

# Winnipeg labour market & consumer price inflation—2023 Q1



## Highlights:

- Employment increased in Winnipeg<sup>†</sup> by +300 (+0.1%) persons in 2023 Q1 from 2022 Q4.
- The unemployment rate in Winnipeg<sup>†</sup> in 2023 Q1 was 5.1%.
- CPI inflation in Winnipeg<sup>†</sup> increased by +6.4% in 2023 Q1 from 2022 Q1.

## Winnipeg economic region labour market highlights—2022 Q4/2023Q1

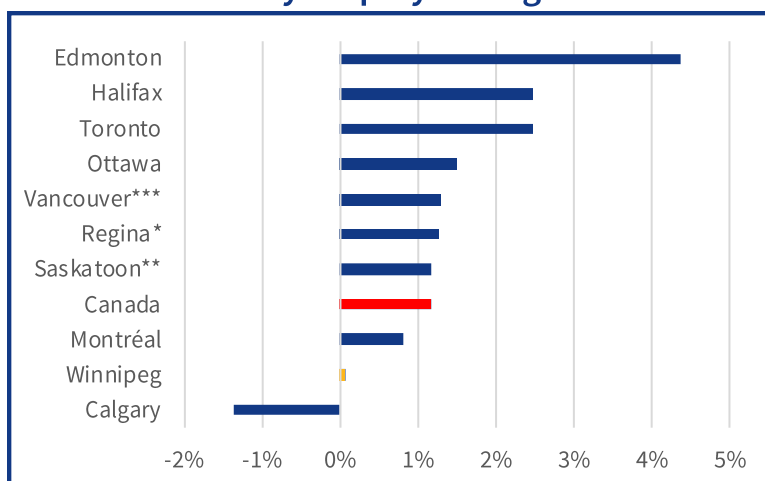
- Winnipeg's<sup>†</sup> **labour force** increased by +5,500 (+1.2%) persons in 2023 Q1 from 2022 Q4. Canada's labour force increased by +220,400 (+1.1%).
- **Employment** in Winnipeg<sup>†</sup> increased by +300 (+0.1%) persons. Canada's employment increased by +231,100 (+1.2%) persons. Winnipeg's<sup>†</sup> full-time employment decreased by -3,700 (-1.1%) and part-time employment increased by +4,000 (+5.0%). Canada's full-time employment increased by +225,600 (+1.4%) and part-time employment increased by +5,500 (+0.2%).
- **Unemployment** in Winnipeg<sup>†</sup> increased by +5,200 (+29.2%) persons, resulting in the unemployment rate increasing by +1.1% to 5.1%. Canada's unemployment decreased by -10,700 (-1.0%) persons, resulting in the unemployment rate decreasing by -0.1% to 5.0%.

### Winnipeg<sup>†</sup> labour markets highlights

	2022 Q4	2023 Q1	Level Change	% Change
Population 15+	651,400	655,300	3,900	0.6%
Labour Force	441,600	447,100	5,500	1.2%
Employment	423,800	424,100	300	0.1%
Full-time employment	344,200	340,500	-3,700	-1.1%
Part-time employment	79,600	83,600	4,000	5.0%
Unemployment	17,800	23,000	5,200	29.2%
Not in labour force	209,800	208,200	-1,600	-0.8%
Participation Rate	67.8%	68.2%	0.4%	n/a
Employment Rate	65.1%	64.7%	-0.4%	n/a
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	5.1%	1.1%	n/a

Source: Statistics Canada, Economic Research Calculations

## Chart 1: Inter-city employment growth



Regina\*: Includes Regina and Moose Mountain  
 Saskatoon\*\*: Includes Saskatoon and Biggar  
 Vancouver\*\*\*: Greater Vancouver area, the Fraser Valley and the Sunshine Coast, and stretches north to include Whistler, Pemberton and Lillooet  
 Source: Statistics Canada, Economic Research Calculations

<sup>†</sup>Winnipeg Economic Region: The City of Winnipeg and the RM of Headingley.

