

Highlights:

- B.C. post surprisingly strong employment gain in September driven by Metro Vancouver gain
- Employment gap from February narrows to 3.7 per cent
- Unemployment rate declines to 8.4 per cent
- Metro Vancouver underperforms other regions

The labour market recovery in B.C. came in surprisingly strong as employment shot up another 2.3 per cent or 54,800 persons in September to reach 2.444 million persons. This followed a 0.6 per cent gain in August and outpaced the national increase of 2.1 per cent. With the latest gain, the employment gap from pre-pandemic February narrowed to 3.7 per cent or fewer than 100,000 persons. At the height of pandemic-induced economic restrictions, B.C. had lost nearly 400,000 jobs from February through April. The unemployment rate fell sharply by 2.3 percentage points from 10.7 per cent to 8.4 per cent reflecting a combination of job gains and a slip in labour force participation.

Metro Vancouver performed well during the latest month with employment growth of 2.7 per cent (35,400 persons) and unemployment rate decline from 12.4 per cent to 9.1 per cent. However, the regions continued to perform poorly and accounts entirely for net provincial job loss since February.

The provincial picture was broadly positive. Employment gains were recorded among both full-time (up 2.3 per cent or 38,500 persons) and part-time (up 3.0 per cent or 16,300 persons) tenured workers. That said more individuals are underemployed and working fewer hours than otherwise would be the case. Full-time employment is still 5.3 per cent below February levels as part-time employment has moved up by two per cent. Total hours worked are still down 10 per cent from February.

Industry performance was uneven moderating some of the optimism. September's gain was driven by

services-sector hiring which jumped 3.3 per cent. The latest numbers point to pandemic response measures lifting hiring. With schools re-opening and a need for new measures such as remote learning options, physical distancing, and increased sanitation, education hiring shot up 10.5 per cent or 17,100 persons. Similarly, businesses and offices are seeing more employees returning to the workplace, which likely lifted employment in the business, building, and other support services (up 17.6 per cent or 15,700 persons). Other substantial drivers were information, culture and recreation (up 19.9 per cent or 18,500 persons). These three sectors contributed, alongside a strong increase in the finance, insurance, and real estate (FIREL) (up five per cent or 7,600 persons).

In contrast, some of the hardest hit sectors (and recent drivers of the rebound) retraced in September including accommodations and food services (down 1.2 per cent) and other services (down 1.4 per cent) which could reflect reintroduction of some restrictions following rising caseloads. Goods sector employment fared worse. Construction employment slumped sharply by 6.8 per cent or 14,600 persons, offset in part by a strong manufacturing gain of 4.2 per cent (6,800 persons).

While the broad employment rebound remains strong, there remain key differences among sector rebounds. Those with natural physical distancing and ability to work from home have largely carried on. Relative to February, FIREL employment was essentially unchanged, while professional/scientific/technical services are up 4.5 per cent suggesting substantial demand for technology workers. Manufacturing is 5.2 per cent higher, with utilities up 42 per cent albeit representing a small fraction of the labour force. In contrast, weakness persists in accommodations and foodservices (down 8.5 per cent), other private services (down 10.4 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (down 8.3 per cent), transportation and warehousing (down 9.1 per cent), and construction (down 16 per cent).

Despite the better than expected rebound, a slower phase of hiring, if not an outright stall is expected. Hospitality sectors face an uncertain fall as the weather turns and temporary patios installed during the pandemic will be less attractive to customers. A

lack of events and conferences will further impact this sector. Rising caseloads of COVID-19 both in B.C. and across Canada could also scale back return to work and a broader economic recovery as restrictions are tightened.

Regional Trends

Sub-provincial labour market information outside Canada's three largest metro areas capture a three-month average of data and are not directly aligned to monthly provincial estimates which are point-estimates for a single month of data. Nevertheless, relative strengths and weakness among regions are evident. The latest seasonally- adjusted trends pointed to further employment gains during the latest three-month period as regions continued to rebound following early pandemic closures.

The combination of domestic tourism, school-related hiring and other activities has led to rehiring. Strong gains were observed in many regions, with three-month growth of 9.6 per cent (6,800 persons) in the Cariboo, 8.6 per cent (121,700 persons) in the Lower Mainland-Southwest, 8.9 per cent in the Vancouver Island (31,100 persons). Broadly hiring was strong.

Of course, this reflects a rebound from a deep dive earlier this year and labour market recoveries have been uneven. Weakness prevails in the Lower Mainland- Southwest where 3-month average employment was 7.4 per cent lower than February (albeit dragged down by lower employment in prior months). In contrast, employment has more than recovered elsewhere. Specifically, Thompson-Okanagan employment was up 5.2 per cent from February, and Kootenay employment five per cent higher.

Unemployment rates broadly remained elevated but are trending lower, reflecting population gains during the period from inter and intra provincial migration and mixed employment trends.

Bryan Yu

Deputy Chief Economist

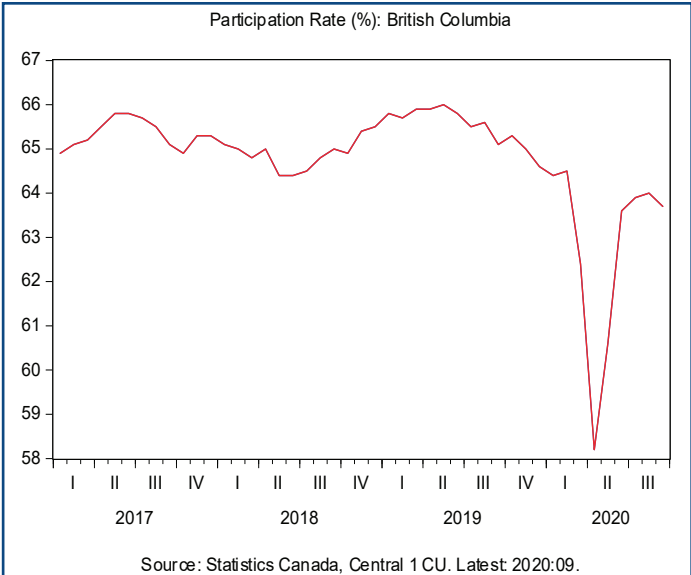
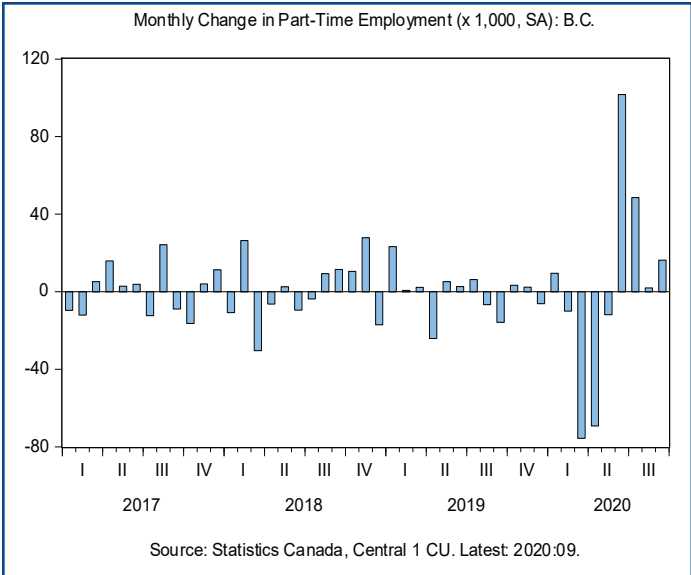
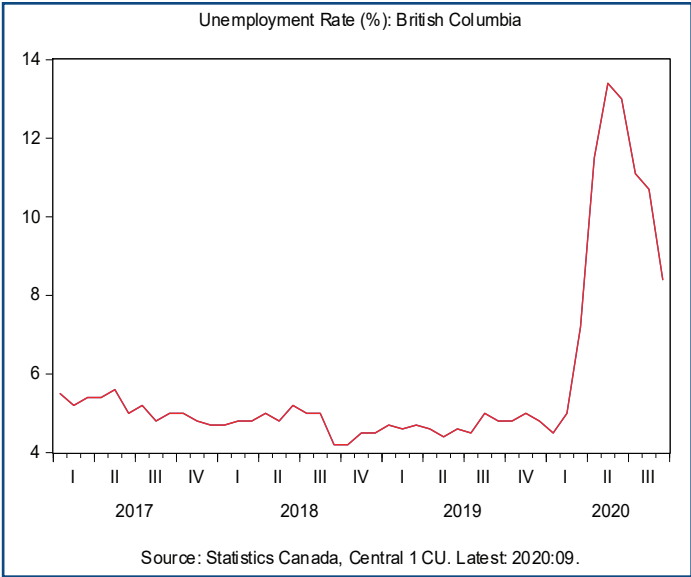
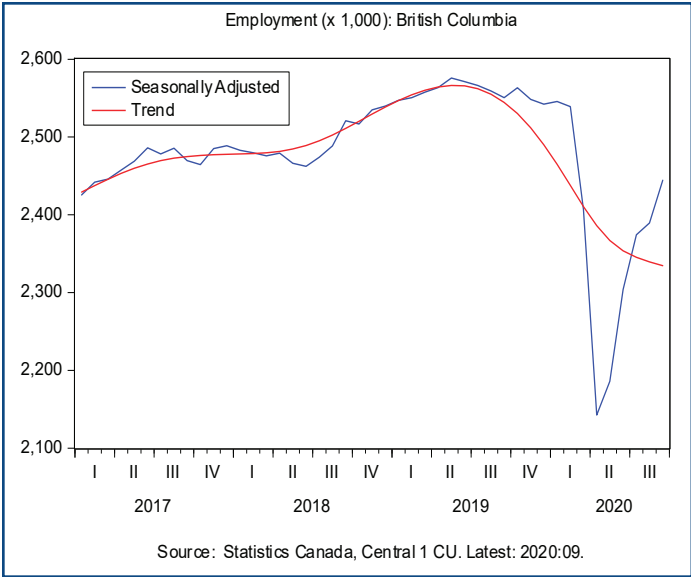
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Labour Market, British Columbia

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*	2,688.0		2,561.9		4.7	65.8
2020 YTD*	2,615.4	-2.7	2,369.3	-7.5	9.4	62.8
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date						
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data						
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
2020M08	2,674.3	0.2	2,389.5	0.6	10.7	64.0
2020M09	2,668.0	-0.2	2,444.3	2.3	8.4	63.7

