

Labour Force Survey, June 2021

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June Labour Force Survey (LFS) data reflect labour market conditions during the week of June 13 to 19.

Compared with the May reference week, public health restrictions had been significantly eased in several jurisdictions by the end of the June reference week. Most indoor and outdoor dining, recreation and cultural activities, retail shopping, and personal care services had resumed or continued in eight provinces, with varying degrees of capacity restrictions.

Ontario's stay-at-home order was lifted on June 2, and outdoor dining and some in-person non-essential shopping resumed on June 11. However, indoor dining and gyms, as well as personal care services, remained closed during the reference week. Remote schooling continued across the province.

Manitoba remained under tight public health restrictions, including the closure of restaurants and bars, personal care services, and recreation and cultural facilities. Remote schooling continued for large parts of the province.



Highlights

Employment rebounds in June

Employment rose by 231,000 (+1.2%) in June, following a cumulative decline of 275,000 over the previous two months.

Employment growth was entirely in part-time work and concentrated among youth aged 15 to 24.

After falling by 143,000 over the previous two months, full-time work was little changed.

The number of employed people working less than half their usual hours fell by 276,000 (-19.3%).

The number of self-employed workers fell by 63,000 (-2.3%); down 7.2% compared with February 2020.

In the three months ending in June, the employment rate for Indigenous people was 55.8%, little changed from February 2020 (56.2%) (not seasonally adjusted).

Total hours worked were little changed and were 4.0% below their pre-pandemic level.

The number of Canadians working from home fell by nearly 400,000 to 4.7 million.

Employment increased in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

Unemployment rate falls while the labour force expands

The unemployment rate was 7.8%, as the total number of unemployed Canadians fell by 61,000 (-3.7%).

The number of people in the labour force—either employed or unemployed—increased by 170,000 (+0.8%).

The labour force participation rate increased 0.6 percentage points to 65.2%.

The unemployment rate among visible minority Canadians aged 15 to 69 fell 1.3 percentage points to 10.1% (not seasonally adjusted).

Youth employment grows as public health restrictions are eased

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 rose by 164,000 (+7.1%), the largest single-month increase for this age group since July 2020.

The number of unemployed youth aged 15 to 24 fell by 50,000, with declines among both young women and young men.

In June, the employment rate for returning students aged 20 to 24 was 67.5%, up from 51.0% in May.

Employment rises in several industries providing in-person services

The number of people working in accommodation and food services rose by 101,000 (+11.8%).

In the accommodation and food services industry, workers earned an average of \$17.35 per hour; the all-industry average was \$29.70.

With restrictions on non-essential stores eased in many provinces, employment in retail trade rose by 75,000 (+3.4%).

The number of people working in goods-producing industries fell by 48,000, the second consecutive monthly decline.

Employment in the construction industry fell by 23,000 (-1.6%) and in natural resources by 9,800 (-2.9%).

