

Labour Force Survey, October 2020

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Employment growth slows as new COVID-19 restrictions are implemented

October Labour Force Survey (LFS) results reflect labour market conditions as of the week of October 11 to 17. By then, several provinces had tightened public health measures in response to a spike in COVID-19 cases. Unlike the widespread economic shutdown implemented in March and April, these measures were targeted at businesses where the risk of COVID transmission is thought to be greater, including indoor restaurants and bars and recreational facilities.

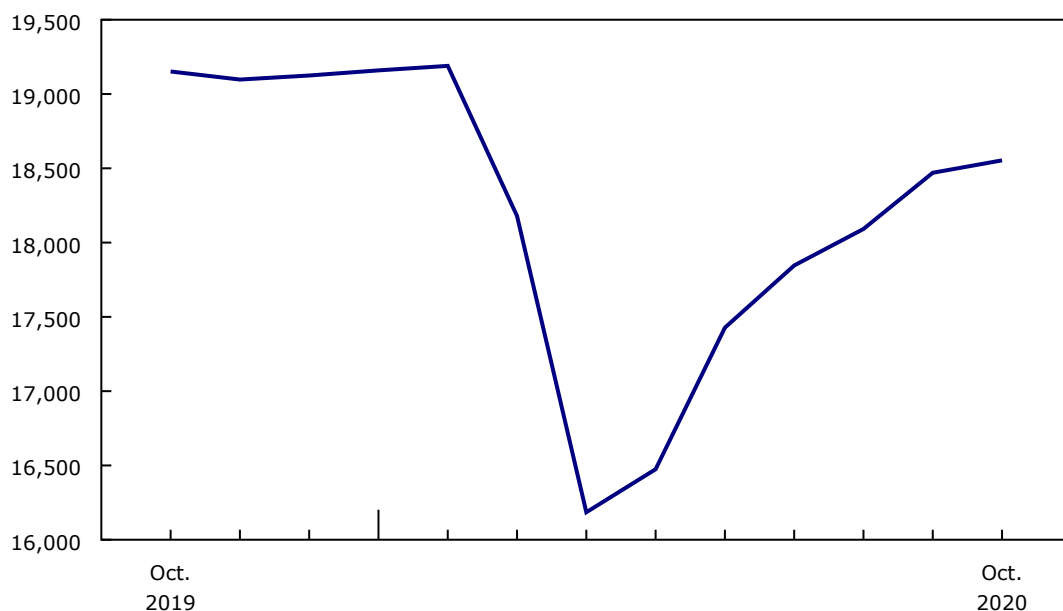
Employment increased by 84,000 (+0.5%) in October, after growing by an average of 2.7% per month since May. The unemployment rate was 8.9%, little changed from September.

Employment increases in several industries were partially offset by a decrease of 48,000 in the accommodation and food services industry, largely in Quebec.

In April, the number of workers directly affected by the COVID-19 economic shutdown peaked at 5.5 million, including a 3.0 million drop in employment and a 2.5 million increase in absences from work. By October, the equivalent figure was 1.1 million, including a drop of 636,000 (-3.3%) in employment and an increase of 433,000 (+53.7%) in the number of Canadians who were employed but working less than half their usual hours.

Chart 1 Employment growth in October tempered by second wave

employment (thousands)



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



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Highlights

Employment growth slows as new COVID-19 restrictions are implemented

Employment increased by 84,000 (+0.5%) in October. Most of the employment increase in October was in full-time work (+69,000).

Self-employment increased for the first time (+1.2%; +33,000) since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Among those who worked at least half their usual hours, the number working from home increased by 150,000.

Unemployment rate holds steady

The unemployment rate was 8.9% in October, little changed from September.

Long-term unemployment increased by 79,000 (+36.2%) in September and a further 151,000 (+50.7%) in October.

More than half (53.3%) of the long-term unemployed were living in a household reporting difficulty meeting necessary expenses.

In October, 540,000 Canadians wanted to work but did not search for a job, down 39,000 from September.

Unemployment was little changed among six of the seven largest groups designated as visible minorities, while it rose 1.4 percentage points to 13.8% among South Asian Canadians.

Uneven employment growth across industries and provinces

Employment increased in five provinces (Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Prince Edward Island).

Employment levels were closest to their pre-COVID February levels in Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.5%), Manitoba (-2.1%) and New Brunswick (-2.3%).

Employment growth stalled in transportation and warehousing, and in construction, while it resumed in retail trade.

Employment exceeded pre-COVID levels in wholesale trade; professional, scientific and technical services; and educational services.

Employment growth continues for core-age women

Employment among core-aged women (25 to 54 years old) increased for the sixth consecutive month in October (+40,000; +0.7%), with gains focused in full-time work. The unemployment rate for core-aged women declined 0.4 percentage points to 6.6%, the lowest rate among the major demographic groups.

Employment among core-age men rose by 25,000 (+0.4%), driven by full-time gains; their unemployment rate was unchanged (7.6%).

Among youth aged 15 to 24, employment was little changed from September, as gains among young men (+16,000; +1.4%) were offset by losses among young women (-14,000; -1.2%).

Employment remained further from full recovery for youth than for all other major age groups, with employment among female (-11.5%) and male (-8.9%) youth remaining well below pre-pandemic levels.

Employment growth concentrated in full-time work

Most of the employment increase in October was in full-time work (+69,000; +0.5%) and the number of people working part time was virtually unchanged. On a year-over-year basis, full-time employment was down 3.1%, compared with a decrease of 3.4% for part-time work.

More than one in five part-time workers (23.0%; 826,000) wanted full-time work but were unable to find it, up 5.6 percentage points from 12 months earlier (not seasonally adjusted). The year-over-year increase in the proportion of part-time workers who were doing so involuntarily was highest among men aged 25 to 54 (up 13.3 percentage points to 46.0%) (not seasonally adjusted). By industry, the largest year-over-year increases were in construction; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; and 'other services.'

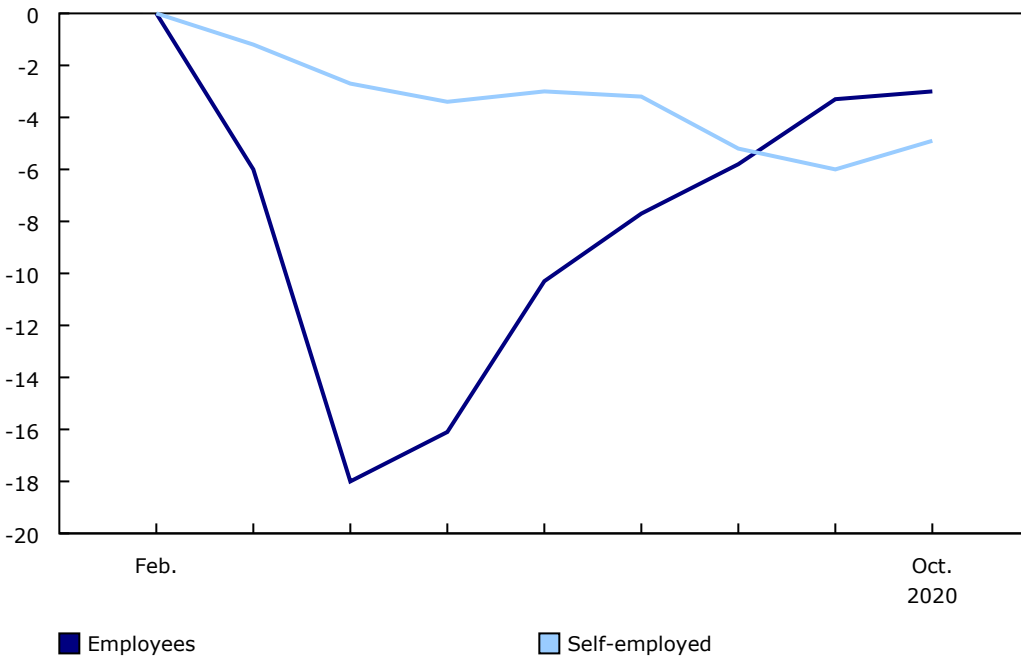
Self-employment increases for the first time since the COVID-19 economic shutdown

Self-employment rose by 33,000 (+1.2%) in October, the first increase since the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown in March. From February to April, employment losses were less pronounced for the self-employed (-79,000; -2.7%) than for employees (-2.9 million; -18.0%). However, while the number of employees rebounded from April to September, the number of self-employed workers remained flat.

Chart 2

Self-employment increases for the first time since the COVID-19 economic shutdown in March

employment index (February 2020=0)



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

Growth in hours worked outpaces employment increase in the month

As full-time work increased in October, and as fewer employed people worked reduced hours, total hours worked grew by 0.8% in October, outpacing total employment growth (+0.5%).

Compared with 12 months earlier, total hours worked was down 5.3% in October, while the number of employed Canadians was 3.1% lower. The year-over-year drop in hours worked was almost entirely due to declines among the self-employed, whose hours worked were down 12.7%, compared with a decrease of 0.1% for employees (not seasonally adjusted).

More Canadians working from home

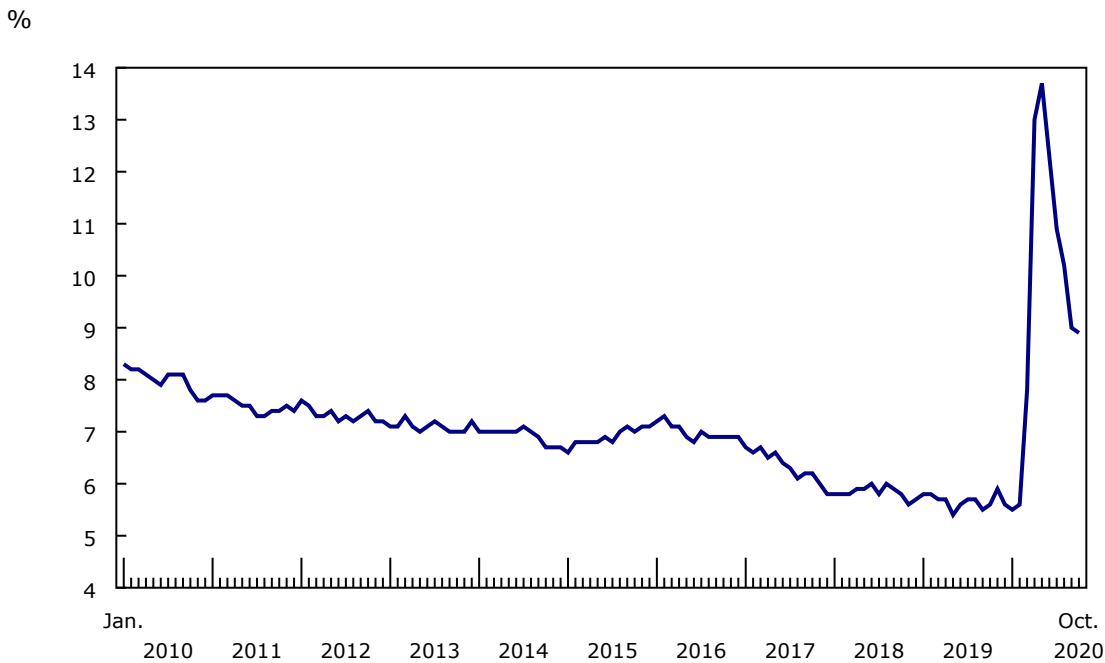
Among those who worked at least half their usual hours, the number of Canadians working from home increased by approximately 150,000 in October, while the number working at locations other than home was little changed. Working from home continues to be an important adaptation to COVID-19 health risks, with 2.4 million Canadians who do not normally work from home doing so in October.

Unemployment rate holds steady

The unemployment rate was 8.9% in October, little changed from September. The number of unemployed Canadians (1.8 million) held steady in the month and was up 683,000 (+60.2%) from pre-COVID February levels.

There are three categories of unemployed: job searchers, people who are on temporary layoff from an existing job and people who have arrangements to begin a new job in the near future. After falling in September, the number of job searchers increased in October (+52,000; +3.5%). The number of people on temporary layoff or with arrangements to start a new job in the near future—which peaked in April—declined by 68,000 (-18.7%) in the month.

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



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

In addition to the unemployed, 540,000 Canadians wanted to work in October but did not search for a job, down 39,000 from September and continuing a downward trend from a peak of 1.5 million in April. If people in this group were included as unemployed, the adjusted unemployment rate in October would be 11.3%.

Notable increase in long-term unemployment

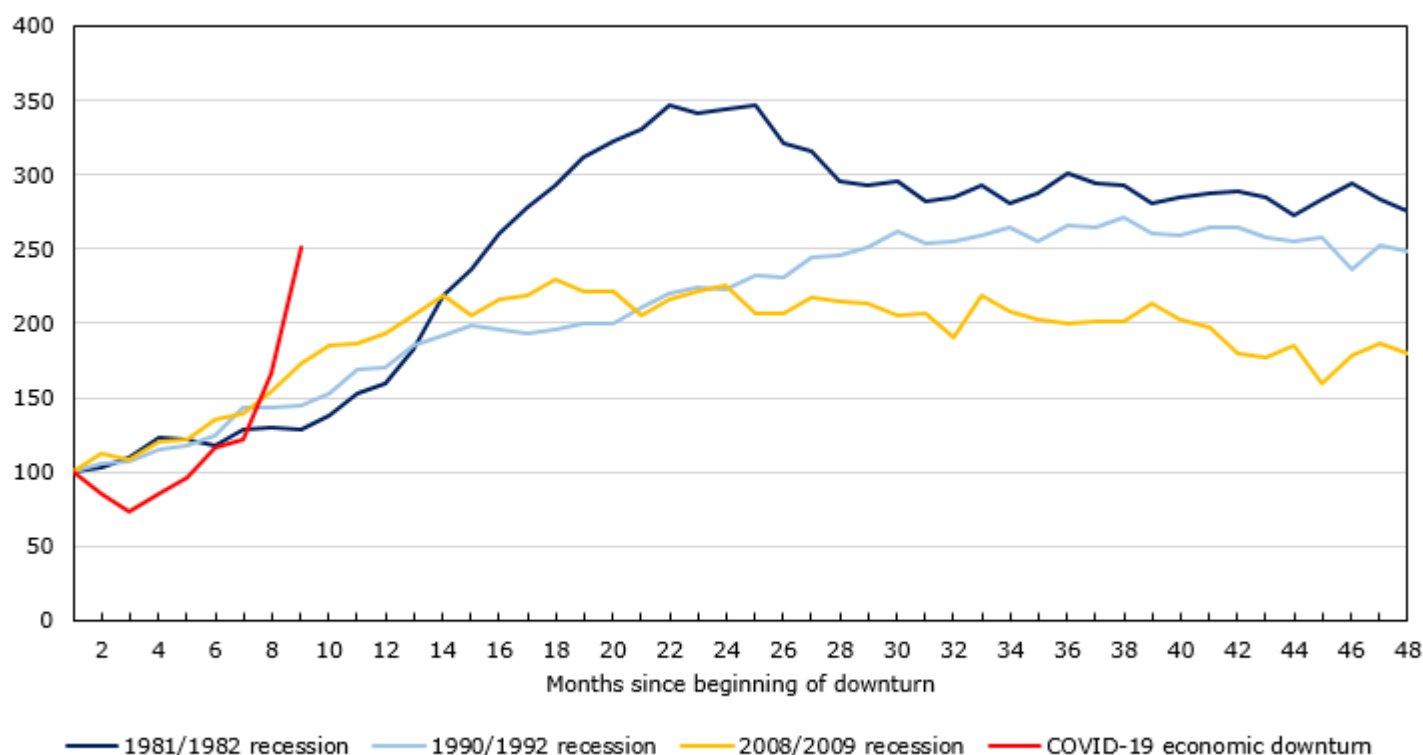
Since March, a number of the LFS indicators have proven useful in fully capturing the labour market impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown and subsequent re-opening of the economy. As labour market conditions continue to evolve, long-term unemployment will become a key measure of the ability of Canadian workers to adapt to new labour market conditions by finding new work.

Long-term unemployment—defined as those who are unemployed and have been looking for work or on temporary layoff for 27 weeks or more—increased by 79,000 (+36.2%) in September and a further 151,000 (+50.7%) in October, reflecting the flow into this category of those who lost jobs in March and April and have been unemployed since then. As of October, the long-term unemployed totalled 448,000, or one-quarter (24.6%) of all unemployed people.

September and October increases in long-term unemployment are by far the sharpest recorded since comparable data became available in 1976. By October, the number of long-term unemployed—and their share of total unemployment—had already exceeded the peaks observed during the 2008/2009 economic downturn, but were below the peaks seen during the recessions of the early 1980s and the early 1990s.