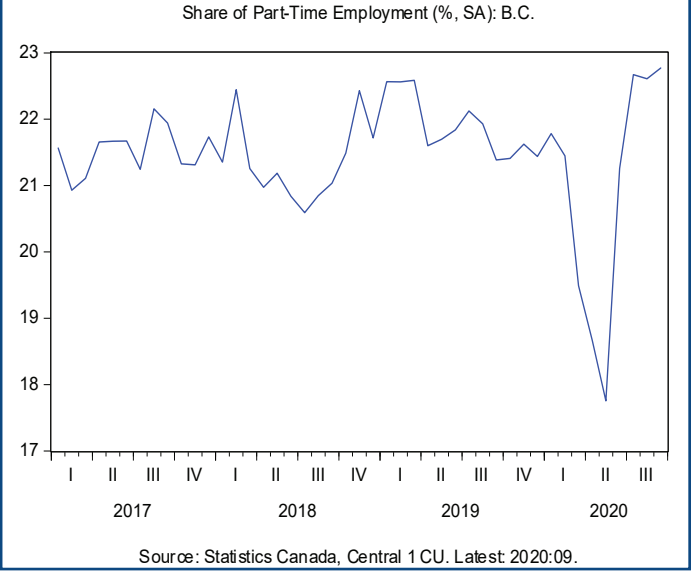
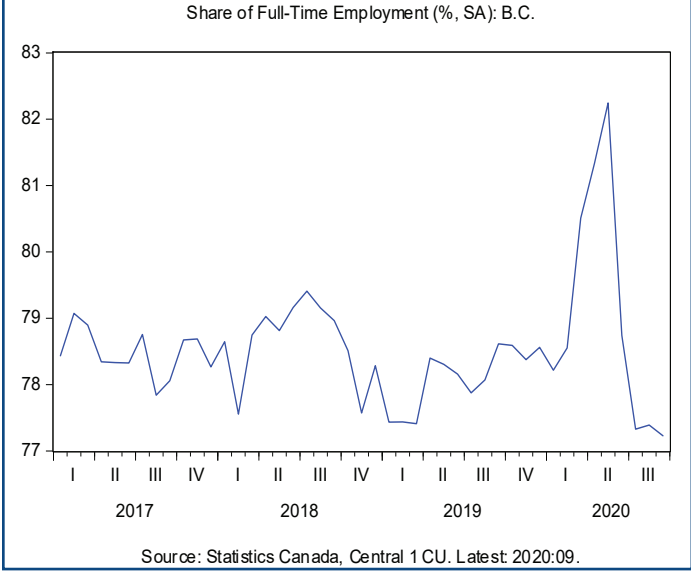
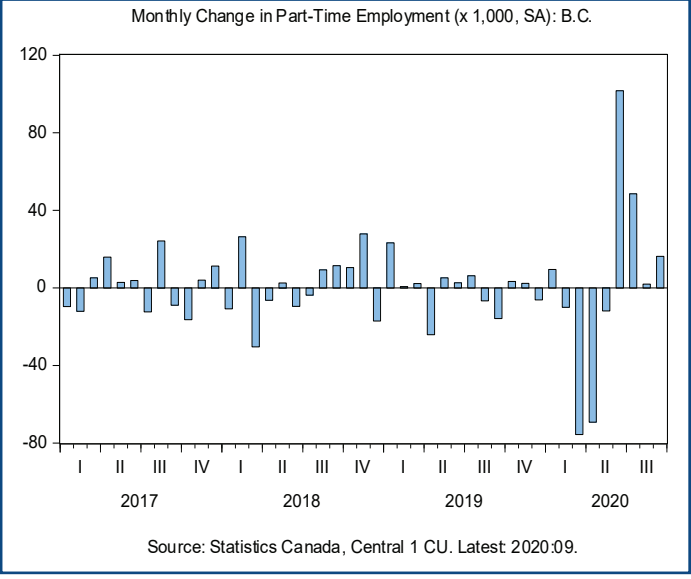
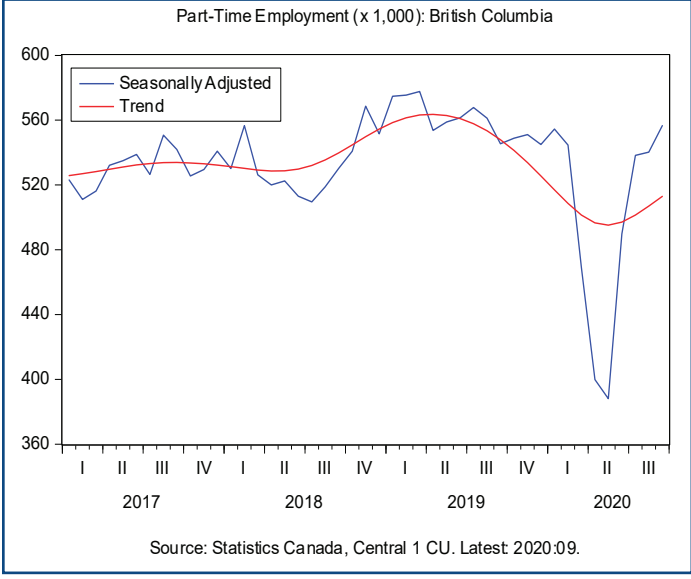
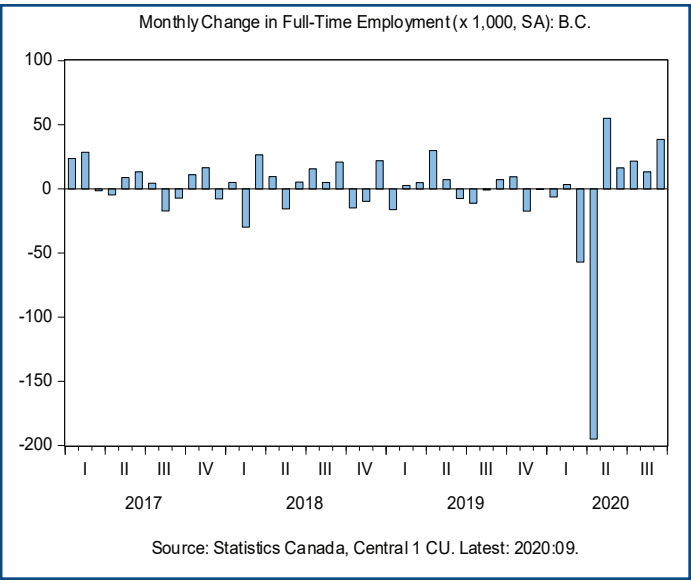
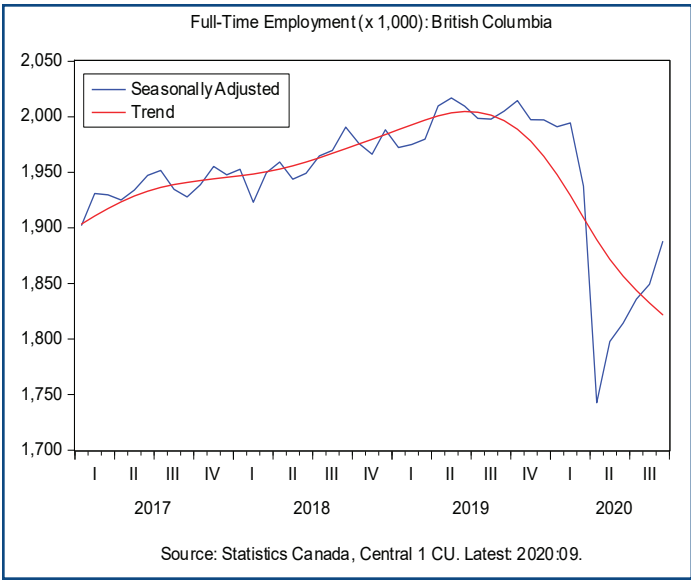
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



