

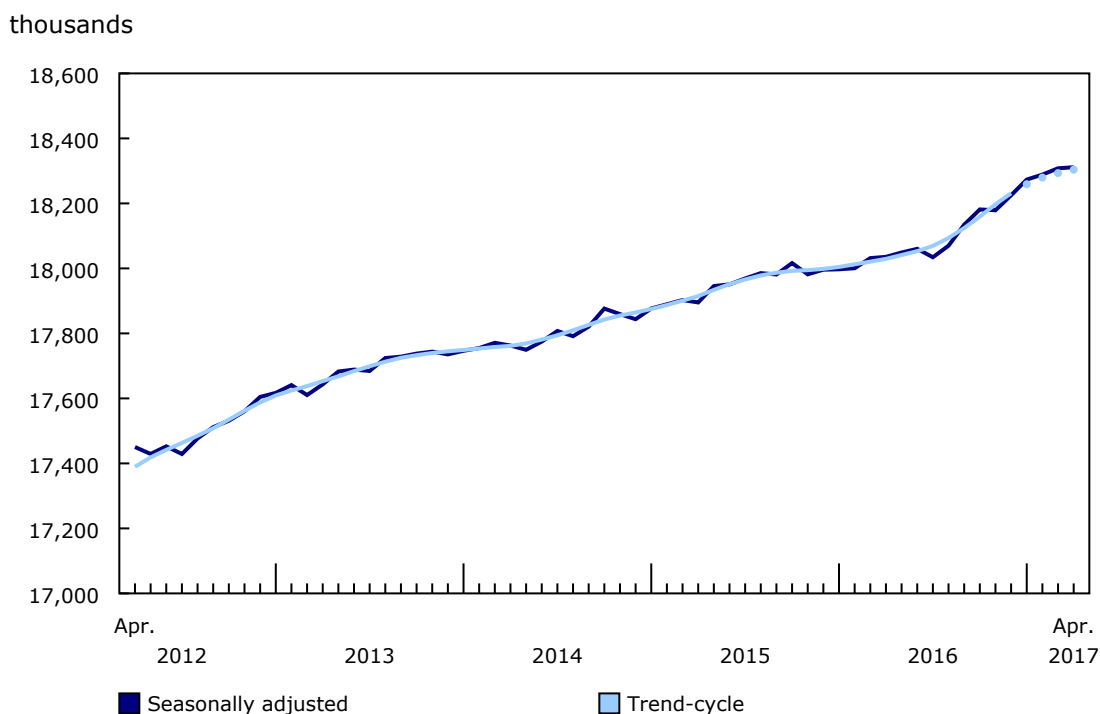
# Labour Force Survey, April 2017

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, May 5, 2017

Employment was little changed in April, while the unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 6.5%, the lowest rate since October 2008. The decrease was mostly the result of fewer youth searching for work.

Compared with 12 months earlier, there were 276,000 (+1.5%) more people employed and the unemployment rate was 0.6 percentage points lower. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked rose 1.1%.

## Chart 1 Employment



Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

## Highlights

In April, employment increased among people 55 and older, while it declined among men aged 25 to 54. Employment was little changed among women aged 25 to 54 and youths aged 15 to 24.

