

Labour Force Survey, January 2021

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After the December Labour Force Survey (LFS) reference week—December 6 to 12—a number of provinces extended public health measures in response to increasing COVID-19 cases. January LFS data reflect the impact of these new restrictions and provide a portrait of labour market conditions as of the week of January 10 to 16.

In Ontario, restrictions already in place for many regions of southern Ontario—including the closure of non-essential retail businesses—were extended to the rest of the province effective December 26. In Quebec, non-essential retail businesses were closed effective December 25 and a curfew implemented on January 14 further affected the operating hours of some businesses.

As of the January reference week, existing public health measures continued in Alberta and Manitoba, including the closure of in-person dining services, recreation facilities and personal care services, as well as restrictions on retail businesses.

Restrictions were eased between the December and January reference weeks in two provinces. In Prince Edward Island, closures of in-person dining and recreational and cultural facilities were lifted on December 18. In Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the surrounding area, restrictions on in-person dining were eased on January 4.

Highlights

Employment falls to lowest level since August

Employment fell by 213,000 (-1.2%) in January. Losses were entirely in part-time work and were concentrated in the Quebec and Ontario retail trade sectors.

The decline in January followed a 53,000 drop (-0.3%) in December and brought employment to its lowest level since August 2020.

Compared with February 2020, employment was down 858,000 in January and COVID-related absences from work were up 529,000. Among Canadians who worked at least half their usual hours, the number working from home increased by nearly 700,000 to 5.4 million in January, surpassing the previous high of 5.1 million in April.

Unemployment rate increases to highest level since August 2020

The unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 9.4%, the highest rate since August 2020.

The number of long-term unemployed (people who have been looking for work or who have been on temporary layoff for 27 weeks or more) remained at a record high (512,000).

The labour force participation rate—defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 and older who are employed or unemployed—fell 0.3 percentage points in January to 64.7%, the lowest rate since August 2020.

In January, the labour underutilization rate rose 1.2 percentage points to 18.4%.

Employment losses highly concentrated in Central Canada

Employment fell by 213,000 (-1.2%) in January. The decline was highly concentrated in Central Canada, with losses in Ontario and Quebec totalling 251,000. Employment also fell in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Employment rose in Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and held steady in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.



Employment falls in industries affected by new public health measures

Employment declined in January in three services-producing industries most affected by new and continuing public health restrictions—accommodation and food services (-8.2%), retail trade (-7.4%), and information, culture and recreation (-2.4%).

In the goods-producing sector, employment in construction rose by 39,000 (+2.8%) in January, driven by gains in Quebec and Alberta.

Following two months of little change, the number of people working in health care and social assistance increased (+19,000; +0.7%), bringing employment in the sector back to its pre-COVID level.

Drop in youth employment driven by employment losses among teenagers

Employment losses in January were more than twice as large among youth aged 15 to 19 (-74,000; -9.3%) than among those aged 20 to 24 (-34,000; -2.2%).

Employment fell by 107,000 (-0.9%) among people aged 25 to 54 in January, with the decline among core-aged women (-73,000; -1.3%) more than double that of core-aged men (-33,500; -0.5%).

The employment rate among core-aged parents of children aged 17 and under fell 1.5 percentage points in January to 81.8%.

More than two-fifths of Canadians (43.3%) who were employed or wanted to work were concerned about contracting COVID-19 in the workplace.

Employment falls to lowest level since August

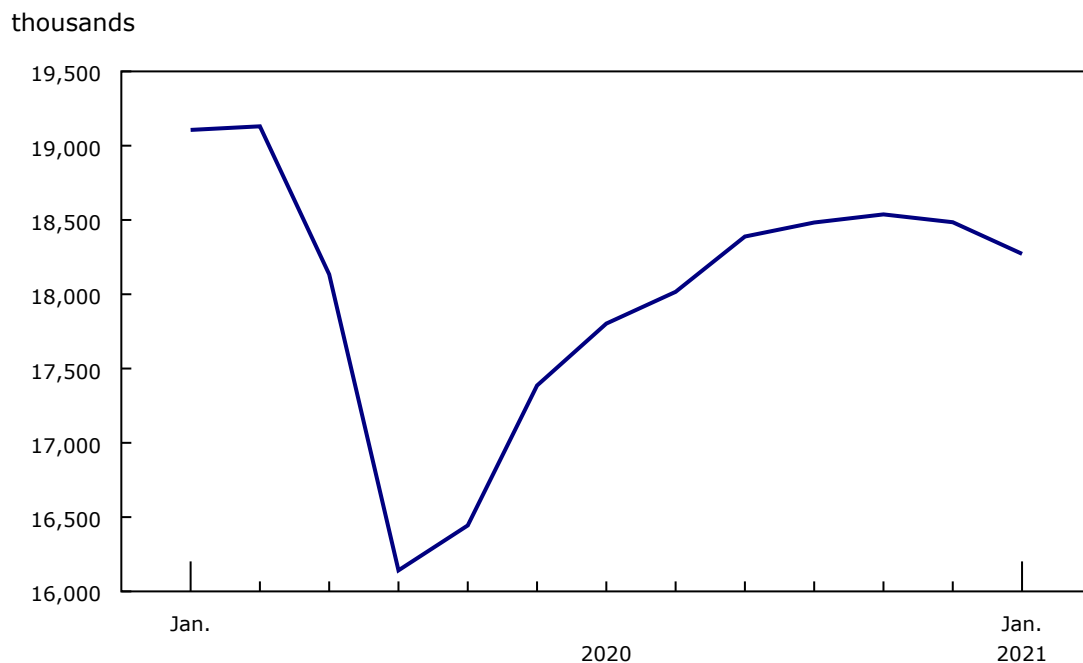
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The decline in January followed a 53,000 drop (-0.3%) in December and brought employment to its lowest level since August 2020.

The unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 9.4%, the highest rate since August.

By April 2020, 5.5 million workers had been directly affected by the initial widespread COVID-19 economic shutdown, which resulted in a drop in employment of 3.0 million and an increase in COVID-related absences from work of 2.5 million. In January, the equivalent number of affected workers was 1.4 million, including a decrease in employment of 858,000 and a COVID-related increase in absences of 529,000.

Chart 1
Employment falls to lowest level since August 2020



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

Drop in employment entirely in part-time work

Employment declines in January were concentrated in part-time work (-225,000; -6.7%), particularly in Ontario (-153,000; -12.0%) and Quebec (-93,000; -12.3%), where significant new public health measures were implemented at the end of December. Nationally, part-time work was down by 435,000 (-12.2%) compared with February 2020, while full-time work was down 423,000 (-2.7%).

Declines in part-time employment in January occurred mostly among youth aged 15 to 24 (-114,000; -10.2%) and women in the core working age of 25 to 54 (-103,000; -10.4%). These groups also recorded large decreases in part-time employment during the initial downturn in March and April 2020, reflecting the fact that they are more likely to work part time in industries directly affected by COVID-19 public health measures, including retail trade, and accommodation and food services.

A number of industries with a high proportion of full-time employment—including professional, scientific, and technical services; and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing—have recovered to pre-COVID employment levels in recent months and were unchanged in January.

Chart 2 Full-time employment holds steady, while part-time work declines

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

Number of Canadians working from home increases by nearly 700,000 in January

Among Canadians who worked at least half their usual hours, the number working from home increased by nearly 700,000 to 5.4 million in January, surpassing the previous high of 5.1 million in April during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The number of Canadians working from home can be influenced by a number of factors, such as changes in the work location of current jobs, the work location of new hires, and the extent to which employers have been able to adapt their operations to make working from home more practical. The increase in the number of people working from home in January is partly attributable to an increase in the educational services industry, as the reference week fell during a period when some schools had temporarily transitioned back to remote learning. In addition, public health measures adopted by Ontario and Quebec in December included requirements to work from home where possible.

Self-employment holds steady after falling in December

All of the employment decline in January was among private sector employees (-211,000; -1.8%). After falling in December, the number of self-employed workers was unchanged in the month. Similarly, public sector employment held steady in January.

Compared with February 2020, self-employment was down by 7.0% (-200,000) in January, while the number of private sector employees declined by 5.9% (-727,000). Public sector employment, on the other hand, was up 1.8% (+69,000).

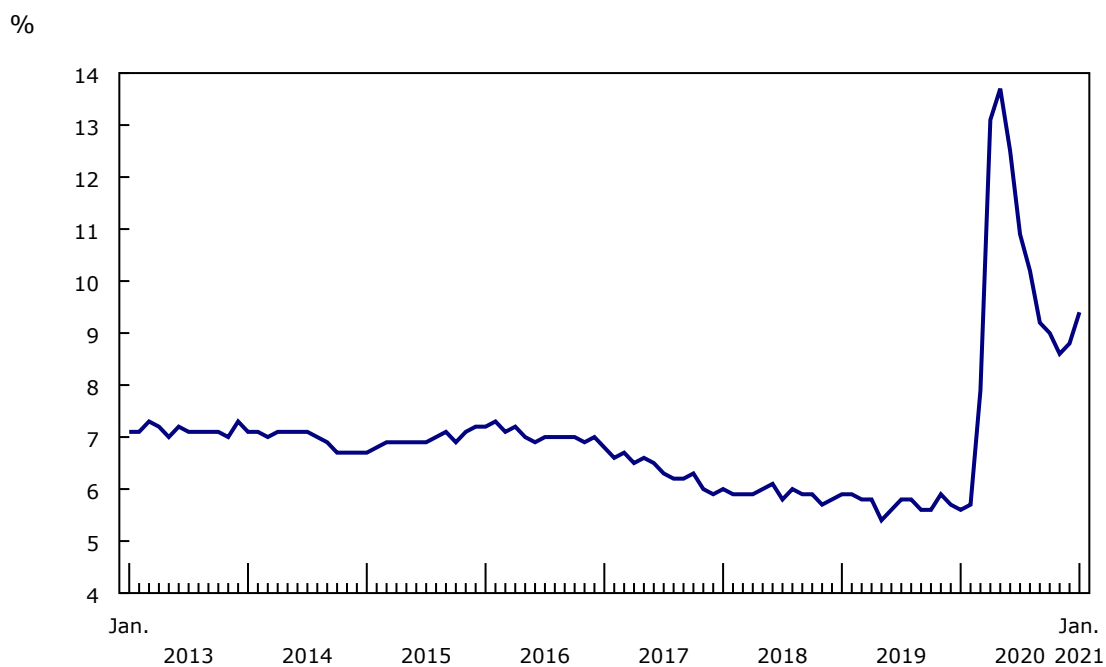
Unemployment rate increases to highest level since August 2020

The unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage points to 9.4% in January. This second consecutive monthly increase brought the unemployment rate to its highest level since August 2020.

The number of unemployed Canadians rose by 125,000 (+7.1%) in January, including an increase of 62,000 (+20.6%) in the number of people on temporary layoff. The number of long-term unemployed (people who have been looking for work or have been on temporary layoff for 27 weeks or more) remained at a record high (512,000)—a reminder that as unemployment has increased in recent months, many of those affected by the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown have yet to return to employment.

The number of people who wanted a job but were not actively looking for one, and therefore did not meet the definition of unemployment, increased by 74,000 (+14.3%) in January. If people in this group had been counted as part of the group of unemployed, the adjusted unemployment rate in January would be 12.0%.

Chart 3 Unemployment rate increases for second month in a row



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

Sharp increase in the unemployment rate of Southeast Asian and Black Canadians

The unemployment rate among Southeast Asian Canadians aged 15 to 69 increased by 7.6 percentage points to 20.1% in January (not seasonally adjusted). The increase was driven by Ontario, where just over half (50.7%) of the Southeast Asian population resides.

The unemployment rate also increased notably among Black Canadians (+5.5 percentage points to 16.4%) and Latin American Canadians (+4.5 percentage points to 16.6%) in January (not seasonally adjusted). The number of unemployed Black Canadians increased by 42,000, with more than three-quarters of the increase occurring in Quebec and Ontario.

The unemployment rate rose at a slower pace among Chinese Canadians (+2.0 percentage points to 10.8%) and Canadians who are neither Indigenous nor part of a group designated as a visible minority (+1.7 percentage points to 8.9%, not seasonally adjusted).

Growth in total hours worked resumes

Along with employment, total hours worked across all industries is a core indicator of the state of the labour market. Total hours worked can be influenced by a number of factors such as employment growth, compositional change in employment by industry and occupation, and changes in absences from work.

In January, total hours worked increased by 0.9%, as losses in "other services" and wholesale and retail trade were more than offset by gains in construction; finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing; and public administration.

After reaching a low in April, hours worked increased steadily before flattening in December. Despite the resumption of growth in January, total hours worked were down 4.5% compared with pre-COVID February levels, with more than half (-54.3%) of the decline among self-employed workers.

Labour force shrinks for second consecutive month

The labour force participation rate—defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 and older who are employed or unemployed—fell 0.3 percentage points in January to 64.7%, the lowest rate since August 2020. As a result of lower participation, the labour force shrunk by 88,000 (-0.4%) in January, adding to a decline of 21,000 (-0.1%) in December.

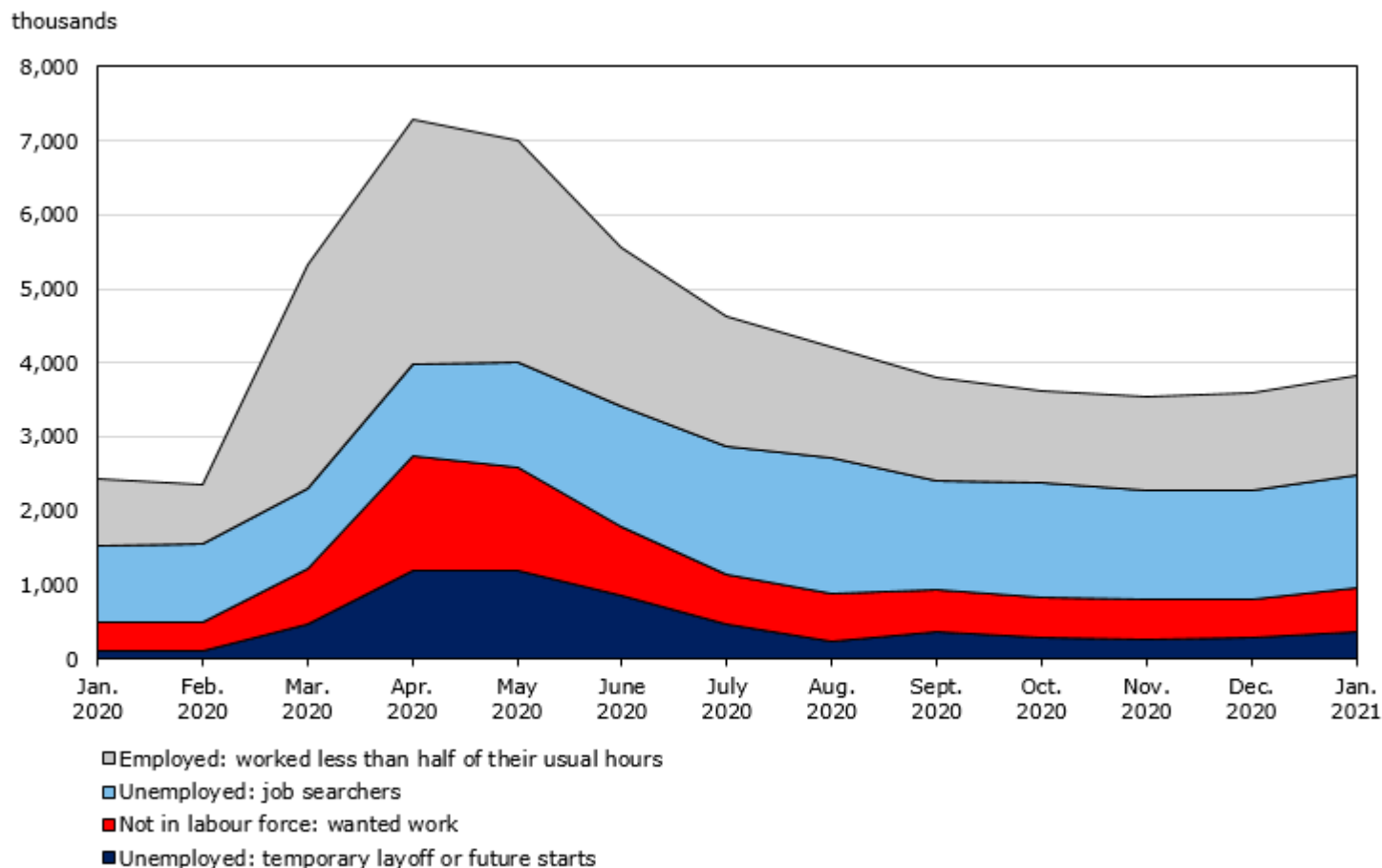
Confronted by changing labour market conditions, different groups of workers are faced with deciding whether to stay in the labour market or withdraw until conditions improve. The labour force declines in January included a decrease of 46,000 (-3.3%) in the number of female youth aged 15 to 24 who were employed or unemployed. Although core-age women posted the largest employment declines in the month, this resulted in an increase in unemployment for this group rather than large-scale withdrawals from the labour force.