Full-Time & Part-Time Employment, British Columbia

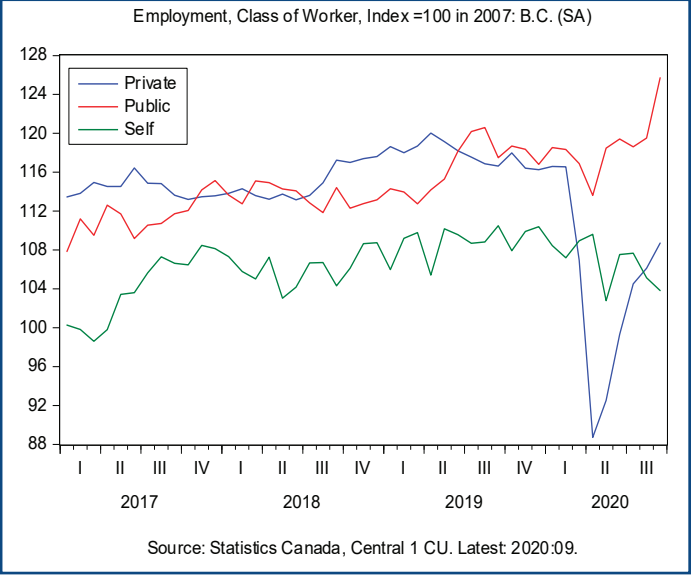
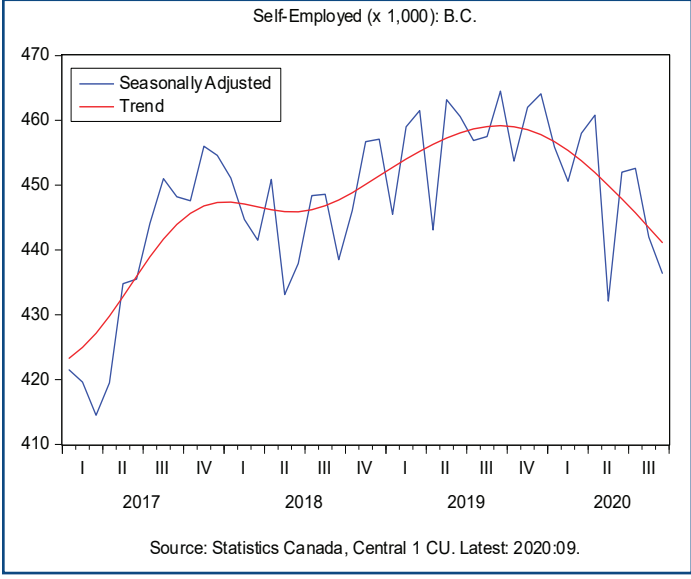
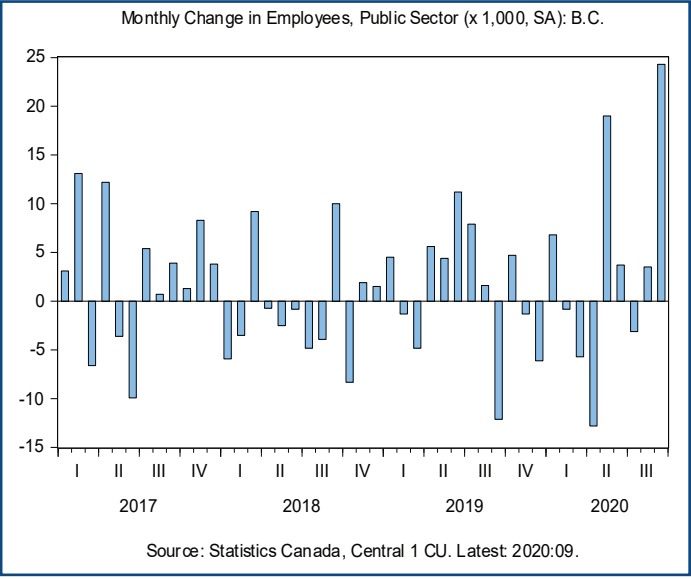
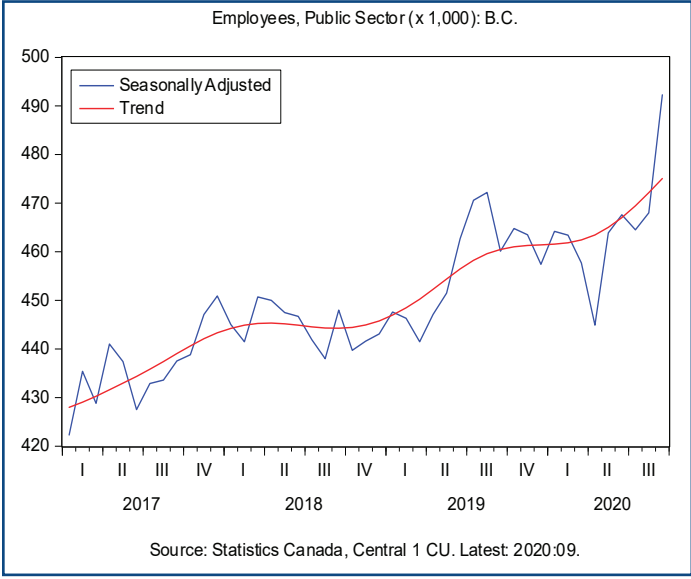
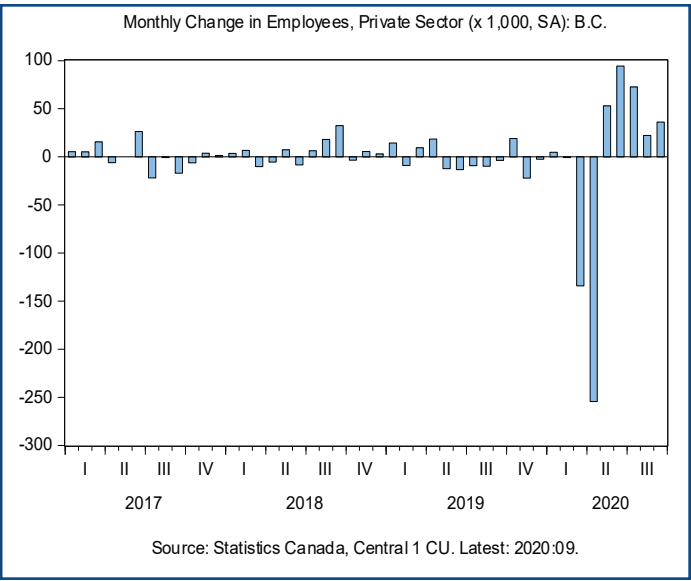
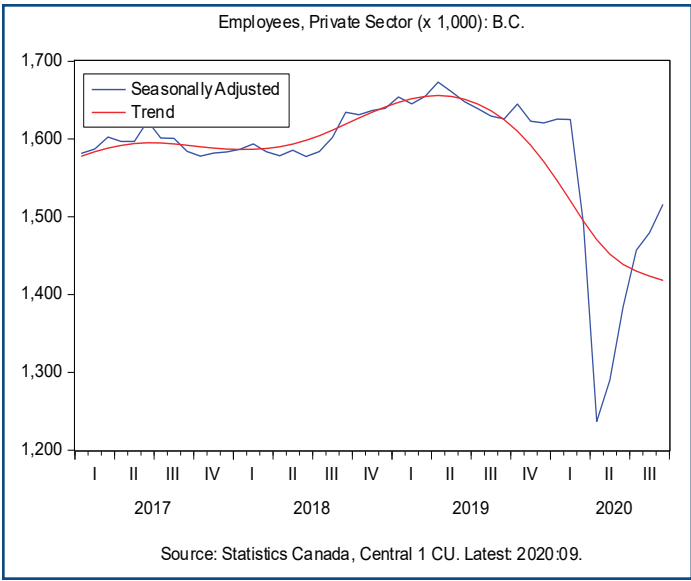
Period	Full-Time Employment		Part-Time Employment		Full-Time Rate	Part-Time Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	1,769.5	2.6	493.0	-2.0	78.2	21.8
2013	1,775.8	0.4	489.8	-0.7	78.4	21.6
2014	1,781.9	0.3	496.6	1.4	78.2	21.8
2015	1,824.0	2.4	482.2	-2.9	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*	1,999.8		562.1		78.1	21.9
2020 YTD*	1,873.1	-6.3	496.3	-11.7	79.1	20.9
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date						
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data						
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
2020M08	1,849.2	0.7	540.3	0.4	77.4	22.6
2020M09	1,887.7	2.1	556.6	3.0	77.2	22.8

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*	1,652.3		453.0		456.6	2.7
2020 YTD*	1,458.8	-11.7	462.5	2.1	448.0	-1.9
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date						
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data						
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
2020M08	1,479.4	1.5	468.0	0.8	442.0	-2.3
2020M09	1,515.5	2.4	492.3	5.2	436.4	-1.3
Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union						



Vancouver Island & Coast

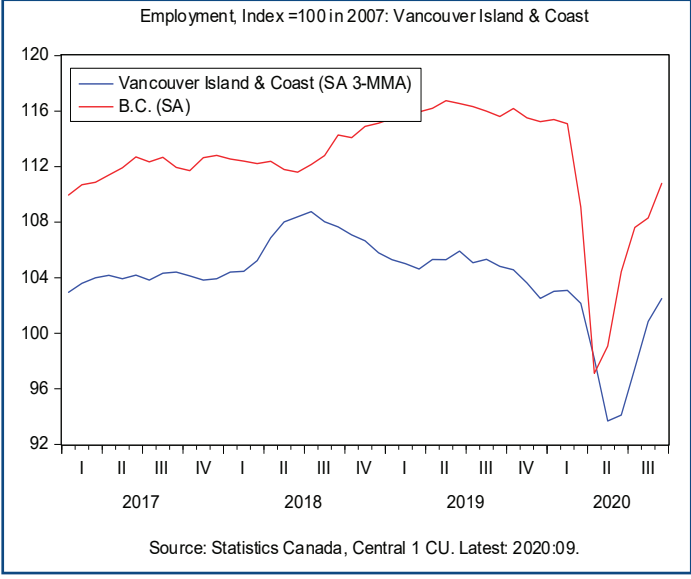
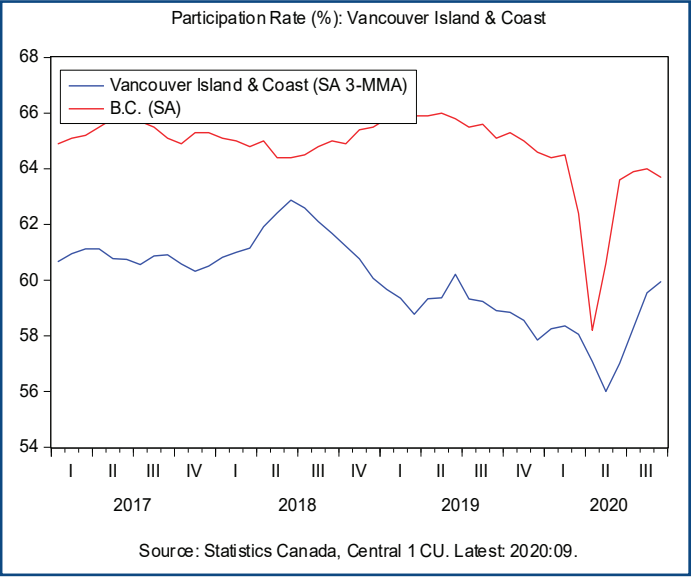
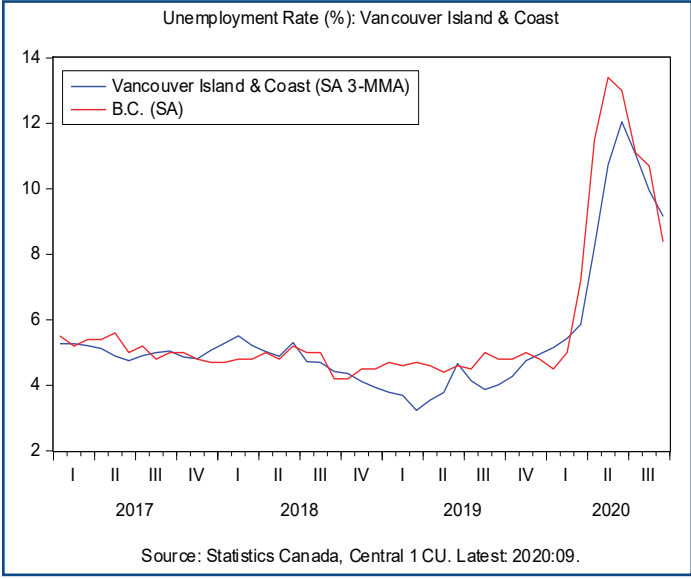
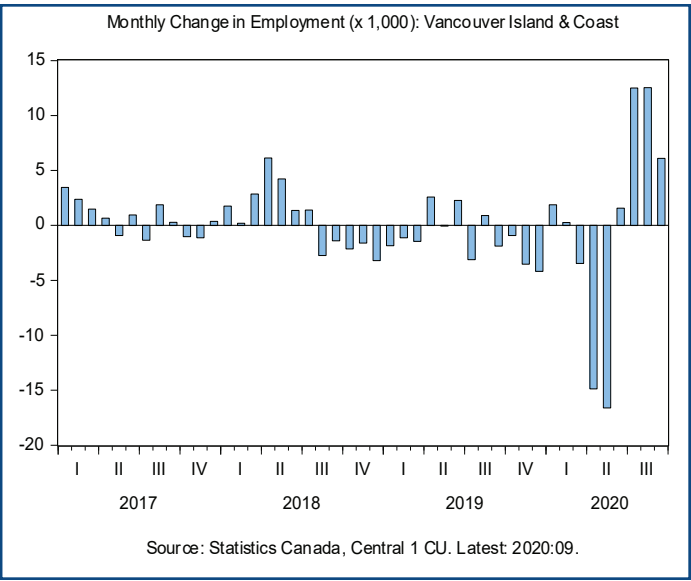
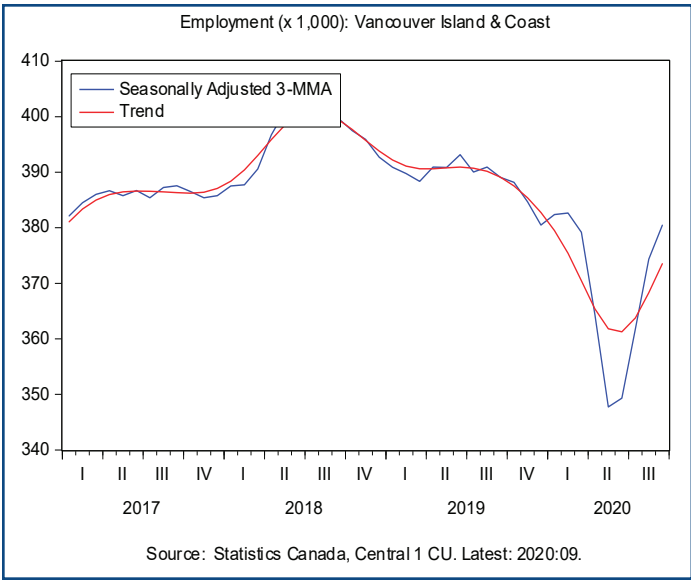
Period	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	x 1,000	% Change	x 1,000	% Change	%	%
Average of Unadjusted Monthly Data						
2012	382.6	-1.3	358.7	0.3	6.3	59.6
2013	386.6	1.0	362.3	1.0	6.3	59.9
2014	374.8	-3.0	352.0	-2.8	6.1	57.7
2015	381.2	1.7	357.3	1.5	6.3	58.2
2016	389.0	2.0	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*	406.5		390.4		3.9	59.4
2020 YTD*	404.4	-0.5	369.1	-5.5	8.7	58.1

