

# Saskatchewan Labour Force Statistics

November 2022

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Table 1: Seasonally Adjusted (%)	Nov 2022	Oct 2022	Ranking Nov 2022
Canada	5.1	5.2	N/A
Quebec	3.8	4.1	1
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2</b>
Manitoba	4.4	4.6	3
British Columbia	4.4	4.2	3
Ontario	5.5	5.9	5
Alberta	5.8	5.2	6
Nova Scotia	6.0	6.7	7
Prince Edward Island	6.8	5.4	8
New Brunswick	7.3	6.7	9
Newfoundland & Labrador	10.7	10.3	10
<b>Other</b>			
Youth (aged 15-24)	8.1	9.6	2
Regina CMA*	4.5	5.0	11
Saskatoon CMA*	4.0	4.1	6

\* 3 month moving average

### Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)

- SK's unemployment rate was 4.2%, the second lowest among provinces and below the national average of 5.1%.
- Regina had the 11th lowest unemployment rate at 4.5% and Saskatoon's unemployment rate ranked 6th at 4.0% among 35 CMAs.
- Youth unemployment rate was 8.1%, 2nd lowest among provinces behind Quebec (7.3 per cent) and below the national rate of 10.3%.

### Record Highs

- All-time high: population aged 15 years and over (908,200) and off-reserve Indigenous Population (109,800).
- Record highs for the month of November: employment (574,300), full-time employment (464,900), female employment (271,000), off-reserve Indigenous employment (61,300) and its full-time employment (50,400).

## EMPLOYMENT (Unadjusted)

Table 2: Year-over-Year Comparison	Saskatchewan	Canada
November 2022	574,300	19,668,800
November 2021	562,500	19,318,500
<b>Change Yr-over-Yr</b>	<b>+11,800 (+2.1%)</b>	<b>+350,300 (+1.8%)</b>
Full-Time	+7,600 (+1.7%)	+462,900 (+3.0%)
Part-Time	+4,300 (+4.1%)	-112,700 (-3.0%)

### Year-over-Year Employment

- Employment up 11,800 compared to November 2021. SK's growth rate of 2.1% ranked 4th among provinces, compared to the national increase of 1.8%.
- FT/PT: full-time employment up 7,600 and part-time up 4,300.
- Gender: female employment up 11,300 and male employment up 500.
- Off-reserve Indigenous: employment up 1,500 for 24 consecutive months of year-over-year increases. Indigenous youth employment down 100.
- Youth: employment down 3,300 (-4.3%).
- Cities: Saskatoon employment increased by 7,900 (+4.4%), and Regina employment increased by 1,500 (+1.1%).

Table 3: Year-over-Year Comparison	Nov 2022	Nov 2022 over Nov 2021	
		#	%
<b>By Demography</b>			
Women	271,000	+11,300	+4.4%
Men	303,300	+500	+0.2%
Youth (aged 15-24)	72,800	-3,300	-4.3%
Off-reserve Indigenous*	61,300	+1,500	+2.5%
Off-reserve Indigenous Youth*	9,000	-100	-1.1%
<b>By Geography</b>			
Regina CMA*	140,100	+1,500	+1.1%
Saskatoon CMA*	187,800	+7,900	+4.4%
Moose Jaw CA*	19,100	+2,000	+11.7%
Prince Albert CA*	20,900	+300	+1.5%

\* 3 month moving average

## EMPLOYMENT (Seasonally Adjusted)

Table 4: Month-to-Month Comparison	Number of People Employed	
	Saskatchewan	Canada
November 2022	576,800	19,666,300
October 2022	578,100	19,656,200
Change Month to Month (Oct 2022 to Nov 2022)	-1,300 (-0.2%)	+10,100 (+0.1%)
Full-Time	-6,500 (-1.4%)	+50,700 (+0.3%)
Part-Time	+5,200 (+5.1%)	-40,600 (-1.1%)

Table 5: Month-to-Month Comparison	Nov 2022	Oct 2022 to Nov 2022	
		#	%
<b>By Demography</b>			
Women	272,700	-2,000	-0.7%
Men	304,100	+700	+0.2%
Youth (aged 15-24)	76,500	+400	+0.5%
<b>By Geography</b>			
Regina CMA*	139,500	+2,100	+1.5%
Saskatoon CMA*	185,900	-3,300	-1.7%

\* 3 month moving average

### Month-to-Month Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

- SK's employment down 1,300.
- SK's employment decline of 0.2% ranked 4th among provinces.
- **FT/PT**: full-time employment down 6,500 and part-time up 5,200.
- **Gender**: female employment down 2,000 and male employment up 700.
- **Youth**: employment up 400.
- **Cities**: Saskatoon's employment down 3,300; and Regina's employment up 2,100.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 6: Number of Unemployed	Nov 2022	Change	
		#	%
<b>Year-over-Year (Unadjusted)</b>			
Total	20,900	-6,600	-24.0%
Youth	5,100	-1,500	-22.7%
Regina CMA*	5,800	-1,800	-23.7%
Saskatoon CMA*	6,400	-4,300	-40.2%
Moose Jaw CA*	800.	-900.	-52.9%.
Prince Albert CA*	1,100.	-500	-31.3.
Off-reserve Indigenous*	4,300	-3,400	-44.2%
Off-reserve Indigenous Youth*	1,300	-400	-23.5%
<b>Month-to-Month (Seasonally Adjusted)</b>			
Total	25,000	-3,000	-10.7%
Youth	6,700	-1,400	-17.3%
Regina CMA*	6,500	-800	-11.0%
Saskatoon CMA*	7,700	-300	-3.8%