Labour market underutilization rate continues to increase

Since March 2020, the labour underutilization rate has served as an overall indicator of the impact of COVID-19 on labour market conditions. Above and beyond the unemployment rate, this rate reflects the proportion of people in the potential labour force who are unemployed; want a job but have not looked for one; or are employed but working less than half of their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19.

After surging from February (11.4%) to April (36.2%) at the height of the COVID-19 economic shutdown, the labour underutilization rate trended downward to 17.0% in November. In January, the rate rose 1.2 percentage points to 18.4%. Each of the components of labour underutilization increased in the month, including those who wanted a job but did not look for one (+74,000; +14.3%); job searchers (+64,000; +4.3%); those on temporary layoff or with arrangements to start a job in the near future (+62,000; +20.6%); and people who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours (+44,000; +3.4%).

Infographic 1 – Components of labour underutilization



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation, seasonally adjusted.

Employment losses highly concentrated in Central Canada

Employment fell by 213,000 (-1.2%) in January. The decline was highly concentrated in Central Canada, with losses in Ontario and Quebec totalling 251,000. Employment also fell in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Employment rose in Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and held steady in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.

For further information on key province-level and industry-level labour market indicators, see "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app.](#)"

In Ontario, employment fell by 154,000 (-2.1%) in January, the first notable decline since May 2020. The unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 10.2%, driven in part by an increase in the number of people on temporary layoff (+38,000; +28.9%).

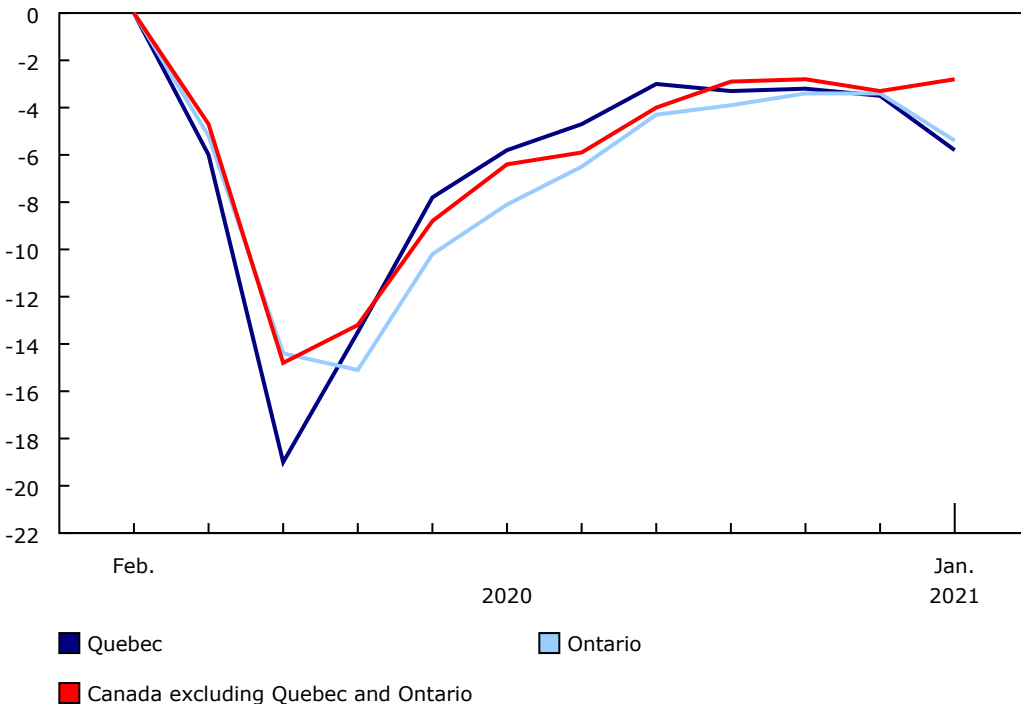
Ontario was in lockdown prior to the week of January 10 to 16 and a stay-at-home order was implemented during the LFS reference week. These restrictions are reflected in the composition of employment losses in the province, which were all in part-time work (-153,000; -12.0%), and largely in the retail trade, and accommodation and food services industries.

In Quebec, employment decreased by 98,000 (-2.3%) in January, the first notable decline since April 2020. With more people looking for work, the unemployment rate rose two full percentage points to 8.8%, the highest level since August. Employment losses were concentrated in part-time work (-93,000; -12.3%) and occurred largely in retail trade. In contrast, there were more people working in construction.

For the first time since April 2020, employment in Newfoundland and Labrador fell in January (- 2,700; -1.2%), all in full-time work. The unemployment rate remained the highest among all provinces, at 12.8%.

Chart 4
Employment losses in January concentrated in Quebec and Ontario

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

Employment increases in four provinces

In Alberta, employment increased for the first time since October (+21,000; +1.0%), all in part-time work. There were more people working in construction, while employment held steady in natural resources and fell in accommodation and food services.

After declining for two consecutive months, employment in Manitoba increased by 5,500 (+0.9%) in January, driven by gains in full-time work. The unemployment rate was little changed at 8.0%.

In Nova Scotia, employment increased by 7,800 (+1.7%) in January, offsetting the decline in the previous month. The unemployment rate was 8.3%, little changed from December, as more people participated in the labour market.

In Prince Edward Island, more people worked in January (+900; +1.2%) and the unemployment rate fell 2.0 percentage points to 7.9%.

Employment falls in industries directly affected by new public health measures

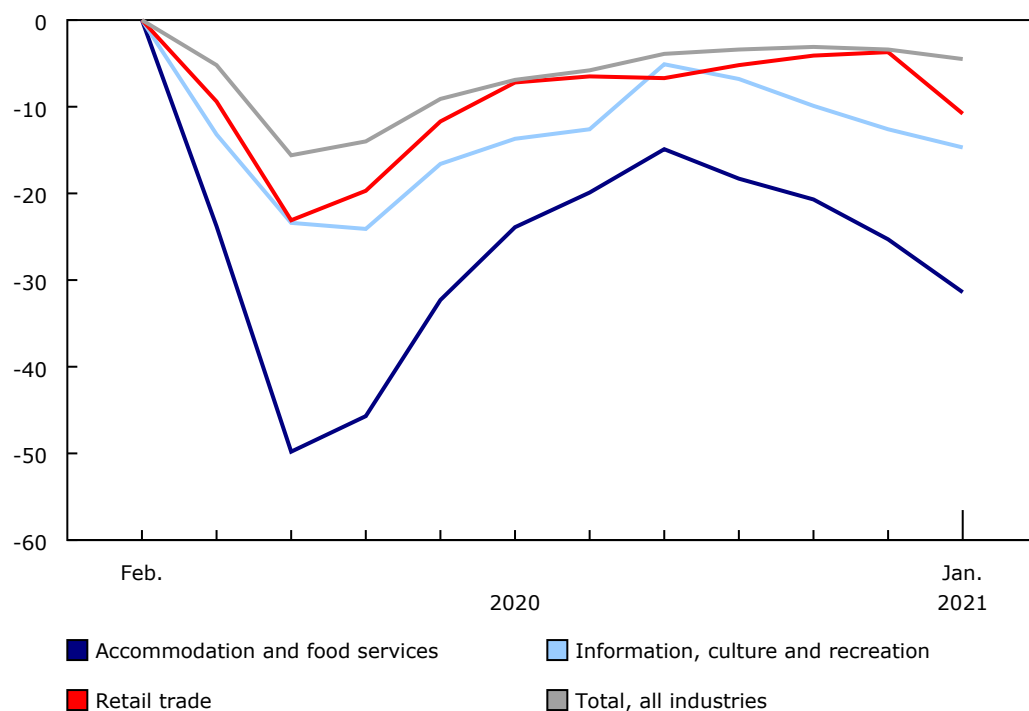
Employment declined in January in three services-producing industries most affected by new and continuing public health restrictions—accommodation and food services (-8.2%), retail trade (-7.4%), and information, culture and recreation (-2.4%). Conversely, employment increased notably in health care and social assistance (+0.7%).

Employment in construction rose by 39,000 (+2.8%) in January, driven by gains in Quebec and Alberta. The increase in January brought employment in the construction industry to within 3.9% of its February pre-pandemic level. With the exception of agriculture (-2.3%), employment in all other goods-producing industries was unchanged in the month.

Overall, employment in both the services- (-5.1%) and goods-producing (-2.0%) sectors remained below pre-pandemic levels.

Chart 5 Notable employment declines in retail trade, accommodation and food services, and information, culture and recreation

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table (14-10-0355-01).

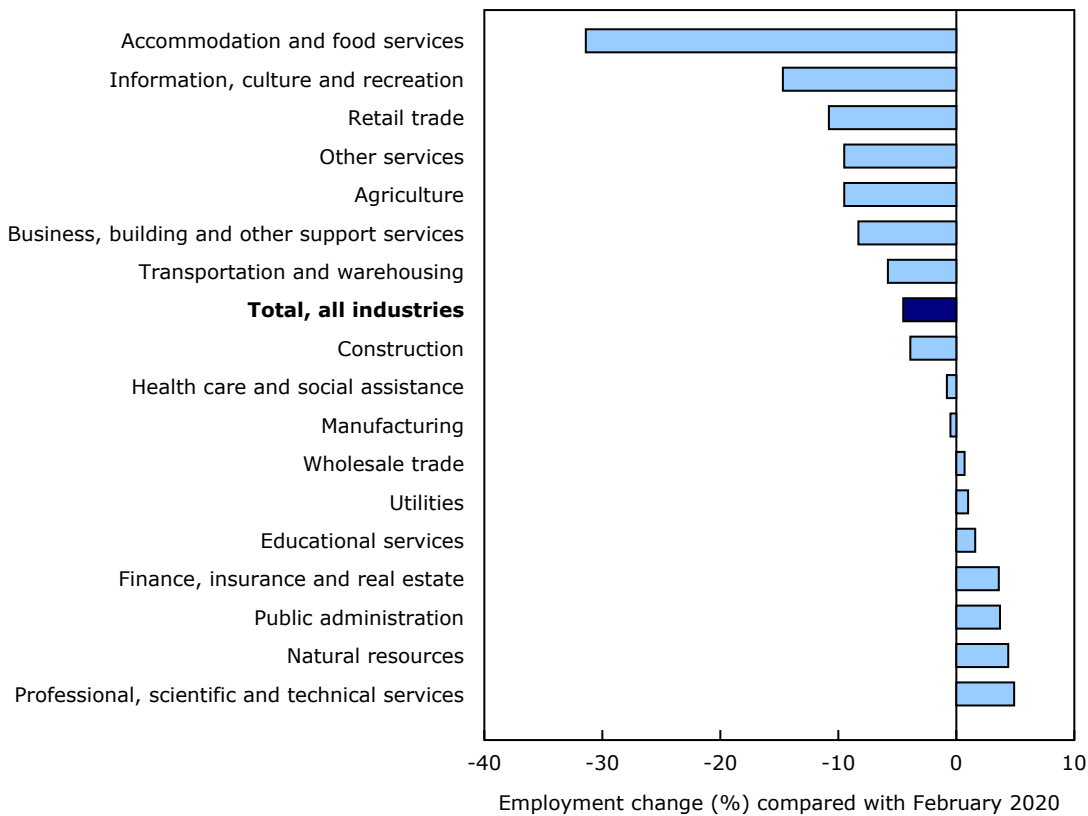
Employment in retail trade falls in the wake of new public health restrictions

The number of Canadians employed in retail trade fell by 160,000 (-7.4%) in January, with nearly all of the drop occurring in Ontario and Quebec, both of which implemented new restrictions on non-essential shopping at the end of December. Among employees, employment losses were more pronounced in small establishments (fewer than 20 employees) and establishments with 20 to 99 employees (not seasonally adjusted).

After falling by almost one-quarter (-522,000; -23.1%) from February to April, employment in retail trade rose throughout the spring and summer and continued to grow at a slower pace in the fall. Similarly, retail sales increased for seven consecutive months from May to November. As of December, employment in retail trade was within 3.7% of its pre-COVID level. However, with the January losses, employment in the industry fell back to 10.8% below February levels. On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in retail trade was down by 19.1% in small establishments, and by 12.1% in establishments with 20 to 99 employees. In contrast, the number of employees in larger establishments (100 employees or more) was little changed from January 2020 to January 2021.

In January, part-time employment in retail trade was down 13.7% on a year-over-year basis, while full-time work in the sector was down 8.3%. Both during the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown and in January 2021, employment losses resulting from public health restrictions on retail shopping have included substantial declines in part-time employment. This is explained in part by the importance of part-time work in the industry. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, more than one-third (34.3%) of 2019 employment in retail trade was part time, compared with an average of 19.0% for all employment. Part-time employment in retail trade accounted for a larger share of total 2019 employment among youth (17.1%) than among workers as a whole (4.0%).

Chart 6
Recovery to pre-COVID employment levels varies across industries



Note(s): Employment change (%) compared with February 2020 is not statistically significant for health care and social assistance, manufacturing, wholesale trade, utilities, and educational services.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0355-01.

Employment falls in accommodation and food services for the fourth consecutive month

Employment in the accommodation and food services industry declined for the fourth consecutive month, falling by 75,000 (-8.2%) in January 2021. Employment in the industry was almost one-third (-31.4%; -384,000) lower in January compared with February 2020. After falling by one-half (-49.8%; -609,000) from February to April 2020, employment in accommodation and food services increased over the summer and peaked in September, when employment was 14.9% below its pre-pandemic level. Since then, the struggles faced by the industry have been illustrated by both the steady decline in employment and a decline in sales at food services and drinking places, which fell by 8.9% in October and 3.7% in November.

Challenges persist in information, culture and recreation

The number of Canadians working in the information, culture and recreation industry fell by 17,000 (-2.4%) in January. Employment in this industry has followed a trend similar to that of accommodation and food services, with sharp declines in March and April followed by a partial recovery over the summer and a steady decline in the fall. As of January, employment in the industry—which has been hit hard by limits on public gatherings—was 14.7% lower compared with February 2020.

Employment up in health care and social assistance

Following two months of little change, the number of people working in health care and social assistance increased in January (+19,000; +0.7%), bringing employment in the sector back to its pre-COVID level. Nearly all of the gain in January occurred in Ontario.

The health care sector is unique in both its importance to the ongoing response to COVID-19 and in the risks and challenges faced by workers in the sector. For example, according to a recent Statistics Canada release ([Mental health among health care workers in Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)) 7 in 10 health care workers reported worsening mental health during the pandemic. LFS data show that this sector is a particularly important source of employment for Black Canadians. For example, almost one-third (31.7%) of Black women working in the three months ending in January were employed in health care and social assistance (not seasonally adjusted). Among Black women working in this sector, more than a third (36.3%) were employed in the relatively low-paid occupational group of nurse aides and orderlies.

Recent data on job vacancies provide additional insights into future employment trends in the sector. In November 2020, health care and social assistance had a higher job vacancy rate than all other industries and accounted for more than one-fifth (112,700) of all job vacancies (not seasonally adjusted). While high job vacancies can be an indicator of growing employment, they can also be a signal of mismatches between labour supply and demand.

Disruptions to immigration resulting from COVID-19 travel restrictions may partially explain the high level of job vacancies in health care, as immigrants play a particularly important role in the sector. For example, in January, 41.3% of nurse aides and orderlies and 42.8% of specialist physicians were immigrants (three-month averages; not seasonally adjusted).

Drop in youth employment driven by employment losses among teenagers

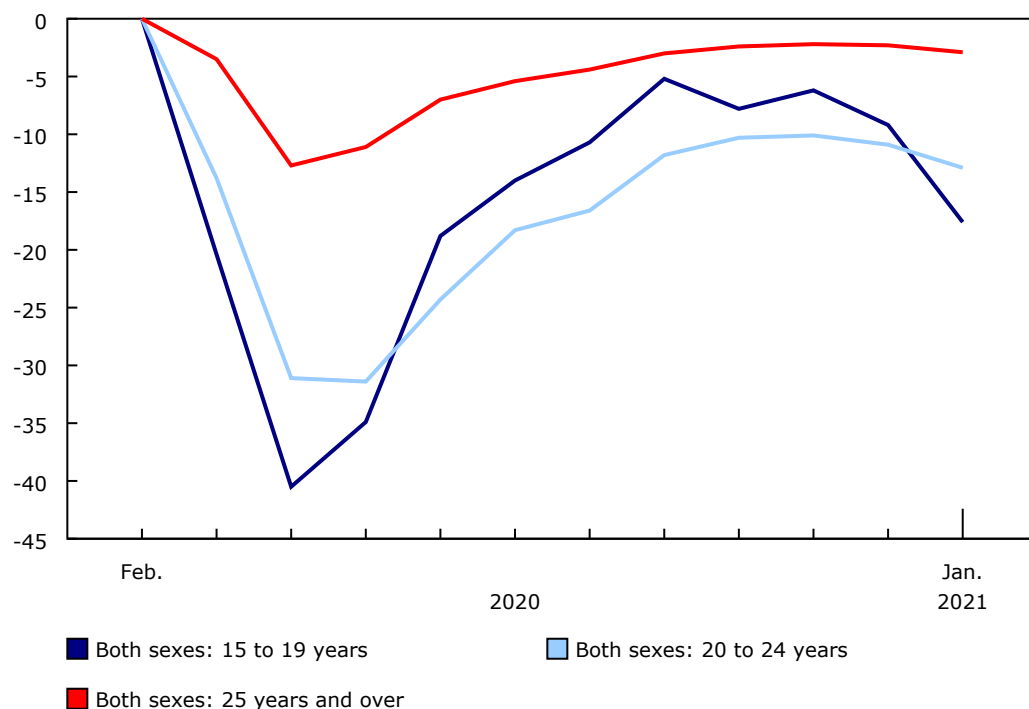
Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 declined by 108,000 (-4.6%) in January, falling to its lowest level since August 2020. Employment for female youth fell by 69,000 (-6.1%) and was farther (-17.4%) from its pre-COVID February 2020 level than was for any other major demographic group. Male youth employment fell by 39,000 (-3.3%) and was 11.6% lower than it was in February 2020.