Infographic 1 – Sudden shutdown in March 2020 results in sharper increase in long-term unemployment compared with previous downturns

index of number of unemployed who have been searching for work or on temporary layoff for 27 weeks or more



Note(s): Index begins in the month of peak employment immediately prior to each economic downturn.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey, table 14-10-0342-01.

Unemployment rate increases among South Asian Canadians in October

Canadians who belong to groups designated as visible minorities continued to have a higher unemployment rate in October (11.7% combined) than Canadians who were not Indigenous and not visible minority (6.7%) (not seasonally adjusted).

While the unemployment rate of Canadians who were not a visible minority fell 0.3 percentage points in October, the unemployment rate of South Asian Canadians rose 1.4 percentage points to 13.8% and there was little change among the other six largest groups designated as visible minorities (not seasonally adjusted).

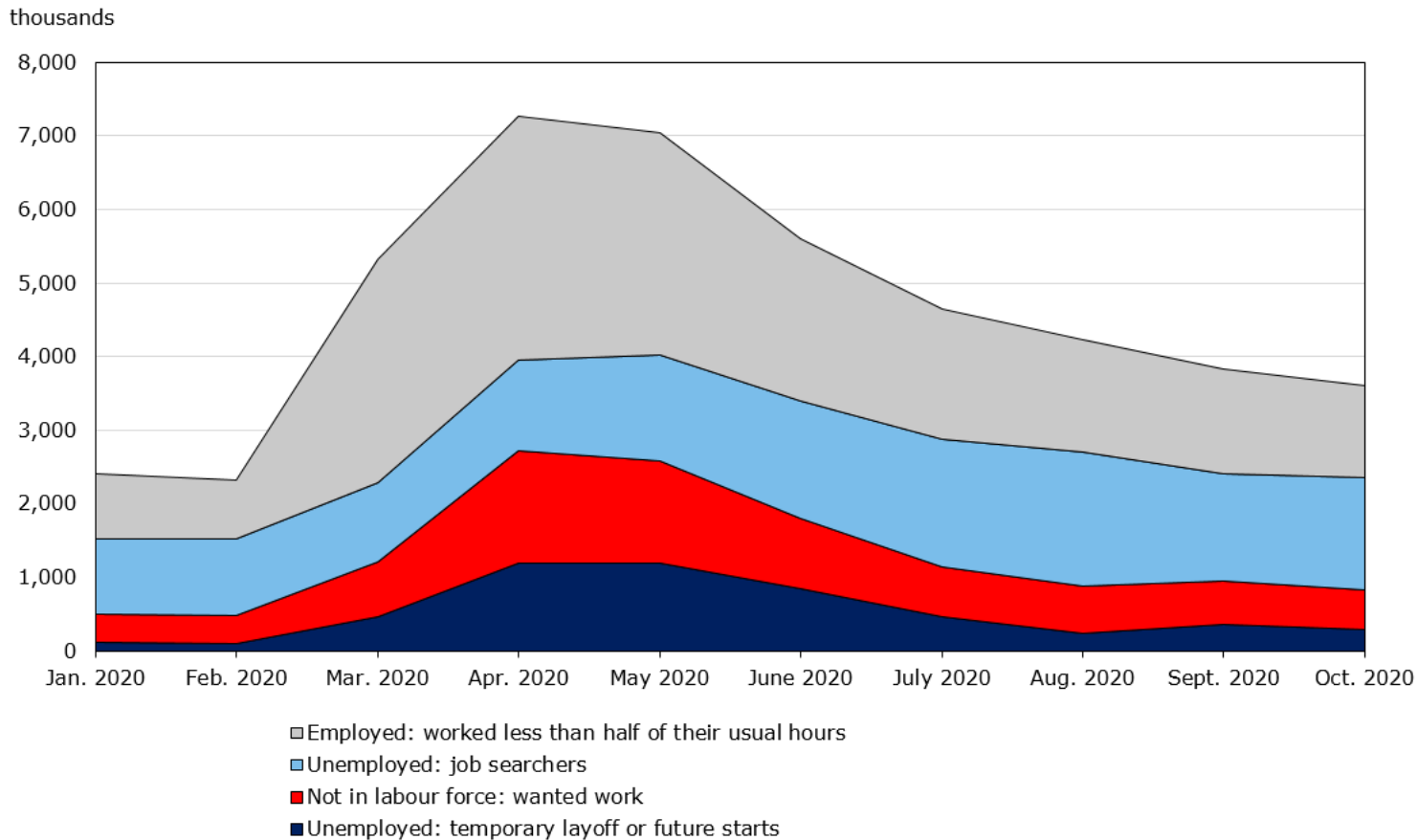
Multiple sources—including [Economic impact of COVID-19 among visible minority groups](#)—have shown that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not being felt equally by all Canadians. To provide an indication of the varying impact of COVID-19 on the labour market conditions of diverse groups in Canada, experimental estimates of year-over-year changes in unemployment rate were developed. These experimental estimates indicate that compared with a year earlier, the unemployment rate increased to a greater extent in October among Chinese (+5.9 percentage points), Black (+3.8), South Asian (+3.4) and Filipino (+3.3) Canadians than among those who were not Indigenous and not a visible minority (+2.6).

Seven months from the shutdown, labour underutilization continues to trend downward

Since March, the labour underutilization rate—which reflects the proportion of people in the potential labour force who are either unemployed, want a job but have not looked for one, or are employed but working less than half of their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19—has served as an overall indicator of labour market conditions in the wake of the COVID-19 economic shutdown. After surging from 11.2% in February to 36.1% in April, the rate has fallen each month since May, including a 1.1 percentage point drop to 17.2% in October.

The decline in labour underutilization since May has been driven by drops in three groups of workers which increased sharply in response to the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown: those who remained employed but worked less than half their usual hours; those who were temporarily laid off from a job; and those who wanted a job but did not look for one, presumably because of the immediate labour market disruptions caused by the shutdown. Over the same period, the number of job seekers has increased, and in October this group was the largest contributor to labour underutilization.

Infographic 2 – Labour underutilization shrinks from April peak



Source(s): Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation, seasonally adjusted.

Uneven employment picture across provinces and industries

As the Canadian economy continued to recover from the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown, and as new public health restrictions were implemented in some areas in September and October, labour market conditions varied widely across provinces and industries during the week of October 11 to 17.

Employment increased in five provinces in October—Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island—and held steady in the rest. Consistent with the re-introduction of COVID-19 restrictions in many regions of central Canada, the pace of employment growth slowed in Ontario while no gains were recorded in Quebec.

By October, employment levels were closest to their pre-COVID February levels in Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.5%), Manitoba (-2.1%) and New Brunswick (-2.3%). Among the four most populated provinces, employment was closest to February levels in British Columbia (-2.4%) and Quebec (-2.9%), and farthest in Ontario (-3.8%) and Alberta (-4.4%).

The accommodation and food services industry was most directly affected by the recent tightening of public health measures—and, for the first time since April, employment declined in this industry in October. Months of flat employment continued in a number of industries which have yet to recover to their pre-COVID levels, including construction, and transportation and warehousing. At the same time, for a number of industries—including professional, scientific and technical services; wholesale trade; and educational services—employment exceeded February levels.

For further information on key province-level and industry-level labour market indicators, see [Labour Force Survey in Brief: Interactive app](#).

Employment growth slows in central Canada

Employment increased in Ontario (+31,000; +0.4%) in October, with all of the growth in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Toronto (+41,000; +1.2%). In both the province and in Toronto, the pace of growth was slower than in recent months. New capacity limits were introduced for restaurants and some other businesses in Toronto, Peel and Ottawa on October 2. These regions then moved into "modified Stage 2" on October 10, which required some businesses to close, including many recreational and cultural facilities, as well as indoor dining services.

Employment increased in the wholesale and retail trade industries in Ontario, two sectors largely unaffected by new COVID-19 restrictions. Following five months of gains totalling 154,000, employment in accommodation and food services in Ontario was virtually unchanged in the month and remained 15.7% below its pre-COVID February level. Employment declined in transportation and warehousing.

Following five consecutive months of gains, employment was little changed in Quebec in October and the unemployment rate edged up 0.3 percentage points to 7.7%. Employment gains spread across several services-producing industries were partly offset by a drop of 42,000 in the accommodation and food services industry. The public health alert level in Montréal and Québec City was raised to "red" on October 1, which led to the closure of indoor restaurants and many cultural facilities. Travel between regions in the province was also discouraged. Over the subsequent two weeks, several other regions in Quebec went to red alert and additional measures were introduced.

Employment grows in Alberta and British Columbia

In British Columbia, employment grew by 34,000 (+1.4%) in October, adding to gains over the previous five months (+302,000). The unemployment rate fell for the fifth consecutive month, down 0.4 percentage points to 8.0% in October. In the CMA of Vancouver, employment increased by 52,000 (+3.8%) and was within 4.3% of its pre-COVID level.

In Alberta, employment rose by 23,000 (+1.1%), the fifth increase in six months. Following large employment losses earlier this year, the Calgary CMA has posted four consecutive employment gains since summer totalling 101,000 (+13.6%). Recent employment increases in Edmonton have been more modest, up 60,000 (+9.0%) since summer.

October employment gains in Alberta were spread across several industries, including healthcare and social assistance, transportation and warehousing, and wholesale and retail trade. Employment in natural resources edged up in the month, but was down 5.2% on a year-over-year basis.

Employment increases in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island

In Newfoundland and Labrador, employment grew (+5,900) in October, while the unemployment rate fell 2.0 percentage points to 12.8%. Employment was also up in Prince Edward Island (+900), while the unemployment rate was virtually unchanged at 10.0%.

Employment declines in accommodation and food services for the first time since April

Following five consecutive monthly increases, employment in accommodation and food services declined by 48,000 (-4.6%) in October, with almost all of the decline in Quebec (-42,000) given the reintroduction of public health measures there. In Ontario, employment in the industry stalled after recovering by 154,000 (+34.3%) from April to September.

At the national level, employment in accommodation and food services was almost one-fifth (-19.2%; -236,000) below its pre-COVID February level. Before the introduction of new restrictions in September and October, the industry was struggling to recover from the impact of the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown. In August, for example, sales in the [food services and drinking places](#) subsector were down by almost one-quarter (-22.1%) compared with August 2019.

Employment losses in three provinces in information, culture and recreation

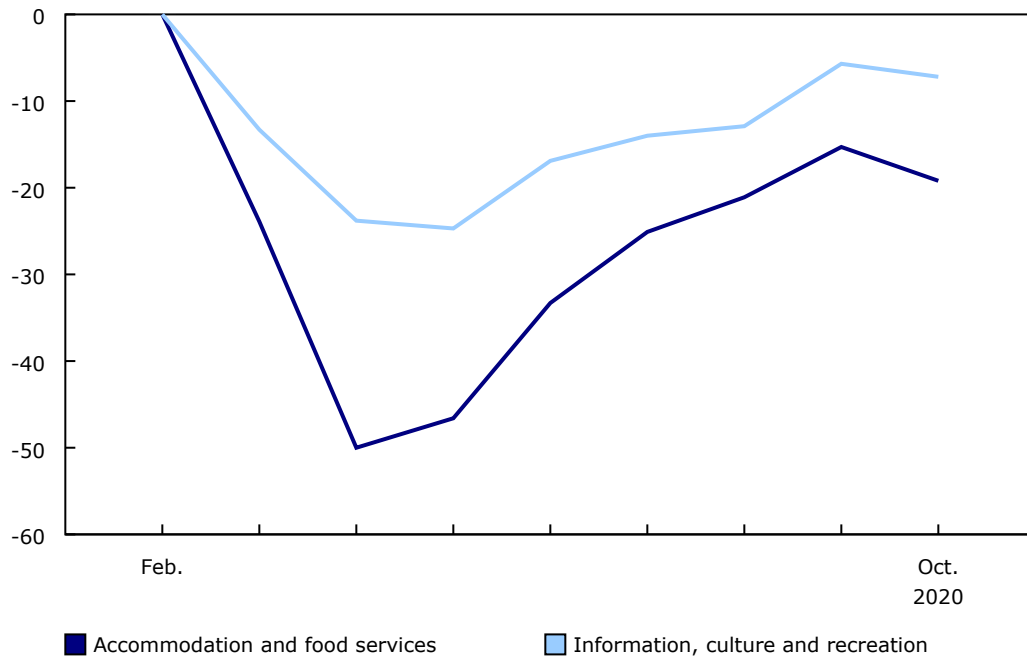
Although total employment in the information, culture and recreation industry was little changed in October, it declined notably in Quebec (-11,000), Alberta (-7,200) and Saskatchewan (-2,800). In Quebec, the decline occurred in tandem with measures to slow the spread of COVID-19, which included closing casinos, theatres, cinemas and museums, as well as amusement centres and parks.

The latest results from the [Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours](#) show that payroll employment in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector was farther from pre-COVID levels than any other sector in August. The next few months will shed light on the impact of public health restrictions on employment in this sector which, like the accommodation and food services industry, has strong ties to travel and tourism.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of temporary employees in information, culture and recreation was down significantly (-33.7%) in October, helping to explain the continuing employment deficit in this industry (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 4
Employment in accommodation and food services declines for the first time since April

employment change index (February 2020=0)



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

Employment growth stalls in many industries

While many industries were not directly impacted by the recently introduced public health measures, they have not yet fully recovered from the impact of the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown.

Employment in transportation and warehousing was little changed in October. Since the reopening of the economy in the late spring, employment in this industry has recouped half of the losses that occurred from February to May. In October, employment in this industry was 8.4% (-86,000) below its pre-COVID level.

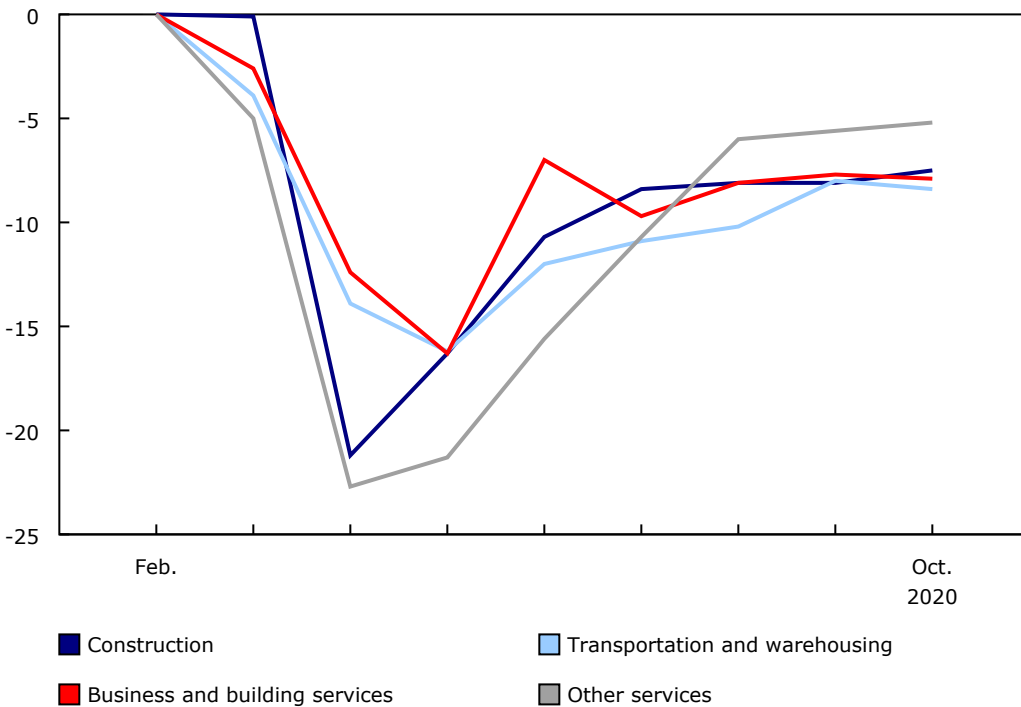
With restrictions on travel and gathering still in place, the continuing impact of COVID-19 has been much more significant for the transportation of people than of goods. For example, the August [Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours](#), found that payroll employment in transit and ground passenger transportation was down by 17.8% from February to August, while payroll employment in truck transportation—primarily for goods—was down by 7.9% for the same period. Similarly, in August major [Canadian airlines](#) carried 86.8% fewer passengers than 12 months earlier and [Canadian railways](#) carried 14.7% less freight.