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

Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M07	406.9	-1.3	390.0	-0.8	4.1	59.3
2019M08	406.7	-0.1	390.9	0.2	3.9	59.2
2019M09	405.4	-0.3	389.1	-0.5	4.0	58.9
2019M10	405.5	0.0	388.2	-0.2	4.3	58.8
2019M11	403.9	-0.4	384.7	-0.9	4.8	58.6
2019M12	400.3	-0.9	380.5	-1.1	5.0	57.8
2020M01	403.2	0.7	382.4	0.5	5.2	58.3
2020M02	404.6	0.4	382.6	0.1	5.4	58.4
2020M03	402.8	-0.5	379.2	-0.9	5.9	58.1
2020M04	397.0	-1.4	364.3	-3.9	8.2	57.1
2020M05	389.5	-1.9	347.7	-4.6	10.7	56.0
2020M06	397.2	2.0	349.3	0.5	12.0	57.0
2020M07	406.8	2.4	361.8	3.6	11.1	58.3
2020M08	415.7	2.2	374.4	3.5	10.0	59.5
2020M09	418.9	0.8	380.5	1.6	9.2	59.9

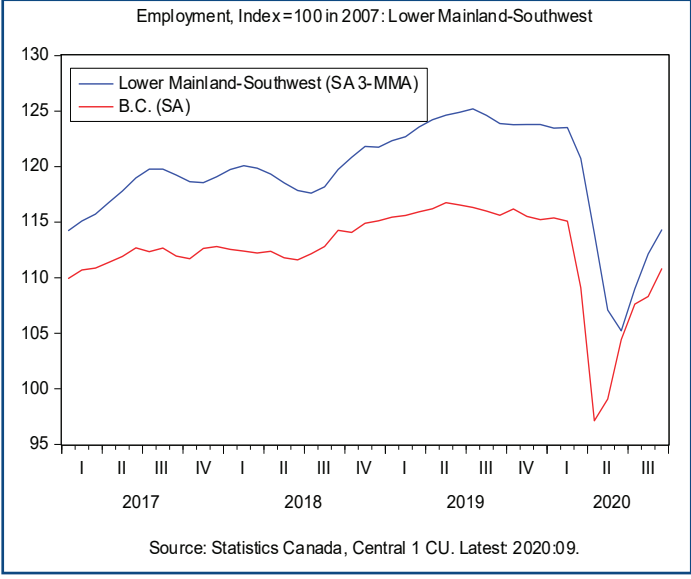
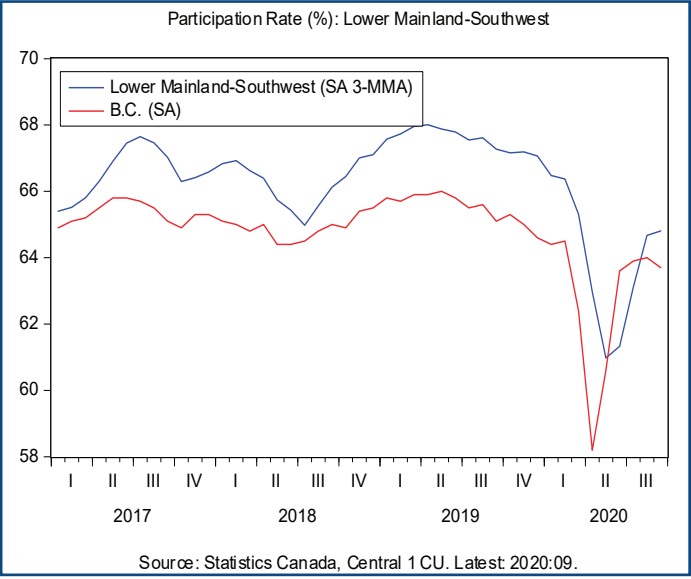
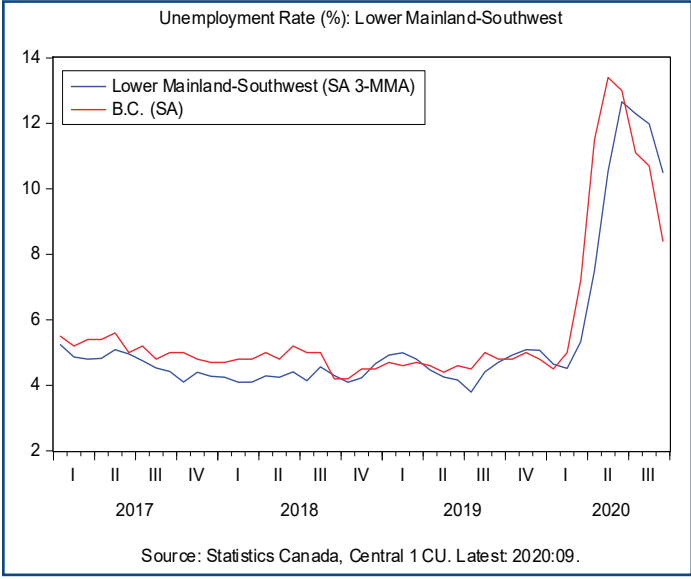
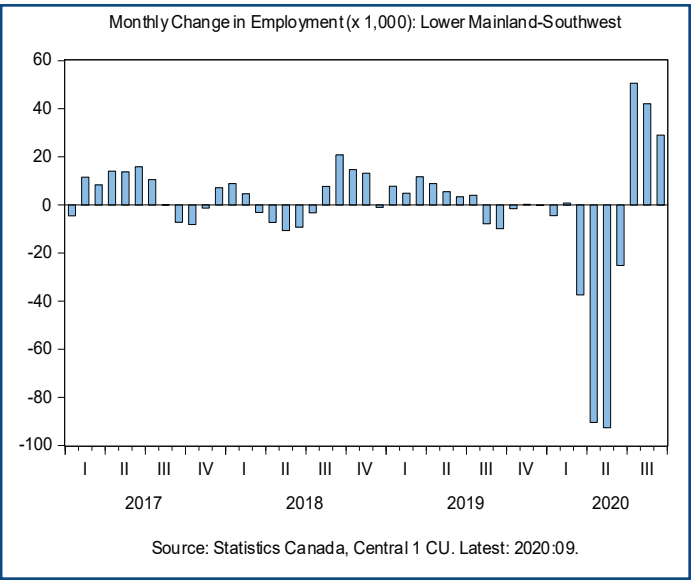
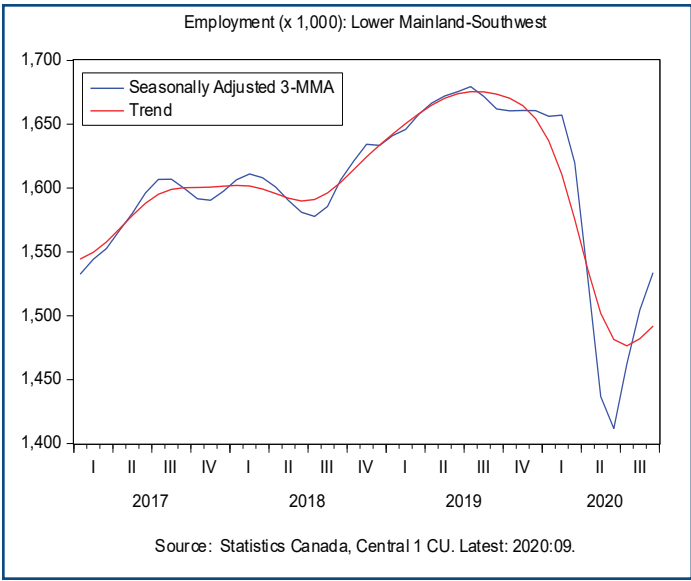
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



