

# Labour Force Survey, January 2018

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, February 9, 2018

Following two months of increases, employment fell by 88,000 in January. Part-time employment declined (-137,000), while full-time employment was up (+49,000). At the same time, the unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 5.9%.

On a year-over-year basis, employment grew by 289,000 or 1.6%. Gains were driven by increases in full-time work (+414,000 or +2.8%), while there were fewer people working part time (-125,000 or -3.5%). Over the same period, hours worked rose by 2.8%.

## Highlights

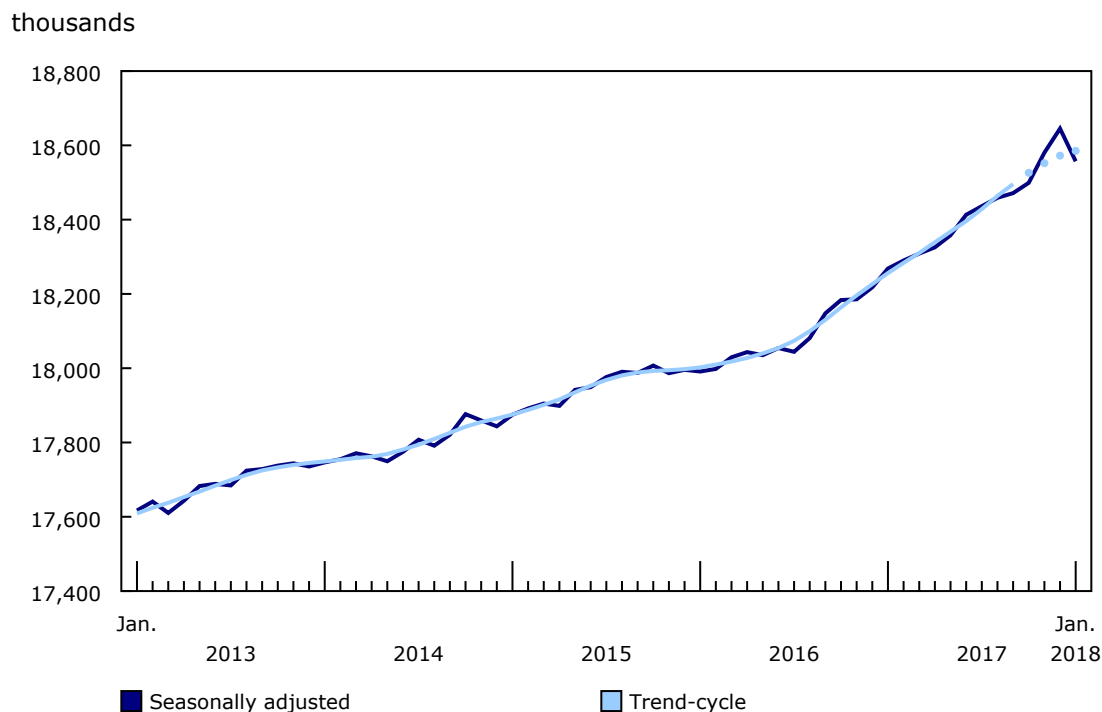
In January, employment declined for core-aged women (25 to 54 years old), as well as people 55 and older and youth aged 15 to 24. There was little change for core-aged men.

The largest employment declines were in Ontario and Quebec. There were also decreases in New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Declines were spread across a number of industries, including educational services; finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; construction; and health care and social assistance. On the other hand, employment increased in business, building, and other support services.

In January, the number of employees fell in both the private and public sectors, while the number of self-employed workers held steady.