<sup>‡</sup>2016 Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area: This comprises the City of Winnipeg, 10 surrounding rural municipalities and Brokenhead 4 reserve.

## Inter-city comparison

- Of the 10 major Canadian municipalities, **Winnipeg<sup>†</sup> ranked 9<sup>th</sup>** in terms of employment growth.
- Edmonton had the strongest employment growth (+4.4%).
- Calgary ranked last and the only city experiencing a decrease (-1.4%).

## Labour market indicator definitions

**Labour force:** The number of employed and unemployed persons.

**Unemployment:** Persons seeking employment in the prior 4 weeks, on temporary layoff or starting a new job within the next 4 weeks.

**Participation rate:** The labour force divided by the working age population.

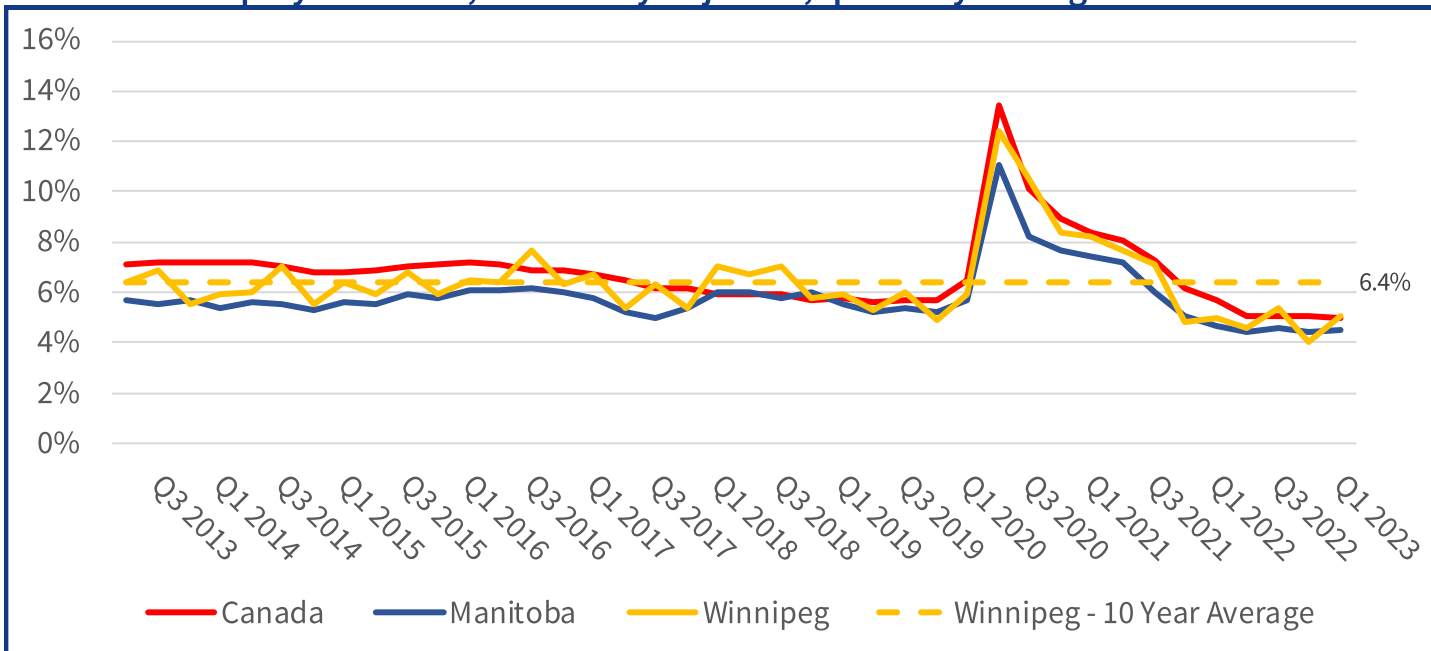
**Employment rate:** Total employment divided by the working age population.