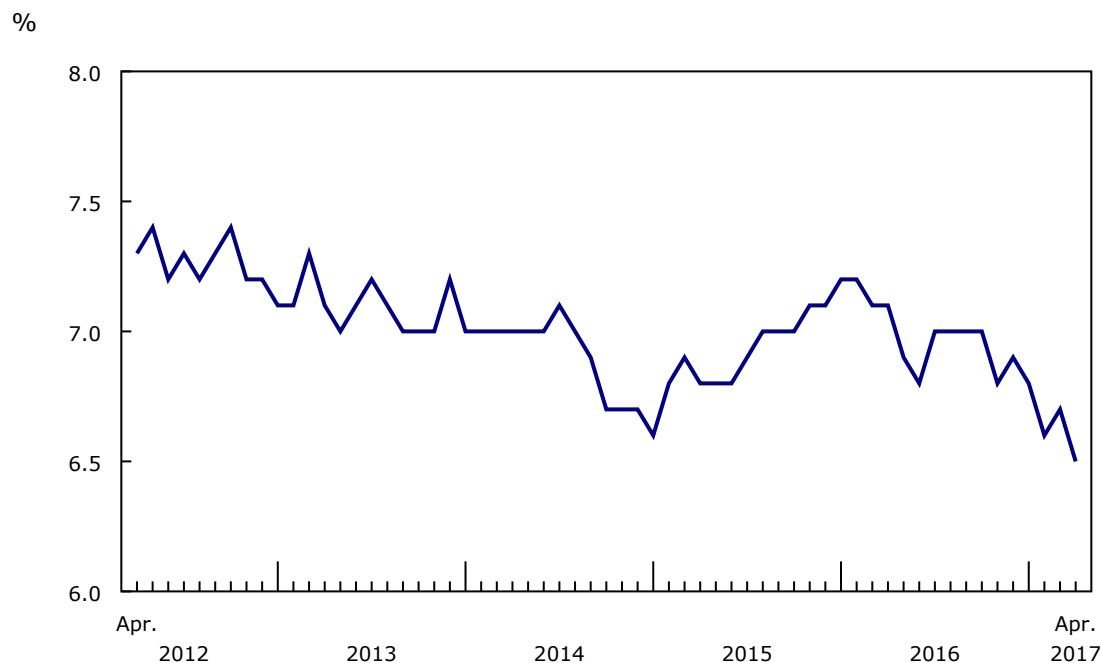
Employment rose in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, while it was virtually unchanged in the other provinces.

More people were employed in educational services, health care and social assistance, and transportation and warehousing in April. At the same time, employment declined in business, building and other support services, as well as in accommodation and food services.

Public sector employment increased in April, while the number of private sector employees fell. Self-employment was little changed.



## Chart 2 Unemployment rate



Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

### Demographic overview

Employment among the population aged 55 and older rose by 24,000 in April, mostly in full-time work, and their unemployment rate declined 0.6 percentage points to 5.6%. On a year-over-year basis, people 55 and older had the fastest rate of employment growth (+3.6% or +133,000) compared with the other demographic groups. This is primarily the result of the continued transition of the baby-boom cohort into this older age group.

For men aged 25 to 54, employment declined by 20,000 in April, mostly in full-time work, and their unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points to 6.1%. Since August 2016, their employment gains have totalled 81,000. On a year-over-year basis, their unemployment rate was down 0.4 percentage points.

Among women aged 25 to 54, employment held steady in April and their unemployment rate was little changed at 5.1%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this group was up 71,000 (+1.2%), virtually all in full-time work.

Employment for youth aged 15 to 24 was little changed in April, while their unemployment rate fell 1.1 percentage points to 11.7% as fewer of them searched for work. This is the lowest unemployment rate for youth since September 2008. On a year-over-year basis, youth employment was virtually unchanged.

### Provincial summary

In British Columbia, employment increased by 11,000 in April and the unemployment rate was little changed at 5.5%. Employment in the province has been on an upward trend with notable increases in four of the past five months. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in British Columbia increased by 80,000 (+3.4%), mostly in full-time work.

There were an estimated 800 more people working in Prince Edward Island in April and the unemployment rate for the province was little changed at 10.3%. Prince Edward Island has had relatively strong employment growth since the autumn of 2016. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was up 2,500 (+3.5%).

In Ontario, employment held steady in April. The unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 5.8%, mostly due to a decline in the number of youth searching for work. This is the lowest unemployment rate for the province since January 2001. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in Ontario was up 87,000 (+1.2%).

