

HIGHLIGHTS:

- March employment collapses on COVID-19 effects and policy measures
- Canada's unemployment rate soared 2.2 points to 7.8 per cent
- B.C.'s unemployment rate rose from 5.0 per cent to 7.2 per cent
- Provincial employment falls by more than 132,000 persons
- Metro Vancouver experience bulk of the job loss

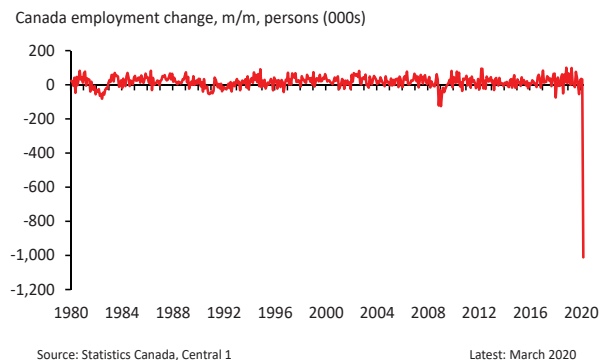
Canada sheds 1 million workers in March due to impact of COVID-19

As expected, Canada's labour market figures were gut-wrenching in March as the effects of government interventions to limit the spread of COVID-19 led to an unprecedented decline in employment and impacted the livelihoods of Canadians.

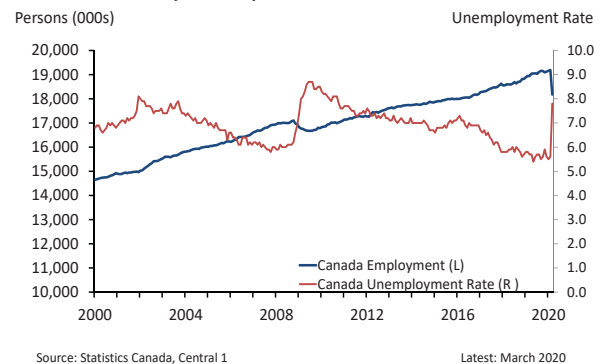
Based on a reference week of March 15 to March 21, estimated Canadian employment collapsed by 1.011 million persons from February, or 5.3 per cent, while the average unemployment rate soared 2.2 points to 7.8 per cent. In both cases, this marked the sharpest change on record going back to 1976. Losses predominantly reflect temporary layoffs as businesses plan to re-hire after measures are lifted. There is no real basis for comparison of the March decline. The worst single-month decline during the 2008/09 Great Financial Crisis was 124,800, with a peak-to-trough loss of 425,000 over a seven month period. As job losses continued after the reference week, further downside is likely for April.

Nationally, full-time employment fell by 474,000 persons, or three per cent, while part-time employment plunged by 536,700 persons, or 15 per cent. While nearly all sectors experienced losses, those with the most public exposure were worst hit. Accommodations and food services fell 24 per cent; arts, entertainment and recreation declined 13 per cent; educational services fell 9.1 per cent and wholesale/retail trade declined 7.2 per cent. Natural resources, construction and public administration were largely unaffected. Sectors with the ability to work-from-home also held up.

COVID-19 effects and policies cut Canada employment by 1 million persons in March



Unemployment rate surges, limited by drop in labour force participation



Headline statistics tell only part of the story as many technically employed workers were fully or partially idled. The number of employed workers with no hours (up 1.3 million) or those who worked less than half of their usual hours (up 800,000 individuals) rose substantially. COVID-19 effects on business conditions drove these numbers. Total hours worked in the economy fell 15 per cent in March, reflecting the combination of job losses and idling of employed workers. Lower income workers have been hit hardest by the current losses.

The rise in the unemployment rate only tells part of the story, and levels could have been higher. The labour force shrank as fewer opportunities led more individuals to stop looking for opportunities given the current environment.

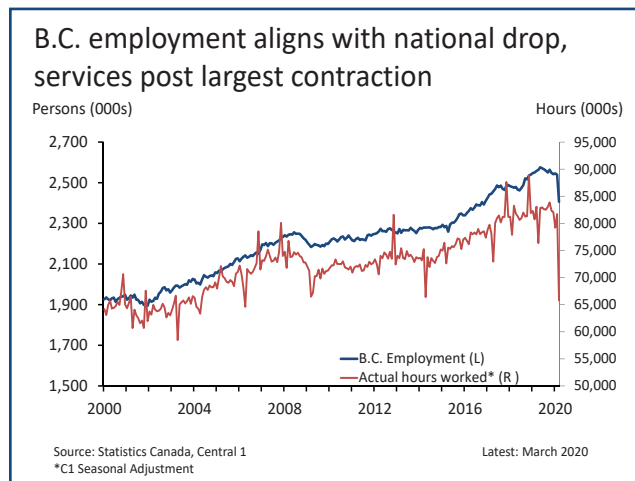
The shock of COVID-19 is a national rather than provincial story, although labour market shifts during the month differed among regions. This partly reflects timing of measures taken by various provincial authorities to tackle the spread of the virus. Most provinces have enacted similar measures by April. The sharpest employment contractions occurred in Quebec (down six per cent), Ontario (down 5.3 per cent), B.C. (down 5.2 per cent) and Alberta (down 5.0 per cent).

April LFS numbers are likely to become worse through April as more employees were laid off since the last survey amidst the intensifying economic freeze. Millions of applications for Employment Insurance and Canada Emergency Response Benefit signals as much. Some of these workers could be returning to employed status sooner rather than later as businesses make use of the Canadian Emergency Wage Subsidy which provides a subsidy of up to 75 per cent for incomes up to \$58,700 for hard hit businesses. Nevertheless, the social and economic impacts of COVID-19 will continue into at least mid-year.

In B.C., the numbers played out much like the nation. Total employment fell by 132,400 persons or 5.2 per cent to 2.407 million persons. Full-time work fell by 56,900 persons or 2.9 per cent, while part-time work declined 75,500 or 13.9 per cent. B.C.'s unemployment rate rose from 5.0 per cent to 7.2 per cent. Headline employment understates the full effect of the COVID-19 crisis on workers, and those employed but without or with diminished hours. Hours worked in the economy fell 20 per cent from both February and a year ago.

As can be expected, and aligning with the national figures, were sharp declines in the tourism-related and public-facing sectors. Accommodation and foodservices contracted by 36,400 employees or 18.7 per cent from February, with information, culture and recreation down 16,800 or 14 per cent. Wholesale/retail trade contracted by 40,000 employed persons or 9.9 per cent. Broadly, services fell 6.5 per cent, accounting for nearly all of the decline. Goods-producing sector employment was unchanged, with agriculture and manufacturing offsetting a drop in construction.

Regionally, Metro Vancouver recorded the vast majority of the job losses, with a drop of eight per cent or 117,000 persons. This represented 89 per cent of the total loss from February. Unemployment rose to 7.5 per cent of the labour force from 4.6 per cent in February. Concentration of the decline reflects the disproportionate impact on services-producing sectors.



Government policies to support workers through the pandemic through income support programs and wage subsidies for business will provide households to the ability to bridge through the pandemic. Employment numbers should pick up with wage subsidies, despite many workers at home during the duration of the pandemic. That said, the recovery will be slow and many small businesses may be unable to survive the duration of the health crisis, curtailing a rebound.

Changes in labour are playing out similarly in most areas of the province, although caution is warranted in assessing the data. Regional data is published as a 3-month average to minimize some of the noise from small samples. This includes metro areas outside Vancouver. As a result, March data would be weighted significantly by stronger data prior to the COVID-19 effects. Central 1 seasonally-adjusts the data to further isolate the trend and non-seasonal changes. Nevertheless, significant declines in employment were observed in most areas. The full extent of the drop in these markets will be evident in April/May data.

Employment losses based on this data were deepest in the Lower Mainland- Southwest (down 2.3 per cent or 37,700 person from the February estimate). Point estimates for the Vancouver CMA, noted above show a more substantial drop of eight per cent from February. The regional 3-month average for the unemployment rate rose 1.3 points to 5.6 per cent, although the Vancouver CMA unemployment rate hit 7.5 per cent. Other harder hit markets included the Cariboo which posted a 4.3 per cent employment decline or 3,300 workers with an unemployment rate of 7.8 per cent. The North Coast & Nechako posted a 1.9 per cent monthly decline in employment, and a one point increase in the unemployment rate to 5.5 per cent. The Kootenay employment fell 1.9 per cent or 1,300 persons, with unemployment at 6.6 per cent of the

labour force. While service-sector impacts were greatest in the Lower Mainland, these interior markets are also contending with a weaker global economy and negative impacts on commodities.

In contrast the Northeast, Thompson- Okanagan and Vancouver Island held relatively steady with minimal changes in the monthly employment figures, although unemployment rates did rise. It remains to be seen how much of this reflect statistical sampling, although a significant manufacturing base, mobile workforce that continue to work on major projects in the north, and construction domestically may be a factor. Time will tell.

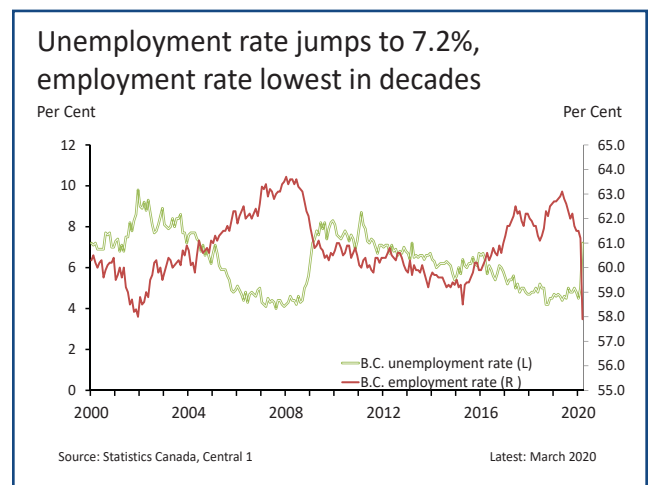
Among census metropolitan areas outside Vancouver, 3-month average employment fell 1.9 per cent in Kelowna (2,000 persons), 1.8 per cent in Abbotsford-Mission (1,800 persons), and 1.7 per cent in Victoria (3,400 persons). Again, a March plunge in employment would weighted less in this estimate.