**Unemployment rate:** Total unemployment divided by the labour force.

## Unemployment rate

- Winnipeg's<sup>†</sup> unemployment rate was 5.1% in 2023 Q1, increasing by +1.1% from 2022 Q4. Winnipeg's<sup>†</sup> unemployment rate remains below the 10 year average of 6.4%.
- Manitoba's unemployment rate was 4.5% in 2023 Q1, increasing by +0.1% from 2022 Q4.
- Canada's unemployment rate was 5.0% in 2023 Q1, decreasing by -0.1% from 2022 Q4.

**Chart 2: Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, quarterly average**



Source: Statistics Canada, Economic Research Calculations

## Technical note: seasonally adjusted labour market estimate for economic regions

Statistics Canada does not produce seasonally adjusted labour market indicators for the economic regions. The City of Winnipeg Economic Research Group (ERG) estimates seasonally adjusted labour market indicators using seasonal adjustment factors from provincial labour market data estimated by Statistics Canada. ERG seasonally adjusts Economic Region employment data at the industry level. We assume the seasonality for each industry (e.g. retail trade) at the provincial level is the same for the economic regions within that province. Prior to publication we check these estimates to ensure seasonality has been removed from the Economic Region estimates using statistical software. Seasonality for full-time and part-time employment at the provincial level is assumed to be the same for the economic regions and. The sum of full and part-time employment levels are constrained to total seasonally adjusted employment for the economic regions. ERG also assumes seasonality for unemployment is the same at the provincial level as it is for the economic regions. The sum of seasonally adjusted employment and unemployment estimates yields an estimate of the seasonally adjusted labour force. Statistics Canada does not seasonally adjust population (15+) in the labour force survey. Therefore the participation rate and employment rate are estimated using seasonally adjusted labour force and employment estimates with the original population (15+) estimates published by Statistics Canada.

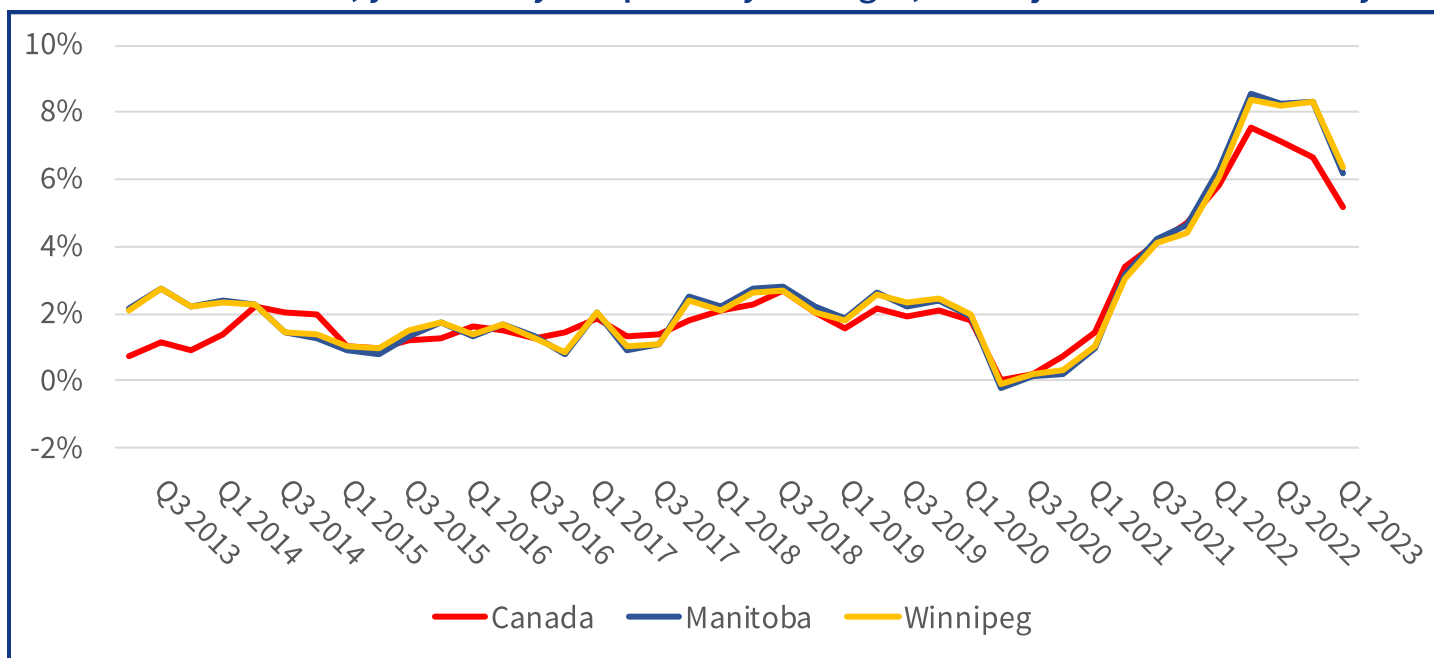
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## Winnipeg CMA and Manitoba Consumer Price Index highlights — 2023 Q1