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*	1,741.0		1,661.2		4.6	67.7
2020 YTD*	1,682.3	-3.4	1,532.4	-7.8	8.9	64.0
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M07	1,745.8	-0.1	1,679.5	0.2	3.8	67.5
2019M08	1,748.9	0.2	1,671.8	-0.5	4.4	67.6
2019M09	1,744.0	-0.3	1,662.0	-0.6	4.7	67.3
2019M10	1,746.5	0.1	1,660.5	-0.1	4.9	67.2
2019M11	1,749.8	0.2	1,660.8	0.0	5.1	67.2
2019M12	1,749.4	0.0	1,660.7	0.0	5.1	67.1
2020M01	1,737.0	-0.7	1,656.3	-0.3	4.6	66.5
2020M02	1,735.5	-0.1	1,657.1	0.0	4.5	66.4
2020M03	1,711.0	-1.4	1,619.7	-2.3	5.3	65.3
2020M04	1,653.4	-3.4	1,529.3	-5.6	7.5	63.0
2020M05	1,605.9	-2.9	1,436.7	-6.1	10.5	61.0
2020M06	1,616.3	0.6	1,411.6	-1.7	12.7	61.3
2020M07	1,667.3	3.2	1,462.3	3.6	12.3	63.1
2020M08	1,709.2	2.5	1,504.4	2.9	12.0	64.7
2020M09	1,713.3	0.2	1,533.4	1.9	10.5	64.8

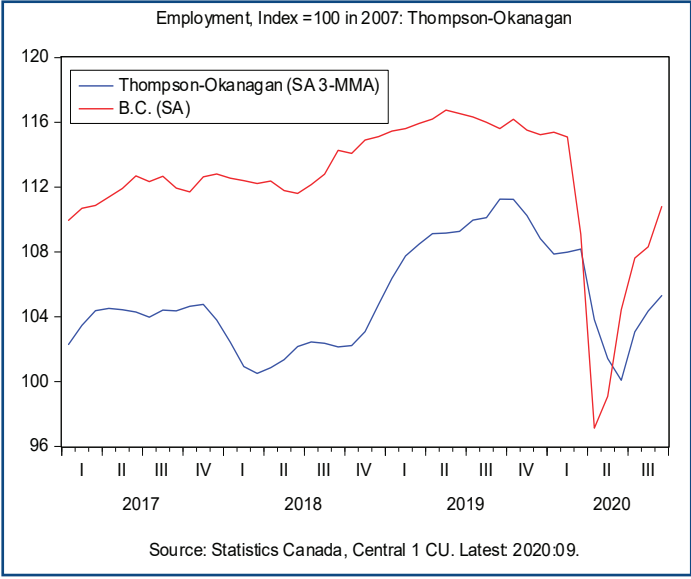
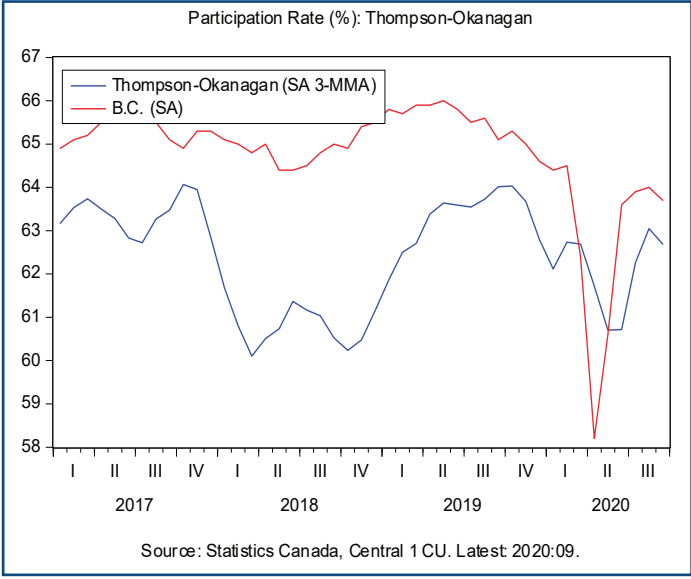
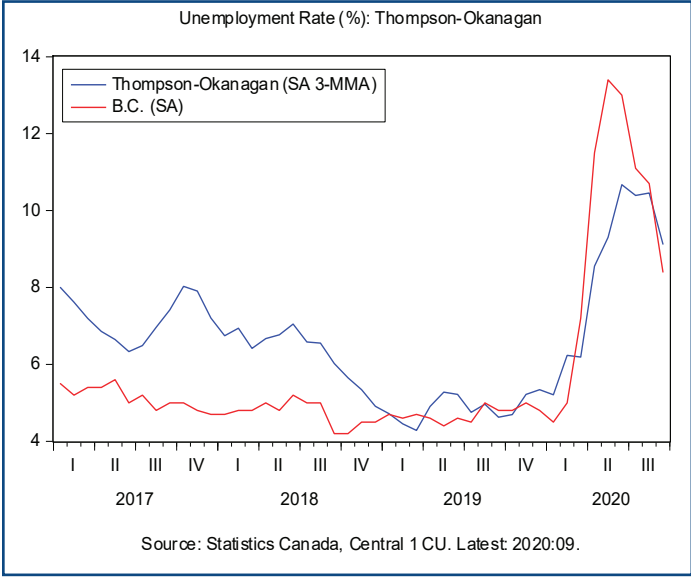
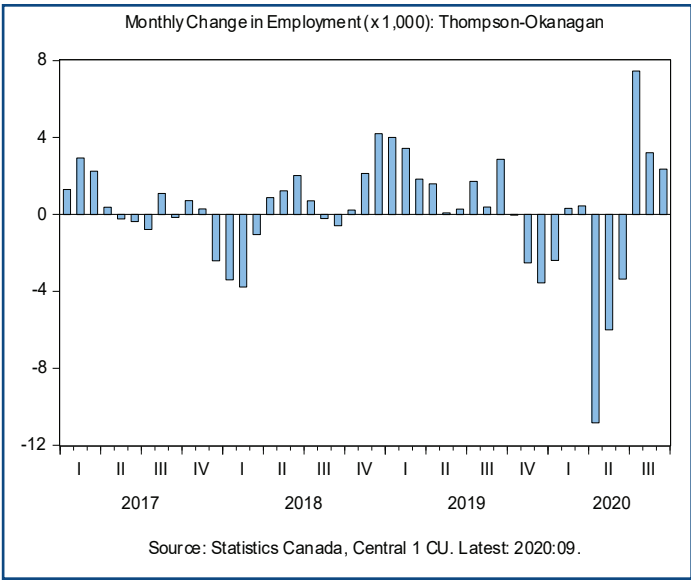
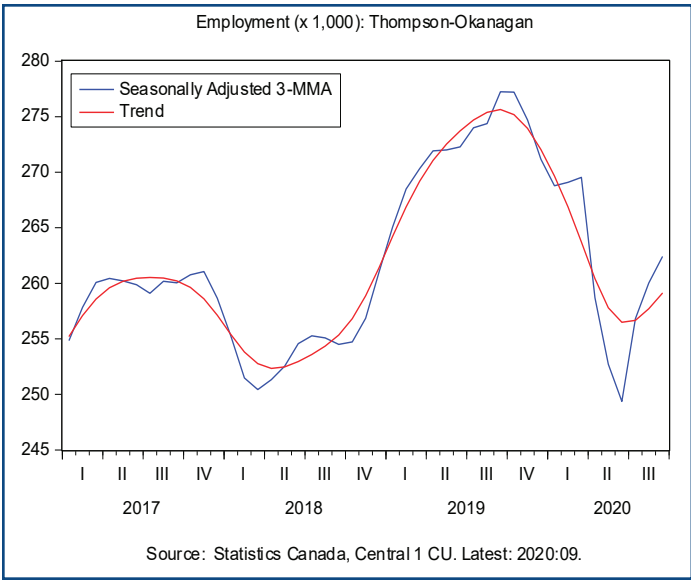
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



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*	285.1		271.1		4.9	63.1
2020 YTD*	284.5	-0.2	260.1	-4.1	8.6	62.0
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M07	287.7	0.1	274.0	0.6	4.8	63.5
2019M08	288.7	0.4	274.4	0.1	5.0	63.7
2019M09	290.7	0.7	277.2	1.0	4.6	64.0
2019M10	290.9	0.1	277.2	0.0	4.7	64.0
2019M11	289.8	-0.4	274.7	-0.9	5.2	63.7
2019M12	286.5	-1.2	271.2	-1.3	5.3	62.8
2020M01	283.5	-1.0	268.8	-0.9	5.2	62.1
2020M02	287.0	1.2	269.1	0.1	6.2	62.7
2020M03	287.3	0.1	269.5	0.2	6.2	62.7
2020M04	282.9	-1.5	258.7	-4.0	8.6	61.7
2020M05	278.6	-1.5	252.7	-2.3	9.3	60.7
2020M06	279.2	0.2	249.4	-1.3	10.7	60.7
2020M07	286.6	2.7	256.8	3.0	10.4	62.3
2020M08	290.4	1.3	260.0	1.3	10.5	63.0
2020M09	288.7	-0.6	262.4	0.9	9.1	62.7

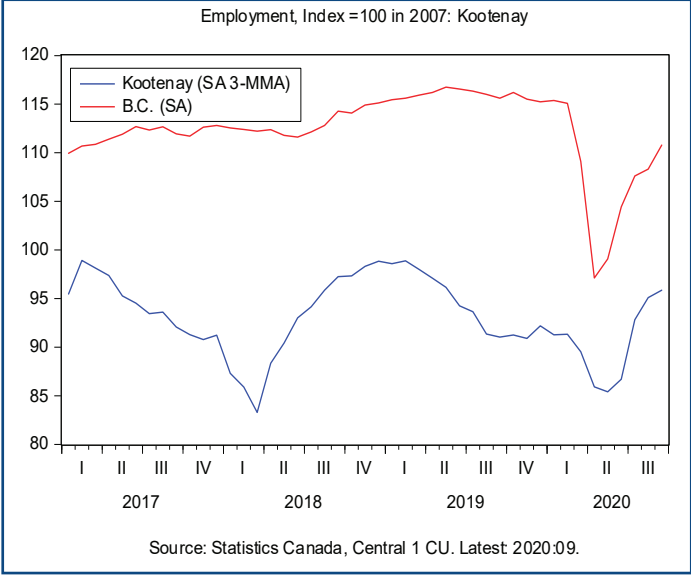
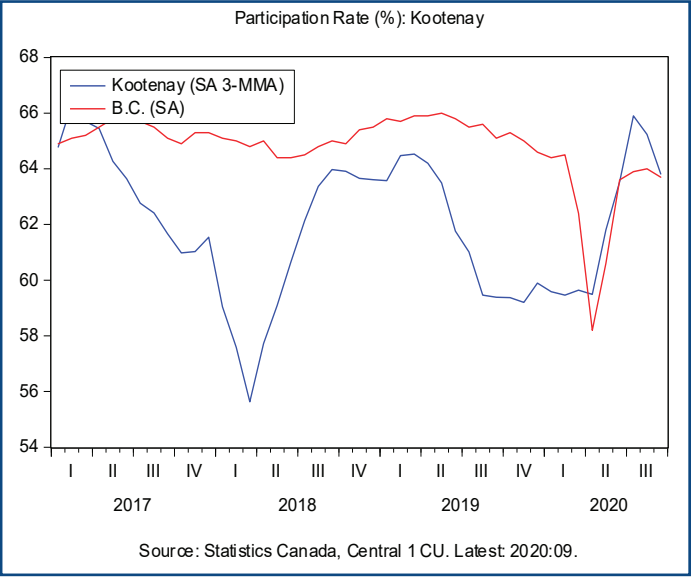
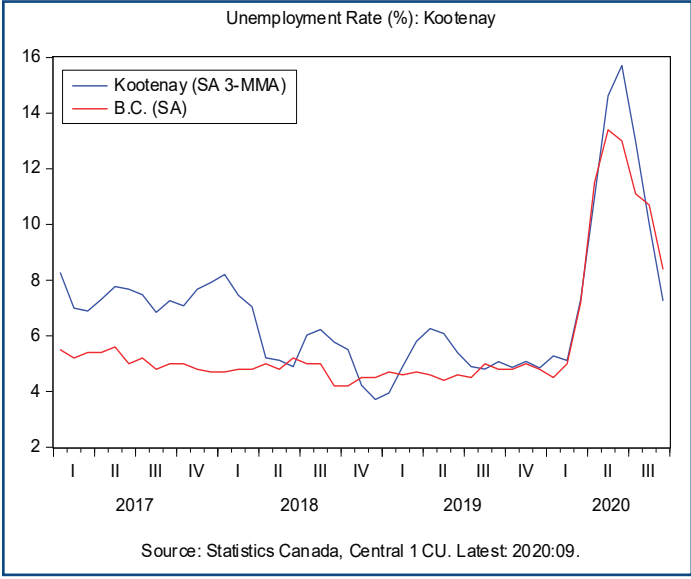
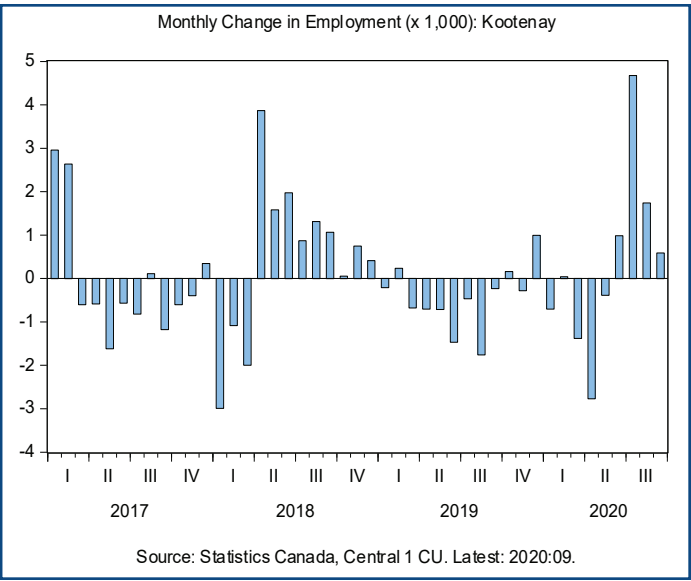
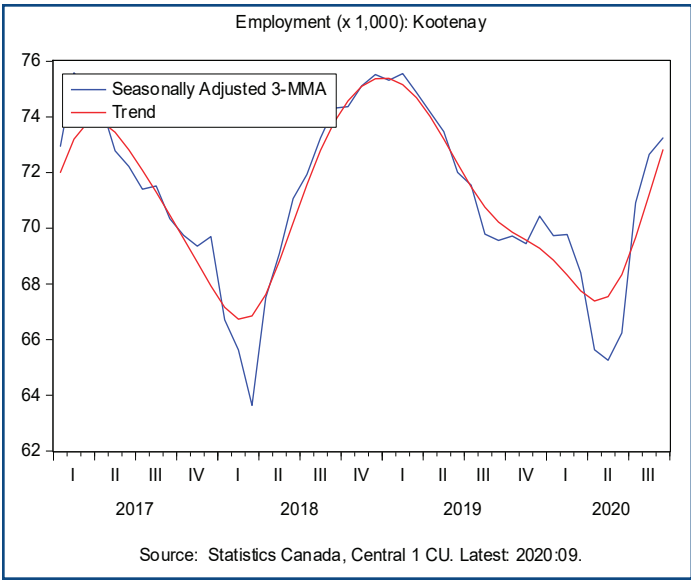
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



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*	76.9		72.8		5.3	62.4
2020 YTD*	76.7	-0.2	69.0	-5.2	10.1	62.0
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M07	75.2	-1.2	71.5	-0.6	4.9	61.0
2019M08	73.3	-2.5	69.8	-2.5	4.8	59.5
2019M09	73.3	0.0	69.6	-0.3	5.1	59.4
2019M10	73.3	0.0	69.7	0.2	4.9	59.4
2019M11	73.2	-0.2	69.4	-0.4	5.1	59.2
2019M12	74.0	1.2	70.4	1.4	4.8	59.9
2020M01	73.6	-0.5	69.7	-1.0	5.3	59.6
2020M02	73.5	-0.1	69.8	0.1	5.1	59.5
2020M03	73.8	0.4	68.4	-2.0	7.3	59.6
2020M04	73.7	-0.1	65.6	-4.0	11.0	59.5
2020M05	76.4	3.7	65.3	-0.6	14.6	61.8
2020M06	78.6	2.8	66.2	1.5	15.7	63.5
2020M07	81.5	3.7	70.9	7.1	13.0	65.9
2020M08	80.7	-0.9	72.7	2.5	10.0	65.2
2020M09	79.0	-2.2	73.2	0.8	7.3	63.8