In Quebec, both the employment level and the unemployment rate were little changed in the month. In the 12 months to April, employment in the province rose by 88,000 or 2.1%, mostly in the second half of 2016. On a year-over-year basis, the unemployment rate in Quebec declined 0.8 percentage points to 6.6%.

Employment in Alberta held steady in April after a period of growth that began in autumn 2016. The unemployment rate in the province was 7.9% in April, down 0.5 percentage points from the previous month as fewer people searched for work.

## Industry perspective

Employment in educational services rose by 19,000 in April, mostly in Ontario and British Columbia. This offset a similar-sized decline observed the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, there were 30,000 (+2.4%) more people working in educational services across Canada.

In health care and social assistance, employment increased by 12,000 in April, with the bulk of the growth in British Columbia. On a year-over-year basis, overall employment in this industry rose by 31,000 (+1.3%).

There were 8,800 more people working in transportation and warehousing in April. The increase was largely in Ontario. In the 12 months to April, there were 24,000 (+2.6%) more people working in this industry at the national level.

In contrast, employment in business, building and other support services fell by 19,000 in April, with declines primarily split between Quebec and British Columbia. Nationally, employment in this industry was virtually unchanged on a year-over-year basis. Business, building and other support services is a broad industry that includes, for example, administrative or cleaning services to buildings, as well as employment services.

Employment in accommodation and food services declined by 12,000 in April, mostly in Ontario and Quebec. For Canada as a whole, employment in this industry was slightly lower than in April 2016.

Public sector employment increased by 35,000 in April, largely in health care and social assistance and educational services. At the same time, the number of private sector employees fell by 51,000. On a year-over-year basis, the number of private sector employees rose by 152,000 (+1.3%), while public sector employment was up 92,000 (+2.6%).

Self-employment was little changed both in the month and compared with April 2016.



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### Evolution of employment in agriculture

The contribution of agriculture to total employment has declined throughout the history of the Canadian labour market. This long-term decline is related to numerous social and economic changes, involving technology, industrialization and urbanization.

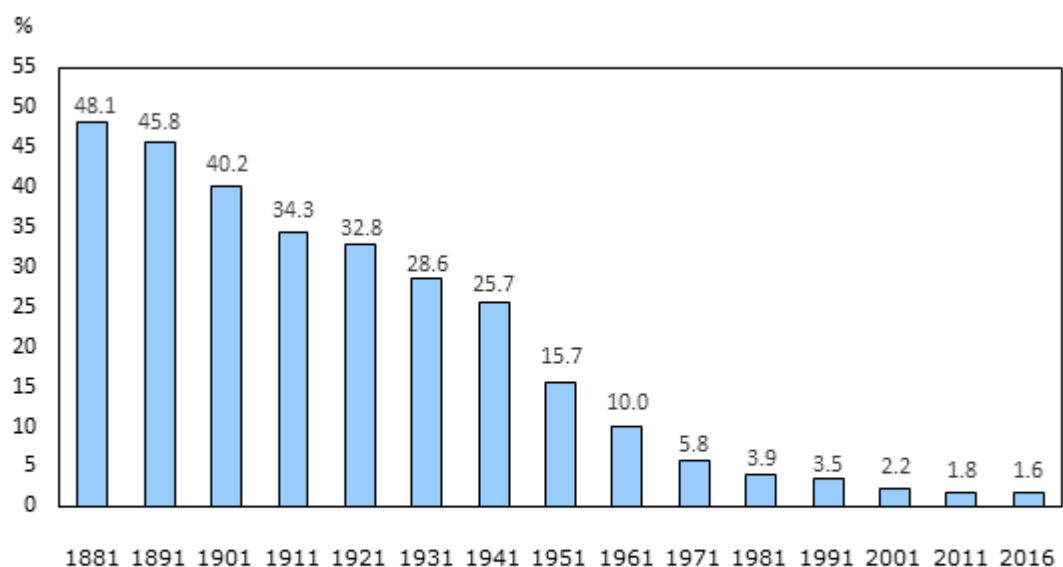
In 1881, nearly half of all employed people (48%) worked in agriculture. This proportion fell precipitously over the subsequent decades, to just over one-quarter (26%) by 1941 and one-tenth (10%) by 1961. By the end of the 20th century, the proportion had fallen below 5%. As of 2016, the share of people employed in agriculture was 1.6%.