In construction, employment was little changed for the third consecutive month in October, following increases totalling 190,000 (+16.2%) from April to July. Employment in construction was 7.5% (-112,000) below its February level in October. Recent data on [housing starts](#) showed a decline of 5.0% from September 2019 to September 2020, following two months of strong year-over-year increases.

Employment in the 'other services' industry was little changed for a second consecutive month in October. Despite strong gains from April to August, employment in this industry was down by 5.2% (-42,000) compared with February, with most of the decline in the four largest provinces. This industry includes personal care services businesses, such as hair and beauty salons.

Chart 5 Employment growth stalls in many industries

employment change index (February 2020=0)



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

Employment growth resumes in retail trade

Following a pause in September, employment growth resumed in retail trade, rising by 31,000 (+1.4%) in October, with most of the increase in Ontario. From February to April, employment declined by over one-fifth (-22.9%; -517,000), due to the closures of retail businesses during the first wave of COVID-19. In October, public health measures associated with the second wave did not include requirements for retail businesses to close. Employment in this industry was 5.1% (-115,000) below its pre-COVID level and down by 2.4% (-54,000) compared with October 2019.

Employment exceeds pre-COVID levels in three industries

Employment exceeded pre-COVID levels in three industries in October—wholesale trade; professional, scientific and technical services; and educational services.

In wholesale trade, employment increased by 15,000 (+2.3%) in October, driven by increases in Alberta. Employment in this industry was 5.6% (+35,000) above its February level. The latest results from the [wholesale trade](#) release show that sales increased for the fourth consecutive month in August and were 1.7% above pre-COVID-19 levels.

Employment rose for the fourth consecutive month in professional, scientific and technical services, up 42,000 (+2.7%) in October and led by Ontario (+23,000). With this gain, employment in this industry was 3.3% (+51,000) higher than its pre-COVID level. Job security among employees in this industry, which includes computer

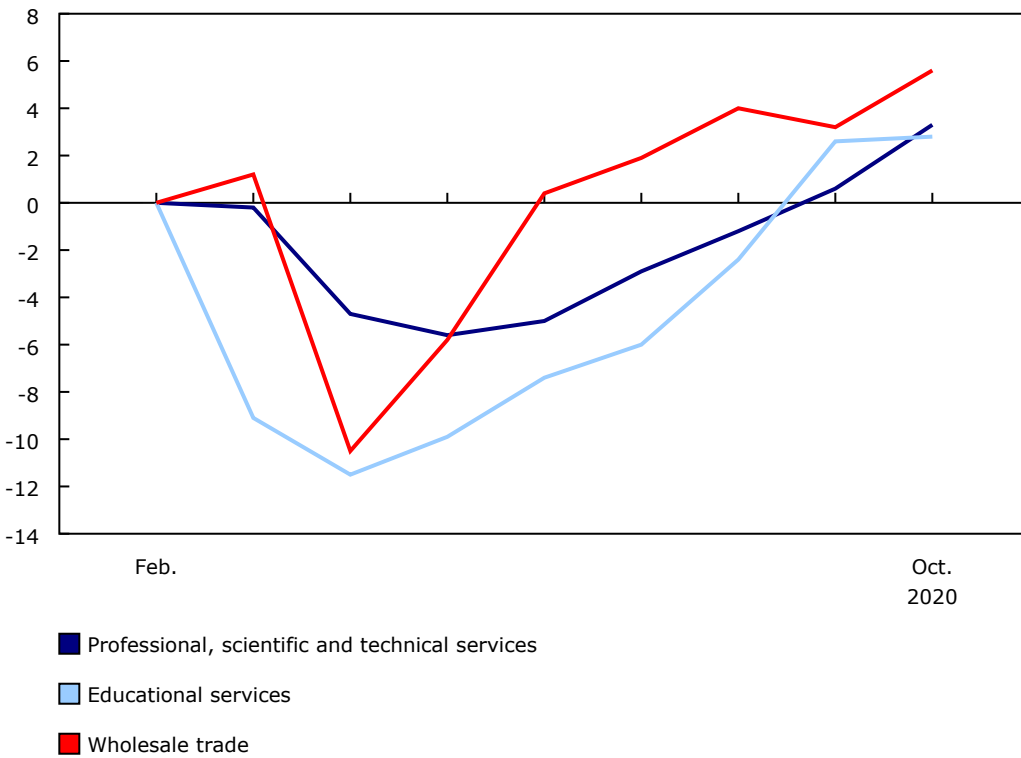
systems design and related services; architecture, engineering and related services; and legal services, tends to be higher than in other industries. In 2019, the vast majority (92.1%) of employees were permanent, that is, they had a job that was expected to last as long as the employee wanted, business conditions permitting.

Employment was little changed in educational services in October, but exceeded its February level by 2.8% (+39,000). Compared with October 2019, employment in this industry increased by 32,000, in part a reflection of a number of jurisdictions increasing staffing levels to support classroom adaptations brought on by COVID-19.

Compared with other industries, a relatively high share of workers in educational services (25.8% in 2019) are temporary employees, reflecting the relatively high prevalence of teaching staff hired on a contract basis. While the number of temporary employees decreased markedly following the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown, it had rebounded in October (little changed on a year-over-year basis, not seasonally adjusted), helping to boost overall employment in the industry. Permanent employees in educational services also contributed to the recovery of this industry on a year-over-year basis. In October, the number of permanent employees was up 5.6% compared with 12 months earlier (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 6
Employment above pre-COVID levels in three industries

employment change index (February 2020=0)



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

Employment growth continues for core-aged women

Employment among core-aged women (25 to 54 years old) increased for the sixth consecutive month in October (+40,000; +0.7%), entirely driven by gains in full-time work. The unemployment rate for core-aged women declined 0.4 percentage points to 6.6% in October, the lowest rate among the major demographic groups. After returning to its pre-COVID level in September, the participation rate for women in the core-age group was little changed at 83.7% in October, but well above the recent low of 77.8% in April.

Employment for this group was within 1.4% of its pre-COVID February level in October—the closest of the major demographic groups. On a year-over-year basis, employment was down in several industries, led by accommodation and food services; and business, building and other support services. These declines were partially offset by gains in other areas, most notably the finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing industry.

Hours worked by core-aged women were little changed from October 2019.

Employment growth among core-aged men continues to lag behind women

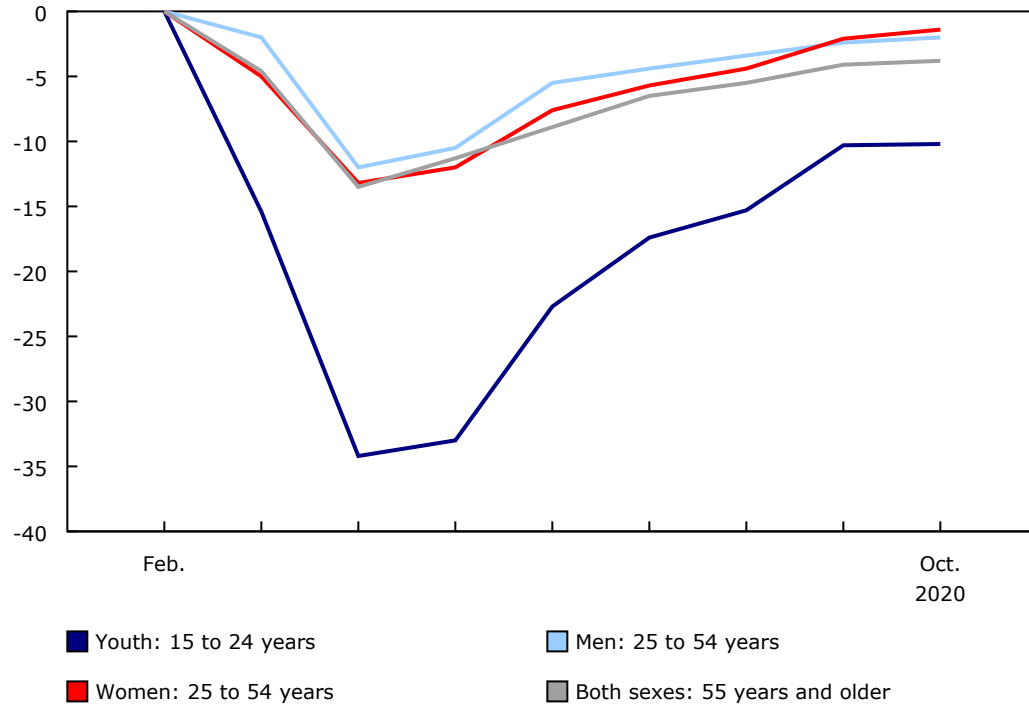
Employment among core-age men rose by 25,000 (+0.4%) in October, driven by full-time gains. The unemployment rate for men aged 25 to 54 was unchanged in October at 7.6%. The uptick in employment was mirrored by a similarly sized increase in labour force participation, up 0.4 percentage points to 91.6% in October and well above the record-low of 85.3% in April.

Gains in October brought core-aged men to within 2.0% of their pre-COVID employment level. On a year-over-year basis, the majority of employment declines occurred in the construction; transportation and warehousing; and accommodation and food services industries.

Like their female counterparts, core-aged men worked as many total hours in October as they did 12 months earlier.

Chart 7 Employment growth slows as core-aged men and women edge closer to pre-shutdown employment levels

employment index (February 2020=0)



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

Employment remains furthest from pre-pandemic levels among youth

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 was little changed from September, as gains among young men (+16,000; +1.4%) were offset by losses among young women (-14,000; -1.2%). Losses among young women were primarily in full-time work, whereas gains for young men were in part-time work.

Employment remained further from full recovery for youth than for all other major age groups, with employment among female (-11.5%) and male (-8.9%) youth remaining well below pre-pandemic levels. There were significantly fewer youth employed in accommodation and food services (-23.5%, not seasonally adjusted) year over year in October. This industry typically accounts for about one-fifth of youth employment (19.6% in 2019).

Many youth hold multiple jobs, either as a means of supplementing their income or to acquire additional employment experience. In October, the number of youth workers holding more than one job was down 30.8% on a year-over-year basis (not seasonally adjusted).

Hours worked by youth were down 12.0% in October year over year, with the decline among young women (-16.4%) more pronounced than among young men (-8.6%).

The unemployment rate for male youth aged 15 to 24 continued to fall, down 1.4 percentage points from September to 19.1% in October. Conversely, the unemployment rate for female youth rose 1.3 percentage points to 18.5%. Youth unemployment rates remain considerably higher year over year for young women (+9.2 percentage points) and young men (+5.9 percentage points).

Schools reopened for most students by mid-September, albeit with many changes involving online and in-person classes. Almost two-thirds of young Canadians aged 15 to 24 were attending school this October (64.0%), up from October 2019 (62.1%) (not seasonally adjusted). The youth labour force participation rate was unchanged from September (64.2%), but down 0.7 percentage points from October 2019 (64.9%).

Employment recovery stalls for people aged 55 and older

Employment among workers aged 55 and older was largely unchanged in October, following five consecutive months of gains.

Employment for this group was 3.8% below its pre-pandemic February level, with employment for older men (2.7% below pre-pandemic levels) recovering at a faster pace than for older women (5.1% below pre-pandemic levels). By industry, the largest year-over-year employment declines for people in this age group were among those who worked in the information, culture and recreation; and public administration industries. Actual hours worked among those aged 55 and older were down 3.8% year over year, led by women (-6.1%).

The participation rate among Canadians aged 55 and older had virtually recovered for men (43.6%) in October, while it remained 1.2 percentage points below pre-pandemic levels for women (31.2%).

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

The employment rate of recent immigrants who landed in Canada within the last five years increased by 1.4 percentage points to 65.0% in October (not seasonally adjusted). Trends in labour market indicators for this group should be examined within the context of a declining population resulting from restrictions placed on international migration. For more information on recent changes in international migration, see [Canada's population estimates: Age and sex, July 1, 2020](#).

By way of comparison, the employment rates for people born in Canada (60.0%) and immigrants who landed more than five years ago (57.9%) were virtually unchanged in October. For more information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on immigrant employment, see [Transitions into and out of employment by immigrants during the COVID-19 lockdown and recovery](#).

Employment increases for Indigenous people

Employment among Indigenous people living off-reserve (+2.1%; +11,000) increased at a much faster pace from September to October than among non-Indigenous Canadians (+0.4%; +67,000) (not seasonally adjusted). In October, employment for Indigenous people was at 95.8% of its February level, compared with 98.5% for non-Indigenous Canadians. For more information, see [Labour market impacts of COVID-19 on Indigenous people: March to August 2020](#).

Looking ahead

Like employers who are facing uncertainty over the impact of the second wave of the pandemic and public health measures on their ability to operate, Canadian workers are also confronting uncertainty with their financial situation.

More than half of long-term unemployed experiencing financial difficulty

In October, more than half (53.3%) of those who were unemployed and had been searching for work or on temporary layoff for 27 weeks or more were living in a household reporting difficulty meeting necessary expenses. This was higher than the proportion of those with a shorter jobless spell (42.7%) and more than double the proportion (19.0%) of those who were employed or not in the labour force.

In addition to the long-term unemployed, there were a further 295,000 people (not seasonally adjusted) who were not in the labour force in October, but wanted a job and had last worked more than six months ago. Like the unemployed, this group had a higher likelihood of living in a household reporting financial difficulty (37.2%).

In October, a number of changes were made to the federal programs designed to assist Canadians in responding to financial difficulties resulting from COVID-19. This included the transition of beneficiaries from the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) to the Employment Insurance (EI) program, as well as the introduction of the Canada Recovery Benefit, the Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit, and the Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit.

In October, 8.8% of Canadians aged 15 to 69 reported receiving at least one of these federal income support payments in the four weeks preceding their LFS interview. Over the coming months, the LFS will continue to track the profile of Canadians receiving each of these benefits.

Two-thirds of Canadian workers concerned about COVID-19 infection

As the winter months approach, two-thirds (66.9%) of Canadians who were employed in October expressed concern about contracting COVID-19 themselves—either in the workplace or in a public place—or infecting a family member.

Those working in the frontline industries of educational services (58.7%) and healthcare and social assistance (56.0%) were most likely to express concern about contracting COVID-19 on the job. Within the educational services industry, those who worked most of their hours at locations other than their home were particularly likely to cite this concern (67.3%). Half (50.4%) of the workers in accommodation and food services were concerned about contracting COVID-19 at their workplace, while workers in agriculture (17.4%) were least likely to be concerned about contracting the virus on the job.

In the coming months, the LFS will continue to introduce adaptations and enhancements to help ensure that Statistics Canada can continue to inform Canadians on the full impact of COVID-19 on the Canadian economy and society.

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 October are for the week of October 11 to 17.

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 have been 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 has been the case each month since June, approximately 40,000 interviews were completed in October.

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

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- September 2020 67.4%
- October 2020 67.8%

Online interviews

- September 2020 32.6%
- October 2020 32.2%

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 October 2020 analysis

To continue capturing the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market, the supplementary indicators used in March and April were slightly adapted. Therefore, the May to October 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
- Japanese
- 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 December 4.