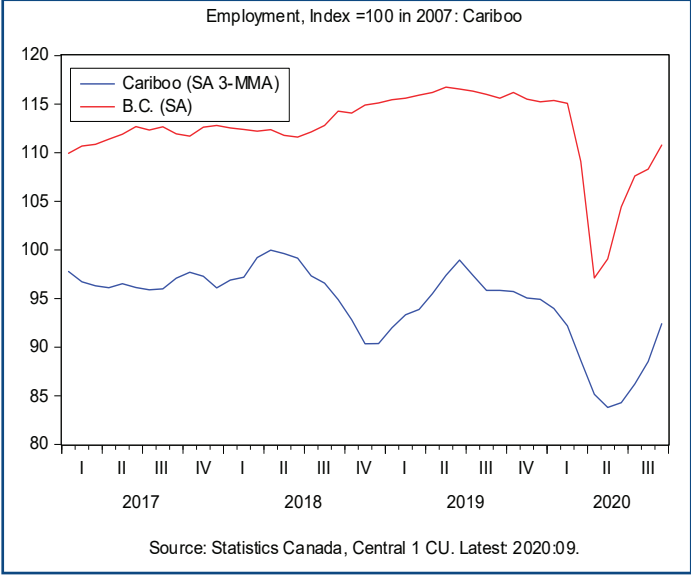
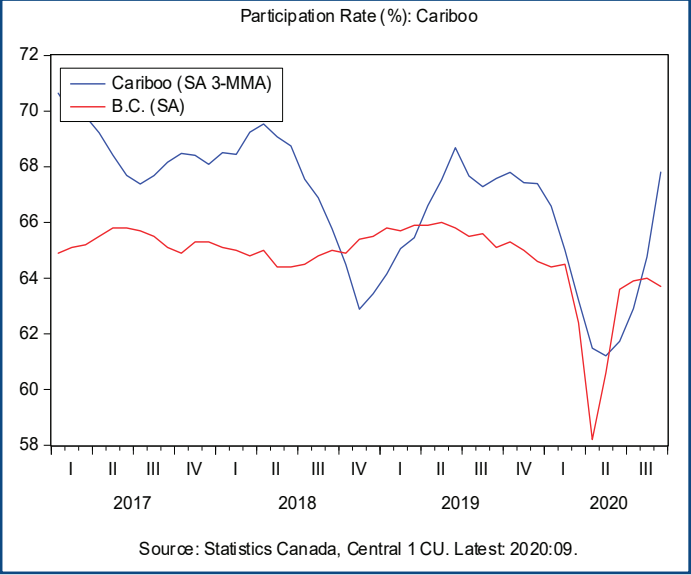
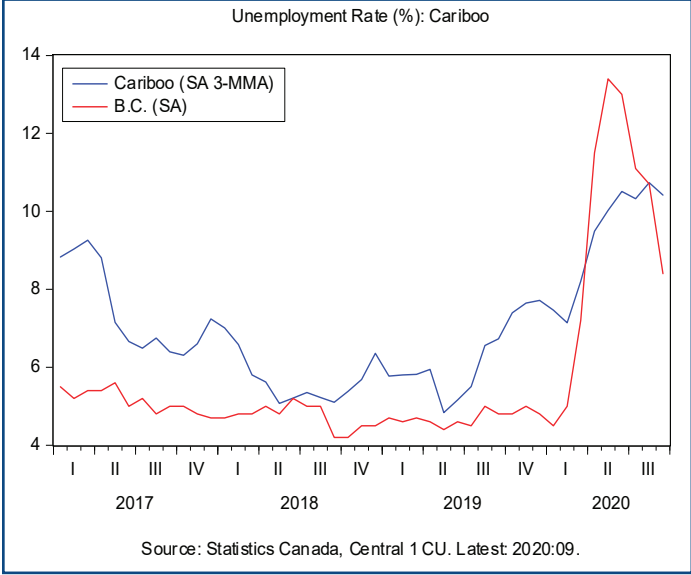
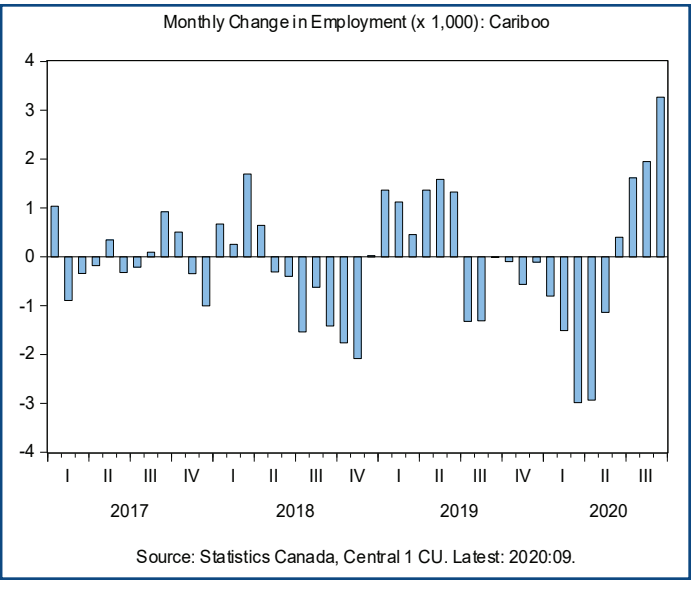
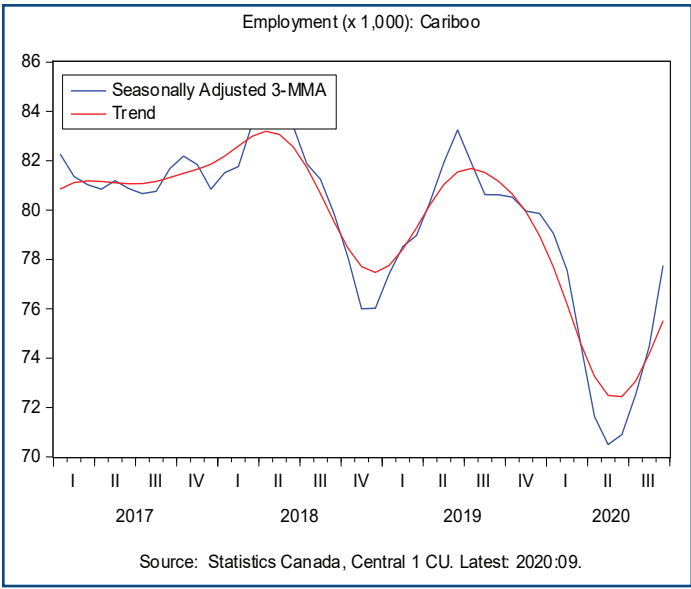
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



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*	85.7		80.5		6.1	67.0
2020 YTD*	82.3	-3.9	74.4	-7.6	9.6	64.1
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M07	86.7	-1.2	81.9	-1.6	5.5	67.7
2019M08	86.3	-0.5	80.6	-1.6	6.6	67.3
2019M09	86.4	0.2	80.6	0.0	6.7	67.6
2019M10	87.0	0.6	80.5	-0.1	7.4	67.8
2019M11	86.6	-0.4	80.0	-0.7	7.6	67.4
2019M12	86.5	-0.1	79.9	-0.1	7.7	67.4
2020M01	85.4	-1.3	79.1	-1.0	7.5	66.6
2020M02	83.5	-2.2	77.6	-1.9	7.1	65.0
2020M03	81.2	-2.7	74.6	-3.8	8.2	63.2
2020M04	79.1	-2.6	71.6	-3.9	9.5	61.5
2020M05	78.4	-1.0	70.5	-1.6	10.0	61.2
2020M06	79.2	1.1	70.9	0.6	10.5	61.7
2020M07	80.9	2.1	72.5	2.3	10.3	62.9
2020M08	83.4	3.2	74.5	2.7	10.7	64.8
2020M09	86.8	4.0	77.7	4.4	10.4	67.8

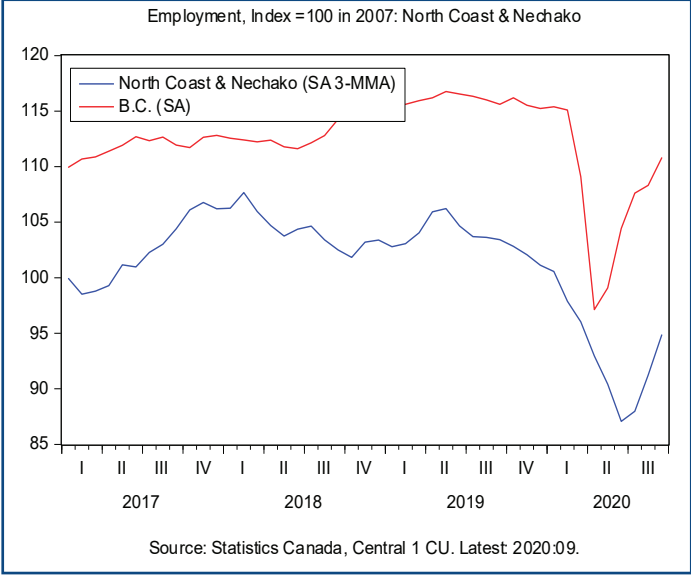
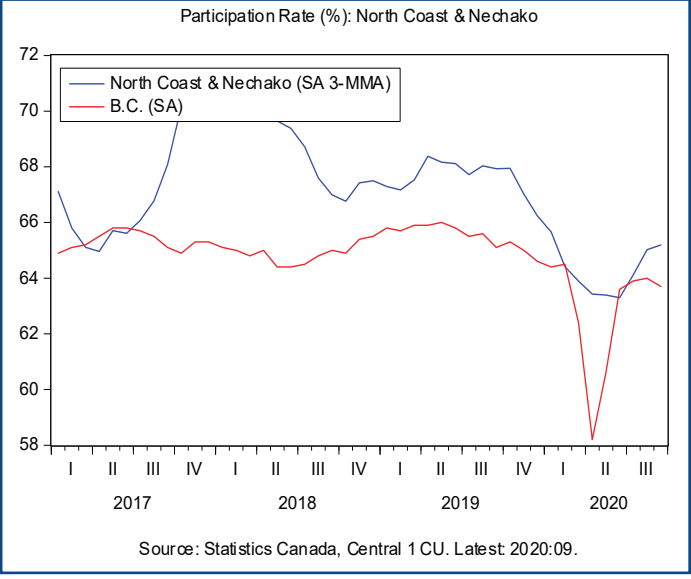
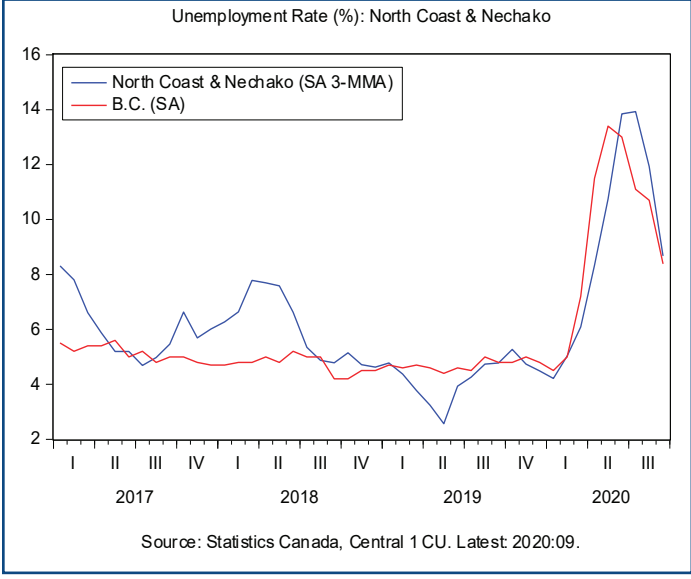
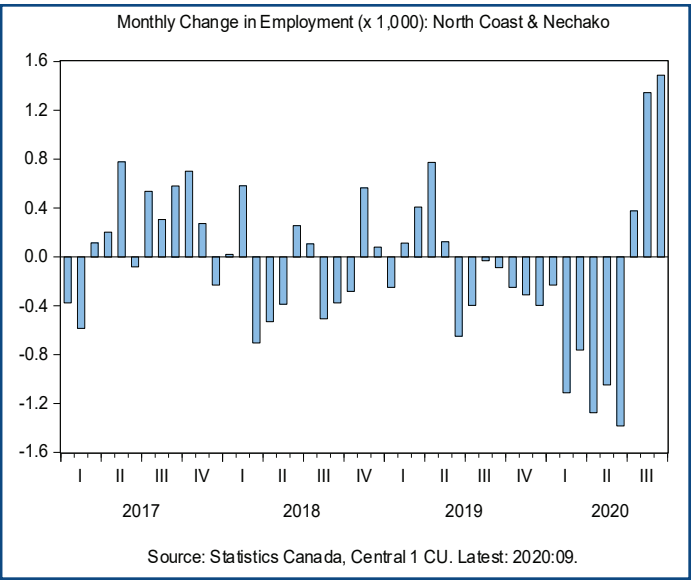
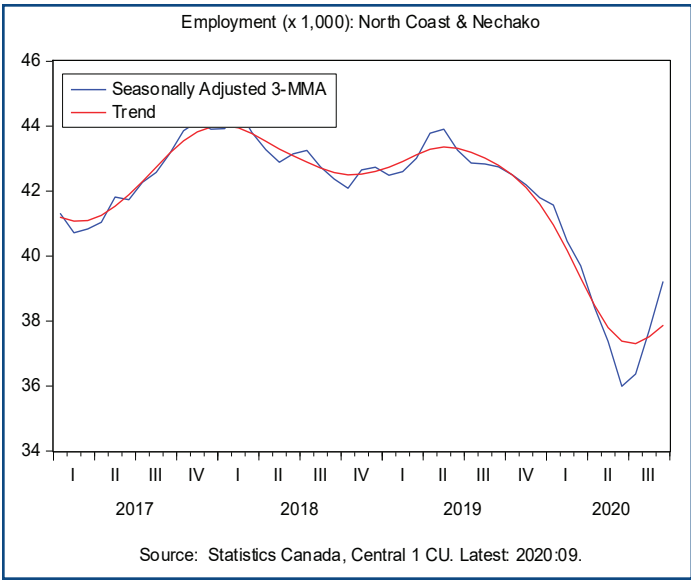
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



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*	44.9		43.0		4.3	67.9
2020 YTD*	42.5	-5.5	38.5	-10.5	9.4	64.4
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M07	44.8	-0.6	42.9	-0.9	4.3	67.7
2019M08	45.0	0.4	42.8	-0.1	4.7	68.0
2019M09	44.9	-0.2	42.8	-0.2	4.8	67.9
2019M10	44.9	-0.1	42.5	-0.6	5.3	67.9
2019M11	44.3	-1.3	42.2	-0.7	4.7	67.0
2019M12	43.8	-1.2	41.8	-0.9	4.5	66.2
2020M01	43.4	-0.8	41.6	-0.5	4.2	65.7
2020M02	42.6	-1.8	40.5	-2.7	5.0	64.4
2020M03	42.3	-0.8	39.7	-1.9	6.1	63.9
2020M04	41.9	-0.8	38.4	-3.2	8.3	63.4
2020M05	41.9	-0.1	37.4	-2.7	10.7	63.4
2020M06	41.8	-0.2	36.0	-3.7	13.8	63.3
2020M07	42.3	1.1	36.4	1.0	13.9	64.1
2020M08	42.8	1.3	37.7	3.7	11.9	65.0
2020M09	42.9	0.3	39.2	3.9	8.7	65.2

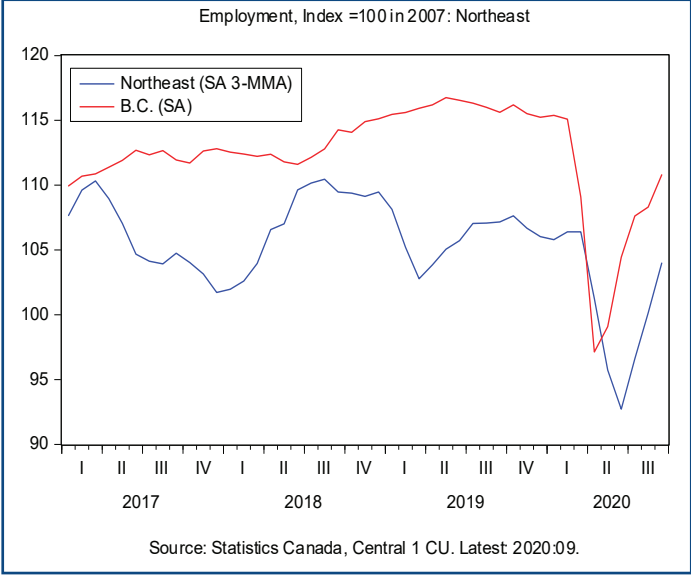
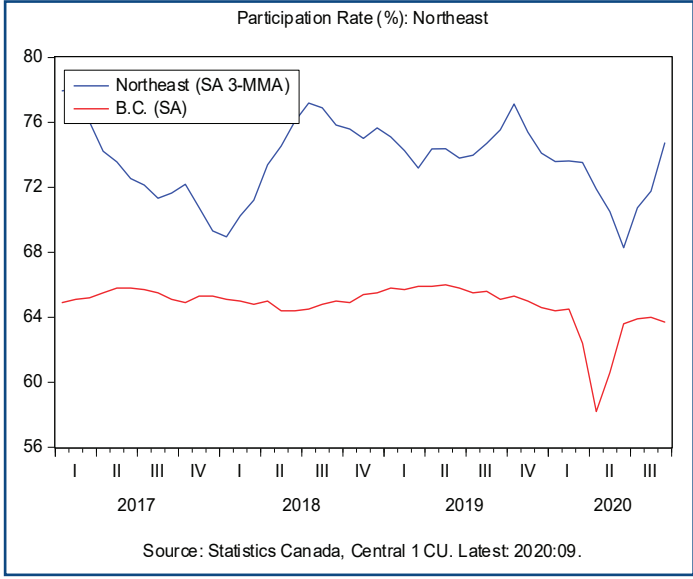
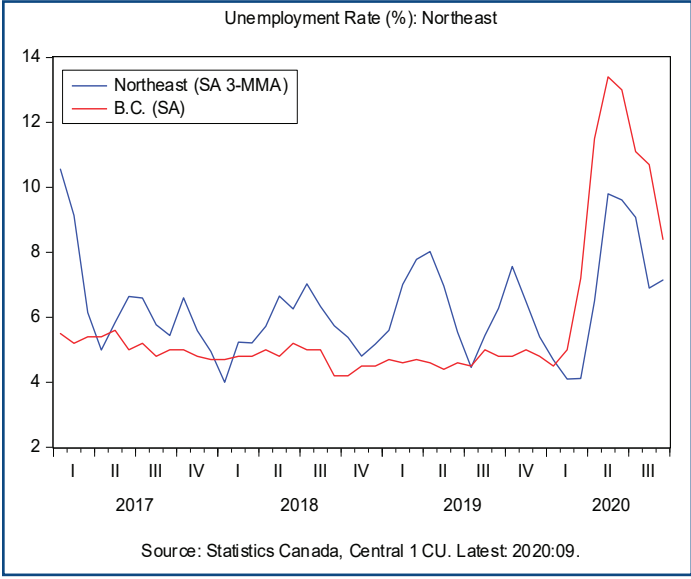
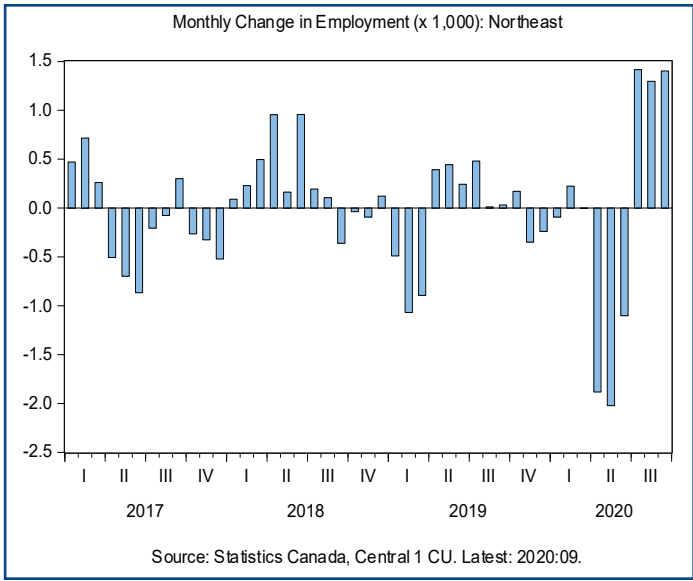
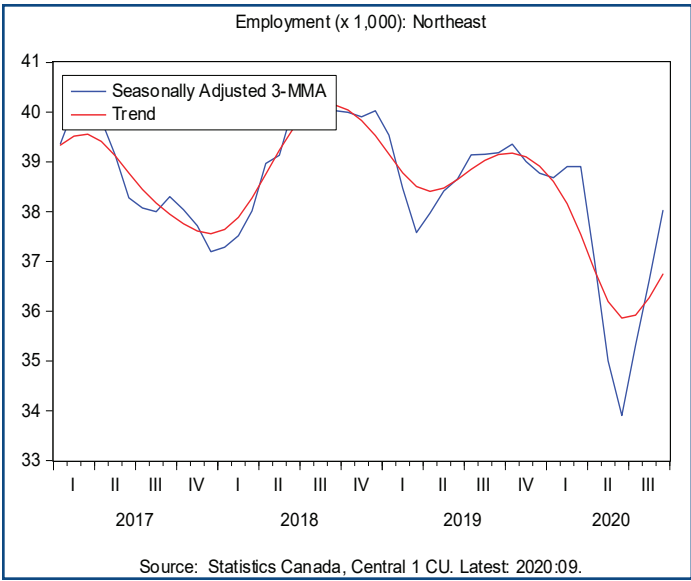
Source: Based on Statistics Canada data, Central 1 Credit Union



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*	41.4		38.7		6.6	74.6
2020 YTD*	39.7	-4.0	36.9	-4.5	7.0	72.3
* YTD = Calendar year-to-date based on 3-month moving average monthly data						
Seasonally Adjusted, 3-Month Moving Average, Monthly Data						
2019M07	41.0	0.1	39.1	1.2	4.5	74.0
2019M08	41.4	1.1	39.2	0.0	5.4	74.7
2019M09	41.8	1.0	39.2	0.1	6.3	75.5
2019M10	42.6	1.8	39.4	0.4	7.6	77.1
2019M11	41.7	-2.0	39.0	-0.9	6.5	75.4
2019M12	41.0	-1.7	38.8	-0.6	5.4	74.1
2020M01	40.6	-1.0	38.7	-0.2	4.7	73.6
2020M02	40.6	0.0	38.9	0.6	4.1	73.6
2020M03	40.6	0.0	38.9	0.0	4.1	73.5
2020M04	39.6	-2.4	37.0	-4.8	6.5	71.9
2020M05	38.8	-2.0	35.0	-5.5	9.8	70.5
2020M06	37.5	-3.3	33.9	-3.1	9.6	68.3
2020M07	38.8	3.6	35.3	4.2	9.1	70.7
2020M08	39.3	1.2	36.6	3.7	6.9	71.8
2020M09	40.9	4.1	38.0	3.8	7.1	74.7

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.