For male youth, part-time losses in January (-72,000; -14.8%) were partially offset by full-time gains (+33,000; +4.7%). Among female youth, on the other hand, employment fell for both full-time (-27,000; -5.3%) and part-time (-41,000; -6.6%) work. For both young men and young women, losses in part-time work in January were highly concentrated in retail trade (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment losses in January were more than twice as large among youth aged 15 to 19 (-74,000; -9.3%) than among those aged 20 to 24 (-34,000; -2.2%). Compared with February 2020, employment in January was further from pre-pandemic levels for teenagers than for those in their early 20s, a reversal of recent trends.

Chart 7 Employment losses in January most significant for youngest workers

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

The unemployment rate for youth rose 1.9 percentage points in January to 19.7%, the highest rate since August. The increase in the unemployment rate was led by a rise in the number of female youth on temporary layoff. The unemployment rate increased more quickly for teenagers (+2.5 percentage points to 24.0%) than for youth aged 20 to 24 (+1.7 percentage points to 17.5%). The youth participation rate fell 1.4 percentage points to 62.0% in January, driven entirely by fewer teenagers in the labour force (-3.1 percentage points to 46.0%).

Larger employment losses in January for core-aged women than men

Employment fell by 107,000 (-0.9%) among people aged 25 to 54 in January. As in March and April 2020, when the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown resulted in larger job losses for women than for men, the employment decline in January was more than twice as large among core-aged women (-73,000; -1.3%) than among core-aged men (-33,500; -0.5%). Employment losses for core-aged women included a decline of 103,000 (-10.4%) in part-time work. Following losses in the month, employment for core-aged women was 3.2% lower than its pre-COVID February 2020 level, while employment for core-aged men was 2.7% lower.

The unemployment rate for core-aged women rose 1.1 percentage points in January to 7.8%, as the number of unemployed was up 68,000 (+16.4%). This increase was split evenly between those looking for work and those on temporary layoff. The unemployment rate for men was little changed from December at 7.5%.

The participation rate for core-aged adults edged down from December, but remained similar to pre-pandemic levels for both men (90.9%) and women (83.6%).

Employment for parents affected by lockdowns in January and transition to remote learning

The employment rate among core-aged parents of children aged 17 and under fell 1.5 percentage points in January to 81.8% (not seasonally adjusted). The decrease was more pronounced among mothers whose youngest child was aged 6 to 12, for whom the employment rate fell 2.9 percentage points to 77.4% (not seasonally adjusted). This was the largest monthly decline for parents since April, as their employment rate had approached pre-COVID levels in September and had been relatively stable over the fall. In addition to employment losses affecting parents in January, schools in parts of the country transitioned to remote learning for all or part of the month, which may have affected the ability of some parents to work a full schedule or to work at all.

The proportion of employed parents who reported losing more than half their hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19 rose by 0.9 percentage points to 7.1% in January, with a notable increase among mothers whose youngest child was aged 6 to 12 (+1.7 percentage points to 8.7%; not seasonally adjusted). This proportion has fallen from its peak of 20.5% in April 2020, but remains above the average of 4.3% in 2019.

Little change in labour market conditions for older workers

All main indicators of labour market conditions for Canadians aged 55 and older were essentially unchanged in January. Employment remained below pre-pandemic February levels for older men (-2.2%) and women (-3.9%). Likewise, the unemployment rate for older workers (8.2%) and their participation rate (43.3% for older men and 31.8% for older women) were little changed from December.

Employment rate continues to hold steady for very recent immigrants

Among immigrants who landed within the last five years, the employment rate in the three months ending in January (65.5%) was little changed on a year-over-year basis (not seasonally adjusted). The stability of the employment rate for this group continues to be mostly due to the decline in population resulting from the impact of COVID-19 travel restrictions on immigration.

In contrast, the employment rate in the three months ending in January remained lower than a year earlier for immigrants who landed more than five years ago (-2.5 percentage points to 57.5%) and for people born in Canada (-3.0 percentage points to 58.7%).

Employment rate continues to lag for Indigenous Canadians

The employment rate among Indigenous Canadians in the three months ending in January was 51.0%, down 5.4 percentage points on a year-over-year basis. Over the same period, the employment rate for the three months ending in January among the non-Indigenous fell 2.6 percentage points to 58.8%.

Looking ahead: Balancing economic activity and public health

Recent labour market data illustrate the continuing challenge of balancing economic activity with the need to protect public health. Employment losses in January—highly concentrated in the Ontario and Quebec retail trade sectors—illustrate the continuing vulnerability of specific sectors and groups of workers to employment losses resulting directly from COVID-19 restrictions.

LFS data on Canadians' concerns related to COVID-19 shed some light on how workers perceive current labour market risks and opportunities. In January 2021, more than two-fifths of Canadians (43.3%) who were employed or wanted to work were concerned about contracting COVID-19 in the workplace. This was down slightly (-1.8%) from November, when the question was first asked of the entire LFS sample. Concern remained highest among those with limited opportunities to work from home, including current and recent workers in health care and social assistance (57.8%); educational services (54.8%); retail trade (49.9%); transportation and warehousing (47.0%); and accommodation and food services (46.5%) (not seasonally adjusted).

As the battle against COVID-19 continues, with the possibility that further targeted restrictions could be implemented in the coming months, along with the promise that some sectors may be able to open more fully, the LFS will continue to provide Canadians with insights into the labour market conditions of diverse sectors and regions, and for groups of workers.

Sustainable Development Goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementation of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)—the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. The plan is based on 17 specific sustainable development goals.

The Labour Force Survey is an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the global sustainable development goals. This release will be used to help measure the following goals:



Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for January are for the week of January 10 to 16.

The LFS estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. For more information, see "[Interpreting Monthly Changes in Employment from the Labour Force Survey](#)."

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

LFS estimates at the Canada level do not include the territories.

The LFS estimates are the first in a series of labour market indicators released by Statistics Canada, which includes indicators from programs such as the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH); Employment Insurance Statistics; and the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey. For more information on the conceptual differences between employment measures from the LFS and those from the SEPH, refer to section 8 of the Guide to the Labour Force Survey ([71-543-G](#)).

Since March 2020, all face-to-face interviews have been replaced by telephone interviews to protect the health of both interviewers and respondents. In addition, all telephone interviews were conducted by interviewers working from their home and none were done from Statistics Canada's call centres. As has been the case each month since June, approximately 40,000 interviews were completed in January.

The distribution of LFS interviews in January 2021 compared with December 2020, was as follows:

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- December 2020: 67.6%
- January 2021: 67.6%

Online interviews

- December 2020: 32.4%
- January 2021: 32.4%

The **employment rate** is the number of employed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older. The rate for a particular group (for example, youths aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older.

Full-time employment consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time employment consists of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Total hours worked refers to the number of hours actually worked at the main job by the respondent during the reference week, including paid and unpaid hours. These hours reflect temporary decreases or increases in work hours (for example, hours lost due to illness, vacation, holidays or weather; or more hours worked due to overtime).

In general, month-to-month or year-to-year changes in the number of people employed in an age group reflect the net effect of two factors: (1) the number of people who changed employment status between reference periods, and (2) the number of employed people who entered or left the age group (including through aging, death or migration) between reference periods.

Supplementary indicators used in January 2021 analysis

To continue capturing the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market, the supplementary indicators used in March and April were slightly adapted. Therefore, the May 2020 to January 2021 supplementary indicators are not directly comparable to the supplementary indicators published for March and April 2020.

Employed, worked zero hours includes employees and self-employed who were absent from work all week, but excludes people who have been away for reasons such as 'vacation,' 'maternity,' 'seasonal business' and 'labour dispute.'

Employed, worked less than half of their usual hours includes both employees and self-employed, where only employees were asked to provide a reason for the absence. This excludes reasons for absence such as 'vacation,' 'labour dispute,' 'maternity,' 'holiday,' and 'weather.' Also excludes those who were away all week.

Not in labour force but wanted work includes persons who were neither employed, nor unemployed during the reference period and wanted work, but did not search for reasons such as 'waiting for recall (to former job),' 'waiting for replies from employers,' 'believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills),' 'long-term future start,' and 'other.'

Unemployed, job searchers were without work, but had looked for work in the past four weeks ending with the reference period and were available for work.

Unemployed, temporary layoff or future starts were on temporary layoff due to business conditions, with an expectation of recall, and were available for work; or were without work, but had a job to start within four weeks from the reference period and were available for work (don't need to have looked for work during the four weeks ending with the reference week).

Labour underutilization rate (specific definition to measure the COVID-19 impact) combines all those who were unemployed with those who were not in the labour force but wanted a job and did not look for one; as well as those who remained employed but lost all or the majority of their usual work hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19 as a proportion of the potential labour force.

Potential labour force (specific definition to measure the COVID-19 impact) includes people in the labour force (all employed and unemployed people), and people not in the labour force who wanted a job but didn't search for reasons such as 'waiting for recall (to former job),' 'waiting for replies from employers,' 'believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills),' 'long-term future start,' and 'other.'

Information on population groups

Beginning in July 2020, the LFS includes a question asking respondents to report the population groups to which they belong. Possible responses, which are the same as in the 2016 Census, include:

- White
- South Asian e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan
- Chinese
- Black
- Filipino
- Arab

- Latin American
- Southeast Asian e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai
- West Asian e.g., Iranian, Afghan
- Korean
- Japanese
- Other

For LFS records interviewed before July, population group characteristics were assigned using an experimental sample matching data integration method, which involves LFS and the Census of Population. This historical data complements occasional population group data collected directly in LFS, through a comparison of year-over-year changes in the unemployment rate.

According to the Employment Equity Act, visible minorities are "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." In the text, data for the population who identify as Aboriginals are analyzed separately. The remaining category is described as "people not designated as visible minorities" or "people who are not a visible minority."

Seasonal adjustment

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitate comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The seasonally adjusted data for retail trade and wholesale trade industries presented here are not published in other public LFS tables. A seasonally adjusted series is published for the combined industry classification (wholesale and retail trade).

Revisions to the Labour Force Survey

To ensure that the LFS reflects current labour market conditions as accurately as possible, data are revised following each census to reflect the most recently available population estimates, geographic boundaries, and industry and occupation classifications. This standard revision process results in minor changes to recent and historical LFS data and has little impact on trends in key labour market indicators, such as employment, unemployment, and labour force participation rates.

Changes to LFS data tables on the Statistics Canada website and information products resulting from this historical revision were announced in *The Daily* on January 25, 2021.

More details on these revisions are available in the article "The 2021 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)," as part of the *Improvements to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) (71F0031X)* series.

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on March 12, 2021.

Table 1
Labour force characteristics by age group and sex, seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,177.5	31,191.2	...	13.7	267.0	0.0	0.9
Labour force	20,258.8	20,171.0	40.8	-87.8	-72.0	-0.4	-0.4
Employment	18,484.8	18,272.0	41.6	-212.8	-834.1	-1.2	-4.4
Full-time employment	15,119.7	15,132.3	50.3	12.6	-386.9	0.1	-2.5
Part-time employment	3,365.1	3,139.7	44.3	-225.4	-447.2	-6.7	-12.5
Unemployment	1,773.9	1,899.0	39.1	125.1	762.2	7.1	67.0
Participation rate	65.0	64.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.4	0.2	0.6	3.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	58.6	0.1	-0.7	-3.2	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,476.2	4,471.5	...	-4.7	-16.0	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	2,838.1	2,770.1	23.6	-68.0	-118.0	-2.4	-4.1
Employment	2,332.0	2,224.5	22.1	-107.5	-363.3	-4.6	-14.0
Full-time employment	1,221.8	1,227.9	24.0	6.1	-102.4	0.5	-7.7
Part-time employment	1,110.2	996.6	25.1	-113.6	-260.9	-10.2	-20.7
Unemployment	506.1	545.5	22.4	39.4	245.2	7.8	81.7
Participation rate	63.4	62.0	0.5	-1.4	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.8	19.7	0.7	1.9	9.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.1	49.7	0.5	-2.4	-8.0	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,701.3	26,719.7	...	18.4	283.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	17,420.7	17,400.9	32.8	-19.8	46.0	-0.1	0.3
Employment	16,152.9	16,047.5	34.6	-105.4	-470.9	-0.7	-2.9
Full-time employment	13,897.9	13,904.4	44.4	6.5	-284.6	0.0	-2.0
Part-time employment	2,254.9	2,143.1	36.4	-111.8	-186.3	-5.0	-8.0
Unemployment	1,267.8	1,353.5	30.8	85.7	517.0	6.8	61.8
Participation rate	65.2	65.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.8	0.2	0.5	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.1	0.1	-0.4	-2.4	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,089.2	13,098.6	...	9.4	144.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	9,244.3	9,214.4	21.8	-29.9	39.8	-0.3	0.4
Employment	8,552.1	8,513.0	23.4	-39.1	-209.4	-0.5	-2.4
Full-time employment	7,809.9	7,776.4	29.2	-33.5	-196.6	-0.4	-2.5
Part-time employment	742.3	736.6	22.2	-5.7	-12.8	-0.8	-1.7
Unemployment	692.2	701.4	21.9	9.2	249.1	1.3	55.1
Participation rate	70.6	70.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.6	0.2	0.1	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.3	65.0	0.2	-0.3	-2.3	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,612.1	13,621.1	...	9.0	139.0	0.1	1.0
Labour force	8,176.4	8,186.5	23.1	10.1	6.2	0.1	0.1
Employment	7,600.8	7,534.5	24.1	-66.3	-261.5	-0.9	-3.4
Full-time employment	6,088.1	6,128.0	32.1	39.9	-87.9	0.7	-1.4
Part-time employment	1,512.7	1,406.5	28.9	-106.2	-173.6	-7.0	-11.0
Unemployment	575.6	652.0	20.8	76.4	267.7	13.3	69.7
Participation rate	60.1	60.1	0.2	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	8.0	0.3	1.0	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	55.3	0.2	-0.5	-2.5	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,871.0	14,868.6	...	-2.4	28.5	-0.0	0.2
Labour force	13,007.3	12,976.5	31.1	-30.8	16.9	-0.2	0.1
Employment	12,092.1	11,985.2	33.7	-106.9	-348.6	-0.9	-2.8
Unemployment	915.2	991.3	27.5	76.1	365.5	8.3	58.4
Participation rate	87.5	87.3	0.2	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.6	0.2	0.6	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	81.3	80.6	0.2	-0.7	-2.5	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,432.6	7,431.8	...	-0.8	20.0	-0.0	0.3
Labour force	6,783.9	6,758.1	20.0	-25.8	19.9	-0.4	0.3
Employment	6,285.8	6,252.3	22.4	-33.5	-155.5	-0.5	-2.4
Unemployment	498.1	505.8	19.7	7.7	175.4	1.5	53.1
Participation rate	91.3	90.9	0.3	-0.4	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.5	0.3	0.2	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	84.6	84.1	0.3	-0.5	-2.4	...	...