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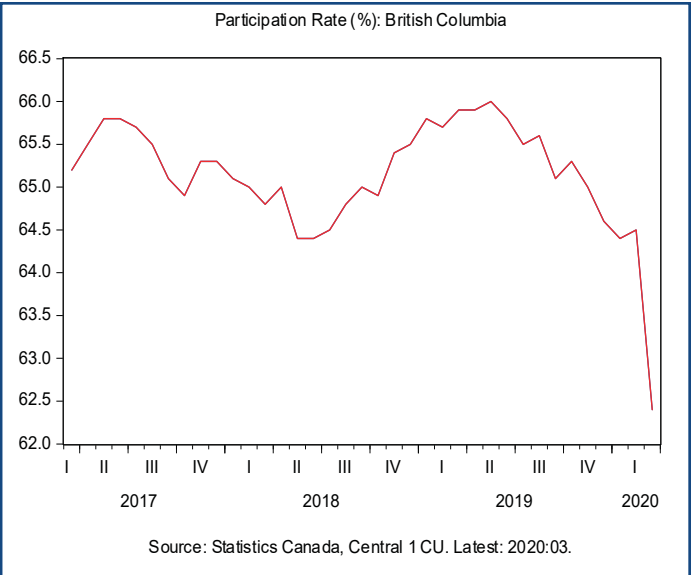
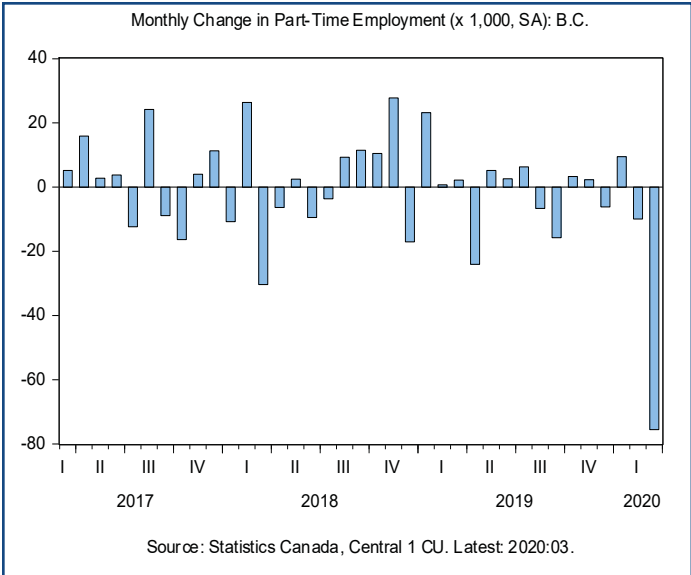
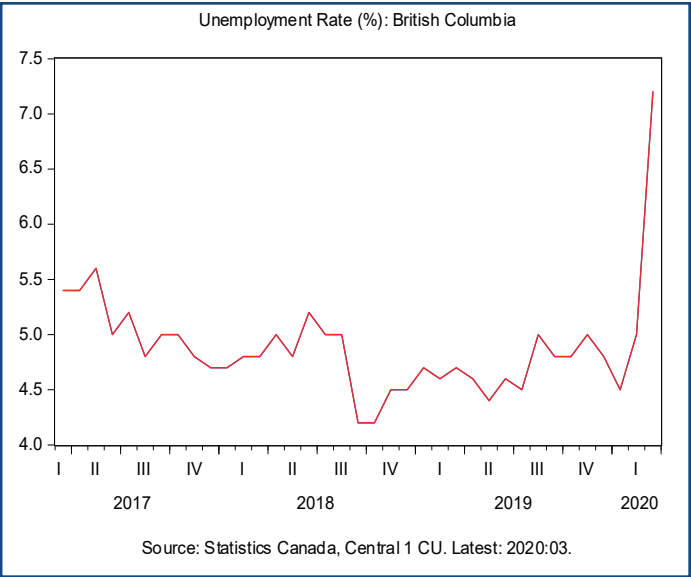
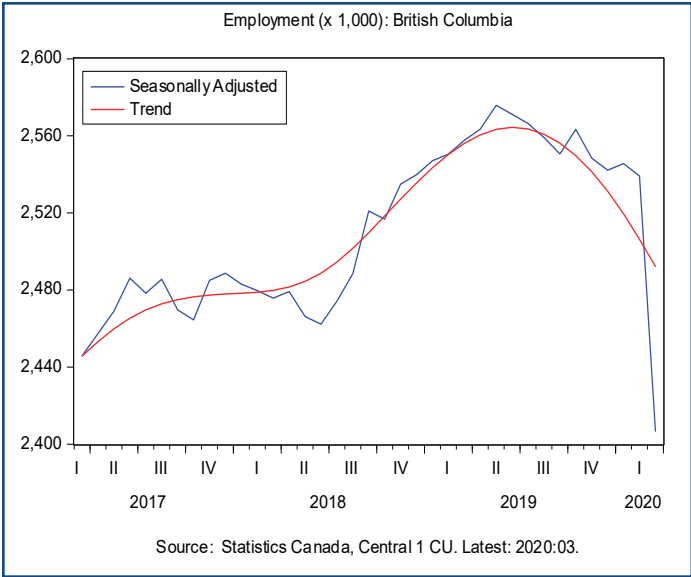
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Labour Market, British Columbia

Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	2,428.5	0.8	2,262.5	1.6	6.8	64.8
2013	2,425.3	-0.1	2,265.6	0.1	6.6	64.0
2014	2,425.4	0.0	2,278.4	0.6	6.1	63.3
2015	2,457.6	1.3	2,306.2	1.2	6.2	63.4
2016	2,532.3	3.0	2,379.5	3.2	6.0	64.4
2017	2,600.7	2.7	2,466.8	3.7	5.1	65.3
2018	2,616.5	0.6	2,493.6	1.1	4.7	64.9
2019	2,684.7	2.6	2,559.0	2.6	4.7	65.5
2019 YTD*	2,651.6		2,523.4		4.8	65.2
2020 YTD*	2,618.0	-1.3	2,464.3	-2.3	5.9	63.1
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date						
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data						
2019M01	2,672.5	0.5	2,547.1	0.3	4.7	65.8
2019M02	2,672.4	0.0	2,550.5	0.1	4.6	65.7
2019M03	2,683.5	0.4	2,557.7	0.3	4.7	65.9
2019M04	2,687.2	0.1	2,563.5	0.2	4.6	65.9
2019M05	2,694.3	0.3	2,575.8	0.5	4.4	66.0
2019M06	2,694.2	0.0	2,571.2	-0.2	4.6	65.8
2019M07	2,686.5	-0.3	2,566.4	-0.2	4.5	65.5
2019M08	2,693.2	0.2	2,559.1	-0.3	5.0	65.6
2019M09	2,679.4	-0.5	2,550.6	-0.3	4.8	65.1
2019M10	2,692.0	0.5	2,563.4	0.5	4.8	65.3
2019M11	2,683.1	-0.3	2,548.5	-0.6	5.0	65.0
2019M12	2,670.2	-0.5	2,542.2	-0.2	4.8	64.6
2020M01	2,664.5	-0.2	2,545.6	0.1	4.5	64.4
2020M02	2,673.8	0.3	2,539.1	-0.3	5.0	64.5
2020M03	2,593.4	-3.0	2,406.7	-5.2	7.2	62.4

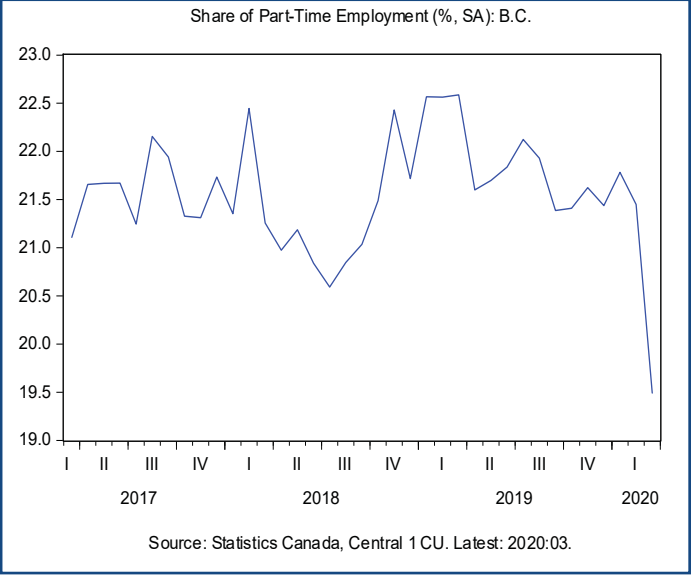
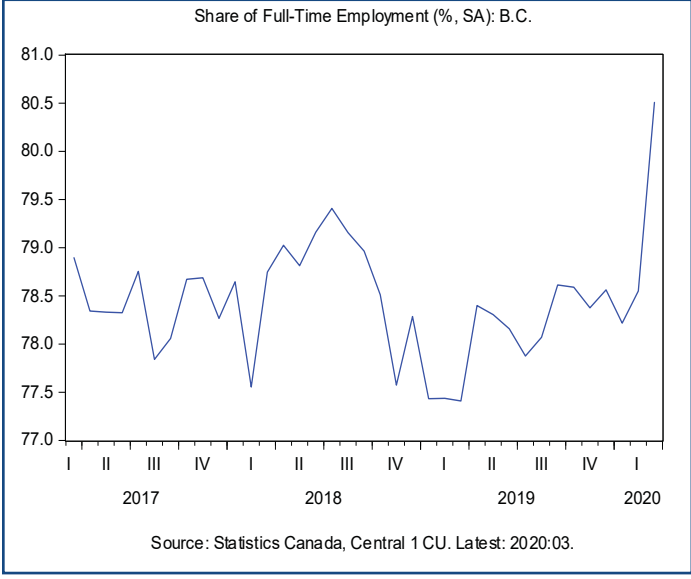
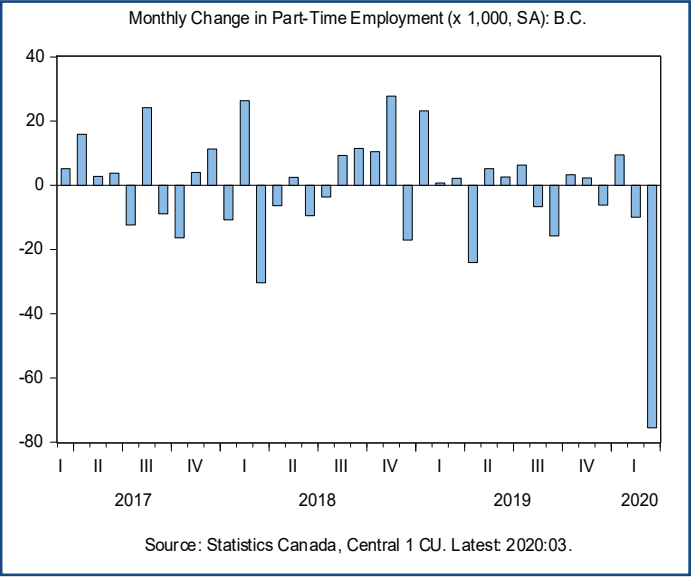
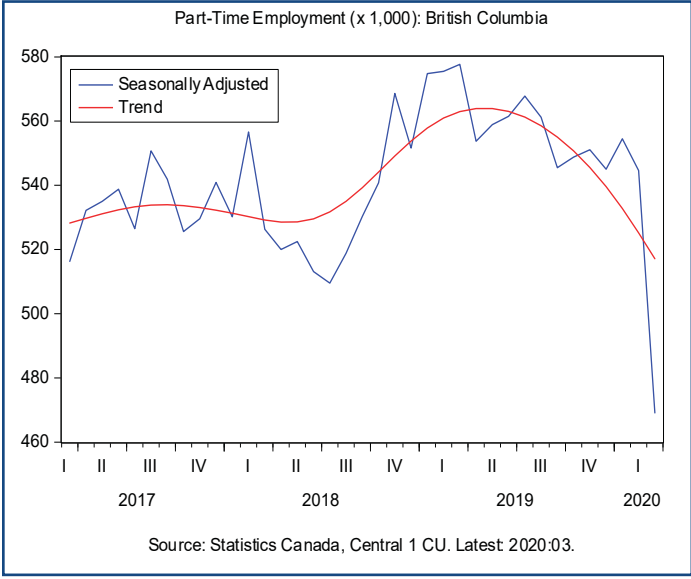
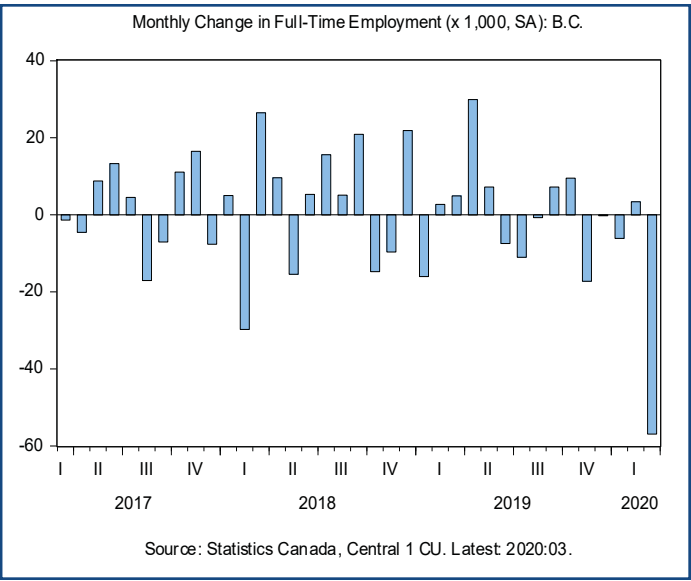
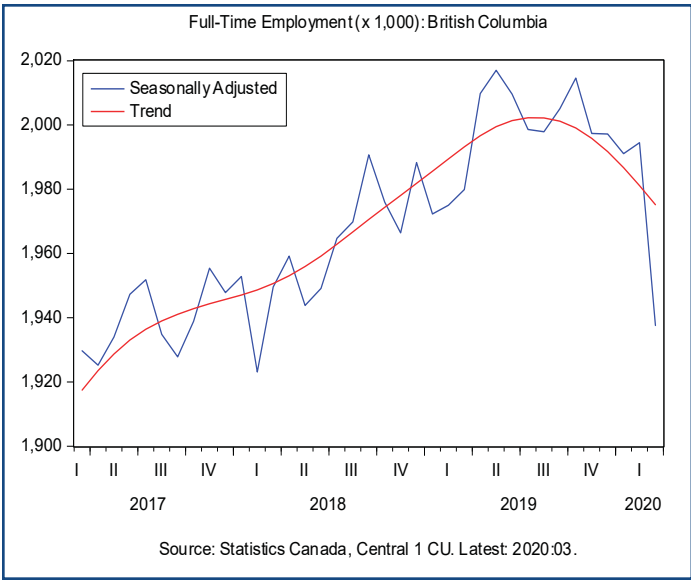
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