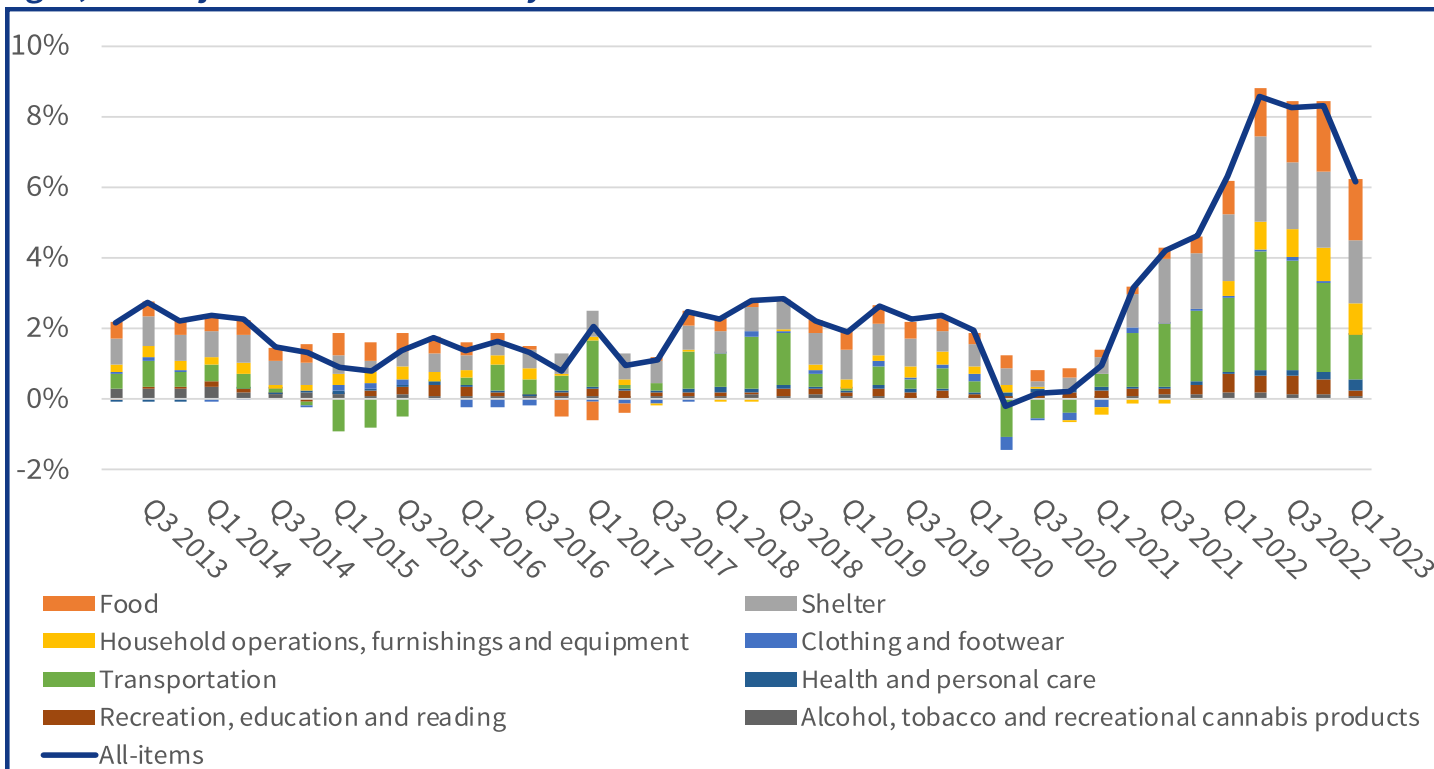
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation increased in Winnipeg<sup>†</sup> by +6.4% in 2023 Q1 from 2022 Q1, decreasing by –1.9% from 2022 Q4.
- CPI inflation in Manitoba increased by +6.2% in 2023 Q1 from 2022 Q1, decreasing by –2.1% from 2022 Q4.
- CPI inflation in Canada increased by +5.2% in 2023 Q1, decreasing by –1.5% from 2022 Q4.