Table 1 - continued
Labour force characteristics by age group and sex, seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,438.4	7,436.8	...	-1.6	8.5	-0.0	0.1
Labour force	6,223.4	6,218.4	22.5	-5.0	-3.0	-0.1	-0.0
Employment	5,806.3	5,732.9	23.9	-73.4	-193.1	-1.3	-3.3
Unemployment	417.1	485.5	18.8	68.4	190.2	16.4	64.4
Participation rate	83.7	83.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.8	0.3	1.1	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	78.1	77.1	0.3	-1.0	-2.7	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,830.3	11,851.2	...	20.9	254.6	0.2	2.2
Labour force	4,413.4	4,424.5	24.1	11.1	29.2	0.3	0.7
Employment	4,060.8	4,062.3	25.0	1.5	-122.2	0.0	-2.9
Unemployment	352.6	362.2	15.0	9.6	151.4	2.7	71.8
Participation rate	37.3	37.3	0.2	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.2	0.3	0.2	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	34.3	34.3	0.2	0.0	-1.8	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,656.6	5,666.8	...	10.2	124.1	0.2	2.2
Labour force	2,460.4	2,456.3	16.3	-4.1	19.9	-0.2	0.8
Employment	2,266.3	2,260.6	16.8	-5.7	-54.0	-0.3	-2.3
Unemployment	194.1	195.7	10.8	1.6	73.9	0.8	60.7
Participation rate	43.5	43.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.0	0.4	0.1	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	40.1	39.9	0.3	-0.2	-1.9	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,173.7	6,184.3	...	10.6	130.5	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,953.0	1,968.2	16.6	15.2	9.3	0.8	0.5
Employment	1,794.4	1,801.6	16.9	7.2	-68.3	0.4	-3.7
Unemployment	158.5	166.5	10.0	8.0	77.5	5.0	87.1
Participation rate	31.6	31.8	0.3	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.5	0.5	0.4	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	29.1	29.1	0.3	0.0	-1.8	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G) for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 2
Employment by class of worker and industry, seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,812.7	15,590.8	47.4	-221.9	-631.7	-1.4	-3.9
Public sector employees	3,971.5	3,960.8	26.8	-10.7	66.0	-0.3	1.7
Private sector employees	11,841.1	11,630.0	46.9	-211.1	-697.7	-1.8	-5.7
Self-employed	2,672.2	2,681.2	32.2	9.0	-202.5	0.3	-7.0
Total employed, all industries	18,484.8	18,272.0	41.6	-212.8	-834.1	-1.2	-4.4
Goods-producing sector	3,886.1	3,909.5	21.8	23.4	-73.8	0.6	-1.9
Agriculture	277.8	271.3	5.9	-6.5	-30.0	-2.3	-10.0
Natural resources ²	319.8	322.3	6.2	2.5	10.1	0.8	3.2
Utilities	140.7	141.8	3.1	1.1	3.6	0.8	2.6
Construction	1,396.9	1,435.6	15.1	38.7	-60.7	2.8	-4.1
Manufacturing	1,750.9	1,738.6	14.1	-12.3	3.4	-0.7	0.2
Services-producing sector	14,598.7	14,362.5	39.0	-236.2	-760.3	-1.6	-5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2,797.7	2,630.1	20.9	-167.6	-218.0	-6.0	-7.7
Transportation and warehousing	971.4	972.6	11.7	1.2	-58.7	0.1	-5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,268.3	1,284.6	11.2	16.3	48.0	1.3	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,609.3	1,612.8	14.4	3.5	58.5	0.2	3.8
Business, building and other support services	700.4	695.0	12.1	-5.4	-53.7	-0.8	-7.2
Educational services	1,417.6	1,404.7	14.0	-12.9	19.2	-0.9	1.4
Health care and social assistance	2,481.7	2,500.2	15.5	18.5	-19.0	0.7	-0.8
Information, culture and recreation	675.7	659.2	13.0	-16.5	-104.9	-2.4	-13.7
Accommodation and food services	912.3	837.3	15.8	-75.0	-397.0	-8.2	-32.2
Other services (except public administration)	739.2	730.4	11.3	-8.8	-67.5	-1.2	-8.5
Public administration	1,025.0	1,035.6	8.2	10.6	32.9	1.0	3.3

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G) for more information.

2. Also referred to as "Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction."

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Tables 14-10-0288-02 and 14-10-0355-02 (formerly CANSIM tables 282-0089 and 282-0088).

**Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province, seasonally adjusted**

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	445.4	445.3	...	-0.1	-0.4	-0.0	-0.1
Labour force	257.2	254.5	2.6	-2.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3
Employment	224.8	222.1	2.6	-2.7	-1.5	-1.2	-0.7
Full-time employment	188.5	185.4	3.0	-3.1	-3.4	-1.6	-1.8
Part-time employment	36.3	36.7	2.5	0.4	1.9	1.1	5.5
Unemployment	32.4	32.5	2.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.8
Participation rate	57.7	57.2	0.6	-0.5	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.6	12.8	0.9	0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	50.5	49.9	0.6	-0.6	-0.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	133.1	133.1	...	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1
Labour force	86.0	85.1	0.8	-0.9	-3.1	-1.0	-3.5
Employment	77.5	78.4	0.8	0.9	-3.2	1.2	-3.9
Full-time employment	66.2	66.6	1.0	0.4	-2.8	0.6	-4.0
Part-time employment	11.3	11.8	0.8	0.5	-0.4	4.4	-3.3
Unemployment	8.5	6.7	0.8	-1.8	0.0	-21.2	0.0
Participation rate	64.6	63.9	0.6	-0.7	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	7.9	0.8	-2.0	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.9	0.6	0.7	-3.1	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	817.0	817.2	...	0.2	5.7	0.0	0.7
Labour force	498.7	504.8	3.5	6.1	2.8	1.2	0.6
Employment	454.9	462.7	3.5	7.8	-1.2	1.7	-0.3
Full-time employment	377.4	381.1	4.3	3.7	2.7	1.0	0.7
Part-time employment	77.5	81.7	3.8	4.2	-3.9	5.4	-4.6
Unemployment	43.8	42.1	3.2	-1.7	4.0	-3.9	10.5
Participation rate	61.0	61.8	0.4	0.8	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.3	0.6	-0.5	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	56.6	0.4	0.9	-0.6	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	648.2	648.4	...	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	398.9	396.5	2.7	-2.4	1.3	-0.6	0.3
Employment	360.7	361.8	2.8	1.1	-3.1	0.3	-0.8
Full-time employment	303.1	300.7	3.3	-2.4	-11.7	-0.8	-3.7
Part-time employment	57.6	61.1	2.7	3.5	8.5	6.1	16.2
Unemployment	38.2	34.7	2.6	-3.5	4.4	-9.2	14.5
Participation rate	61.5	61.2	0.4	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.8	0.6	-0.8	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	55.8	0.4	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,077.7	7,081.0	...	3.3	47.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	4,504.3	4,496.7	19.0	-7.6	-72.8	-0.2	-1.6
Employment	4,200.0	4,102.1	21.2	-97.9	-236.4	-2.3	-5.4
Full-time employment	3,448.3	3,442.8	25.2	-5.5	-92.0	-0.2	-2.6
Part-time employment	751.7	659.2	21.7	-92.5	-144.5	-12.3	-18.0
Unemployment	304.3	394.6	19.1	90.3	163.6	29.7	70.8
Participation rate	63.6	63.5	0.3	-0.1	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.8	0.4	2.0	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	57.9	0.3	-1.4	-3.8	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,274.5	12,280.5	...	6.0	122.0	0.0	1.0
Labour force	8,011.3	7,887.9	29.0	-123.4	-21.8	-1.5	-0.3
Employment	7,239.0	7,085.5	28.2	-153.5	-408.6	-2.1	-5.5
Full-time employment	5,966.8	5,965.9	33.6	-0.9	-154.7	-0.0	-2.5
Part-time employment	1,272.3	1,119.6	29.4	-152.7	-253.9	-12.0	-18.5
Unemployment	772.3	802.4	26.9	30.1	386.8	3.9	93.1
Participation rate	65.3	64.2	0.2	-1.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.2	0.3	0.6	4.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	57.7	0.2	-1.3	-3.9	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,049.4	1,049.4	...	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.3
Labour force	681.8	685.9	3.4	4.1	-11.9	0.6	-1.7
Employment	625.5	631.0	3.4	5.5	-30.6	0.9	-4.6
Full-time employment	509.8	525.8	4.6	16.0	1.3	3.1	0.2
Part-time employment	115.7	105.3	4.3	-10.4	-31.9	-9.0	-23.3
Unemployment	56.3	54.8	3.1	-1.5	18.6	-2.7	51.4
Participation rate	65.0	65.4	0.3	0.4	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.0	0.4	-0.3	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	60.1	0.3	0.5	-3.2	...	...

Table 3 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province, seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
Saskatchewan							
Population	888.1	888.2	...	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Labour force	592.3	589.7	3.2	-2.6	-20.1	-0.4	-3.3
Employment	545.2	547.4	3.3	2.2	-25.2	0.4	-4.4
Full-time employment	446.9	446.9	4.3	0.0	-22.6	0.0	-4.8
Part-time employment	98.3	100.5	3.9	2.2	-2.6	2.2	-2.5
Unemployment	47.1	42.3	3.0	-4.8	5.1	-10.2	13.7
Participation rate	66.7	66.4	0.4	-0.3	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.2	0.5	-0.8	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.6	0.4	0.2	-2.9	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,524.9	3,527.7	...	2.8	40.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,430.1	2,444.1	13.8	14.0	1.3	0.6	0.1
Employment	2,160.6	2,181.4	13.8	20.8	-79.6	1.0	-3.5
Full-time employment	1,767.0	1,766.7	16.5	-0.3	-78.3	-0.0	-4.2
Part-time employment	393.6	414.7	14.7	21.1	-1.2	5.4	-0.3
Unemployment	269.5	262.7	13.4	-6.8	80.8	-2.5	44.4
Participation rate	68.9	69.3	0.4	0.4	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.7	0.5	-0.4	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.8	0.4	0.5	-3.0	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,319.2	4,320.6	...	1.4	43.3	0.0	1.0
Labour force	2,798.2	2,825.8	15.7	27.6	53.1	1.0	1.9
Employment	2,596.8	2,599.6	15.8	2.8	-44.6	0.1	-1.7
Full-time employment	2,045.9	2,050.4	20.3	4.5	-25.4	0.2	-1.2
Part-time employment	550.9	549.2	18.5	-1.7	-19.2	-0.3	-3.4
Unemployment	201.4	226.2	14.1	24.8	97.8	12.3	76.2
Participation rate	64.8	65.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.0	0.5	0.8	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.2	0.4	0.1	-1.6	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 4
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick)

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	445.4	445.3	...	-0.1	-0.4	-0.0	-0.1
Labour force	257.2	254.5	2.6	-2.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3
Employment	224.8	222.1	2.6	-2.7	-1.5	-1.2	-0.7
Full-time employment	188.5	185.4	3.0	-3.1	-3.4	-1.6	-1.8
Unemployment	32.4	32.5	2.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.8
Participation rate	57.7	57.2	0.6	-0.5	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.6	12.8	0.9	0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	50.5	49.9	0.6	-0.6	-0.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	55.0	55.0	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	35.3	34.7	1.2	-0.6	2.4	-1.7	7.4
Employment	30.3	28.1	1.2	-2.2	1.9	-7.3	7.3
Unemployment	5.0	6.7	1.2	1.7	0.6	34.0	9.8
Participation rate	64.2	63.1	2.2	-1.1	4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.2	19.3	3.3	5.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	51.1	2.1	-4.0	3.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	190.0	190.0	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	115.3	113.3	1.6	-2.0	-3.7	-1.7	-3.2
Employment	97.5	98.3	1.6	0.8	-1.6	0.8	-1.6
Unemployment	17.9	15.0	1.6	-2.9	-2.1	-16.2	-12.3
Participation rate	60.7	59.6	0.8	-1.1	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.5	13.2	1.3	-2.3	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.3	51.7	0.8	0.4	-0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	200.3	200.3	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	106.6	106.5	1.4	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.5
Employment	97.0	95.7	1.4	-1.3	-1.8	-1.3	-1.8
Unemployment	9.6	10.8	1.2	1.2	2.4	12.5	28.6
Participation rate	53.2	53.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	10.1	1.2	1.1	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	48.4	47.8	0.7	-0.6	-0.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	133.1	133.1	...	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1
Labour force	86.0	85.1	0.8	-0.9	-3.1	-1.0	-3.5
Employment	77.5	78.4	0.8	0.9	-3.2	1.2	-3.9
Full-time employment	66.2	66.6	1.0	0.4	-2.8	0.6	-4.0
Unemployment	8.5	6.7	0.8	-1.8	0.0	-21.2	0.0
Participation rate	64.6	63.9	0.6	-0.7	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	7.9	0.8	-2.0	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.9	0.6	0.7	-3.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	20.7	20.7	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0
Labour force	13.6	13.2	0.5	-0.4	-1.2	-2.9	-8.3
Employment	11.1	11.5	0.5	0.4	-1.7	3.6	-12.9
Unemployment	2.5	1.7	0.5	-0.8	0.5	-32.0	41.7
Participation rate	65.7	63.8	2.3	-1.9	-6.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	18.4	12.9	3.2	-5.5	4.6	...	...
Employment rate	53.6	55.6	2.3	2.0	-8.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.3	54.4	...	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.1
Labour force	37.8	37.7	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5
Employment	34.4	35.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	2.3	1.4
Unemployment	3.4	2.5	0.4	-0.9	-0.7	-26.5	-21.9
Participation rate	69.6	69.3	0.8	-0.3	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	6.6	1.1	-2.4	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	64.7	0.9	1.3	0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	58.0	58.0	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2
Labour force	34.7	34.2	0.4	-0.5	-1.7	-1.4	-4.7
Employment	32.0	31.7	0.5	-0.3	-2.0	-0.9	-5.9
Unemployment	2.7	2.5	0.4	-0.2	0.3	-7.4	13.6
Participation rate	59.8	59.0	0.7	-0.8	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.3	1.1	-0.5	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.2	54.7	0.8	-0.5	-4.1	...	...

Table 4 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick)

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	817.0	817.2	...	0.2	5.7	0.0	0.7
Labour force	498.7	504.8	3.5	6.1	2.8	1.2	0.6
Employment	454.9	462.7	3.5	7.8	-1.2	1.7	-0.3
Full-time employment	377.4	381.1	4.3	3.7	2.7	1.0	0.7
Unemployment	43.8	42.1	3.2	-1.7	4.0	-3.9	10.5
Participation rate	61.0	61.8	0.4	0.8	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.3	0.6	-0.5	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	56.6	0.4	0.9	-0.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	109.5	109.3	...	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.9
Labour force	69.5	76.5	2.0	7.0	-2.2	10.1	-2.8
Employment	60.7	63.2	2.0	2.5	-5.7	4.1	-8.3
Unemployment	8.8	13.3	1.8	4.5	3.5	51.1	35.7
Participation rate	63.5	70.0	1.8	6.5	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.7	17.4	2.4	4.7	4.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	57.8	1.8	2.4	-4.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	338.3	338.5	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	215.4	216.5	2.0	1.1	2.8	0.5	1.3
Employment	194.8	198.3	2.1	3.5	0.5	1.8	0.3
Unemployment	20.6	18.2	1.9	-2.4	2.4	-11.7	15.2
Participation rate	63.7	64.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.4	0.9	-1.2	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	58.6	0.6	1.0	-0.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	369.1	369.4	...	0.3	3.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	213.7	211.8	1.9	-1.9	2.1	-0.9	1.0
Employment	199.3	201.3	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	2.0
Unemployment	14.4	10.5	1.8	-3.9	-1.9	-27.1	-15.3
Participation rate	57.9	57.3	0.5	-0.6	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.0	0.8	-1.7	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	54.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	648.2	648.4	...	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	398.9	396.5	2.7	-2.4	1.3	-0.6	0.3
Employment	360.7	361.8	2.8	1.1	-3.1	0.3	-0.8
Full-time employment	303.1	300.7	3.3	-2.4	-11.7	-0.8	-3.7
Unemployment	38.2	34.7	2.6	-3.5	4.4	-9.2	14.5
Participation rate	61.5	61.2	0.4	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.8	0.6	-0.8	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	55.8	0.4	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	82.1	82.1	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	57.6	57.8	1.3	0.2	3.7	0.3	6.8
Employment	49.0	49.4	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.4
Unemployment	8.6	8.4	1.4	-0.2	3.0	-2.3	55.6
Participation rate	70.2	70.4	1.6	0.2	4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.9	14.5	2.5	-0.4	4.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	60.2	1.7	0.5	1.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	275.4	275.6	...	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.6
Labour force	177.0	174.3	1.6	-2.7	-2.9	-1.5	-1.6
Employment	158.4	159.1	1.7	0.7	-1.8	0.4	-1.1
Unemployment	18.5	15.2	1.6	-3.3	-1.1	-17.8	-6.7
Participation rate	64.3	63.2	0.6	-1.1	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	8.7	0.9	-1.8	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	57.7	0.6	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	290.6	290.7	...	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.4
Labour force	164.3	164.4	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Employment	153.3	153.3	1.5	0.0	-2.0	0.0	-1.3
Unemployment	11.0	11.1	1.3	0.1	2.5	0.9	29.1
Participation rate	56.5	56.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.8	0.8	0.1	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	52.8	52.7	0.5	-0.1	-1.0	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 5
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia)