## Chart 1 Employment



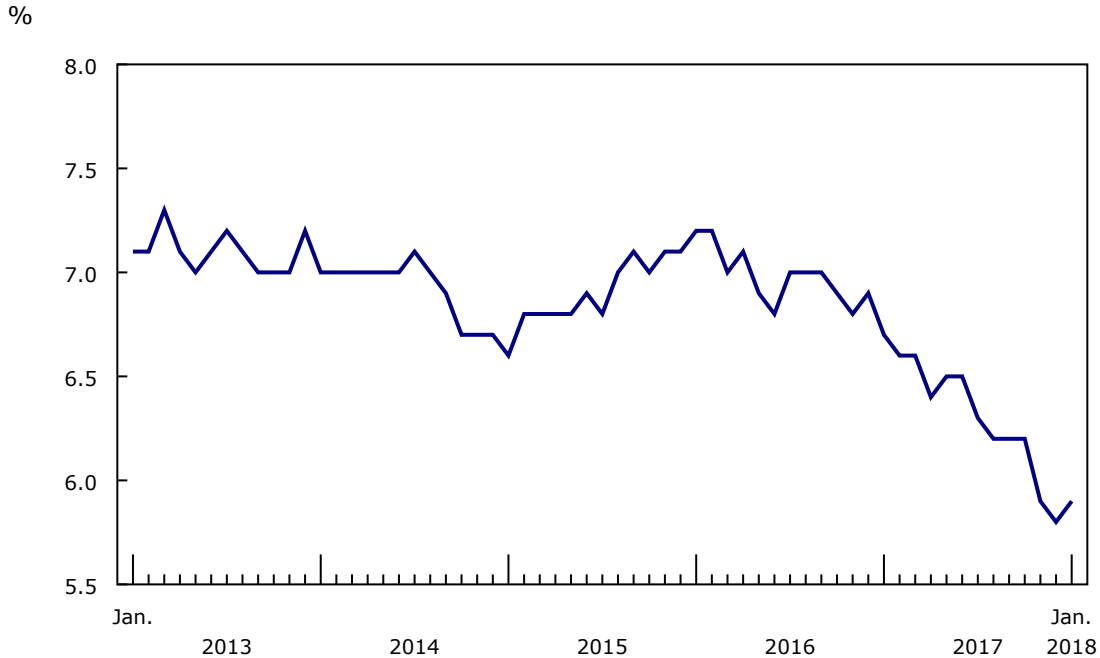
Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).



Statistics Canada  
Statistique Canada

Canada

**Chart 2  
Unemployment rate**



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

**Demographic overview**

Employment among core-aged women fell by 45,000 in January. Their unemployment rate was little changed at 4.9%, as fewer women participated in the labour market. On a year-over-year basis, employment for this group was virtually unchanged.

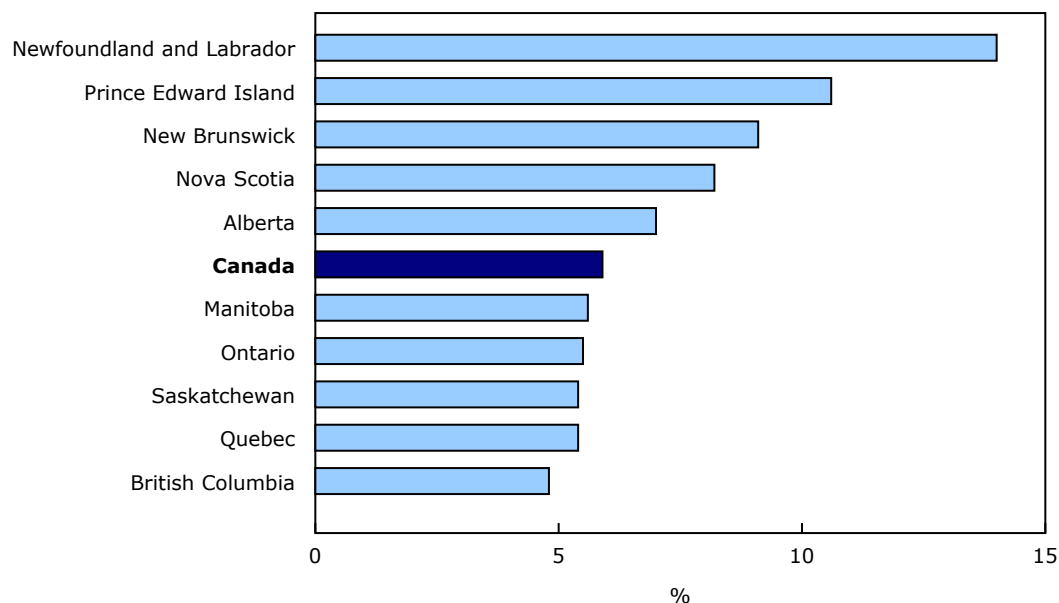
Among people aged 55 and older, employment fell by 24,000 in January, with all of the decline in part-time work. Their unemployment rate was little changed at 5.3%. On a year-over-year basis, employment for this group rose by 187,000 (+4.9%), partly due to the continued aging of the baby-boom cohort. The pace of employment growth over this period was faster for women (+7.0%) in this group than it was for men (+3.2%).