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,225.9	31,250.1	...	24.2	354.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	20,302.5	20,370.3	36.4	67.8	89.2	0.3	0.4
Employment	18,469.9	18,553.5	37.0	83.6	-598.2	0.5	-3.1
Full-time employment	14,983.3	15,052.4	45.9	69.1	-474.2	0.5	-3.1
Part-time employment	3,486.6	3,501.1	41.4	14.5	-124.0	0.4	-3.4
Unemployment	1,832.6	1,816.8	32.6	-15.8	687.4	-0.9	60.9
Participation rate	65.0	65.2	0.1	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.9	0.2	-0.1	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	59.4	0.1	0.3	-2.6	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,400.2	4,400.4	...	0.2	7.1	0.0	0.2
Labour force	2,824.4	2,823.4	20.5	-1.0	-26.3	-0.0	-0.9
Employment	2,290.4	2,292.5	19.6	2.1	-236.3	0.1	-9.3
Full-time employment	1,155.2	1,131.0	22.2	-24.2	-144.5	-2.1	-11.3
Part-time employment	1,135.2	1,161.4	22.9	26.2	-91.9	2.3	-7.3
Unemployment	534.0	530.9	18.2	-3.1	209.9	-0.6	65.4
Participation rate	64.2	64.2	0.5	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	18.9	18.8	0.6	-0.1	7.5	...	...
Employment rate	52.1	52.1	0.4	0.0	-5.5	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,825.7	26,849.6	...	23.9	346.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	17,478.1	17,546.9	29.7	68.8	115.5	0.4	0.7
Employment	16,179.5	16,261.0	30.9	81.5	-361.9	0.5	-2.2
Full-time employment	13,828.1	13,921.4	40.3	93.3	-329.7	0.7	-2.3
Part-time employment	2,351.4	2,339.7	34.6	-11.7	-32.1	-0.5	-1.4
Unemployment	1,298.6	1,285.9	26.0	-12.7	477.5	-1.0	59.1
Participation rate	65.2	65.4	0.1	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.3	0.1	-0.1	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.6	0.1	0.3	-2.1	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,146.1	13,158.5	...	12.4	178.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	9,286.7	9,327.1	19.4	40.4	114.1	0.4	1.2
Employment	8,564.3	8,601.1	20.8	36.8	-170.4	0.4	-1.9
Full-time employment	7,806.5	7,831.7	25.8	25.2	-187.0	0.3	-2.3
Part-time employment	757.8	769.4	20.1	11.6	16.6	1.5	2.2
Unemployment	722.4	726.0	18.6	3.6	284.4	0.5	64.4
Participation rate	70.6	70.9	0.1	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.8	0.2	0.0	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	65.4	0.2	0.3	-2.2	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,679.6	13,691.2	...	11.6	168.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	8,191.4	8,219.8	21.0	28.4	1.5	0.3	0.0
Employment	7,615.2	7,660.0	21.4	44.8	-191.4	0.6	-2.4
Full-time employment	6,021.7	6,089.7	29.7	68.0	-142.7	1.1	-2.3
Part-time employment	1,593.6	1,570.3	27.3	-23.3	-48.8	-1.5	-3.0
Unemployment	576.1	559.9	17.7	-16.2	193.0	-2.8	52.6
Participation rate	59.9	60.0	0.2	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.8	0.2	-0.2	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	55.9	0.2	0.2	-2.2	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,993.3	14,997.8	...	4.5	86.5	0.0	0.6
Labour force	13,096.7	13,146.5	27.8	49.8	132.7	0.4	1.0
Employment	12,143.2	12,208.3	29.8	65.1	-205.7	0.5	-1.7
Unemployment	953.4	938.1	23.2	-15.3	338.3	-1.6	56.4
Participation rate	87.4	87.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.1	0.2	-0.2	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	81.0	81.4	0.2	0.4	-1.9	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,477.8	7,480.5	...	2.7	49.3	0.0	0.7
Labour force	6,822.2	6,850.9	17.5	28.7	77.8	0.4	1.1
Employment	6,306.1	6,331.2	19.7	25.1	-121.2	0.4	-1.9
Unemployment	516.1	519.8	16.7	3.7	199.1	0.7	62.1
Participation rate	91.2	91.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.6	0.2	0.0	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	84.3	84.6	0.3	0.3	-2.2	...	...

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,515.4	7,517.3	...	1.9	37.2	0.0	0.5
Labour force	6,274.4	6,295.5	20.2	21.1	54.7	0.3	0.9
Employment	5,837.1	5,877.2	21.1	40.1	-84.4	0.7	-1.4
Unemployment	437.4	418.3	15.8	-19.1	139.2	-4.4	49.9
Participation rate	83.5	83.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.6	0.3	-0.4	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	77.7	78.2	0.3	0.5	-1.5	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,832.5	11,851.8	...	19.3	260.4	0.2	2.2
Labour force	4,381.4	4,400.5	22.0	19.1	-17.0	0.4	-0.4
Employment	4,036.3	4,052.7	22.6	16.4	-156.2	0.4	-3.7
Unemployment	345.1	347.8	12.6	2.7	139.2	0.8	66.7
Participation rate	37.0	37.1	0.2	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.9	0.3	0.0	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	34.1	34.2	0.2	0.1	-2.1	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,668.3	5,678.0	...	9.7	129.2	0.2	2.3
Labour force	2,464.5	2,476.1	14.6	11.6	36.1	0.5	1.5
Employment	2,258.2	2,269.9	15.0	11.7	-49.2	0.5	-2.1
Unemployment	206.4	206.2	9.0	-0.2	85.3	-0.1	70.6
Participation rate	43.5	43.6	0.3	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.3	0.4	-0.1	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	39.8	40.0	0.3	0.2	-1.8	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,164.2	6,173.9	...	9.7	131.3	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,916.9	1,924.3	15.0	7.4	-53.3	0.4	-2.7
Employment	1,778.2	1,782.8	15.3	4.6	-107.0	0.3	-5.7
Unemployment	138.8	141.5	8.4	2.7	53.7	1.9	61.2
Participation rate	31.1	31.2	0.2	0.1	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.4	0.4	0.2	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	28.8	28.9	0.3	0.1	-2.4	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,735.5	15,786.2	43.5	50.7	-444.4	0.3	-2.7
Public sector employees	3,954.0	3,928.4	24.1	-25.6	25.6	-0.6	0.7
Private sector employees	11,781.5	11,857.8	43.3	76.3	-470.0	0.6	-3.8
Self-employed	2,734.5	2,767.3	28.9	32.8	-153.7	1.2	-5.3
Total employed, all industries	18,469.9	18,553.5	37.0	83.6	-598.2	0.5	-3.1
Goods-producing sector	3,808.7	3,826.3	19.7	17.6	-104.2	0.5	-2.7
Agriculture	272.2	273.2	5.4	1.0	-18.6	0.4	-6.4
Natural resources ²	298.8	310.6	5.5	11.8	-11.1	3.9	-3.5
Utilities	143.6	144.3	2.9	0.7	9.4	0.5	7.0
Construction	1,369.4	1,377.8	13.8	8.4	-85.6	0.6	-5.8
Manufacturing	1,724.7	1,720.4	13.0	-4.3	1.7	-0.2	0.1
Services-producing sector	14,661.2	14,727.2	35.0	66.0	-494.0	0.5	-3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2,755.5	2,800.8	18.5	45.3	-45.3	1.6	-1.6
Transportation and warehousing	950.7	946.7	10.4	-4.0	-88.2	-0.4	-8.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,240.8	1,255.8	10.1	15.0	19.5	1.2	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,572.3	1,614.1	13.2	41.8	37.4	2.7	2.4
Business, building and other support services	703.9	702.3	11.2	-1.6	-54.1	-0.2	-7.2
Educational services	1,421.3	1,424.7	12.9	3.4	31.7	0.2	2.3
Health care and social assistance	2,479.5	2,497.0	13.9	17.5	-27.6	0.7	-1.1
Information, culture and recreation	734.1	722.8	11.6	-11.3	-42.5	-1.5	-5.6
Accommodation and food services	1,041.3	993.1	14.4	-48.2	-239.7	-4.6	-19.4
Other services (except public administration)	760.0	763.5	10.0	3.5	-42.1	0.5	-5.2
Public administration	1,001.8	1,006.4	8.0	4.6	-43.0	0.5	-4.1

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**

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 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	253.9	254.7	2.2	0.8	-0.1	0.3	-0.0
Employment	216.2	222.1	2.2	5.9	-4.5	2.7	-2.0
Full-time employment	181.8	185.5	2.7	3.7	-5.0	2.0	-2.6
Part-time employment	34.3	36.5	2.1	2.2	0.4	6.4	1.1
Unemployment	37.7	32.7	2.0	-5.0	4.4	-13.3	15.5
Participation rate	57.8	58.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.8	12.8	0.8	-2.0	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	49.2	50.6	0.5	1.4	-0.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	131.9	132.0	...	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.7
Labour force	84.0	84.9	0.7	0.9	-1.2	1.1	-1.4
Employment	75.5	76.4	0.7	0.9	-2.6	1.2	-3.3
Full-time employment	62.9	64.6	0.9	1.7	-3.1	2.7	-4.6
Part-time employment	12.6	11.8	0.7	-0.8	0.5	-6.3	4.4
Unemployment	8.5	8.5	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	19.7
Participation rate	63.7	64.3	0.5	0.6	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.0	0.7	-0.1	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.9	0.6	0.7	-3.0	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	818.7	819.4	...	0.7	8.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	494.5	502.4	3.1	7.9	-5.9	1.6	-1.2
Employment	455.7	458.5	3.2	2.8	-8.6	0.6	-1.8
Full-time employment	363.8	374.4	3.9	10.6	-6.3	2.9	-1.7
Part-time employment	91.9	84.1	3.5	-7.8	-2.3	-8.5	-2.7
Unemployment	38.9	43.8	2.8	4.9	2.7	12.6	6.6
Participation rate	60.4	61.3	0.4	0.9	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	56.0	0.4	0.3	-1.6	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	637.5	637.9	...	0.4	4.4	0.1	0.7
Labour force	390.7	392.3	2.5	1.6	6.5	0.4	1.7
Employment	350.1	352.7	2.7	2.6	-2.0	0.7	-0.6
Full-time employment	297.2	300.9	3.2	3.7	-1.0	1.2	-0.3
Part-time employment	52.9	51.7	2.6	-1.2	-1.1	-2.3	-2.1
Unemployment	40.6	39.6	2.4	-1.0	8.5	-2.5	27.3
Participation rate	61.3	61.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.1	0.6	-0.3	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	55.3	0.4	0.4	-0.7	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,132.4	7,137.5	...	5.1	65.7	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,612.8	4,612.2	17.3	-0.6	16.1	-0.0	0.4
Employment	4,270.9	4,258.0	19.0	-12.9	-107.1	-0.3	-2.5
Full-time employment	3,476.2	3,498.4	23.4	22.2	-45.7	0.6	-1.3
Part-time employment	794.7	759.5	20.3	-35.2	-61.5	-4.4	-7.5
Unemployment	341.9	354.2	16.1	12.3	123.2	3.6	53.3
Participation rate	64.7	64.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.7	0.3	0.3	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	59.7	0.3	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,356.4	12,367.2	...	10.8	159.8	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,993.9	8,035.2	25.7	41.3	104.1	0.5	1.3
Employment	7,236.6	7,267.2	25.0	30.6	-240.2	0.4	-3.2
Full-time employment	5,943.0	5,952.8	31.0	9.8	-142.9	0.2	-2.3
Part-time employment	1,293.6	1,314.4	27.9	20.8	-97.3	1.6	-6.9
Unemployment	757.4	768.0	22.1	10.6	344.3	1.4	81.3
Participation rate	64.7	65.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.6	0.3	0.1	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.8	0.2	0.2	-2.7	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,047.5	1,047.9	...	0.4	5.9	0.0	0.6
Labour force	701.6	700.2	3.3	-1.4	10.5	-0.2	1.5
Employment	652.3	650.5	3.3	-1.8	-2.8	-0.3	-0.4
Full-time employment	518.3	517.0	4.4	-1.3	-9.4	-0.3	-1.8
Part-time employment	134.0	133.5	4.1	-0.5	6.6	-0.4	5.2
Unemployment	49.3	49.7	2.7	0.4	13.3	0.8	36.5
Participation rate	67.0	66.8	0.3	-0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	...	...

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
Saskatchewan							
Population	893.9	893.8	...	-0.1	1.9	-0.0	0.2
Labour force	605.8	601.2	2.9	-4.6	-12.8	-0.8	-2.1
Employment	564.5	562.9	3.0	-1.6	-19.3	-0.3	-3.3
Full-time employment	461.8	459.8	3.9	-2.0	-14.8	-0.4	-3.1
Part-time employment	102.7	103.1	3.5	0.4	-4.5	0.4	-4.2
Unemployment	41.4	38.2	2.6	-3.2	6.4	-7.7	20.1
Participation rate	67.8	67.3	0.3	-0.5	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.4	0.4	-0.4	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.0	0.3	-0.2	-2.3	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,583.0	3,585.8	...	2.8	39.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,497.3	2,494.6	12.3	-2.7	-28.6	-0.1	-1.1
Employment	2,204.0	2,227.4	12.6	23.4	-125.5	1.1	-5.3
Full-time employment	1,790.6	1,803.4	15.5	12.8	-126.9	0.7	-6.6
Part-time employment	413.4	424.0	14.0	10.6	1.5	2.6	0.4
Unemployment	293.2	267.1	11.6	-26.1	96.7	-8.9	56.7
Participation rate	69.7	69.6	0.3	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	10.7	0.5	-1.0	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	62.1	0.4	0.6	-4.3	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,185.4	4,189.4	...	4.0	66.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,668.0	2,692.8	13.2	24.8	0.8	0.9	0.0
Employment	2,444.3	2,477.8	13.1	33.5	-85.6	1.4	-3.3
Full-time employment	1,887.7	1,895.5	17.3	7.8	-119.1	0.4	-5.9
Part-time employment	556.6	582.3	15.5	25.7	33.5	4.6	6.1
Unemployment	223.7	215.0	11.0	-8.7	86.4	-3.9	67.2
Participation rate	63.7	64.3	0.3	0.6	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.0	0.4	-0.4	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	59.1	0.3	0.7	-3.1	...	...

... 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)

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 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	253.9	254.7	2.2	0.8	-0.1	0.3	-0.0
Employment	216.2	222.1	2.2	5.9	-4.5	2.7	-2.0
Full-time employment	181.8	185.5	2.7	3.7	-5.0	2.0	-2.6
Unemployment	37.7	32.7	2.0	-5.0	4.4	-13.3	15.5
Participation rate	57.8	58.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.8	12.8	0.8	-2.0	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	49.2	50.6	0.5	1.4	-0.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	53.1	53.1	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	32.6	31.5	1.0	-1.1	0.3	-3.4	1.0
Employment	27.2	27.7	1.0	0.5	1.6	1.8	6.1
Unemployment	5.4	3.7	1.0	-1.7	-1.4	-31.5	-27.5
Participation rate	61.4	59.3	1.9	-2.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.6	11.7	2.9	-4.9	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	51.2	52.2	1.8	1.0	3.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	187.4	187.4	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	116.1	115.4	1.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
Employment	94.7	95.5	1.4	0.8	-7.7	0.8	-7.5
Unemployment	21.4	19.9	1.4	-1.5	7.0	-7.0	54.3
Participation rate	62.0	61.6	0.7	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	18.4	17.2	1.1	-1.2	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.5	51.0	0.7	0.5	-4.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	198.8	198.8	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	105.2	107.8	1.2	2.6	0.3	2.5	0.3
Employment	94.3	98.9	1.3	4.6	1.7	4.9	1.7
Unemployment	11.0	9.0	1.0	-2.0	-1.2	-18.2	-11.8
Participation rate	52.9	54.2	0.6	1.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	8.3	1.0	-2.2	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	47.4	49.7	0.7	2.3	0.8	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	131.9	132.0	...	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.7
Labour force	84.0	84.9	0.7	0.9	-1.2	1.1	-1.4
Employment	75.5	76.4	0.7	0.9	-2.6	1.2	-3.3
Full-time employment	62.9	64.6	0.9	1.7	-3.1	2.7	-4.6
Unemployment	8.5	8.5	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	19.7
Participation rate	63.7	64.3	0.5	0.6	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.0	0.7	-0.1	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.9	0.6	0.7	-3.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	19.5	19.5	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.7
Labour force	11.0	12.4	0.4	1.4	-0.9	12.7	-6.8
Employment	9.4	10.1	0.4	0.7	-2.0	7.4	-16.5
Unemployment	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	43.8	91.7
Participation rate	56.4	63.6	2.1	7.2	-7.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.5	18.5	2.6	4.0	9.5	...	...
Employment rate	48.2	51.8	2.0	3.6	-12.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.4	54.5	...	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.7
Labour force	37.9	37.7	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Employment	34.3	34.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.1
Unemployment	3.6	3.0	0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-16.7	-21.1
Participation rate	69.7	69.2	0.8	-0.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.0	1.1	-1.5	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	58.0	58.1	...	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.4
Labour force	35.1	34.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9
Employment	31.7	31.6	0.4	-0.1	-1.4	-0.3	-4.2
Unemployment	3.4	3.3	0.4	-0.1	1.2	-2.9	57.1
Participation rate	60.5	59.9	0.7	-0.6	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	9.5	1.0	-0.2	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.7	54.4	0.7	-0.3	-3.2	...	...