**Chart 3: CPI inflation, year-over-year quarterly averages, not adjusted for seasonality**



Source: Statistics Canada, Economic Research Calculations

**Chart 4: Manitoba CPI inflation contributing growth rates, year-over-year quarterly averages, not adjusted for seasonality**



Source: Statistics Canada, Economic Research Calculations

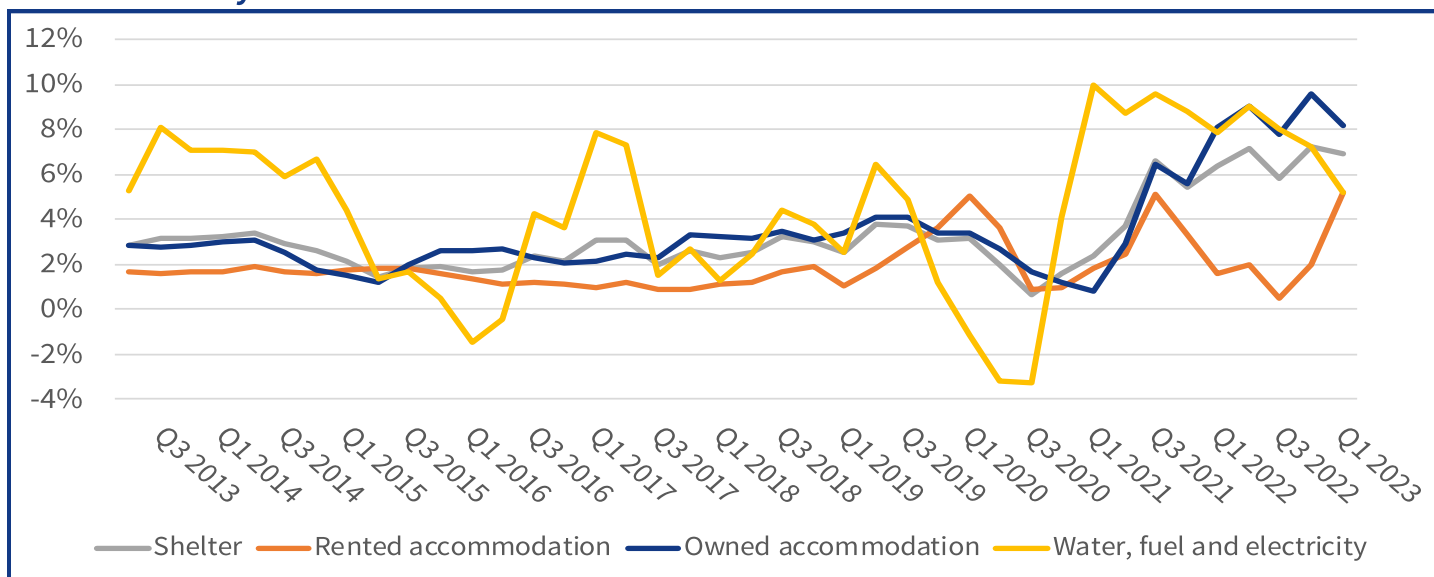
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## Drivers of Manitoba's CPI inflation