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,077.7	7,081.0	...	3.3	47.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	4,504.3	4,496.7	19.0	-7.6	-72.8	-0.2	-1.6
Employment	4,200.0	4,102.1	21.2	-97.9	-236.4	-2.3	-5.4
Full-time employment	3,448.3	3,442.8	25.2	-5.5	-92.0	-0.2	-2.6
Unemployment	304.3	394.6	19.1	90.3	163.6	29.7	70.8
Participation rate	63.6	63.5	0.3	-0.1	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.8	0.4	2.0	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	57.9	0.3	-1.4	-3.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	909.1	908.5	...	-0.6	-3.6	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	590.6	590.4	10.6	-0.2	-60.0	-0.0	-9.2
Employment	527.2	484.1	10.6	-43.1	-109.9	-8.2	-18.5
Unemployment	63.4	106.3	10.5	42.9	49.9	67.7	88.5
Participation rate	65.0	65.0	1.2	0.0	-6.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	18.0	1.5	7.3	9.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	53.3	1.2	-4.7	-11.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,060.0	3,062.1	...	2.1	28.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,091.0	2,083.9	10.9	-7.1	15.4	-0.3	0.7
Employment	1,950.2	1,924.5	12.6	-25.7	-40.2	-1.3	-2.0
Unemployment	140.8	159.4	11.2	18.6	55.6	13.2	53.6
Participation rate	68.3	68.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.6	0.5	0.9	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	62.8	0.4	-0.9	-2.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,108.6	3,110.3	...	1.7	22.9	0.1	0.7
Labour force	1,822.7	1,822.4	10.9	-0.3	-28.2	-0.0	-1.5
Employment	1,722.6	1,693.5	12.1	-29.1	-86.3	-1.7	-4.8
Unemployment	100.1	128.9	10.7	28.8	58.1	28.8	82.1
Participation rate	58.6	58.6	0.4	0.0	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	7.1	0.6	1.6	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	54.4	0.4	-1.0	-3.2	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,274.5	12,280.5	...	6.0	122.0	0.0	1.0
Labour force	8,011.3	7,887.9	29.0	-123.4	-21.8	-1.5	-0.3
Employment	7,239.0	7,085.5	28.2	-153.5	-408.6	-2.1	-5.5
Full-time employment	5,966.8	5,965.9	33.6	-0.9	-154.7	-0.0	-2.5
Unemployment	772.3	802.4	26.9	30.1	386.8	3.9	93.1
Participation rate	65.3	64.2	0.2	-1.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.2	0.3	0.6	4.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	57.7	0.2	-1.3	-3.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,868.4	1,866.3	...	-2.1	-8.0	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	1,195.9	1,089.8	17.0	-106.1	-57.2	-8.9	-5.0
Employment	942.8	852.7	15.4	-90.1	-175.5	-9.6	-17.1
Unemployment	253.1	237.1	16.0	-16.0	118.3	-6.3	99.6
Participation rate	64.0	58.4	0.9	-5.6	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	21.2	21.8	1.3	0.6	11.4	...	...
Employment rate	50.5	45.7	0.8	-4.8	-9.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,060.8	5,065.0	...	4.2	66.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	3,600.6	3,591.6	14.9	-9.0	32.5	-0.2	0.9
Employment	3,333.3	3,306.0	15.4	-27.3	-104.2	-0.8	-3.1
Unemployment	267.4	285.6	14.4	18.2	136.7	6.8	91.8
Participation rate	71.1	70.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.0	0.4	0.6	3.8	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	65.3	0.3	-0.6	-2.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,345.2	5,349.2	...	4.0	63.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,214.8	3,206.5	16.5	-8.3	2.9	-0.3	0.1
Employment	2,963.0	2,926.8	16.5	-36.2	-128.9	-1.2	-4.2
Unemployment	251.8	279.6	14.0	27.8	131.8	11.0	89.2
Participation rate	60.1	59.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.7	0.4	0.9	4.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	54.7	0.3	-0.7	-3.1	...	...

Table 5 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia)

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,049.4	1,049.4	...	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.3
Labour force	681.8	685.9	3.4	4.1	-11.9	0.6	-1.7
Employment	625.5	631.0	3.4	5.5	-30.6	0.9	-4.6
Full-time employment	509.8	525.8	4.6	16.0	1.3	3.1	0.2
Unemployment	56.3	54.8	3.1	-1.5	18.6	-2.7	51.4
Participation rate	65.0	65.4	0.3	0.4	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.0	0.4	-0.3	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	60.1	0.3	0.5	-3.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	168.5	168.3	...	-0.2	-1.7	-0.1	-1.0
Labour force	101.0	104.6	2.1	3.6	-9.1	3.6	-8.0
Employment	82.5	84.9	2.0	2.4	-18.5	2.9	-17.9
Unemployment	18.5	19.8	1.9	1.3	9.4	7.0	90.4
Participation rate	59.9	62.2	1.3	2.3	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	18.3	18.9	1.6	0.6	9.8	...	...
Employment rate	49.0	50.4	1.2	1.4	-10.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	432.3	432.4	...	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.6
Labour force	314.9	312.7	1.8	-2.2	-3.2	-0.7	-1.0
Employment	297.0	297.5	1.9	0.5	-4.0	0.2	-1.3
Unemployment	17.9	15.1	1.7	-2.8	0.7	-15.6	4.9
Participation rate	72.8	72.3	0.4	-0.5	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	4.8	0.5	-0.9	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	68.7	68.8	0.4	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	448.6	448.7	...	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.6
Labour force	265.9	268.6	2.0	2.7	0.4	1.0	0.1
Employment	245.9	248.6	2.0	2.7	-8.2	1.1	-3.2
Unemployment	19.9	19.9	1.7	0.0	8.5	0.0	74.6
Participation rate	59.3	59.9	0.4	0.6	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.4	0.6	-0.1	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	55.4	0.5	0.6	-2.2	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	888.1	888.2	...	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Labour force	592.3	589.7	3.2	-2.6	-20.1	-0.4	-3.3
Employment	545.2	547.4	3.3	2.2	-25.2	0.4	-4.4
Full-time employment	446.9	446.9	4.3	0.0	-22.6	0.0	-4.8
Unemployment	47.1	42.3	3.0	-4.8	5.1	-10.2	13.7
Participation rate	66.7	66.4	0.4	-0.3	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.2	0.5	-0.8	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.6	0.4	0.2	-2.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.4	134.4	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	85.8	85.1	1.8	-0.7	-3.8	-0.8	-4.3
Employment	70.7	71.8	1.8	1.1	-4.0	1.6	-5.3
Unemployment	15.1	13.3	1.8	-1.8	0.1	-11.9	0.8
Participation rate	63.8	63.3	1.4	-0.5	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.6	15.6	1.9	-2.0	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	52.6	53.4	1.4	0.8	-2.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	376.2	376.2	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Labour force	281.5	276.8	1.7	-4.7	-6.0	-1.7	-2.1
Employment	261.2	259.5	1.9	-1.7	-8.8	-0.7	-3.3
Unemployment	20.3	17.3	1.8	-3.0	2.9	-14.8	20.1
Participation rate	74.8	73.6	0.4	-1.2	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.3	0.6	-0.9	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.4	69.0	0.5	-0.4	-2.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	377.5	377.5	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Labour force	225.0	227.8	1.8	2.8	-10.3	1.2	-4.3
Employment	213.3	216.1	1.8	2.8	-12.4	1.3	-5.4
Unemployment	11.7	11.7	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	21.9
Participation rate	59.6	60.3	0.5	0.7	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	0.6	-0.1	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	57.2	0.5	0.7	-3.4	...	...

Table 5 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia)

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,524.9	3,527.7	...	2.8	40.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,430.1	2,444.1	13.8	14.0	1.3	0.6	0.1
Employment	2,160.6	2,181.4	13.8	20.8	-79.6	1.0	-3.5
Full-time employment	1,767.0	1,766.7	16.5	-0.3	-78.3	-0.0	-4.2
Unemployment	269.5	262.7	13.4	-6.8	80.8	-2.5	44.4
Participation rate	68.9	69.3	0.4	0.4	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.7	0.5	-0.4	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.8	0.4	0.5	-3.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	523.7	523.5	...	-0.2	2.1	-0.0	0.4
Labour force	321.9	327.7	7.8	5.8	-2.7	1.8	-0.8
Employment	242.8	254.5	7.1	11.7	-30.0	4.8	-10.5
Unemployment	79.1	73.2	7.5	-5.9	27.3	-7.5	59.5
Participation rate	61.5	62.6	1.5	1.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	24.6	22.3	2.1	-2.3	8.4	...	...
Employment rate	46.4	48.6	1.4	2.2	-6.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,493.3	1,494.7	...	1.4	18.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	1,141.8	1,135.4	7.2	-6.4	-6.5	-0.6	-0.6
Employment	1,032.0	1,039.9	7.9	7.9	-31.2	0.8	-2.9
Unemployment	109.8	95.5	7.7	-14.3	24.7	-13.0	34.9
Participation rate	76.5	76.0	0.5	-0.5	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.4	0.7	-1.2	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.1	69.6	0.5	0.5	-3.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,508.0	1,509.5	...	1.5	20.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	966.4	981.0	7.9	14.6	10.5	1.5	1.1
Employment	885.8	887.0	8.0	1.2	-18.4	0.1	-2.0
Unemployment	80.6	94.0	7.0	13.4	28.9	16.6	44.4
Participation rate	64.1	65.0	0.5	0.9	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	9.6	0.7	1.3	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.8	0.5	0.1	-2.0	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,319.2	4,320.6	...	1.4	43.3	0.0	1.0
Labour force	2,798.2	2,825.8	15.7	27.6	53.1	1.0	1.9
Employment	2,596.8	2,599.6	15.8	2.8	-44.6	0.1	-1.7
Full-time employment	2,045.9	2,050.4	20.3	4.5	-25.4	0.2	-1.2
Unemployment	201.4	226.2	14.1	24.8	97.8	12.3	76.2
Participation rate	64.8	65.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.0	0.5	0.8	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.2	0.4	0.1	-1.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	604.6	603.4	...	-1.2	-3.3	-0.2	-0.5
Labour force	366.8	390.2	9.3	23.4	12.0	6.4	3.2
Employment	314.8	324.5	8.4	9.7	-20.5	3.1	-5.9
Unemployment	52.1	65.7	8.1	13.6	32.5	26.1	97.9
Participation rate	60.7	64.7	1.5	4.0	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.2	16.8	2.0	2.6	8.0	...	...
Employment rate	52.1	53.8	1.4	1.7	-3.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,808.5	1,809.7	...	1.2	22.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	1,269.1	1,272.2	8.0	3.1	11.5	0.2	0.9
Employment	1,193.5	1,194.6	8.5	1.1	-18.7	0.1	-1.5
Unemployment	75.6	77.6	7.8	2.0	30.2	2.6	63.7
Participation rate	70.2	70.3	0.4	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.1	0.6	0.1	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.0	66.0	0.5	0.0	-1.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,906.1	1,907.5	...	1.4	23.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	1,162.3	1,163.5	8.5	1.2	29.7	0.1	2.6
Employment	1,088.5	1,080.5	8.9	-8.0	-5.5	-0.7	-0.5
Unemployment	73.7	83.0	7.4	9.3	35.2	12.6	73.6
Participation rate	61.0	61.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.1	0.6	0.8	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	56.6	0.5	-0.5	-1.1	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	224.8	222.1	2.6	-2.7	-1.5	-1.2	-0.7
Goods-producing sector	42.3	43.9	1.6	1.6	-1.9	3.8	-4.1
Agriculture	1.3	1.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-15.4	-31.3
Natural resources ²	13.6	13.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.7	5.4
Utilities	2.8	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.6	20.8
Construction	16.5	17.4	1.1	0.9	-1.9	5.5	-9.8
Manufacturing	8.2	8.9	0.7	0.7	-0.6	8.5	-6.3
Services-producing sector	182.5	178.1	2.2	-4.4	0.3	-2.4	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	37.0	35.9	1.3	-1.1	-0.4	-3.0	-1.1
Transportation and warehousing	9.2	8.1	0.6	-1.1	-2.7	-12.0	-25.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	8.0	6.5	0.5	-1.5	0.1	-18.8	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.2	11.3	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.9	32.9
Business, building and other support services	6.3	6.3	0.8	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-13.7
Educational services	17.1	16.6	0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-2.9	-3.5
Health care and social assistance	44.9	44.2	1.0	-0.7	6.2	-1.6	16.3
Information, culture and recreation	6.6	7.0	0.6	0.4	0.9	6.1	14.8
Accommodation and food services	16.1	14.6	0.9	-1.5	-2.8	-9.3	-16.1
Other services (except public administration)	7.9	9.4	0.7	1.5	-2.8	19.0	-23.0
Public administration	18.4	18.2	0.8	-0.2	0.7	-1.1	4.0
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	77.5	78.4	0.8	0.9	-3.2	1.2	-3.9
Goods-producing sector	19.5	19.7	0.6	0.2	-0.8	1.0	-3.9
Agriculture	3.3	3.4	0.3	0.1	-1.2	3.0	-26.1
Natural resources ²	2.9	2.6	0.3	-0.3	1.0	-10.3	62.5
Utilities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.1	6.6	0.3	0.5	-0.7	8.2	-9.6
Manufacturing	7.0	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.5
Services-producing sector	57.9	58.8	0.8	0.9	-2.3	1.6	-3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	10.5	10.5	0.4	0.0	-1.4	0.0	-11.8
Transportation and warehousing	2.7	2.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-7.4	-7.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.6	2.8	0.2	0.2	-0.2	7.7	-6.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.1	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.1
Business, building and other support services	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.5
Educational services	6.2	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	5.0
Health care and social assistance	11.7	11.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	-1.7	1.8
Information, culture and recreation	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.2	4.2
Accommodation and food services	4.5	5.5	0.4	1.0	-0.7	22.2	-11.3
Other services (except public administration)	2.3	2.2	0.2	-0.1	-1.5	-4.3	-40.5
Public administration	8.7	8.6	0.3	-0.1	0.8	-1.1	10.3
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	454.9	462.7	3.5	7.8	-1.2	1.7	-0.3
Goods-producing sector	89.1	92.5	2.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.2
Agriculture	8.4	7.8	0.7	-0.6	2.6	-7.1	50.0
Natural resources ²	8.8	10.3	1.1	1.5	-0.1	17.0	-1.0
Utilities	4.5	4.3	0.2	-0.2	1.0	-4.4	30.3
Construction	35.3	36.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	32.2	33.4	1.2	1.2	-1.1	3.7	-3.2
Services-producing sector	365.8	370.3	3.3	4.5	-4.9	1.2	-1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	71.4	72.2	1.8	0.8	-8.5	1.1	-10.5
Transportation and warehousing	19.5	22.7	0.8	3.2	3.6	16.4	18.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	23.4	22.6	0.8	-0.8	0.4	-3.4	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	33.1	34.0	1.0	0.9	6.5	2.7	23.6
Business, building and other support services	18.4	17.8	1.0	-0.6	-1.4	-3.3	-7.3
Educational services	40.2	40.6	1.2	0.4	5.4	1.0	15.3
Health care and social assistance	73.3	74.7	1.4	1.4	3.7	1.9	5.2
Information, culture and recreation	13.6	15.4	1.0	1.8	-1.4	13.2	-8.3
Accommodation and food services	25.5	24.4	1.5	-1.1	-13.3	-4.3	-35.3
Other services (except public administration)	16.5	14.7	1.0	-1.8	-1.3	-10.9	-8.1
Public administration	30.9	31.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.6	4.4

