

Labour Force Survey, May 2021

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May Labour Force Survey (LFS) data reflect labour market conditions during the week of May 9 to 15.

Following the April reference week, tighter public health restrictions continued or were introduced in several provinces. In Ontario, a stay-at-home order implemented on April 8 continued, affecting many non-essential businesses. Remote schooling, which began following the April spring break, also continued across the province.

In early May, both Alberta and Manitoba introduced measures that included the closure of personal care services, recreational facilities and in-person dining, as well as limits on retail store capacity and a transition to remote schooling for all or large parts of each province.

Nova Scotia entered a province-wide shutdown on April 28, closing non-essential retail stores and moving all schools to remote learning. Provincial border restrictions were tightened on May 10.

In contrast, New Brunswick and Quebec eased restrictions in some regions through late April and early May.

Highlights

Employment falls for a second month under third-wave restrictions

Employment fell by 68,000 (-0.4%) in May. Almost all of the decline was in part-time work (-54,000; -1.6%).

The number of self-employed workers was virtually unchanged in May, but remained 5.0% (-144,000) below its pre-pandemic level.

Among people working part time in May, almost one-quarter (22.7%) wanted a full-time job, up from 18.5% in February 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).

The number of Canadians working from home held steady at 5.1 million.

After falling in April, total hours worked were little changed in May.

Ontario and Nova Scotia accounted for most of the overall employment decline in May.

Employment increased in Saskatchewan, while there was little change in all other provinces.

Unemployment little changed

The unemployment rate was little changed at 8.2% in May, as the number of people who searched for a job or who were on temporary layoff held steady.

The unemployment rate among visible minority Canadians aged 15 to 69 rose 1.5 percentage points to 11.4% in May (not seasonally adjusted).

Long-term unemployment—the number of people unemployed for 27 weeks or more—held relatively steady at 478,000 in May.

Students start off the summer ahead of 2020 but behind 2019

In May 2021, the unemployment rate among returning students was 23.1%, compared with 40.0% in May 2020 and 13.7% in May 2019.

Driven in part by labour market conditions faced by students, total employment among youth aged 15 to 24 fell by 27,000 (-1.2%).



Employment held steady among both women and men aged 25 to 54.

The participation rate for women aged 25 to 54 dropped for the second consecutive month, falling 0.5 percentage points to 83.1%.

Among people aged 55 and older, employment was little changed for men, while it fell 18,000 (-1.0%) among women.

Employment declines hit goods-producing sector

In May, total employment in the goods-producing sector decreased for the first time since April 2020.

The number of people working in manufacturing fell by 36,000 (-2.0%), the first decline in the industry since April 2020.

Employment also fell in retail trade (-29,000) and "other services" (-24,000), two industries that continue to be affected by ongoing public health restrictions.

There were employment gains in transportation and warehousing (+22,000) and natural resources (+8,600).

Natural resources is the industry furthest along in its post-COVID recovery, with employment surpassing February 2020 levels by 29,000 (+9.3%).

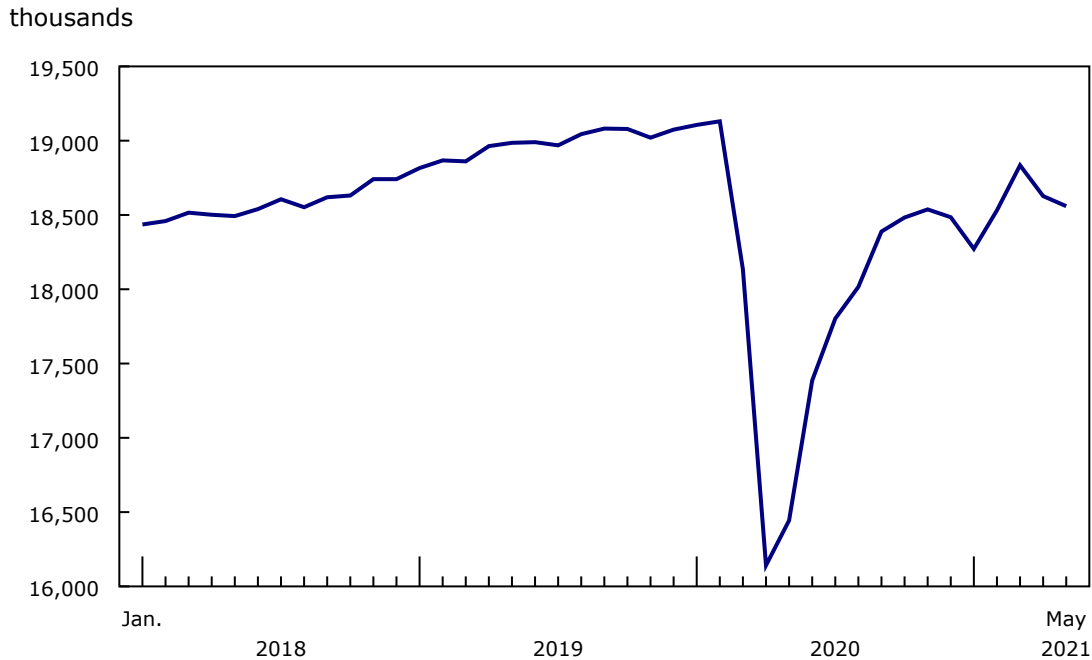
Employment falls for a second month under third-wave restrictions

Employment fell by 68,000 (-0.4%) in May, adding to a decline of 207,000 in April. The unemployment rate was little changed at 8.2%.

In addition to the employment declines, the number of employed people working less than half their usual hours increased for a second consecutive month, rising by 83,000 (+6.1%). Total hours worked were virtually unchanged in the month, but remained 3.8% below pre-pandemic levels.

Employment in the goods-producing sector dropped for the first time since April 2020, with decreases in both the manufacturing and construction industries. Ontario and Nova Scotia were the only provinces to register declines in total employment.

Chart 1
Employment falls for second consecutive month



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

Part-time work declines

Almost all of the employment decline in May was in part-time work, which fell 54,000 (-1.6%), following a drop of 78,000 (-2.3%) in April. These two consecutive monthly declines brought part-time employment to 7.5% (-268,000) below pre-pandemic February 2020 levels. Declines in May were mainly in British Columbia and Ontario, where public health restrictions were still in place. At the national level, declines were concentrated among women aged 25 to 54 (-36,000; -3.7%) and young men aged 15 to 24 (-20,000; -4.1%).

Full-time employment was little changed in May, following a decline of 129,000 (-0.8%) in April. Prior to April, full-time employment had steadily trended upwards, following the low in April 2020. In May 2021, the number of full-time workers was down 1.9% (-303,000) from its pre-pandemic level.

Chart 2
Part-time employment furthest from pre-pandemic level

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Involuntary part-time rate remains elevated, particularly for men

The share of part-time workers who would prefer full-time employment—known as the involuntary part-time rate—is an important indicator of overall labour market conditions. For workers, an inability to find full-time work may have a number of consequences, including financial pressures and delays in accumulating employment experience.

Among those working part time in May, almost one-quarter (22.7%) wanted a full-time job, up from 18.5% in February 2020 (not seasonally adjusted). The rate of involuntary part-time work was higher—and had increased more since the beginning of the pandemic—among men (26.3%; +6.2 percentage points) than among women (20.5%; +2.8 percentage points).

Among men in the core working age group of 25 to 54 who were working part time in May, more than 4 in 10 (41.8%) would have preferred full-time work, up from a record low of 36.8% in 2019. Across industries, the highest rate of involuntary part-time work for core-aged men in May 2021 was in accommodation and food services (50.2%), up 16.7 percentage points from February 2020.

Private sector employees in sales and services most affected by restrictions

The number of private sector employees declined by 60,000 in May (-0.5%), adding to losses observed in April (-204,000; -1.7%). This followed employment gains totalling 427,000 in February and March 2021—demonstrating the extent to which employment for this group of workers has been affected by the easing and tightening of public health measures introduced to contain the COVID-19 pandemic.

Compared with February 2020, the number of private sector employees was down 564,000 (-4.6%), with the gap driven mostly by declines in the number of people working in the accommodation and food services industry, particularly those working in sales and services occupations (not seasonally adjusted).

The number of self-employed workers was virtually unchanged in May, but remained 5.0% (-144,000) below its pre-pandemic level. Despite an increase in March 2021, self-employment has shown relatively little growth following its downward trend from February to August 2020.

In the public sector, there was little change in employment in May. Compared with February 2020, the number of employees in the public sector was up 137,000 (+3.5%), with gains spread across public administration, health care and social assistance, as well as educational services.

Working from home remains an important adaptation during the third wave

The number of Canadians who worked from home and worked at least half of their usual hours was little changed in May at 5.1 million, similar to its level in spring 2020. After declining following the first wave of COVID-19, the number of people working from home has increased in recent months, largely as a result of tighter public health restrictions throughout the winter and spring.

Working from home continues to vary across industries, and these differences can impact some groups of workers more than others. For example, Filipino Canadian workers aged 15 to 69 were among the least likely (16.0%) to work from home in May, as many worked in industries, such as manufacturing, and health care and social assistance, where it is less feasible to work from home. On the other hand, larger proportions of Chinese Canadian (45.6%) and South Asian Canadian (36.1%) workers were working from home in May, partly because of their higher representation in professional, scientific, and technical services, and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing—two industries where a high share of workers have been able to work from home.

Total hours worked hold steady

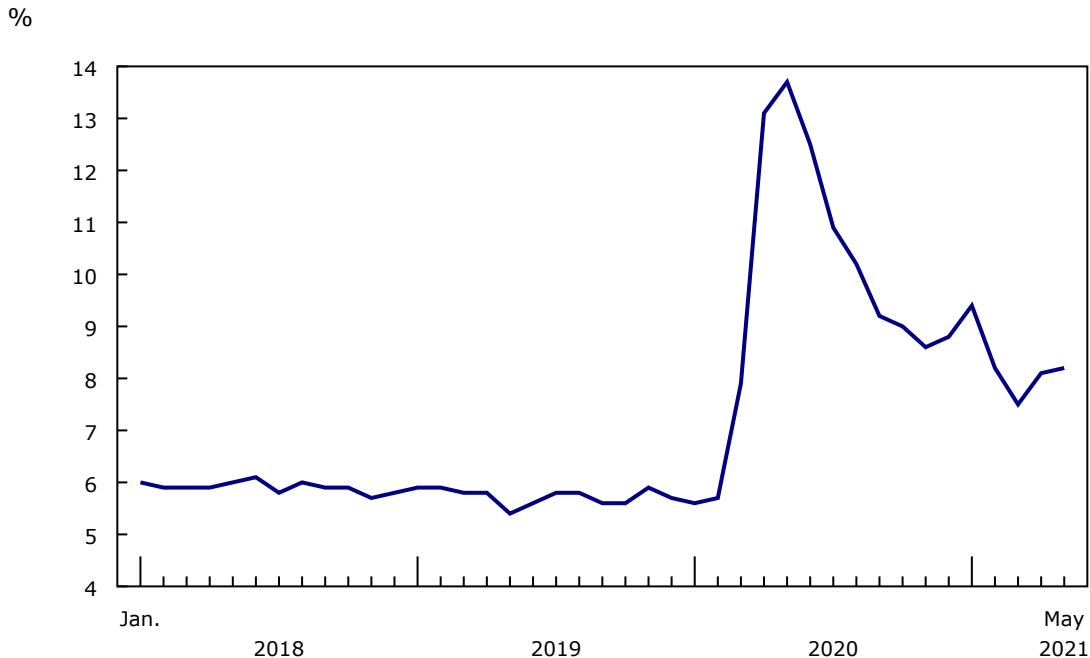
After falling in April, total hours worked were little changed in May. Declines in industries affected by public health measures were offset by increases in hours worked in other industries, including educational services, and health care and social assistance. Hours worked had trended upwards during the first three months of 2021; however, with a decline in April and little change in May, hours worked were down 3.8% compared with the pre-pandemic levels recorded in February 2020.

Hours worked among the self-employed were little changed in May and were 13.2% lower than in February 2020. After returning to pre-pandemic levels in March, hours worked among employees fell back in April and were little changed in May at 2.1% below February 2020 levels.

Unemployment little changed, with fewer people in the labour market

The unemployment rate was little changed at 8.2% in May, as the number of people who searched for a job or who were on temporary layoff held steady. The unemployment rate remained lower than the recent peak of 9.4% seen in January 2021 and considerably lower than its peak of 13.7% in May 2020.

Chart 3 Unemployment rate holds steady



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

The unemployment rate among Canadians aged 15 to 69 who belong in population groups designated as visible minorities rose 1.5 percentage points to 11.4% in May (not seasonally adjusted). Increases were recorded among Filipino (+3.7 percentage points to 10.0%), Chinese (+2.9 percentage points to 12.3%) and South Asian Canadians (+1.6 percentage points to 10.8%). At the same time, the unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 7.0% among Canadians who were not a member of a visible minority group nor Indigenous (not seasonally adjusted).

Labour force participation drops, led by youth and core-aged women

The number of people participating in the labour force (that is, they are either employed or unemployed) fell by 56,000 (-0.3%) in May. The overall labour force participation rate dropped 0.3 percentage points in May to 64.6%.

The number of youth aged 15 to 24 participating in the labour force fell by 38,000 (-1.3%) in May, partly because there were fewer students in the summer job market than during a typical month of May.

Among core-aged women aged 25 to 54, participation declined by 39,000 (-0.6%). Most of the decline was attributable to a decline in the number of core-age women searching for work or on temporary layoff (-26,000; -6.1%). The number of women aged 25 to 54 who wanted work but did not look for work increased by 28,000 (+17.3%), indicating that some women may have stopped searching for employment as a result of unfavourable business conditions, as the third wave of lockdowns continued in Ontario and restrictions were tightened in several other regions.

Number of discouraged job searchers remains high

If the people who wanted work but did not look for work were included among the unemployed, the adjusted unemployment rate in May would have been 10.7%, little changed from April.

There are various reasons why people who want to work do not search for a job in a given month, including illness or other personal circumstances. Some people—referred to as discouraged searchers—want a job but, do not look for one because of business conditions or because they believe no work is available. The number of discouraged searchers typically increases during economic downturns, and then recedes as job searchers regain confidence in the labour market.

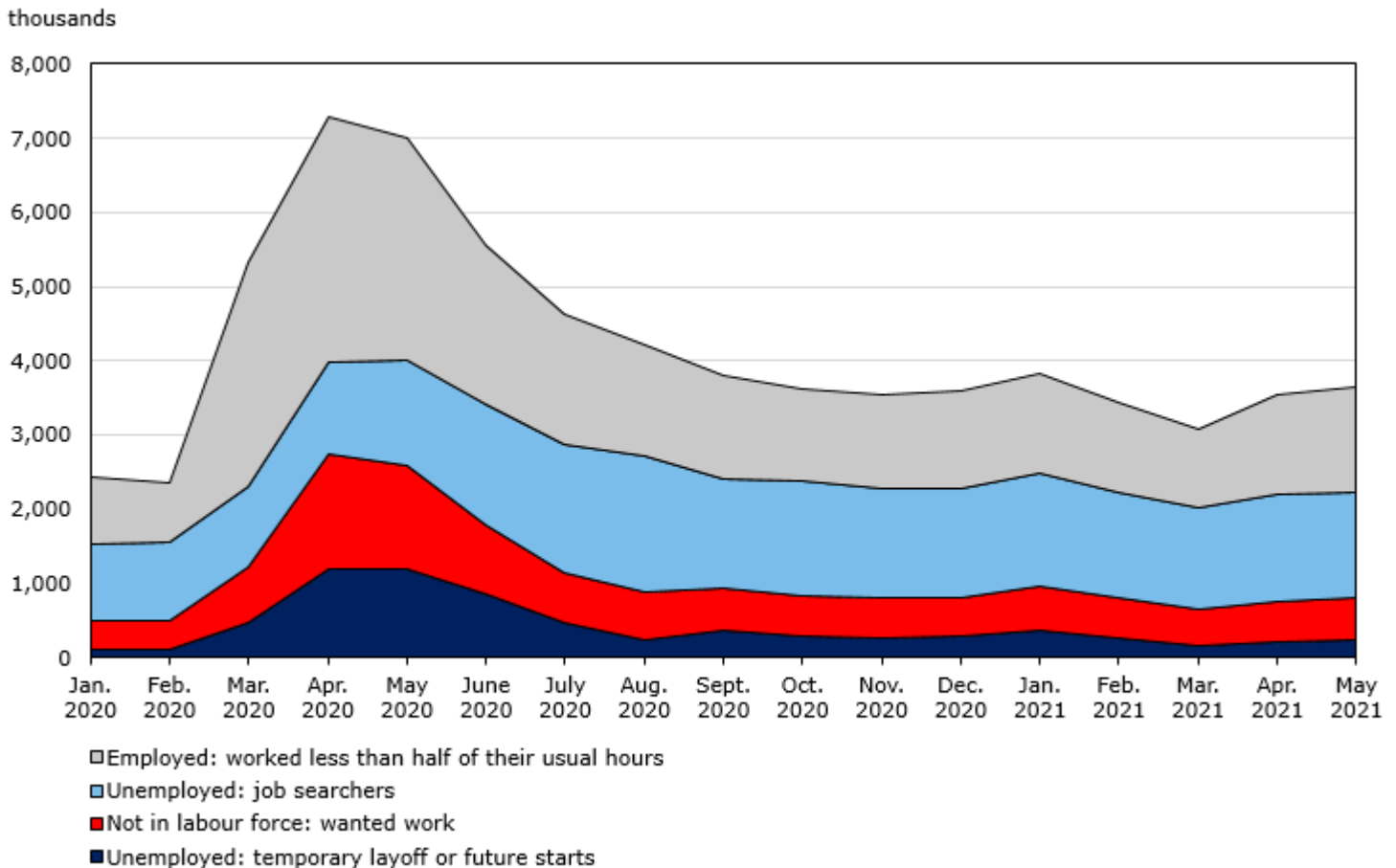
In May, there were 49,700 discouraged searchers, accounting for 9.3% of those who wanted work but did not look for work (not seasonally adjusted). This was down from the record high of 146,000 in April 2020, but more than twice the average of 22,000 seen in 2019.