Full-Time & Part-Time Employment, British Columbia

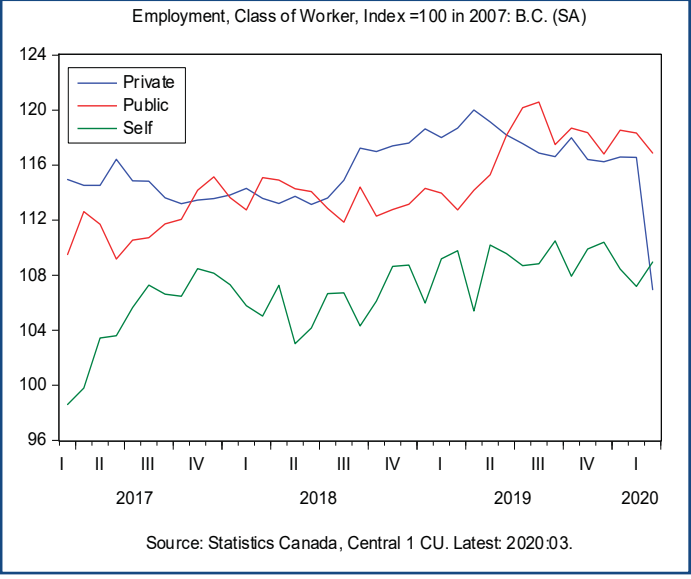
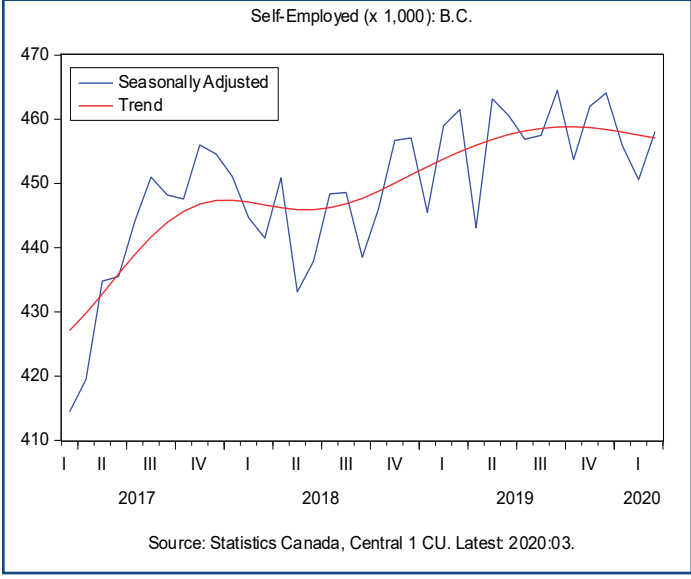
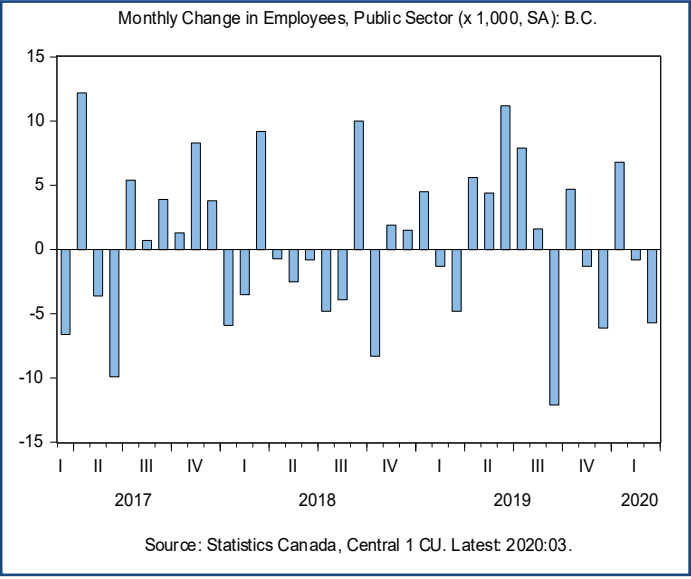
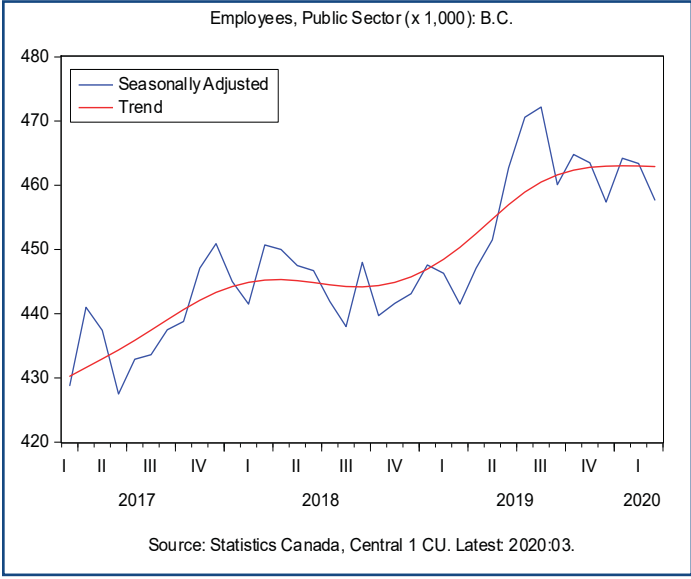
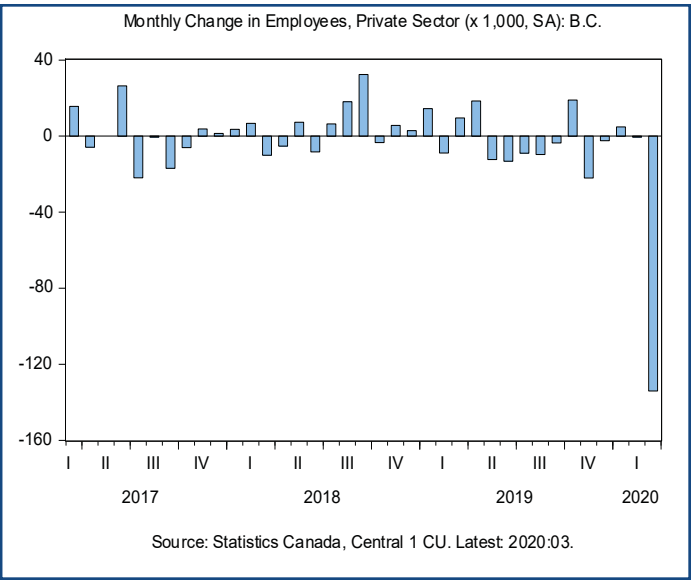
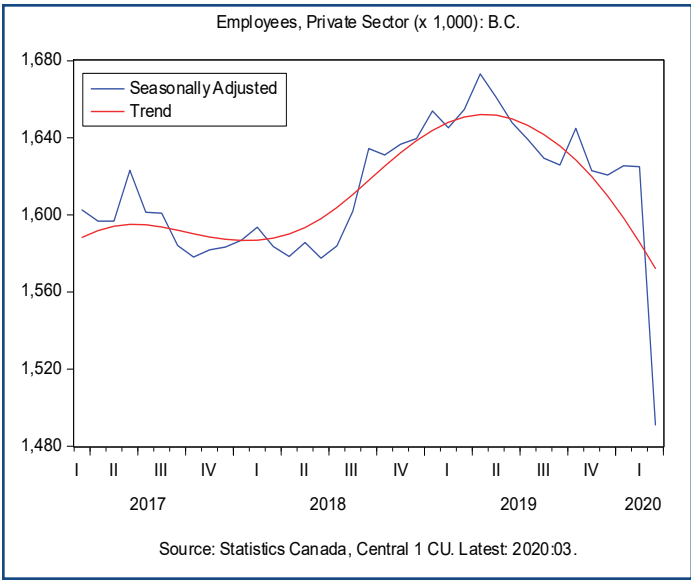
Period	Full-Time Employment		Part-Time Employment		Full-Time Rate		Part-Time Rate	
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%		%	
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data								
2012	1,769.5	2.6	493.0	-2.0	78.2		21.8	
2013	1,775.8	0.4	489.8	-0.7	78.4		21.6	
2014	1,781.9	0.3	496.6	1.4	78.2		21.8	
2015	1,824.0	2.4	482.2	-2.9	79.1		20.9	
2016	1,862.5	2.1	517.0	7.2	78.3		21.7	
2017	1,934.6	3.9	532.1	2.9	78.4		21.6	
2018	1,959.3	1.3	534.3	0.4	78.6		21.4	
2019	1,998.6	2.0	560.4	4.9	78.1		21.9	
2019 YTD*	1,930.0		593.4		76.5		23.5	
2020 YTD*	1,924.9	-0.3	539.4	-9.1	78.1		21.9	
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date								
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data								
2019M01	1,972.3	-0.8	574.8	4.2	77.4		22.6	
2019M02	1,975.0	0.1	575.5	0.1	77.4		22.6	
2019M03	1,979.9	0.2	577.7	0.4	77.4		22.6	
2019M04	2,009.8	1.5	553.7	-4.2	78.4		21.6	
2019M05	2,017.0	0.4	558.9	0.9	78.3		21.7	
2019M06	2,009.6	-0.4	561.5	0.5	78.2		21.8	
2019M07	1,998.6	-0.5	567.8	1.1	77.9		22.1	
2019M08	1,997.9	0.0	561.2	-1.2	78.1		21.9	
2019M09	2,005.1	0.4	545.5	-2.8	78.6		21.4	
2019M10	2,014.6	0.5	548.8	0.6	78.6		21.4	
2019M11	1,997.4	-0.9	551.1	0.4	78.4		21.6	
2019M12	1,997.2	0.0	545.0	-1.1	78.6		21.4	
2020M01	1,991.1	-0.3	554.5	1.7	78.2		21.8	
2020M02	1,994.5	0.2	544.6	-1.8	78.6		21.4	
2020M03	1,937.6	-2.9	469.1	-13.9	80.5		19.5	

Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



Employment by Class of Worker, British Columbia

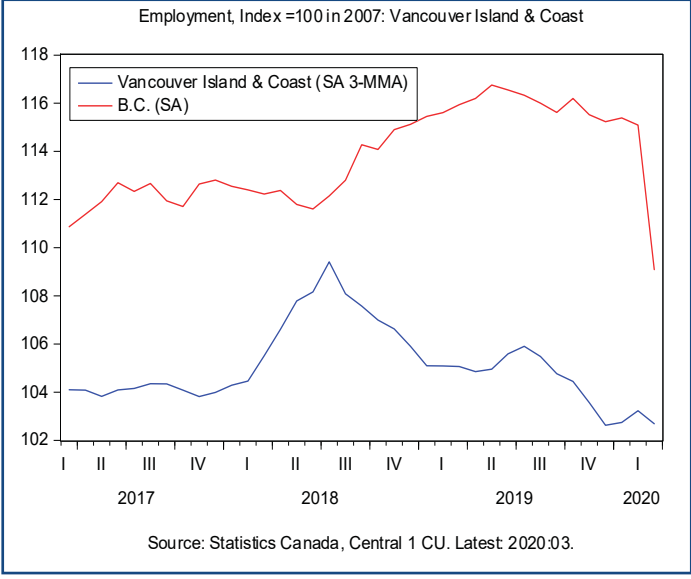
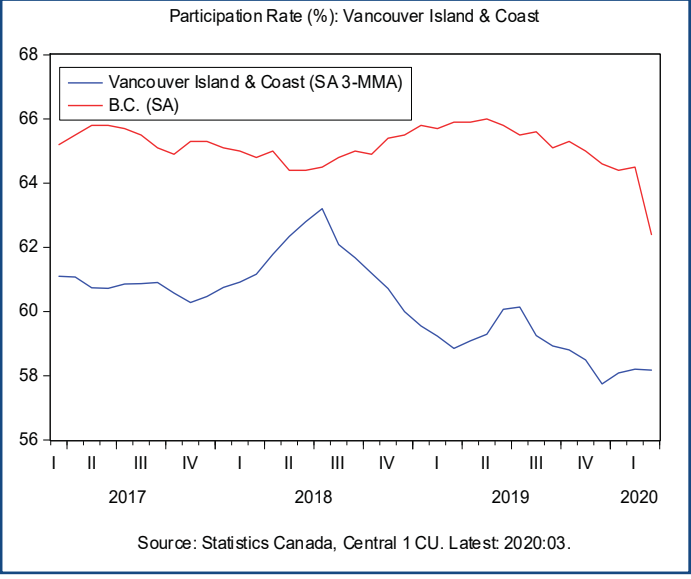
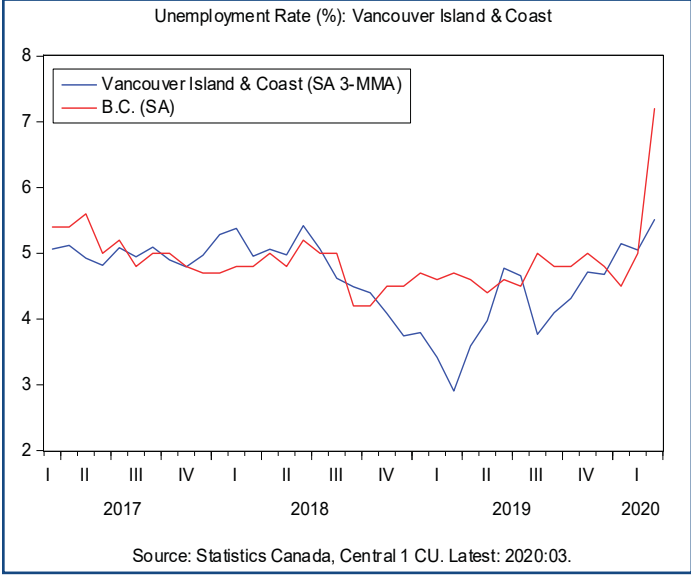
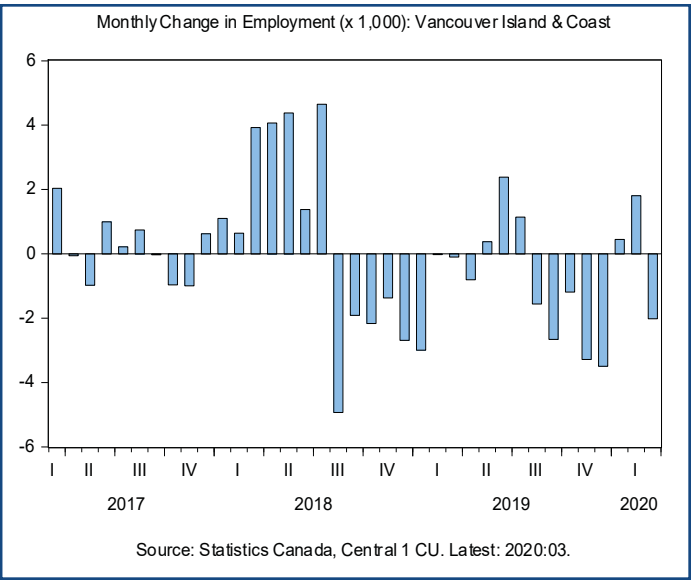
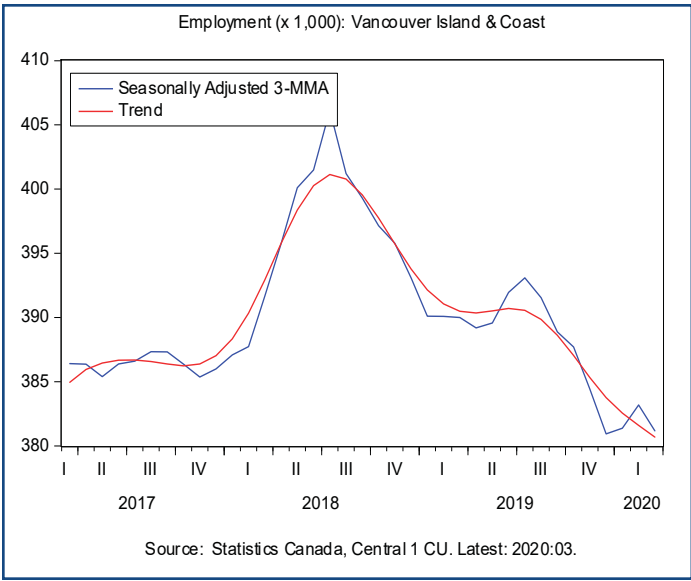
Period	Employees, Private Sector		Employees, Public Sector		Self-Employed	
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	1,429.4	1.8	421.6	1.6	411.4	0.7
2013	1,426.2	-0.2	424.1	0.6	415.3	0.9
2014	1,462.7	2.6	419.8	-1.0	395.9	-4.7
2015	1,468.3	0.4	424.5	1.1	413.5	4.4
2016	1,530.9	4.3	427.7	0.8	420.9	1.8
2017	1,591.0	3.9	437.6	2.3	438.2	4.1
2018	1,600.1	0.6	446.4	2.0	447.1	2.0
2019	1,645.8	2.9	456.5	2.2	456.8	2.2
2019 YTD*	1,623.7		448.7		451.1	2.2
2020 YTD*	1,550.9	-4.5	464.0	3.4	449.5	-0.4
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date						
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data						
2019M01	1,654.0	0.9	447.6	1.0	445.5	-2.5
2019M02	1,645.2	-0.5	446.3	-0.3	459.0	3.0
2019M03	1,654.7	0.6	441.5	-1.1	461.5	0.5
2019M04	1,673.2	1.1	447.1	1.3	443.1	-4.0
2019M05	1,661.0	-0.7	451.5	1.0	463.2	4.5
2019M06	1,647.9	-0.8	462.7	2.5	460.6	-0.6
2019M07	1,639.0	-0.5	470.6	1.7	456.9	-0.8
2019M08	1,629.4	-0.6	472.2	0.3	457.5	0.1
2019M09	1,625.9	-0.2	460.1	-2.6	464.5	1.5
2019M10	1,644.9	1.2	464.8	1.0	453.7	-2.3
2019M11	1,623.0	-1.3	463.5	-0.3	462.0	1.8
2019M12	1,620.7	-0.1	457.4	-1.3	464.1	0.5
2020M01	1,625.5	0.3	464.2	1.5	455.9	-1.8
2020M02	1,625.0	0.0	463.4	-0.2	450.6	-1.2
2020M03	1,491.0	-8.2	457.7	-1.2	458.0	1.6
Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union						



Vancouver Island & Coast

Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	382.6	-1.3	358.7	0.3	6.3	59.6
2013	386.6	1.0	362.3	1.0	6.3	59.9
2014	374.8	-3.0	352.0	-2.8	6.1	57.7
2015	381.2	1.7	357.3	1.5	6.3	58.2
2016	389.0	2.0	366.5	2.6	5.8	58.8
2017	407.0	4.6	386.6	5.5	5.0	60.8
2018	416.0	2.2	396.6	2.6	4.7	61.5
2019	405.0	-2.7	388.2	-2.1	4.1	59.0
2019 YTD*	397.2		382.5		3.7	58.3
2020 YTD*	395.9	-0.3	374.0	-2.2	5.5	57.1
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M01	405.5	-0.7	390.1	-0.8	3.8	59.6
2019M02	403.9	-0.4	390.1	0.0	3.4	59.2
2019M03	401.7	-0.6	390.0	0.0	2.9	58.9
2019M04	403.7	0.5	389.2	-0.2	3.6	59.1
2019M05	405.7	0.5	389.6	0.1	4.0	59.3
2019M06	411.6	1.5	392.0	0.6	4.8	60.1
2019M07	412.3	0.2	393.1	0.3	4.7	60.1
2019M08	406.9	-1.3	391.5	-0.4	3.8	59.3
2019M09	405.5	-0.3	388.9	-0.7	4.1	58.9
2019M10	405.2	-0.1	387.7	-0.3	4.3	58.8
2019M11	403.4	-0.4	384.4	-0.8	4.7	58.5
2019M12	399.6	-0.9	380.9	-0.9	4.7	57.7
2020M01	402.1	0.6	381.4	0.1	5.1	58.1
2020M02	403.6	0.4	383.2	0.5	5.0	58.2
2020M03	403.4	0.0	381.2	-0.5	5.5	58.2