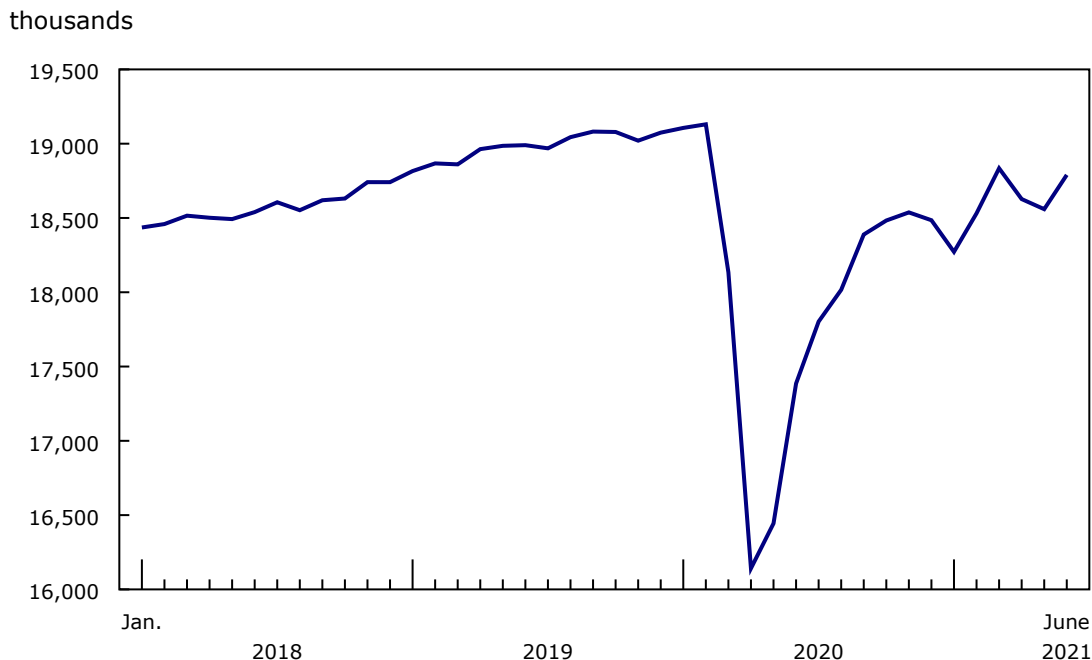
Employment rebounds in June as some restrictions are lifted

Employment rose by 231,000 (+1.2%) in June, following a cumulative decline of 275,000 over the previous two months. The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 7.8%.

Employment growth in June was entirely in part-time work and concentrated among youth aged 15 to 24, primarily young women. Increases were greatest in accommodation and food services and retail trade, consistent with the lifting or easing of public health restrictions affecting these industries in late May and early June in many jurisdictions.

The number of employed people working less than half their usual hours fell by 276,000 (-19.3%) in June. Total hours worked were little changed and were 4.0% below their pre-pandemic level.

Chart 1 Employment grows as public health restrictions ease



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

Employment increase concentrated in part-time work

All of the employment increase in June was in part-time work, which rose by 264,000 (+8.0%) following combined losses of 132,000 over the previous two months. The overall level of part-time employment was essentially the same as in February 2020, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Increases in the month were driven by accommodation and food services, and retail trade—two industries where part-time workers represent an above-average proportion of employment—and were concentrated among youth.

After falling by 143,000 over the previous two months, full-time work was little changed in June, and was 336,000 (-2.2%) lower than its pre-pandemic level.

Gains driven by private sector employees, while self-employment declines

The number of private sector employees rose by 251,000 (+2.1%) in June, following two monthly declines. As of June, the number of private sector employees was 2.5% lower (-313,000) than in February 2020.

In the public sector, employment rose by 43,000 (+1.1%) in June, bringing it to 180,000 (+4.6%) above pre-pandemic levels. Employment in this sector has trended up following the initial wave of the pandemic, particularly driven by increases in health care and social assistance, public administration, and educational services.

The number of self-employed workers fell by 63,000 (-2.3%) in June and was down 7.2% (-207,000) compared with February 2020. Self-employment is a broad category which includes workers in a range of situations, including working owners of incorporated or unincorporated businesses, and independent contractors. Compared with June 2019, declines in the number of self-employed were widespread across multiple industries, and were concentrated among the self-employed with paid help.

Employment rate remains below pre-pandemic levels

To fully understand current and emerging labour market trends, it is essential to consider employment change against the backdrop of population change, which totalled 1.1% (+334,000) between February 2020 and June 2021. In order to keep pace with this population growth and maintain a stable employment rate—that is, employment as a proportion of the population aged 15 and over—employment would have had to grow by 203,000. Instead, total employment was 340,000 lower in June than in February 2020 and the employment rate was 1.7 percentage points lower (60.1% compared with 61.8%)

Growth in sales and service occupations contributes to employment gains for Chinese and Filipino Canadians

Employment increased by 41,000 among Chinese Canadians and by 31,000 among Filipino Canadians in June, driven in part by increased employment in sales and service occupations (not seasonally adjusted). This occupational category, which accounted for most of the overall employment increase in June, represents a larger share of employment among Chinese and Filipino Canadians than the national average.

