143.34	2,541.4	18.5	374.11
15 to 24 years	2,765.3	30.9	553.64	17.18	1,756.3	38.5	720.76	1,009.0	17.7	262.76
25 years and over	13,622.6	37.1	1,119.54	29.79	12,090.3	39.4	1,204.72	1,532.3	19.1	447.44
Males	8,407.9	38.0	1,135.88	29.29	7,525.7	40.3	1,228.42	882.2	18.0	346.49
Females	7,980.0	34.0	906.22	25.94	6,320.8	38.0	1,042.04	1,659.2	18.8	388.80
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,825.6	36.4	1,153.98	31.38	4,263.8	38.6	1,236.47	561.7	20.1	527.84
No union coverage	11,562.3	35.9	969.83	26.10	9,582.7	39.6	1,101.90	1,979.6	18.1	330.49
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,975.4	36.7	1,081.24	28.81	12,185.1	39.3	1,180.56	1,790.3	19.4	405.20
Temporary employees	2,412.5	32.1	692.79	21.00	1,661.4	39.2	870.36	751.1	16.5	300.02
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,065.1	39.5	1,790.23	45.50	1,037.0	40.1	1,820.26	28.1	17.2	679.84
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,792.0	36.1	1,023.28	28.01	2,490.6	38.3	1,094.49	301.4	18.4	434.89
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,414.6	38.4	1,430.60	37.17	1,367.3	39.1	1,459.46	47.3	18.7	596.49
Health occupations	1,261.2	34.0	1,029.70	30.15	980.2	37.8	1,146.56	281.0	20.9	622.08
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,682.2	35.2	1,213.46	33.99	1,446.7	38.1	1,331.97	235.6	17.4	485.64
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	418.7	34.6	816.21	23.37	337.5	39.5	937.27	81.1	14.6	312.59
Sales and services occupations	4,172.8	31.9	611.84	18.36	2,826.8	38.2	768.62	1,346.0	18.6	282.57
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,347.5	40.3	1,094.90	26.88	2,198.6	41.7	1,143.95	148.9	19.0	370.67
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	382.1	40.6	989.56	23.66	344.2	43.2	1,064.06	37.9	17.1	312.56
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	851.7	39.6	952.67	23.80	817.6	40.5	979.62	34.1	17.9	306.33

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

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

September 6, 2020 to October 10, 2020

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	13.1
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	18.9
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	13.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	13.4
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	16.6
Western Nova Scotia	13.1
Halifax	13.1
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	13.1
Madawaska–Charlotte	13.1
Restigouche–Albert	13.7
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	15.6
Québec	13.1
Trois-Rivières	13.1
South Central Quebec	13.1
Sherbrooke	13.1
Montérégie	13.1
Montréal	13.1
Central Quebec	13.1
North Western Quebec	13.1
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	13.1
Hull	13.1
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	13.1
Ontario	
Ottawa	13.1
Eastern Ontario	13.1
Kingston	13.1
Central Ontario	13.1
Oshawa	13.1
Toronto	13.7
Hamilton	13.1
St. Catharines	13.1
London	13.1
Niagara	13.1
Windsor	13.1
Kitchener	13.1
Huron	13.1
South Central Ontario	13.1
Sudbury	13.1
Thunder Bay	13.1
Northern Ontario	13.1
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	13.1
Southern Manitoba	13.1
Northern Manitoba	35.3
Saskatchewan	
Regina	13.1
Saskatoon	13.1
Southern Saskatchewan	13.1

Table 12 - continued

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

	September 6, 2020 to October 10, 2020
Northern Saskatchewan	21.2
Alberta	
Calgary	14.6
Edmonton	13.4
Northern Alberta	16.0
Southern Alberta	13.5
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	13.1
Abbotsford	13.1
Vancouver	13.1
Victoria	13.1
Southern Coastal British Columbia	13.1
Northern British Columbia	13.7
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	13.1
Yukon ⁶	17.8
Yellowknife	13.1
Northwest Territories ⁷	16.5
Iqaluit	13.1
Nunavut ⁸	22.2

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

2. This region excludes St. John's.

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

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

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

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

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

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

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

Table 13
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by detailed age group, unadjusted for seasonality

	August 2018	August 2019	August 2020	Standard error ¹	August 2019 to August 2020	August 2018 to August 2019	August 2019 to August 2020	August 2018 to August 2019
	thousands (except rates)				change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Students 15 to 24 years²								
Population	2,372.1	2,426.8	2,494.7	34.6	67.9	54.7	2.8	2.3
Labour force	1,414.7	1,524.5	1,597.6	33.9	73.1	109.8	4.8	7.8
Employment	1,252.8	1,329.8	1,178.1	31.8	-151.7	77.0	-11.4	6.1
Full-time employment	588.9	601.1	516.0	23.1	-85.1	12.2	-14.2	2.1
Part-time employment	663.9	728.7	662.1	26.3	-66.6	64.8	-9.1	9.8
Unemployment	162.0	194.7	419.5	17.2	224.8	32.7	115.5	20.2
Participation rate	59.6	62.8	64.0	1.0	1.2	3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.5	12.8	26.3	1.1	13.5	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.8	54.8	47.2	1.1	-7.6	2.0	...	...
Students 15 to 16 years²								
Population	715.3	734.0	735.2	5.7	1.2	18.7	0.2	2.6
Labour force	291.7	303.6	300.4	13.4	-3.2	11.9	-1.1	4.1
Employment	234.8	235.4	212.8	12.0	-22.6	0.6	-9.6	0.3
Full-time employment	64.6	66.7	61.3	5.8	-5.4	2.1	-8.1	3.3
Part-time employment	170.2	168.7	151.5	11.0	-17.2	-1.5	-10.2	-0.9
Unemployment	57.0	68.2	87.6	8.2	19.4	11.2	28.4	19.6
Participation rate	40.8	41.4	40.9	1.8	-0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	19.5	22.5	29.2	2.8	6.7	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	32.8	32.1	28.9	1.6	-3.2	-0.7	...	...
Students 17 to 19 years²								
Population	876.0	894.5	886.0	17.5	-8.5	18.5	-1.0	2.1
Labour force	573.0	623.0	631.2	18.8	8.2	50.0	1.3	8.7
Employment	498.2	545.1	469.7	18.1	-75.4	46.9	-13.8	9.4
Full-time employment	214.9	218.7	187.7	12.6	-31.0	3.8	-14.2	1.8
Part-time employment	283.4	326.4	282.0	16.4	-44.4	43.0	-13.6	15.2
Unemployment	74.8	78.0	161.5	11.0	83.5	3.2	107.1	4.3
Participation rate	65.4	69.6	71.2	1.8	1.6	4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	12.5	25.6	1.8	13.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	60.9	53.0	1.8	-7.9	4.0	...	...
Students 20 to 24 years²								
Population	780.8	798.4	873.5	29.0	75.1	17.6	9.4	2.3
Labour force	550.0	597.8	666.0	25.8	68.2	47.8	11.4	8.7
Employment	519.8	549.3	495.7	24.2	-53.6	29.5	-9.8	5.7
Full-time employment	309.4	315.7	267.0	18.0	-48.7	6.3	-15.4	2.0
Part-time employment	210.3	233.7	228.7	18.2	-5.0	23.4	-2.1	11.1
Unemployment	30.2	48.5	170.3	10.4	121.8	18.3	251.1	60.6
Participation rate	70.4	74.9	76.2	2.0	1.3	4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	8.1	25.6	1.7	17.5	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.6	68.8	56.7	2.1	-12.1	2.2	...	...
Other persons aged 15 to 24³								
Population	1,982.6	1,958.1	1,905.9	34.6	-52.2	-24.5	-2.7	-1.2
Labour force	1,671.5	1,688.4	1,582.1	33.8	-106.3	16.9	-6.3	1.0
Employment	1,505.3	1,515.4	1,286.9	33.8	-228.5	10.1	-15.1	0.7
Full-time employment	1,194.6	1,203.6	968.2	30.6	-235.4	9.0	-19.6	0.8
Part-time employment	310.8	311.8	318.7	20.6	6.9	1.0	2.2	0.3
Unemployment	166.2	173.0	295.2	17.2	122.2	6.8	70.6	4.1
Participation rate	84.3	86.2	83.0	1.0	-3.2	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	10.2	18.7	1.0	8.4	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	75.9	77.4	67.5	1.2	-9.9	1.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

2. Students are persons aged 15 to 24 who attended school full-time in March and who are planning to return to school in the fall.

3. Other persons are all other youths aged 15 to 24 who are not included in the student population.

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0286-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0006).