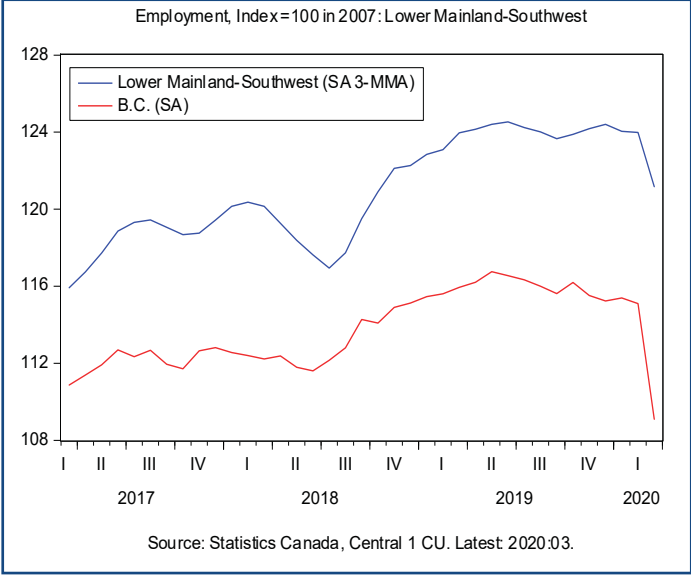
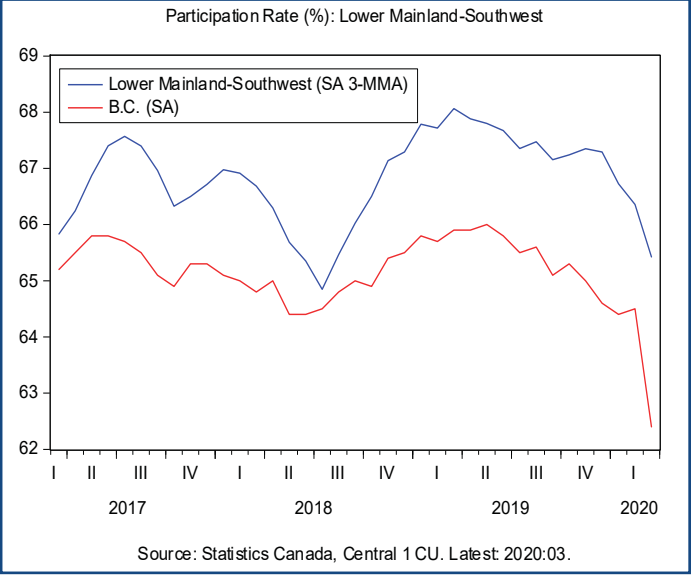
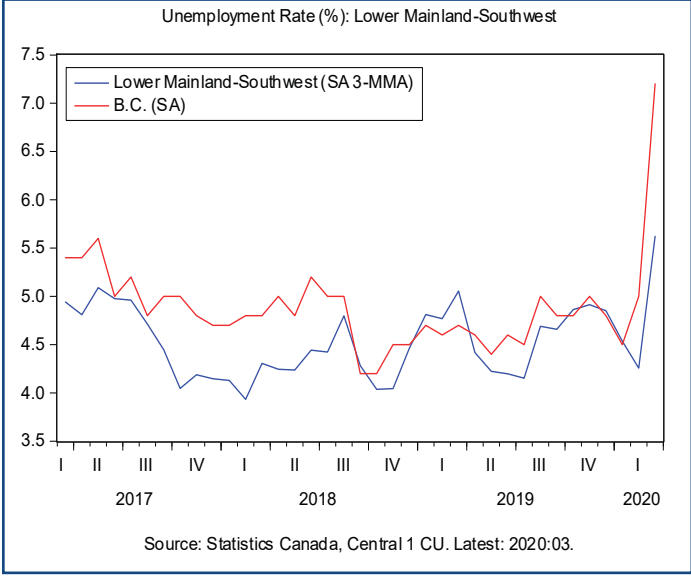
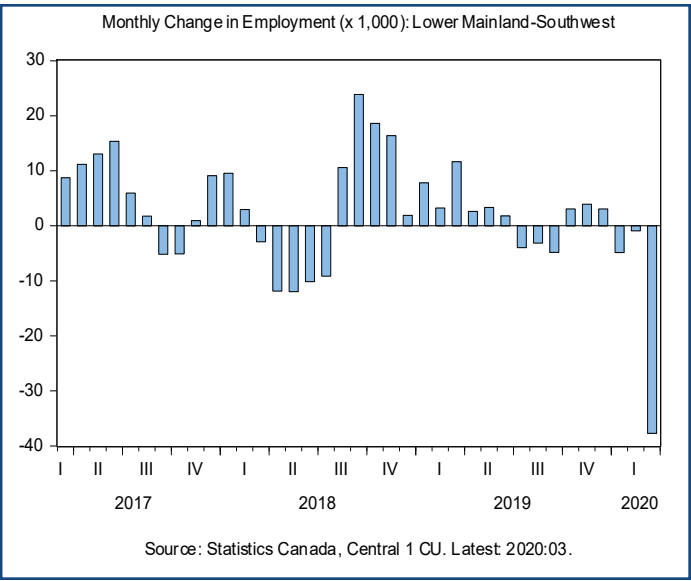
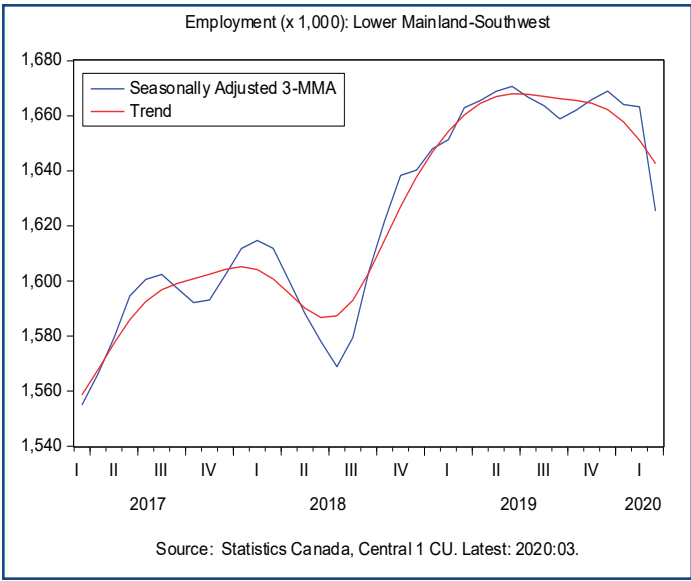
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



Lower Mainland-Southwest

Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	1,518.2	1.3	1,413.7	1.9	6.9	65.9
2013	1,520.2	0.1	1,418.2	0.3	6.7	64.9
2014	1,538.6	1.2	1,446.9	2.0	6.0	64.7
2015	1,561.3	1.5	1,468.2	1.5	6.0	64.5
2016	1,626.9	4.2	1,537.4	4.7	5.5	66.2
2017	1,663.0	2.2	1,586.5	3.2	4.6	66.7
2018	1,680.1	1.0	1,607.4	1.3	4.4	66.3
2019	1,745.2	3.9	1,664.4	3.5	4.6	67.5
2019 YTD*	1,727.7		1,644.7		4.8	67.5
2020 YTD*	1,724.0	-0.2	1,642.6	-0.1	4.7	65.9
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M01	1,731.4	0.8	1,648.1	0.5	4.8	67.8
2019M02	1,734.0	0.2	1,651.3	0.2	4.8	67.7
2019M03	1,751.5	1.0	1,663.0	0.7	5.1	68.1
2019M04	1,742.5	-0.5	1,665.6	0.2	4.4	67.9
2019M05	1,742.5	0.0	1,668.9	0.2	4.2	67.8
2019M06	1,743.9	0.1	1,670.7	0.1	4.2	67.7
2019M07	1,739.0	-0.3	1,666.8	-0.2	4.2	67.4
2019M08	1,745.5	0.4	1,663.7	-0.2	4.7	67.5
2019M09	1,739.9	-0.3	1,658.9	-0.3	4.7	67.2
2019M10	1,746.9	0.4	1,662.0	0.2	4.9	67.2
2019M11	1,751.9	0.3	1,665.9	0.2	4.9	67.4
2019M12	1,754.0	0.1	1,669.0	0.2	4.8	67.3
2020M01	1,743.2	-0.6	1,664.1	-0.3	4.5	66.7
2020M02	1,737.2	-0.3	1,663.2	-0.1	4.3	66.4
2020M03	1,722.4	-0.9	1,625.6	-2.3	5.6	65.4

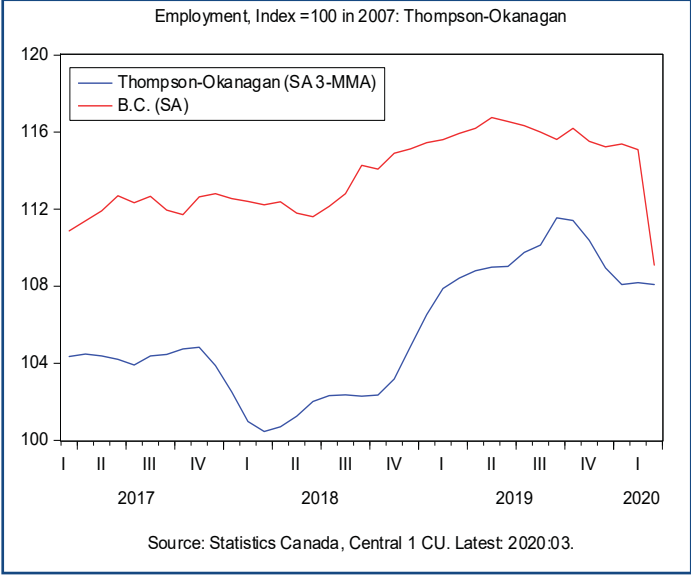
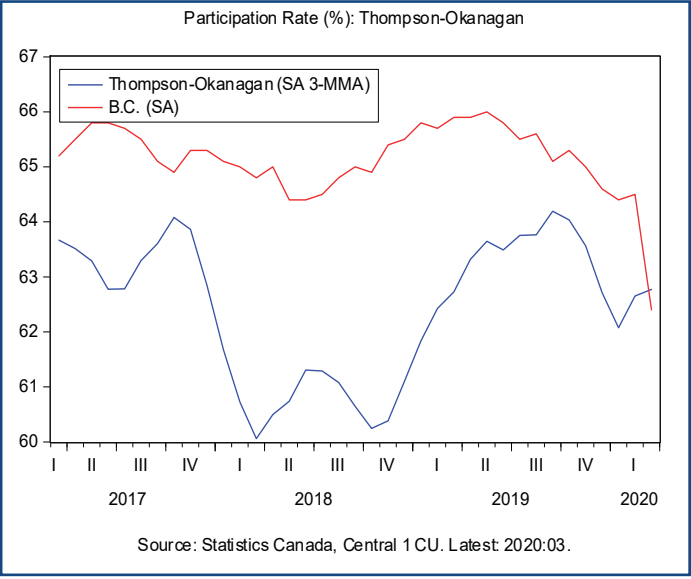
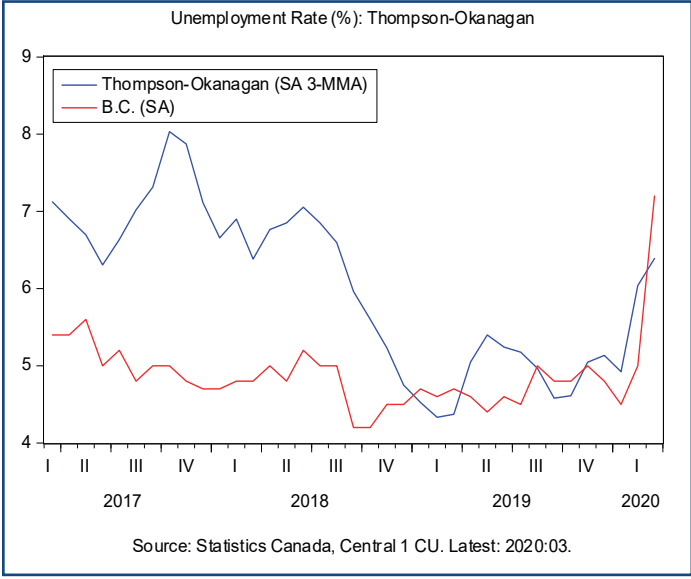
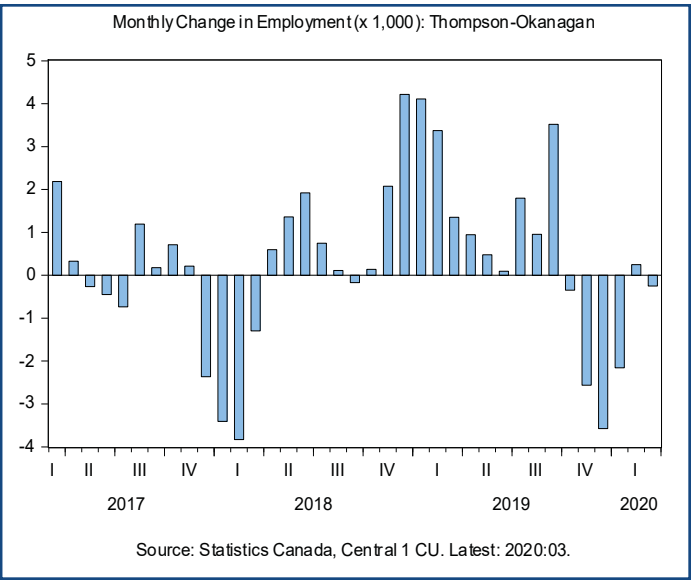
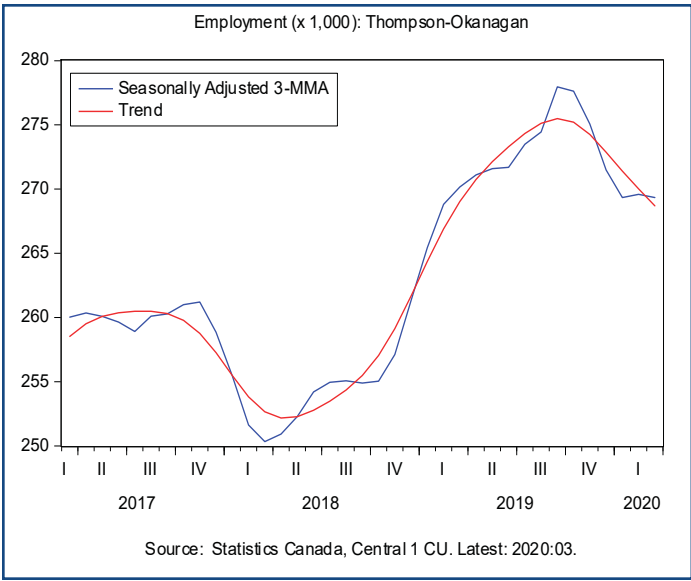
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