Using more recent data from the monthly Labour Force Survey can highlight changes in the type of work in agriculture. From 1976 to 2016, for example, the proportion of self-employed workers in this industry fell from 43% to 19%, while the proportion who had multiple jobs increased from 3% to 8%.

The population employed in agriculture has the highest median age of all industries. The median age—the age at which half of the population is above and half is below—increased from 41 years in 1976 to 50 years in 2016. In comparison, the median age of all employed people increased from 33 years in 1976 to 41 years in 2016.

Sources: Census of Population, 1881 to 1971, and Labour Force Survey (3701).

**Chart 3**  
**Proportion of the employed population working in agriculture, Canada, 1881 to 2016**



**Note(s):** From 1881 to 1921, percentages are based on the population aged 10 years and older. From 1931 to 2016, percentages are based on the population aged 15 years and older.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1881 to 1971, and CANSIM table 282-0008.

**Note to readers**

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for April are for the week of April 9 to 15.

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."](#) Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries also have more variability. For an explanation of the sampling variability of estimates and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X).

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

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 SEPH, refer to section 8 of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G).

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 as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

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

**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.

#### **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](#).

Chart 1 shows trend-cycle data on employment. These data represent a smoothed version of the seasonally adjusted time series, which provides information on longer-term movements, including changes in direction underlying the series. These data are available in CANSIM table [282-0087](#) for the national level employment series. For more information, see the [StatCan Blog](#) and [Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions](#).

#### **Next release**

The next release of the LFS will be on June 9.

**Table 1**  
**Labour force characteristics by age group and sex – Seasonally adjusted**

	March 2017	April 2017	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2017	April 2016 to April 2017	March to April 2017	April 2016 to April 2017
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	29,791.9	29,822.2	...	30.3	307.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	19,621.7	19,576.2	29.8	-45.5	164.6	-0.2	0.8
Employment	18,308.0	18,311.2	29.5	3.2	275.7	0.0	1.5
Full-time	14,817.1	14,785.9	40.5	-31.2	189.6	-0.2	1.3
Part-time	3,490.9	3,525.2	37.7	34.3	86.1	1.0	2.5
Unemployment	1,313.7	1,265.0	25.1	-48.7	-111.2	-3.7	-8.1
Participation rate	65.9	65.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.4	0.1	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	19.1	19.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	4,356.9	4,355.4	...	-1.5	-39.8	0.0	-0.9
Labour force	2,789.2	2,766.7	17.3	-22.5	-39.3	-0.8	-1.4
Employment	2,433.2	2,442.3	16.1	9.1	3.7	0.4	0.2
Full-time	1,254.6	1,222.5	19.8	-32.1	-37.1	-2.6	-2.9
Part-time	1,178.6	1,219.8	20.8	41.2	40.8	3.5	3.5
Unemployment	355.9	324.4	14.6	-31.5	-43.0	-8.9	-11.7
Participation rate	64.0	63.5	0.4	-0.5	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	11.7	0.5	-1.1	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	56.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	48.4	49.9	0.8	1.5	1.6	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	12,441.4	12,457.2	...	15.8	169.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,902.8	8,896.4	15.6	-6.4	100.4	-0.1	1.1
Employment	8,370.8	8,362.5	16.6	-8.3	146.8	-0.1	1.8
Full-time	7,636.7	7,625.5	22.6	-11.2	73.9	-0.1	1.0
Part-time	734.1	737.1	18.3	3.0	73.1	0.4	11.0
Unemployment	532.0	533.9	15.1	1.9	-46.4	0.4	-8.0
Participation rate	71.6	71.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.0	0.2	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	67.3	67.1	0.1	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	8.8	8.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	12,993.7	13,009.7	...	16.0	177.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,929.8	7,913.1	17.2	-16.7	103.5	-0.2	1.3
Employment	7,504.0	7,506.4	17.2	2.4	125.2	0.0	1.7
Full-time	5,925.8	5,938.0	26.6	12.2	153.0	0.2	2.6
Part-time	1,578.3	1,568.3	25.1	-10.0	-27.8	-0.6	-1.7
Unemployment	425.8	406.8	13.6	-19.0	-21.7	-4.5	-5.1
Participation rate	61.0	60.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	57.7	0.1	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.0	20.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the "Data Quality" section of the *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* publication for further explanations.