Table 6 - continued
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	360.7	361.8	2.8	1.1	-3.1	0.3	-0.8
Goods-producing sector	70.6	71.4	1.7	0.8	-6.4	1.1	-8.2
Agriculture	4.2	5.1	0.7	0.9	-1.0	21.4	-16.4
Natural resources ²	9.1	8.7	0.8	-0.4	-1.8	-4.4	-17.1
Utilities	3.8	3.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-2.6	-7.5
Construction	23.8	22.4	1.0	-1.4	-3.0	-5.9	-11.8
Manufacturing	29.7	31.5	1.1	1.8	-0.3	6.1	-0.9
Services-producing sector	290.1	290.3	2.5	0.2	3.1	0.1	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade	57.1	55.6	1.3	-1.5	1.6	-2.6	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	19.0	19.2	0.7	0.2	-0.1	1.1	-0.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	17.9	17.3	0.6	-0.6	0.3	-3.4	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	18.0	18.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.2	6.4
Business, building and other support services	15.5	15.9	0.8	0.4	-1.3	2.6	-7.6
Educational services	27.6	28.5	1.0	0.9	2.0	3.3	7.5
Health care and social assistance	60.7	60.1	1.1	-0.6	-0.2	-1.0	-0.3
Information, culture and recreation	10.6	10.3	0.7	-0.3	-2.1	-2.8	-16.9
Accommodation and food services	20.6	21.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	6.3	3.8
Other services (except public administration)	14.2	14.5	0.7	0.3	-0.3	2.1	-2.0
Public administration	28.8	28.5	0.8	-0.3	1.3	-1.0	4.8
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,200.0	4,102.1	21.2	-97.9	-236.4	-2.3	-5.4
Goods-producing sector	866.4	899.6	10.7	33.2	-4.9	3.8	-0.5
Agriculture	61.3	61.7	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.7	2.8
Natural resources ²	36.5	37.4	2.2	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.8
Utilities	26.5	26.0	1.2	-0.5	2.3	-1.9	9.7
Construction	256.5	282.4	7.4	25.9	-0.5	10.1	-0.2
Manufacturing	485.6	492.1	7.4	6.5	-8.7	1.3	-1.7
Services-producing sector	3,333.6	3,202.4	19.4	-131.2	-231.6	-3.9	-6.7
Wholesale and retail trade	663.4	578.8	10.0	-84.6	-82.9	-12.8	-12.5
Transportation and warehousing	238.2	229.2	6.0	-9.0	-19.5	-3.8	-7.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	253.6	266.6	5.0	13.0	18.8	5.1	7.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	372.8	355.4	6.5	-17.4	14.7	-4.7	4.3
Business, building and other support services	168.7	163.7	6.7	-5.0	0.4	-3.0	0.2
Educational services	350.3	338.9	7.2	-11.4	27.9	-3.3	9.0
Health care and social assistance	584.1	576.6	7.9	-7.5	-32.7	-1.3	-5.4
Information, culture and recreation	144.2	136.8	6.4	-7.4	-39.3	-5.1	-22.3
Accommodation and food services	165.4	168.8	7.9	3.4	-91.0	2.1	-35.0
Other services (except public administration)	147.5	140.0	4.9	-7.5	-30.1	-5.1	-17.7
Public administration	245.3	247.7	3.9	2.4	2.0	1.0	0.8
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,239.0	7,085.5	28.2	-153.5	-408.6	-2.1	-5.5
Goods-producing sector	1,493.1	1,464.7	14.6	-28.4	-16.7	-1.9	-1.1
Agriculture	73.4	69.4	3.1	-4.0	-9.2	-5.4	-11.7
Natural resources ²	36.9	34.7	2.3	-2.2	0.3	-6.0	0.9
Utilities	50.5	50.3	1.9	-0.2	-6.0	-0.4	-10.7
Construction	539.6	535.4	9.8	-4.2	-25.1	-0.8	-4.5
Manufacturing	792.7	775.0	10.2	-17.7	23.4	-2.2	3.1
Services-producing sector	5,746.0	5,620.8	26.9	-125.2	-391.9	-2.2	-6.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,066.1	984.9	14.7	-81.2	-112.4	-7.6	-10.2
Transportation and warehousing	349.4	356.8	8.1	7.4	-37.7	2.1	-9.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	630.9	639.6	8.6	8.7	37.1	1.4	6.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	697.5	703.0	10.6	5.5	13.9	0.8	2.0
Business, building and other support services	274.5	269.0	8.0	-5.5	-50.4	-2.0	-15.8
Educational services	535.5	530.5	9.7	-5.0	-16.3	-0.9	-3.0
Health care and social assistance	885.0	902.4	10.8	17.4	-15.5	2.0	-1.7
Information, culture and recreation	286.2	268.2	8.8	-18.0	-33.7	-6.3	-11.2
Accommodation and food services	337.8	286.2	10.5	-51.6	-168.0	-15.3	-37.0
Other services (except public administration)	294.0	288.7	8.0	-5.3	-14.6	-1.8	-4.8
Public administration	388.9	391.6	5.6	2.7	5.8	0.7	1.5

Table 6 - continued
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	625.5	631.0	3.4	5.5	-30.6	0.9	-4.6
Goods-producing sector	142.9	145.0	1.9	2.1	-6.1	1.5	-4.0
Agriculture	24.7	25.6	1.0	0.9	-0.6	3.6	-2.3
Natural resources ²	4.4	3.8	0.5	-0.6	-1.3	-13.6	-25.5
Utilities	4.7	4.7	0.3	0.0	-2.1	0.0	-30.9
Construction	47.8	48.3	1.2	0.5	-1.2	1.0	-2.4
Manufacturing	61.3	62.6	1.1	1.3	-0.9	2.1	-1.4
Services-producing sector	482.5	486.0	3.3	3.5	-24.5	0.7	-4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	91.0	90.4	1.6	-0.6	-2.3	-0.7	-2.5
Transportation and warehousing	40.9	40.2	1.0	-0.7	0.1	-1.7	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	35.1	35.6	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.4	6.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	30.4	31.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.0	1.6
Business, building and other support services	21.6	20.6	0.9	-1.0	-1.8	-4.6	-8.0
Educational services	55.6	55.3	1.3	-0.3	1.9	-0.5	3.6
Health care and social assistance	100.7	100.2	1.4	-0.5	-7.8	-0.5	-7.2
Information, culture and recreation	19.4	20.1	1.0	0.7	-1.7	3.6	-7.8
Accommodation and food services	26.6	27.1	1.4	0.5	-16.6	1.9	-38.0
Other services (except public administration)	25.8	26.1	1.0	2.3	0.2	8.9	0.7
Public administration	35.5	36.9	0.9	1.4	0.8	3.9	2.2
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	545.2	547.4	3.3	2.2	-25.2	0.4	-4.4
Goods-producing sector	128.9	129.9	2.1	1.0	-12.7	0.8	-8.9
Agriculture	32.5	32.0	1.2	-0.5	-8.3	-1.5	-20.6
Natural resources ²	20.5	21.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	4.4	1.9
Utilities	6.3	5.8	0.3	-0.5	0.2	-7.9	3.6
Construction	39.7	41.1	1.4	1.4	-1.9	3.5	-4.4
Manufacturing	29.9	29.6	1.0	-0.3	-3.1	-1.0	-9.5
Services-producing sector	416.3	417.4	3.1	1.1	-12.7	0.3	-3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	88.1	87.4	1.6	-0.7	5.2	-0.8	6.3
Transportation and warehousing	24.5	24.3	0.9	-0.2	-1.6	-0.8	-6.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	26.6	25.9	0.7	-0.7	-4.3	-2.6	-14.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	28.1	28.7	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.1	5.9
Business, building and other support services	16.0	16.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	3.1	7.1
Educational services	42.4	44.2	1.1	1.8	-1.8	4.2	-3.9
Health care and social assistance	81.6	83.6	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.5	4.5
Information, culture and recreation	13.2	13.1	1.0	-0.1	-9.4	-0.8	-41.8
Accommodation and food services	30.2	28.8	1.3	-1.4	-11.0	-4.6	-27.6
Other services (except public administration)	30.7	30.4	1.1	-0.3	1.9	-1.0	6.7
Public administration	34.9	34.4	0.8	-0.5	1.9	-1.4	5.8
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,160.6	2,181.4	13.8	20.8	-79.6	1.0	-3.5
Goods-producing sector	535.2	552.4	8.0	17.2	-13.8	3.2	-2.4
Agriculture	37.9	40.0	2.5	2.1	-10.1	5.5	-20.2
Natural resources ²	137.1	139.5	4.0	2.4	4.7	1.8	3.5
Utilities	22.9	23.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.2
Construction	211.2	226.5	5.7	15.3	3.2	7.2	1.4
Manufacturing	126.1	123.0	3.9	-3.1	-12.0	-2.5	-8.9
Services-producing sector	1,625.5	1,628.9	12.5	3.4	-65.9	0.2	-3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	327.6	331.3	6.5	3.7	4.5	1.1	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	128.2	130.6	3.8	2.4	5.5	1.9	4.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	108.7	107.2	3.1	-1.5	6.5	-1.4	6.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	173.7	176.1	4.3	2.4	-7.7	1.4	-4.2
Business, building and other support services	66.5	73.4	3.7	6.9	1.7	10.4	2.4
Educational services	152.1	160.9	4.2	8.8	2.5	5.8	1.6
Health care and social assistance	302.5	305.8	5.1	3.3	12.1	1.1	4.1
Information, culture and recreation	63.0	59.3	4.1	-3.7	-18.1	-5.9	-23.4
Accommodation and food services	103.2	85.3	4.5	-17.9	-68.6	-17.3	-44.6
Other services (except public administration)	96.7	96.0	4.1	-0.7	-3.6	-0.7	-3.6
Public administration	103.3	103.2	2.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,596.8	2,599.6	15.8	2.8	-44.6	0.1	-1.7
Goods-producing sector	498.1	490.2	7.8	-7.9	-14.5	-1.6	-2.9
Agriculture	30.8	25.0	2.6	-5.8	-3.7	-18.8	-12.9
Natural resources ²	50.1	50.3	2.7	0.2	6.1	0.4	13.8
Utilities	18.5	20.4	1.4	1.9	7.5	10.3	58.1
Construction	220.4	218.9	5.9	-1.5	-30.9	-0.7	-12.4
Manufacturing	178.3	175.6	4.6	-2.7	6.5	-1.5	3.8
Services-producing sector	2,098.7	2,109.4	15.3	10.7	-30.2	0.5	-1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	385.7	383.2	7.7	-2.5	-21.3	-0.6	-5.3
Transportation and warehousing	139.9	139.0	4.2	-0.9	-6.1	-0.6	-4.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	161.4	160.5	3.8	-0.9	-12.7	-0.6	-7.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	240.3	250.4	5.3	10.1	24.8	4.2	11.0
Business, building and other support services	110.7	109.4	4.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1
Educational services	190.6	182.9	5.2	-7.7	-2.1	-4.0	-1.1
Health care and social assistance	337.2	341.0	5.3	3.8	11.2	1.1	3.4
Information, culture and recreation	116.4	126.6	5.2	10.2	-0.3	8.8	-0.2
Accommodation and food services	182.4	174.8	6.6	-7.6	-25.7	-4.2	-12.8
Other services (except public administration)	103.6	106.4	4.3	2.8	-15.5	2.7	-12.7
Public administration	130.4	135.3	2.8	4.9	19.0	3.8	16.3

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

2. Also referred to as "Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction."

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0355-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0088).

Table 7
Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average,
seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	181.4	181.5	...	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	118.7	118.4	1.0	-0.3	-1.9	-0.3	-1.6
Employment	108.8	107.9	1.1	-0.9	-3.0	-0.8	-2.7
Unemployment	9.9	10.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	5.1	9.5
Participation rate	65.4	65.2	0.6	-0.2	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	59.4	0.6	-0.6	-2.1	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	375.9	376.4	...	0.5	7.1	0.1	1.9
Labour force	255.4	258.2	1.6	2.8	7.5	1.1	3.0
Employment	236.5	238.7	1.6	2.2	4.3	0.9	1.8
Unemployment	19.0	19.4	1.0	0.4	3.1	2.1	19.0
Participation rate	67.9	68.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.4	0.4	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	132.8	132.9	...	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	89.8	88.7	1.0	-1.1	1.3	-1.2	1.5
Employment	81.6	80.5	1.0	-1.1	-2.4	-1.3	-2.9
Unemployment	8.2	8.2	0.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	78.3
Participation rate	67.6	66.7	0.7	-0.9	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.2	0.6	0.1	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	60.6	0.8	-0.8	-2.7	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	110.0	110.1	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
Labour force	69.5	71.0	0.9	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.6
Employment	61.6	62.3	0.9	0.7	-2.4	1.1	-3.7
Unemployment	7.9	8.6	0.5	0.7	3.4	8.9	65.4
Participation rate	63.2	64.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	12.1	0.7	0.7	4.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	56.6	0.8	0.6	-2.4	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.7	135.7	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	80.8	79.7	1.0	-1.1	-1.4	-1.4	-1.7
Employment	76.2	74.7	1.0	-1.5	-1.4	-2.0	-1.8
Unemployment	4.6	5.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	8.7	0.0
Participation rate	59.5	58.7	0.7	-0.8	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	55.0	0.7	-1.2	-1.0	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	686.1	686.4	...	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.4
Labour force	458.6	458.1	3.6	-0.5	1.6	-0.1	0.4
Employment	439.0	436.7	3.8	-2.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Unemployment	19.6	21.4	1.8	1.8	2.1	9.2	10.9
Participation rate	66.8	66.7	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	63.6	0.5	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	187.0	187.2	...	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	116.5	116.9	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Employment	109.8	109.8	1.2	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-0.9
Unemployment	6.7	7.2	0.6	0.5	1.8	7.5	33.3
Participation rate	62.3	62.4	0.7	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.2	0.5	0.4	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.7	0.7	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	136.8	136.9	...	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Labour force	83.0	80.9	0.9	-2.1	-3.6	-2.5	-4.3
Employment	78.2	75.5	0.9	-2.7	-4.5	-3.5	-5.6
Unemployment	4.9	5.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	12.2	25.0
Participation rate	60.7	59.1	0.7	-1.6	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.8	0.5	0.9	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	55.1	0.7	-2.1	-3.5	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,626.2	3,629.0	...	2.8	41.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,411.4	2,398.6	9.4	-12.8	3.1	-0.5	0.1
Employment	2,215.2	2,194.5	9.9	-20.7	-62.4	-0.9	-2.8
Unemployment	196.2	204.1	6.7	7.9	65.5	4.0	47.3
Participation rate	66.5	66.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.5	0.3	0.4	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	60.5	0.3	-0.6	-2.4	...	...

Table 7 - continued
Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average,
seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,199.6	1,201.0	...	1.4	16.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	781.3	790.5	5.1	9.2	-24.7	1.2	-3.0
Employment	728.1	737.7	5.4	9.6	-42.2	1.3	-5.4
Unemployment	53.2	52.9	2.8	-0.3	17.6	-0.6	49.9
Participation rate	65.1	65.8	0.4	0.7	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.7	0.4	-0.1	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	61.4	0.4	0.7	-4.4	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	284.7	284.9	...	0.2	...	0.1	0.7
Labour force	183.4	183.4	1.6	0.0	-6.4	0.0	-3.4
Employment	170.5	170.0	1.6	-0.5	-10.7	-0.3	-5.9
Unemployment	12.8	13.4	0.8	0.6	4.3	4.7	47.3
Participation rate	64.4	64.4	0.5	0.0	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.3	0.4	0.3	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	59.7	0.6	-0.2	-4.2	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	914.9	916.1	...	1.2	14.1	0.1	1.6
Labour force	597.9	607.2	4.8	9.3	-18.3	1.6	-2.9
Employment	557.5	567.7	5.1	10.2	-31.5	1.8	-5.3
Unemployment	40.4	39.4	2.7	-1.0	13.2	-2.5	50.4
Participation rate	65.4	66.3	0.5	0.9	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.5	0.4	-0.3	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	62.0	0.6	1.1	-4.4	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	142.9	143.0	...	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	89.7	90.8	0.8	1.1	2.8	1.2	3.2
Employment	84.5	84.9	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.5	2.3
Unemployment	5.3	5.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	11.3	18.0
Participation rate	62.8	63.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	59.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	102.5	97.8	...	-4.7	-22.3	-4.6	-18.6
Labour force	54.8	56.1	3.4	1.3	-4.4	2.4	-7.3
Employment	53.1	53.4	3.3	0.3	-2.3	0.6	-4.1
Unemployment	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.0	-2.1	58.8	-43.8
Participation rate	53.5	57.4	2.1	3.9	7.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.1	4.8	2.7	1.7	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.8	54.6	2.3	2.8	8.2	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	112.8	112.8	...	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.7
Labour force	62.5	63.2	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.8
Employment	54.5	55.1	1.5	0.6	-2.4	1.1	-4.2
Unemployment	8.1	8.1	0.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	80.0
Participation rate	55.4	56.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.0	12.8	1.4	-0.2	5.6	...	...
Employment rate	48.3	48.8	1.4	0.5	-3.0	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	342.7	343.0	...	0.3	3.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	233.1	228.7	2.2	-4.4	4.2	-1.9	1.9
Employment	215.0	209.4	2.3	-5.6	-0.1	-2.6	-0.0
Unemployment	18.2	19.3	1.2	1.1	4.3	6.0	28.7
Participation rate	68.0	66.7	0.6	-1.3	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	61.0	0.7	-1.7	-0.7	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,531.5	5,536.1	...	4.6	78.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	3,750.7	3,722.6	13.0	-28.1	70.6	-0.7	1.9
Employment	3,348.3	3,310.5	13.2	-37.8	-140.0	-1.1	-4.1
Unemployment	402.4	412.1	9.1	9.7	210.6	2.4	104.5
Participation rate	67.8	67.2	0.2	-0.6	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	11.1	0.2	0.4	5.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	59.8	0.2	-0.7	-3.4	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	664.8	665.0	...	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.3
Labour force	425.1	427.1	4.2	2.0	-9.2	0.5	-2.1
Employment	391.3	398.0	4.3	6.7	-16.9	1.7	-4.1
Unemployment	33.8	29.1	2.4	-4.7	7.8	-13.9	36.6
Participation rate	63.9	64.2	0.6	0.3	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.8	0.5	-1.2	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.8	0.6	0.9	-2.8	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	372.3	372.4	...	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	216.6	210.9	2.5	-5.7	-10.2	-2.6	-4.6
Employment	196.7	186.6	2.4	-10.1	-22.7	-5.1	-10.8
Unemployment	19.8	24.2	1.3	4.4	12.4	22.2	105.1
Participation rate	58.2	56.6	0.7	-1.6	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	11.5	0.6	2.4	6.2	...	...
Employment rate	52.8	50.1	0.7	-2.7	-6.5	...	...