Thompson-Okanagan

Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	271.9	0.3	252.7	1.1	7.1	63.4
2013	265.1	-2.5	246.6	-2.4	7.0	61.8
2014	265.8	0.3	249.0	1.0	6.3	61.9
2015	267.1	0.5	250.0	0.4	6.4	61.9
2016	269.3	0.9	248.3	-0.7	7.8	61.7
2017	279.6	3.8	259.7	4.6	7.1	63.3
2018	271.9	-2.7	255.2	-1.7	6.2	60.9
2019	286.9	5.5	272.8	6.9	4.9	63.3
2019 YTD*	275.3		261.5		5.0	61.2
2020 YTD*	280.5	1.9	262.8	0.5	6.3	61.3
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M01	278.0	1.3	265.4	1.6	4.5	61.8
2019M02	281.0	1.1	268.8	1.3	4.3	62.4
2019M03	282.5	0.5	270.2	0.5	4.4	62.7
2019M04	285.5	1.1	271.1	0.4	5.0	63.3
2019M05	287.1	0.5	271.6	0.2	5.4	63.6
2019M06	286.7	-0.1	271.7	0.0	5.2	63.5
2019M07	288.4	0.6	273.5	0.7	5.2	63.8
2019M08	288.8	0.1	274.4	0.3	5.0	63.8
2019M09	291.3	0.9	278.0	1.3	4.6	64.2
2019M10	291.0	-0.1	277.6	-0.1	4.6	64.0
2019M11	289.7	-0.5	275.1	-0.9	5.0	63.6
2019M12	286.2	-1.2	271.5	-1.3	5.1	62.7
2020M01	283.3	-1.0	269.3	-0.8	4.9	62.1
2020M02	286.9	1.3	269.6	0.1	6.0	62.7
2020M03	287.7	0.3	269.3	-0.1	6.4	62.8

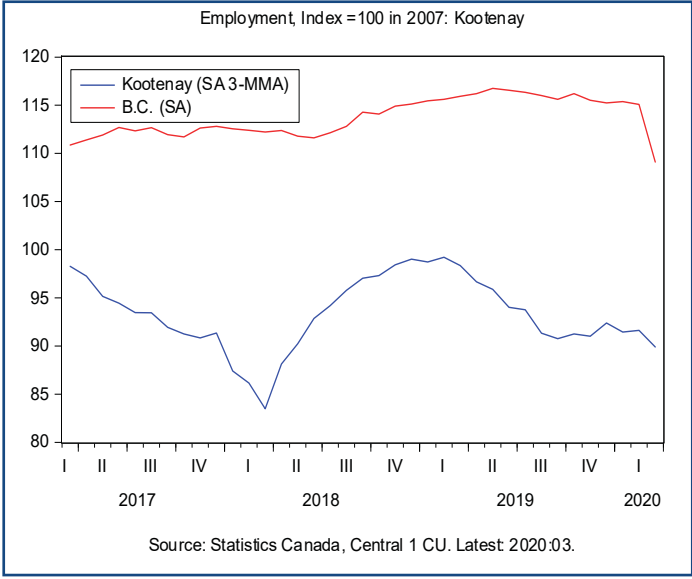
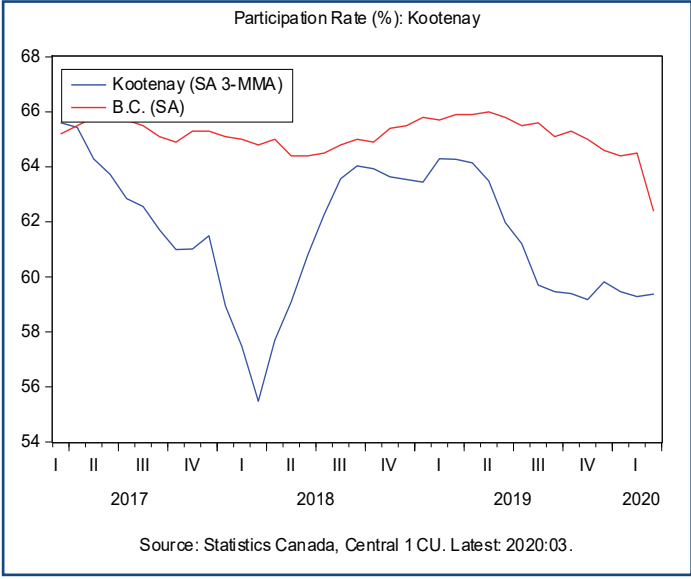
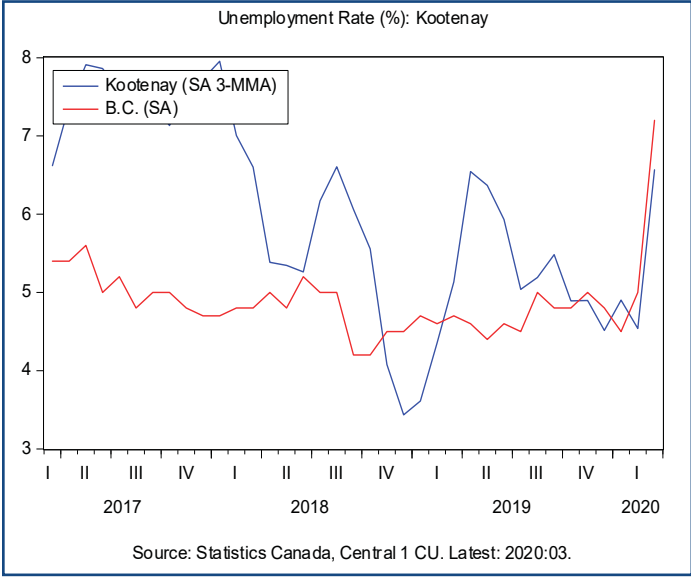
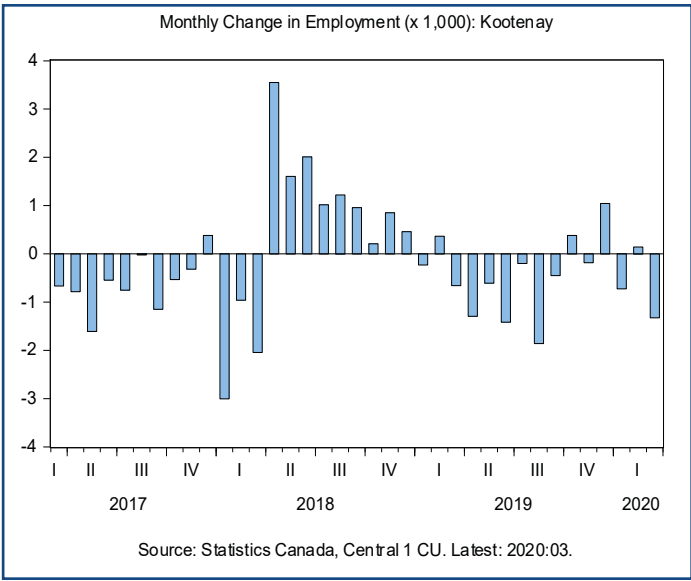
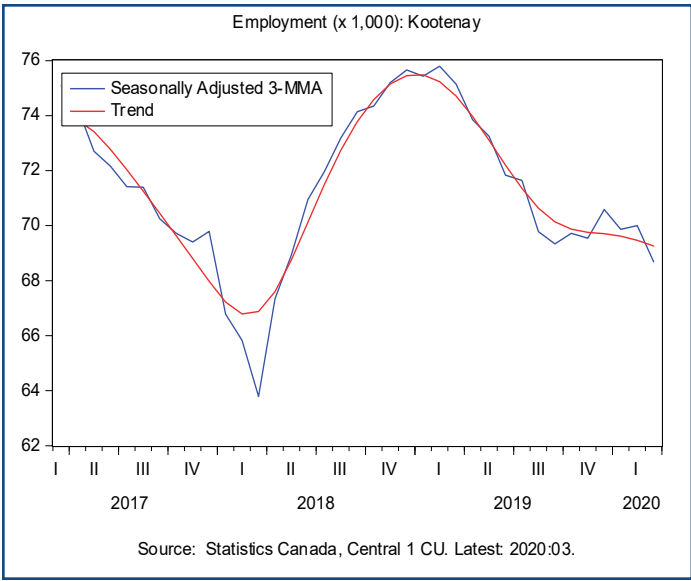
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



Kootenay

Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	78.4	2.1	72.8	3.2	7.1	63.1
2013	81.2	3.7	76.5	5.0	5.9	65.9
2014	72.5	-10.7	67.5	-11.7	6.9	59.3
2015	74.6	2.9	69.1	2.3	7.4	61.2
2016	73.3	-1.7	67.4	-2.4	8.0	59.9
2017	77.6	5.9	71.9	6.6	7.4	63.2
2018	75.2	-3.1	71.2	-0.9	5.4	61.0
2019	75.8	0.8	71.8	0.8	5.3	61.4
2019 YTD*	78.5		75.4		3.9	63.7
2020 YTD*	73.0	-7.0	69.5	-7.9	4.8	59.1
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M01	78.3	-0.1	75.4	-0.3	3.6	63.4
2019M02	79.2	1.3	75.8	0.5	4.4	64.3
2019M03	79.2	0.0	75.1	-0.9	5.1	64.3
2019M04	79.0	-0.2	73.9	-1.7	6.5	64.1
2019M05	78.2	-1.0	73.2	-0.8	6.4	63.5
2019M06	76.4	-2.4	71.8	-1.9	5.9	62.0
2019M07	75.4	-1.2	71.6	-0.3	5.0	61.2
2019M08	73.6	-2.4	69.8	-2.6	5.2	59.7
2019M09	73.4	-0.3	69.3	-0.6	5.5	59.5
2019M10	73.3	-0.1	69.7	0.6	4.9	59.4
2019M11	73.1	-0.3	69.5	-0.3	4.9	59.2
2019M12	73.9	1.1	70.6	1.5	4.5	59.8
2020M01	73.5	-0.6	69.9	-1.0	4.9	59.5
2020M02	73.3	-0.2	70.0	0.2	4.5	59.3
2020M03	73.5	0.2	68.7	-1.9	6.6	59.4

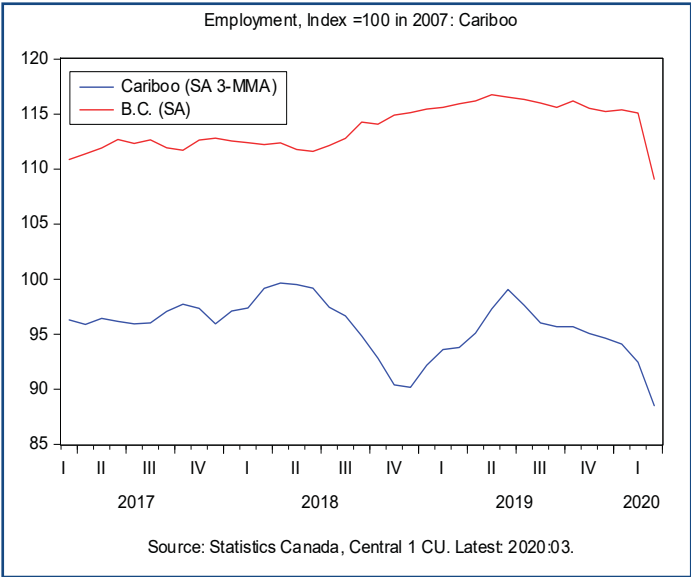
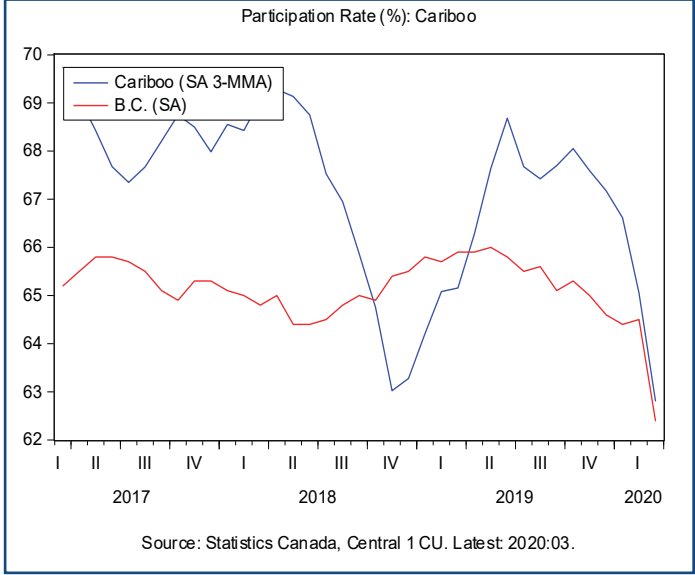
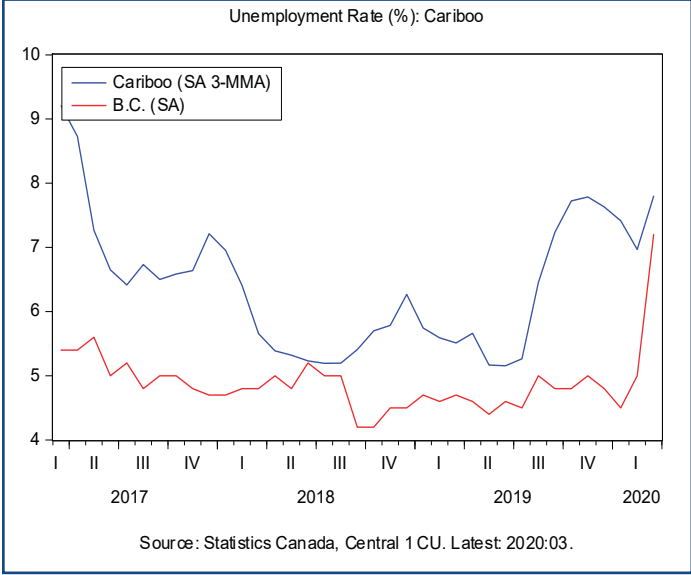
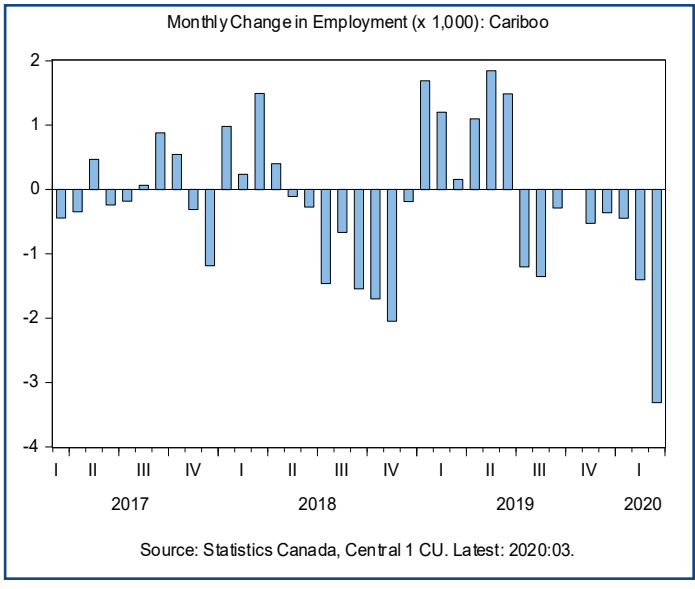
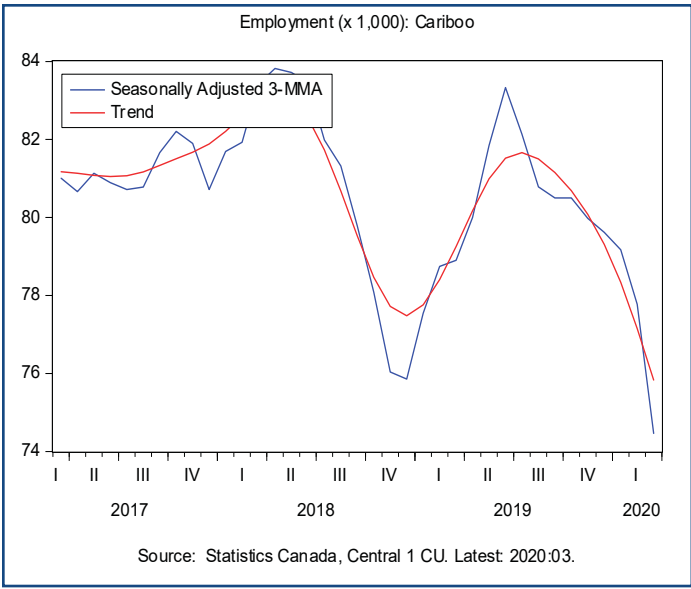
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



Cariboo

Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	91.1	3.9	84.7	4.4	7.0	72.1
2013	86.7	-4.8	81.6	-3.6	5.9	68.5
2014	90.7	4.6	85.3	4.6	5.9	71.5
2015	85.5	-5.8	79.4	-6.9	7.1	67.1
2016	85.1	-0.5	78.8	-0.8	7.3	66.6
2017	87.5	2.9	81.1	2.9	7.4	68.4
2018	85.4	-2.4	80.6	-0.6	5.6	66.7
2019	86.1	0.8	80.6	0.0	6.4	67.2
2019 YTD*	81.4		76.3		6.3	63.6
2020 YTD*	81.6	0.2	75.0	-1.7	8.0	63.6
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M01	82.3	1.7	77.5	2.2	5.7	64.2
2019M02	83.4	1.4	78.7	1.5	5.6	65.1
2019M03	83.5	0.1	78.9	0.2	5.5	65.2
2019M04	84.8	1.6	80.0	1.4	5.7	66.3
2019M05	86.3	1.8	81.8	2.3	5.2	67.6
2019M06	87.9	1.8	83.3	1.8	5.2	68.7
2019M07	86.7	-1.3	82.1	-1.4	5.3	67.7
2019M08	86.4	-0.4	80.8	-1.6	6.5	67.4
2019M09	86.8	0.5	80.5	-0.4	7.2	67.7
2019M10	87.2	0.5	80.5	0.0	7.7	68.1
2019M11	86.7	-0.6	80.0	-0.6	7.8	67.6
2019M12	86.2	-0.6	79.6	-0.4	7.6	67.2
2020M01	85.5	-0.8	79.2	-0.6	7.4	66.6
2020M02	83.6	-2.2	77.8	-1.8	7.0	65.1
2020M03	80.8	-3.4	74.5	-4.3	7.8	62.8

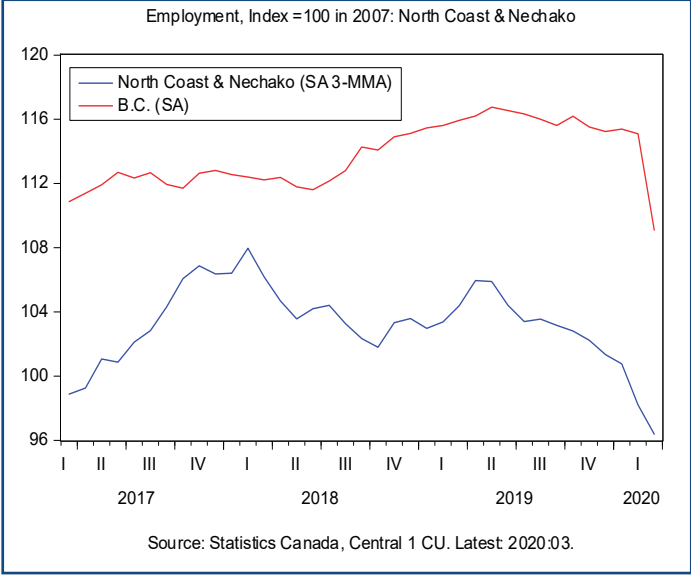
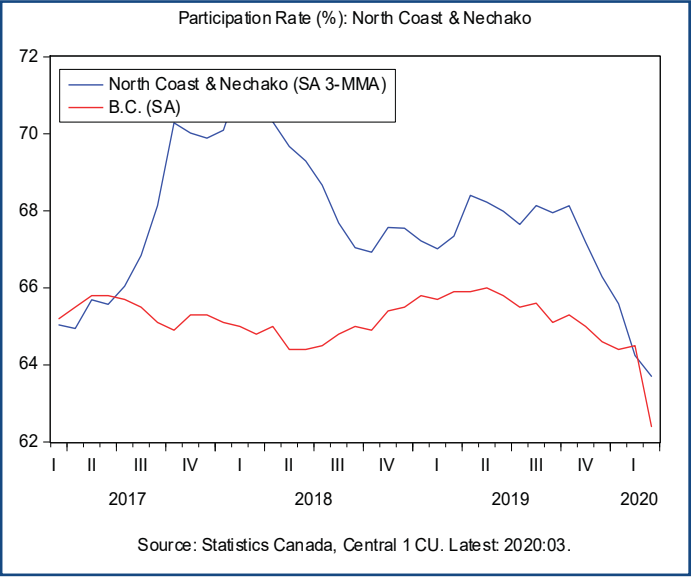
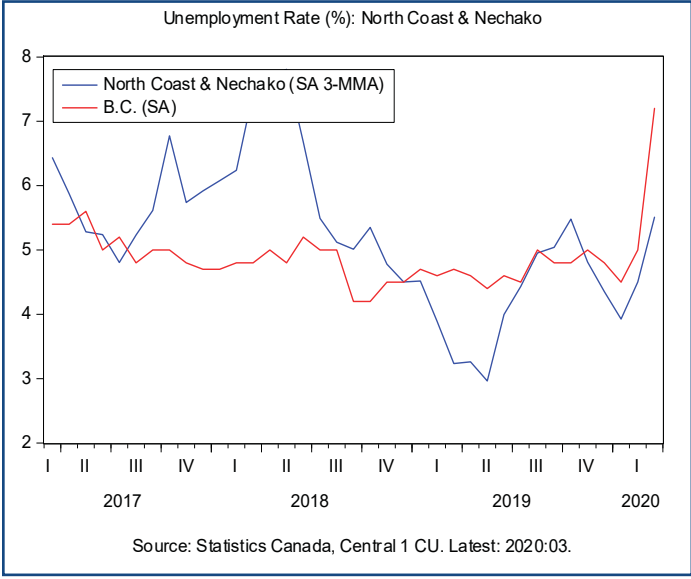
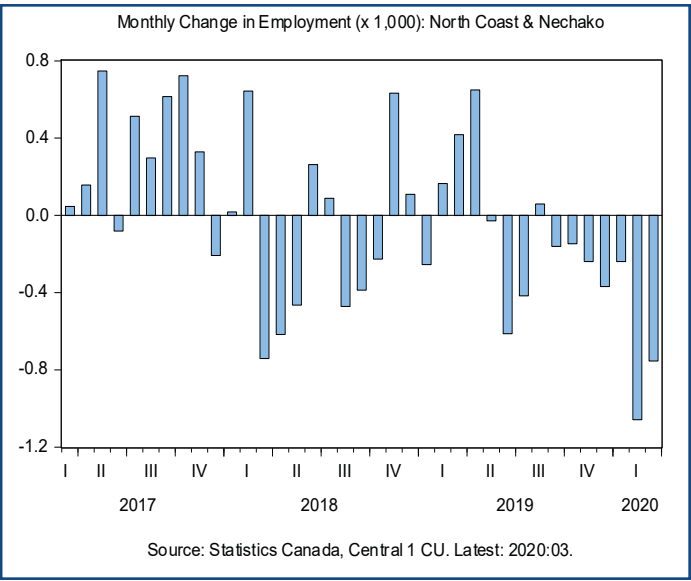
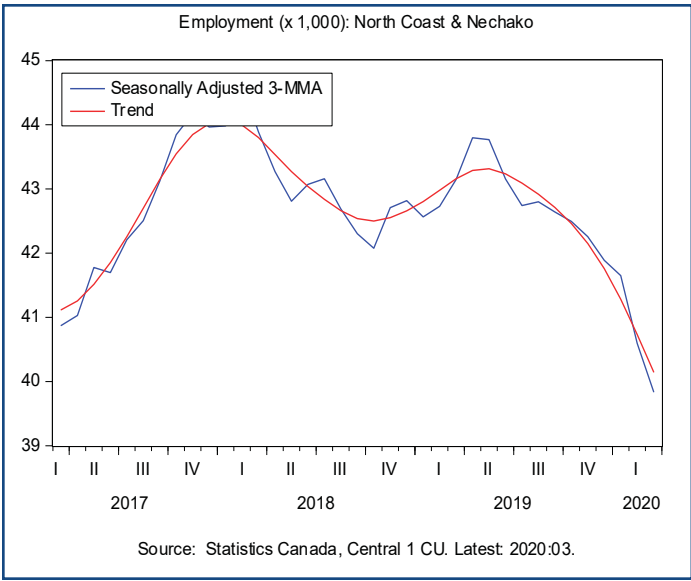
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