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

**Source(s):** CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

**Table 2**  
**Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS<sup>1</sup>) – Seasonally adjusted**

	March 2017	April 2017	Standard error <sup>2</sup>	March to April 2017	April 2016 to April 2017	March to April 2017	April 2016 to April 2017
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>							
Employees	15,538.1	15,522.8	35.8	-15.3	243.6	-0.1	1.6
Self-employed	2,769.9	2,788.4	25.3	18.5	32.2	0.7	1.2
<b>Public/private sector employees</b>							
Public	3,661.4	3,696.6	20.2	35.2	92.0	1.0	2.6
Private	11,876.7	11,826.2	35.8	-50.5	151.6	-0.4	1.3
<b>All industries</b>	<b>18,308.0</b>	<b>18,311.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>275.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,838.5</b>	<b>3,842.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Agriculture	275.7	280.0	5.5	4.3	-8.6	1.6	-3.0
Natural resources <sup>3</sup>	325.2	326.6	5.0	1.4	-4.9	0.4	-1.5
Utilities	134.6	133.1	2.6	-1.5	-5.6	-1.1	-4.0
Construction	1,401.9	1,402.5	11.2	0.6	16.0	0.0	1.2
Manufacturing	1,701.2	1,700.6	10.9	-0.6	13.6	0.0	0.8
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>14,469.5</b>	<b>14,468.5</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>265.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Trade	2,795.6	2,786.8	14.8	-8.8	15.8	-0.3	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	918.9	927.7	8.3	8.8	23.6	1.0	2.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,174.5	1,175.3	8.7	0.8	57.4	0.1	5.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,411.0	1,419.4	11.0	8.4	18.3	0.6	1.3
Business, building and other support services	783.2	764.5	10.5	-18.7	6.9	-2.4	0.9
Educational services	1,272.1	1,291.4	10.7	19.3	29.7	1.5	2.4
Health care and social assistance	2,357.9	2,370.3	11.0	12.4	30.9	0.5	1.3
Information, culture and recreation	794.0	787.8	10.4	-6.2	18.5	-0.8	2.4
Accommodation and food services	1,208.7	1,196.4	11.4	-12.3	-20.6	-1.0	-1.7
Other services	786.0	782.1	8.3	-3.9	30.4	-0.5	4.0
Public administration	967.6	966.9	7.4	-0.7	54.6	-0.1	6.0

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the "Data Quality" section of the *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* publication for further explanations.

3. 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):** CANSIM tables [282-0088](#) and [282-0089](#).