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	818.7	819.4	...	0.7	8.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	494.5	502.4	3.1	7.9	-5.9	1.6	-1.2
Employment	455.7	458.5	3.2	2.8	-8.6	0.6	-1.8
Full-time employment	363.8	374.4	3.9	10.6	-6.3	2.9	-1.7
Unemployment	38.9	43.8	2.8	4.9	2.7	12.6	6.6
Participation rate	60.4	61.3	0.4	0.9	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	56.0	0.4	0.3	-1.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.8	108.9	...	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6
Labour force	68.2	70.3	1.7	2.1	-6.7	3.1	-8.7
Employment	60.2	60.5	1.7	0.3	-5.9	0.5	-8.9
Unemployment	8.1	9.8	1.6	1.7	-0.8	21.0	-7.5
Participation rate	62.7	64.6	1.6	1.9	-6.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.9	13.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	55.6	1.6	0.3	-5.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	341.5	341.8	...	0.3	3.8	0.1	1.1
Labour force	216.1	219.9	1.8	3.8	0.2	1.8	0.1
Employment	201.7	200.6	1.9	-1.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5
Unemployment	14.3	19.3	1.7	5.0	1.2	35.0	6.6
Participation rate	63.3	64.3	0.5	1.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	8.8	0.7	2.2	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	58.7	0.6	-0.4	-0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	368.4	368.7	...	0.3	4.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	210.3	212.2	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.3
Employment	193.8	197.4	1.8	3.6	-1.8	1.9	-0.9
Unemployment	16.5	14.8	1.6	-1.7	2.4	-10.3	19.4
Participation rate	57.1	57.6	0.5	0.5	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.0	0.8	-0.8	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	52.6	53.5	0.5	0.9	-1.2	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	637.5	637.9	...	0.4	4.4	0.1	0.7
Labour force	390.7	392.3	2.5	1.6	6.5	0.4	1.7
Employment	350.1	352.7	2.7	2.6	-2.0	0.7	-0.6
Full-time employment	297.2	300.9	3.2	3.7	-1.0	1.2	-0.3
Unemployment	40.6	39.6	2.4	-1.0	8.5	-2.5	27.3
Participation rate	61.3	61.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.1	0.6	-0.3	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	55.3	0.4	0.4	-0.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	80.0	80.1	...	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Labour force	51.9	55.3	1.3	3.4	2.8	6.6	5.3
Employment	43.1	43.8	1.4	0.7	-0.8	1.6	-1.8
Unemployment	8.8	11.5	1.3	2.7	3.6	30.7	45.6
Participation rate	64.9	69.0	1.6	4.1	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.0	20.8	2.4	3.8	5.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.9	54.7	1.7	0.8	-0.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	270.5	270.7	...	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.8
Labour force	177.3	176.0	1.5	-1.3	4.9	-0.7	2.9
Employment	155.3	156.8	1.6	1.5	-0.1	1.0	-0.1
Unemployment	22.0	19.2	1.5	-2.8	5.0	-12.7	35.2
Participation rate	65.5	65.0	0.6	-0.5	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	10.9	0.9	-1.5	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.9	0.6	0.5	-0.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	287.0	287.1	...	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.8
Labour force	161.5	161.0	1.3	-0.5	-1.2	-0.3	-0.7
Employment	151.8	152.1	1.4	0.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.7
Unemployment	9.7	8.9	1.3	-0.8	-0.1	-8.2	-1.1
Participation rate	56.3	56.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.5	0.8	-0.5	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	52.9	53.0	0.5	0.1	-0.8	...	...

... 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.

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)

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,132.4	7,137.5	...	5.1	65.7	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,612.8	4,612.2	17.3	-0.6	16.1	-0.0	0.4
Employment	4,270.9	4,258.0	19.0	-12.9	-107.1	-0.3	-2.5
Full-time employment	3,476.2	3,498.4	23.4	22.2	-45.7	0.6	-1.3
Unemployment	341.9	354.2	16.1	12.3	123.2	3.6	53.3
Participation rate	64.7	64.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.7	0.3	0.3	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	59.7	0.3	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	889.8	889.9	...	0.1	-2.9	0.0	-0.3
Labour force	635.9	619.5	9.0	-16.4	-24.7	-2.6	-3.8
Employment	552.6	527.6	9.3	-25.0	-57.4	-4.5	-9.8
Unemployment	83.3	91.9	8.6	8.6	32.7	10.3	55.2
Participation rate	71.5	69.6	1.0	-1.9	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	14.8	1.3	1.7	5.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	59.3	1.0	-2.8	-6.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,089.2	3,092.1	...	2.9	38.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,119.8	2,140.6	10.0	20.8	54.9	1.0	2.6
Employment	1,982.7	1,991.3	11.6	8.6	0.5	0.4	0.0
Unemployment	137.1	149.3	9.8	12.2	54.4	8.9	57.3
Participation rate	68.6	69.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.0	0.5	0.5	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	64.4	0.4	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,153.4	3,155.6	...	2.2	30.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	1,857.1	1,852.0	10.1	-5.1	-14.1	-0.3	-0.8
Employment	1,735.5	1,739.0	11.1	3.5	-50.3	0.2	-2.8
Unemployment	121.5	113.0	9.2	-8.5	36.1	-7.0	46.9
Participation rate	58.9	58.7	0.3	-0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.1	0.5	-0.4	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	55.1	0.4	0.1	-2.1	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,356.4	12,367.2	...	10.8	159.8	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,993.9	8,035.2	25.7	41.3	104.1	0.5	1.3
Employment	7,236.6	7,267.2	25.0	30.6	-240.2	0.4	-3.2
Full-time employment	5,943.0	5,952.8	31.0	9.8	-142.9	0.2	-2.3
Unemployment	757.4	768.0	22.1	10.6	344.3	1.4	81.3
Participation rate	64.7	65.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.6	0.3	0.1	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.8	0.2	0.2	-2.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,843.0	1,843.1	...	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.2
Labour force	1,147.6	1,151.0	14.9	3.4	32.3	0.3	2.9
Employment	883.9	897.0	13.8	13.1	-85.8	1.5	-8.7
Unemployment	263.7	254.0	12.8	-9.7	118.2	-3.7	87.0
Participation rate	62.3	62.4	0.8	0.1	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	23.0	22.1	1.1	-0.9	10.0	...	...
Employment rate	48.0	48.7	0.8	0.7	-4.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,095.1	5,100.6	...	5.5	80.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	3,621.4	3,618.1	13.2	-3.3	40.9	-0.1	1.1
Employment	3,357.9	3,353.7	13.4	-4.2	-72.9	-0.1	-2.1
Unemployment	263.6	264.5	12.2	0.9	113.9	0.3	75.6
Participation rate	71.1	70.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.3	0.3	0.0	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	65.8	0.3	-0.1	-2.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,418.2	5,423.5	...	5.3	75.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	3,224.9	3,266.1	14.6	41.2	30.9	1.3	1.0
Employment	2,994.8	3,016.6	14.4	21.8	-81.3	0.7	-2.6
Unemployment	230.1	249.5	12.1	19.4	112.2	8.4	81.7
Participation rate	59.5	60.2	0.3	0.7	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.6	0.4	0.5	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	55.6	0.3	0.3	-2.3	...	...

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,047.5	1,047.9	...	0.4	5.9	0.0	0.6
Labour force	701.6	700.2	3.3	-1.4	10.5	-0.2	1.5
Employment	652.3	650.5	3.3	-1.8	-2.8	-0.3	-0.4
Full-time employment	518.3	517.0	4.4	-1.3	-9.4	-0.3	-1.8
Unemployment	49.3	49.7	2.7	0.4	13.3	0.8	36.5
Participation rate	67.0	66.8	0.3	-0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	165.9	165.7	...	-0.2	-1.4	-0.1	-0.8
Labour force	109.4	110.3	1.9	0.9	-1.3	0.8	-1.2
Employment	94.0	95.3	1.8	1.3	-3.2	1.4	-3.2
Unemployment	15.4	15.0	1.6	-0.4	1.9	-2.6	14.5
Participation rate	65.9	66.6	1.1	0.7	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.1	13.6	1.4	-0.5	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	57.5	1.1	0.8	-1.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	433.2	433.4	...	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.8
Labour force	318.9	320.0	1.7	1.1	8.3	0.3	2.7
Employment	300.8	300.3	1.8	-0.5	1.5	-0.2	0.5
Unemployment	18.2	19.7	1.6	1.5	6.8	8.2	52.7
Participation rate	73.6	73.8	0.4	0.2	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.2	0.5	0.5	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	69.4	69.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	448.5	448.7	...	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.9
Labour force	273.3	269.9	1.8	-3.4	3.5	-1.2	1.3
Employment	257.5	254.9	1.9	-2.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.4
Unemployment	15.8	15.0	1.5	-0.8	4.6	-5.1	44.2
Participation rate	60.9	60.2	0.4	-0.7	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	0.5	-0.2	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	56.8	0.4	-0.6	-0.7	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	893.9	893.8	...	-0.1	1.9	-0.0	0.2
Labour force	605.8	601.2	2.9	-4.6	-12.8	-0.8	-2.1
Employment	564.5	562.9	3.0	-1.6	-19.3	-0.3	-3.3
Full-time employment	461.8	459.8	3.9	-2.0	-14.8	-0.4	-3.1
Unemployment	41.4	38.2	2.6	-3.2	6.4	-7.7	20.1
Participation rate	67.8	67.3	0.3	-0.5	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.4	0.4	-0.4	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.0	0.3	-0.2	-2.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	131.4	131.4	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	86.3	85.1	1.6	-1.2	0.3	-1.4	0.4
Employment	75.5	73.7	1.5	-1.8	-2.4	-2.4	-3.2
Unemployment	10.7	11.4	1.5	0.7	2.7	6.5	31.0
Participation rate	65.7	64.8	1.2	-0.9	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	13.4	1.7	1.0	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	56.1	1.2	-1.4	-1.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	381.7	381.7	...	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2
Labour force	284.1	284.9	1.5	0.8	-2.5	0.3	-0.9
Employment	266.5	267.7	1.7	1.2	-7.2	0.5	-2.6
Unemployment	17.6	17.3	1.6	-0.3	4.9	-1.7	39.5
Participation rate	74.4	74.6	0.4	0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	0.5	-0.1	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	69.8	70.1	0.5	0.3	-2.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	380.8	380.7	...	-0.1	1.3	-0.0	0.3
Labour force	235.5	231.2	1.6	-4.3	-10.7	-1.8	-4.4
Employment	222.4	221.5	1.6	-0.9	-9.7	-0.4	-4.2
Unemployment	13.1	9.6	1.3	-3.5	-1.1	-26.7	-10.3
Participation rate	61.8	60.7	0.4	-1.1	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.2	0.5	-1.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.2	0.4	-0.2	-2.7	...	...

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,583.0	3,585.8	...	2.8	39.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,497.3	2,494.6	12.3	-2.7	-28.6	-0.1	-1.1
Employment	2,204.0	2,227.4	12.6	23.4	-125.5	1.1	-5.3
Full-time employment	1,790.6	1,803.4	15.5	12.8	-126.9	0.7	-6.6
Unemployment	293.2	267.1	11.6	-26.1	96.7	-8.9	56.7
Participation rate	69.7	69.6	0.3	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	10.7	0.5	-1.0	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	62.1	0.4	0.6	-4.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	512.0	512.3	...	0.3	3.1	0.1	0.6
Labour force	321.8	323.4	6.7	1.6	-10.1	0.5	-3.0
Employment	241.7	249.1	6.3	7.4	-40.3	3.1	-13.9
Unemployment	80.1	74.3	6.2	-5.8	30.2	-7.2	68.5
Participation rate	62.9	63.1	1.3	0.2	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	24.9	23.0	1.8	-1.9	9.8	...	...
Employment rate	47.2	48.6	1.2	1.4	-8.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,537.3	1,538.4	...	1.1	16.8	0.1	1.1
Labour force	1,192.7	1,195.3	6.4	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.0
Employment	1,059.2	1,075.3	7.4	16.1	-46.5	1.5	-4.1
Unemployment	133.5	120.0	6.9	-13.5	46.9	-10.1	64.2
Participation rate	77.6	77.7	0.4	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.0	0.6	-1.2	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	68.9	69.9	0.5	1.0	-3.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,533.7	1,535.1	...	1.4	19.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	982.8	975.9	7.4	-6.9	-18.9	-0.7	-1.9
Employment	903.1	903.1	7.5	0.0	-38.5	0.0	-4.1
Unemployment	79.7	72.8	6.1	-6.9	19.6	-8.7	36.8
Participation rate	64.1	63.6	0.5	-0.5	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.5	0.6	-0.6	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	58.8	0.5	-0.1	-3.3	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,185.4	4,189.4	...	4.0	66.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,668.0	2,692.8	13.2	24.8	0.8	0.9	0.0
Employment	2,444.3	2,477.8	13.1	33.5	-85.6	1.4	-3.3
Full-time employment	1,887.7	1,895.5	17.3	7.8	-119.1	0.4	-5.9
Unemployment	223.7	215.0	11.0	-8.7	86.4	-3.9	67.2
Participation rate	63.7	64.3	0.3	0.6	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.0	0.4	-0.4	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	59.1	0.3	0.7	-3.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	596.7	596.5	...	-0.2	3.6	-0.0	0.6
Labour force	359.8	364.7	7.7	4.9	-18.2	1.4	-4.8
Employment	302.7	307.7	7.2	5.0	-40.0	1.7	-11.5
Unemployment	57.1	57.0	6.3	-0.1	21.8	-0.2	61.9
Participation rate	60.3	61.1	1.3	0.8	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.9	15.6	1.7	-0.3	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	50.7	51.6	1.2	0.9	-7.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,755.9	1,757.9	...	2.0	32.2	0.1	1.9
Labour force	1,202.4	1,219.2	6.7	16.8	7.7	1.4	0.6
Employment	1,111.2	1,125.3	7.2	14.1	-37.5	1.3	-3.2
Unemployment	91.2	93.9	6.0	2.7	45.2	3.0	92.8
Participation rate	68.5	69.4	0.4	0.9	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.7	0.5	0.1	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	64.0	0.4	0.7	-3.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,832.9	1,834.9	...	2.0	30.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	1,105.7	1,108.9	7.3	3.2	11.4	0.3	1.0
Employment	1,030.4	1,044.8	7.4	14.4	-8.1	1.4	-0.8
Unemployment	75.3	64.1	6.0	-11.2	19.5	-14.9	43.7
Participation rate	60.3	60.4	0.4	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.8	0.5	-1.0	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	56.9	0.4	0.7	-1.5	...	...

... 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 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	216.2	222.1	2.2	5.9	-4.5	2.7	-2.0
Goods-producing sector	39.9	41.1	1.3	1.2	-4.1	3.0	-9.1
Agriculture	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	11.1	25.0
Natural resources ²	12.0	11.8	0.8	-0.2	-2.5	-1.7	-17.5
Utilities	2.9	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.4	11.1
Construction	14.0	15.9	0.9	1.9	-2.0	13.6	-11.2
Manufacturing	10.1	9.5	0.6	-0.6	0.0	-5.9	0.0
Services-producing sector	176.3	180.9	2.0	4.6	-0.5	2.6	-0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	34.1	36.6	1.0	2.5	1.1	7.3	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	9.8	10.3	0.5	0.5	-0.6	5.1	-5.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7.9	8.1	0.4	0.2	1.7	2.5	26.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.8	9.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.3
Business, building and other support services	5.7	5.8	0.6	0.1	-2.1	1.8	-26.6
Educational services	17.4	17.3	0.7	-0.1	0.6	-0.6	3.6
Health care and social assistance	41.9	42.9	0.8	1.0	3.9	2.4	10.0
Information, culture and recreation	6.4	5.9	0.5	-0.5	-1.9	-7.8	-24.4
Accommodation and food services	15.1	15.4	0.8	0.3	-1.5	2.0	-8.9
Other services (except public administration)	10.5	10.4	0.7	-0.1	-1.1	-1.0	-9.6
Public administration	17.8	18.4	0.6	0.6	-0.8	3.4	-4.2
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	75.5	76.4	0.7	0.9	-2.6	1.2	-3.3
Goods-producing sector	19.4	19.1	0.5	-0.3	0.1	-1.5	0.5
Agriculture	3.6	3.7	0.3	0.1	-0.6	2.8	-14.0
Natural resources ²	2.1	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	9.5	27.8
Utilities	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-33.3
Construction	6.5	6.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-6.2	-7.6
Manufacturing	6.9	6.8	0.3	-0.1	0.7	-1.4	11.5
Services-producing sector	56.1	57.3	0.7	1.2	-2.7	2.1	-4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	10.0	9.5	0.3	-0.5	-1.6	-5.0	-14.4
Transportation and warehousing	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.4	0.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.9	3.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	6.9	-3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.3	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	4.7	18.4
Business, building and other support services	2.0	2.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	35.0	22.7
Educational services	5.7	5.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	-3.5	3.8
Health care and social assistance	10.6	10.3	0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-2.8	-9.6
Information, culture and recreation	1.9	2.2	0.2	0.3	-0.2	15.8	-8.3
Accommodation and food services	4.4	5.2	0.3	0.8	-1.1	18.2	-17.5
Other services (except public administration)	3.1	2.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-6.5	-14.7
Public administration	8.5	8.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	6.2
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	455.7	458.5	3.2	2.8	-8.6	0.6	-1.8
Goods-producing sector	84.0	85.8	1.9	1.8	-1.4	2.1	-1.6
Agriculture	5.2	7.9	0.6	2.7	2.4	51.9	43.6
Natural resources ²	9.4	8.0	1.0	-1.4	-1.6	-14.9	-16.7
Utilities	4.2	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	23.5
Construction	33.4	33.7	1.2	0.3	-2.4	0.9	-6.6
Manufacturing	31.9	31.9	1.1	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-2.1
Services-producing sector	371.7	372.8	3.0	1.1	-7.1	0.3	-1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	67.7	69.1	1.6	1.4	-12.9	2.1	-15.7
Transportation and warehousing	18.8	18.7	0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-2.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	24.0	24.0	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	9.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.1	32.2	0.9	1.1	3.6	3.5	12.6
Business, building and other support services	17.4	17.3	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.7
Educational services	39.9	41.9	1.1	2.0	5.2	5.0	14.2
Health care and social assistance	75.4	72.2	1.2	-3.2	-2.9	-4.2	-3.9
Information, culture and recreation	16.4	15.9	1.0	-0.5	-2.0	-3.0	-11.2
Accommodation and food services	31.9	33.8	1.3	1.9	-3.5	6.0	-9.4
Other services (except public administration)	18.8	16.8	0.9	-2.0	2.4	-10.6	16.7
Public administration	30.3	30.6	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.0	3.7