\* 3 month moving average

### Unemployment

- Unemployment down 6,600 from a year ago, and down 3,000 from a month ago.
- **Regina**: unemployment down 1,800 from a year ago, and down 800 from a month ago.
- **Saskatoon**: unemployment down 4,300 from a year ago, and down 300 from a month ago.
- **Youth**: unemployment down 1,500 from a year ago, and down 1,400 from a month ago.
- **Off-reserve Indigenous**: unemployment down 3,400 from a year ago.
- **Off-reserve Indigenous Youth**: unemployment down 400 from a year ago.

## EMPLOYMENT by INDUSTRY (Unadjusted)

Table 7: Year-over-Year Comparison	Nov 2022 over Nov 2021		
	#	%	Cons. Months Gains/Loss
<b>Employment increases:</b>			
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	+5,000	+19.0%	↑ 7
Health Care & Social Assistance	+3,500	+3.9%	↑ 30
Other Services*	+3,100	+13.0%	↑ 5
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil & Gas	+2,900	+16.1%	↑ 2
Information, Culture & Recreation	+2,400	+15.2%	↑ 19
Accommodation & Food Services	+1,900	+6.1%	↑ 12
Educational services	+1,800	+3.6%	↑ 2
Public Administration	+1,200	+3.6%	↑ 2
Agriculture	+1,100	+4.7%	↑ 2
Utilities	+900	+14.8%	↑ 5
<b>Employment decreases:</b>			
Transportation & Warehousing	-100	-0.4%	↓ 1
Manufacturing	-300	-0.9%	↓ 4
Construction	-1,600	-3.7%	↓ 3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Leasing	-2,300	-7.3%	↓ 2
Business, Building & Other Support Services	-3,300	-21.7%	↓ 8
Trade	-4,200	-4.3%	↓ 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>+11,800</b>	<b>+2.1%</b>	

\* Includes Repair & Maintenance, Personal & Laundry Services, Religious, Grant-Making, Civic & Professional and Related Organizations, and Private Households.

### Year-over-Year Industry Employment

- The three industries with the largest employment gains were professional, scientific & technical services (+5,000), health care & social assistance (+3,500) and other services\* (+3,100).
- The three industries with the largest employment losses were wholesale and retail trade (-4,200), business, building & other support services (-3,300) and finance, insurance, real estate & leasing (-2,300).

## EMPLOYMENT by INDUSTRY (Seasonally Adjusted)

Table 8: Month-to-Month Comparison	Oct 2022 to Nov 2022		
	#	%	Cons. Months Gains/Loss
<b>Employment increases:</b>			
Manufacturing	+2,000	+6.6%	↑ 1
Other Services*	+1,700	+6.6%	↑ 1
Educational services	+1,600	+3.4%	↑ 2
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil & Gas	+700	+3.5%	↑ 4
Information, Culture & Recreation	+200	+1.0%	↑ 1
Public Administration	+200	+0.6%	↑ 2
<b>Employment decreases:</b>			
Trade	-100	-0.1%	↓ 3
Construction	-100	-0.2%	↓ 1
Transportation & Warehousing	-200	-0.8%	↓ 1
Utilities	-200	-2.7%	↓ 1
Agriculture	-200	-0.8%	↓ 1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Leasing	-500	-1.7%	↓ 2
Business, Building & Other Support Services	-800	-6.2%	↓ 1
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	-1,500	-4.5%	↓ 1
Health Care & Social Assistance	-1,600	-1.7%	↓ 2
Accommodation & Food Services	-2,600	-7.4%	↓ 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	

\*Includes Repair & Maintenance, Personal & Laundry Services, Religious, Grant-Making, Civic & Professional and Related Organizations, and Private Households.

### Month-to-Month Industry Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

- The three industries with the largest employment gains were manufacturing (+2,000), other services\* (+1,700) and educational services (+1,600).
- The three industries with the largest employment losses were accommodation & food services (-2,600), health care & social assistance (-1,600) and professional, scientific & technical services (-1,500).

## EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR (Unadjusted)

Table 9: Year-over-Year Comparison	Nov 2022	Nov 2022 over Nov 2021		
		#	%	Cons. Months Gains/Losses
Public*	162,400	+8,700	+5.7%	↑ 21
Private**	330,100	+6,500	+2.0%	↑ 21
Self Employed***	81,800	-3,400	-4.0%	↓ 6
Agriculture	24,700	+1,100	+4.7%	↑ 2
Non-Agriculture	549,600	+10,700	+2.0%	↑ 21

\*Includes those who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation, or a government funded establishment such as a school (including universities) or hospital.

\*\*Includes those who work as employees of a private firm or business.

\*\*\*Includes both incorporated and unincorporated working owners, self-employed persons who do not have a business and persons working in a family business without pay.

### Year-over-Year Sector Employment

- Public sector employment up 8,700.
- Private sector employment up 6,500.
- Self-employed down 3,400.
- Agriculture employment up 1,100 and non-agriculture employment up 10,700.