**Table 3**  
**Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted**

	March 2017	April 2017	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2017	April 2016 to April 2017	March to April 2017	April 2016 to April 2017
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Population	445.6	445.7	...	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.4
Labour force	264.9	264.5	2.1	-0.4	-6.6	-0.2	-2.4
Employment	225.5	227.4	2.2	1.9	-9.8	0.8	-4.1
Full-time	191.2	193.7	2.6	2.5	-4.2	1.3	-2.1
Part-time	34.3	33.8	2.2	-0.5	-5.5	-1.5	-14.0
Unemployment	39.4	37.0	2.1	-2.4	3.1	-6.1	9.1
Participation rate	59.4	59.3	0.5	-0.1	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.9	14.0	0.7	-0.9	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	50.6	51.0	0.5	0.4	-2.4	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
Population	123.0	123.3	...	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.5
Labour force	80.9	81.9	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.1
Employment	72.7	73.5	0.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.5
Full-time	62.0	62.3	0.8	0.3	2.8	0.5	4.7
Part-time	10.7	11.2	0.7	0.5	-0.3	4.7	-2.6
Unemployment	8.2	8.4	0.6	0.2	-0.8	2.4	-8.7
Participation rate	65.8	66.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.3	0.7	0.2	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	59.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Population	790.8	791.2	...	0.4	3.3	0.1	0.4
Labour force	493.2	490.8	2.5	-2.4	1.4	-0.5	0.3
Employment	450.5	450.0	2.7	-0.5	0.9	-0.1	0.2
Full-time	364.2	366.0	3.5	1.8	-0.9	0.5	-0.2
Part-time	86.3	84.0	3.2	-2.3	1.8	-2.7	2.2
Unemployment	42.6	40.8	2.3	-1.8	0.6	-4.2	1.5
Participation rate	62.4	62.0	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.3	0.5	-0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Population	624.1	624.2	...	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1
Labour force	385.9	385.0	2.2	-0.9	-1.9	-0.2	-0.5
Employment	353.6	351.6	2.2	-2.0	1.9	-0.6	0.5
Full-time	301.4	302.1	2.8	0.7	7.0	0.2	2.4
Part-time	52.3	49.5	2.4	-2.8	-5.0	-5.4	-9.2
Unemployment	32.3	33.5	2.1	1.2	-3.8	3.7	-10.2
Participation rate	61.8	61.7	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.7	0.5	0.3	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.3	0.4	-0.4	0.2	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>							
Population	6,915.7	6,920.2	...	4.5	43.7	0.1	0.6
Labour force	4,479.4	4,484.6	14.8	5.2	52.8	0.1	1.2
Employment	4,193.9	4,190.1	15.5	-3.8	88.0	-0.1	2.1
Full-time	3,362.2	3,345.2	21.6	-17.0	32.3	-0.5	1.0
Part-time	831.7	844.9	19.5	13.2	55.7	1.6	7.1
Unemployment	285.5	294.5	13.3	9.0	-35.2	3.2	-10.7
Participation rate	64.8	64.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.6	0.3	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.5	0.2	-0.1	0.8	...	...