Table 7 - continued
Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average,
seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	496.4	496.9	...	0.5	9.6	0.1	2.0
Labour force	342.8	342.6	2.6	-0.2	-4.8	-0.1	-1.4
Employment	314.0	314.3	2.8	0.3	-14.8	0.1	-4.5
Unemployment	28.8	28.3	1.6	-0.5	10.1	-1.7	55.5
Participation rate	69.1	68.9	0.5	-0.2	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.3	0.5	-0.1	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.3	0.6	0.0	-4.2	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	118.6	118.6	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Labour force	79.5	78.3	0.9	-1.2	-0.8	-1.5	-1.0
Employment	74.2	72.9	1.0	-1.3	-2.7	-1.8	-3.6
Unemployment	5.3	5.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	1.9	54.3
Participation rate	67.0	66.0	0.8	-1.0	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.9	0.7	0.2	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	61.5	0.8	-1.1	-2.5	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	139.5	139.6	...	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	91.0	90.2	1.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.6
Employment	85.9	84.5	1.5	-1.4	-1.8	-1.6	-2.1
Unemployment	5.1	5.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	11.8	29.5
Participation rate	65.2	64.6	1.0	-0.6	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.3	0.8	0.7	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	60.5	1.1	-1.1	-1.9	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	464.7	465.1	...	0.4	7.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	288.3	291.4	3.0	3.1	8.0	1.1	2.8
Employment	266.0	269.0	3.1	3.0	-1.0	1.1	-0.4
Unemployment	22.3	22.4	1.5	0.1	9.0	0.4	67.2
Participation rate	62.0	62.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.7	0.5	0.0	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.8	0.7	0.6	-1.2	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	304.2	304.4	...	0.2	5.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	171.3	170.4	2.2	-0.9	-11.2	-0.5	-6.2
Employment	152.1	152.8	2.2	0.7	-13.5	0.5	-8.1
Unemployment	19.2	17.6	1.2	-1.6	2.3	-8.3	15.0
Participation rate	56.3	56.0	0.7	-0.3	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.3	0.7	-0.9	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	50.0	50.2	0.7	0.2	-5.3	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	180.4	180.5	...	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.2
Labour force	127.2	123.5	1.7	-3.7	-6.1	-2.9	-4.7
Employment	112.0	106.0	2.0	-6.0	-17.1	-5.4	-13.9
Unemployment	15.3	17.5	1.3	2.2	11.0	14.4	169.2
Participation rate	70.5	68.4	1.0	-2.1	-4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	14.2	1.0	2.2	9.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	58.7	1.1	-3.4	-10.3	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	145.6	145.6	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Labour force	88.2	87.2	0.9	-1.0	-4.2	-1.1	-4.6
Employment	81.5	80.3	0.9	-1.2	-6.5	-1.5	-7.5
Unemployment	6.7	6.9	0.4	0.2	2.3	3.0	50.0
Participation rate	60.6	59.9	0.6	-0.7	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.9	0.5	0.3	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	55.2	0.6	-0.8	-4.6	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.7	106.7	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	66.1	65.8	0.7	-0.3	-1.9	-0.5	-2.8
Employment	61.1	60.3	0.7	-0.8	-3.9	-1.3	-6.1
Unemployment	5.0	5.5	0.3	0.5	1.9	10.0	52.8
Participation rate	61.9	61.7	0.6	-0.2	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.4	0.5	0.8	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	56.5	0.7	-0.8	-3.6	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	700.9	701.1	...	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.8
Labour force	466.7	463.4	1.7	-3.3	-6.5	-0.7	-1.4
Employment	426.7	422.6	1.7	-4.1	-22.9	-1.0	-5.1
Unemployment	40.0	40.8	1.1	0.8	16.4	2.0	67.2
Participation rate	66.6	66.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.8	0.2	0.2	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.3	0.2	-0.6	-3.8	...	...

Table 7 - continued
Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average,
seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	214.3	214.5	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	145.7	145.6	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Employment	136.4	134.5	1.2	-1.9	-1.2	-1.4	-0.9
Unemployment	9.2	11.1	0.7	1.9	1.1	20.7	11.0
Participation rate	68.0	67.9	0.5	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.6	0.5	1.3	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	62.7	0.6	-0.9	-1.3	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	270.7	271.1	...	0.4	4.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	182.6	182.8	1.3	0.2	-2.4	0.1	-1.3
Employment	167.6	167.2	1.3	-0.4	-6.6	-0.2	-3.8
Unemployment	15.0	15.7	0.8	0.7	4.4	4.7	38.9
Participation rate	67.5	67.4	0.5	-0.1	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.6	0.4	0.4	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.7	0.5	-0.2	-3.4	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	104.5	104.6	...	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	68.4	68.0	1.0	-0.4	1.7	-0.6	2.6
Employment	61.9	62.6	1.0	0.7	-0.9	1.1	-1.4
Unemployment	6.5	5.5	0.5	-1.0	2.7	-15.4	96.4
Participation rate	65.5	65.0	0.9	-0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.1	0.8	-1.4	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.8	0.9	0.6	-1.9	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,256.1	1,257.6	...	1.5	20.1	0.1	1.6
Labour force	917.8	909.1	4.8	-8.7	23.3	-0.9	2.6
Employment	821.1	813.1	5.3	-8.0	-6.6	-1.0	-0.8
Unemployment	96.7	96.0	3.6	-0.7	29.9	-0.7	45.2
Participation rate	73.1	72.3	0.4	-0.8	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.6	0.4	0.1	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.4	64.7	0.4	-0.7	-1.5	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,191.7	1,193.1	...	1.4	20.2	0.1	1.7
Labour force	816.1	829.6	5.2	13.5	-5.5	1.7	-0.7
Employment	723.2	731.0	5.4	7.8	-34.6	1.1	-4.5
Unemployment	93.0	98.5	3.6	5.5	29.0	5.9	41.7
Participation rate	68.5	69.5	0.4	1.0	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.9	0.4	0.5	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	61.3	0.4	0.6	-4.0	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	181.8	182.0	...	0.2	3.4	0.1	1.9
Labour force	119.9	118.4	1.8	-1.5	2.8	-1.3	2.4
Employment	114.4	113.0	1.7	-1.4	2.6	-1.2	2.4
Unemployment	5.5	5.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.8
Participation rate	66.0	65.1	1.0	-0.9	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	62.1	0.9	-0.8	0.3	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	170.0	170.0	...	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.9
Labour force	113.8	114.0	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.2	2.1
Employment	104.3	105.2	1.1	0.9	-1.0	0.9	-0.9
Unemployment	9.4	8.9	0.5	-0.5	3.4	-5.3	61.8
Participation rate	66.9	67.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.8	0.5	-0.5	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.9	0.6	0.5	-1.7	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,339.6	2,340.2	...	0.6	24.4	0.0	1.1
Labour force	1,553.5	1,570.9	7.6	17.4	-0.1	1.1	-0.0
Employment	1,439.4	1,448.4	7.8	9.0	-51.5	0.6	-3.4
Unemployment	114.1	122.5	5.2	8.4	51.4	7.4	72.3
Participation rate	66.4	67.1	0.3	0.7	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.8	0.3	0.5	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.9	0.3	0.4	-2.9	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	343.1	343.4	...	0.3	3.6	0.1	1.1
Labour force	215.8	217.0	2.2	1.2	-4.0	0.6	-1.8
Employment	203.2	206.2	2.2	3.0	-6.8	1.5	-3.2
Unemployment	12.6	10.8	1.1	-1.8	2.9	-14.3	36.7
Participation rate	62.9	63.2	0.7	0.3	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.0	0.5	-0.8	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	60.0	0.7	0.8	-2.7	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0380-02.

Table 8
Labour force characteristics by Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas, monthly, seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,629.0	3,631.5	...	2.5	40.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,376.0	2,397.7	20.2	21.7	-5.1	0.9	-0.2
Employment	2,195.3	2,169.1	21.7	-26.2	-100.9	-1.2	-4.4
Unemployment	180.8	228.6	17.3	47.8	95.7	26.4	72.0
Participation rate	65.5	66.0	0.6	0.5	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	9.5	0.7	1.9	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	59.7	0.6	-0.8	-3.5	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,536.3	5,540.0	...	3.7	74.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	3,726.4	3,683.1	30.0	-43.3	16.0	-1.2	0.4
Employment	3,317.1	3,247.8	28.9	-69.3	-226.3	-2.1	-6.5
Unemployment	409.3	435.3	23.2	26.0	242.3	6.4	125.5
Participation rate	67.3	66.5	0.5	-0.8	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	11.8	0.6	0.8	6.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	58.6	0.5	-1.3	-5.0	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,340.3	2,340.4	...	0.1	22.4	0.0	1.0
Labour force	1,552.4	1,597.5	16.9	45.1	33.7	2.9	2.2
Employment	1,445.6	1,454.6	17.0	9.0	-44.9	0.6	-3.0
Unemployment	106.8	142.9	12.6	36.1	78.6	33.8	122.2
Participation rate	66.3	68.3	0.7	2.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.9	0.8	2.0	4.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.2	0.7	0.4	-2.5	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0383-02](#).

Table 9
Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in January 2020 and January 2021, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2020	30,898.2	20,049.7	18,939.7	1,110.0	64.9	5.5	61.3
2021	31,176.7	20,030.5	18,304.9	1,725.6	64.2	8.6	58.7
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2020	445.7	250.1	218.5	31.6	56.1	12.6	49.0
2021	445.4	251.2	218.6	32.7	56.4	13.0	49.1
Avalon Peninsula							
2020	235.8	147.2	132.7	14.5	62.4	9.9	56.3
2021	236.7	143.1	127.8	15.3	60.5	10.7	54.0
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2020	122.2	56.0	45.7	10.3	45.8	18.4	37.4
2021	121.3	58.8	47.9	10.9	48.5	18.5	39.5
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2020	87.8	46.9	40.1	6.7	53.4	14.3	45.7
2021	87.4	49.3	42.9	6.4	56.4	13.0	49.1
Prince Edward Island							
2020	131.4	85.3	77.8	7.6	64.9	8.9	59.2
2021	133.0	83.6	74.8	8.8	62.9	10.5	56.2
Nova Scotia							
2020	811.0	496.6	457.4	39.2	61.2	7.9	56.4
2021	817.0	493.3	454.1	39.3	60.4	8.0	55.6
Cape Breton							
2020	109.8	59.5	52.3	7.2	54.2	12.1	47.6
2021	109.4	54.5	47.0	7.5	49.8	13.8	43.0
North Shore							
2020	127.8	74.3	67.7	6.6	58.1	8.9	53.0
2021	127.3	71.1	66.5	4.6	55.9	6.5	52.2
Annapolis Valley							
2020	105.5	61.7	57.7	4.0	58.5	6.5	54.7
2021	105.9	59.9	56.4	3.5	56.6	5.8	53.3
Southern							
2020	98.6	52.2	47.0	5.2	52.9	10.0	47.7
2021	98.1	51.5	46.8	4.7	52.5	9.1	47.7
Halifax							
2020	369.3	249.0	232.7	16.2	67.4	6.5	63.0
2021	376.4	256.3	237.3	19.0	68.1	7.4	63.0
New Brunswick							
2020	645.5	385.0	354.5	30.5	59.6	7.9	54.9
2021	648.2	391.2	353.3	37.9	60.4	9.7	54.5
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2020	132.0	65.4	57.0	8.4	49.5	12.8	43.2
2021	131.1	71.0	61.9	9.2	54.2	13.0	47.2
Moncton–Richibucto							
2020	186.6	117.7	110.3	7.5	63.1	6.4	59.1
2021	188.6	118.7	107.0	11.7	62.9	9.9	56.7
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2020	145.8	91.5	84.1	7.4	62.8	8.1	57.7
2021	146.3	91.6	81.4	10.1	62.6	11.0	55.6
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2020	116.4	71.8	66.8	5.0	61.7	7.0	57.4
2021	117.6	74.2	69.4	4.8	63.1	6.5	59.0
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2020	64.9	38.5	36.3	2.2	59.3	5.7	55.9
2021	64.6	35.7	33.6	2.1	55.3	5.9	52.0
Quebec							
2020	7,029.3	4,521.5	4,285.6	235.8	64.3	5.2	61.0
2021	7,077.6	4,475.0	4,135.4	339.6	63.2	7.6	58.4
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2020	76.7	39.1	32.5	6.7	51.0	17.1	42.4
2021	76.3	33.8	29.6	4.2	44.3	12.4	38.8
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2020	167.0	92.1	86.8	5.3	55.1	5.8	52.0
2021	166.0	95.6	89.8	5.9	57.6	6.2	54.1
Capitale-Nationale							
2020	622.6	398.5	380.3	18.2	64.0	4.6	61.1
2021	624.3	393.5	370.7	22.8	63.0	5.8	59.4
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2020	355.4	232.9	223.4	9.5	65.5	4.1	62.9
2021	355.8	233.1	223.4	9.7	65.5	4.2	62.8
Estrie							
2020	275.9	169.2	161.7	7.5	61.3	4.4	58.6
2021	277.5	173.4	160.1	13.2	62.5	7.6	57.7
Centre-du-Québec							
2020	206.2	133.0	131.0	2.0	64.5	1.5	63.5
2021	207.0	128.8	119.4	9.4	62.2	7.3	57.7
Montérégie							
2020	1,298.6	863.1	829.6	33.5	66.5	3.9	63.9

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in January 2020 and January 2021, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2021	1,309.1	836.6	770.7	65.9	63.9	7.9	58.9
Montréal							
2020	1,734.4	1,173.7	1,090.2	83.5	67.7	7.1	62.9
2021	1,760.8	1,139.2	1,041.5	97.7	64.7	8.6	59.1
Laval							
2020	362.4	211.9	203.5	8.5	58.5	4.0	56.2
2021	364.6	239.9	219.7	20.2	65.8	8.4	60.3
Lanaudière							
2020	422.7	277.0	265.0	12.0	65.5	4.3	62.7
2021	425.0	271.3	253.5	17.8	63.8	6.6	59.6
Laurentides							
2020	517.8	318.7	302.3	16.4	61.5	5.1	58.4
2021	522.8	339.2	307.9	31.4	64.9	9.3	58.9
Outaouais							
2020	325.7	208.2	198.0	10.3	63.9	4.9	60.8
2021	327.6	201.7	187.3	14.4	61.6	7.1	57.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2020	119.2	76.3	73.3	3.0	64.0	3.9	61.5
2021	118.5	74.6	69.0	5.6	63.0	7.5	58.2
Mauricie							
2020	227.8	133.1	125.3	7.8	58.4	5.9	55.0
2021	227.3	126.9	116.6	10.2	55.8	8.0	51.3
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2020	230.1	135.9	127.6	8.2	59.1	6.0	55.5
2021	229.2	134.7	126.0	8.7	58.8	6.5	55.0
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2020	86.7	58.7	55.2	3.5	67.7	6.0	63.7
2021	85.8	52.9	50.3	2.6	61.7	4.9	58.6
Ontario							
2020	12,146.8	7,828.2	7,437.3	390.9	64.4	5.0	61.2
2021	12,274.1	7,867.7	7,159.0	708.7	64.1	9.0	58.3
Ottawa							
2020	1,179.8	785.2	754.6	30.5	66.6	3.9	64.0
2021	1,192.1	765.0	716.6	48.4	64.2	6.3	60.1
Kingston-Pembroke							
2020	393.3	227.1	214.4	12.7	57.7	5.6	54.5
2021	395.0	230.9	212.7	18.3	58.5	7.9	53.8
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2020	345.1	189.5	174.0	15.6	54.9	8.2	50.4
2021	347.4	199.2	183.1	16.1	57.3	8.1	52.7
Toronto							
2020	5,718.4	3,784.8	3,591.5	193.3	66.2	5.1	62.8
2021	5,793.1	3,860.5	3,458.7	401.9	66.6	10.4	59.7
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2020	1,189.0	801.6	765.1	36.5	67.4	4.6	64.3
2021	1,206.9	798.7	729.6	69.1	66.2	8.7	60.5
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2020	1,265.3	804.1	766.1	38.1	63.6	4.7	60.5
2021	1,274.0	788.5	725.1	63.5	61.9	8.1	56.9
London							
2020	598.6	371.7	356.5	15.3	62.1	4.1	59.6
2021	606.8	382.3	354.9	27.4	63.0	7.2	58.5
Windsor-Sarnia							
2020	555.2	319.0	296.5	22.5	57.5	7.1	53.4
2021	558.9	309.7	282.4	27.3	55.4	8.8	50.5
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2020	262.4	172.3	165.2	7.1	65.7	4.1	63.0
2021	263.6	165.2	154.8	10.4	62.7	6.3	58.7
Northeast							
2020	464.6	266.5	252.4	14.1	57.4	5.3	54.3
2021	462.2	263.3	243.8	19.5	57.0	7.4	52.7
Northwest							
2020	175.2	106.5	101.0	5.4	60.8	5.1	57.6
2021	174.1	104.4	97.3	7.1	60.0	6.8	55.9
Manitoba							
2020	1,045.4	686.9	651.7	35.2	65.7	5.1	62.3
2021	1,049.3	677.0	625.0	52.0	64.5	7.7	59.6
Southeast							
2020	97.8	62.8	58.8	4.0	64.2	6.4	60.1
2021	98.6	63.8	60.1	3.7	64.7	5.8	61.0
South Central and North Central							
2020	90.3	57.4	55.0	2.5	63.6	4.4	60.9
2021	90.8	60.4	58.4	2.0	66.5	3.3	64.3
Southwest							
2020	90.9	59.9	56.5	3.4	65.9	5.7	62.2
2021	90.6	58.5	55.2	3.4	64.6	5.8	60.9
Winnipeg							
2020	634.1	424.7	403.3	21.4	67.0	5.0	63.6
2021	638.4	418.7	381.6	37.1	65.6	8.9	59.8

