

Winnipeg labour market & consumer price inflation—2025 Q3



Highlights:

- Employment decreased in Winnipeg[†] by –4,900 (-1.1%) persons quarter-over-quarter in 2025 Q3.
- The unemployment rate in Winnipeg[†] in 2025 Q3 was 6.6%.
- CPI inflation in Winnipeg[†] increased by +2.3% year-over-year in 2025 Q3.

Winnipeg economic region labour market highlights—2025 Q2/2025Q3

- Winnipeg's[†] **labour force** decreased by –1,400 (-0.3%) persons in 2025 Q3 from 2025 Q2. Canada's labour force increased by +22,700 (+0.1%).
- **Employment** in Winnipeg[†] decreased by –4,900 (-1.1%) persons. Canada's employment decreased by –6,000 (-0.0%) persons. Winnipeg's[†] full-time employment decreased by –9,000 (-2.3%) and part-time employment increased by +4,100 (+5.3%). Canada's full-time employment increased by +8,600 (+0.1%) and part-time employment decreased by –14,600 (-0.4%).
- **Unemployment** in Winnipeg[†] increased by +3,500 (+12.0%) persons, resulting in the unemployment rate increasing by +0.7% to 6.6%. Canada's unemployment increased by +28,700 (+1.8%) persons, resulting in the unemployment rate increasing by +0.1% to 7.0%.

Winnipeg[†] labour markets highlights

	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	Level Change	% Change
Population 15+	720,800	723,600	+2,800	+0.4%
Labour Force	492,000	490,600	-1,400	-0.3%
Employment	462,900	458,000	-4,900	-1.1%
Full-time employment	385,500	376,500	-9,000	-2.3%
Part-time employment	77,400	81,500	+4,100	+5.3%
Unemployment	29,100	32,600	+3,500	+12.0%
Not in labour force	228,800	233,000	+4,200	+1.8%
Participation Rate	68.3%	67.8%	-0.5%	n/a
Employment Rate	64.2%	63.3%	-0.9%	n/a
Unemployment Rate	5.9%	6.6%	+0.7%	n/a

Source: Statistics Canada, Economic Research Calculations

Inter-city comparison

- Of the 10 major Canadian municipalities, **Winnipeg[†] ranked 7th** in terms of employment growth.
- Saskatoon** had the strongest employment growth at +2.9%.
- Montréal had the weakest employment growth at –2.3%.

Labour market indicator definitions

Labour force: The number of employed and unemployed persons.

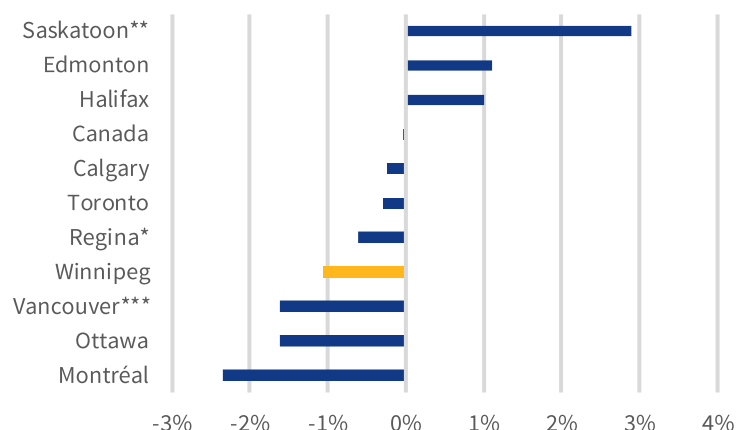
Unemployment: Persons seeking employment in the prior 4 weeks, on temporary layoff or starting a new job within the next 4 weeks.

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.

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

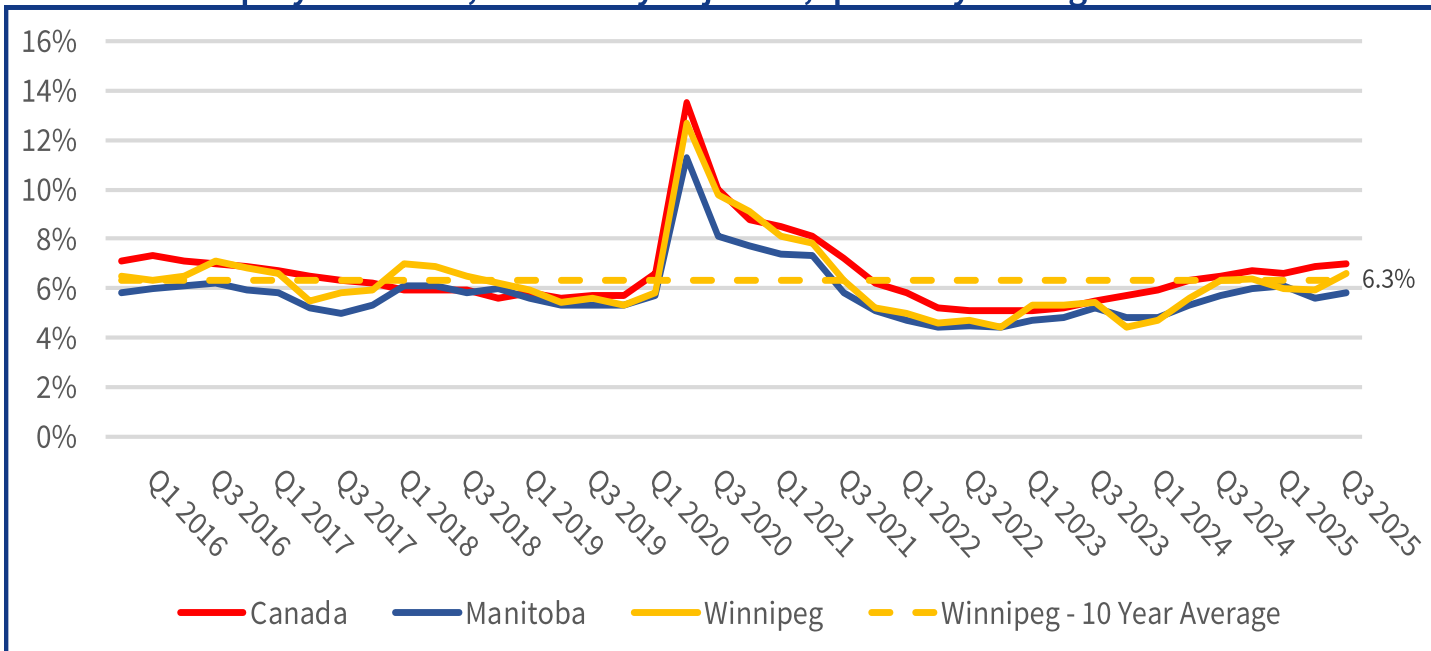
[†]Winnipeg Economic Region: The City of Winnipeg and the RM of Headingley.

^{*}2016 Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area: This comprises the City of Winnipeg, 10 surrounding rural municipalities and Brokenhead 4 reserve.

Unemployment rate

- Winnipeg's[†] unemployment rate was 6.6% in 2025 Q3, increasing by +0.7% from 2025 Q2. Winnipeg's unemployment rate is slightly above the 10 year average of 6.3%.
- Manitoba's unemployment rate was 5.8% in 2025 Q3, increasing by +0.2% from 2025 Q2.
- Canada's unemployment rate was 7.0% in 2025 Q3, increasing by +0.1% from 2025 Q2.

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.

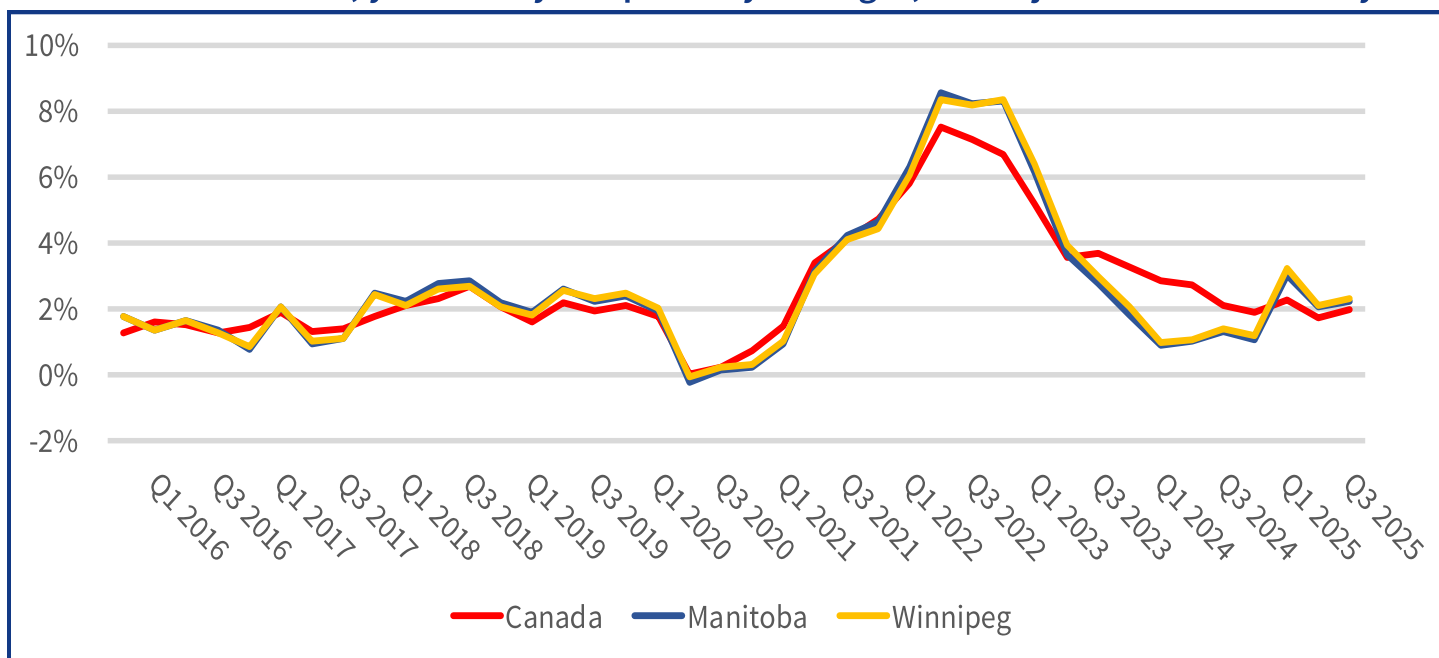
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Winnipeg CMA and Manitoba Consumer Price Index highlights — 2025 Q3