- As shown in chart 4, the top three contributors to Manitoba's 2023 Q1 CPI inflation were shelter (+1.8%), food (+1.7%) and transportation (+1.2%),
- The remaining CPI subcategories all contributed to inflation. In descending order: household operations, furnishings and equipment (+0.9%), health and personal care (+0.3%), recreation, education and reading (+0.2%), alcohol, tobacco and recreational cannabis products (+0.1%), and clothing and footwear (>+0.1%). Aside from shelter these details are not available for Winnipeg<sup>‡</sup>.

**Chart 5: Winnipeg CMA shelter inflation, year-over-year quarterly averages, not adjusted for seasonality**

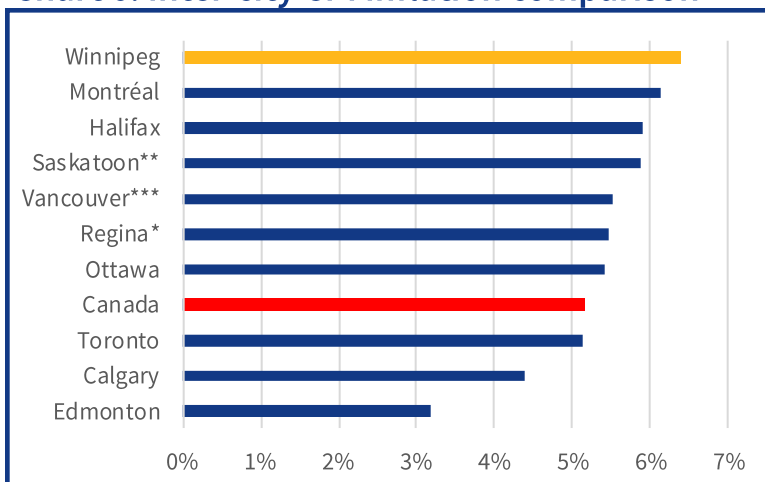


Source: Statistics Canada, Economic Research Calculations

## Winnipeg<sup>‡</sup> shelter inflation

- The price index of shelter in Winnipeg<sup>‡</sup> increased by +6.9% in 2023 Q1 from 2022 Q1.
- All three subcategories of the shelter price index increased in 2023 Q1 from 2022 Q1. In descending order: owned accommodations (+8.1%), water, fuel and electricity (+5.2%) and rented accommodations (+5.1%).

**Chart 6: Inter-city CPI inflation comparison**



Regina\*: Includes Regina and Moose Mountain

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Source: Statistics Canada, Economic Research Calculations

## Inter-city comparison

- Of the 10 major Canadian municipalities, **Winnipeg<sup>‡</sup> had the highest CPI inflation** for 2023 Q1 relative to 2022 Q1.
- Montréal had the second highest CPI inflation rate at +6.1%.
- Edmonton had the lowest CPI inflation rate at +3.2%.

## What are contributing growth rates?

Contributing growth rates tell us how much each subcomponent is driving the overall growth of an indicator. The sum of the contributing growth rates of the subcomponents equals the overall growth rate of the indicator. For example, suppose CPI consisted of only food and shelter and their contributing growth rates were 2% and 3%, respectively. In this case total CPI inflation would be 5%.

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