**Table 3 - continued**  
**Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted**

	March 2017	April 2017	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2017	April 2016 to April 2017	March to April 2017	April 2016 to April 2017
<b>Ontario</b>							
Population	11,628.4	11,642.4	...	14.0	154.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,551.2	7,504.4	20.7	-46.8	4.1	-0.6	0.1
Employment	7,068.6	7,067.0	19.7	-1.6	86.6	0.0	1.2
Full-time	5,759.9	5,746.1	26.6	-13.8	96.8	-0.2	1.7
Part-time	1,308.7	1,321.0	25.2	12.3	-10.2	0.9	-0.8
Unemployment	482.6	437.4	16.4	-45.2	-82.5	-9.4	-15.9
Participation rate	64.9	64.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.8	0.2	-0.6	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Population	1,008.8	1,010.4	...	1.6	14.1	0.2	1.4
Labour force	678.0	676.8	2.6	-1.2	2.2	-0.2	0.3
Employment	640.5	640.0	2.6	-0.5	6.9	-0.1	1.1
Full-time	519.6	516.9	3.6	-2.7	1.2	-0.5	0.2
Part-time	120.9	123.1	3.3	2.2	5.7	1.8	4.9
Unemployment	37.5	36.8	2.0	-0.7	-4.7	-1.9	-11.3
Participation rate	67.2	67.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	874.3	875.2	...	0.9	8.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	606.9	605.4	2.6	-1.5	0.2	-0.2	0.0
Employment	570.4	568.2	2.6	-2.2	1.3	-0.4	0.2
Full-time	470.9	463.7	3.4	-7.2	-5.0	-1.5	-1.1
Part-time	99.5	104.5	3.1	5.0	6.4	5.0	6.5
Unemployment	36.4	37.3	2.2	0.9	-1.0	2.5	-2.6
Participation rate	69.4	69.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	64.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>							
Population	3,417.6	3,421.4	...	3.8	29.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,498.6	2,485.9	9.4	-12.7	33.4	-0.5	1.4
Employment	2,289.3	2,289.0	10.1	-0.3	17.4	0.0	0.8
Full-time	1,861.8	1,864.7	13.7	2.9	-2.8	0.2	-0.1
Part-time	427.5	424.3	12.4	-3.2	20.2	-0.7	5.0
Unemployment	209.3	196.9	8.8	-12.4	16.0	-5.9	8.8
Participation rate	73.1	72.7	0.3	-0.4	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.9	0.3	-0.5	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	67.0	66.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Population	3,963.7	3,968.3	...	4.6	50.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,582.8	2,596.7	10.6	13.9	77.1	0.5	3.1
Employment	2,443.0	2,454.3	10.4	11.3	79.9	0.5	3.4
Full-time	1,924.0	1,925.2	14.6	1.2	62.5	0.1	3.4
Part-time	519.0	529.1	14.0	10.1	17.4	1.9	3.4
Unemployment	139.8	142.4	9.0	2.6	-2.8	1.9	-1.9
Participation rate	65.2	65.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.5	0.3	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.8	0.3	0.2	1.2	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the "Data Quality" section of the *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* publication for further explanations.

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

**Source(s):** CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

**Available in CANSIM: tables [282-0001](#), [282-0003](#), [282-0005 to 282-0007](#), [282-0011](#), [282-0013](#), [282-0015](#), [282-0017](#), [282-0019](#), [282-0021](#), [282-0027](#), [282-0032](#), [282-0035](#), [282-0037](#), [282-0041](#), [282-0047](#), [282-0049](#), [282-0071](#), [282-0073](#), [282-0075](#), [282-0077](#), [282-0079](#), [282-0083](#), [282-0085](#), [282-0087 to 282-0089](#), [282-0092](#), [282-0094](#), [282-0100](#), [282-0101](#), [282-0103](#), [282-0105](#), [282-0107](#), [282-0122](#), [282-0124](#), [282-0128](#), [282-0130](#),**

[282-0135 to 282-0137](#), [282-0139](#), [282-0141](#), [282-0143](#), [282-0145](#), [282-0147](#), [282-0149](#), [282-0151](#), [282-0153](#), [282-0155](#), [282-0156](#), [282-0158](#), [282-0160](#), [282-0162](#), [282-0167](#), [282-0168](#), [282-0200](#), [282-0204](#), [282-0208](#), [282-0210](#), [282-0212](#), [282-0214](#), [282-0216](#) and [282-0218](#).

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

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* ([71-001-X](#)), is now available for the week ending April 15.

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 updated *Labour Market Indicators* dashboard ([71-607-X](#)) is now available. This new, 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 article "[Annual review of the labour market, 2016](#)", released April 28 in the *Labour Statistics: Research Papers* series ([75-004-M](#)), provides an analysis of current labour market trends using a combination of major indicators from the Labour Force Survey; the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours; the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey; and Employment Insurance statistics.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca](mailto:STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; [andrew.fields@canada.ca](mailto:andrew.fields@canada.ca)), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; [vincent.ferrao@canada.ca](mailto:vincent.ferrao@canada.ca)) or Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; [statcan.labour-travail.statcan@canada.ca](mailto:statcan.labour-travail.statcan@canada.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.