Table 14
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by province, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands						%		
Students¹									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
August 2019	28.0	17.7	14.9	8.7	6.1	2.8	63.2	15.8	53.2
August 2020	29.9	20.0	17.8	8.2	9.7	2.2	66.9	11.0	59.5
Prince Edward Island									
August 2019	9.5	7.5	7.5	4.1	3.4	x	78.9	x	78.9
August 2020	10.6	8.1	7.4	4.9	2.5	0.7	76.4	8.6	69.8
Nova Scotia									
August 2019	55.7	39.7	33.2	17.2	16.0	6.4	71.3	16.1	59.6
August 2020	60.8	36.6	28.7	10.9	17.8	7.9	60.2	21.6	47.2
New Brunswick									
August 2019	39.6	28.7	25.1	14.8	10.3	3.5	72.5	12.2	63.4
August 2020	41.3	26.8	23.3	11.9	11.4	3.5	64.9	13.1	56.4
Quebec									
August 2019	537.4	375.3	337.3	151.2	186.2	37.9	69.8	10.1	62.8
August 2020	576.2	433.7	350.4	167.7	182.7	83.4	75.3	19.2	60.8
Ontario									
August 2019	1,061.2	639.9	558.5	251.8	306.7	81.4	60.3	12.7	52.6
August 2020	1,040.6	620.4	423.4	179.7	243.7	197.0	59.6	31.8	40.7
Manitoba									
August 2019	75.8	45.9	39.9	18.0	21.9	6.0	60.6	13.1	52.6
August 2020	90.1	57.0	45.9	23.1	22.8	11.2	63.3	19.6	50.9
Saskatchewan									
August 2019	63.5	37.6	32.2	13.4	18.8	5.4	59.2	14.4	50.7
August 2020	66.5	40.2	32.2	14.9	17.3	8.0	60.5	19.9	48.4
Alberta									
August 2019	254.8	153.5	122.9	59.6	63.2	30.7	60.2	20.0	48.2
August 2020	275.6	174.3	115.6	49.3	66.2	58.8	63.2	33.7	41.9
British Columbia									
August 2019	301.2	178.7	158.3	62.3	95.9	20.5	59.3	11.5	52.6
August 2020	303.2	180.3	133.5	45.5	88.0	46.8	59.5	26.0	44.0
Other persons²									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
August 2019	25.3	21.1	17.2	14.3	2.9	3.9	83.4	18.5	68.0
August 2020	23.3	18.7	15.9	12.4	x	2.8	80.3	15.0	68.2
Prince Edward Island									
August 2019	9.3	8.7	8.1	7.4	x	x	93.5	x	87.1
August 2020	8.8	7.7	6.7	6.0	0.8	1.0	87.5	13.0	76.1
Nova Scotia									
August 2019	52.4	46.0	39.6	31.8	7.9	6.4	87.8	13.9	75.6
August 2020	48.0	41.4	34.8	27.2	7.6	6.7	86.3	16.2	72.5
New Brunswick									
August 2019	40.5	36.7	32.8	28.4	4.3	3.9	90.6	10.6	81.0
August 2020	38.8	33.0	29.6	23.5	6.0	3.4	85.1	10.3	76.3
Quebec									
August 2019	356.9	315.2	292.7	240.2	52.5	22.5	88.3	7.1	82.0
August 2020	313.6	272.3	240.2	187.8	52.4	32.1	86.8	11.8	76.6
Ontario									
August 2019	772.2	651.9	578.4	442.6	135.8	73.5	84.4	11.3	74.9
August 2020	802.6	653.1	505.9	385.5	120.4	147.2	81.4	22.5	63.0
Manitoba									
August 2019	91.1	77.6	67.7	56.5	11.2	9.9	85.2	12.8	74.3
August 2020	76.0	65.7	57.8	43.4	14.5	7.9	86.4	12.0	76.1
Saskatchewan									
August 2019	68.0	59.1	52.3	42.4	10.0	6.8	86.9	11.5	76.9
August 2020	64.9	55.7	48.8	37.8	11.0	6.9	85.8	12.4	75.2
Alberta									
August 2019	253.0	221.5	198.8	160.6	38.1	22.7	87.5	10.2	78.6
August 2020	236.2	193.3	153.0	115.9	37.2	40.3	81.8	20.8	64.8

Table 14
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by province, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
British Columbia									
August 2019	289.4	250.6	227.8	179.4	48.4	22.8	86.6	9.1	78.7
August 2020	293.6	241.3	194.3	128.7	65.7	47.0	82.2	19.5	66.2

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Students are persons aged 15 to 24 who attended school full-time in March and who are planning to return to school in the fall.
2. Other persons are all other youths aged 15 to 24 who are not included in the student population.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0286-03](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0006).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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