Among Black Canadians, employment increased by 53,000 in June, driven by increases in trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (+37,000), and sales and service occupations (+24,000) (not seasonally adjusted).

Number of Canadians who worked from home drops by nearly 400,000

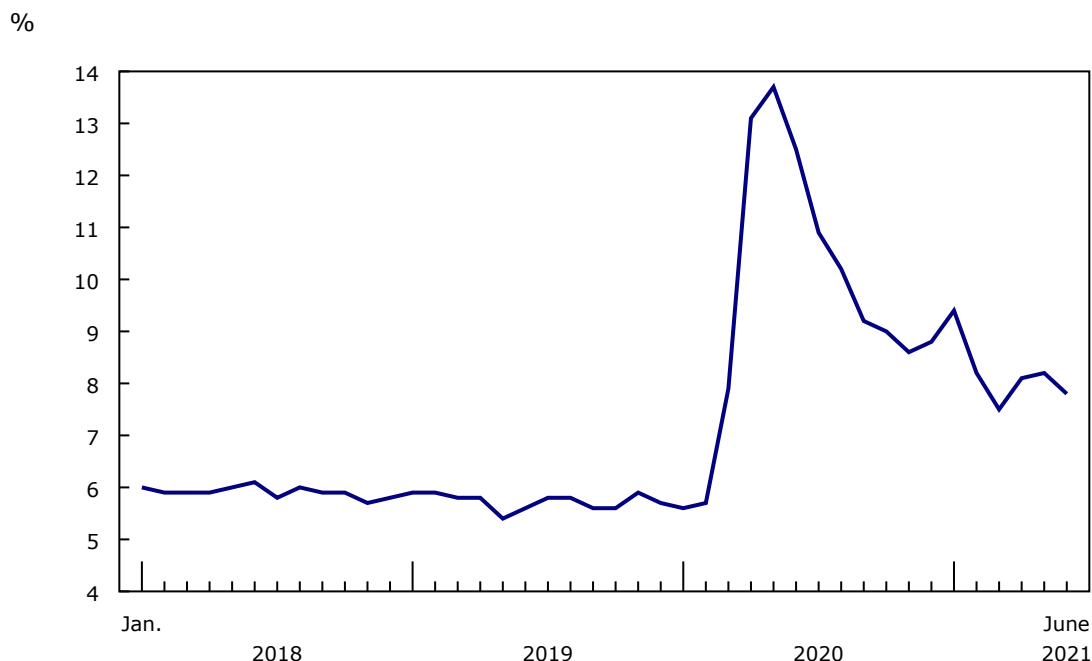
Among Canadians who worked at least half their usual hours in June, the number who worked from home fell by nearly 400,000 to 4.7 million. For 2.6 million of these people, working from home represented an adaptation to the COVID-19 pandemic, as this was not their usual work location. At the same time, the number of people working at locations other than home rose by approximately 700,000 to 12.3 million.

Almost one-third (31.4%) of workers aged 25 to 54 and more than one-quarter (27.2%) of those aged 55 and older worked from home in June. Due in part to their concentration in industries where working from home is less feasible, such as accommodation and food services, a far smaller proportion of youth aged 15 to 24 (12.9%) did so.

Unemployment rate falls while the labour force expands

The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 7.8% in June, as the total number of unemployed Canadians fell by 61,000 (-3.7%). The unemployment rate remained above the post-pandemic low of 7.5% recorded in March 2021 but was considerably lower than the recent peak of 9.4% in January 2021 and the record high of 13.7% in May 2020.

Chart 2 Unemployment rate falls



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

Long-term unemployment—the number of people unemployed for 27 weeks or more—was little changed in June and was 298,000 (+166.0%) higher than in February 2020.

The total size of the labour force—the total number of people who are either employed or unemployed—increased by 170,000 (+0.8%) in June. After dipping the previous two months, the labour force participation rate (the labour force as a proportion of the population aged 15 and older) increased 0.6 percentage points to 65.2%.

Unemployment rate falls in many population groups designated as visible minorities

Among Canadians aged 15 to 69 who belong to population groups designated as visible minorities, the unemployment rate fell 1.3 percentage points to 10.1% in June (not seasonally adjusted). This compares with a decline in the unemployment rate of 0.9 percentage points among Canadians who were not Indigenous or a visible minority, to 6.1%.

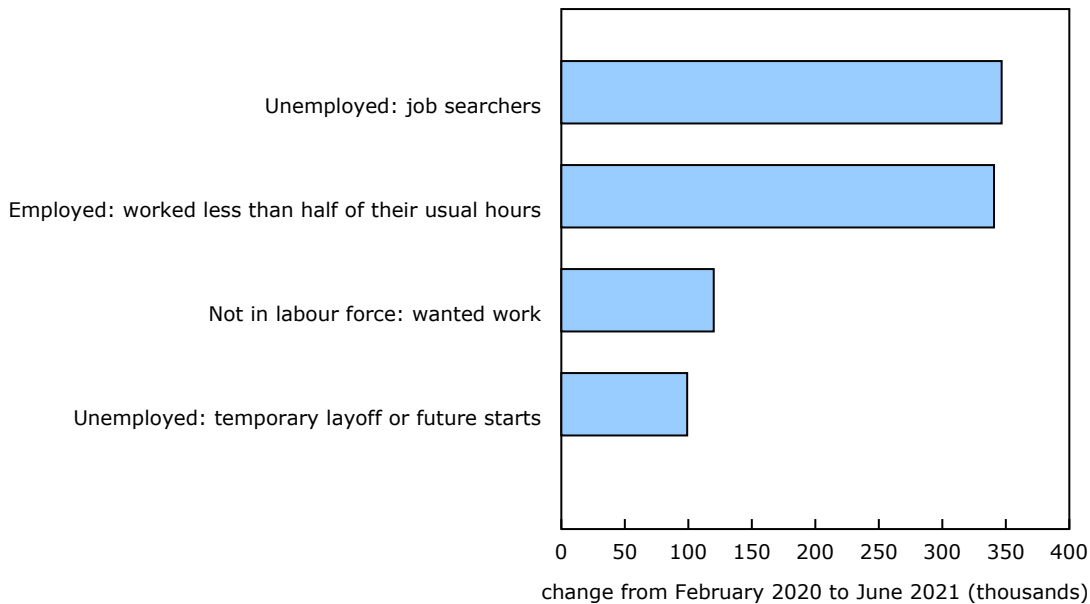
Declines occurred among Southeast Asian (-3.9 percentage points to 8.3%), Filipino (-3.0 percentage points to 7.0%), Black (-2.6 percentage points to 9.4%), and Chinese Canadians (-2.1 percentage points to 10.2%) (not seasonally adjusted). In contrast, the unemployment rate rose 1.4 percentage points to 12.2% among South Asian Canadians in June (not seasonally adjusted).

All indicators of labour market underutilization decline

The labour underutilization rate—which complements the unemployment rate by capturing a broader range of people who are available and want to work—declined 2.0 percentage points to 15.6% in June. All components of the underutilization rate dropped, led by a decrease of 276,000 (-19.3%) in the number of people who were employed but who worked less than half their usual hours. Compared with one month earlier, there were 58,000 (-10.1%) fewer people in June who were not in the labour force but wanted work.

Despite these decreases, 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 (+341,000; +42.0%); job searchers (+347,000; +33.3%); those on temporary layoff or with arrangements to start a job in the near future (+99,000; +94.3%); and those who wanted a job but who did not look for one (+120,000; +30.2%).

Chart 3
All indicators of labour market underutilization up since February 2020



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

Youth employment grows as public health restrictions are eased

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 rose by 164,000 (+7.1%) in June, the largest single-month increase for this age group since July 2020. Gains were shared between teens aged 15 to 19 (+89,000; +11.4%) and young women aged 20 to 24 (+72,000; +10.1%), with little change among young men aged 20 to 24.

Compared with February 2020, employment was down by a similar proportion for young women aged 15 to 24 (-72,000; -5.6%) and young men of the same age (-54,000; -4.1%). From November 2020 to May 2021, employment was further from pre-COVID levels for young women than for young men.

The number of unemployed youth aged 15 to 24 fell by 50,000 in June, with declines among both young women and young men. The unemployment rate for young women aged 15 to 24 fell 3.1 percentage points to 12.7%, the lowest rate since the start of the pandemic but 3.7 percentage points above the February 2020 rate. Among young men, the unemployment rate fell 1.7 percentage points to 14.4%, similar to the rate in March 2021 and 2.6 percentage points higher than in February 2020.

The June decline in the unemployment rate was more than twice as large among youth in population groups designated as visible minorities (-7.0 percentage points, not seasonally adjusted) than among non-visible minority youth (-2.7 percentage points). Despite the larger decline, the unemployment rate remained higher in June for visible minority youth (17.8%) than for youth who are not members of a visible minority group (12.2%) (not seasonally adjusted).

Youth labour force participation increased by 114,000 (+4.1%) in June, and the participation rates of both young women (64.6%) and young men (64.1%) were on par with pre-COVID February 2020 levels.

Labour market conditions improve for students

During the summer months, the Labour Force Survey captures labour market information for youth who were full-time students in March and intend to return to school in September. This information helps to shed light on the experiences of students seeking to earn work experience and to fund their education.

In May 2021, returning students aged 20 to 24 faced challenging labour market conditions, reflected in the fact that their employment rate (51.0%) was nearly 10 percentage points below the average for the month of May from 2014 to 2019 (60.8%). By the June LFS reference week, the employment rate for this group had increased to 67.5%, roughly equivalent to the historical average for June (68.0%). Gains among female students in this age group were stronger (+18.9 percentage points to 69.2%) than among their male counterparts (+13.4 percentage points to 65.4%). Among both sexes, most of the improvement in the employment rate was due to employment gains in industries which typically account for a large portion of student employment—retail trade, accommodation and food services, and information, culture and recreation—and for which public health restrictions have recently been lifted or eased.

The unemployment rate among returning students aged 20 to 24 was 11.5% in June, 1.7 percentage points higher than the 2014-to-2019 June average (9.8%). In comparison, in May the unemployment rate for this group (24.1%) was 11.1 percentage points higher than the pre-pandemic May average (13.0%).

For core-age population, part-time employment gains partially offset by full-time losses

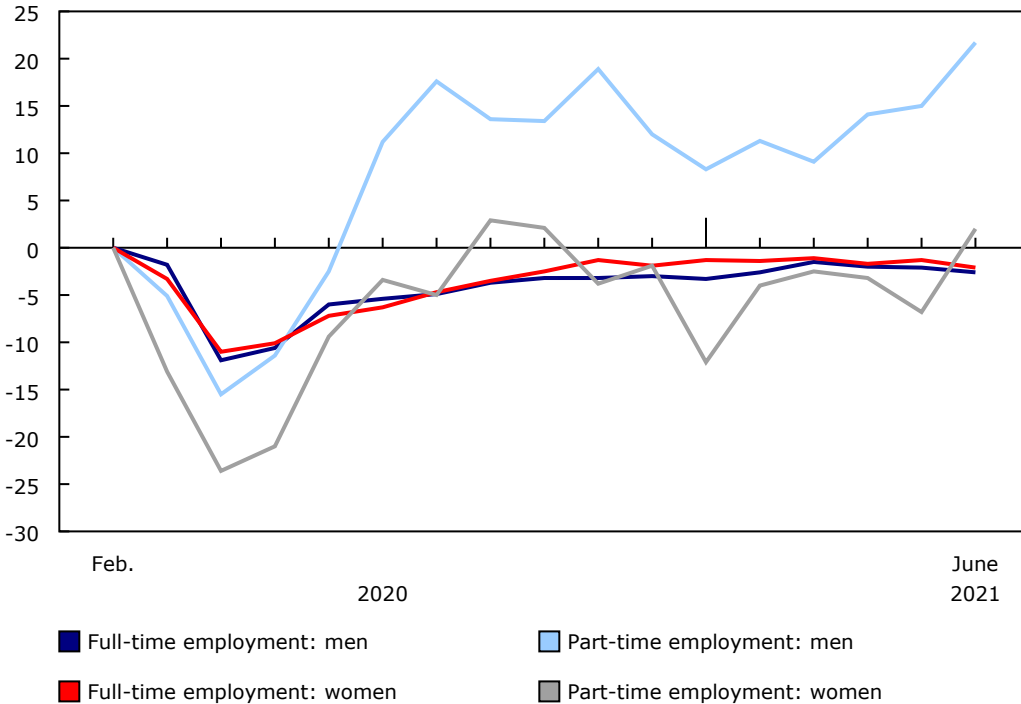
Overall employment for people in the core working age group of 25 to 54 rose by 45,000 (+0.4%) in June. Employment for this group was 162,000 below (-1.3%) pre-COVID levels, with similar deficits for men (-80,000; -1.2%) and women (-82,000; -1.4%).