For youth aged 15 to 24, employment declined by 22,000 in January, as full-time gains were more than offset by part-time losses. The youth unemployment rate was little changed at 10.9%, but was down 2.2 percentage points compared with January 2017. On a year-over-year basis, youth employment held steady.

Employment for core-aged men was little changed in January, as full-time increases were offset by part-time declines. The unemployment rate for this group was little changed in the month, at 5.0%, but was down 0.9 percentage points compared with 12 months earlier. On a year-over-year basis, employment for core-aged men was up by 75,000 (+1.2%), driven by gains in full-time work.

## Provincial summary

**Chart 3**  
**Unemployment rate by province, January 2018**



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

Employment in Ontario declined by 51,000 in January, entirely due to losses in part-time work. The unemployment rate was 5.5%, little changed as fewer people participated in the labour market. Compared with January 2017, employment in the province grew by 104,000 (+1.5%) and the unemployment rate declined by 0.9 percentage points.

Following three months of increases, employment in Quebec fell by 17,000, driven by part-time declines. The unemployment rate increased 0.4 percentage points to 5.4%, as more people searched for work. On a year-over-year basis, employment in Quebec rose by 71,000 (+1.7%) and the unemployment rate was down 0.9 percentage points.

Employment fell by 5,800 in New Brunswick, and the unemployment rate increased 1.3 percentage points to 9.1%. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was little changed.

In Manitoba, employment fell by 3,600, as part-time gains were more than offset by full-time losses. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6%, as fewer people were participating in the labour market. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province grew by 7,100 (+1.1%).

Overall employment in Alberta was little changed in January, as large part-time declines were mostly offset by full-time increases. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province rose by 46,000 (+2.0%), entirely due to increases in full-time work. Over the same period, the unemployment rate in Alberta was down 1.7 percentage points to 7.0%.

## Industry perspective

In educational services, employment fell by 20,000 in January. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was at virtually the same level.

Employment in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing declined by 18,000 and was little changed on a year-over-year basis.

There were 17,000 fewer people working in professional, scientific and technical services in January. Despite this decline, employment in this industry grew by 34,000 (+2.4%) compared with 12 months earlier.

In construction, employment fell by 15,000 in January, while it rose by 33,000 (+2.4%) on a year-over-year basis.

Employment in health care and social assistance declined by 11,000 in January. On a year-over-year basis, there was little change in this industry.

There were also declines in natural resources (-5,900). Employment in this industry was virtually unchanged compared with January 2017.

In business, building and other support services, employment rose by 11,000. On a year-over-year basis, employment was little changed.

In January, the number of employees declined by 71,000 in the private sector and by 41,000 in the public sector. On a year-over-year basis, there were 109,000 (+0.9%) more private sector employees, while public sector employment was little changed.

Self-employment was little changed in January, but was up 141,000 (+5.1%) on a year-over-year basis.

## Canada–United States comparison

Adjusted to US concepts, the unemployment rate in Canada was 4.9% in January, compared with 4.1% in the United States. The unemployment rate for both countries trended downward in the 12 months to January.

The labour force participation rate in Canada (adjusted to US concepts) was 65.5% in January, compared with 62.7% in the United States. On a year-over-year basis, the participation rate declined by 0.3 percentage points in Canada, while it was down 0.2 percentage points in the United States.

The US-adjusted employment rate in Canada was 62.2% in January, compared with 60.1% in the United States. On a year-over-year basis, the employment rate rose by 0.2 percentage points in both Canada and the United States.

For more information on Canada–US comparisons, see "[Measuring Employment and Unemployment in Canada and the United States – A comparison.](#)"

## **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 Goals for Sustainable Development. This release will be used in helping to measure the following goals:



## Note to readers

A standard revision was applied to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, as announced in The Daily on February 2. Using the latest seasonal factors, seasonally adjusted estimates from the LFS were revised from January 2015 to December 2017.

The LFS estimates for January 2018 are for the week of January 14 to 20.

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 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.

**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.

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.

### 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 March 9.

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

	December 2017	January 2018	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	December 2017 to January 2018	January 2017 to January 2018	December 2017 to January 2018	January 2017 to January 2018
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	30,058.9	30,094.5	...	35.6	352.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	19,784.2	19,710.5	29.6	-73.7	123.8	-0.4	0.6
Employment	18,645.1	18,557.1	29.5	-88.0	288.7	-0.5	1.6
Full-time	15,074.7	15,123.7	41.0	49.0	414.1	0.3	2.8
Part-time	3,570.4	3,433.4	37.7	-137.0	-125.4	-3.8	-3.5
Unemployment	1,139.1	1,153.4	25.3	14.3	-164.9	1.3	-12.5
Participation rate	65.8	65.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.9	0.1	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.7	0.1	-0.3	0.3	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	4,346.1	4,345.9	...	-0.2	-15.3	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	2,776.9	2,764.2	17.4	-12.7	-46.0	-0.5	-1.6
Employment	2,485.5	2,464.0	16.7	-21.5	21.6	-0.9	0.9
Full-time	1,264.7	1,289.4	19.8	24.7	54.6	2.0	4.4
Part-time	1,220.7	1,174.6	20.7	-46.1	-33.0	-3.8	-2.7
Unemployment	291.5	300.1	14.3	8.6	-67.7	3.0	-18.4
Participation rate	63.9	63.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.9	0.5	0.4	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	56.7	0.4	-0.5	0.7	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	12,579.8	12,597.1	...	17.3	182.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,958.9	8,945.9	15.8	-13.0	75.8	-0.1	0.9
Employment	8,491.9	8,478.9	16.7	-13.0	141.8	-0.2	1.7
Full-time	7,772.0	7,809.5	23.2	37.5	201.4	0.5	2.6
Part-time	719.9	669.4	19.2	-50.5	-59.7	-7.0	-8.2
Unemployment	467.0	467.0	14.6	0.0	-66.0	0.0	-12.4
Participation rate	71.2	71.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	0.2	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	67.5	67.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	13,133.0	13,151.6	...	18.6	185.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,048.3	8,000.4	16.8	-47.9	94.0	-0.6	1.2
Employment	7,667.7	7,614.1	16.6	-53.6	125.3	-0.7	1.7
Full-time	6,037.9	6,024.7	26.7	-13.2	158.0	-0.2	2.7
Part-time	1,629.8	1,589.3	25.1	-40.5	-32.8	-2.5	-2.0
Unemployment	380.6	386.3	13.9	5.7	-31.3	1.5	-7.5
Participation rate	61.3	60.8	0.1	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	0.2	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	57.9	0.1	-0.5	0.1	...	...

... 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**

	December 2017	January 2018	Standard error <sup>2</sup>	December 2017 to January 2018	January 2017 to January 2018	December 2017 to January 2018	January 2017 to January 2018
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>							
Employees	15,780.0	15,668.0	35.7	-112.0	147.6	-0.7	1.0
Self-employed	2,865.1	2,889.0	25.3	23.9	141.0	0.8	5.1
<b>Public/private sector employees</b>							
Public	3,759.0	3,717.8	20.4	-41.2	39.2	-1.1	1.1
Private	12,021.0	11,950.3	36.2	-70.7	108.6	-0.6	0.9
<b>All industries</b>	<b>18,645.1</b>	<b>18,557.1</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>-88.0</b>	<b>288.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,959.3</b>	<b>3,943.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Agriculture	275.9	276.5	5.4	0.6	-9.3	0.2	-3.3
Natural resources <sup>3</sup>	336.9	331.0	5.0	-5.9	6.0	-1.8	1.8
Utilities	128.3	131.6	2.3	3.3	-5.5	2.6	-4.0
Construction	1,448.8	1,433.9	11.1	-14.9	33.1	-1.0	2.4
Manufacturing	1,769.4	1,770.2	10.9	0.8	86.5	0.0	5.1
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>14,685.8</b>	<b>14,613.9</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>-71.9</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Trade	2,840.7	2,839.9	15.1	-0.8	73.6	0.0	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	970.8	964.9	8.4	-5.9	40.7	-0.6	4.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,195.6	1,177.6	8.9	-18.0	19.3	-1.5	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,463.5	1,446.8	11.1	-16.7	34.1	-1.1	2.4
Business, building and other support services	756.1	767.1	10.2	11.0	-1.6	1.5	-0.2
Educational services	1,307.2	1,287.6	10.6	-19.6	5.5	-1.5	0.4
Health care and social assistance	2,381.5	2,370.3	10.9	-11.2	7.9	-0.5	0.3
Information, culture and recreation	796.4	800.3	10.5	3.9	14.1	0.5	1.8
Accommodation and food services	1,226.7	1,215.4	11.7	-11.3	-2.2	-0.9	-0.2
Other services	793.8	795.0	8.4	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.3
Public administration	953.4	949.0	7.1	-4.4	-15.6	-0.5	-1.6

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**

	December 2017	January 2018	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	December 2017 to January 2018	January 2017 to January 2018	December 2017 to January 2018	January 2017 to January 2018
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Population	445.1	444.9	...	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	264.0	262.1	2.0	-1.9	-2.7	-0.7	-1.0
Employment	225.1	225.3	2.0	0.2	-2.8	0.1	-1.2
Full-time	191.0	191.3	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Part-time	34.2	34.0	1.9	-0.2	-3.3	-0.6	-8.8
Unemployment	38.9	36.8	2.0	-2.1	0.1	-5.4	0.3
Participation rate	59.3	58.9	0.4	-0.4	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.7	14.0	0.7	-0.7	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.6	50.6	0.5	0.0	-0.6	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
Population	124.4	124.5	...	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	82.7	83.8	0.6	1.1	2.8	1.3	3.5
Employment	74.8	74.9	0.6	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.7
Full-time	63.3	62.2	0.8	-1.1	0.7	-1.7	1.1
Part-time	11.4	12.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	11.4	11.4
Unemployment	8.0	8.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	11.3	9.9
Participation rate	66.5	67.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	10.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Population	795.3	795.8	...	0.5	5.5	0.1	0.7
Labour force	493.8	494.0	2.7	0.2	4.4	0.0	0.9
Employment	454.2	453.5	2.7	-0.7	2.0	-0.2	0.4
Full-time	369.3	370.6	3.6	1.3	7.3	0.4	2.0
Part-time	84.9	82.8	3.3	-2.1	-5.5	-2.5	-6.2
Unemployment	39.6	40.5	2.5	0.9	2.4	2.3	6.3
Participation rate	62.1	62.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	57.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Population	625.7	626.0	...	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.3
Labour force	386.6	385.6	2.2	-1.0	0.4	-0.3	0.1
Employment	356.5	350.7	2.2	-5.8	-0.5	-1.6	-0.1
Full-time	304.9	301.3	2.8	-3.6	1.6	-1.2	0.5
Part-time	51.5	49.4	2.3	-2.1	-2.0	-4.1	-3.9
Unemployment	30.1	34.9	1.9	4.8	0.8	15.9	2.3
Participation rate	61.8	61.6	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	9.1	0.5	1.3	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.0	0.4	-1.0	-0.3	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>							
Population	6,953.5	6,958.2	...	4.7	48.5	0.1	0.7
Labour force	4,510.1	4,508.6	15.2	-1.5	30.8	0.0	0.7
Employment	4,283.9	4,266.5	15.5	-17.4	70.5	-0.4	1.7
Full-time	3,475.9	3,489.6	20.6	13.7	113.5	0.4	3.4
Part-time	808.1	776.9	19.2	-31.2	-43.0	-3.9	-5.2
Unemployment	226.1	242.1	12.9	16.0	-39.8	7.1	-14.1
Participation rate	64.9	64.8	0.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.4	0.3	0.4	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.3	0.2	-0.3	0.6	...	...