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	350.1	352.7	2.7	2.6	-2.0	0.7	-0.6
Goods-producing sector	68.9	70.8	1.6	1.9	-2.8	2.8	-3.8
Agriculture	5.1	4.7	0.6	-0.4	-1.7	-7.8	-26.6
Natural resources ²	8.2	8.9	0.7	0.7	-0.5	8.5	-5.3
Utilities	3.6	3.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-2.8	-2.8
Construction	23.1	24.6	0.9	1.5	0.9	6.5	3.8
Manufacturing	28.9	29.1	1.0	0.2	-1.4	0.7	-4.6
Services-producing sector	281.2	281.9	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	56.0	57.0	1.3	1.0	6.0	1.8	11.8
Transportation and warehousing	16.6	16.9	0.6	0.3	-1.5	1.8	-8.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	15.5	15.7	0.5	0.2	-1.4	1.3	-8.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	17.7	18.8	0.5	1.1	1.8	6.2	10.6
Business, building and other support services	14.1	14.9	0.8	0.8	-1.6	5.7	-9.7
Educational services	29.2	28.9	0.9	-0.3	2.0	-1.0	7.4
Health care and social assistance	58.3	57.5	1.1	-0.8	-2.8	-1.4	-4.6
Information, culture and recreation	10.5	9.9	0.7	-0.6	-2.6	-5.7	-20.8
Accommodation and food services	20.7	19.8	1.0	-0.9	-0.4	-4.3	-2.0
Other services (except public administration)	13.7	13.8	0.6	0.1	-0.7	0.7	-4.8
Public administration	28.9	28.6	0.6	-0.3	1.9	-1.0	7.1
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,270.9	4,258.0	19.0	-12.9	-107.1	-0.3	-2.5
Goods-producing sector	875.0	869.2	10.1	-5.8	-17.9	-0.7	-2.0
Agriculture	55.9	56.3	2.5	0.4	4.2	0.7	8.1
Natural resources ²	37.2	39.9	2.0	2.7	-1.8	7.3	-4.3
Utilities	24.8	24.8	1.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.8
Construction	269.7	270.5	7.1	0.8	3.3	0.3	1.2
Manufacturing	487.3	477.7	7.2	-9.6	-23.3	-2.0	-4.7
Services-producing sector	3,395.9	3,388.8	17.5	-7.1	-89.2	-0.2	-2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	673.1	667.8	9.5	-5.3	12.1	-0.8	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	226.8	234.7	5.6	7.9	-8.0	3.5	-3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	248.0	262.0	4.5	14.0	10.7	5.6	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	353.2	360.6	6.1	7.4	10.9	2.1	3.1
Business, building and other support services	162.8	166.3	5.9	3.5	-11.0	2.1	-6.2
Educational services	341.1	350.1	6.5	9.0	44.5	2.6	14.6
Health care and social assistance	605.5	608.4	6.8	2.9	-9.1	0.5	-1.5
Information, culture and recreation	165.2	153.8	5.8	-11.4	-25.6	-6.9	-14.3
Accommodation and food services	224.7	183.1	7.2	-41.6	-80.2	-18.5	-30.5
Other services (except public administration)	156.9	159.9	4.7	3.0	-18.8	1.9	-10.5
Public administration	238.5	242.1	3.8	3.6	-14.8	1.5	-5.8
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,236.6	7,267.2	25.0	30.6	-240.2	0.4	-3.2
Goods-producing sector	1,448.2	1,452.3	12.9	4.1	-8.0	0.3	-0.5
Agriculture	69.9	70.9	2.9	1.0	-5.7	1.4	-7.4
Natural resources ²	37.9	39.5	1.6	1.6	3.6	4.2	10.0
Utilities	52.0	52.6	2.1	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.6
Construction	509.6	516.5	8.7	6.9	-30.8	1.4	-5.6
Manufacturing	778.8	772.9	9.2	-5.9	24.5	-0.8	3.3
Services-producing sector	5,788.3	5,814.9	24.2	26.6	-232.1	0.5	-3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,039.8	1,085.5	12.8	45.7	-23.3	4.4	-2.1
Transportation and warehousing	356.2	336.8	6.9	-19.4	-62.0	-5.4	-15.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	609.4	610.8	7.6	1.4	5.8	0.2	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	689.7	712.2	9.7	22.5	14.1	3.3	2.0
Business, building and other support services	284.0	282.0	7.9	-2.0	-29.6	-0.7	-9.5
Educational services	550.2	543.0	9.2	-7.2	-16.3	-1.3	-2.9
Health care and social assistance	890.5	894.9	9.8	4.4	-27.4	0.5	-3.0
Information, culture and recreation	295.1	300.6	8.0	5.5	-3.5	1.9	-1.2
Accommodation and food services	386.7	378.1	9.6	-8.6	-77.8	-2.2	-17.1
Other services (except public administration)	295.5	290.6	6.7	-4.9	-5.6	-1.7	-1.9
Public administration	391.2	380.5	5.7	-10.7	-6.4	-2.7	-1.7

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	652.3	650.5	3.3	-1.8	-2.8	-0.3	-0.4
Goods-producing sector	142.7	141.6	1.8	-1.1	-8.8	-0.8	-5.9
Agriculture	25.2	24.3	0.9	-0.9	-1.7	-3.6	-6.5
Natural resources ²	3.8	3.5	0.4	-0.3	-2.1	-7.9	-37.5
Utilities	5.5	5.5	0.3	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-12.7
Construction	48.8	48.5	1.2	-0.3	-1.0	-0.6	-2.0
Manufacturing	59.3	59.9	1.0	0.6	-3.2	1.0	-5.1
Services-producing sector	509.6	508.9	3.1	-0.7	6.0	-0.1	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	90.0	89.9	1.5	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	41.4	41.7	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.7	3.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	34.0	34.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.6	32.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.9	8.1
Business, building and other support services	23.4	22.4	0.9	-1.0	0.2	-4.3	0.9
Educational services	57.9	57.5	1.2	-0.4	5.9	-0.7	11.4
Health care and social assistance	103.9	103.6	1.5	-0.3	-1.3	-0.3	-1.2
Information, culture and recreation	21.4	21.8	1.0	0.4	-0.9	1.9	-4.0
Accommodation and food services	38.4	37.1	1.3	-1.3	-6.7	-3.4	-15.3
Other services (except public administration)	31.1	31.0	0.9	-0.1	2.9	-0.3	10.3
Public administration	36.4	37.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	564.5	562.9	3.0	-1.6	-19.3	-0.3	-3.3
Goods-producing sector	134.4	134.5	1.9	0.1	-10.4	0.1	-7.2
Agriculture	34.8	34.9	1.1	0.1	-5.3	0.3	-13.2
Natural resources ²	20.7	20.8	0.8	0.1	-1.3	0.5	-5.9
Utilities	6.4	6.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	16.4
Construction	42.3	41.1	1.3	-1.2	-4.8	-2.8	-10.5
Manufacturing	30.2	31.3	0.8	1.1	0.2	3.6	0.6
Services-producing sector	430.1	428.5	2.8	-1.6	-8.8	-0.4	-2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	90.4	90.3	1.4	-0.1	7.6	-0.1	9.2
Transportation and warehousing	25.0	25.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	30.8	29.2	0.6	-1.6	-0.9	-5.2	-3.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	26.9	27.4	0.8	0.5	-0.1	1.9	-0.4
Business, building and other support services	16.9	16.0	0.8	-0.9	-0.5	-5.3	-3.0
Educational services	46.2	46.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.9
Health care and social assistance	82.2	82.5	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.7
Information, culture and recreation	18.1	15.3	0.9	-2.8	-7.0	-15.5	-31.4
Accommodation and food services	28.3	30.3	1.2	2.0	-10.0	7.1	-24.8
Other services (except public administration)	30.7	31.2	0.9	0.5	-0.3	1.6	-1.0
Public administration	34.6	34.2	0.7	-0.4	0.8	-1.2	2.4
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,204.0	2,227.4	12.6	23.4	-125.5	1.1	-5.3
Goods-producing sector	533.9	542.0	7.7	8.1	-44.9	1.5	-7.7
Agriculture	41.1	37.1	2.4	-4.0	-14.7	-9.7	-28.4
Natural resources ²	128.2	132.2	3.9	4.0	-7.3	3.1	-5.2
Utilities	23.2	23.9	1.1	0.7	-1.0	3.0	-4.0
Construction	220.5	222.2	5.5	1.7	-13.9	0.8	-5.9
Manufacturing	121.0	126.7	3.8	5.7	-8.0	4.7	-5.9
Services-producing sector	1,670.1	1,685.4	11.7	15.3	-80.5	0.9	-4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	322.5	329.6	6.0	7.1	-7.7	2.2	-2.3
Transportation and warehousing	124.6	131.8	3.6	7.2	-4.2	5.8	-3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	110.4	111.8	2.8	1.4	4.2	1.3	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	179.3	182.4	4.2	3.1	-7.9	1.7	-4.2
Business, building and other support services	72.8	71.8	3.5	-1.0	-9.1	-1.4	-11.2
Educational services	155.2	153.4	4.3	-1.8	-6.3	-1.2	-3.9
Health care and social assistance	302.5	311.0	4.6	8.5	6.0	2.8	2.0
Information, culture and recreation	84.3	77.1	3.7	-7.2	1.5	-8.5	2.0
Accommodation and food services	113.0	112.1	4.5	-0.9	-37.7	-0.8	-25.2
Other services (except public administration)	99.4	102.3	3.9	2.9	-9.4	2.9	-8.4
Public administration	106.1	102.0	2.7	-4.1	-10.0	-3.9	-8.9

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,444.3	2,477.8	13.1	33.5	-85.6	1.4	-3.3
Goods-producing sector	459.3	470.3	6.7	11.0	-7.9	2.4	-1.7
Agriculture	30.2	33.0	2.2	2.8	5.3	9.3	19.1
Natural resources ²	39.1	43.0	2.1	3.9	1.7	10.0	4.1
Utilities	21.1	20.5	0.9	-0.6	9.5	-2.8	86.4
Construction	200.9	200.0	5.2	-0.9	-35.0	-0.4	-14.9
Manufacturing	168.0	173.9	3.9	5.9	10.8	3.5	6.6
Services-producing sector	1,985.0	2,007.5	12.7	22.5	-77.7	1.1	-3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	369.9	370.6	6.6	0.7	-26.9	0.2	-6.8
Transportation and warehousing	125.5	124.1	3.6	-1.4	-16.5	-1.1	-11.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	162.1	165.0	3.6	2.9	1.4	1.8	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	226.4	229.5	4.8	3.1	6.0	1.4	2.7
Business, building and other support services	104.8	103.1	3.6	-1.7	-2.2	-1.6	-2.1
Educational services	180.7	182.6	4.2	1.9	-3.9	1.1	-2.1
Health care and social assistance	309.9	318.3	4.6	8.4	10.1	2.7	3.3
Information, culture and recreation	111.5	115.7	4.5	4.2	-7.5	3.8	-6.1
Accommodation and food services	178.5	180.6	5.7	2.1	-18.5	1.2	-9.3
Other services (except public administration)	103.0	102.8	3.6	-0.2	-11.7	-0.2	-10.2
Public administration	112.8	115.3	2.6	2.5	-8.0	2.2	-6.5

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): 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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	187.8	188.0	...	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	122.0	121.5	0.9	-0.5	-2.8	-0.4	-2.3
Employment	110.0	110.8	1.0	0.8	-4.5	0.7	-3.9
Unemployment	12.0	10.7	0.5	-1.3	1.7	-10.8	18.9
Participation rate	65.0	64.6	0.5	-0.4	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.8	0.4	-1.0	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.9	0.5	0.3	-3.0	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	383.7	384.4	...	0.7	8.4	0.2	2.2
Labour force	258.6	260.3	1.4	1.7	2.5	0.7	1.0
Employment	236.9	240.3	1.5	3.4	-1.8	1.4	-0.7
Unemployment	21.6	20.0	0.8	-1.6	4.3	-7.4	27.4
Participation rate	67.4	67.7	0.4	0.3	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.7	0.3	-0.7	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.5	0.4	0.8	-1.9	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	134.2	134.4	...	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.8
Labour force	88.3	90.4	0.9	2.1	4.7	2.4	5.5
Employment	81.9	83.0	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.7
Unemployment	6.3	7.5	0.4	1.2	2.6	19.0	53.1
Participation rate	65.8	67.3	0.7	1.5	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.3	0.5	1.2	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	108.2	108.3	...	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	66.2	65.3	0.9	-0.9	-5.4	-1.4	-7.6
Employment	59.5	58.8	0.9	-0.7	-6.4	-1.2	-9.8
Unemployment	6.7	6.5	0.4	-0.2	1.0	-3.0	18.2
Participation rate	61.2	60.3	0.8	-0.9	-5.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.0	0.6	-0.1	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	54.3	0.8	-0.7	-6.5	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	132.9	132.9	...	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	79.5	80.1	0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.8	-0.2
Employment	75.3	76.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1
Unemployment	4.3	4.0	0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-7.0	-20.0
Participation rate	59.8	60.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.0	0.5	-0.4	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	57.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	691.7	692.1	...	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.5
Labour force	461.3	457.9	3.4	-3.4	-13.1	-0.7	-2.8
Employment	438.3	437.5	3.6	-0.8	-19.0	-0.2	-4.2
Unemployment	23.0	20.4	1.5	-2.6	5.9	-11.3	40.7
Participation rate	66.7	66.2	0.5	-0.5	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.5	0.3	-0.5	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.2	0.5	-0.2	-3.1	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	190.6	190.8	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	119.7	119.1	1.2	-0.6	0.6	-0.5	0.5
Employment	110.9	110.8	1.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.9
Unemployment	8.9	8.3	0.5	-0.6	1.6	-6.7	23.9
Participation rate	62.8	62.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.0	0.4	-0.4	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.1	0.6	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	135.8	135.9	...	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4
Labour force	83.6	84.4	0.8	0.8	5.6	1.0	7.1
Employment	78.4	79.3	0.8	0.9	4.6	1.1	6.2
Unemployment	5.3	5.1	0.4	-0.2	1.0	-3.8	24.4
Participation rate	61.6	62.1	0.6	0.5	3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.0	0.4	-0.3	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	58.4	0.6	0.7	3.2	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,571.4	3,575.7	...	4.3	52.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,413.1	2,421.9	8.7	8.8	75.8	0.4	3.2
Employment	2,154.9	2,189.5	9.0	34.6	-26.7	1.6	-1.2
Unemployment	258.1	232.4	5.2	-25.7	102.5	-10.0	78.9
Participation rate	67.6	67.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	9.6	0.2	-1.1	4.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	61.2	0.3	0.9	-1.7	...	...

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,195.0	1,196.4	...	1.4	19.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	798.9	791.8	4.6	-7.1	-42.1	-0.9	-5.0
Employment	730.2	727.5	4.8	-2.7	-71.1	-0.4	-8.9
Unemployment	68.6	64.3	2.2	-4.3	29.0	-6.3	82.2
Participation rate	66.9	66.2	0.4	-0.7	-4.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.1	0.3	-0.5	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	60.8	0.4	-0.3	-7.0	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	284.8	285.0	...	0.2	2.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	183.6	184.3	1.4	0.7	-10.4	0.4	-5.3
Employment	168.8	169.7	1.5	0.9	-16.4	0.5	-8.8
Unemployment	14.8	14.6	0.7	-0.2	5.9	-1.4	67.8
Participation rate	64.5	64.7	0.5	0.2	-4.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.9	0.4	-0.2	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	59.5	0.5	0.2	-6.5	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	910.3	911.4	...	1.1	16.3	0.1	1.8
Labour force	615.3	607.5	4.4	-7.8	-31.6	-1.3	-4.9
Employment	561.5	557.8	4.6	-3.7	-54.7	-0.7	-8.9
Unemployment	53.8	49.7	2.1	-4.1	23.1	-7.6	86.8
Participation rate	67.6	66.7	0.5	-0.9	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.2	0.3	-0.5	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.2	0.5	-0.5	-7.2	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	148.0	148.1	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	91.3	91.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Employment	83.0	84.0	0.9	1.0	-2.2	1.2	-2.6
Unemployment	8.3	7.8	0.3	-0.5	2.4	-6.0	44.4
Participation rate	61.7	62.0	0.6	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.5	0.4	-0.6	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.7	0.6	0.6	-2.0	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	108.8	108.9	...	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	58.0	59.1	1.5	1.1	-3.4	1.9	-5.4
Employment	51.6	52.2	1.5	0.6	-7.2	1.2	-12.1
Unemployment	6.5	6.9	0.6	0.4	3.8	6.2	122.6
Participation rate	53.3	54.3	1.4	1.0	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.7	1.0	0.5	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	47.4	47.9	1.3	0.5	-7.2	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	352.4	352.7	...	0.3	5.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	237.2	239.6	2.1	2.4	15.1	1.0	6.7
Employment	214.5	219.8	2.1	5.3	7.3	2.5	3.4
Unemployment	22.7	19.8	1.0	-2.9	7.8	-12.8	65.0
Participation rate	67.3	67.9	0.6	0.6	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.3	0.4	-1.3	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	62.3	0.6	1.4	1.1	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,698.5	5,706.2	...	7.7	109.4	0.1	2.0
Labour force	3,800.0	3,849.7	11.9	49.7	112.4	1.3	3.0
Employment	3,313.1	3,405.1	11.9	92.0	-120.4	2.8	-3.4
Unemployment	487.0	444.6	7.0	-42.4	232.8	-8.7	109.9
Participation rate	66.7	67.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	11.5	0.2	-1.3	5.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	59.7	0.2	1.6	-3.3	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	687.3	687.7	...	0.4	6.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	429.3	424.7	4.0	-4.6	-23.8	-1.1	-5.3
Employment	391.1	385.5	4.1	-5.6	-41.8	-1.4	-9.8
Unemployment	38.2	39.2	1.8	1.0	18.0	2.6	84.9
Participation rate	62.5	61.8	0.6	-0.7	-4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.2	0.4	0.3	4.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.1	0.6	-0.8	-6.6	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	361.5	361.7	...	0.2	3.1	0.1	0.9
Labour force	207.3	211.0	2.3	3.7	-2.9	1.8	-1.4
Employment	189.3	195.2	2.3	5.9	-7.2	3.1	-3.6
Unemployment	18.0	15.8	1.0	-2.2	4.3	-12.2	37.4
Participation rate	57.3	58.3	0.6	1.0	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.5	0.5	-1.2	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	52.4	54.0	0.6	1.6	-2.4	...	...

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	457.0	457.4	...	0.4	6.6	0.1	1.5
Labour force	312.8	313.3	2.4	0.5	-7.9	0.2	-2.5
Employment	274.7	279.6	2.5	4.9	-24.8	1.8	-8.1
Unemployment	38.1	33.8	1.3	-4.3	16.9	-11.3	100.0
Participation rate	68.4	68.5	0.5	0.1	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.2	10.8	0.4	-1.4	5.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	61.1	0.6	1.0	-6.4	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.7	119.8	...	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	81.4	81.4	0.9	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Employment	74.7	75.4	0.9	0.7	-3.6	0.9	-4.6
Unemployment	6.6	5.9	0.4	-0.7	3.3	-10.6	126.9
Participation rate	68.0	67.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.2	0.5	-0.9	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	62.9	0.8	0.5	-3.7	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	142.8	143.1	...	0.3	3.0	0.2	2.1
Labour force	98.6	98.0	1.3	-0.6	2.8	-0.6	2.9
Employment	89.1	89.9	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.1
Unemployment	9.5	8.1	0.6	-1.4	2.7	-14.7	50.0
Participation rate	69.0	68.5	0.9	-0.5	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.3	0.6	-1.3	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	62.8	0.9	0.4	-1.3	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	455.1	455.5	...	0.4	5.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	279.8	280.5	2.6	0.7	10.4	0.3	3.9
Employment	255.0	255.6	2.7	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.7
Unemployment	24.8	24.9	1.2	0.1	8.5	0.4	51.8
Participation rate	61.5	61.6	0.6	0.1	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.9	0.4	0.0	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	56.1	0.6	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	299.9	300.1	...	0.2	3.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	171.1	172.2	2.0	1.1	-9.1	0.6	-5.0
Employment	154.4	153.6	2.0	-0.8	-15.3	-0.5	-9.1
Unemployment	16.7	18.6	1.0	1.9	6.2	11.4	50.0
Participation rate	57.1	57.4	0.7	0.3	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	10.8	0.6	1.0	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	51.5	51.2	0.7	-0.3	-5.8	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	183.8	184.0	...	0.2	3.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	135.7	132.4	1.9	-3.3	3.8	-2.4	3.0
Employment	123.0	120.2	2.0	-2.8	-1.2	-2.3	-1.0
Unemployment	12.7	12.2	1.0	-0.5	5.0	-3.9	69.4
Participation rate	73.8	72.0	1.0	-1.8	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.2	0.8	-0.2	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	65.3	1.1	-1.6	-1.8	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	141.0	140.9	...	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
Labour force	86.1	86.1	0.8	0.0	-3.0	0.0	-3.4
Employment	78.7	79.3	0.9	0.6	-4.3	0.8	-5.1
Unemployment	7.3	6.8	0.4	-0.5	1.3	-6.8	23.6
Participation rate	61.1	61.1	0.6	0.0	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.9	0.4	-0.6	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	56.3	0.6	0.5	-2.9	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	104.2	104.2	...	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	62.5	63.3	0.6	0.8	-2.0	1.3	-3.1
Employment	57.3	58.5	0.6	1.2	-3.3	2.1	-5.3
Unemployment	5.2	4.8	0.3	-0.4	1.3	-7.7	37.1
Participation rate	60.0	60.7	0.6	0.7	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.6	0.4	-0.7	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	56.1	0.6	1.1	-2.9	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	707.0	707.5	...	0.5	7.6	0.1	1.1
Labour force	479.7	478.6	1.5	-1.1	9.3	-0.2	2.0
Employment	434.4	437.2	1.6	2.8	-7.6	0.6	-1.7
Unemployment	45.3	41.4	0.9	-3.9	17.0	-8.6	69.7
Participation rate	67.9	67.6	0.2	-0.3	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	8.7	0.2	-0.7	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.8	0.2	0.4	-1.8	...	...

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	216.4	216.6	...	0.2	3.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	147.1	147.4	1.1	0.3	-3.2	0.2	-2.1
Employment	136.2	138.4	1.1	2.2	-4.3	1.6	-3.0
Unemployment	10.9	9.0	0.6	-1.9	1.0	-17.4	12.5
Participation rate	68.0	68.1	0.5	0.1	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.1	0.4	-1.3	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.9	0.5	1.0	-3.0	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	282.2	282.6	...	0.4	5.5	0.1	2.0
Labour force	193.2	192.2	1.2	-1.0	0.8	-0.5	0.4
Employment	175.5	176.6	1.2	1.1	-4.1	0.6	-2.3
Unemployment	17.7	15.6	0.7	-2.1	5.0	-11.9	47.2
Participation rate	68.5	68.0	0.4	-0.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.1	0.4	-1.1	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	62.5	0.4	0.3	-2.7	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,304.1	1,305.8	...	1.7	25.0	0.1	2.0
Labour force	948.0	953.5	4.7	5.5	11.0	0.6	1.2
Employment	828.3	845.3	4.9	17.0	-29.2	2.1	-3.3
Unemployment	119.7	108.2	3.2	-11.5	40.2	-9.6	59.1
Participation rate	72.7	73.0	0.4	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.6	11.3	0.3	-1.3	4.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	64.7	0.4	1.2	-3.6	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,213.1	1,214.6	...	1.5	22.2	0.1	1.9
Labour force	824.7	826.8	4.5	2.1	-20.0	0.3	-2.4
Employment	720.6	727.4	4.8	6.8	-57.8	0.9	-7.4
Unemployment	104.2	99.4	3.1	-4.8	37.9	-4.6	61.6
Participation rate	68.0	68.1	0.4	0.1	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.6	12.0	0.4	-0.6	4.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	59.9	0.4	0.5	-6.0	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	170.3	170.6	...	0.3	3.7	0.2	2.2
Labour force	108.0	108.1	1.6	0.1	-2.8	0.1	-2.5
Employment	99.4	101.4	1.5	2.0	-4.9	2.0	-4.6
Unemployment	8.6	6.7	0.7	-1.9	2.1	-22.1	45.7
Participation rate	63.4	63.4	1.0	0.0	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.2	0.6	-1.8	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	59.4	0.9	1.0	-4.3	...	...
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia							
Population	162.3	162.6	...	0.3	4.3	0.2	2.7
Labour force	102.7	104.4	0.9	1.7	-1.5	1.7	-1.4
Employment	94.5	95.4	0.9	0.9	-5.3	1.0	-5.3
Unemployment	8.2	9.0	0.4	0.8	3.8	9.8	73.1
Participation rate	63.3	64.2	0.6	0.9	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.6	0.4	0.6	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.7	0.6	0.5	-4.9	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,323.5	2,326.3	...	2.8	44.0	0.1	1.9
Labour force	1,500.3	1,509.9	6.3	9.6	-30.8	0.6	-2.0
Employment	1,334.5	1,362.9	6.5	28.4	-101.2	2.1	-6.9
Unemployment	165.9	147.0	3.7	-18.9	70.4	-11.4	91.9
Participation rate	64.6	64.9	0.3	0.3	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	9.7	0.2	-1.4	4.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	58.6	0.3	1.2	-5.6	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	327.6	328.0	...	0.4	5.7	0.1	1.8
Labour force	210.5	208.4	1.9	-2.1	4.7	-1.0	2.3
Employment	191.4	192.6	1.9	1.2	-4.6	0.6	-2.3
Unemployment	19.1	15.9	0.7	-3.2	9.4	-16.8	144.6
Participation rate	64.3	63.5	0.6	-0.8	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	7.6	0.3	-1.5	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.7	0.6	0.3	-2.5	...	...

... 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 14-10-0294-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0135).

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,576.1	3,580.0	...	3.9	52.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,419.2	2,416.1	18.6	-3.1	69.0	-0.1	2.9
Employment	2,205.7	2,214.3	19.6	8.6	6.2	0.4	0.3
Unemployment	213.5	201.9	14.2	-11.6	63.0	-5.4	45.4
Participation rate	67.6	67.5	0.5	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.4	0.6	-0.4	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.9	0.6	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,706.9	5,714.1	...	7.2	104.6	0.1	1.9
Labour force	3,851.8	3,887.4	26.4	35.6	163.0	0.9	4.4
Employment	3,429.6	3,470.3	25.5	40.7	-45.0	1.2	-1.3
Unemployment	422.2	417.1	19.0	-5.1	208.0	-1.2	99.5
Participation rate	67.5	68.0	0.5	0.5	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	10.7	0.5	-0.3	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.7	0.5	0.6	-2.0	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,326.6	2,329.0	...	2.4	42.0	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,492.9	1,527.5	14.0	34.6	-24.3	2.3	-1.6
Employment	1,357.3	1,409.5	13.8	52.2	-66.3	3.8	-4.5
Unemployment	135.6	118.0	9.8	-17.6	42.0	-13.0	55.3
Participation rate	64.2	65.6	0.6	1.4	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	7.7	0.6	-1.4	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	60.5	0.6	2.2	-4.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2019	30,851.6	20,383.1	19,268.5	1,114.6	66.1	5.5	62.5
2020	31,223.1	20,367.9	18,497.0	1,870.9	65.2	9.2	59.2
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2019	439.9	258.9	231.5	27.4	58.9	10.6	52.6
2020	439.3	253.9	223.8	30.1	57.8	11.9	50.9
Avalon Peninsula							
2019	237.3	150.5	138.1	12.4	63.4	8.2	58.2
2020	238.3	145.1	129.9	15.2	60.9	10.5	54.5
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2019	118.3	59.4	50.7	8.7	50.2	14.6	42.9
2020	117.4	59.6	51.0	8.7	50.8	14.6	43.4
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2019	84.3	49.0	42.7	6.3	58.1	12.9	50.7
2020	83.7	49.1	43.0	6.2	58.7	12.6	51.4
Prince Edward Island							
2019	129.6	87.7	81.9	5.8	67.7	6.6	63.2
2020	131.9	86.2	79.1	7.1	65.4	8.2	60.0
Nova Scotia							
2019	809.7	510.0	472.0	38.0	63.0	7.5	58.3
2020	818.6	500.7	457.3	43.4	61.2	8.7	55.9
Cape Breton							
2019	104.0	58.6	50.9	7.7	56.3	13.1	48.9
2020	103.5	55.6	48.6	7.0	53.7	12.6	47.0
North Shore							
2019	128.0	75.6	70.2	5.3	59.1	7.0	54.8
2020	128.2	70.6	65.5	5.1	55.1	7.2	51.1
Annapolis Valley							
2019	103.7	63.2	59.4	3.8	60.9	6.0	57.3
2020	104.1	58.4	53.8	4.6	56.1	7.9	51.7
Southern							
2019	98.1	51.7	47.0	4.7	52.7	9.1	47.9
2020	98.4	52.8	47.2	5.6	53.7	10.6	48.0
Halifax							
2019	376.0	260.9	244.5	16.4	69.4	6.3	65.0
2020	384.4	263.3	242.3	21.0	68.5	8.0	63.0
New Brunswick							
2019	633.0	393.3	364.5	28.8	62.1	7.3	57.6
2020	637.4	392.5	357.8	34.7	61.6	8.8	56.1
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2019	127.0	67.0	58.8	8.2	52.8	12.2	46.3
2020	126.7	72.7	64.0	8.8	57.4	12.1	50.5
Moncton–Richibucto							
2019	184.7	117.2	110.4	6.8	63.5	5.8	59.8
2020	187.0	120.7	110.8	9.9	64.5	8.2	59.3
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2019	143.5	95.2	88.0	7.2	66.3	7.6	61.3
2020	144.5	87.5	79.7	7.8	60.6	8.9	55.2
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2019	114.9	74.6	70.3	4.3	64.9	5.8	61.2
2020	116.3	73.5	67.6	5.9	63.2	8.0	58.1
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2019	63.0	39.3	37.0	2.3	62.4	5.9	58.7
2020	63.0	38.1	35.8	2.4	60.5	6.3	56.8
Quebec							
2019	7,066.0	4,618.0	4,406.2	211.8	65.4	4.6	62.4
2020	7,131.7	4,623.7	4,277.0	346.7	64.8	7.5	60.0
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2019	75.5	39.2	35.3	3.9	51.9	9.9	46.8
2020	74.8	34.8	31.7	3.1	46.5	8.9	42.4
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2019	167.7	97.3	93.4	3.8	58.0	3.9	55.7
2020	167.1	94.8	91.3	3.4	56.7	3.6	54.6
Capitale-Nationale							
2019	631.8	417.4	405.7	11.7	66.1	2.8	64.2
2020	634.5	402.8	384.3	18.5	63.5	4.6	60.6
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2019	354.3	237.1	230.6	6.5	66.9	2.7	65.1
2020	355.4	242.9	233.4	9.5	68.3	3.9	65.7
Estrie							
2019	277.9	177.3	168.4	8.9	63.8	5.0	60.6
2020	280.6	174.6	164.6	10.1	62.2	5.8	58.7
Centre-du-Québec							
2019	204.4	130.3	126.4	3.9	63.7	3.0	61.8
2020	205.3	126.6	121.2	5.4	61.7	4.3	59.0
Montérégie							
2019	1,291.5	852.5	824.4	28.1	66.0	3.3	63.8