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in January 2020 and January 2021, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2020	76.2	47.6	45.5	2.2	62.5	4.6	59.7
2021	76.2	42.5	39.2	3.3	55.8	7.8	51.4
Parklands and North							
2020	56.1	34.5	32.7	1.7	61.5	4.9	58.3
2021	54.7	33.0	30.5	2.5	60.3	7.6	55.8
Saskatchewan							
2020	887.3	604.6	569.5	35.2	68.1	5.8	64.2
2021	888.1	588.0	545.3	42.8	66.2	7.3	61.4
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2020	273.4	187.6	175.9	11.8	68.6	6.3	64.3
2021	275.0	184.1	170.9	13.2	66.9	7.2	62.1
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2020	83.8	57.4	55.0	2.4	68.5	4.2	65.6
2021	83.1	54.9	51.1	3.8	66.1	6.9	61.5
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2020	307.9	211.4	199.5	11.9	68.7	5.6	64.8
2021	310.9	209.6	193.2	16.4	67.4	7.8	62.1
Yorkton–Melville							
2020	63.2	42.3	39.9	2.4	66.9	5.7	63.1
2021	62.2	36.9	34.7	2.2	59.3	6.0	55.8
Prince Albert and Northern							
2020	158.9	105.9	99.3	6.6	66.6	6.2	62.5
2021	156.8	102.6	95.4	7.2	65.4	7.0	60.8
Alberta							
2020	3,482.4	2,429.3	2,256.6	172.7	69.8	7.1	64.8
2021	3,524.9	2,417.6	2,160.4	257.2	68.6	10.6	61.3
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2020	237.8	151.1	144.2	6.9	63.5	4.6	60.6
2021	239.2	150.7	133.4	17.2	63.0	11.4	55.8
Camrose–Drumheller							
2020	162.5	106.9	101.3	5.6	65.8	5.2	62.3
2021	162.3	89.2	80.3	8.9	55.0	10.0	49.5
Calgary							
2020	1,325.5	936.7	871.3	65.4	70.7	7.0	65.7
2021	1,345.7	954.5	856.4	98.1	70.9	10.3	63.6
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2020	273.9	193.4	180.6	12.8	70.6	6.6	65.9
2021	274.4	191.5	172.6	18.9	69.8	9.9	62.9
Red Deer							
2020	173.9	113.5	104.5	9.0	65.3	7.9	60.1
2021	175.5	109.2	99.3	9.9	62.2	9.1	56.6
Edmonton							
2020	1,203.9	850.4	781.6	68.9	70.6	8.1	64.9
2021	1,223.2	845.6	748.7	96.9	69.1	11.5	61.2
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2020	104.8	77.3	73.2	4.2	73.8	5.4	69.8
2021	104.6	76.8	69.6	7.2	73.4	9.4	66.5
British Columbia							
2020	4,273.2	2,762.2	2,630.8	131.4	64.6	4.8	61.6
2021	4,319.1	2,785.9	2,579.2	206.7	64.5	7.4	59.7
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2020	732.2	423.5	402.1	21.4	57.8	5.1	54.9
2021	739.7	432.4	401.7	30.7	58.5	7.1	54.3
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2020	2,646.2	1,776.8	1,697.6	79.2	67.1	4.5	64.2
2021	2,676.0	1,779.0	1,644.7	134.3	66.5	7.5	61.5
Thompson–Okanagan							
2020	494.9	304.4	287.4	17.0	61.5	5.6	58.1
2021	502.2	313.1	289.9	23.2	62.3	7.4	57.7
Kootenay							
2020	137.1	82.0	78.3	3.6	59.8	4.4	57.1
2021	137.8	81.7	75.8	5.9	59.3	7.2	55.0
Cariboo							
2020	138.9	90.3	83.5	6.8	65.0	7.5	60.1
2021	139.8	93.1	84.9	8.2	66.6	8.8	60.7
North Coast and Nechako							
2020	69.0	44.5	42.9	1.6	64.5	3.6	62.2
2021	68.9	44.8	42.1	2.8	65.0	6.3	61.1
Northeast							
2020	54.9	40.8	39.0	1.7	74.3	4.2	71.0
2021	54.8	41.8	40.1	1.7	76.3	4.1	73.2

1. For geographic descriptions of economic regions, refer to the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)*.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0387-02.

Table 10
Labour force characteristics by territory, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

	December 2020	January 2021	Standard error ¹	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021	December 2020 to January 2021	January 2020 to January 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	32.4	32.4	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3
Labour force	23.3	23.3	0.3	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-2.9
Employment	22.1	21.9	0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.9	-4.4
Unemployment	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	8.3	18.2
Participation rate	71.9	71.9	0.8	0.0	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	68.2	67.6	0.8	-0.6	-4.0	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	33.9	33.9	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Labour force	24.0	24.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
Employment	22.6	22.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.2
Unemployment	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-26.3
Participation rate	70.8	71.4	0.9	0.6	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.8	0.8	0.0	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	67.3	0.9	0.6	1.3	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	24.9	24.9	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.5
Labour force	13.4	13.0	0.2	-0.4	-1.6	-3.0	-11.0
Employment	12.2	12.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-4.7
Unemployment	1.3	0.9	0.2	-0.4	-1.0	-30.8	-52.6
Participation rate	54.1	52.3	0.9	-1.8	-7.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	7.1	1.2	-2.2	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	49.0	48.6	0.9	-0.4	-3.5	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0292-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0100).

Table 11
Average usual hours and wages of employees by selected characteristics, unadjusted for seasonality

	Employees				Full-time			Part-time		
	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Average hourly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages
	thousands	current dollars			thousands	current dollars		thousands	current dollars	
January 2021										
15 years and over	15,277.7	35.5	1,106.09	30.23	12,757.5	39.1	1,250.42	2,520.2	17.0	375.49
15 to 24 years	1,988.8	26.8	518.08	18.18	994.2	38.6	801.34	994.6	15.0	234.95
25 years and over	13,288.9	36.8	1,194.09	32.03	11,763.3	39.1	1,288.37	1,525.6	18.4	467.11
Males	7,784.2	37.5	1,225.45	31.93	6,911.2	40.2	1,335.78	873.0	16.5	352.00
Females	7,493.5	33.3	982.09	28.45	5,846.3	37.8	1,149.50	1,647.2	17.4	387.94
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,862.3	35.8	1,200.44	33.03	4,224.3	38.4	1,304.88	638.0	18.8	508.98
No union coverage	10,415.4	35.3	1,062.04	28.92	8,533.3	39.4	1,223.46	1,882.2	16.4	330.24
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,675.4	36.3	1,148.53	30.85	11,832.7	39.1	1,265.93	1,842.7	17.8	394.62
Temporary employees	1,602.4	28.6	743.88	24.90	924.8	38.6	1,051.90	677.6	15.1	323.45
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,027.6	39.1	1,873.71	47.93	991.7	39.8	1,916.20	36.0	19.0	701.54
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,776.5	35.8	1,091.17	29.96	2,454.4	38.2	1,179.08	322.1	18.0	421.33
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,494.2	38.2	1,518.30	39.74	1,434.1	39.0	1,554.08	60.1	19.0	664.52
Health occupations	1,251.4	34.2	1,096.42	31.87	994.5	38.0	1,217.60	256.9	19.5	627.22
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,992.3	33.4	1,207.59	35.17	1,612.8	37.6	1,385.55	379.5	15.8	451.30
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	270.7	32.7	995.88	29.32	207.0	38.4	1,196.05	63.6	14.1	344.59
Sales and services occupations	3,351.3	30.9	646.43	19.74	2,187.3	38.5	849.88	1,164.0	16.6	264.13
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,122.0	39.6	1,148.48	28.57	1,945.9	41.5	1,217.97	176.1	18.2	380.62
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	218.1	39.9	1,150.17	27.31	182.5	44.9	1,324.42	35.5	14.3	255.21
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	773.7	39.5	999.18	25.00	747.3	40.4	1,024.34	26.4	15.5	287.48
January 2020										
15 years and over	15,908.6	35.0	1,033.02	28.46	12,923.4	39.1	1,190.68	2,985.2	17.0	350.49
15 to 24 years	2,339.4	25.6	481.53	17.55	1,061.8	38.5	781.22	1,277.5	14.9	232.45
25 years and over	13,569.2	36.6	1,128.10	30.34	11,861.6	39.2	1,227.34	1,707.7	18.7	438.80
Males	7,964.1	37.1	1,155.79	30.27	6,948.5	40.2	1,277.34	1,015.6	16.5	324.07
Females	7,944.5	32.8	909.96	26.65	5,974.9	37.9	1,089.90	1,969.6	17.3	364.11
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,829.1	35.7	1,155.98	32.07	4,159.4	38.4	1,258.10	669.7	18.9	521.72
No union coverage	11,079.5	34.6	979.43	26.89	8,763.9	39.4	1,158.69	2,315.5	16.5	300.97
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,055.5	36.0	1,080.85	29.14	11,960.2	39.2	1,205.29	2,095.3	18.1	370.55
Temporary employees	1,853.1	27.0	670.23	23.35	963.2	38.4	1,009.30	889.9	14.6	303.27
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,034.0	39.5	1,829.86	46.47	1,009.2	40.0	1,854.37	24.9	20.8	835.97
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,786.9	35.5	1,015.96	28.05	2,425.1	38.2	1,110.05	361.8	17.4	385.24
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,361.2	38.3	1,485.29	38.75	1,320.6	38.9	1,512.23	40.6	18.0	608.18
Health occupations	1,201.7	34.1	1,077.54	31.35	955.8	37.9	1,197.22	245.9	19.6	612.41
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,975.9	33.4	1,162.82	33.99	1,579.1	37.7	1,337.26	396.8	16.5	468.53
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	316.9	28.7	795.81	25.43	195.2	38.9	1,135.39	121.6	12.3	250.61
Sales and services occupations	4,092.4	30.2	596.73	18.69	2,529.4	38.4	802.29	1,563.0	16.9	264.06
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,164.1	39.6	1,120.13	27.91	1,997.2	41.4	1,182.06	166.9	18.4	378.81
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	239.7	42.0	1,139.30	26.04	211.6	45.6	1,256.77	28.2	14.2	256.41
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	735.9	39.3	957.85	24.12	700.2	40.4	990.54	35.7	17.7	316.97

Source(s): Table 14-10-0320-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0167).

Table 12
Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,^{1, 9} three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

February 7, 2021 to March 13, 2021

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	13.1
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	16.3
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	13.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	13.1
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	13.1
Western Nova Scotia	13.1
Halifax	13.1
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	13.1
Madawaska–Charlotte	13.1
Restigouche–Albert	13.1
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13.1
Québec	13.1
Trois-Rivières	13.1
South Central Quebec	13.1
Sherbrooke	13.1
Montérégie	13.1
Montréal	13.1
Central Quebec	13.1
North Western Quebec	13.1
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	13.1
Hull	13.1
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	13.1
Ontario	
Ottawa	13.1
Eastern Ontario	13.1
Kingston	13.1
Central Ontario	13.1
Oshawa	13.1
Toronto	13.1
Hamilton	13.1
St. Catharines	13.1
London	13.1
Niagara	13.1
Windsor	13.1
Kitchener	13.1
Huron	13.1
South Central Ontario	13.1
Sudbury	13.1
Thunder Bay	13.1
Northern Ontario	13.1
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	13.1
Southern Manitoba	13.1
Northern Manitoba	33.7
Saskatchewan	
Regina	13.1
Saskatoon	13.1
Southern Saskatchewan	13.1

Table 12 - continued

Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,^{1, 9} three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

	February 7, 2021 to March 13, 2021
Northern Saskatchewan	19.3
Alberta	
Calgary	13.1
Edmonton	13.1
Northern Alberta	14.9
Southern Alberta	13.1
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	13.1
Abbotsford	13.1
Vancouver	13.1
Victoria	13.1
Southern Coastal British Columbia	13.1
Northern British Columbia	13.1
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	13.1
Yukon ⁶	13.1
Yellowknife	13.1
Northwest Territories ⁷	13.1
Iqaluit	13.1
Nunavut ⁸	18.8

1. The boundaries of these employment insurance regions are determined by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). For geographic descriptions and maps of these regions, see the [ESDC](#) website.

2. This region excludes St. John's.

3. Prince Edward Island as well as the territories are each comprised of two regions effective October 12, 2014.

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

5. The monthly regional unemployment rate for EI purposes in the territories is subject to the highest between the seasonally adjusted three-month moving average and twelve-month moving average.

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

9. Effective August 9, 2020 Employment and Social Development Canada announced that a minimum unemployment rate of 13.1% will be applied temporarily for Employment Insurance (EI) economic regions with an unemployment rate lower than 13.1%; regions with a higher unemployment rate will keep their actual rate. The unemployment rates for the effective period beginning August 9, 2020 have been adjusted to reflect this change.

Note(s): All regions are based on the 1996 Census boundaries, with the exception of those in Prince Edward Island and in the territories, which respect the 2011 Census boundaries.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0354-01](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0168).

Available tables: [14-10-0017-01](#), [14-10-0019-01](#), [14-10-0021-01](#), [14-10-0022-01](#), [14-10-0026-01](#), [14-10-0028-01](#), [14-10-0030-01](#), [14-10-0032-01](#), [14-10-0034-01](#), [14-10-0036-01](#), [14-10-0042-01](#), [14-10-0045-01](#), [14-10-0048-01](#), [14-10-0050-01](#), [14-10-0054-01](#), [14-10-0058-01](#), [14-10-0063-01](#), [14-10-0065-01](#), [14-10-0067-01](#), [14-10-0069-01](#), [14-10-0071-01](#), [14-10-0075-01](#), [14-10-0077-01](#), [14-10-0082-01](#), [14-10-0084-01](#), [14-10-0086-01](#), [14-10-0088-01](#), [14-10-0109-01](#), [14-10-0113-01](#), [14-10-0117-01](#), [14-10-0121-01](#), [14-10-0123-01](#), [14-10-0125-01](#), [14-10-0127-01](#), [14-10-0286-01](#) to [14-10-0289-01](#), [14-10-0291-01](#), [14-10-0292-01](#), [14-10-0296-01](#), [14-10-0298-01](#), [14-10-0300-01](#), [14-10-0302-01](#), [14-10-0304-01](#), [14-10-0306-01](#), [14-10-0308-01](#), [14-10-0310-01](#), [14-10-0315-01](#), [14-10-0317-01](#), [14-10-0320-01](#), [14-10-0342-01](#), [14-10-0354-01](#), [14-10-0355-01](#), [14-10-0374-01](#), [14-10-0376-01](#), [14-10-0378-01](#) to [14-10-0381-01](#), [14-10-0383-01](#) and [14-10-0386-01](#) to [14-10-0388-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

More information about the concepts and use of the Labour Force Survey is available online in the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* ([71-543-G](#)).

The product "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app](#)" ([14200001](#)) is also available. This interactive visualization application provides seasonally adjusted estimates available by province, sex, age group and industry. Historical estimates going back five years are also included for monthly employment changes and unemployment rates. The interactive application allows users to quickly and easily explore and personalize the information presented. Combine multiple provinces, sexes and age groups to create your own labour market domains of interest.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province and census metropolitan area, seasonally adjusted](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This interactive dashboard provides easy, customizable access to key labour market indicators. Users can now configure an interactive map and chart showing labour force characteristics at the national, provincial or census metropolitan area level.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province, territory and economic region, unadjusted for seasonality](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This dynamic web application provides access to Statistics Canada's labour market indicators for Canada, by province, territory and economic region and allows users to view a snapshot of key labour market indicators, observe geographical rankings for each indicator using an interactive map and table, and easily copy data into other programs.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca).