

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- B.C. employment climbed 3 per cent in July but remains 6.5 per cent below February level
- Unemployment rate elevated but slips
- Back to school decisions to impact employment outlook;

### Hiring climbs in July amidst economic recovery progress

Canada's economic recovery continued to progress in July following its pandemic driven collapse during the Spring. Economic restarts and business re-openings further lifted re-hiring across the country. Based on the latest Labour Force Survey, national employment rose by 2.4 per cent or 418,500 persons from June. As expected, this slowed from the previous month's surge of nearly one million gains (5.8 per cent) but still marched in the right direction. While erasing half of the pandemic driven losses from February through April, total employment at 17.8 million persons remains lower than February by 1.3 million persons (seven per cent).

Average unemployment declined to 10.9 per cent from 12.3 per cent in June and peak of 13.7 per cent in May. Part-time work contributed heavily to the net gain with a rise of 11.3 per cent from June which drove 82 per cent of the net employment gains. While part-time employment was hit harder due to the nature of sectors impacted (namely hospitality, retail and other face-to-face service sectors), rehiring is occurring with fewer hours offered due to a weak economy. Industries leading the July gains included accommodations/foodservices (up 12 per cent), other private services (up 5.8 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (up 3.9 per cent).

While total hours worked in the economy jumped 5.3 per cent, levels were still 11 per cent below February. Statistics Canada's measure of labour utilization – which includes the unemployed, those not in the labour force and wanted a job but did not look for one,

and those working half their usual hours for reason related to COVID19 – sat at 22 per cent. This is down from more than a third in April, but well above pre-pandemic levels of about 11 per cent. For many of these workers, incomes were supplemented by the Canada Emergency Response Benefit.

B.C.'s labour market showed a similar pattern. Employment rose at a relatively stronger pace of three per cent (or 70,200 persons) from June to 2.374 million persons and narrowed the gap from February to 6.5 per cent or 164,900 persons. The Vancouver CMA drove increase with a 3.8 per cent gain, but was still 10 per cent off February levels. The unemployment rate fell to 11.1 per cent from 13 per cent in June.

Provincially, full-time employment rose 1.2 per cent but still 8.0 percent lower than February. Part-time work has nearly fully recovered with a 9.9 per cent increase in July, but likely includes those underemployed and previously considered full-time workers. In terms of regaining February employment levels, B.C. is behind New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec.

Similar to the national picture, services-producing industries drove the increase. Accommodations/foodservices (up 16 per cent) accounted for more than a third of the net gain as restaurants ramped up and hotels re-opened. Information and culture industries (up 10 per cent), other private services (up six per cent), retail/wholesale trade (up 6.8 per cent) were other key drivers. Among goods producing sectors, manufacturing employment jumped 4.9 per cent.

Recoveries from the employment trough vary by sector. Those with the strongest gain also remain well below February levels. Employment in accommodations/foodservices were still 11 per cent below February levels, private services were down 18 per cent, and information/culture down 16 per cent. Construction was 12 per cent lower, while business/building/support was down 22 per cent (likely reflecting ongoing work from home). Employment in most other sectors were within 10 per cent of February levels. Bright spots included utilities (up 27 per cent) and professional/scientific/technical services (up 8 per cent) with the latter able to expand amidst a remote environment.

It is likely that the pace of recovery will slow going forward if not stall temporarily. Many of the gains can be considered the low-hanging fruit of the initial restart, and in part supported by federal measures like the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy. Given rapid growth in part-time work, employers may move to increase average hours than bring more employees on board. The economy will only gradually move toward full recovery given the impacts of physical distancing on operations, border closures and a weak global economic backdrop. Federal measures will also expire later this year. Hospitality sectors will continue to be impacted. Lower revenue expectations will likely slow rehiring and expansion, and potentially cause firms to close if revenues do not recover quick enough. Another factor is the back to school season, and whether parents will be comfortable sending their children back full time, which could also impede availability of some workers.

### *Regional Trends*

Sub-provincial labour market information outside Canada's three largest metro areas capture a three-month average of data and thus not directly comparable to monthly provincial estimates which are point-estimates for a single month of data. July data does however capture more of the recovery phase, as it captures that May to July period employment.

Not surprisingly, given the provincial performance in both June and July and restart policies affecting every area of the province, has picked up. Seasonally-adjusted 3-month average employment rose sharply from June across the province. The strongest gains were in the Kootenay (up 6.9 per cent), while Vancouver Island rose 4.1 per cent. On a level basis, the Lower Mainland – Southwest contributed to the majority of increase, albeit with a more moderate rebound of three per cent.

Despite recovering employment, joblessness remains high. The three-month average was highest in the Kootenay (13.1 per cent) and Lower Mainland-Southwest (12.5 per cent). Levels remained broadly in the double-digit range, but the trend is improving.

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#### **Bryan Yu**

Deputy Chief Economist

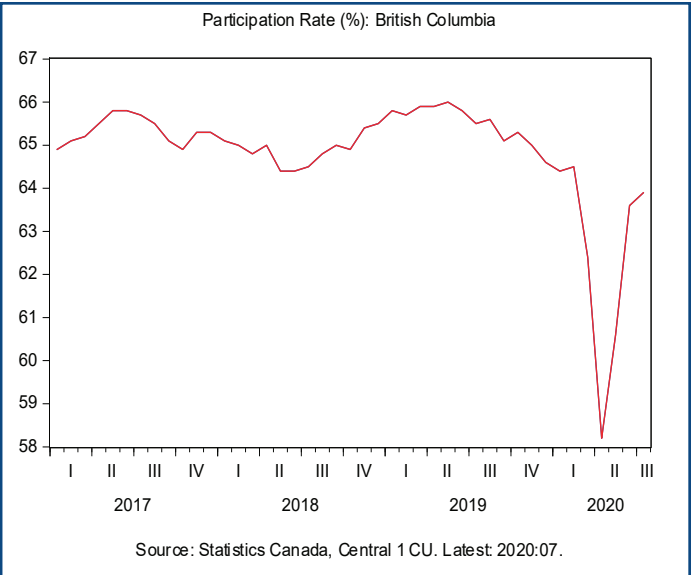
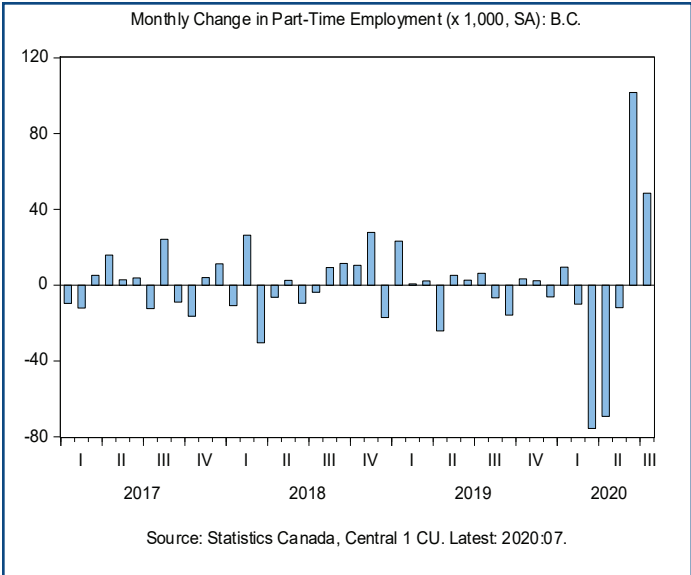
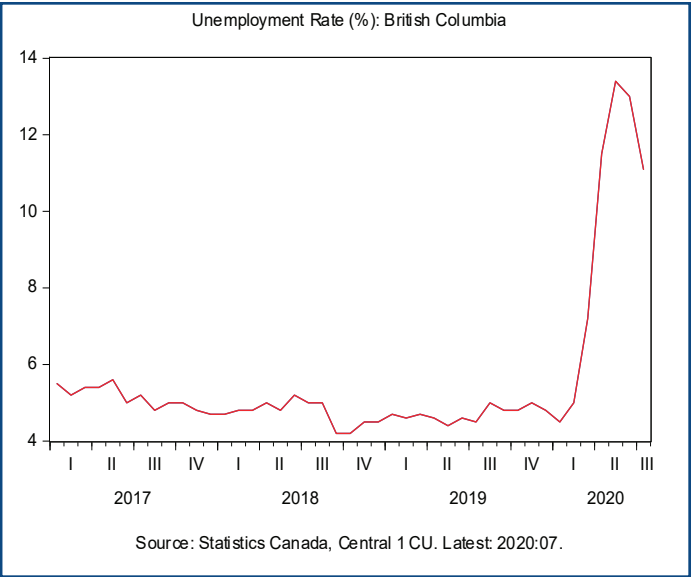
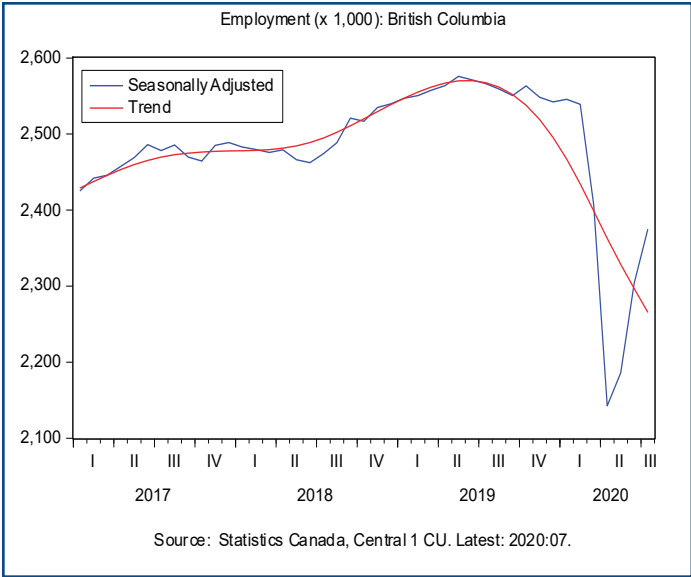
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## Labour Market, British Columbia

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*	2,682.5		2,559.8		4.6	65.8
2020 YTD*	2,593.9	-3.3	2,351.9	-8.1	9.3	62.4
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date						
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data						
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
2020M04	2,421.0	-6.6	2,142.6	-11.0	11.5	58.2
2020M05	2,524.0	4.3	2,185.9	2.0	13.4	60.6
2020M06	2,649.5	5.0	2,304.0	5.4	13.0	63.6
2020M07	2,669.5	0.8	2,374.2	3.0	11.1	63.9

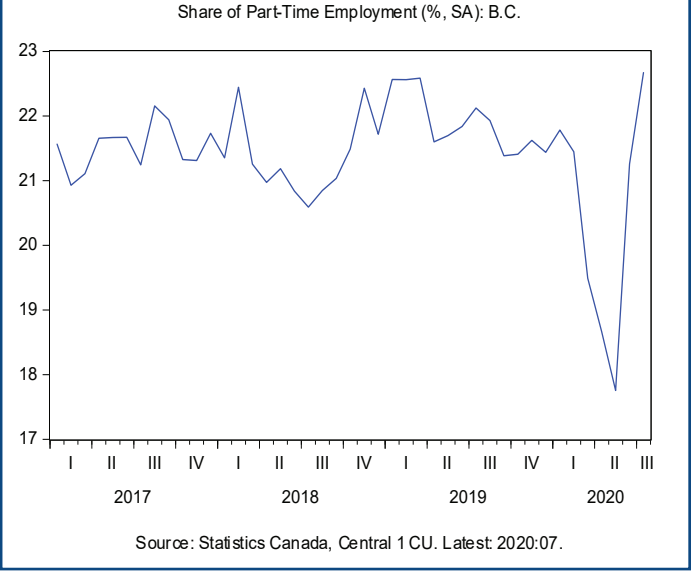
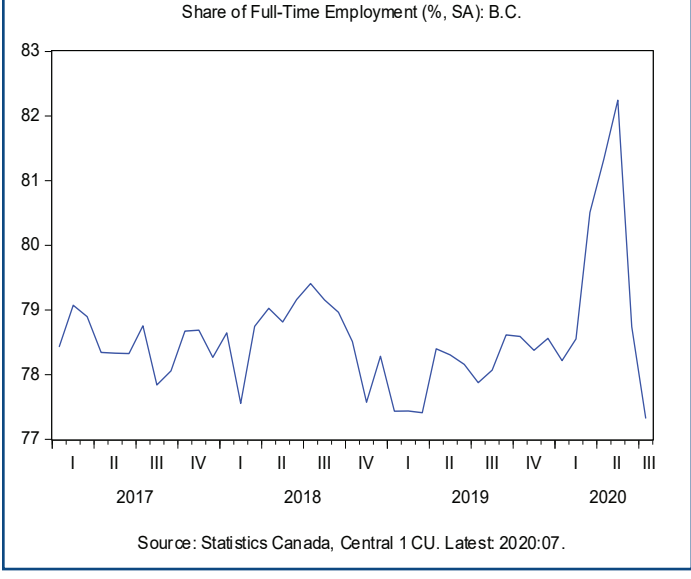
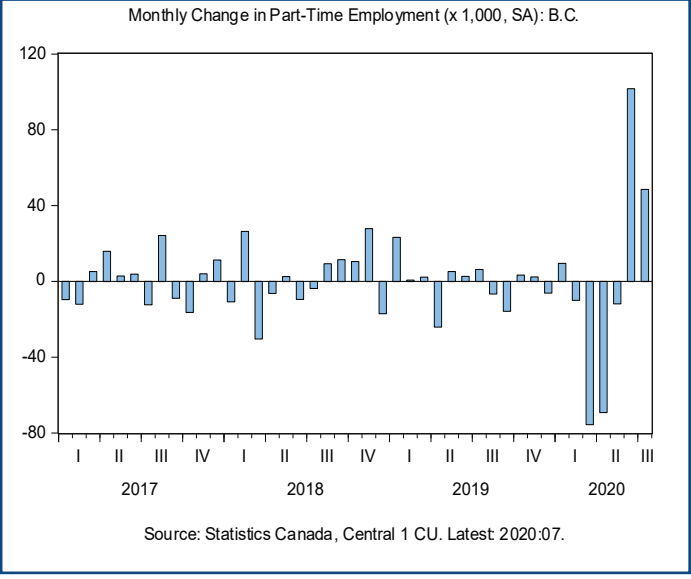
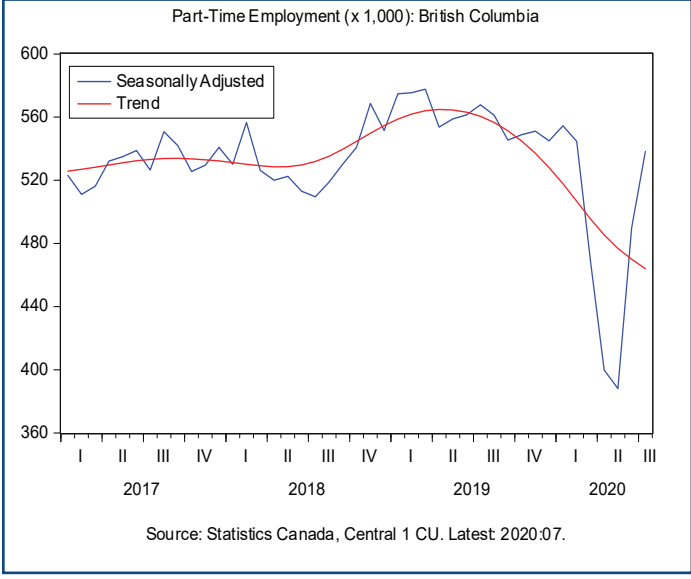
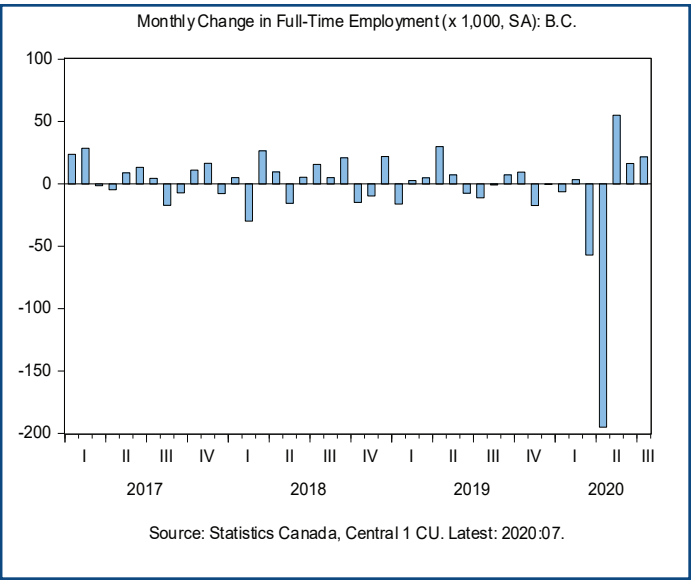
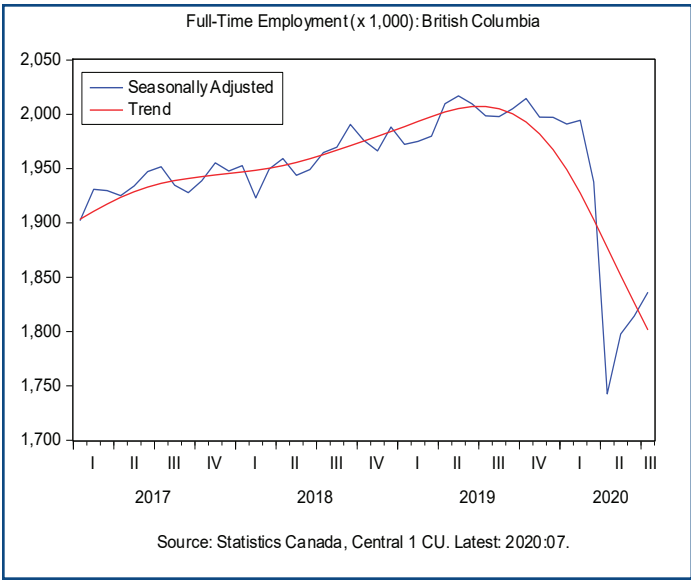
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



## Full-Time & Part-Time Employment, British Columbia

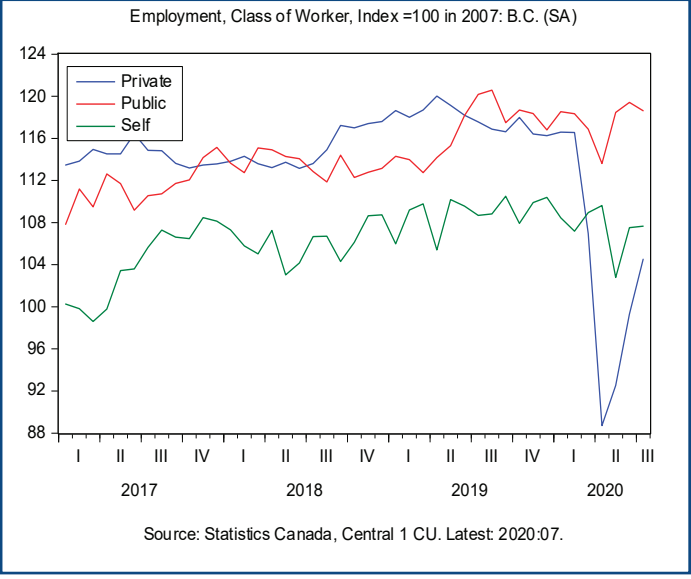
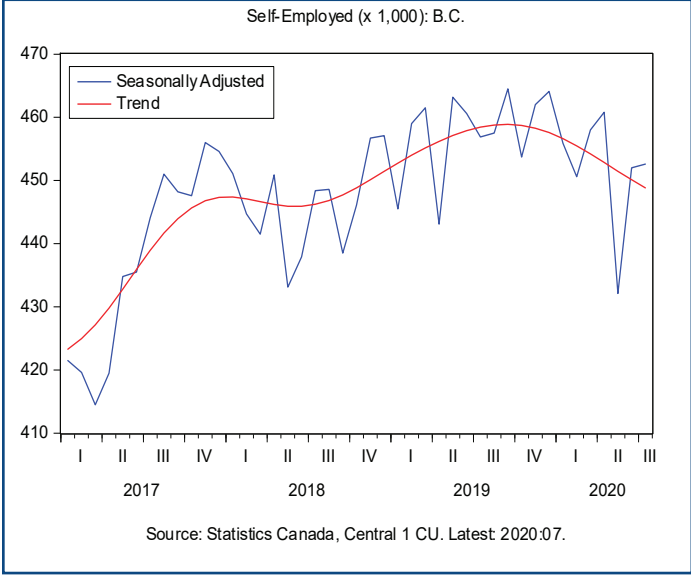
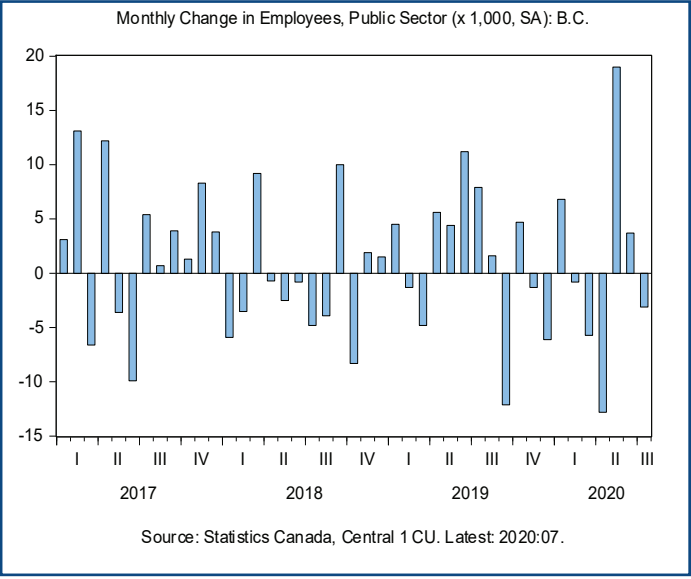
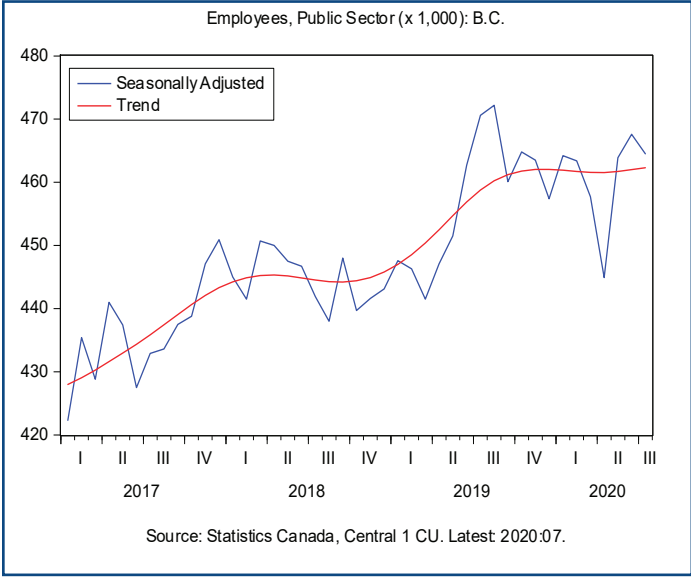
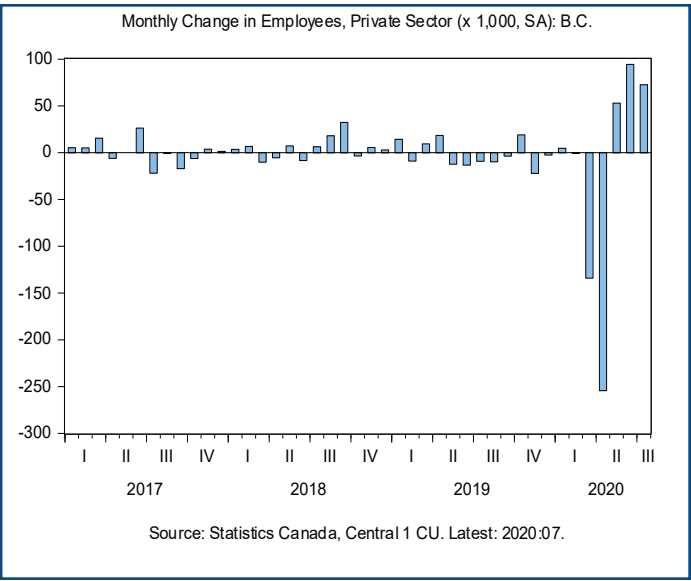
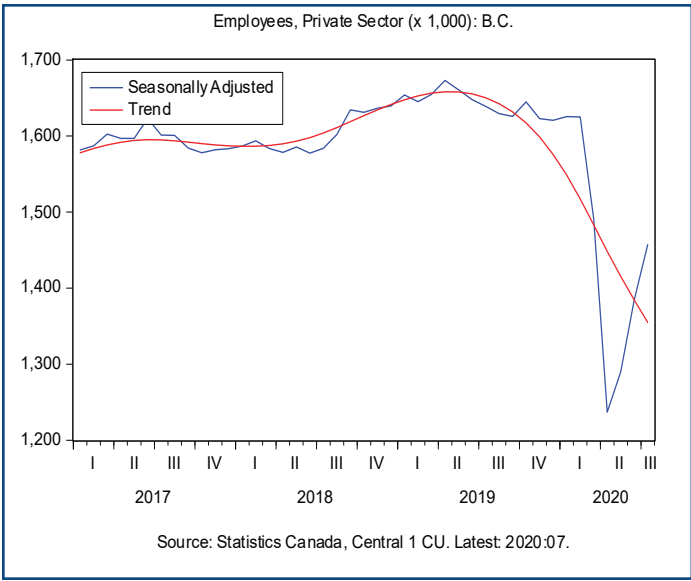
Period	Full-Time Employment		Part-Time Employment		Full-Time Rate	Part-Time Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	1,769.5	2.6	493.0	-2.0	78.2	21.8
2013	1,775.8	0.4	489.8	-0.7	78.4	21.6
2014	1,781.9	0.3	496.6	1.4	78.2	21.8
2015	1,824.0	2.4	482.2	-2.9	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*	1,986.8		572.9		77.6	22.4
2020 YTD*	1,863.5	-6.2	488.5	-14.7	79.2	20.8
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date						
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data						
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
2020M04	1,742.7	-10.1	399.9	-14.8	81.3	18.7
2020M05	1,797.8	3.2	388.1	-3.0	82.2	17.8
2020M06	1,814.2	0.9	489.8	26.2	78.7	21.3
2020M07	1,835.9	1.2	538.3	9.9	77.3	22.7

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*	1,652.1		453.0		454.6	2.7
2020 YTD*	1,441.2	-12.8	460.6	1.7	450.2	-1.0
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date						
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data						
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
2020M04	1,236.9	-17.0	444.9	-2.8	460.8	0.6
2020M05	1,289.9	4.3	463.9	4.3	432.1	-6.2
2020M06	1,384.4	7.3	467.6	0.8	452.0	4.6
2020M07	1,457.1	5.3	464.5	-0.7	452.6	0.1
Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union						





## Vancouver Island & Coast

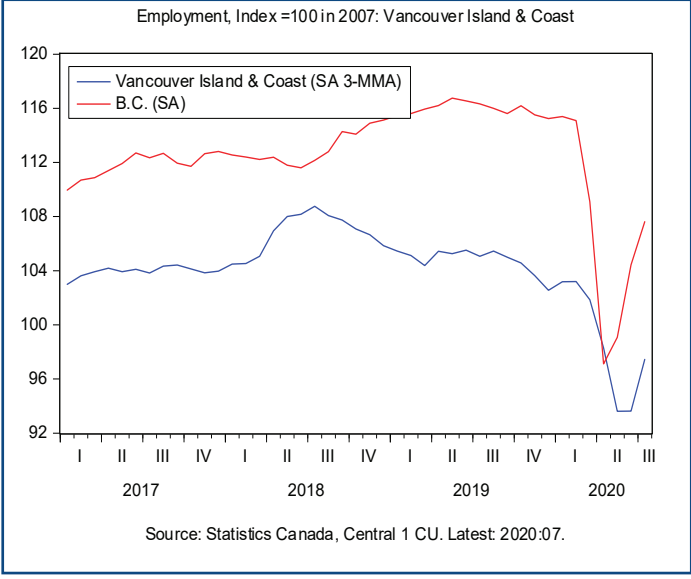
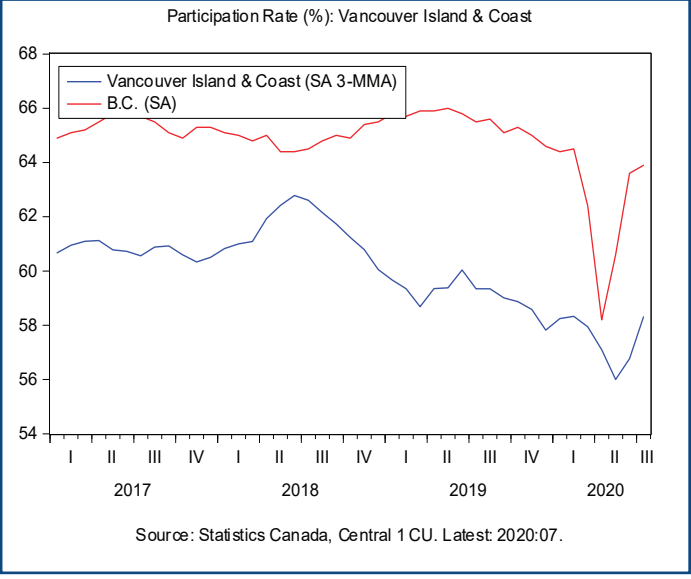
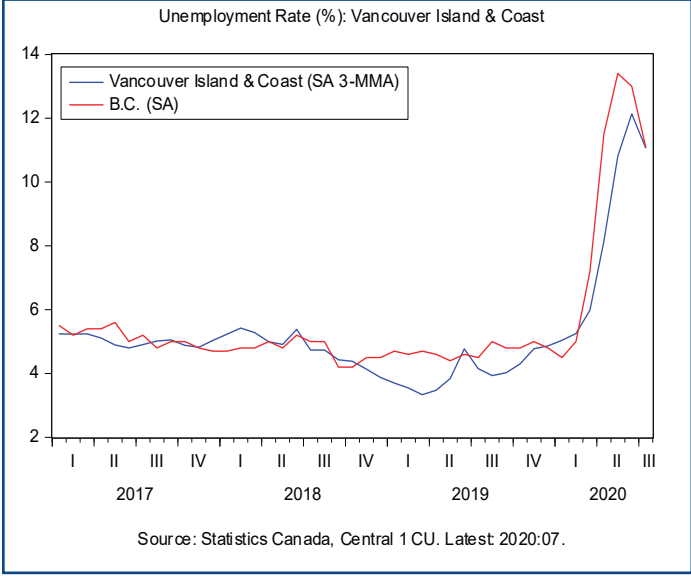
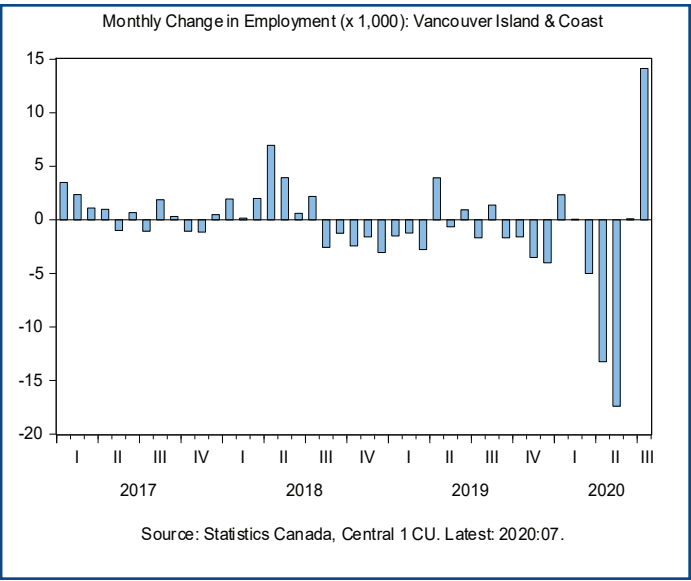
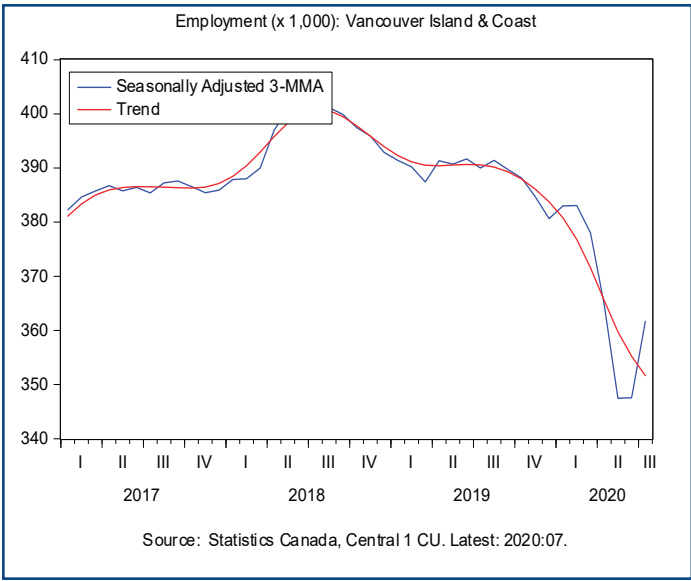
Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate		Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%	
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data							
2012	382.6	-1.3	358.7	0.3	6.3	59.6	
2013	386.6	1.0	362.3	1.0	6.3	59.9	
2014	374.8	-3.0	352.0	-2.8	6.1	57.7	
2015	381.2	1.7	357.3	1.5	6.3	58.2	
2016	389.0	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*	403.8		388.2		3.9	59.1
2020 YTD*	397.7	-1.5	364.2	-6.2	8.4	57.2

\* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data

Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data							
2019M05	406.3	0.2	390.7	-0.2	3.8	59.4	
2019M06	411.3	1.2	391.7	0.2	4.8	60.0	
2019M07	406.9	-1.1	390.0	-0.4	4.2	59.3	
2019M08	407.4	0.1	391.4	0.4	3.9	59.3	
2019M09	406.1	-0.3	389.7	-0.4	4.0	59.0	
2019M10	405.6	-0.1	388.2	-0.4	4.3	58.9	
2019M11	404.0	-0.4	384.7	-0.9	4.8	58.6	
2019M12	400.1	-1.0	380.7	-1.0	4.9	57.8	
2020M01	403.3	0.8	383.0	0.6	5.0	58.2	
2020M02	404.3	0.2	383.1	0.0	5.3	58.3	
2020M03	402.1	-0.5	378.1	-1.3	6.0	57.9	
2020M04	397.2	-1.2	364.8	-3.5	8.1	57.1	
2020M05	389.6	-1.9	347.5	-4.8	10.8	56.0	
2020M06	395.6	1.5	347.6	0.0	12.1	56.8	
2020M07	406.7	2.8	361.7	4.1	11.1	58.3	

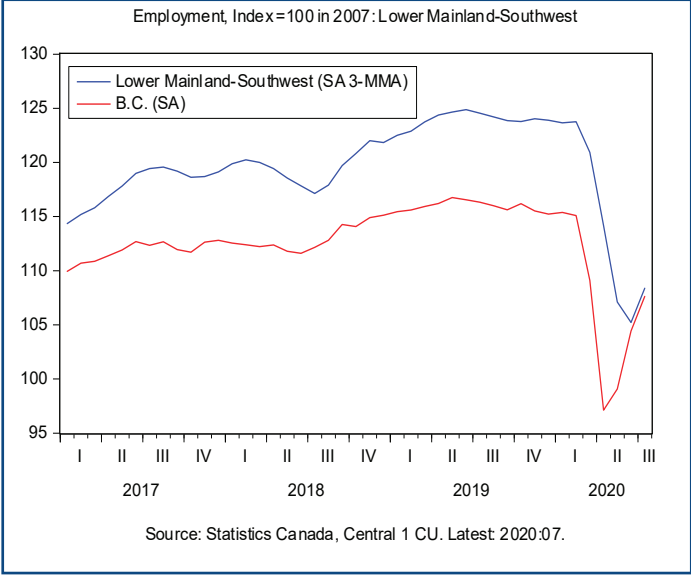
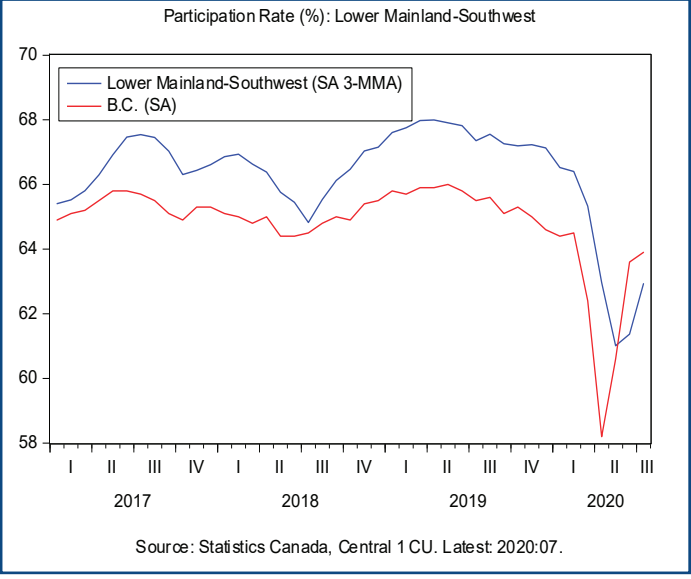
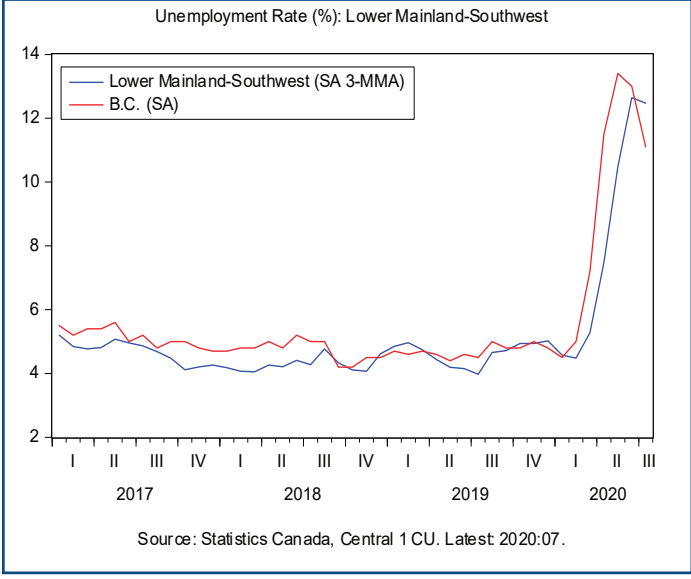
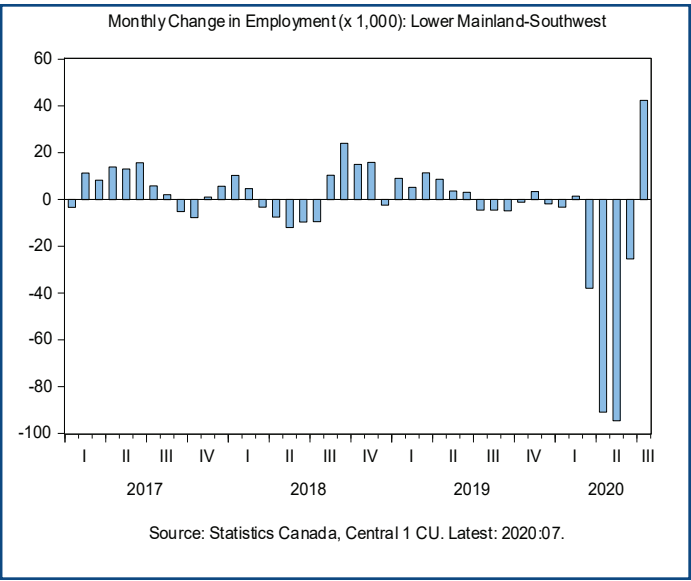
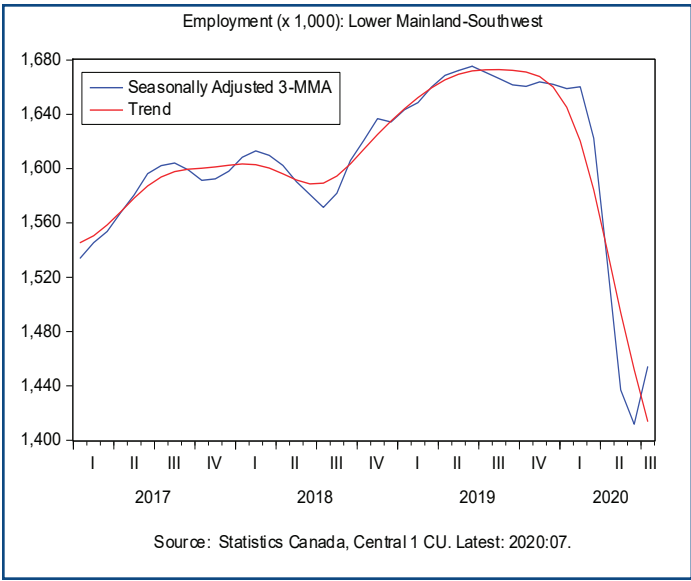
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



## Lower Mainland-Southwest

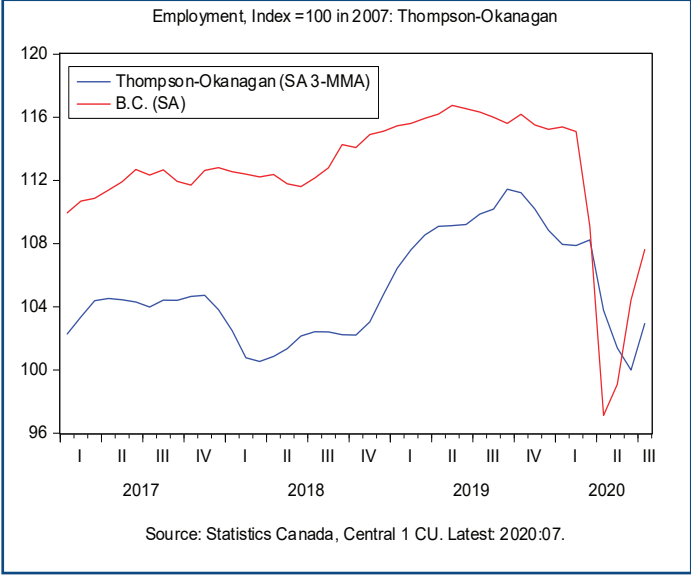
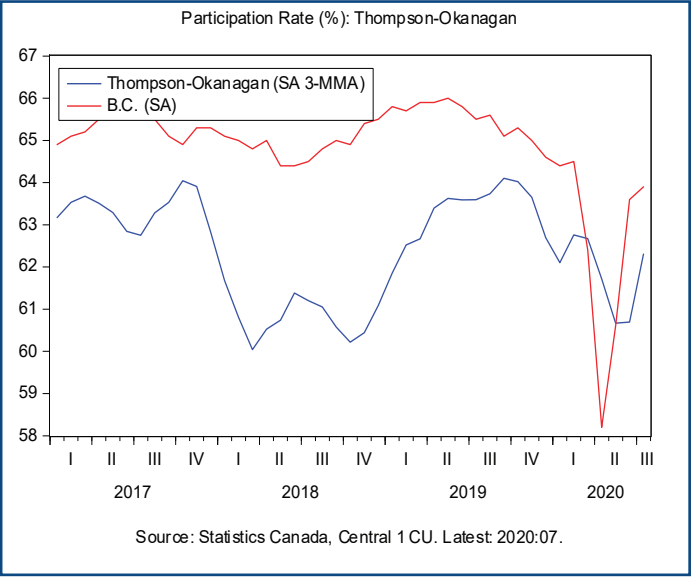
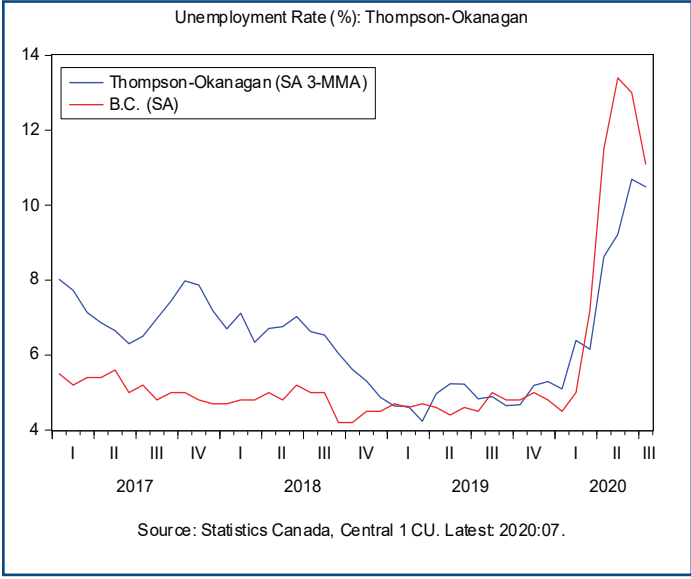
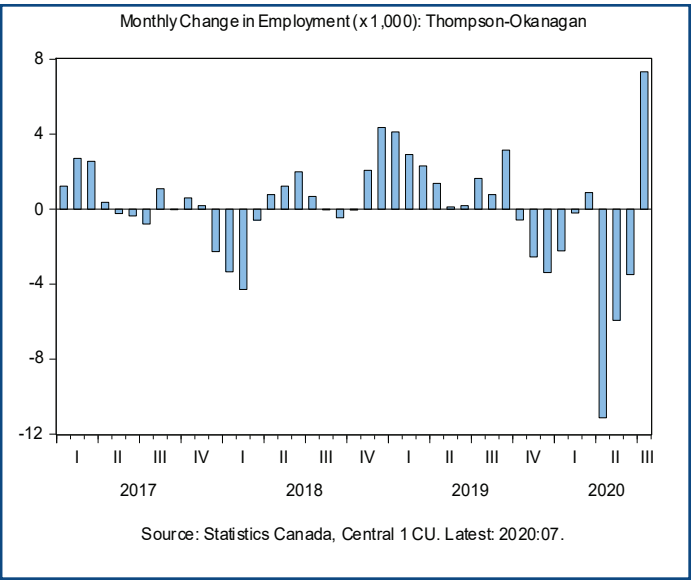
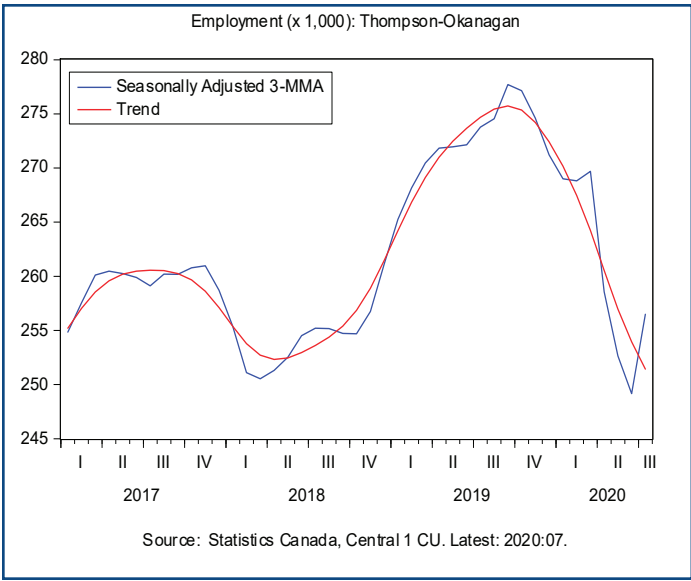
Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	1,518.2	1.3	1,413.7	1.9	6.9	65.9
2013	1,520.2	0.1	1,418.2	0.3	6.7	64.9
2014	1,538.6	1.2	1,446.9	2.0	6.0	64.7
2015	1,561.3	1.5	1,468.2	1.5	6.0	64.5
2016	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*	1,737.2		1,658.6		4.5	67.7
2020 YTD*	1,672.2	-3.7	1,535.6	-7.4	8.2	63.7
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M05	1,745.5	0.0	1,672.3	0.2	4.2	67.9
2019M06	1,747.9	0.1	1,675.4	0.2	4.1	67.8
2019M07	1,740.0	-0.5	1,670.9	-0.3	4.0	67.4
2019M08	1,747.8	0.4	1,666.4	-0.3	4.7	67.6
2019M09	1,743.9	-0.2	1,661.6	-0.3	4.7	67.3
2019M10	1,746.9	0.2	1,660.5	-0.1	4.9	67.2
2019M11	1,750.3	0.2	1,663.9	0.2	4.9	67.2
2019M12	1,750.0	0.0	1,662.1	-0.1	5.0	67.1
2020M01	1,738.4	-0.7	1,658.9	-0.2	4.6	66.5
2020M02	1,738.2	0.0	1,660.3	0.1	4.5	66.4
2020M03	1,712.7	-1.5	1,622.4	-2.3	5.3	65.3
2020M04	1,655.2	-3.4	1,531.6	-5.6	7.5	63.0
2020M05	1,605.1	-3.0	1,437.0	-6.2	10.5	61.0
2020M06	1,616.1	0.7	1,411.7	-1.8	12.6	61.4
2020M07	1,661.3	2.8	1,454.1	3.0	12.5	62.9

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



## Thompson-Okanagan

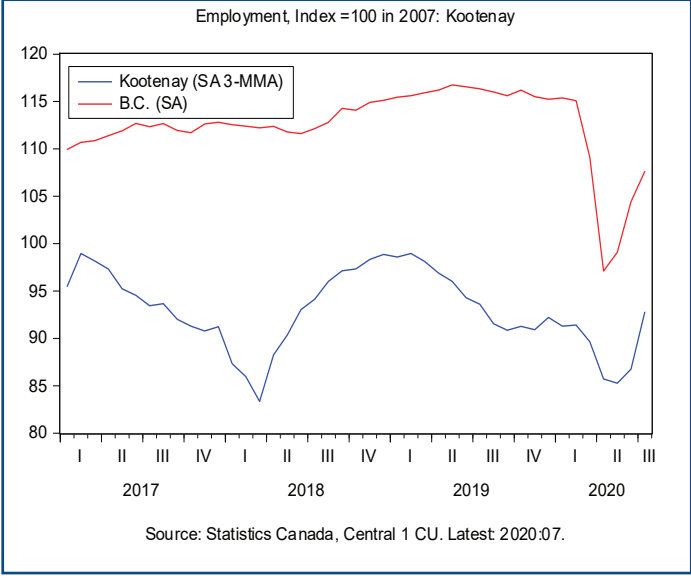
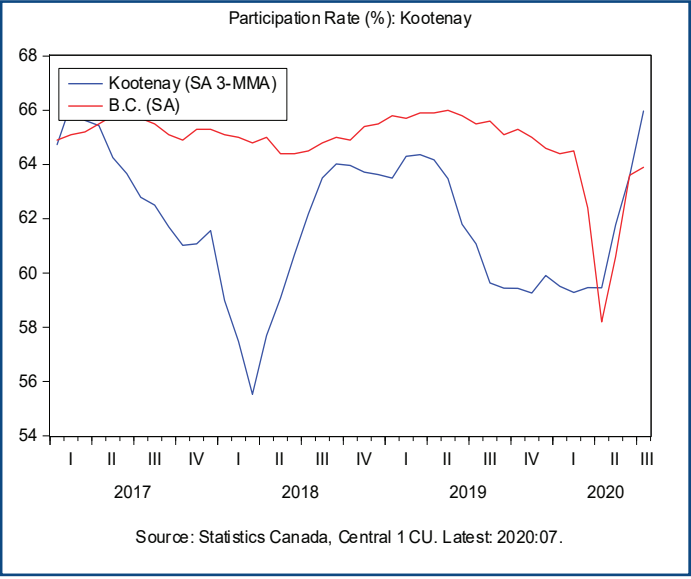
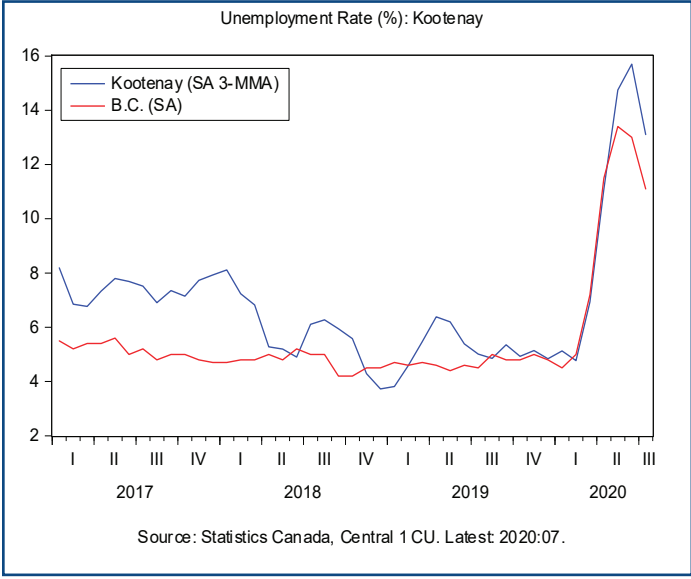
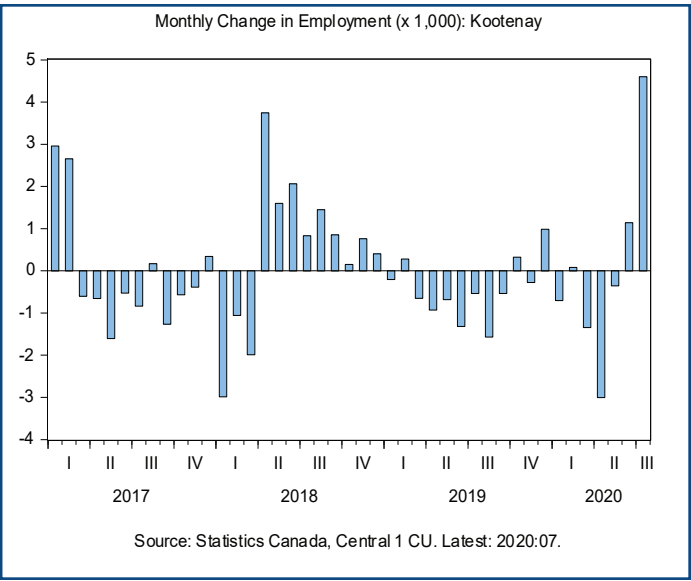
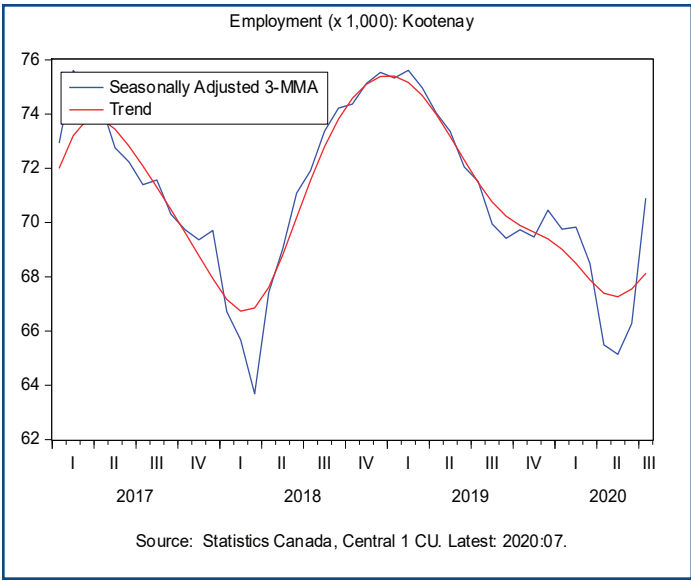
Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	271.9	0.3	252.7	1.1	7.1	63.4
2013	265.1	-2.5	246.6	-2.4	7.0	61.8
2014	265.8	0.3	249.0	1.0	6.3	61.9
2015	267.1	0.5	250.0	0.4	6.4	61.9
2016	269.3	0.9	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*	281.7		267.6		5.0	62.5
2020 YTD*	281.0	-0.2	257.6	-3.7	8.3	61.3
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M05	287.0	0.3	272.0	0.0	5.2	63.6
2019M06	287.1	0.1	272.1	0.1	5.2	63.6
2019M07	287.7	0.2	273.8	0.6	4.8	63.6
2019M08	288.7	0.3	274.6	0.3	4.9	63.7
2019M09	291.3	0.9	277.7	1.1	4.7	64.1
2019M10	290.7	-0.2	277.1	-0.2	4.7	64.0
2019M11	289.6	-0.4	274.6	-0.9	5.2	63.7
2019M12	286.4	-1.1	271.2	-1.2	5.3	62.7
2020M01	283.5	-1.0	269.0	-0.8	5.1	62.1
2020M02	287.2	1.3	268.8	-0.1	6.4	62.8
2020M03	287.4	0.1	269.7	0.3	6.2	62.7
2020M04	283.0	-1.5	258.6	-4.1	8.6	61.7
2020M05	278.3	-1.7	252.6	-2.3	9.2	60.7
2020M06	279.0	0.3	249.2	-1.4	10.7	60.7
2020M07	286.6	2.7	256.5	2.9	10.5	62.3
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*	77.7		73.8		5.0	63.0
2020 YTD*	75.6	-2.7	68.0	-7.9	10.1	61.1
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M05	78.2	-1.1	73.4	-0.9	6.2	63.5
2019M06	76.1	-2.6	72.0	-1.8	5.4	61.8
2019M07	75.3	-1.1	71.5	-0.7	5.0	61.1
2019M08	73.5	-2.4	70.0	-2.2	4.9	59.6
2019M09	73.3	-0.2	69.4	-0.8	5.4	59.4
2019M10	73.4	0.0	69.7	0.5	4.9	59.4
2019M11	73.2	-0.2	69.5	-0.4	5.1	59.3
2019M12	74.0	1.1	70.5	1.4	4.8	59.9
2020M01	73.5	-0.7	69.8	-1.0	5.1	59.5
2020M02	73.3	-0.3	69.8	0.1	4.8	59.3
2020M03	73.6	0.4	68.5	-1.9	6.9	59.5
2020M04	73.7	0.1	65.5	-4.4	11.1	59.5
2020M05	76.4	3.7	65.1	-0.5	14.7	61.8
2020M06	78.6	2.9	66.3	1.7	15.7	63.6
2020M07	81.6	3.7	70.9	6.9	13.1	66.0

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

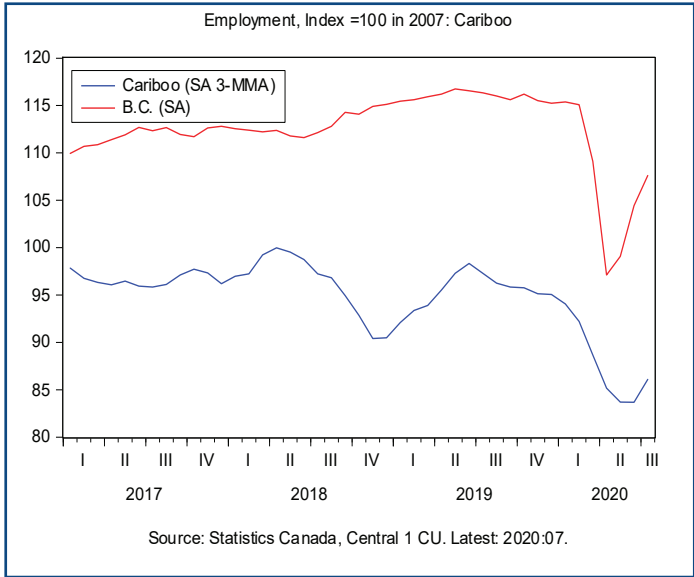
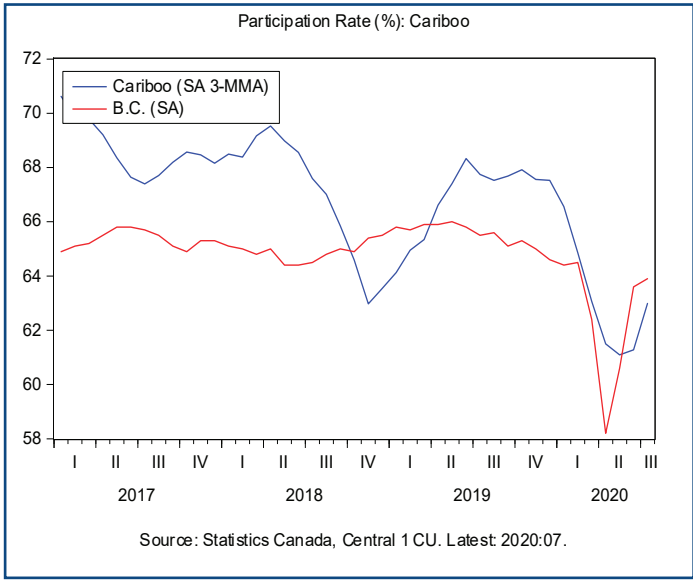
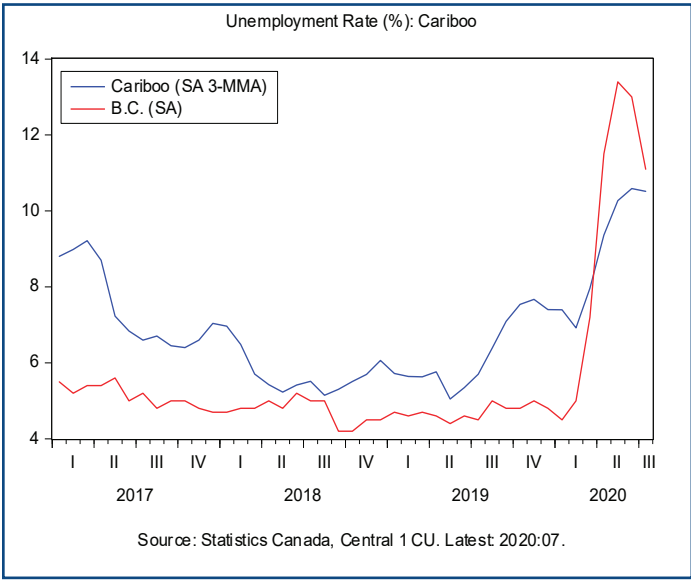
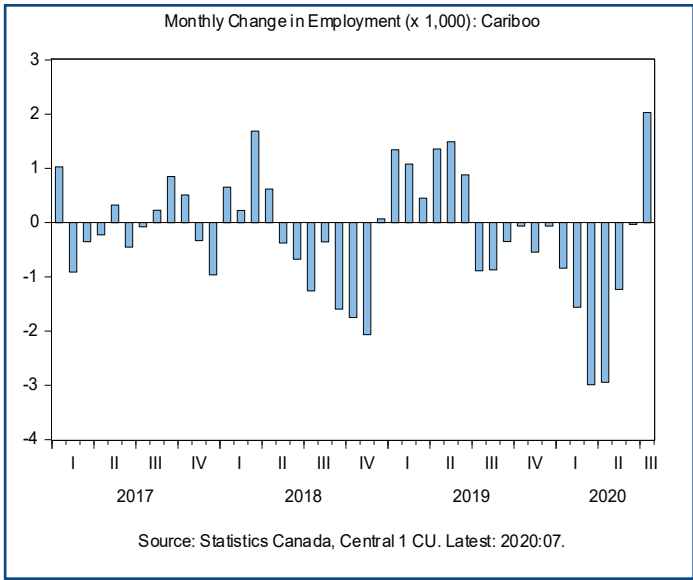
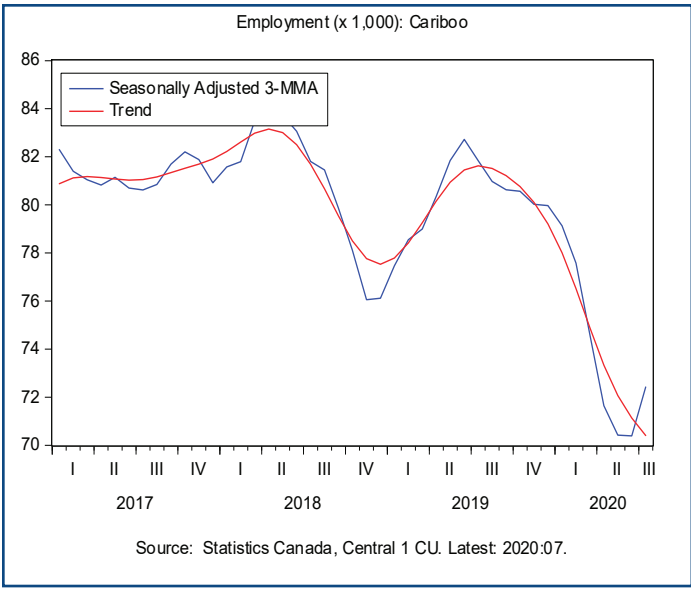




## Cariboo

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*	85.0		80.0		5.9	66.4
2020 YTD*	81.0	-4.7	73.4	-8.2	9.4	63.1
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M05	86.2	1.1	81.8	1.9	5.0	67.4
2019M06	87.4	1.4	82.7	1.1	5.3	68.3
2019M07	86.8	-0.7	81.8	-1.1	5.7	67.7
2019M08	86.5	-0.3	81.0	-1.1	6.4	67.5
2019M09	86.8	0.3	80.6	-0.4	7.1	67.7
2019M10	87.1	0.4	80.6	-0.1	7.5	67.9
2019M11	86.7	-0.5	80.0	-0.7	7.7	67.6
2019M12	86.4	-0.4	80.0	-0.1	7.4	67.5
2020M01	85.4	-1.1	79.1	-1.0	7.4	66.6
2020M02	83.3	-2.5	77.6	-2.0	6.9	64.9
2020M03	81.0	-2.8	74.6	-3.8	8.0	63.1
2020M04	79.0	-2.5	71.6	-3.9	9.4	61.5
2020M05	78.5	-0.7	70.4	-1.7	10.3	61.1
2020M06	78.7	0.3	70.4	0.0	10.6	61.3
2020M07	80.9	2.8	72.4	2.9	10.5	63.0

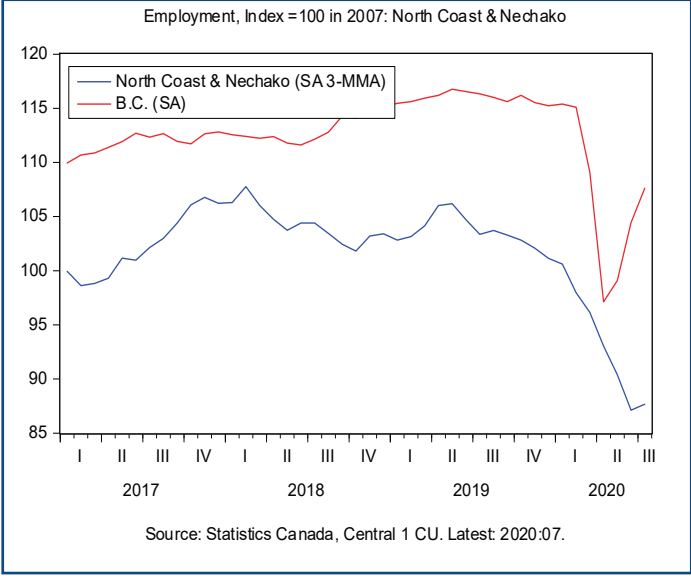
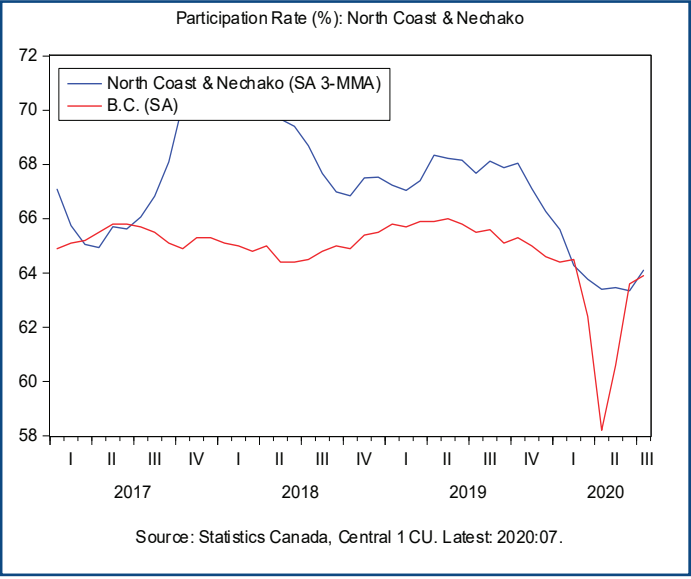
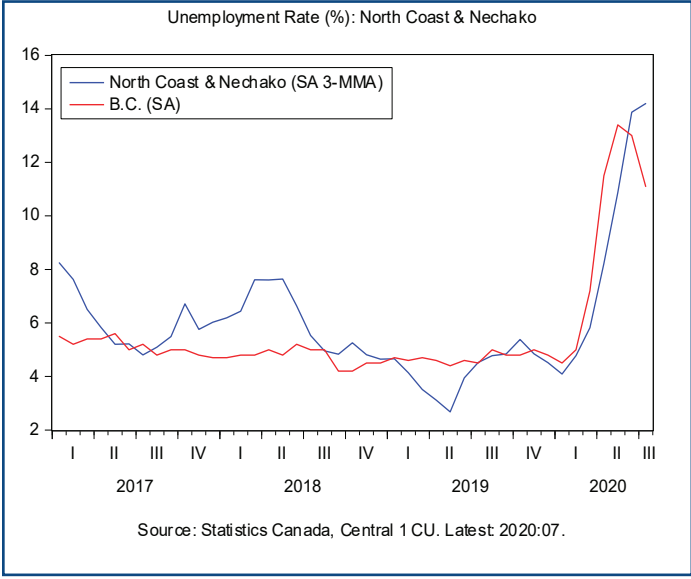
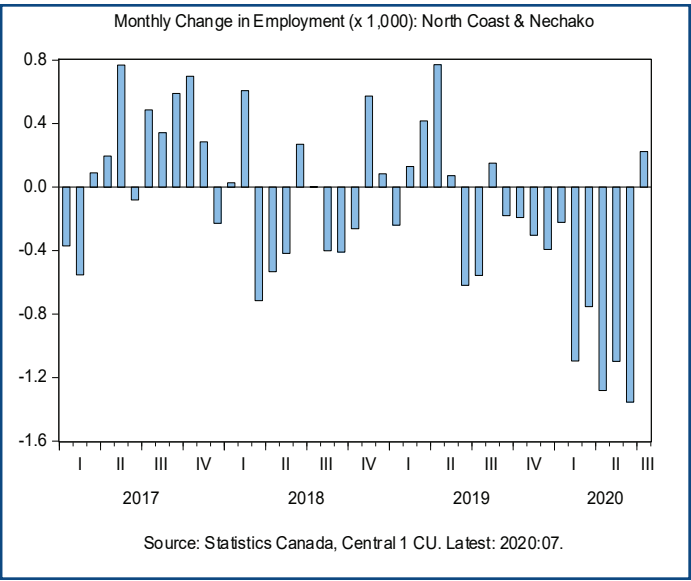
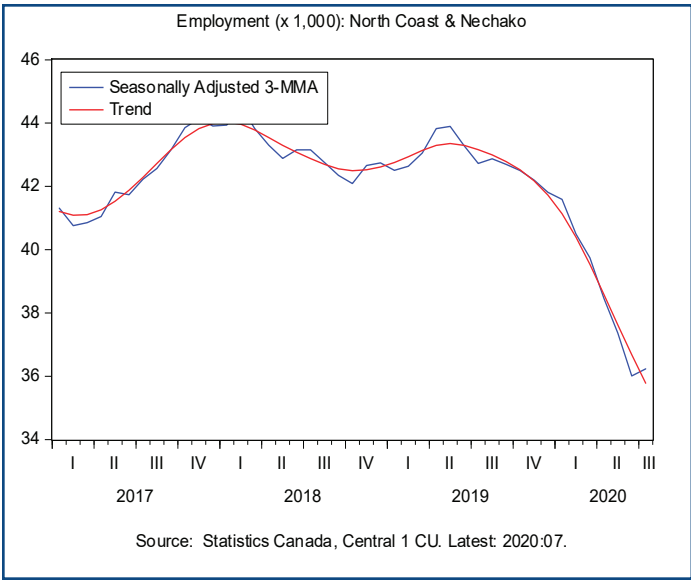
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