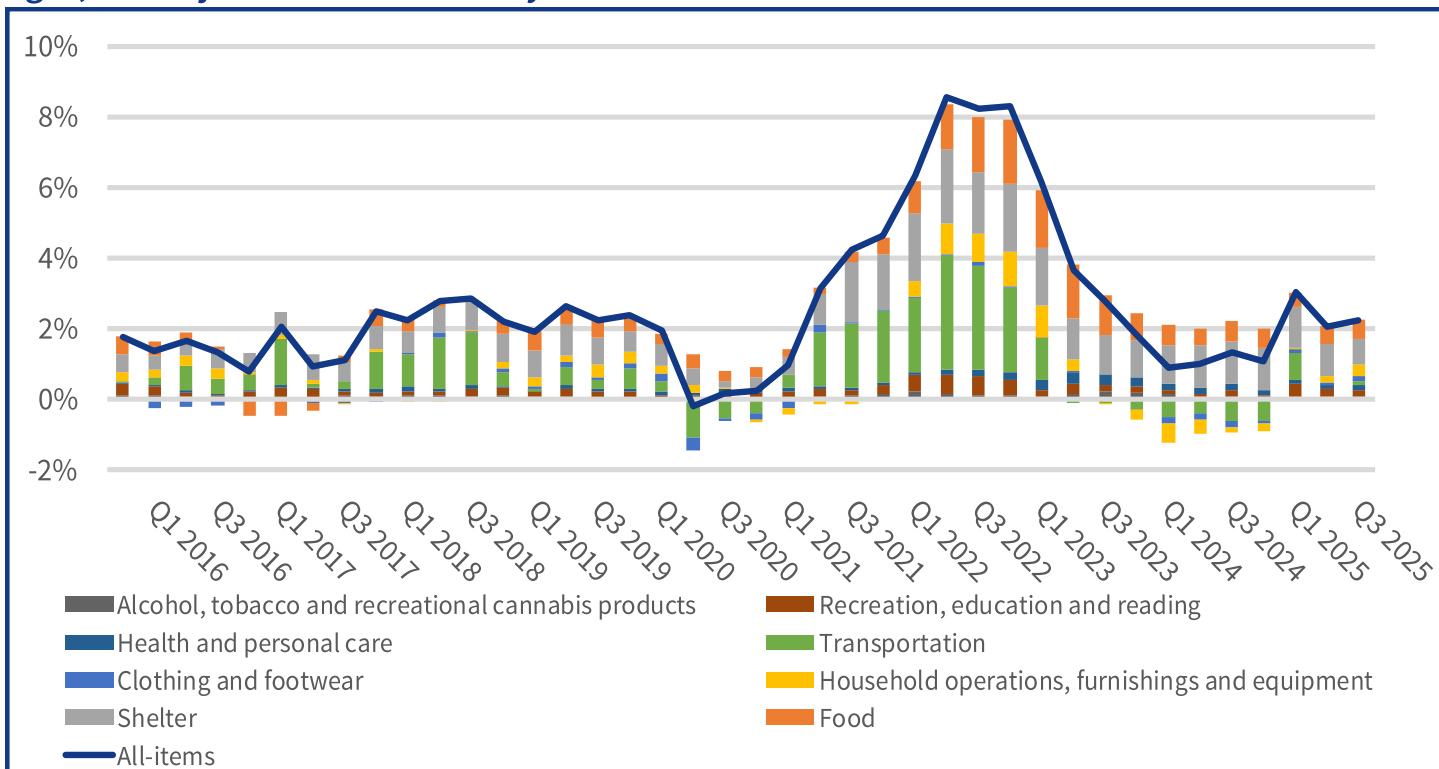
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation increased in Winnipeg[†] by +2.3% year-over-year in 2025 Q3, accelerating by +0.2% from 2025 Q2.
- CPI inflation in Manitoba increased by +2.2% year-over-year in 2025 Q3, accelerating by +0.1% from 2025 Q2.
- CPI inflation in Canada increased by +2.0% year-over-year in 2025 Q3, accelerating by +0.3% from 2025 Q2.

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

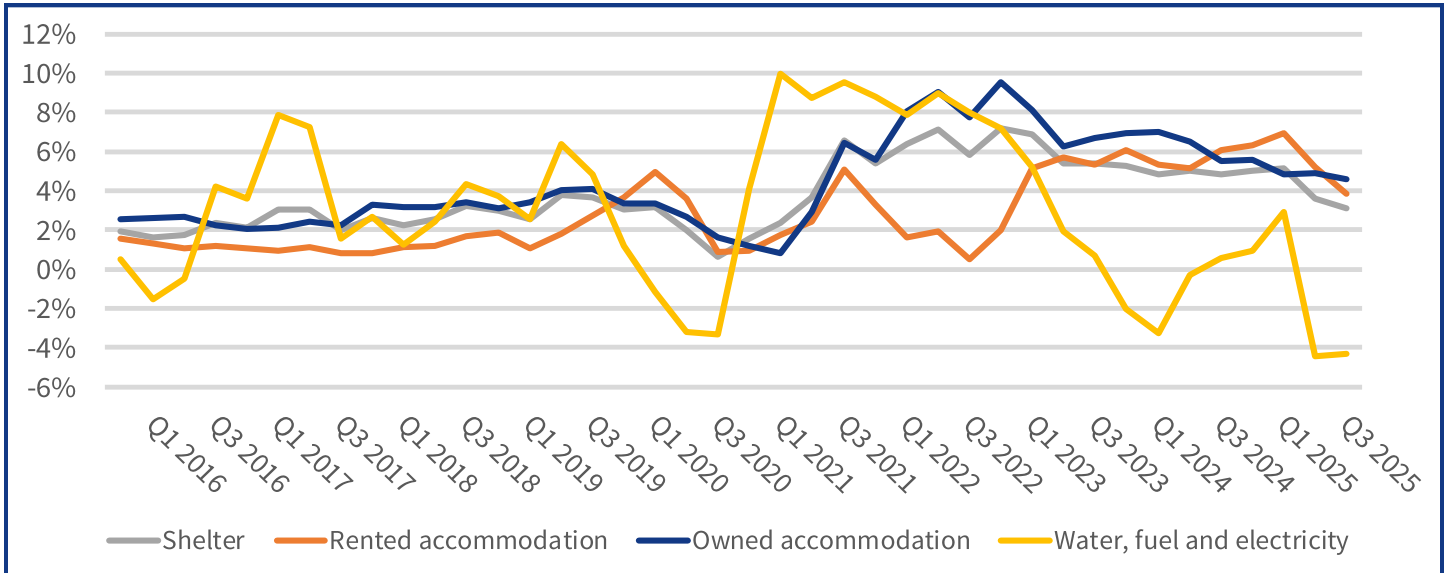
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Drivers of Manitoba's CPI inflation

- As shown in chart 4, the top three contributors to Manitoba's 2025 Q3 CPI inflation were shelter (+0.7%), food (+0.5%) and household operations, furnishings and equipment (+0.3%).
- All five remaining CPI subcategories contributed to inflation. In descending order: recreation, education and reading (+0.2%), transportation (+0.1%), clothing and footwear (+0.1%), health and personal care (+0.1%), and alcohol, tobacco and recreational cannabis products (+0.1%). Aside from shelter these details are not available for Winnipeg[†].

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

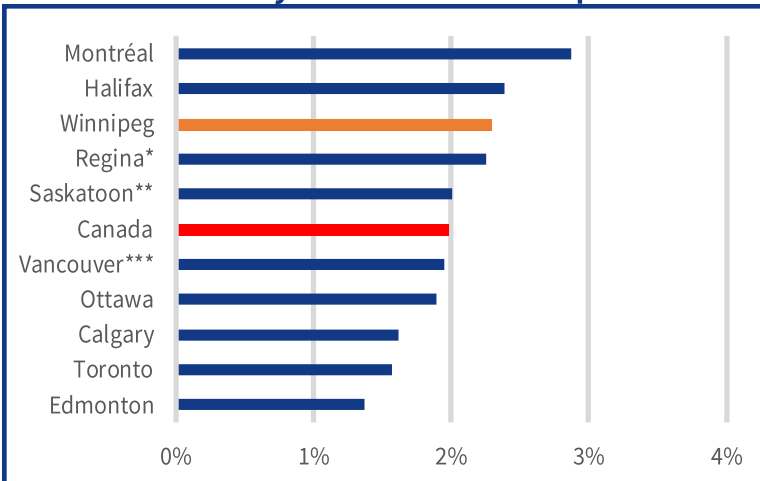


Source: Statistics Canada, Economic Research Calculations

Winnipeg[†] shelter inflation

- The price index of shelter in Winnipeg[†] increased by +3.1% year-over-year in 2025 Q3.
- Two of the three subcategories of the shelter price index increased in 2025 Q3. In descending order: owned accommodations (+4.6%), rented accommodations (+3.8%), and water, fuel and electricity (-4.3%).

Chart 6: Inter-city CPI inflation comparison



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

Inter-city comparison

- Of the 10 major Canadian municipalities, **Winnipeg[†] had the 3rd highest year-over-year CPI inflation** for 2025 Q3.
- Montréal had the highest CPI inflation rate at +2.9%.
- Edmonton had the lowest CPI inflation rate at +1.4%.

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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