North Coast & Nechako

Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	44.7	-6.1	39.9	-8.3	10.8	66.4
2013	43.7	-2.2	40.7	2.0	6.9	65.3
2014	42.5	-2.7	39.2	-3.7	7.9	63.9
2015	45.4	6.8	42.3	7.9	7.0	68.4
2016	45.5	0.2	42.1	-0.4	7.6	68.1
2017	45.1	-1.0	42.5	0.9	5.8	67.2
2018	45.8	1.6	43.1	1.4	5.9	68.8
2019	44.6	-2.6	42.7	-0.8	4.3	67.5
2019 YTD*	43.9		42.2		3.9	66.3
2020 YTD*	42.1	-4.2	40.1	-5.0	4.7	63.7
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M01	44.6	-0.6	42.6	-0.6	4.5	67.2
2019M02	44.5	-0.3	42.7	0.4	3.9	67.0
2019M03	44.6	0.3	43.1	1.0	3.2	67.3
2019M04	45.3	1.5	43.8	1.5	3.3	68.4
2019M05	45.1	-0.4	43.8	-0.1	3.0	68.2
2019M06	45.0	-0.3	43.2	-1.4	4.0	68.0
2019M07	44.7	-0.5	42.7	-1.0	4.4	67.6
2019M08	45.0	0.7	42.8	0.1	5.0	68.1
2019M09	44.9	-0.3	42.6	-0.4	5.0	68.0
2019M10	45.0	0.1	42.5	-0.3	5.5	68.1
2019M11	44.4	-1.3	42.3	-0.6	4.8	67.2
2019M12	43.8	-1.3	41.9	-0.9	4.4	66.3
2020M01	43.4	-1.0	41.7	-0.6	3.9	65.6
2020M02	42.5	-2.0	40.6	-2.5	4.5	64.2
2020M03	42.2	-0.8	39.8	-1.9	5.5	63.7

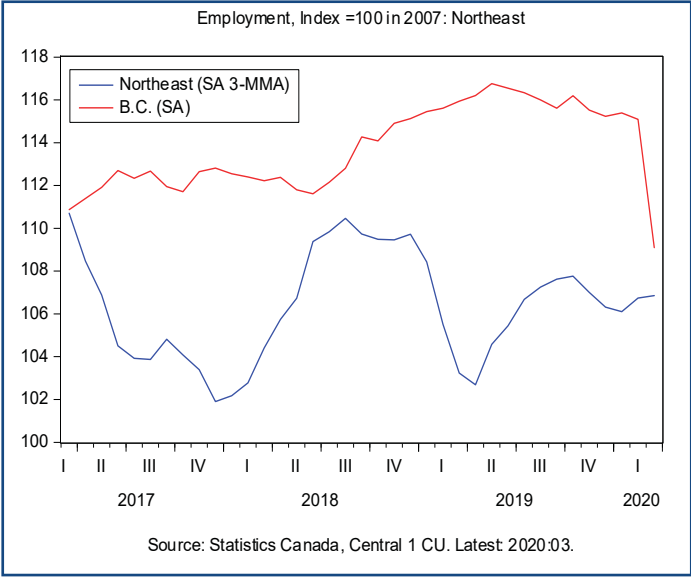
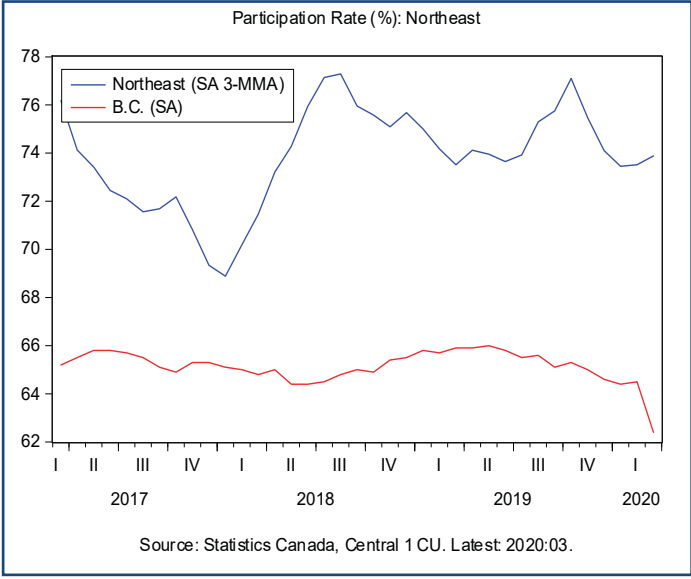
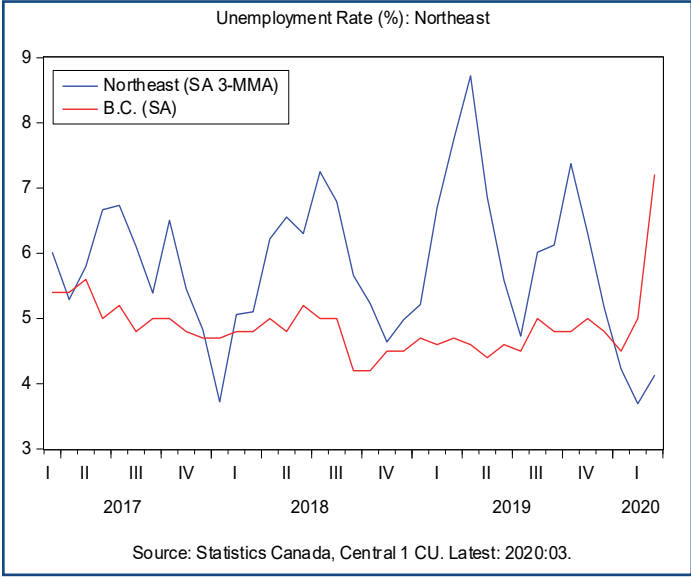
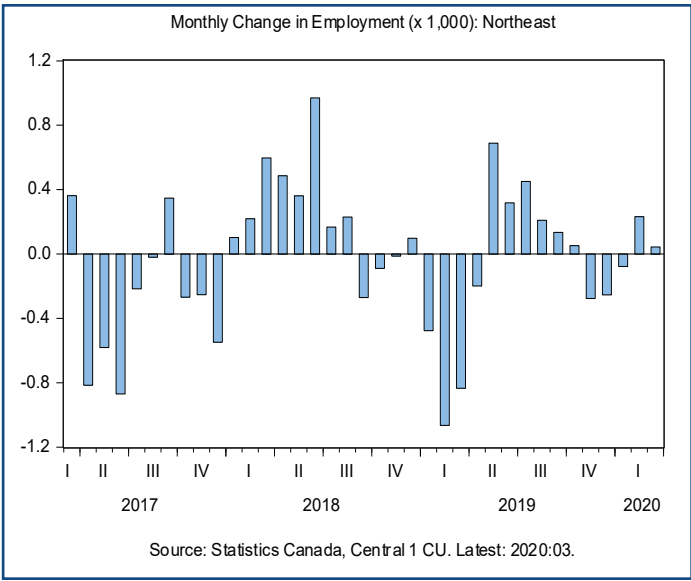
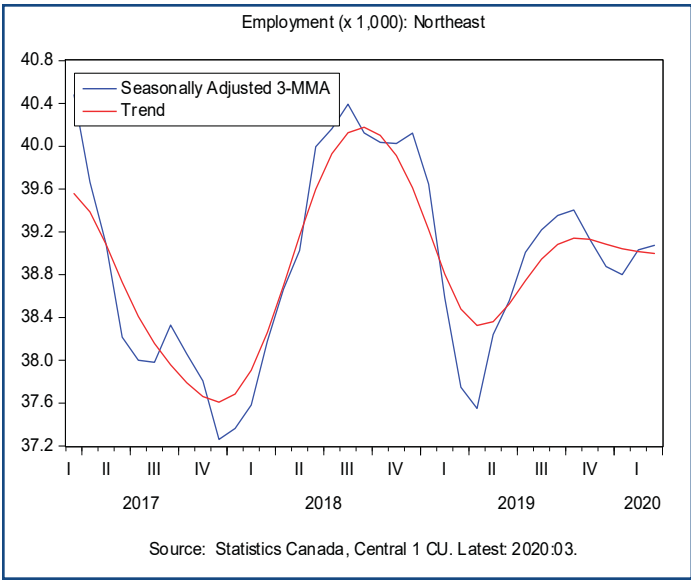
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



Northeast

Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	41.9	6.2	40.1	7.3	4.1	79.4
2013	41.8	-0.1	39.8	-0.8	4.8	77.8
2014	40.6	-3.0	38.5	-3.1	NA	73.9
2015	42.6	5.0	40.1	4.0	5.9	76.4
2016	43.3	1.6	39.1	-2.6	9.7	76.9
2017	41.0	-5.3	38.6	-1.3	5.9	72.5
2018	42.0	2.4	39.6	2.7	5.8	74.9
2019	41.2	-1.8	38.6	-2.5	6.4	74.4
2019 YTD*	41.5		38.8		6.4	74.5
2020 YTD*	40.7	-2.0	39.1	0.7	3.9	73.8
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M01	41.8	-0.9	39.6	-1.2	5.2	75.0
2019M02	41.4	-1.1	38.6	-2.7	6.7	74.2
2019M03	40.9	-1.0	37.7	-2.2	7.7	73.5
2019M04	41.1	0.5	37.6	-0.5	8.7	74.1
2019M05	41.1	-0.2	38.2	1.8	6.9	74.0
2019M06	40.8	-0.5	38.6	0.8	5.6	73.6
2019M07	40.9	0.3	39.0	1.2	4.7	73.9
2019M08	41.7	1.9	39.2	0.5	6.0	75.3
2019M09	41.9	0.5	39.4	0.3	6.1	75.8
2019M10	42.5	1.5	39.4	0.1	7.4	77.1
2019M11	41.8	-1.8	39.1	-0.7	6.3	75.5
2019M12	41.0	-1.9	38.9	-0.6	5.2	74.1
2020M01	40.5	-1.2	38.8	-0.2	4.2	73.5
2020M02	40.5	0.0	39.0	0.6	3.7	73.5
2020M03	40.8	0.6	39.1	0.1	4.1	73.9

Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



Labour Force Statistics

Definitions and Explanatory Notes

Reference Week

Monthly estimates of employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labour force refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month, normally the week containing the 15th day.

Labour Force

The labour force is composed of those members of the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, either: (a) did any work at all, or (b) had a job but were not at work due to own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, bad weather, labour dispute, vacation, or other reason not specified above (excluding persons whose job attachment was to a job to start at a definite date in the future).

Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, either: (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with the reference week), and were available for work; or (b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on layoff and were available for work; or (c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from the reference week, and were available for work.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number of unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate

The participation rate represents the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the labour force for that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate

The employment rate (employment/population ratio) is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the employment for that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Rounding

Estimates published by the Labour Force Survey are rounded to the nearest thousand but all derived values (totals, averages, rates, ratios, percent changes, etc.) are calculated from unrounded figures. Therefore, the sum of the individual rounded items may not equal the total.

Seasonal Adjustment

Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods, and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.