## 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*	44.8		42.9		4.1	67.6
2020 YTD*	42.2	-5.7	38.4	-10.6	9.1	63.9
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M05	45.1	-0.3	43.9	0.2	2.7	68.2
2019M06	45.1	-0.1	43.3	-1.4	3.9	68.2
2019M07	44.7	-0.7	42.7	-1.3	4.5	67.7
2019M08	45.0	0.6	42.9	0.4	4.8	68.1
2019M09	44.9	-0.4	42.7	-0.4	4.8	67.9
2019M10	44.9	0.1	42.5	-0.4	5.4	68.0
2019M11	44.4	-1.3	42.2	-0.7	4.8	67.1
2019M12	43.8	-1.3	41.8	-0.9	4.5	66.3
2020M01	43.4	-1.0	41.6	-0.5	4.1	65.6
2020M02	42.5	-1.9	40.5	-2.6	4.8	64.3
2020M03	42.2	-0.8	39.7	-1.9	5.8	63.8
2020M04	41.9	-0.7	38.5	-3.2	8.2	63.4
2020M05	41.9	0.0	37.4	-2.9	10.9	63.5
2020M06	41.8	-0.3	36.0	-3.6	13.9	63.3
2020M07	42.2	1.0	36.2	0.6	14.2	64.1

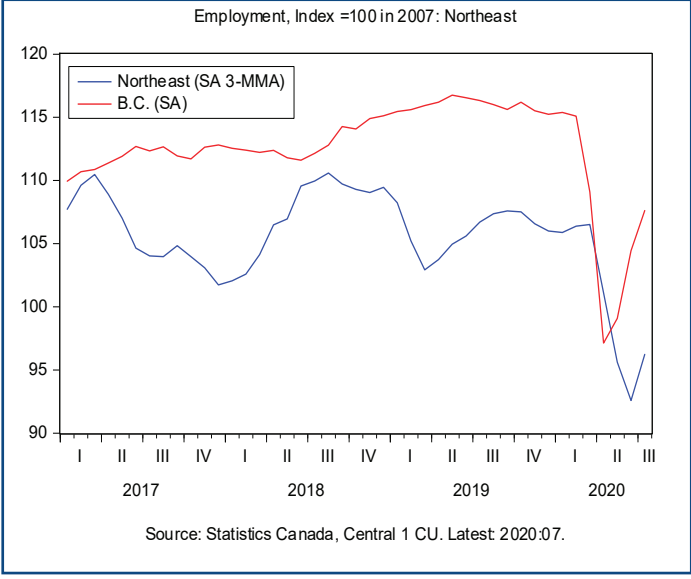
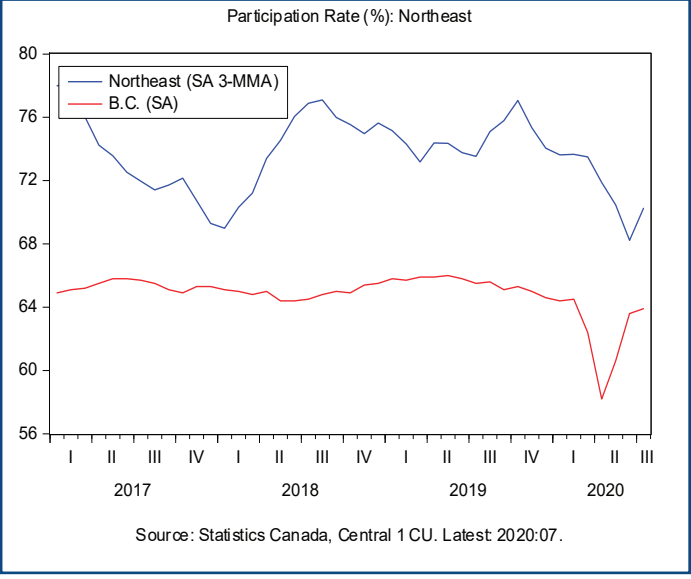
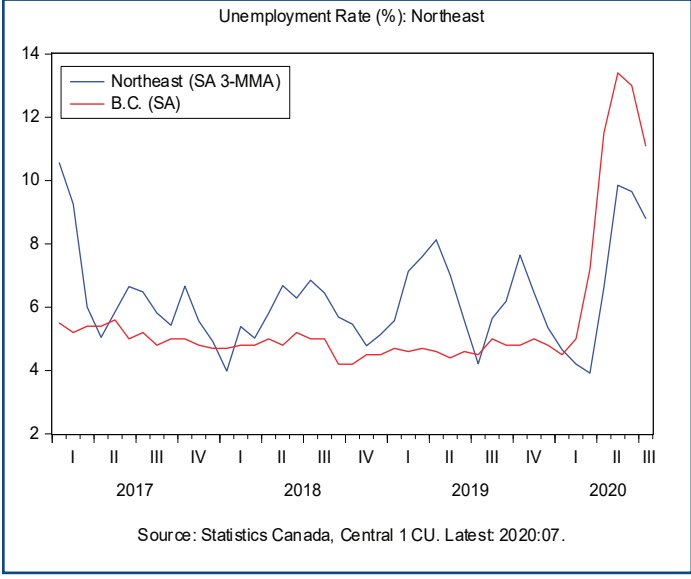
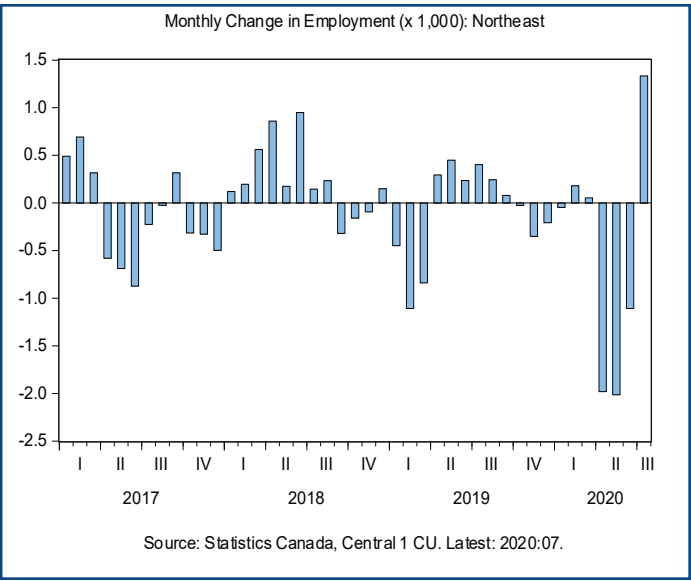
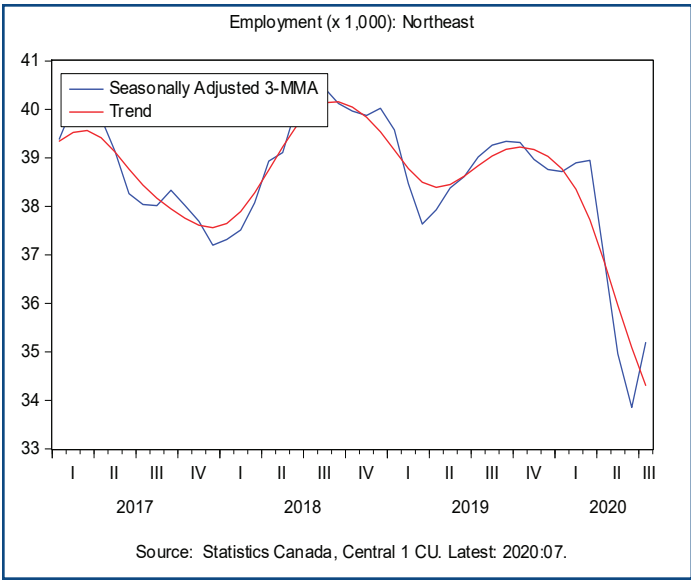
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



## 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*	41.3		38.5		6.8	74.3
2020 YTD*	39.5	-4.2	36.7	-4.5	7.0	71.8
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M05	41.3	0.0	38.4	1.2	7.0	74.4
2019M06	40.9	-0.9	38.6	0.6	5.6	73.8
2019M07	40.7	-0.4	39.0	1.0	4.2	73.5
2019M08	41.6	2.2	39.3	0.6	5.6	75.1
2019M09	41.9	0.8	39.3	0.2	6.2	75.8
2019M10	42.6	1.5	39.3	-0.1	7.6	77.1
2019M11	41.7	-2.1	39.0	-0.9	6.5	75.3
2019M12	41.0	-1.7	38.8	-0.5	5.4	74.1
2020M01	40.6	-0.8	38.7	-0.1	4.7	73.6
2020M02	40.6	0.0	38.9	0.5	4.2	73.7
2020M03	40.5	-0.2	39.0	0.1	3.9	73.5
2020M04	39.6	-2.3	37.0	-5.1	6.6	71.9
2020M05	38.8	-2.0	35.0	-5.4	9.9	70.5
2020M06	37.5	-3.4	33.9	-3.2	9.7	68.2
2020M07	38.6	3.0	35.2	3.9	8.8	70.2

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.