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2020	1,301.8	862.7	805.2	57.6	66.3	6.7	61.9
Montréal							
2019	1,759.6	1,212.1	1,130.2	82.0	68.9	6.8	64.2
2020	1,795.1	1,189.8	1,056.6	133.2	66.3	11.2	58.9
Laval							
2019	368.8	219.1	212.6	6.5	59.4	3.0	57.6
2020	373.7	248.5	232.7	15.8	66.5	6.4	62.3
Lanaudière							
2019	424.4	279.1	268.0	11.2	65.8	4.0	63.1
2020	427.0	294.8	273.9	20.9	69.0	7.1	64.1
Laurentides							
2019	518.3	331.7	314.2	17.6	64.0	5.3	60.6
2020	524.3	337.3	304.7	32.6	64.3	9.7	58.1
Outaouais							
2019	328.6	220.8	211.2	9.6	67.2	4.3	64.3
2020	331.4	210.8	194.9	15.9	63.6	7.5	58.8
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2019	119.9	78.8	76.1	2.7	65.7	3.4	63.5
2020	119.5	75.0	71.7	3.3	62.8	4.4	60.0
Mauricie							
2019	225.7	127.6	121.1	6.5	56.5	5.1	53.7
2020	225.7	134.0	126.3	7.7	59.4	5.7	56.0
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2019	229.1	139.2	133.0	6.2	60.8	4.5	58.1
2020	227.9	138.1	131.7	6.5	60.6	4.7	57.8
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2019	88.7	58.4	55.7	2.8	65.8	4.8	62.8
2020	87.5	56.0	52.9	3.1	64.0	5.5	60.5
Ontario							
2019	12,185.6	7,966.7	7,538.5	428.2	65.4	5.4	61.9
2020	12,355.0	8,017.0	7,223.8	793.2	64.9	9.9	58.5
Ottawa							
2019	1,167.1	802.2	769.1	33.1	68.7	4.1	65.9
2020	1,182.2	767.9	707.4	60.5	65.0	7.9	59.8
Kingston-Pembroke							
2019	388.8	227.1	212.5	14.6	58.4	6.4	54.7
2020	390.3	219.7	202.0	17.7	56.3	8.1	51.8
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2019	340.0	182.3	172.4	9.8	53.6	5.4	50.7
2020	342.8	203.4	187.1	16.3	59.3	8.0	54.6
Toronto							
2019	5,854.5	3,909.3	3,685.5	223.8	66.8	5.7	63.0
2020	5,965.1	4,045.7	3,580.6	465.1	67.8	11.5	60.0
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2019	1,163.3	801.9	760.7	41.1	68.9	5.1	65.4
2020	1,182.9	788.2	717.9	70.2	66.6	8.9	60.7
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2019	1,268.4	818.2	779.9	38.3	64.5	4.7	61.5
2020	1,281.5	792.6	727.0	65.6	61.8	8.3	56.7
London							
2019	585.8	358.7	338.2	20.5	61.2	5.7	57.7
2020	592.7	369.5	339.1	30.4	62.3	8.2	57.2
Windsor-Sarnia							
2019	540.4	326.1	305.0	21.0	60.3	6.4	56.4
2020	543.3	305.5	275.2	30.2	56.2	9.9	50.7
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2019	250.6	169.1	163.9	5.2	67.5	3.1	65.4
2020	251.3	157.2	147.1	10.1	62.6	6.4	58.5
Northeast							
2019	454.8	264.6	248.6	16.0	58.2	6.0	54.7
2020	452.1	265.8	245.5	20.2	58.8	7.6	54.3
Northwest							
2019	171.8	107.4	102.6	4.8	62.5	4.5	59.7
2020	170.9	101.7	94.7	7.0	59.5	6.9	55.4
Manitoba							
2019	1,040.8	693.6	657.5	36.1	66.6	5.2	63.2
2020	1,047.5	701.8	649.0	52.8	67.0	7.5	62.0
Southeast							
2019	96.0	63.7	60.8	2.8	66.4	4.4	63.3
2020	96.9	62.9	59.6	3.3	64.9	5.2	61.5
South Central and North Central							
2019	88.2	57.4	55.1	2.4	65.1	4.2	62.5
2020	88.6	58.8	56.7	2.1	66.4	3.6	64.0
Southwest							
2019	90.7	63.2	60.0	3.1	69.7	4.9	66.2
2020	90.7	60.5	56.6	3.9	66.7	6.4	62.4
Winnipeg							
2019	637.2	428.8	405.2	23.6	67.3	5.5	63.6
2020	644.6	441.2	400.8	40.4	68.4	9.2	62.2

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2019	76.4	47.9	46.0	1.9	62.7	4.0	60.2
2020	76.4	45.4	43.5	1.9	59.4	4.2	56.9
Parklands and North							
2019	52.3	32.6	30.4	2.2	62.3	6.7	58.1
2020	50.3	33.0	31.7	1.3	65.6	3.9	63.0
Saskatchewan							
2019	891.1	619.0	587.4	31.6	69.5	5.1	65.9
2020	893.8	607.4	565.9	41.5	68.0	6.8	63.3
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2019	276.1	194.5	185.0	9.5	70.4	4.9	67.0
2020	278.4	189.5	178.4	11.1	68.1	5.9	64.1
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2019	80.4	55.8	52.8	3.0	69.4	5.4	65.7
2020	79.7	54.9	51.5	3.4	68.9	6.2	64.6
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2019	317.7	222.3	211.0	11.3	70.0	5.1	66.4
2020	322.3	224.3	206.5	17.8	69.6	7.9	64.1
Yorkton–Melville							
2019	59.1	40.1	38.9	1.2	67.9	3.0	65.8
2020	57.9	35.7	34.0	1.8	61.7	5.0	58.7
Prince Albert and Northern							
2019	157.8	106.2	99.7	6.5	67.3	6.1	63.2
2020	155.5	103.0	95.6	7.4	66.2	7.2	61.5
Alberta							
2019	3,540.1	2,531.4	2,358.2	173.2	71.5	6.8	66.6
2020	3,582.9	2,493.1	2,213.8	279.3	69.6	11.2	61.8
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2019	233.5	158.0	147.9	10.1	67.7	6.4	63.3
2020	234.6	148.8	135.8	12.9	63.4	8.7	57.9
Camrose–Drumheller							
2019	158.8	101.7	97.3	4.4	64.0	4.3	61.3
2020	157.7	93.8	82.0	11.8	59.5	12.6	52.0
Calgary							
2019	1,370.2	997.2	923.1	74.0	72.8	7.4	67.4
2020	1,396.7	1,013.9	899.6	114.3	72.6	11.3	64.4
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2019	273.3	200.4	188.8	11.6	73.3	5.8	69.1
2020	270.8	189.2	168.7	20.5	69.9	10.8	62.3
Red Deer							
2019	176.1	124.0	114.9	9.0	70.4	7.3	65.2
2020	176.8	117.3	104.3	13.0	66.3	11.1	59.0
Edmonton							
2019	1,216.3	863.7	804.1	59.7	71.0	6.9	66.1
2020	1,237.5	847.1	748.5	98.6	68.5	11.6	60.5
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2019	111.9	86.4	82.0	4.4	77.2	5.1	73.3
2020	108.8	83.2	75.0	8.2	76.5	9.9	68.9
British Columbia							
2019	4,115.6	2,704.6	2,570.8	133.8	65.7	4.9	62.5
2020	4,184.9	2,691.5	2,449.4	242.1	64.3	9.0	58.5
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2019	689.3	409.6	391.8	17.8	59.4	4.3	56.8
2020	699.8	420.4	385.5	34.8	60.1	8.3	55.1
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2019	2,598.1	1,752.1	1,664.3	87.7	67.4	5.0	64.1
2020	2,650.7	1,726.3	1,563.7	162.5	65.1	9.4	59.0
Thompson–Okanagan							
2019	454.9	295.5	281.9	13.6	65.0	4.6	62.0
2020	461.6	293.9	270.3	23.7	63.7	8.1	58.6
Kootenay							
2019	123.5	73.6	69.5	4.1	59.6	5.6	56.3
2020	123.8	78.3	72.3	6.1	63.2	7.8	58.4
Cariboo							
2019	128.3	87.0	81.0	6.0	67.8	6.9	63.1
2020	128.5	88.4	79.1	9.3	68.8	10.5	61.6
North Coast and Nechako							
2019	66.1	45.0	42.9	2.0	68.1	4.4	64.9
2020	65.9	42.8	39.4	3.4	64.9	7.9	59.8
Northeast							
2019	55.3	41.9	39.2	2.6	75.8	6.2	70.9
2020	54.7	41.4	39.1	2.3	75.7	5.6	71.5

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

	September 2020	October 2020	Standard error ¹	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020	September to October 2020	October 2019 to October 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	30.3	30.4	...	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.0
Labour force	21.0	21.3	0.2	0.3	-1.0	1.4	-4.5
Employment	19.7	20.1	0.2	0.4	-1.4	2.0	-6.5
Unemployment	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	62.5
Participation rate	69.3	70.1	0.7	0.8	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	0.5	-0.1	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	66.1	0.7	1.1	-6.0	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	32.6	32.6	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	22.3	22.5	0.3	0.2	-0.8	0.9	-3.4
Employment	20.1	20.6	0.3	0.5	-0.7	2.5	-3.3
Unemployment	2.1	1.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-14.3	-5.3
Participation rate	68.4	69.0	0.8	0.6	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	8.0	0.7	-1.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	63.2	0.8	1.5	-2.7	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	26.7	26.7	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5
Labour force	15.5	15.1	0.2	-0.4	-1.2	-2.6	-7.4
Employment	13.0	13.1	0.2	0.1	-1.1	0.8	-7.7
Unemployment	2.5	2.0	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-20.0	-4.8
Participation rate	57.9	56.6	0.8	-1.3	-5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.0	13.2	1.0	-2.8	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	48.7	49.1	0.7	0.4	-4.8	...	...

... 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	
October 2020										
15 years and over	15,847.5	35.2	1,083.04	29.75	13,045.6	39.1	1,237.03	2,801.9	17.0	366.06
15 to 24 years	2,153.5	25.8	487.55	17.78	987.4	38.6	783.21	1,166.1	15.0	237.22
25 years and over	13,694.0	36.7	1,176.69	31.63	12,058.2	39.2	1,274.19	1,635.8	18.4	457.91
Males	8,102.8	37.4	1,207.23	31.50	7,134.7	40.2	1,322.81	968.1	16.8	355.39
Females	7,744.7	32.9	953.11	27.91	5,910.9	37.8	1,133.49	1,833.8	17.0	371.69
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,921.2	35.8	1,195.32	33.01	4,262.8	38.4	1,299.42	658.5	18.7	521.37
No union coverage	10,926.3	35.0	1,032.47	28.28	8,782.8	39.5	1,206.75	2,143.5	16.4	318.35
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,008.4	36.1	1,129.76	30.48	12,023.4	39.1	1,252.57	1,985.0	17.8	385.88
Temporary employees	1,839.1	28.7	727.16	24.13	1,022.2	39.6	1,054.27	817.0	15.0	317.90
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,029.5	39.3	1,842.68	47.09	1,001.3	39.9	1,875.65	28.3	17.0	675.52
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,789.8	35.7	1,070.15	29.58	2,442.9	38.2	1,159.87	346.9	18.0	438.33
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,548.4	38.1	1,520.31	39.84	1,473.3	39.0	1,564.79	75.2	19.6	648.65
Health occupations	1,234.4	33.7	1,098.23	32.24	977.1	37.6	1,237.91	257.4	18.7	568.00
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,965.4	33.7	1,203.79	35.01	1,598.8	37.7	1,366.24	366.7	16.3	495.42
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	295.1	30.2	871.25	26.89	198.3	38.7	1,162.49	96.7	12.8	274.20
Sales and services occupations	3,678.0	30.3	625.92	19.44	2,296.5	38.6	844.82	1,381.4	16.6	262.02
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,250.6	39.8	1,144.59	28.37	2,073.4	41.6	1,209.66	177.2	18.7	383.26
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	291.1	39.4	1,035.70	25.46	248.1	43.6	1,168.81	43.0	15.1	267.24
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	765.2	39.2	1,004.25	25.38	736.0	40.2	1,030.48	29.2	15.6	343.23
October 2019										
15 years and over	16,288.3	35.1	1,026.31	28.21	13,275.9	39.2	1,178.72	3,012.4	17.1	354.61
15 to 24 years	2,387.5	26.1	487.80	17.48	1,126.7	38.7	776.24	1,260.8	14.9	230.04
25 years and over	13,900.9	36.7	1,118.80	30.06	12,149.2	39.3	1,216.05	1,751.7	18.7	444.27
Males	8,235.8	37.4	1,154.33	30.02	7,223.3	40.3	1,270.04	1,012.5	16.8	328.77
Females	8,052.6	32.8	895.38	26.37	6,052.6	37.9	1,069.75	2,000.0	17.3	367.69
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,956.9	35.7	1,149.78	31.84	4,240.8	38.5	1,257.59	716.1	18.8	511.28
No union coverage	11,331.5	34.9	972.30	26.62	9,035.1	39.6	1,141.71	2,296.4	16.6	305.76
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,181.5	36.2	1,077.05	28.96	12,134.2	39.2	1,194.41	2,047.4	18.3	381.52
Temporary employees	2,106.8	27.9	684.74	23.19	1,141.7	39.2	1,012.04	965.1	14.6	297.54
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,059.1	39.3	1,807.76	46.24	1,029.8	40.0	1,839.54	29.4	16.4	693.05
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,765.0	35.5	1,013.40	28.03	2,388.3	38.3	1,111.94	376.7	17.4	388.76
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,383.8	38.2	1,470.54	38.36	1,330.7	39.0	1,507.18	53.1	17.3	551.74
Health occupations	1,201.2	33.8	1,050.16	31.00	942.4	37.7	1,170.47	258.8	19.5	612.10
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,982.0	33.3	1,139.62	33.44	1,559.4	38.0	1,321.71	422.6	16.2	467.76
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	325.8	30.3	838.69	25.70	217.8	39.0	1,124.61	108.0	12.8	262.30
Sales and services occupations	4,128.6	30.5	598.48	18.59	2,601.6	38.4	794.47	1,527.1	17.1	264.59
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,311.3	39.9	1,120.29	27.68	2,143.0	41.6	1,178.60	168.2	18.7	377.49
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	308.1	41.8	1,065.58	24.65	274.4	45.0	1,162.02	33.7	15.5	279.90
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	823.4	39.2	951.29	24.00	788.6	40.2	979.67	34.8	18.2	308.17

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

November 8, 2020 to December 5, 2020

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	13.1
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	18.0
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	13.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	13.1
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	13.1
Western Nova Scotia	13.1
Halifax	13.1
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	13.1
Madawaska–Charlotte	13.1
Restigouche–Albert	14.1
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13.5
Québec	13.1
Trois-Rivières	13.1
South Central Quebec	13.1
Sherbrooke	13.1
Montérégie	13.1
Montréal	13.1
Central Quebec	13.1
North Western Quebec	13.1
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	13.1
Hull	13.1
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	13.1
Ontario	
Ottawa	13.1
Eastern Ontario	13.1
Kingston	13.1
Central Ontario	13.1
Oshawa	13.1
Toronto	13.1
Hamilton	13.1
St. Catharines	13.1
London	13.1
Niagara	13.1
Windsor	13.1
Kitchener	13.1
Huron	13.1
South Central Ontario	13.1
Sudbury	13.1
Thunder Bay	13.1
Northern Ontario	13.1
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	13.1
Southern Manitoba	13.1
Northern Manitoba	35.5
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

	November 8, 2020 to December 5, 2020
Northern Saskatchewan	20.6
Alberta	
Calgary	13.1
Edmonton	13.1
Northern Alberta	15.1
Southern Alberta	13.1
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	13.1
Abbotsford	13.1
Vancouver	13.1
Victoria	13.1
Southern Coastal British Columbia	13.1
Northern British Columbia	13.1
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	13.1
Yukon ⁶	16.2
Yellowknife	13.1
Northwest Territories ⁷	13.3
Iqaluit	13.1
Nunavut ⁸	20.4

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

2. This region excludes St. John's.

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

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

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

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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