Increase in labour underutilization rate driven by lost hours

The labour underutilization rate—which complements the unemployment rate by capturing a broader range of people who are available and want to work—rose 0.6 percentage points to 17.6% in May. The rise was driven mostly by an increase in the number of people who were employed but who worked less than half their usual hours (+83,000; +6.1%).

All components of the underutilization rate remained higher than in February 2020, including those who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours (+617,000; +76.0%); job searchers (+382,000; +36.7%); those on temporary layoff or with arrangements to start a job in the near future (+125,000; +118.5%); and those who wanted a job but who did not look for one (+178,000; +44.8%).

Infographic 1 – Labour market underutilization ticks up in May



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

Long-term unemployment remains near record highs

Long-term unemployment—the number of people unemployed for 27 weeks or more—held relatively steady at 478,000 in May. This was up 299,000 (+166.8%) compared with the pre-pandemic level in February 2020.

Long-term unemployment has remained at near-record highs since the fall of 2020, reflecting the continued flow into this category of people who lost their jobs in the spring, summer and fall of 2020 and who have since remained unemployed.

Students start off the summer ahead of 2020, but behind 2019

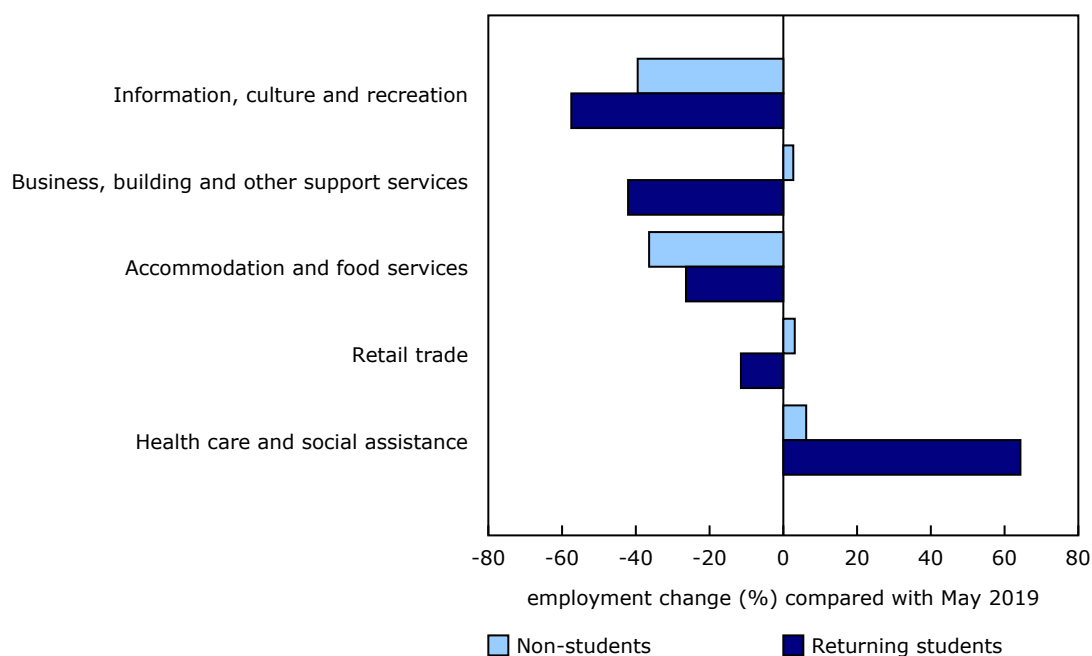
To shed light on the situation of young people seeking summer employment, from May to August, labour force information (not seasonally adjusted) is available for "returning students," or youth aged 15 to 24 who attended school full time in March and who intend to return in September.

In May 2020, when many groups—including students—were facing unprecedented challenges resulting from the early stages of the COVID-19 economic shutdown, the unemployment rate for returning students stood at 40.0%, compared with 13.7% in May 2019. In May 2021, the equivalent rate was 23.1%, reflecting the ongoing labour market challenges faced by youth.

Employment among returning students was 15.6% lower (-177,000) in May 2021 than in May 2019. In addition to declines in three industries where student employment is concentrated and which are among the most impacted by public health restrictions—retail trade, accommodation and food services, and information, culture and recreation—employment was down compared with May 2019 in the business, building and other support services industry (-16,000; -42.1%), which includes seasonal activities such as landscaping. In contrast, the number of returning students working in health care and social assistance was 34,000 (+64.3%) higher than two years earlier.

The number of returning students participating in the labour market in May—that is, who were either employed or unemployed—was 114,000 (+10.0%) higher than in May 2020, when the labour market was still reeling from the impact of the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown. Nevertheless, student participation was 69,000 (-5.2%) lower than in May 2019.

Chart 4
Summer employment for students up in health care and social assistance



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

Student employment rate lower for females and population groups designated as visible minorities

The employment rate for returning students was 39.5% in May, down 7.5 percentage points from two years earlier, with female students twice as far from May 2019 levels (down 10.6 percentage points to 41.2%) as their male counterparts (down 4.2 percentage points to 37.6%). In comparison, the employment rate among non-student youth was 74.6%, a drop of 4.5 percentage points from May 2019.

The employment rate in May was 13.0 percentage points lower for returning students who belong to a population group designated as a visible minority (31.8%, not seasonally adjusted) than for those who were not a member of a visible minority group (44.8%).

Unemployment increases for visible minority youth

Driven in part by labour market conditions faced by returning students, total employment among youth aged 15 to 24 fell by 27,000 (-1.2%) on a seasonally adjusted basis, and this included a decline of 33,000 (-4.3%) among young women aged 20 to 24. Employment among all young women aged 15 to 24 remained further from February 2020 levels (-187,000; -14.5%) than that of young men (-103,000; -7.8%).

The unemployment rate was little changed in May for both male (16.1%) and female (15.8%) youth. For population groups designated as visible minorities, the youth unemployment rate rose 5.4 percentage points to 24.8% and the number of unemployed increased by 71,000 (+50.3%) (not seasonally adjusted). In comparison, the unemployment rate among young Canadians who are not members of a visible minority group was virtually unchanged at 14.9% (not seasonally adjusted).

Overall, youth labour force participation fell 38,000 (-1.3%) in May, with losses for young women aged 20 to 24 (-34,000; -4.0%) and young men aged 15 to 19 (-22,000; -4.2%). Compared with February 2020 level, the labour force participation rate was down 4.7 percentage points (to 60.6%) for female youth and 1.6 percentage points (to 62.7%) for male youth.

Labour force participation falls for core-aged women

Employment held steady among both women and men aged 25 to 54 in May. The number of people who were employed, but who worked less than half their usual hours increased by 44,000 (+12.7%) among core-aged men and was little changed among women in the same age group.

The number of core-aged women participating in the labour market fell by 39,000 (-0.6%) in May and the participation rate for this group dropped for the second consecutive month, falling 0.5 percentage points to 83.1%. Participation for core-aged women had recovered in fall 2020 to pre-pandemic levels, and held relatively steady until April 2021.

The labour force participation rate of core-aged men was virtually unchanged at 91.4% in May and has held relatively steady since its return to pre-pandemic levels in fall 2020.

Long-term gap in employment rate persists among core-aged workers in population groups designated as visible minorities

In May, the employment rate of core-aged workers in population groups designated as visible minorities (78.2%, not seasonally adjusted) was lower than the rate of their counterparts who were not members of a visible minority group (84.6%). This difference predates COVID-19, and is consistent with results from the 2016 Census of Population. In May 2021, the gap in the employment rate between visible minority and non-visible minority Canadians continued to be wider among women (72.5% versus 81.6%) than men (84.6% versus 87.5%).

Unemployment increases among older Canadians, particularly women

Among people aged 55 and older, employment in May was little changed for men, while it fell 18,000 (-1.0%) among women. Compared with February 2020, the number of older men who were employed was little changed, but for older women, employment was down 61,000 (-3.3%) as a result of losses in April and May 2021.

The share of older women in the labour force—that is, older women who were either employed or unemployed—was unchanged in May for the third consecutive month, remaining 0.5 percentage points below pre-pandemic levels at 32.0%. Among older men, the labour force participation rate has essentially returned to February 2020 levels, at 43.6%.

The unemployment rate for women aged 55 and older increased 1.0 percentage points to 8.9% in May, with most of the increase in unemployment attributable to temporary layoffs. The rate for men in the same age group edged up 0.4 percentage points to 7.4%, following an increase in the number of job searchers. Compared with February 2020, the unemployment rate for older women has risen nearly twice as much (up 3.9 percentage points) as the rate for older men (up 2.1 percentage points).

Employment rate for very recent immigrants still trending up

Employment among immigrants who landed in Canada within the previous five years was down 11.2% in May compared with the pre-pandemic level recorded in February 2020 (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted). Over the same period, the population of these very recent immigrants fell 15.0%, as a result of COVID-19 restrictions, bringing the number of newcomers entering Canada to record lows. Because their population fell more sharply than their employment, the employment rate among very recent immigrants continued its upward trend, reaching 66.8% in May, up 2.8 percentage points compared with February 2020.

In comparison, the employment rate in May among immigrants in Canada for more than five years (57.6%) was down 2.1 percentage points compared with February 2020, while the rate among people born in Canada (59.4%) was down 2.0 percentage points over the same period (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rate for Indigenous women remains furthest below the pre-pandemic level

LFS information for Indigenous people reflects the experience of those who identify as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit, and who live off-reserve in the provinces.

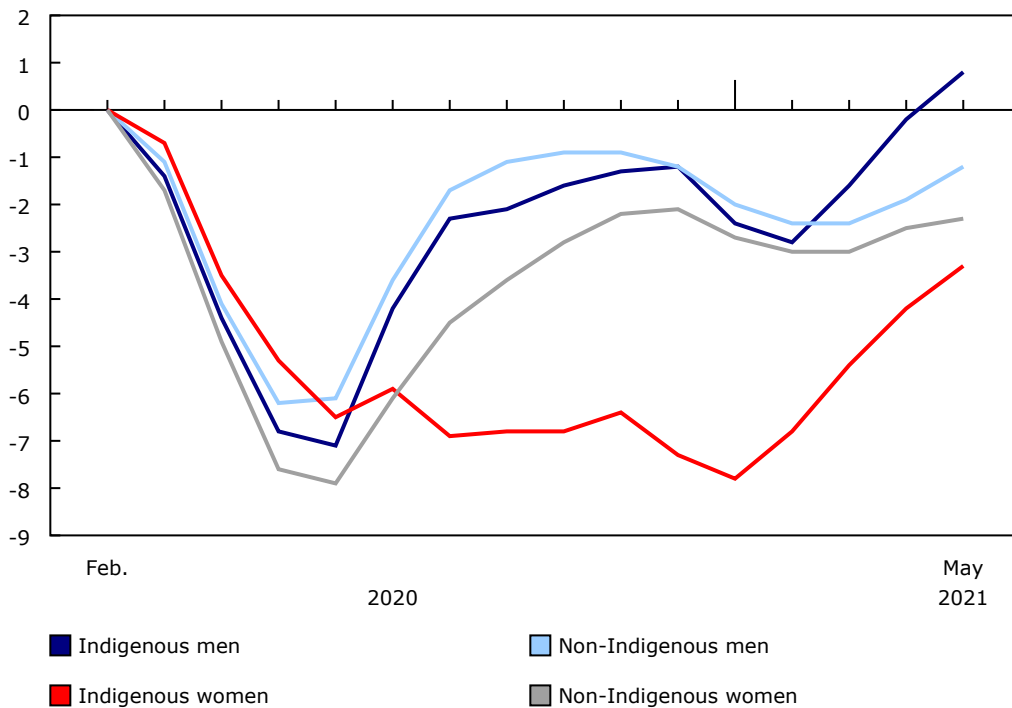
While Indigenous men and women were hit equally hard by the initial labour market impact of the pandemic, the employment rate for Indigenous men rebounded strongly through the summer of 2020 and again from March to May 2021. By May, it was little changed compared with February 2020 at 58.4% (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted). Despite this recovery, it remained lower than the rate among non-Indigenous men, consistent with historical trends.

On the other hand, the employment rate for Indigenous women (51.6%) did not see a rebound in 2020, and remained 3.3 percentage points below its pre-pandemic level in May 2021, despite trending upwards since January 2021. The health care and social assistance industry accounted for the largest share of the increase in employment among Indigenous women since January 2021 (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

Among the non-Indigenous population, the employment rate for men (63.4%) was 1.2 percentage points lower in May compared with February 2020; for women, the rate (55.5%) was 2.3 percentage points lower (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 5
Employment rate for Indigenous women furthest below pre-pandemic level

percentage point gap from February 2020



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

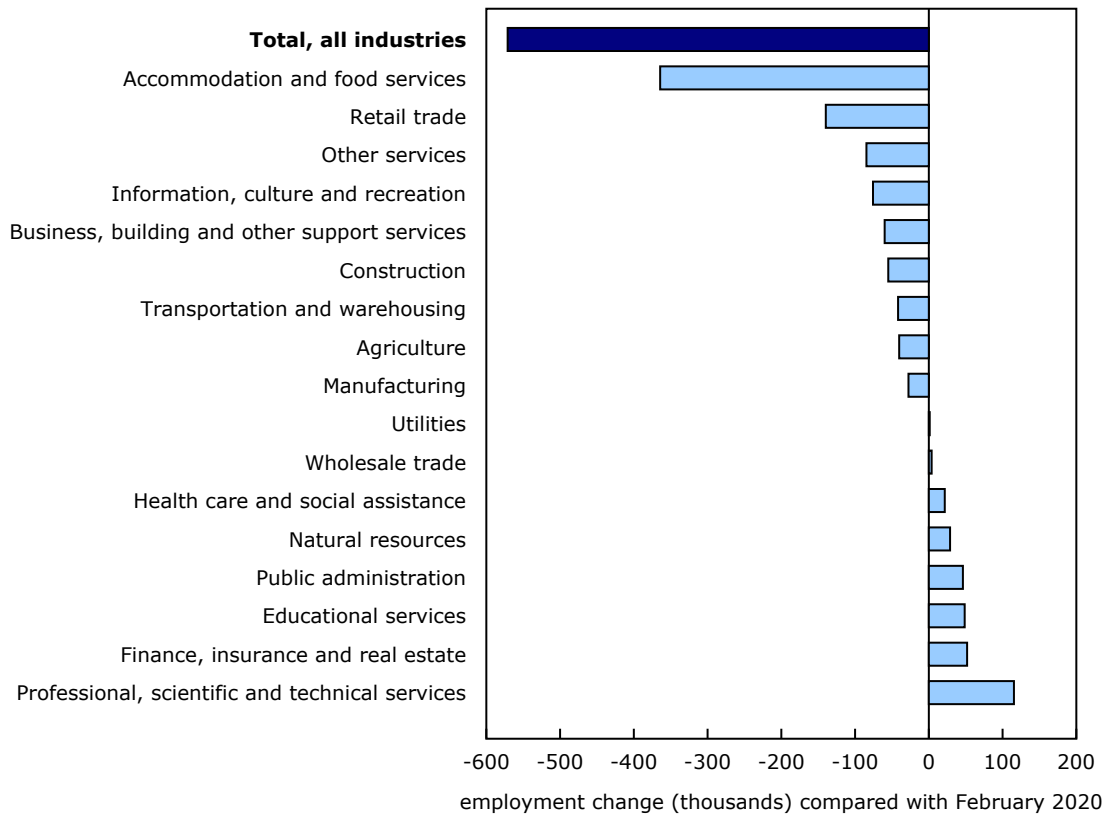
Employment declines hit goods-producing industries

In May, total employment in the goods-producing sector decreased for the first time since April 2020, with notable declines in manufacturing (-36,000) and construction (-16,000).

Employment also fell in retail trade (-29,000) and "other services" (-24,000), two industries that continue to be affected by ongoing public health restrictions. While employment was little changed in accommodation and food services in May, the industry continued to account for nearly two-thirds of the total employment gap compared with pre-COVID levels.

These monthly declines were partly offset by gains in transportation and warehousing (+22,000) and natural resources (+8,600).

Chart 6
Industries providing in-person services continue to account for most of the pre-COVID employment gap



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

Employment in manufacturing falls for the first time since April 2020

The number of people working in manufacturing fell by 36,000 (-2.0%) in May, the first decline in the industry since April 2020. Ontario and Quebec accounted for the majority of the overall decline, which mostly occurred among men (not seasonally adjusted). The manufacturing sector continues to be subject to a number of public health requirements, such as physical distancing and enhanced cleaning.

Flash estimates from the [Monthly Survey of Manufacturing](#) indicate that manufacturing sales declined 1.1% in April 2021.

While employment in the industry previously returned to its pre-COVID level in September 2020, there has been little growth since and employment continues to hover around February 2020 levels.

Employment in construction falls with tightening of public health restrictions in Ontario

Employment in construction fell by 16,000 (-1.1%) in May, driven by declines in Ontario, where public health restrictions affecting non-essential construction were implemented on April 17. The decrease brought the number of workers in construction down to 3.7% (-55,000) below pre-COVID levels.

Employment slides further in retail trade

Employment in retail trade fell by 29,000 (-1.4%) in May, following declines of 84,000 in April. This brought the number of workers in retail to 6.2% (-140,000) below pre-pandemic levels, the lowest level since February 2021. Tightening public health restrictions in many jurisdictions have affected the operation of stores that sell non-essential goods.

Compared with one year before the pandemic in May 2019, about half of the difference in employment (52.5%, not seasonally adjusted) in retail trade was attributable to occupations that typically require at least a high school diploma. However, managers—occupations that generally require higher levels of experience, knowledge or education—have also been affected, with losses representing nearly one-third of the employment gap (29.0%, not seasonally adjusted) with May 2019.

Employment in accommodation and food services remains almost one-third below pre-COVID levels

The number of people working in accommodation and food services was little changed in May, as restrictions on in-person dining continued across the country. Employment in the industry was 29.8% (-364,000) below its pre-COVID level, and accounted for nearly two-thirds (63.8%) of the overall employment decline (-571,000) since February 2020.

Within this industry, employment losses since May 2019 (one year before the pandemic) have disproportionately affected paid employees rather than the self-employed. While some employment losses were initially recorded among self-employed workers—a group that includes restaurant and hotel owners—employment has returned to a level similar to what it was in May 2019 (not seasonally adjusted). In comparison, the number of paid employees in the industry was nearly one-third lower (-30.6%) than in May 2019.

Fewer people working in "other services"

There were 24,000 (-3.2%) fewer people working in "other services" in May, an industry that includes personal care services, such as barber shops and beauty salons, as well as civic and religious organizations. The recovery in the industry has stalled since September 2020, when employment was within 3.2% of its pre-COVID level. With the loss in May, employment was 10.5% (-85,000) lower than in February 2020.

First employment gain in transportation and warehousing since December

Employment increased by 22,000 (+2.3%) in transportation and warehousing, with most of the rise attributable to Ontario and Saskatchewan. Nationally, a notable increase was observed in the truck transportation subsector. The monthly gain in transportation and warehousing was the first since December 2020, and brought the number of people working in the industry to within 4.0% of its pre-pandemic level.

While men account for about three-quarters of employment in transportation and warehousing, the employment difference compared with May 2019 was larger among women (-12.0%) than among men (-4.0%) in May (not seasonally adjusted). Prior to the pandemic, the share of workers in this industry employed in the hard-hit air transportation subsector was higher among women (13.2%) than men (6.9%).

Natural resources employment above pre-COVID level

In May, employment in natural resources rose by 8,600, almost entirely because of gains in Alberta. Following increases throughout most of the fall and winter, global oil prices have remained near pre-pandemic levels in recent months.

Natural resources is the industry furthest along in its post-COVID recovery, with employment surpassing February 2020 levels by 29,000 (+9.3%). The recent gains have also erased most of the losses associated with the long-term downward trend recorded from March 2019 to February 2020.

Fewer people working in Ontario and Nova Scotia

Stringent public health measures and a stay-at-home order remained in place in Ontario during the LFS reference week, while Nova Scotia had entered a lockdown at the end of April. Combined, these two provinces accounted for most of the overall employment decline in May. Employment increased in Saskatchewan, while there was little change in all other provinces.

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

Following a substantial decline in April (-153,000; -2.1%), employment in Ontario edged down (-32,000; -0.4%) in May as public health restrictions continued. The largest declines were in retail trade and information, culture and recreation, while more people worked in a number of other services-producing industries (including accommodation and food services). Declines were also seen in manufacturing and construction. The employment rate in Ontario was 58.3% in May, down 3.3 percentage points from February 2020, tied with Nova Scotia for the largest gap among provinces. The unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points in May to 9.3%. Employment was little changed in the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA), where a lockdown remained in place.

Among returning students aged 15 to 24 in Ontario, the employment rate in May 2021 (35.4%) was down 10.0 percentage points compared with two years earlier. The unemployment rate for this group was 27.8%, up from 15.0% in May 2019, but down from 41.7% in May 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).

Following a province-wide lockdown in Nova Scotia, implemented in late April, employment declined by 22,000 (-4.8%) in May, the largest decrease since early in the pandemic. Losses in May impacted most major demographic groups, and both full- and part-time work. Employment declines were largely in retail trade, educational services, and accommodation and food services. The unemployment rate rose 1.7 percentage points to 9.8%. Nova Scotia's employment rate was 54.2% in May, down 3.3 percentage points from February 2020, matching Ontario's employment rate gap.

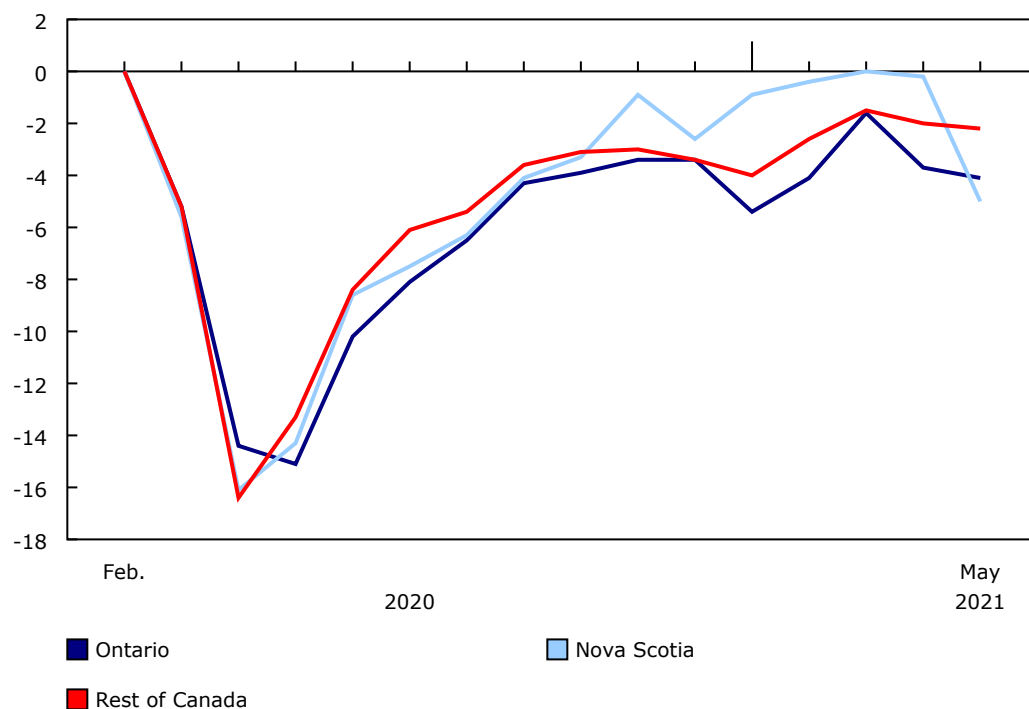
For the second consecutive month, Saskatchewan was the lone province to post employment growth in May, with the number of people working in the province rising by 4,100 (+0.7%). Gains were spread across industries, including retail trade, transportation and warehousing, as well as information, culture and recreation, while there were fewer people working in construction. The unemployment rate was 6.3%, little changed from April.

Employment held steady for the second consecutive month in Quebec, where restrictions eased in some regions of the province. Losses in accommodation and food services and manufacturing offset gains in a number of other industries. The employment rate was 59.5% in May, down 2.4 percentage points from February 2020. The unemployment rate in the province remained at 6.6% in May. In the Montréal CMA, employment was little changed.

Among returning students aged 15 to 24 in Quebec, 47.3% were employed in May, down 5.8 percentage points from May 2019 but up from 35.6% in May 2020. The unemployment rate among returning students was 14.8% in May, compared with 36.4% in May 2020 and 11.0% in May 2019 (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 7 Employment losses in May concentrated in Ontario and Nova Scotia

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Looking ahead

During the summer of 2020, as Canada emerged from the first round of public health restrictions, employment rebounded at a record-breaking pace. Following the initial drop of nearly 3 million in March and April, the number of people working grew by 1.2 million over May and June, and by a further 1.0 million by September. Employment stalled through the fall as public health measures were put in place to combat the second wave of infections. As these restrictions began to ease, employment increases in February and March 2021 were also among the largest on record.

Since the May reference week, public health restrictions have eased in several jurisdictions. In British Columbia, many indoor and outdoor activities resumed on May 25. Quebec ended the nightly curfew and reopened outdoor dining on May 28, while Ontario's stay-at-home order was lifted on June 2. Vaccination rates have also continued to increase across the country. At the same time, measures to control the latest resurgence in infections remain in place in some areas, such as Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

As Canada continues to transition out of the third wave of the pandemic over the coming months, LFS data will help shed light on the ability of the labour market to fully integrate underutilized sources of labour and support inclusive employment growth.

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

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for May are for the week of May 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](#)."

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. Approximately 41,500 interviews were completed in May.

The distribution of LFS interviews in May 2021 compared with April 2021, was as follows:

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- April 2021: 65.2%
- May 2021: 64.9%

Online interviews

- April 2021: 34.8%
- May 2021: 35.1%

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 May 2021 analysis

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 group(s) to which they belong. Possible responses, which are the same as in the 2021 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

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, people who identify as a member of a population group (visible minority) are analyzed separately.

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).

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on July 9, 2021. June data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of June 13 to 19.

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,251.6	31,265.9	...	14.3	256.8	0.0	0.8
Labour force	20,267.5	20,211.6	40.8	-55.9	1,157.8	-0.3	6.1
Employment	18,627.2	18,559.2	41.6	-68.0	2,115.2	-0.4	12.9
Full-time employment	15,266.5	15,252.7	50.3	-13.8	1,391.1	-0.1	10.0
Part-time employment	3,360.7	3,306.5	44.3	-54.2	724.1	-1.6	28.0
Unemployment	1,640.3	1,652.3	39.1	12.0	-957.5	0.7	-36.7
Participation rate	64.9	64.6	0.1	-0.3	3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.2	0.2	0.1	-5.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.4	0.1	-0.2	6.4	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,460.6	4,456.2	...	-4.4	-23.4	-0.1	-0.5
Labour force	2,787.5	2,750.0	23.6	-37.5	273.4	-1.3	11.0
Employment	2,338.6	2,311.4	22.1	-27.2	556.4	-1.2	31.7
Full-time employment	1,248.5	1,247.1	24.0	-1.4	213.9	-0.1	20.7
Part-time employment	1,090.1	1,064.3	25.1	-25.8	342.6	-2.4	47.5
Unemployment	448.9	438.5	22.4	-10.4	-283.1	-2.3	-39.2
Participation rate	62.5	61.7	0.5	-0.8	6.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.1	15.9	0.7	-0.2	-13.2	...	...
Employment rate	52.4	51.9	0.5	-0.5	12.7	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,791.0	26,809.7	...	18.7	280.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	17,480.0	17,461.6	32.8	-18.4	884.4	-0.1	5.3
Employment	16,288.6	16,247.8	34.6	-40.8	1,558.8	-0.3	10.6
Full-time employment	14,018.0	14,005.6	44.4	-12.4	1,177.2	-0.1	9.2
Part-time employment	2,270.6	2,242.2	36.4	-28.4	381.6	-1.3	20.5
Unemployment	1,191.4	1,213.8	30.8	22.4	-674.4	1.9	-35.7
Participation rate	65.2	65.1	0.1	-0.1	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.0	0.2	0.2	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.6	0.1	-0.2	5.2	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,133.9	13,143.2	...	9.3	142.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	9,268.1	9,286.8	21.8	18.7	447.3	0.2	5.1
Employment	8,654.4	8,645.0	23.4	-9.4	788.4	-0.1	10.0
Full-time employment	7,890.1	7,872.4	29.2	-17.7	627.8	-0.2	8.7
Part-time employment	764.3	772.7	22.2	8.4	160.7	1.1	26.3
Unemployment	613.8	641.8	21.9	28.0	-341.2	4.6	-34.7
Participation rate	70.6	70.7	0.2	0.1	2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.9	0.2	0.3	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	65.8	0.2	-0.1	5.4	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,657.1	13,666.5	...	9.4	138.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	8,211.9	8,174.8	23.1	-37.1	437.1	-0.5	5.6
Employment	7,634.2	7,602.8	24.1	-31.4	770.4	-0.4	11.3
Full-time employment	6,127.9	6,133.2	32.1	5.3	549.4	0.1	9.8
Part-time employment	1,506.3	1,469.5	28.9	-36.8	220.9	-2.4	17.7
Unemployment	577.6	572.1	20.8	-5.5	-333.2	-1.0	-36.8
Participation rate	60.1	59.8	0.2	-0.3	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.0	0.3	0.0	-4.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	55.6	0.2	-0.3	5.1	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,885.5	14,888.8	...	3.3	38.6	0.0	0.3
Labour force	13,019.5	12,988.6	31.1	-30.9	593.0	-0.2	4.8
Employment	12,157.5	12,136.0	33.7	-21.5	1,183.1	-0.2	10.8
Unemployment	862.0	852.6	27.5	-9.4	-590.0	-1.1	-40.9
Participation rate	87.5	87.2	0.2	-0.3	3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.6	0.2	0.0	-5.0	...	...
Employment rate	81.7	81.5	0.2	-0.2	7.7	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,440.6	7,442.4	...	1.8	23.8	0.0	0.3
Labour force	6,795.2	6,803.5	20.0	8.3	314.6	0.1	4.8
Employment	6,354.5	6,346.7	22.4	-7.8	603.9	-0.1	10.5
Unemployment	440.6	456.8	19.7	16.2	-289.3	3.7	-38.8
Participation rate	91.3	91.4	0.3	0.1	3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.7	0.3	0.2	-4.8	...	...
Employment rate	85.4	85.3	0.3	-0.1	7.9	...	...

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,444.9	7,446.4	...	1.5	14.7	0.0	0.2
Labour force	6,224.4	6,185.1	22.5	-39.3	278.4	-0.6	4.7
Employment	5,802.9	5,789.2	23.9	-13.7	579.1	-0.2	11.1
Unemployment	421.4	395.9	18.8	-25.5	-300.7	-6.1	-43.2
Participation rate	83.6	83.1	0.3	-0.5	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.4	0.3	-0.4	-5.4	...	...
Employment rate	77.9	77.7	0.3	-0.2	7.6	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,905.5	11,920.9	...	15.4	241.7	0.1	2.1
Labour force	4,460.5	4,473.0	24.1	12.5	291.3	0.3	7.0
Employment	4,131.1	4,111.9	25.0	-19.2	375.8	-0.5	10.1
Unemployment	329.4	361.2	15.0	31.8	-84.4	9.7	-18.9
Participation rate	37.5	37.5	0.2	0.0	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.1	0.3	0.7	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	34.7	34.5	0.2	-0.2	2.5	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,693.3	5,700.8	...	7.5	118.3	0.1	2.1
Labour force	2,473.0	2,483.3	16.3	10.3	132.6	0.4	5.6
Employment	2,299.8	2,298.3	16.8	-1.5	184.5	-0.1	8.7
Unemployment	173.2	185.0	10.8	11.8	-51.9	6.8	-21.9
Participation rate	43.4	43.6	0.3	0.2	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.4	0.4	0.4	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	40.4	40.3	0.3	-0.1	2.4	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,212.2	6,220.1	...	7.9	123.4	0.1	2.0
Labour force	1,987.5	1,989.7	16.6	2.2	158.7	0.1	8.7
Employment	1,831.3	1,813.6	16.9	-17.7	191.3	-1.0	11.8
Unemployment	156.2	176.2	10.0	20.0	-32.5	12.8	-15.6
Participation rate	32.0	32.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.9	0.5	1.0	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	29.5	29.2	0.3	-0.3	2.6	...	...

... 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 14-10-0287-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,892.3	15,821.8	47.4	-70.5	2,160.6	-0.4	15.8
Public sector employees	4,038.6	4,028.5	26.8	-10.1	379.0	-0.3	10.4
Private sector employees	11,853.7	11,793.3	46.9	-60.4	1,781.6	-0.5	17.8
Self-employed	2,734.9	2,737.5	32.2	2.6	-45.3	0.1	-1.6
Total employed, all industries	18,627.2	18,559.2	41.6	-68.0	2,115.2	-0.4	12.9
Goods-producing sector	3,944.2	3,898.1	21.8	-46.1	410.3	-1.2	11.8
Agriculture	260.8	259.7	5.9	-1.1	-16.7	-0.4	-6.0
Natural resources ²	329.0	337.6	6.2	8.6	37.9	2.6	12.6
Utilities	143.4	141.6	3.1	-1.8	6.7	-1.3	5.0
Construction	1,455.4	1,439.6	15.1	-15.8	197.4	-1.1	15.9
Manufacturing	1,755.5	1,719.6	14.1	-35.9	184.9	-2.0	12.0
Services-producing sector	14,683.0	14,661.2	39.0	-21.8	1,705.1	-0.1	13.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2,755.1	2,733.9	20.9	-21.2	347.8	-0.8	14.6
Transportation and warehousing	968.4	990.3	11.7	21.9	126.9	2.3	14.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,293.8	1,291.4	11.2	-2.4	73.7	-0.2	6.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,644.6	1,653.5	14.4	8.9	195.1	0.5	13.4
Business, building and other support services	699.0	698.1	12.1	-0.9	60.0	-0.1	9.4
Educational services	1,432.8	1,431.6	14.0	-1.2	188.1	-0.1	15.1
Health care and social assistance	2,543.4	2,540.8	15.5	-2.6	247.5	-0.1	10.8
Information, culture and recreation	691.8	697.5	13.0	5.7	110.4	0.8	18.8
Accommodation and food services	864.5	857.0	15.8	-7.5	193.5	-0.9	29.2
Other services (except public administration)	746.5	722.4	11.3	-24.1	85.5	-3.2	13.4
Public administration	1,043.2	1,044.5	8.2	1.3	76.3	0.1	7.9

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	445.0	445.0	...	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	254.6	250.9	2.6	-3.7	12.6	-1.5	5.3
Employment	219.3	217.2	2.6	-2.1	20.1	-1.0	10.2
Full-time employment	184.4	183.6	3.0	-0.8	15.2	-0.4	9.0
Part-time employment	34.9	33.5	2.5	-1.4	4.8	-4.0	16.7
Unemployment	35.3	33.7	2.4	-1.6	-7.5	-4.5	-18.2
Participation rate	57.2	56.4	0.6	-0.8	2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	13.4	0.9	-0.5	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.3	48.8	0.6	-0.5	4.6	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	133.5	133.6	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	85.8	87.6	0.8	1.8	3.4	2.1	4.0
Employment	78.9	79.2	0.8	0.3	6.9	0.4	9.5
Full-time employment	66.3	65.9	1.0	-0.4	3.2	-0.6	5.1
Part-time employment	12.6	13.3	0.8	0.7	3.8	5.6	40.0
Unemployment	7.0	8.4	0.8	1.4	-3.5	20.0	-29.4
Participation rate	64.3	65.6	0.6	1.3	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	9.6	0.8	1.4	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	59.3	0.6	0.2	4.6	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	818.0	818.7	...	0.7	6.1	0.1	0.8
Labour force	507.2	492.1	3.5	-15.1	29.3	-3.0	6.3
Employment	465.9	443.7	3.5	-22.2	43.3	-4.8	10.8
Full-time employment	379.7	367.0	4.3	-12.7	34.4	-3.3	10.3
Part-time employment	86.3	76.7	3.8	-9.6	9.0	-11.1	13.3
Unemployment	41.2	48.4	3.2	7.2	-14.0	17.5	-22.4
Participation rate	62.0	60.1	0.4	-1.9	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	9.8	0.6	1.7	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	54.2	0.4	-2.8	4.9	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	648.9	649.3	...	0.4	2.8	0.1	0.4
Labour force	397.6	396.8	2.7	-0.8	14.9	-0.2	3.9
Employment	363.7	361.0	2.8	-2.7	29.5	-0.7	8.9
Full-time employment	308.3	303.1	3.3	-5.2	17.3	-1.7	6.1
Part-time employment	55.4	57.9	2.7	2.5	12.2	4.5	26.7
Unemployment	33.9	35.8	2.6	1.9	-14.6	5.6	-29.0
Participation rate	61.3	61.1	0.4	-0.2	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	9.0	0.6	0.5	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	55.6	0.4	-0.4	4.3	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,090.2	7,091.5	...	1.3	46.5	0.0	0.7
Labour force	4,523.7	4,515.3	19.0	-8.4	155.6	-0.2	3.6
Employment	4,227.3	4,219.3	21.2	-8.0	454.2	-0.2	12.1
Full-time employment	3,510.9	3,503.7	25.2	-7.2	274.9	-0.2	8.5
Part-time employment	716.5	715.6	21.7	-0.9	179.3	-0.1	33.4
Unemployment	296.4	296.0	19.1	-0.4	-298.6	-0.1	-50.2
Participation rate	63.8	63.7	0.3	-0.1	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.6	0.4	0.0	-7.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.5	0.3	-0.1	6.1	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,311.3	12,317.2	...	5.9	118.6	0.0	1.0
Labour force	7,932.2	7,916.8	29.0	-15.4	567.8	-0.2	7.7
Employment	7,215.4	7,183.8	28.2	-31.6	827.4	-0.4	13.0
Full-time employment	5,976.2	5,967.1	33.6	-9.1	577.5	-0.2	10.7
Part-time employment	1,239.2	1,216.7	29.4	-22.5	249.9	-1.8	25.8
Unemployment	716.8	733.0	26.9	16.2	-259.6	2.3	-26.2
Participation rate	64.4	64.3	0.2	-0.1	4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.3	0.3	0.3	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.3	0.2	-0.3	6.2	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,050.8	1,050.6	...	-0.2	3.5	-0.0	0.3
Labour force	709.3	704.7	3.4	-4.6	41.8	-0.6	6.3
Employment	656.7	653.8	3.4	-2.9	66.4	-0.4	11.3
Full-time employment	531.2	530.0	4.6	-1.2	48.1	-0.2	10.0
Part-time employment	125.5	123.8	4.3	-1.7	18.2	-1.4	17.2
Unemployment	52.7	50.8	3.1	-1.9	-24.6	-3.6	-32.6
Participation rate	67.5	67.1	0.3	-0.4	3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.2	0.4	-0.2	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.2	0.3	-0.3	6.1	...	...

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
Saskatchewan							
Population	889.4	889.4	...	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2
Labour force	598.6	601.3	3.2	2.7	28.0	0.5	4.9
Employment	559.2	563.3	3.3	4.1	61.2	0.7	12.2
Full-time employment	449.0	451.0	4.3	2.0	29.4	0.4	7.0
Part-time employment	110.2	112.3	3.9	2.1	31.8	1.9	39.5
Unemployment	39.4	37.9	3.0	-1.5	-33.3	-3.8	-46.8
Participation rate	67.3	67.6	0.4	0.3	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.3	0.5	-0.3	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.3	0.4	0.4	6.8	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,535.3	3,536.3	...	1.0	34.2	0.0	1.0
Labour force	2,441.5	2,433.5	13.8	-8.0	116.3	-0.3	5.0
Employment	2,222.7	2,221.7	13.8	-1.0	262.6	-0.0	13.4
Full-time employment	1,818.8	1,818.1	16.5	-0.7	202.8	-0.0	12.6
Part-time employment	404.0	403.6	14.7	-0.4	59.8	-0.1	17.4
Unemployment	218.8	211.7	13.4	-7.1	-146.4	-3.2	-40.9
Participation rate	69.1	68.8	0.4	-0.3	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.7	0.5	-0.3	-6.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	62.8	0.4	-0.1	6.9	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,329.2	4,334.5	...	5.3	43.0	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,817.0	2,812.9	15.7	-4.1	188.3	-0.1	7.2
Employment	2,618.1	2,616.2	15.8	-1.9	343.6	-0.1	15.1
Full-time employment	2,041.9	2,063.2	20.3	21.3	188.3	1.0	10.0
Part-time employment	576.2	553.0	18.5	-23.2	155.3	-4.0	39.0
Unemployment	198.9	196.7	14.1	-2.2	-155.3	-1.1	-44.1
Participation rate	65.1	64.9	0.4	-0.2	3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.0	0.5	-0.1	-6.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.4	0.4	-0.1	7.4	...	...

... 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)

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	445.0	445.0	...	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	254.6	250.9	2.6	-3.7	12.6	-1.5	5.3
Employment	219.3	217.2	2.6	-2.1	20.1	-1.0	10.2
Full-time employment	184.4	183.6	3.0	-0.8	15.2	-0.4	9.0
Unemployment	35.3	33.7	2.4	-1.6	-7.5	-4.5	-18.2
Participation rate	57.2	56.4	0.6	-0.8	2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	13.4	0.9	-0.5	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.3	48.8	0.6	-0.5	4.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	54.9	54.8	...	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7
Labour force	36.3	33.7	1.2	-2.6	4.4	-7.2	15.0
Employment	29.2	28.6	1.2	-0.6	6.6	-2.1	30.0
Unemployment	7.1	5.1	1.2	-2.0	-2.2	-28.2	-30.1
Participation rate	66.1	61.5	2.2	-4.6	8.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	19.6	15.1	3.3	-4.5	-9.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.2	52.2	2.1	-1.0	12.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	189.8	189.8	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	114.0	112.4	1.6	-1.6	4.2	-1.4	3.9
Employment	95.3	95.2	1.6	-0.1	11.3	-0.1	13.5
Unemployment	18.7	17.2	1.6	-1.5	-7.1	-8.0	-29.2
Participation rate	60.1	59.2	0.8	-0.9	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.4	15.3	1.3	-1.1	-7.2	...	...
Employment rate	50.2	50.2	0.8	0.0	6.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	200.3	200.3	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	104.3	104.7	1.4	0.4	3.9	0.4	3.9
Employment	94.8	93.3	1.4	-1.5	2.2	-1.6	2.4
Unemployment	9.5	11.4	1.2	1.9	1.7	20.0	17.5
Participation rate	52.1	52.3	0.7	0.2	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	10.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	47.3	46.6	0.7	-0.7	1.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	133.5	133.6	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	85.8	87.6	0.8	1.8	3.4	2.1	4.0
Employment	78.9	79.2	0.8	0.3	6.9	0.4	9.5
Full-time employment	66.3	65.9	1.0	-0.4	3.2	-0.6	5.1
Unemployment	7.0	8.4	0.8	1.4	-3.5	20.0	-29.4
Participation rate	64.3	65.6	0.6	1.3	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	9.6	0.8	1.4	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	59.3	0.6	0.2	4.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	20.7	20.7	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Labour force	13.2	13.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	5.3	6.1
Employment	11.7	12.1	0.5	0.4	1.4	3.4	13.1
Unemployment	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.2	-0.6	13.3	-26.1
Participation rate	63.8	67.1	2.3	3.3	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	12.2	3.2	0.8	-5.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	58.5	2.3	2.0	6.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.6	54.7	...	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.3
Labour force	38.6	38.4	0.4	-0.2	1.7	-0.5	4.6
Employment	35.3	34.9	0.5	-0.4	2.3	-1.1	7.1
Unemployment	3.2	3.5	0.4	0.3	-0.7	9.4	-16.7
Participation rate	70.7	70.2	0.8	-0.5	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	9.1	1.1	0.8	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	63.8	0.9	-0.9	3.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	58.2	58.2	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0
Labour force	34.0	35.3	0.4	1.3	0.9	3.8	2.6
Employment	31.8	32.2	0.5	0.4	3.2	1.3	11.0
Unemployment	2.2	3.1	0.4	0.9	-2.3	40.9	-42.6
Participation rate	58.4	60.7	0.7	2.3	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	8.8	1.1	2.3	-6.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	55.3	0.8	0.7	5.0	...	...

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)

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	818.0	818.7	...	0.7	6.1	0.1	0.8
Labour force	507.2	492.1	3.5	-15.1	29.3	-3.0	6.3
Employment	465.9	443.7	3.5	-22.2	43.3	-4.8	10.8
Full-time employment	379.7	367.0	4.3	-12.7	34.4	-3.3	10.3
Unemployment	41.2	48.4	3.2	7.2	-14.0	17.5	-22.4
Participation rate	62.0	60.1	0.4	-1.9	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	9.8	0.6	1.7	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	54.2	0.4	-2.8	4.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.9	108.7	...	-0.2	-1.1	-0.2	-1.0
Labour force	75.4	68.4	2.0	-7.0	6.6	-9.3	10.7
Employment	65.9	57.1	2.0	-8.8	9.2	-13.4	19.2
Unemployment	9.4	11.2	1.8	1.8	-2.7	19.1	-19.4
Participation rate	69.2	62.9	1.8	-6.3	6.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	16.4	2.4	3.9	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	52.5	1.8	-8.0	8.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	339.1	339.5	...	0.4	3.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	219.4	216.5	2.0	-2.9	14.0	-1.3	6.9
Employment	200.6	195.3	2.1	-5.3	15.7	-2.6	8.7
Unemployment	18.8	21.2	1.9	2.4	-1.7	12.8	-7.4
Participation rate	64.7	63.8	0.6	-0.9	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	9.8	0.9	1.2	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	57.5	0.6	-1.7	4.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	370.0	370.4	...	0.4	3.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	212.4	207.3	1.9	-5.1	8.9	-2.4	4.5
Employment	199.4	191.3	2.0	-8.1	18.4	-4.1	10.6
Unemployment	13.0	16.0	1.8	3.0	-9.6	23.1	-37.5
Participation rate	57.4	56.0	0.5	-1.4	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.7	0.8	1.6	-5.2	...	...
Employment rate	53.9	51.6	0.5	-2.3	4.4	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	648.9	649.3	...	0.4	2.8	0.1	0.4
Labour force	397.6	396.8	2.7	-0.8	14.9	-0.2	3.9
Employment	363.7	361.0	2.8	-2.7	29.5	-0.7	8.9
Full-time employment	308.3	303.1	3.3	-5.2	17.3	-1.7	6.1
Unemployment	33.9	35.8	2.6	1.9	-14.6	5.6	-29.0
Participation rate	61.3	61.1	0.4	-0.2	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	9.0	0.6	0.5	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	55.6	0.4	-0.4	4.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	82.0	82.0	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	57.6	56.5	1.3	-1.1	6.5	-1.9	13.0
Employment	52.3	50.9	1.4	-1.4	14.7	-2.7	40.6
Unemployment	5.3	5.6	1.4	0.3	-8.2	5.7	-59.4
Participation rate	70.2	68.9	1.6	-1.3	8.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.9	2.5	0.7	-17.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	62.1	1.7	-1.7	18.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	275.9	276.1	...	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.6
Labour force	174.6	175.1	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.3	1.2
Employment	157.1	157.1	1.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.4
Unemployment	17.5	18.0	1.6	0.5	-1.7	2.9	-8.6
Participation rate	63.3	63.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	10.3	0.9	0.3	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	290.9	291.1	...	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.4
Labour force	165.4	165.2	1.5	-0.2	6.4	-0.1	4.0
Employment	154.3	153.0	1.5	-1.3	11.1	-0.8	7.8
Unemployment	11.1	12.2	1.3	1.1	-4.7	9.9	-27.8
Participation rate	56.9	56.8	0.5	-0.1	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.4	0.8	0.7	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	53.0	52.6	0.5	-0.4	3.6	...	...

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,090.2	7,091.5	...	1.3	46.5	0.0	0.7
Labour force	4,523.7	4,515.3	19.0	-8.4	155.6	-0.2	3.6
Employment	4,227.3	4,219.3	21.2	-8.0	454.2	-0.2	12.1
Full-time employment	3,510.9	3,503.7	25.2	-7.2	274.9	-0.2	8.5
Unemployment	296.4	296.0	19.1	-0.4	-298.6	-0.1	-50.2
Participation rate	63.8	63.7	0.3	-0.1	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.6	0.4	0.0	-7.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.5	0.3	-0.1	6.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	907.0	906.5	...	-0.5	-2.9	-0.1	-0.3
Labour force	619.9	606.3	10.6	-13.6	25.5	-2.2	4.4
Employment	538.8	545.8	10.6	7.0	136.2	1.3	33.3
Unemployment	81.0	60.6	10.5	-20.4	-110.6	-25.2	-64.6
Participation rate	68.3	66.9	1.2	-1.4	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	10.0	1.5	-3.1	-19.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	60.2	1.2	0.8	15.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,067.8	3,068.9	...	1.1	27.1	0.0	0.9
Labour force	2,089.0	2,091.3	10.9	2.3	88.8	0.1	4.4
Employment	1,972.3	1,964.9	12.6	-7.4	185.9	-0.4	10.4
Unemployment	116.6	126.4	11.2	9.8	-97.1	8.4	-43.4
Participation rate	68.1	68.1	0.4	0.0	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.0	0.5	0.4	-5.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.0	0.4	-0.3	5.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,115.3	3,116.1	...	0.8	22.3	0.0	0.7
Labour force	1,814.8	1,817.7	10.9	2.9	41.3	0.2	2.3
Employment	1,716.1	1,708.7	12.1	-7.4	132.2	-0.4	8.4
Unemployment	98.7	109.0	10.7	10.3	-90.9	10.4	-45.5
Participation rate	58.3	58.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.0	0.6	0.6	-5.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	54.8	0.4	-0.3	3.8	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,311.3	12,317.2	...	5.9	118.6	0.0	1.0
Labour force	7,932.2	7,916.8	29.0	-15.4	567.8	-0.2	7.7
Employment	7,215.4	7,183.8	28.2	-31.6	827.4	-0.4	13.0
Full-time employment	5,976.2	5,967.1	33.6	-9.1	577.5	-0.2	10.7
Unemployment	716.8	733.0	26.9	16.2	-259.6	2.3	-26.2
Participation rate	64.4	64.3	0.2	-0.1	4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.3	0.3	0.3	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.3	0.2	-0.3	6.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,861.3	1,858.7	...	-2.6	-11.5	-0.1	-0.6
Labour force	1,082.3	1,058.2	17.0	-24.1	112.2	-2.2	11.9
Employment	861.8	838.8	15.4	-23.0	176.6	-2.7	26.7
Unemployment	220.5	219.5	16.0	-1.0	-64.2	-0.5	-22.6
Participation rate	58.1	56.9	0.9	-1.2	6.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	20.4	20.7	1.3	0.3	-9.3	...	...
Employment rate	46.3	45.1	0.8	-1.2	9.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,083.0	5,087.2	...	4.2	66.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	3,612.1	3,640.3	14.9	28.2	228.0	0.8	6.7
Employment	3,383.0	3,374.6	15.4	-8.4	316.5	-0.2	10.3
Unemployment	229.1	265.7	14.4	36.6	-88.5	16.0	-25.0
Participation rate	71.1	71.6	0.3	0.5	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.3	0.4	1.0	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.6	66.3	0.3	-0.3	5.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,367.1	5,371.2	...	4.1	63.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,237.8	3,218.2	16.5	-19.6	227.5	-0.6	7.6
Employment	2,970.6	2,970.5	16.5	-0.1	334.4	-0.0	12.7
Unemployment	267.2	247.8	14.0	-19.4	-106.9	-7.3	-30.1
Participation rate	60.3	59.9	0.3	-0.4	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.7	0.4	-0.6	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	55.3	0.3	0.0	5.6	...	...

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,050.8	1,050.6	...	-0.2	3.5	-0.0	0.3
Labour force	709.3	704.7	3.4	-4.6	41.8	-0.6	6.3
Employment	656.7	653.8	3.4	-2.9	66.4	-0.4	11.3
Full-time employment	531.2	530.0	4.6	-1.2	48.1	-0.2	10.0
Unemployment	52.7	50.8	3.1	-1.9	-24.6	-3.6	-32.6
Participation rate	67.5	67.1	0.3	-0.4	3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.2	0.4	-0.2	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.2	0.3	-0.3	6.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.9	167.6	...	-0.3	-1.9	-0.2	-1.1
Labour force	116.3	113.4	2.1	-2.9	13.4	-2.5	13.4
Employment	99.1	99.0	2.0	-0.1	22.3	-0.1	29.1
Unemployment	17.2	14.4	1.9	-2.8	-8.9	-16.3	-38.2
Participation rate	69.3	67.7	1.3	-1.6	8.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.8	12.7	1.6	-2.1	-10.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.1	1.2	0.1	13.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	433.3	433.3	...	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.6
Labour force	317.5	316.6	1.8	-0.9	9.5	-0.3	3.1
Employment	300.9	299.3	1.9	-1.6	18.0	-0.5	6.4
Unemployment	16.7	17.3	1.7	0.6	-8.4	3.6	-32.7
Participation rate	73.3	73.1	0.4	-0.2	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.5	0.5	0.2	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	69.4	69.1	0.4	-0.3	3.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	449.7	449.7	...	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.6
Labour force	275.5	274.7	2.0	-0.8	19.0	-0.3	7.4
Employment	256.7	255.5	2.0	-1.2	26.1	-0.5	11.4
Unemployment	18.8	19.2	1.7	0.4	-7.2	2.1	-27.3
Participation rate	61.3	61.1	0.4	-0.2	3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.0	0.6	0.2	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	56.8	0.5	-0.3	5.5	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	889.4	889.4	...	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2
Labour force	598.6	601.3	3.2	2.7	28.0	0.5	4.9
Employment	559.2	563.3	3.3	4.1	61.2	0.7	12.2
Full-time employment	449.0	451.0	4.3	2.0	29.4	0.4	7.0
Unemployment	39.4	37.9	3.0	-1.5	-33.3	-3.8	-46.8
Participation rate	67.3	67.6	0.4	0.3	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.3	0.5	-0.3	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.3	0.4	0.4	6.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.4	134.4	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	86.6	88.6	1.8	2.0	12.1	2.3	15.8
Employment	75.5	78.6	1.8	3.1	22.2	4.1	39.4
Unemployment	11.1	9.9	1.8	-1.2	-10.2	-10.8	-50.7
Participation rate	64.4	65.9	1.4	1.5	9.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	11.2	1.9	-1.6	-15.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	58.5	1.4	2.3	16.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	376.9	376.9	...	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
Labour force	278.7	278.2	1.7	-0.5	6.8	-0.2	2.5
Employment	262.4	261.6	1.9	-0.8	19.1	-0.3	7.9
Unemployment	16.4	16.6	1.8	0.2	-12.3	1.2	-42.6
Participation rate	73.9	73.8	0.4	-0.1	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.0	0.6	0.1	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	69.4	0.5	-0.2	4.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	378.1	378.2	...	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
Labour force	233.2	234.5	1.8	1.3	9.2	0.6	4.1
Employment	221.3	223.1	1.8	1.8	19.9	0.8	9.8
Unemployment	11.9	11.4	1.5	-0.5	-10.8	-4.2	-48.6
Participation rate	61.7	62.0	0.5	0.3	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	0.6	-0.2	-5.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	59.0	0.5	0.5	5.2	...	...

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,535.3	3,536.3	...	1.0	34.2	0.0	1.0
Labour force	2,441.5	2,433.5	13.8	-8.0	116.3	-0.3	5.0
Employment	2,222.7	2,221.7	13.8	-1.0	262.6	-0.0	13.4
Full-time employment	1,818.8	1,818.1	16.5	-0.7	202.8	-0.0	12.6
Unemployment	218.8	211.7	13.4	-7.1	-146.4	-3.2	-40.9
Participation rate	69.1	68.8	0.4	-0.3	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.7	0.5	-0.3	-6.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	62.8	0.4	-0.1	6.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	523.1	522.8	...	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.1
Labour force	320.1	323.5	7.8	3.4	29.5	1.1	10.0
Employment	268.4	271.7	7.1	3.3	70.2	1.2	34.8
Unemployment	51.6	51.8	7.5	0.2	-40.7	0.4	-44.0
Participation rate	61.2	61.9	1.5	0.7	5.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.1	16.0	2.1	-0.1	-15.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.3	52.0	1.4	0.7	13.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,498.4	1,498.9	...	0.5	16.0	0.0	1.1
Labour force	1,142.9	1,143.0	7.2	0.1	21.3	0.0	1.9
Employment	1,053.5	1,060.7	7.9	7.2	93.2	0.7	9.6
Unemployment	89.5	82.3	7.7	-7.2	-71.9	-8.0	-46.6
Participation rate	76.3	76.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.2	0.7	-0.6	-6.5	...	...
Employment rate	70.3	70.8	0.5	0.5	5.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,513.9	1,514.6	...	0.7	18.0	0.0	1.2
Labour force	978.5	966.9	7.9	-11.6	65.4	-1.2	7.3
Employment	900.8	889.3	8.0	-11.5	99.2	-1.3	12.6
Unemployment	77.7	77.6	7.0	-0.1	-33.8	-0.1	-30.3
Participation rate	64.6	63.8	0.5	-0.8	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.0	0.7	0.1	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	58.7	0.5	-0.8	5.9	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,329.2	4,334.5	...	5.3	43.0	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,817.0	2,812.9	15.7	-4.1	188.3	-0.1	7.2
Employment	2,618.1	2,616.2	15.8	-1.9	343.6	-0.1	15.1
Full-time employment	2,041.9	2,063.2	20.3	21.3	188.3	1.0	10.0
Unemployment	198.9	196.7	14.1	-2.2	-155.3	-1.1	-44.1
Participation rate	65.1	64.9	0.4	-0.2	3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.0	0.5	-0.1	-6.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.4	0.4	-0.1	7.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	600.5	599.9	...	-0.6	-5.6	-0.1	-0.9
Labour force	379.7	387.4	9.3	7.7	62.3	2.0	19.2
Employment	335.6	328.8	8.4	-6.8	97.1	-2.0	41.9
Unemployment	44.1	58.6	8.1	14.5	-34.8	32.9	-37.3
Participation rate	63.2	64.6	1.5	1.4	10.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	15.1	2.0	3.5	-13.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	54.8	1.4	-1.1	16.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,815.1	1,818.0	...	2.9	23.5	0.2	1.3
Labour force	1,281.3	1,275.0	8.0	-6.3	71.0	-0.5	5.9
Employment	1,194.1	1,201.4	8.5	7.3	122.9	0.6	11.4
Unemployment	87.2	73.6	7.8	-13.6	-51.9	-15.6	-41.4
Participation rate	70.6	70.1	0.4	-0.5	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.8	0.6	-1.0	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.8	66.1	0.5	0.3	6.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,913.6	1,916.6	...	3.0	25.1	0.2	1.3
Labour force	1,156.0	1,150.5	8.5	-5.5	54.9	-0.5	5.0
Employment	1,088.4	1,086.0	8.9	-2.4	123.6	-0.2	12.8
Unemployment	67.5	64.5	7.4	-3.0	-68.7	-4.4	-51.6
Participation rate	60.4	60.0	0.4	-0.4	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	0.6	-0.2	-6.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.7	0.5	-0.2	5.8	...	...

... 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 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	219.3	217.2	2.6	-2.1	20.1	-1.0	10.2
Goods-producing sector	43.2	42.5	1.6	-0.7	6.7	-1.6	18.7
Agriculture	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	9.1	100.0
Natural resources ²	13.0	13.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8
Utilities	2.5	2.0	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-20.0	-20.0
Construction	14.5	16.2	1.1	1.7	3.7	11.7	29.6
Manufacturing	12.1	10.1	0.7	-2.0	3.0	-16.5	42.3
Services-producing sector	176.1	174.6	2.2	-1.5	13.3	-0.9	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade	37.8	34.5	1.3	-3.3	2.6	-8.7	8.2
Transportation and warehousing	8.2	7.2	0.6	-1.0	-1.9	-12.2	-20.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7.2	7.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.4	10.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	10.0	10.2	0.5	0.2	1.4	2.0	15.9
Business, building and other support services	8.1	7.6	0.8	-0.5	1.3	-6.2	20.6
Educational services	16.3	15.6	0.7	-0.7	-1.4	-4.3	-8.2
Health care and social assistance	43.8	44.8	1.0	1.0	6.8	2.3	17.9
Information, culture and recreation	4.9	8.1	0.6	3.2	3.7	65.3	84.1
Accommodation and food services	11.7	10.8	0.9	-0.9	-2.8	-7.7	-20.6
Other services (except public administration)	8.6	8.2	0.7	-0.4	-0.7	-4.7	-7.9
Public administration	19.5	20.3	0.8	0.8	3.5	4.1	20.8
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	78.9	79.2	0.8	0.3	6.9	0.4	9.5
Goods-producing sector	19.8	18.3	0.6	-1.5	-0.3	-7.6	-1.6
Agriculture	3.7	3.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-10.8	-15.4
Natural resources ²	2.5	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	12.0	21.7
Utilities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	50.0	0.0
Construction	6.8	5.8	0.3	-1.0	-1.1	-14.7	-15.9
Manufacturing	6.7	6.3	0.3	-0.4	1.1	-6.0	21.2
Services-producing sector	59.1	60.9	0.8	1.8	7.2	3.0	13.4
Wholesale and retail trade	10.7	12.0	0.4	1.3	1.3	12.1	12.1
Transportation and warehousing	2.5	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.0	8.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.8	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	3.6	16.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	12.5
Business, building and other support services	2.1	2.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-8.7
Educational services	6.3	6.8	0.3	0.5	1.1	7.9	19.3
Health care and social assistance	11.2	11.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	3.6	8.4
Information, culture and recreation	2.7	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	35.0
Accommodation and food services	4.1	3.8	0.4	-0.3	1.3	-7.3	52.0
Other services (except public administration)	3.2	3.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-5.9
Public administration	9.0	8.7	0.3	-0.3	1.1	-3.3	14.5
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	465.9	443.7	3.5	-22.2	43.3	-4.8	10.8
Goods-producing sector	93.6	92.7	2.1	-0.9	13.0	-1.0	16.3
Agriculture	7.2	7.4	0.7	0.2	2.4	2.8	48.0
Natural resources ²	11.6	10.7	1.1	-0.9	0.5	-7.8	4.9
Utilities	4.4	4.3	0.2	-0.1	1.0	-2.3	30.3
Construction	36.7	36.6	1.4	-0.1	4.5	-0.3	14.0
Manufacturing	33.7	33.7	1.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	15.8
Services-producing sector	372.3	351.1	3.3	-21.2	30.4	-5.7	9.5
Wholesale and retail trade	71.4	64.7	1.8	-6.7	0.5	-9.4	0.8
Transportation and warehousing	22.3	22.5	0.8	0.2	6.2	0.9	38.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	23.6	22.8	0.8	-0.8	1.9	-3.4	9.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	33.6	33.9	1.0	0.3	5.7	0.9	20.2
Business, building and other support services	17.6	17.5	1.0	-0.1	1.5	-0.6	9.4
Educational services	40.2	33.5	1.2	-6.7	1.6	-16.7	5.0
Health care and social assistance	73.8	71.9	1.4	-1.9	5.7	-2.6	8.6
Information, culture and recreation	15.2	12.8	1.0	-2.4	0.2	-15.8	1.6
Accommodation and food services	28.0	24.6	1.5	-3.4	4.9	-12.1	24.9
Other services (except public administration)	15.9	15.8	1.0	-0.1	4.0	-0.6	33.9
Public administration	30.7	31.0	0.9	0.3	-1.7	1.0	-5.2

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	363.7	361.0	2.8	-2.7	29.5	-0.7	8.9
Goods-producing sector	71.7	68.6	1.7	-3.1	0.8	-4.3	1.2
Agriculture	5.8	5.0	0.7	-0.8	0.4	-13.8	8.7
Natural resources ²	9.0	9.2	0.8	0.2	-1.4	2.2	-13.2
Utilities	3.7	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.4	8.3
Construction	21.9	22.0	1.0	0.1	-1.0	0.5	-4.3
Manufacturing	31.2	28.5	1.1	-2.7	2.6	-8.7	10.0
Services-producing sector	292.0	292.4	2.5	0.4	28.7	0.1	10.9
Wholesale and retail trade	56.0	56.1	1.3	0.1	3.4	0.2	6.5
Transportation and warehousing	19.1	19.2	0.7	0.1	3.3	0.5	20.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	17.7	18.2	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.8	15.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	17.9	17.0	0.7	-0.9	0.3	-5.0	1.8
Business, building and other support services	15.6	15.3	0.8	-0.3	1.4	-1.9	10.1
Educational services	27.6	27.5	1.0	-0.1	1.5	-0.4	5.8
Health care and social assistance	62.5	62.4	1.1	-0.1	6.3	-0.2	11.2
Information, culture and recreation	9.4	10.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	7.4	14.8
Accommodation and food services	21.7	22.1	1.1	0.4	4.4	1.8	24.9
Other services (except public administration)	14.8	14.2	0.7	-0.6	1.9	-4.1	15.4
Public administration	29.6	30.3	0.8	0.7	2.4	2.4	8.6
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,227.3	4,219.3	21.2	-8.0	454.2	-0.2	12.1
Goods-producing sector	906.6	892.3	10.7	-14.3	97.1	-1.6	12.2
Agriculture	57.0	56.9	2.7	-0.1	1.5	-0.2	2.7
Natural resources ²	42.0	43.6	2.2	1.6	5.7	3.8	15.0
Utilities	26.6	30.1	1.2	3.5	5.0	13.2	19.9
Construction	292.6	286.8	7.4	-5.8	56.6	-2.0	24.6
Manufacturing	488.4	474.8	7.4	-13.6	28.2	-2.8	6.3
Services-producing sector	3,320.7	3,327.0	19.4	6.3	357.1	0.2	12.0
Wholesale and retail trade	636.0	646.8	10.0	10.8	65.9	1.7	11.3
Transportation and warehousing	224.7	229.0	6.0	4.3	37.9	1.9	19.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	261.7	267.6	5.0	5.9	23.2	2.3	9.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	359.0	356.0	6.5	-3.0	26.2	-0.8	7.9
Business, building and other support services	156.1	155.0	6.7	-1.1	15.2	-0.7	10.9
Educational services	361.5	363.0	7.2	1.5	71.4	0.4	24.5
Health care and social assistance	594.7	591.9	7.9	-2.8	27.3	-0.5	4.8
Information, culture and recreation	150.6	158.9	6.4	8.3	10.5	5.5	7.1
Accommodation and food services	174.0	157.6	7.9	-16.4	31.1	-9.4	24.6
Other services (except public administration)	148.0	147.6	4.9	-0.4	19.7	-0.3	15.4
Public administration	254.4	253.6	3.9	-0.8	28.8	-0.3	12.8
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,215.4	7,183.8	28.2	-31.6	827.4	-0.4	13.0
Goods-producing sector	1,470.9	1,447.2	14.6	-23.7	185.7	-1.6	14.7
Agriculture	68.4	71.7	3.1	3.3	2.3	4.8	3.3
Natural resources ²	33.5	34.5	2.3	1.0	-1.2	3.0	-3.4
Utilities	50.1	50.0	1.9	-0.1	2.2	-0.2	4.6
Construction	541.4	527.8	9.8	-13.6	67.6	-2.5	14.7
Manufacturing	777.5	763.2	10.2	-14.3	114.8	-1.8	17.7
Services-producing sector	5,744.5	5,736.6	26.9	-7.9	641.7	-0.1	12.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,027.5	1,001.5	14.7	-26.0	123.4	-2.5	14.1
Transportation and warehousing	369.4	381.6	8.1	12.2	42.3	3.3	12.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	638.1	627.2	8.6	-10.9	24.4	-1.7	4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	711.9	724.4	10.6	12.5	97.1	1.8	15.5
Business, building and other support services	278.5	284.2	8.0	5.7	13.7	2.0	5.1
Educational services	521.4	526.4	9.7	5.0	58.7	1.0	12.6
Health care and social assistance	907.7	913.3	10.8	5.6	101.0	0.6	12.4
Information, culture and recreation	296.3	275.2	8.8	-21.1	46.7	-7.1	20.4
Accommodation and food services	307.9	326.7	10.5	18.8	85.2	6.1	35.3
Other services (except public administration)	288.3	277.5	8.0	-10.8	29.9	-3.7	12.1
Public administration	397.6	398.7	5.6	1.1	19.5	0.3	5.1

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	656.7	653.8	3.4	-2.9	66.4	-0.4	11.3
Goods-producing sector	148.1	148.1	1.9	0.0	10.0	0.0	7.2
Agriculture	24.5	24.3	1.0	-0.2	-2.3	-0.8	-8.6
Natural resources ²	3.9	3.7	0.5	-0.2	-1.4	-5.1	-27.5
Utilities	4.9	4.8	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-2.0	-15.8
Construction	49.4	50.7	1.2	1.3	6.5	2.6	14.7
Manufacturing	65.4	64.6	1.1	-0.8	8.1	-1.2	14.3
Services-producing sector	508.6	505.7	3.3	-2.9	56.4	-0.6	12.6
Wholesale and retail trade	96.5	96.2	1.6	-0.3	14.5	-0.3	17.7
Transportation and warehousing	40.8	39.5	1.0	-1.3	3.5	-3.2	9.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	35.0	35.1	0.7	0.1	3.7	0.3	11.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.8	32.7	0.9	-0.1	1.7	-0.3	5.5
Business, building and other support services	22.2	21.7	0.9	-0.5	-0.3	-2.3	-1.4
Educational services	59.5	59.0	1.3	-0.5	9.8	-0.8	19.9
Health care and social assistance	103.3	106.1	1.4	2.8	12.6	2.7	13.5
Information, culture and recreation	19.8	20.2	1.0	0.4	4.2	2.0	26.3
Accommodation and food services	31.9	30.9	1.4	-1.0	3.0	-3.1	10.8
Other services (except public administration)	30.2	26.8	1.0	-3.4	1.2	-11.3	4.7
Public administration	36.6	37.5	0.9	0.9	2.4	2.5	6.8
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	559.2	563.3	3.3	4.1	61.2	0.7	12.2
Goods-producing sector	138.2	132.8	2.1	-5.4	3.7	-3.9	2.9
Agriculture	33.1	32.0	1.2	-1.1	-8.3	-3.3	-20.6
Natural resources ²	20.8	20.0	0.9	-0.8	3.1	-3.8	18.3
Utilities	5.5	5.3	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-3.6	1.9
Construction	46.7	42.6	1.4	-4.1	5.7	-8.8	15.4
Manufacturing	32.1	32.9	1.0	0.8	3.0	2.5	10.0
Services-producing sector	420.9	430.5	3.1	9.6	57.5	2.3	15.4
Wholesale and retail trade	89.0	93.8	1.6	4.8	18.7	5.4	24.9
Transportation and warehousing	20.8	23.3	0.9	2.5	0.7	12.0	3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	26.5	26.6	0.7	0.1	-1.8	0.4	-6.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	29.8	28.7	0.9	-1.1	3.2	-3.7	12.5
Business, building and other support services	15.2	16.2	0.9	1.0	2.2	6.6	15.7
Educational services	45.3	47.2	1.1	1.9	6.4	4.2	15.7
Health care and social assistance	86.3	86.7	1.3	0.4	11.4	0.5	15.1
Information, culture and recreation	15.5	18.0	1.0	2.5	4.1	16.1	29.5
Accommodation and food services	29.1	27.8	1.3	-1.3	5.9	-4.5	26.9
Other services (except public administration)	27.7	26.8	1.1	-0.9	2.3	-3.2	9.4
Public administration	35.8	35.6	0.8	-0.2	4.6	-0.6	14.8
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,222.7	2,221.7	13.8	-1.0	262.6	-0.0	13.4
Goods-producing sector	554.5	564.6	8.0	10.1	62.5	1.8	12.4
Agriculture	37.1	36.8	2.5	-0.3	-4.9	-0.8	-11.8
Natural resources ²	137.6	145.3	4.0	7.7	19.6	5.6	15.6
Utilities	25.0	20.0	1.0	-5.0	-1.6	-20.0	-7.4
Construction	226.8	233.7	5.7	6.9	42.5	3.0	22.2
Manufacturing	128.0	128.8	3.9	0.8	6.8	0.6	5.6
Services-producing sector	1,668.2	1,657.2	12.5	-11.0	200.2	-0.7	13.7
Wholesale and retail trade	332.9	331.7	6.5	-1.2	62.8	-0.4	23.4
Transportation and warehousing	123.2	125.4	3.8	2.2	15.6	1.8	14.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	113.9	117.4	3.1	3.5	14.5	3.1	14.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	183.8	186.6	4.3	2.8	22.9	1.5	14.0
Business, building and other support services	74.1	74.6	3.7	0.5	3.1	0.7	4.3
Educational services	168.1	170.2	4.2	2.1	32.8	1.2	23.9
Health care and social assistance	308.9	304.1	5.1	-4.8	35.6	-1.6	13.3
Information, culture and recreation	62.3	62.4	4.1	0.1	3.1	0.2	5.2
Accommodation and food services	100.4	95.3	4.5	-5.1	8.5	-5.1	9.8
Other services (except public administration)	102.0	90.6	4.1	-11.4	0.6	-11.2	0.7
Public administration	98.8	98.8	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,618.1	2,616.2	15.8	-1.9	343.6	-0.1	15.1
Goods-producing sector	497.6	491.0	7.8	-6.6	31.0	-1.3	6.7
Agriculture	22.9	21.1	2.6	-1.8	-7.7	-7.9	-26.7
Natural resources ²	55.1	54.7	2.7	-0.4	12.4	-0.7	29.3
Utilities	20.4	21.1	1.4	0.7	1.2	3.4	6.0
Construction	218.6	217.4	5.9	-1.2	12.4	-0.5	6.0
Manufacturing	180.5	176.7	4.6	-3.8	12.6	-2.1	7.7
Services-producing sector	2,120.5	2,125.3	15.3	4.8	312.7	0.2	17.3
Wholesale and retail trade	397.4	396.5	7.7	-0.9	54.5	-0.2	15.9
Transportation and warehousing	137.4	140.1	4.2	2.7	19.2	2.0	15.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	167.3	166.4	3.8	-0.9	4.5	-0.5	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	261.2	259.5	5.3	-1.7	36.2	-0.7	16.2
Business, building and other support services	109.4	103.9	4.3	-5.5	22.3	-5.0	27.3
Educational services	186.6	182.5	5.2	-4.1	6.3	-2.2	3.6
Health care and social assistance	351.1	348.0	5.3	-3.1	39.9	-0.9	13.0
Information, culture and recreation	115.1	129.2	5.2	14.1	36.1	12.3	38.8
Accommodation and food services	155.8	157.4	6.6	1.6	52.0	1.0	49.3
Other services (except public administration)	108.0	111.7	4.3	3.7	26.7	3.4	31.4
Public administration	131.2	130.1	2.8	-1.1	15.2	-0.8	13.2

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	181.7	181.7	...	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6
Labour force	111.8	111.9	1.0	0.1	-1.5	0.1	-1.3
Employment	101.4	102.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.4
Unemployment	10.4	9.5	0.7	-0.9	-3.0	-8.7	-24.0
Participation rate	61.5	61.6	0.6	0.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.5	0.5	-0.8	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	56.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	377.7	378.1	...	0.4	6.8	0.1	1.8
Labour force	262.9	259.3	1.6	-3.6	23.7	-1.4	10.1
Employment	241.7	236.1	1.6	-5.6	25.5	-2.3	12.1
Unemployment	21.2	23.2	1.0	2.0	-1.8	9.4	-7.2
Participation rate	69.6	68.6	0.4	-1.0	5.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.9	0.4	0.8	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	62.4	0.4	-1.6	5.7	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	133.3	133.4	...	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	90.6	92.4	1.0	1.8	7.0	2.0	8.2
Employment	82.6	84.3	1.0	1.7	6.5	2.1	8.4
Unemployment	8.0	8.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.3	6.6
Participation rate	68.0	69.3	0.7	1.3	4.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.8	0.6	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	63.2	0.8	1.2	4.1	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	110.2	110.2	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Labour force	70.1	69.6	0.9	-0.5	4.1	-0.7	6.3
Employment	63.3	63.7	0.9	0.4	5.8	0.6	10.0
Unemployment	6.8	5.9	0.5	-0.9	-1.7	-13.2	-22.4
Participation rate	63.6	63.2	0.8	-0.4	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	8.5	0.7	-1.2	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.8	0.8	0.4	5.0	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.6	135.6	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	80.8	78.2	1.0	-2.6	1.0	-3.2	1.3
Employment	76.1	73.4	1.0	-2.7	7.2	-3.5	10.9
Unemployment	4.7	4.8	0.5	0.1	-6.2	2.1	-56.4
Participation rate	59.6	57.7	0.7	-1.9	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.1	0.5	0.3	-8.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	54.1	0.7	-2.0	5.4	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	687.2	687.4	...	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.5
Labour force	447.2	443.8	3.6	-3.4	11.2	-0.8	2.6
Employment	424.8	422.1	3.8	-2.7	41.2	-0.6	10.8
Unemployment	22.4	21.7	1.8	-0.7	-30.0	-3.1	-58.0
Participation rate	65.1	64.6	0.5	-0.5	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	0.4	-0.1	-7.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.4	0.5	-0.4	5.7	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	187.7	187.8	...	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	115.3	115.0	1.2	-0.3	0.7	-0.3	0.6
Employment	109.5	109.7	1.2	0.2	8.6	0.2	8.5
Unemployment	5.7	5.3	0.6	-0.4	-8.0	-7.0	-60.2
Participation rate	61.4	61.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.6	0.5	-0.3	-7.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.4	0.7	0.1	4.0	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.0	137.0	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Labour force	80.9	80.3	0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2
Employment	76.8	76.8	0.9	0.0	6.9	0.0	9.9
Unemployment	4.0	3.4	0.5	-0.6	-7.2	-15.0	-67.9
Participation rate	59.1	58.6	0.7	-0.5	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.2	0.5	-0.7	-9.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.1	0.7	0.0	4.9	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,635.9	3,637.1	...	1.2	36.6	0.0	1.0
Labour force	2,421.1	2,433.6	9.4	12.5	135.1	0.5	5.9
Employment	2,235.0	2,240.2	9.9	5.2	264.3	0.2	13.4
Unemployment	186.1	193.4	6.7	7.3	-129.3	3.9	-40.1
Participation rate	66.6	66.9	0.3	0.3	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.9	0.3	0.2	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.6	0.3	0.1	6.7	...	...

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,206.0	1,207.5	...	1.5	17.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	822.5	832.0	5.1	9.5	67.0	1.2	8.8
Employment	767.3	769.1	5.4	1.8	70.2	0.2	10.0
Unemployment	55.2	62.9	2.8	7.7	-3.2	13.9	-4.8
Participation rate	68.2	68.9	0.4	0.7	4.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.6	0.4	0.9	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.7	0.4	0.1	5.0	...	...
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	285.7	285.9	...	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	185.8	184.4	1.6	-1.4	4.8	-0.8	2.7
Employment	173.4	172.9	1.6	-0.5	13.7	-0.3	8.6
Unemployment	12.3	11.5	0.8	-0.8	-8.8	-6.5	-43.3
Participation rate	65.0	64.5	0.5	-0.5	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.2	0.4	-0.4	-5.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	60.5	0.6	-0.2	4.3	...	...
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	920.3	921.6	...	1.3	14.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	636.7	647.6	4.8	10.9	62.1	1.7	10.6
Employment	593.9	596.2	5.1	2.3	56.5	0.4	10.5
Unemployment	42.9	51.4	2.7	8.5	5.6	19.8	12.2
Participation rate	69.2	70.3	0.5	1.1	5.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.9	0.4	1.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	64.7	0.6	0.2	5.2	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	143.7	143.9	...	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	90.2	87.4	0.8	-2.8	4.4	-3.1	5.3
Employment	83.1	79.8	0.9	-3.3	6.3	-4.0	8.6
Unemployment	7.1	7.6	0.4	0.5	-1.9	7.0	-20.0
Participation rate	62.8	60.7	0.6	-2.1	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.7	0.5	0.8	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	55.5	0.6	-2.3	3.7	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	94.3	92.7	...	-1.6	-7.2	-1.7	-7.2
Labour force	57.4	54.3	3.4	-3.1	2.2	-5.4	4.2
Employment	50.6	48.3	3.3	-2.3	4.5	-4.5	10.3
Unemployment	6.9	6.0	1.7	-0.9	-2.3	-13.0	-27.7
Participation rate	60.9	58.6	2.1	-2.3	6.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	11.0	2.7	-1.0	-4.9	...	...
Employment rate	53.7	52.1	2.3	-1.6	8.3	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	113.0	113.0	...	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2
Labour force	67.2	69.8	1.6	2.6	14.6	3.9	26.4
Employment	62.6	65.7	1.5	3.1	15.8	5.0	31.7
Unemployment	4.5	4.1	0.9	-0.4	-1.2	-8.9	-22.6
Participation rate	59.5	61.8	1.4	2.3	12.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.9	1.4	-0.8	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	58.1	1.4	2.7	13.4	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	344.1	344.4	...	0.3	3.6	0.1	1.1
Labour force	219.7	217.1	2.2	-2.6	-0.7	-1.2	-0.3
Employment	202.8	198.8	2.3	-4.0	4.2	-2.0	2.2
Unemployment	16.9	18.3	1.2	1.4	-4.9	8.3	-21.1
Participation rate	63.8	63.0	0.6	-0.8	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.4	0.5	0.7	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	57.7	0.7	-1.2	0.6	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,551.1	5,555.2	...	4.1	69.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	3,621.4	3,624.4	13.0	3.0	240.0	0.1	7.1
Employment	3,276.5	3,278.1	13.2	1.6	273.9	0.0	9.1
Unemployment	344.9	346.3	9.1	1.4	-33.8	0.4	-8.9
Participation rate	65.2	65.2	0.2	0.0	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.6	0.2	0.1	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.0	0.2	0.0	4.2	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	665.7	666.0	...	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.3
Labour force	447.8	447.4	4.2	-0.4	34.6	-0.1	8.4
Employment	415.0	412.9	4.3	-2.1	43.8	-0.5	11.9
Unemployment	32.8	34.5	2.4	1.7	-9.2	5.2	-21.1
Participation rate	67.3	67.2	0.6	-0.1	5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.7	0.5	0.4	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.0	0.6	-0.3	6.4	...	...
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario							
Population	372.7	372.8	...	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.5
Labour force	218.3	218.5	2.5	0.2	17.5	0.1	8.7
Employment	192.6	194.8	2.4	2.2	19.4	1.1	11.1
Unemployment	25.6	23.7	1.3	-1.9	-1.9	-7.4	-7.4
Participation rate	58.6	58.6	0.7	0.0	4.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	10.8	0.6	-0.9	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	51.7	52.3	0.7	0.6	5.0	...	...

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	498.5	498.9	...	0.4	8.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	338.1	341.0	2.6	2.9	14.8	0.9	4.5
Employment	317.2	318.0	2.8	0.8	25.9	0.3	8.9
Unemployment	20.9	23.0	1.6	2.1	-11.1	10.0	-32.6
Participation rate	67.8	68.4	0.5	0.6	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.7	0.5	0.5	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.7	0.6	0.1	4.2	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	118.8	118.9	...	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
Labour force	81.4	80.3	0.9	-1.1	4.4	-1.4	5.8
Employment	76.2	75.4	1.0	-0.8	7.4	-1.0	10.9
Unemployment	5.2	4.9	0.5	-0.3	-2.9	-5.8	-37.2
Participation rate	68.5	67.5	0.8	-1.0	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.1	0.7	-0.3	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	63.4	0.8	-0.7	5.9	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	140.1	140.2	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.1
Labour force	98.8	99.6	1.3	0.8	5.8	0.8	6.2
Employment	89.5	90.6	1.5	1.1	9.5	1.2	11.7
Unemployment	9.3	9.1	0.8	-0.2	-3.6	-2.2	-28.3
Participation rate	70.5	71.0	1.0	0.5	3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.1	0.8	-0.3	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	64.6	1.1	0.7	6.1	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	466.5	466.9	...	0.4	6.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	302.8	309.0	3.0	6.2	38.4	2.0	14.2
Employment	277.9	278.9	3.1	1.0	40.0	0.4	16.7
Unemployment	24.9	30.1	1.5	5.2	-1.7	20.9	-5.3
Participation rate	64.9	66.2	0.7	1.3	7.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	9.7	0.5	1.5	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.7	0.7	0.1	7.8	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	304.8	304.9	...	0.1	3.5	0.0	1.2
Labour force	185.5	184.4	2.2	-1.1	19.8	-0.6	12.0
Employment	165.9	164.8	2.2	-1.1	27.7	-0.7	20.2
Unemployment	19.6	19.6	1.2	0.0	-7.9	0.0	-28.7
Participation rate	60.9	60.5	0.7	-0.4	5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.6	0.7	0.0	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.4	54.1	0.7	-0.3	8.6	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	180.9	181.0	...	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	121.6	122.0	1.7	0.4	-4.6	0.3	-3.6
Employment	111.5	112.6	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.6
Unemployment	10.1	9.4	1.3	-0.7	-5.3	-6.9	-36.1
Participation rate	67.2	67.4	1.0	0.2	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.7	1.0	-0.6	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	62.2	1.1	0.6	-0.2	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	145.5	145.5	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Labour force	89.0	88.7	0.9	-0.3	3.8	-0.3	4.5
Employment	81.2	81.5	0.9	0.3	4.3	0.4	5.6
Unemployment	7.8	7.2	0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-7.7	-5.3
Participation rate	61.2	61.0	0.6	-0.2	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	56.0	0.6	0.2	2.9	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.6	106.5	...	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	64.8	64.8	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.5
Employment	59.6	59.7	0.7	0.1	4.8	0.2	8.7
Unemployment	5.2	5.0	0.3	-0.2	-1.5	-3.8	-23.1
Participation rate	60.8	60.8	0.6	0.0	3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.7	0.5	-0.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	56.1	0.7	0.2	4.7	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	702.6	702.8	...	0.2	5.1	0.0	0.7
Labour force	477.1	481.7	1.7	4.6	28.7	1.0	6.3
Employment	441.5	445.1	1.7	3.6	38.9	0.8	9.6
Unemployment	35.7	36.6	1.1	0.9	-10.2	2.5	-21.8
Participation rate	67.9	68.5	0.2	0.6	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.6	0.2	0.1	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	63.3	0.2	0.5	5.1	...	...

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	215.3	215.5	...	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	148.0	149.7	1.1	1.7	13.2	1.1	9.7
Employment	135.5	138.5	1.2	3.0	16.8	2.2	13.8
Unemployment	12.5	11.2	0.7	-1.3	-3.6	-10.4	-24.3
Participation rate	68.7	69.5	0.5	0.8	5.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.5	0.5	-0.9	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	64.3	0.6	1.4	7.2	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	272.5	272.8	...	0.3	4.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	184.7	186.1	1.3	1.4	5.7	0.8	3.2
Employment	170.5	172.4	1.3	1.9	14.5	1.1	9.2
Unemployment	14.2	13.7	0.8	-0.5	-8.8	-3.5	-39.1
Participation rate	67.8	68.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.4	0.4	-0.3	-5.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	63.2	0.5	0.6	4.4	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	104.9	105.0	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.4
Labour force	66.9	66.0	1.0	-0.9	2.1	-1.3	3.3
Employment	62.0	61.5	1.0	-0.5	3.0	-0.8	5.1
Unemployment	4.9	4.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.9	-8.2	-16.7
Participation rate	63.8	62.9	0.9	-0.9	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.8	0.8	-0.5	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	58.6	0.9	-0.5	2.1	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,261.9	1,262.9	...	1.0	17.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	887.9	883.4	4.8	-4.5	37.0	-0.5	4.4
Employment	805.6	806.7	5.3	1.1	76.3	0.1	10.4
Unemployment	82.3	76.7	3.6	-5.6	-39.3	-6.8	-33.9
Participation rate	70.4	70.0	0.4	-0.4	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.7	0.4	-0.6	-5.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.9	0.4	0.1	5.2	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,197.5	1,198.5	...	1.0	18.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	851.7	848.7	5.2	-3.0	83.2	-0.4	10.9
Employment	762.3	762.4	5.4	0.1	102.9	0.0	15.6
Unemployment	89.4	86.3	3.6	-3.1	-19.8	-3.5	-18.7
Participation rate	71.1	70.8	0.4	-0.3	5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.2	0.4	-0.3	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	63.6	0.4	-0.1	7.7	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	182.7	183.0	...	0.3	3.2	0.2	1.8
Labour force	114.1	110.6	1.8	-3.5	-1.6	-3.1	-1.4
Employment	107.6	104.2	1.7	-3.4	2.9	-3.2	2.9
Unemployment	6.5	6.4	0.9	-0.1	-4.5	-1.5	-41.3
Participation rate	62.5	60.4	1.0	-2.1	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	0.7	0.1	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	56.9	0.9	-2.0	0.6	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	170.3	170.4	...	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	117.8	117.1	1.1	-0.7	14.5	-0.6	14.1
Employment	111.3	110.5	1.1	-0.8	15.8	-0.7	16.7
Unemployment	6.5	6.6	0.5	0.1	-1.3	1.5	-16.5
Participation rate	69.2	68.7	0.6	-0.5	7.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	0.5	0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.4	64.8	0.6	-0.6	8.5	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,342.2	2,343.6	...	1.4	19.0	0.1	0.8
Labour force	1,599.4	1,607.2	7.6	7.8	169.3	0.5	11.8
Employment	1,481.4	1,486.3	7.8	4.9	203.4	0.3	15.9
Unemployment	118.0	120.9	5.2	2.9	-34.1	2.5	-22.0
Participation rate	68.3	68.6	0.3	0.3	6.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.5	0.3	0.1	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.4	0.3	0.2	8.2	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	344.5	345.0	...	0.5	4.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	222.9	224.2	2.2	1.3	14.1	0.6	6.7
Employment	208.9	210.1	2.2	1.2	21.7	0.6	11.5
Unemployment	13.9	14.1	1.1	0.2	-7.6	1.4	-35.0
Participation rate	64.7	65.0	0.7	0.3	3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.3	0.5	0.1	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.9	0.7	0.3	5.6	...	...

... 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 14-10-0380-02.

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,637.1	3,638.1	...	1.0	35.2	0.0	1.0
Labour force	2,426.9	2,448.0	20.2	21.1	139.4	0.9	6.0
Employment	2,239.3	2,247.7	21.7	8.4	288.0	0.4	14.7
Unemployment	187.7	200.2	17.3	12.5	-148.6	6.7	-42.6
Participation rate	66.7	67.3	0.6	0.6	3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.2	0.7	0.5	-6.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.8	0.6	0.2	7.4	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,555.8	5,558.8	...	3.0	68.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,606.2	3,637.9	30.0	31.7	270.7	0.9	8.0
Employment	3,262.4	3,256.6	28.9	-5.8	411.2	-0.2	14.5
Unemployment	343.8	381.3	23.2	37.5	-140.5	10.9	-26.9
Participation rate	64.9	65.4	0.5	0.5	4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	10.5	0.6	1.0	-5.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.6	0.5	-0.1	6.8	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,343.2	2,345.4	...	2.2	19.3	0.1	0.8
Labour force	1,584.3	1,614.9	16.9	30.6	184.6	1.9	12.9
Employment	1,474.9	1,483.2	17.0	8.3	256.8	0.6	20.9
Unemployment	109.5	131.7	12.6	22.2	-72.2	20.3	-35.4
Participation rate	67.6	68.9	0.7	1.3	7.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.2	0.8	1.3	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.2	0.7	0.3	10.5	...	...

... 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 May 2020 and May 2021, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2020	30,994.0	19,063.5	16,789.3	2,274.2	61.5	11.9	54.2
2021	31,250.7	20,223.6	18,547.9	1,675.7	64.7	8.3	59.4
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2020	445.7	237.2	197.5	39.6	53.2	16.7	44.3
2021	445.0	250.7	213.5	37.2	56.3	14.8	48.0
Avalon Peninsula							
2020	236.2	137.5	118.8	18.7	58.2	13.6	50.3
2021	236.8	140.3	124.3	16.0	59.2	11.4	52.5
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2020	121.9	55.2	43.9	11.4	45.3	20.7	36.0
2021	121.0	60.5	48.1	12.4	50.0	20.5	39.8
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2020	87.6	44.4	34.9	9.5	50.7	21.4	39.8
2021	87.2	50.0	41.2	8.8	57.3	17.6	47.2
Prince Edward Island							
2020	132.1	82.2	71.5	10.7	62.2	13.0	54.1
2021	133.5	85.6	76.8	8.8	64.1	10.3	57.5
Nova Scotia							
2020	812.3	464.2	407.3	56.9	57.1	12.3	50.1
2021	818.1	501.9	454.7	47.2	61.3	9.4	55.6
Cape Breton							
2020	109.6	54.9	44.9	10.0	50.1	18.2	41.0
2021	108.9	52.4	44.4	8.1	48.1	15.5	40.8
North Shore							
2020	127.5	67.7	59.6	8.1	53.1	12.0	46.7
2021	127.1	73.2	67.4	5.8	57.6	7.9	53.0
Annapolis Valley							
2020	105.5	54.8	48.0	6.8	51.9	12.4	45.5
2021	106.0	62.3	56.6	5.7	58.8	9.1	53.4
Southern							
2020	98.3	52.2	45.3	6.9	53.1	13.2	46.1
2021	98.0	55.8	51.8	4.1	56.9	7.3	52.9
Halifax							
2020	371.3	234.5	209.5	25.0	63.2	10.7	56.4
2021	378.1	258.1	234.6	23.5	68.3	9.1	62.0
New Brunswick							
2020	646.3	375.3	326.3	49.0	58.1	13.1	50.5
2021	648.9	396.0	355.6	40.4	61.0	10.2	54.8
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2020	131.6	67.1	54.4	12.6	51.0	18.8	41.3
2021	130.8	71.5	61.2	10.3	54.7	14.4	46.8
Moncton–Richibucto							
2020	187.2	115.5	102.9	12.6	61.7	10.9	55.0
2021	189.2	123.4	111.2	12.1	65.2	9.8	58.8
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2020	145.9	86.4	75.4	11.0	59.2	12.7	51.7
2021	146.4	90.2	81.7	8.5	61.6	9.4	55.8
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2020	116.7	67.4	59.5	7.9	57.8	11.7	51.0
2021	118.1	76.0	69.6	6.4	64.4	8.4	58.9
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2020	64.8	38.9	34.0	4.9	60.0	12.6	52.5
2021	64.5	34.9	32.0	3.0	54.1	8.6	49.6
Quebec							
2020	7,042.9	4,349.0	3,762.5	586.5	61.8	13.5	53.4
2021	7,090.0	4,508.6	4,194.8	313.8	63.6	7.0	59.2
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2020	76.5	33.8	27.5	6.3	44.2	18.6	35.9
2021	76.3	36.9	31.4	5.5	48.4	14.9	41.2
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2020	166.5	90.4	78.3	12.1	54.3	13.4	47.0
2021	165.8	89.7	83.8	5.8	54.1	6.5	50.5
Capitale-Nationale							
2020	622.8	381.3	333.9	47.3	61.2	12.4	53.6
2021	624.9	394.8	372.3	22.5	63.2	5.7	59.6
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2020	355.4	227.6	204.5	23.1	64.0	10.1	57.5
2021	356.3	223.1	213.5	9.6	62.6	4.3	59.9
Estrie							
2020	276.2	167.2	149.0	18.2	60.5	10.9	53.9
2021	278.1	168.2	158.4	9.8	60.5	5.8	57.0
Centre-du-Québec							
2020	206.4	130.9	116.1	14.8	63.4	11.3	56.3
2021	207.4	134.8	127.1	7.8	65.0	5.8	61.3
Montérégie							
2020	1,301.5	834.1	722.6	111.5	64.1	13.4	55.5

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2021	1,313.1	847.3	798.7	48.6	64.5	5.7	60.8
Montréal							
2020	1,743.3	1,101.2	946.9	154.3	63.2	14.0	54.3
2021	1,762.7	1,172.2	1,059.7	112.5	66.5	9.6	60.1
Laval							
2020	363.0	213.5	182.5	31.0	58.8	14.5	50.3
2021	365.4	241.9	221.9	20.0	66.2	8.3	60.7
Lanaudière							
2020	423.2	297.8	254.8	43.0	70.4	14.4	60.2
2021	426.1	272.2	258.6	13.6	63.9	5.0	60.7
Laurentides							
2020	519.2	279.5	238.3	41.2	53.8	14.7	45.9
2021	525.0	329.7	308.8	20.9	62.8	6.3	58.8
Outaouais							
2020	326.2	201.4	177.3	24.1	61.7	12.0	54.4
2021	328.6	204.3	190.7	13.6	62.2	6.7	58.0
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2020	118.9	70.7	61.5	9.2	59.5	13.0	51.7
2021	118.4	78.1	74.3	3.8	66.0	4.9	62.8
Mauricie							
2020	227.5	134.9	115.9	19.0	59.3	14.1	50.9
2021	227.3	128.4	119.6	8.8	56.5	6.9	52.6
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2020	229.7	131.4	107.7	23.8	57.2	18.1	46.9
2021	229.0	133.9	124.9	9.0	58.5	6.7	54.5
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2020	86.4	53.4	45.7	7.7	61.8	14.4	52.9
2021	85.5	53.0	51.1	1.9	62.0	3.6	59.8
Ontario							
2020	12,191.4	7,396.9	6,577.9	819.0	60.7	11.1	54.0
2021	12,310.1	7,918.2	7,211.3	706.9	64.3	8.9	58.6
Ottawa							
2020	1,184.0	737.8	676.9	61.0	62.3	8.3	57.2
2021	1,196.9	801.9	739.2	62.7	67.0	7.8	61.8
Kingston-Pembroke							
2020	393.8	218.8	192.9	25.9	55.6	11.8	49.0
2021	395.8	226.9	204.5	22.4	57.3	9.9	51.7
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2020	345.9	181.7	161.1	20.7	52.5	11.4	46.6
2021	348.3	203.8	190.0	13.8	58.5	6.8	54.6
Toronto							
2020	5,744.8	3,553.4	3,147.2	406.2	61.9	11.4	54.8
2021	5,811.3	3,787.0	3,417.7	369.3	65.2	9.8	58.8
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2020	1,195.2	778.1	694.4	83.7	65.1	10.8	58.1
2021	1,212.6	820.5	755.4	65.1	67.7	7.9	62.3
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2020	1,268.4	745.7	660.3	85.4	58.8	11.5	52.1
2021	1,276.7	810.8	741.2	69.6	63.5	8.6	58.1
London							
2020	601.5	360.1	320.6	39.5	59.9	11.0	53.3
2021	609.2	403.5	365.0	38.5	66.2	9.5	59.9
Windsor-Sarnia							
2020	556.6	291.3	246.3	45.0	52.3	15.4	44.3
2021	559.4	328.1	298.4	29.7	58.7	9.1	53.3
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2020	262.7	167.6	152.1	15.5	63.8	9.2	57.9
2021	264.4	166.5	159.9	6.6	63.0	4.0	60.5
Northeast							
2020	463.7	263.5	238.2	25.3	56.8	9.6	51.4
2021	461.6	263.1	242.4	20.7	57.0	7.9	52.5
Northwest							
2020	174.9	98.9	88.1	10.8	56.5	10.9	50.4
2021	173.7	106.0	97.6	8.4	61.0	7.9	56.2
Manitoba							
2020	1,047.1	662.6	598.5	64.0	63.3	9.7	57.2
2021	1,050.7	703.2	653.1	50.1	66.9	7.1	62.2
Southeast							
2020	98.1	59.7	55.7	4.1	60.9	6.9	56.8
2021	99.1	64.7	60.4	4.3	65.3	6.6	60.9
South Central and North Central							
2020	90.5	56.8	52.8	4.0	62.8	7.0	58.3
2021	91.0	59.4	55.4	4.0	65.3	6.7	60.9
Southwest							
2020	90.8	56.2	50.9	5.3	61.9	9.4	56.1
2021	90.6	60.1	56.9	3.2	66.3	5.3	62.8
Winnipeg							
2020	635.9	411.0	367.6	43.4	64.6	10.6	57.8
2021	639.4	439.4	405.5	33.9	68.7	7.7	63.4

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2020	76.2	45.3	40.5	4.8	59.4	10.6	53.1
2021	76.4	46.8	44.2	2.6	61.3	5.6	57.9
Parklands and North							
2020	55.7	33.5	31.0	2.5	60.1	7.5	55.7
2021	54.2	32.8	30.8	2.1	60.5	6.4	56.8
Saskatchewan							
2020	888.4	578.3	514.1	64.2	65.1	11.1	57.9
2021	889.4	596.6	553.0	43.6	67.1	7.3	62.2
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2020	274.3	178.3	158.7	19.6	65.0	11.0	57.9
2021	275.8	190.9	175.9	15.1	69.2	7.9	63.8
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2020	83.6	55.8	50.1	5.7	66.7	10.2	59.9
2021	83.0	56.7	52.6	4.1	68.3	7.2	63.4
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2020	309.2	204.5	178.8	25.7	66.1	12.6	57.8
2021	312.3	210.6	194.5	16.1	67.4	7.6	62.3
Yorkton–Melville							
2020	62.9	40.4	36.6	3.7	64.2	9.2	58.2
2021	61.9	36.5	34.8	1.8	59.0	4.9	56.2
Prince Albert and Northern							
2020	158.3	99.4	89.9	9.5	62.8	9.6	56.8
2021	156.4	101.8	95.2	6.6	65.1	6.5	60.9
Alberta							
2020	3,499.0	2,314.2	2,009.6	304.6	66.1	13.2	57.4
2021	3,535.0	2,443.0	2,216.1	226.9	69.1	9.3	62.7
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2020	238.5	142.7	129.7	13.0	59.8	9.1	54.4
2021	239.3	144.8	134.3	10.5	60.5	7.3	56.1
Camrose–Drumheller							
2020	162.6	109.2	97.8	11.4	67.2	10.4	60.1
2021	162.0	104.4	97.1	7.2	64.4	6.9	59.9
Calgary							
2020	1,333.2	898.1	777.6	120.4	67.4	13.4	58.3
2021	1,350.9	928.9	845.8	83.1	68.8	8.9	62.6
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2020	274.3	188.5	161.9	26.6	68.7	14.1	59.0
2021	274.4	196.8	178.1	18.7	71.7	9.5	64.9
Red Deer							
2020	174.6	116.4	101.2	15.2	66.7	13.1	58.0
2021	175.9	123.7	111.1	12.6	70.3	10.2	63.2
Edmonton							
2020	1,211.2	783.2	672.8	110.4	64.7	14.1	55.5
2021	1,228.2	866.6	777.2	89.3	70.6	10.3	63.3
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2020	104.8	76.1	68.6	7.5	72.6	9.9	65.5
2021	104.5	77.9	72.5	5.5	74.5	7.1	69.4
British Columbia							
2020	4,288.9	2,603.8	2,324.0	279.7	60.7	10.7	54.2
2021	4,329.8	2,819.8	2,618.9	200.9	65.1	7.1	60.5
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2020	734.3	417.6	371.3	46.2	56.9	11.1	50.6
2021	742.9	433.5	404.8	28.7	58.4	6.6	54.5
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2020	2,656.9	1,632.3	1,458.7	173.6	61.4	10.6	54.9
2021	2,680.6	1,817.9	1,684.6	133.3	67.8	7.3	62.8
Thompson–Okanagan							
2020	497.4	299.9	271.2	28.7	60.3	9.6	54.5
2021	504.1	298.5	276.1	22.3	59.2	7.5	54.8
Kootenay							
2020	137.3	83.9	71.6	12.3	61.1	14.7	52.1
2021	138.2	88.9	83.1	5.8	64.3	6.5	60.1
Cariboo							
2020	139.1	86.8	77.5	9.3	62.4	10.7	55.7
2021	140.2	93.0	87.0	6.0	66.3	6.5	62.1
North Coast and Nechako							
2020	68.9	44.4	39.1	5.3	64.4	11.9	56.7
2021	68.9	47.7	44.7	3.1	69.2	6.5	64.9
Northeast							
2020	54.8	38.9	34.6	4.3	71.0	11.1	63.1
2021	54.9	40.4	38.6	1.8	73.6	4.5	70.3

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

	April 2021	May 2021	Standard error ¹	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021	April to May 2021	May 2020 to May 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	32.5	32.5	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2
Labour force	23.8	23.7	0.3	-0.1	1.3	-0.4	5.8
Employment	22.4	22.1	0.2	-0.3	0.6	-1.3	2.8
Unemployment	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	14.3	60.0
Participation rate	73.2	72.9	0.8	-0.3	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.8	0.6	0.9	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	68.9	68.0	0.8	-0.9	1.0	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.0	34.0	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Labour force	25.0	24.9	0.3	-0.1	1.2	-0.4	5.1
Employment	23.4	23.9	0.3	0.5	2.2	2.1	10.1
Unemployment	1.6	1.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-31.3	-42.1
Participation rate	73.5	73.2	0.9	-0.3	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	4.4	0.8	-2.0	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.8	70.3	0.9	1.5	6.3	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.0	25.0	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0
Labour force	12.9	12.6	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-2.3	-5.3
Employment	12.1	11.9	0.2	-0.2	0.9	-1.7	8.2
Unemployment	0.8	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-1.5	-12.5	-68.2
Participation rate	51.5	50.4	0.9	-1.1	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.4	1.2	-0.8	-11.4	...	...
Employment rate	48.3	47.7	0.9	-0.6	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.

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
May 2021										
15 years and over	15,980.8	35.7	1,100.12	29.94	13,380.2	39.3	1,241.55	2,600.5	17.3	372.39
15 to 24 years	2,311.1	28.3	546.65	18.26	1,265.6	38.7	794.51	1,045.4	15.7	246.57
25 years and over	13,669.7	36.9	1,193.69	31.91	12,114.6	39.3	1,288.25	1,555.1	18.4	456.98
Males	8,187.7	37.7	1,220.17	31.61	7,264.5	40.4	1,331.54	923.2	17.0	343.84
Females	7,793.1	33.5	973.98	28.18	6,115.8	37.9	1,134.66	1,677.3	17.5	388.11
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,981.1	36.2	1,213.83	33.25	4,380.5	38.6	1,308.11	600.6	18.9	526.21
No union coverage	10,999.7	35.5	1,048.62	28.44	8,999.8	39.6	1,209.16	1,999.9	16.8	326.20
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,972.1	36.4	1,148.44	30.77	12,109.1	39.2	1,265.33	1,863.0	18.0	388.68
Temporary employees	2,008.6	30.6	763.94	24.13	1,271.1	39.4	1,014.99	737.5	15.6	331.25
Occupation										
Management occupations	968.3	39.3	1,937.00	49.25	939.2	40.0	1,975.03	29.1	17.8	709.77
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,942.7	35.6	1,080.12	29.85	2,587.2	38.1	1,172.29	355.5	17.4	409.26
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,509.6	38.4	1,515.81	39.46	1,460.9	39.1	1,545.40	48.7	18.4	628.47
Health occupations	1,275.1	34.1	1,091.62	31.89	1,002.8	38.1	1,223.11	272.3	19.4	607.38
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,031.5	34.3	1,221.08	35.03	1,687.1	37.9	1,372.34	344.4	16.8	480.13
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	315.2	33.2	987.05	28.83	242.8	38.9	1,175.61	72.4	14.2	355.00
Sales and services occupations	3,599.7	31.1	650.33	19.77	2,362.6	38.5	849.31	1,237.1	17.1	270.29
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,220.6	40.0	1,163.68	28.69	2,062.7	41.7	1,225.16	157.8	17.7	360.28
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	330.6	41.2	1,100.00	25.51	279.0	46.1	1,251.48	51.6	15.2	280.88
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	787.5	39.7	972.66	24.25	755.9	40.7	1,000.76	31.6	17.1	299.45
May 2020										
15 years and over	13,820.9	36.1	1,125.64	30.44	11,910.0	39.0	1,241.20	1,910.8	18.1	405.36
15 to 24 years	1,746.3	29.7	570.48	18.24	1,057.9	38.5	777.97	688.4	16.4	251.61
25 years and over	12,074.5	37.0	1,205.93	32.21	10,852.1	39.1	1,286.35	1,222.4	19.0	491.95
Males	7,134.5	38.0	1,241.96	32.17	6,477.0	40.1	1,330.71	657.5	17.5	367.75
Females	6,686.3	34.1	1,001.51	28.60	5,433.0	37.8	1,134.48	1,253.3	18.4	425.09
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,549.4	36.1	1,207.12	33.09	4,005.5	38.3	1,294.80	543.9	19.8	561.46
No union coverage	9,271.5	36.1	1,085.65	29.15	7,904.6	39.4	1,214.04	1,366.9	17.4	343.25
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	12,324.8	36.7	1,167.54	31.22	10,912.8	39.0	1,263.66	1,412.0	18.6	424.64
Temporary employees	1,496.0	31.5	780.45	24.07	997.2	39.0	995.38	498.8	16.6	350.78
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,012.5	39.1	1,856.34	47.62	988.3	39.6	1,885.27	24.2	18.5	674.24
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,574.9	36.3	1,093.71	29.82	2,326.7	38.2	1,163.78	248.2	18.2	436.75
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,396.3	38.3	1,506.73	39.38	1,349.0	39.1	1,536.47	47.2	17.2	656.87
Health occupations	1,126.1	34.7	1,137.68	32.62	915.1	37.9	1,251.10	211.0	20.6	645.81
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,747.2	34.9	1,283.89	36.40	1,506.5	37.5	1,395.51	240.7	18.1	585.40
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	217.2	32.9	963.58	28.07	165.0	38.9	1,165.48	52.2	13.8	325.85
Sales and services occupations	2,921.9	32.0	663.79	19.77	2,029.9	38.2	831.94	892.1	17.7	281.17
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,853.1	39.8	1,133.19	28.17	1,728.0	41.3	1,187.37	125.1	18.2	384.76
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	290.5	41.1	1,046.38	24.82	249.7	44.9	1,161.34	40.8	17.5	343.36
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	681.1	39.3	999.28	25.20	651.8	40.2	1,026.27	29.3	18.0	398.64

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

June 6, 2021 to July 10, 2021

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	13.1
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	17.4
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	13.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	13.1
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	13.5
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	13.4
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	29.1
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

June 6, 2021 to July 10, 2021

Northern Saskatchewan	16.9
Alberta	
Calgary	13.1
Edmonton	13.1
Northern Alberta	13.1
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	13.9

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).

Table 13
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by detailed age group, unadjusted for seasonality

	May 2019	May 2020	May 2021	Standard error ¹	May 2020 to May 2021	May 2019 to May 2020	May 2020 to May 2021	May 2019 to May 2020
	thousands (except rates)				change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Students 15 to 24 years²								
Population	2,425.7	2,465.1	2,433.9	36.5	-31.2	39.4	-1.3	1.6
Labour force	1,320.9	1,137.4	1,251.6	37.0	114.2	-183.5	10.0	-13.9
Employment	1,139.3	682.2	962.1	34.1	279.9	-457.1	41.0	-40.1
Full-time employment	274.5	214.8	233.2	24.7	18.4	-59.7	8.6	-21.7
Part-time employment	864.8	467.5	729.0	28.0	261.5	-397.3	55.9	-45.9
Unemployment	181.6	455.1	289.5	21.6	-165.6	273.5	-36.4	150.6
Participation rate	54.5	46.1	51.4	1.1	5.3	-8.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	40.0	23.1	1.3	-16.9	26.3	...	...
Employment rate	47.0	27.7	39.5	1.1	11.8	-19.3	...	...
Students 15 to 16 years²								
Population	747.4	744.3	762.4	6.0	18.1	-3.1	2.4	-0.4
Labour force	236.4	201.6	220.3	14.2	18.7	-34.8	9.3	-14.7
Employment	185.4	123.3	162.3	12.6	39.0	-62.1	31.6	-33.5
Full-time employment	5.8	17.3	1.8	6.3	-15.5	11.5	-89.6	198.3
Part-time employment	179.6	106.0	160.4	11.4	54.4	-73.6	51.3	-41.0
Unemployment	51.0	78.4	58.0	9.1	-20.4	27.4	-26.0	53.7
Participation rate	31.6	27.1	28.9	1.9	1.8	-4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	21.6	38.9	26.3	2.9	-12.6	17.3	...	...
Employment rate	24.8	16.6	21.3	1.7	4.7	-8.2	...	...
Students 17 to 19 years²								
Population	924.3	910.4	881.1	18.3	-29.3	-13.9	-3.2	-1.5
Labour force	547.8	460.7	499.9	19.9	39.2	-87.1	8.5	-15.9
Employment	475.4	282.8	396.5	18.9	113.7	-192.6	40.2	-40.5
Full-time employment	84.7	72.0	65.5	13.0	-6.5	-12.7	-9.0	-15.0
Part-time employment	390.7	210.8	331.0	17.3	120.2	-179.9	57.0	-46.0
Unemployment	72.5	177.9	103.4	13.3	-74.5	105.4	-41.9	145.4
Participation rate	59.3	50.6	56.7	1.8	6.1	-8.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.2	38.6	20.7	2.0	-17.9	25.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.4	31.1	45.0	1.8	13.9	-20.3	...	...
Students 20 to 24 years²								
Population	754.0	810.4	790.4	30.2	-20.0	56.4	-2.5	7.5
Labour force	536.7	475.0	531.4	27.7	56.4	-61.7	11.9	-11.5
Employment	478.6	276.2	403.3	25.3	127.1	-202.4	46.0	-42.3
Full-time employment	184.0	125.5	165.8	18.7	40.3	-58.5	32.1	-31.8
Part-time employment	294.6	150.7	237.6	19.3	86.9	-143.9	57.7	-48.8
Unemployment	58.1	198.8	128.1	13.6	-70.7	140.7	-35.6	242.2
Participation rate	71.2	58.6	67.2	2.0	8.6	-12.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	41.9	24.1	2.0	-17.8	31.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	34.1	51.0	2.1	16.9	-29.4	...	...
Other persons aged 15 to 24³								
Population	2,055.9	2,014.5	2,022.4	36.5	7.9	-41.4	0.4	-2.0
Labour force	1,718.7	1,516.9	1,646.9	35.5	130.0	-201.8	8.6	-11.7
Employment	1,550.5	1,137.3	1,414.5	35.1	277.2	-413.2	24.4	-26.6
Full-time employment	1,144.7	874.1	1,070.8	32.0	196.7	-270.6	22.5	-23.6
Part-time employment	405.7	263.2	343.7	22.4	80.5	-142.5	30.6	-35.1
Unemployment	168.2	379.6	232.4	19.7	-147.2	211.4	-38.8	125.7
Participation rate	83.6	75.3	81.4	1.0	6.1	-8.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	25.0	14.1	1.1	-10.9	15.2	...	...
Employment rate	75.4	56.5	69.9	1.3	13.5	-19.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

2. Students are persons aged 15 to 24 who attended school full-time in March and who are planning to return to school in the fall.

3. Other persons are all other youths aged 15 to 24 who are not included in the student population.

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0286-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0006).

Table 14
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by province, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands						%		
Students¹									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
May 2020	25.1	9.8	5.6	2.0	3.7	4.1	39.0	41.8	22.3
May 2021	27.0	12.0	9.6	2.9	6.7	2.4	44.4	20.0	35.6
Prince Edward Island									
May 2020	10.0	5.3	3.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	53.0	34.0	36.0
May 2021	11.1	6.5	4.9	1.9	3.1	1.6	58.6	24.6	44.1
Nova Scotia									
May 2020	58.5	28.8	21.4	5.3	16.1	7.4	49.2	25.7	36.6
May 2021	53.9	27.2	21.0	6.5	14.5	6.2	50.5	22.8	39.0
New Brunswick									
May 2020	40.6	22.8	15.5	4.8	10.7	7.4	56.2	32.5	38.2
May 2021	38.8	24.7	21.3	5.9	15.4	3.3	63.7	13.4	54.9
Quebec									
May 2020	547.3	306.7	195.1	53.9	141.2	111.5	56.0	36.4	35.6
May 2021	538.4	298.5	254.4	40.3	214.1	44.1	55.4	14.8	47.3
Ontario									
May 2020	1,058.7	455.1	265.3	96.4	168.9	189.8	43.0	41.7	25.1
May 2021	1,051.5	515.5	372.1	108.4	263.7	143.4	49.0	27.8	35.4
Manitoba									
May 2020	90.3	43.1	30.7	8.9	21.8	12.3	47.7	28.5	34.0
May 2021	82.3	47.0	37.2	12.5	24.7	9.8	57.1	20.9	45.2
Saskatchewan									
May 2020	64.5	28.5	16.3	6.6	9.7	12.2	44.2	42.8	25.3
May 2021	72.5	41.5	35.0	9.7	25.2	6.5	57.2	15.7	48.3
Alberta									
May 2020	260.9	115.5	59.8	13.9	46.0	55.7	44.3	48.2	22.9
May 2021	258.9	122.8	88.5	26.1	62.3	34.4	47.4	28.0	34.2
British Columbia									
May 2020	309.2	121.8	68.9	21.2	47.7	52.9	39.4	43.4	22.3
May 2021	299.4	155.9	118.0	18.9	99.1	37.9	52.1	24.3	39.4
Other persons²									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
May 2020	30.2	20.8	15.7	12.1	3.6	5.1	68.9	24.5	52.0
May 2021	27.9	22.5	18.6	13.5	5.2	x	80.6	x	66.7
Prince Edward Island									
May 2020	10.6	9.1	7.7	6.7	1.0	1.4	85.8	15.4	72.6
May 2021	9.6	8.6	7.6	6.3	1.2	1.1	89.6	12.8	79.2
Nova Scotia									
May 2020	51.3	37.1	28.7	21.0	7.7	8.4	72.3	22.6	55.9
May 2021	54.9	45.0	38.1	30.5	7.7	6.8	82.0	15.1	69.4
New Brunswick									
May 2020	41.8	32.0	23.2	x	2.3	8.9	76.6	27.8	55.5
May 2021	43.2	36.6	31.8	25.7	6.1	4.8	84.7	13.1	73.6
Quebec									
May 2020	362.1	297.6	222.2	182.4	39.8	75.4	82.2	25.3	61.4
May 2021	368.2	323.6	297.6	232.3	65.3	26.0	87.9	8.0	80.8
Ontario									
May 2020	811.5	588.2	431.9	334.8	97.2	156.3	72.5	26.6	53.2
May 2021	807.2	631.6	507.8	375.9	131.9	123.8	78.2	19.6	62.9
Manitoba									
May 2020	79.2	61.3	49.0	36.3	12.7	12.4	77.4	20.2	61.9
May 2021	85.3	70.4	65.0	49.7	15.3	5.4	82.5	7.7	76.2
Saskatchewan									
May 2020	70.2	54.1	42.1	33.0	9.1	12.0	77.1	22.2	60.0
May 2021	62.0	50.6	45.0	32.0	13.0	5.6	81.6	11.1	72.6
Alberta									
May 2020	261.5	198.9	145.9	107.9	38.0	53.1	76.1	26.7	55.8
May 2021	263.9	214.9	186.0	137.2	48.8	28.9	81.4	13.4	70.5

Table 14
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by province, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
British Columbia									
May 2020	296.3	217.7	171.0	119.2	51.8	46.6	73.5	21.4	57.7
May 2021	300.4	243.0	216.8	167.7	49.3	26.2	80.9	10.8	72.2

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Students are persons aged 15 to 24 who attended school full-time in March and who are planning to return to school in the fall.
2. Other persons are all other youths aged 15 to 24 who are not included in the student population.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0286-03](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0006).

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 by province, sex, age group and industry.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province and census metropolitan area, seasonally adjusted](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This interactive dashboard provides customizable access to key labour market indicators.

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 labour market indicators for Canada, province, territory and economic region.

The product "[Labour Force Survey: Public Use Microdata File](#)" ([71M0001X](#)) is also available. This public use microdata file contains non-aggregated data for a wide variety of variables collected from the Labour Force Survey. The data have been modified to ensure that no individual or business is directly or indirectly identified. This product is for users who prefer to do their own analysis by focusing on specific subgroups in the population or by cross-classifying variables that are not in our catalogued products.

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).