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

	December 2017	January 2018	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	December 2017 to January 2018	January 2017 to January 2018	December 2017 to January 2018	January 2017 to January 2018
<b>Ontario</b>							
Population	11,771.9	11,793.7	...	21.8	189.4	0.2	1.6
Labour force	7,648.3	7,593.5	20.1	-54.8	42.7	-0.7	0.6
Employment	7,223.8	7,172.9	19.6	-50.9	104.3	-0.7	1.5
Full-time	5,851.4	5,859.9	27.5	8.5	150.5	0.1	2.6
Part-time	1,372.4	1,313.1	25.7	-59.3	-46.1	-4.3	-3.4
Unemployment	424.5	420.6	16.8	-3.9	-61.6	-0.9	-12.8
Participation rate	65.0	64.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	60.8	0.2	-0.6	-0.1	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Population	1,018.9	1,019.5	...	0.6	13.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	684.5	680.4	2.6	-4.1	5.0	-0.6	0.7
Employment	646.3	642.7	2.6	-3.6	7.1	-0.6	1.1
Full-time	520.0	512.3	3.6	-7.7	-2.7	-1.5	-0.5
Part-time	126.3	130.4	3.3	4.1	9.8	3.2	8.1
Unemployment	38.2	37.8	2.1	-0.4	-2.0	-1.0	-5.0
Participation rate	67.2	66.7	0.3	-0.5	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	0.3	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.0	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	879.9	880.9	...	1.0	8.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	608.1	602.3	2.5	-5.8	-4.8	-1.0	-0.8
Employment	568.3	569.4	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1
Full-time	462.3	468.5	3.4	6.2	3.9	1.3	0.8
Part-time	106.0	100.9	3.2	-5.1	-3.2	-4.8	-3.1
Unemployment	39.8	32.8	2.1	-7.0	-5.6	-17.6	-14.6
Participation rate	69.1	68.4	0.3	-0.7	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.4	0.3	-1.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.6	0.3	0.0	-0.6	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>							
Population	3,443.7	3,447.3	...	3.6	35.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,494.2	2,489.2	9.8	-5.0	3.2	-0.2	0.1
Employment	2,320.4	2,314.5	10.1	-5.9	45.9	-0.3	2.0
Full-time	1,889.8	1,917.3	13.9	27.5	88.8	1.5	4.9
Part-time	430.6	397.2	12.9	-33.4	-42.9	-7.8	-9.7
Unemployment	173.8	174.8	9.0	1.0	-42.6	0.6	-19.6
Participation rate	72.4	72.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.0	0.4	0.0	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.1	0.3	-0.3	0.6	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Population	4,000.7	4,003.7	...	3.0	48.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,612.0	2,610.9	10.4	-1.1	42.0	0.0	1.6
Employment	2,491.9	2,486.8	10.4	-5.1	59.5	-0.2	2.5
Full-time	1,946.7	1,950.8	15.7	4.1	50.0	0.2	2.6
Part-time	545.1	535.9	14.6	-9.2	9.4	-1.7	1.8
Unemployment	120.2	124.1	8.2	3.9	-17.5	3.2	-12.4
Participation rate	65.3	65.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.8	0.3	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.1	0.3	-0.2	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](#).

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 January 20.

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 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.

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)), Gordon Song (613-793-2392; [gordon.song@canada.ca](mailto:gordon.song@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.