In June, overall employment among core-aged women rose by 48,000 (+0.8%), as part-time gains (+89,000; +9.4%) exceeded full-time losses (-41,000; -0.8%).

Employment for core-aged men held steady in June; with full-time employment decreasing (-27,000; -0.4%) and part-time work increasing (+24,000; +5.9%). Part-time employment for core-aged men, which has been consistently above pre-pandemic levels since July 2020, was 77,000 (+21.7%) higher in June than in February 2020. While part-time employment continued to account for a relatively small share (6.8%) of all employment for core-aged men in June, nearly all of the increase in part-time work since June 2019 has been among those who wanted full-time hours (30 hours or more per week) but could not find them (not seasonally adjusted). Much of the increase in part-time employment for core-aged men since June 2019 has been in the construction, manufacturing and transportation and warehousing industries (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 4
Part-time employment among core-aged men remains above pre-pandemic level

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

The labour force participation rate was little changed in June among both core-aged men (91.5%) and women (83.2%). The rate for men was 0.5 percentage points higher than in February 2020, while for women in this age group it was down 0.4 percentage points from its pre-pandemic level.

Employment rises for women aged 55 and older

Employment among women aged 55 and older rose by 26,000 (+1.4%) in June, with most of the increase in Ontario. The unemployment rate for this group was 8.5%, little changed from May but 3.5 percentage points higher than in February 2020. Employment for women aged 55 and older, which reached pre-pandemic levels in March before falling in April and May, was 35,000 (-1.9%) lower in June than in February 2020.

Among men aged 55 and older, employment held steady for the third consecutive month after reaching pre-pandemic levels in March. Unemployment rose by 17,000 (+9.4%) in June, with much of the increase attributable to temporary layoffs. The unemployment rate for men aged 55 and older rose 0.7 percentage points to 8.1%, the highest rate since January 2021 and 2.8 percentage points higher than February 2020.

Employment rate for very recent immigrants increases as their population continues to fall

The number of newcomers to Canada continues to fall to record lows due to the pandemic-related travel restrictions. In the three months ending in June 2021, the population of immigrants landing within the previous five years was down 11.7% compared with the pre-pandemic level of February 2020 (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted). Over the same period, employment for this group was down 6.5%. As a result of their population falling more than their employment, the employment rate for very recent immigrants continued its upward trend, reaching 67.7% in June, up 3.7 percentage points compared with February 2020.

On the other hand, the employment rate in June among immigrants in Canada for more than five years (57.8%) was down 1.9 percentage points compared with February 2020, while the rate among people born in Canada (60.3%) was down 1.1 percentage points over the same period (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rate for Indigenous people approaches 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.

In the three months ending in June, the employment rate for Indigenous people was 55.8%, little changed from the pre-pandemic rate of 56.2% observed in February 2020. At the same time, the employment rate for the non-Indigenous population was 60.1% in June, down 1.1 percentage points from February 2020 (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rises in several industries providing in-person services

Employment rose markedly in June in several services-producing industries where a high proportion of jobs involve face-to-face interactions with the public, including accommodation and food services (+101,000), retail trade (+75,000), and "other" services (+24,000).

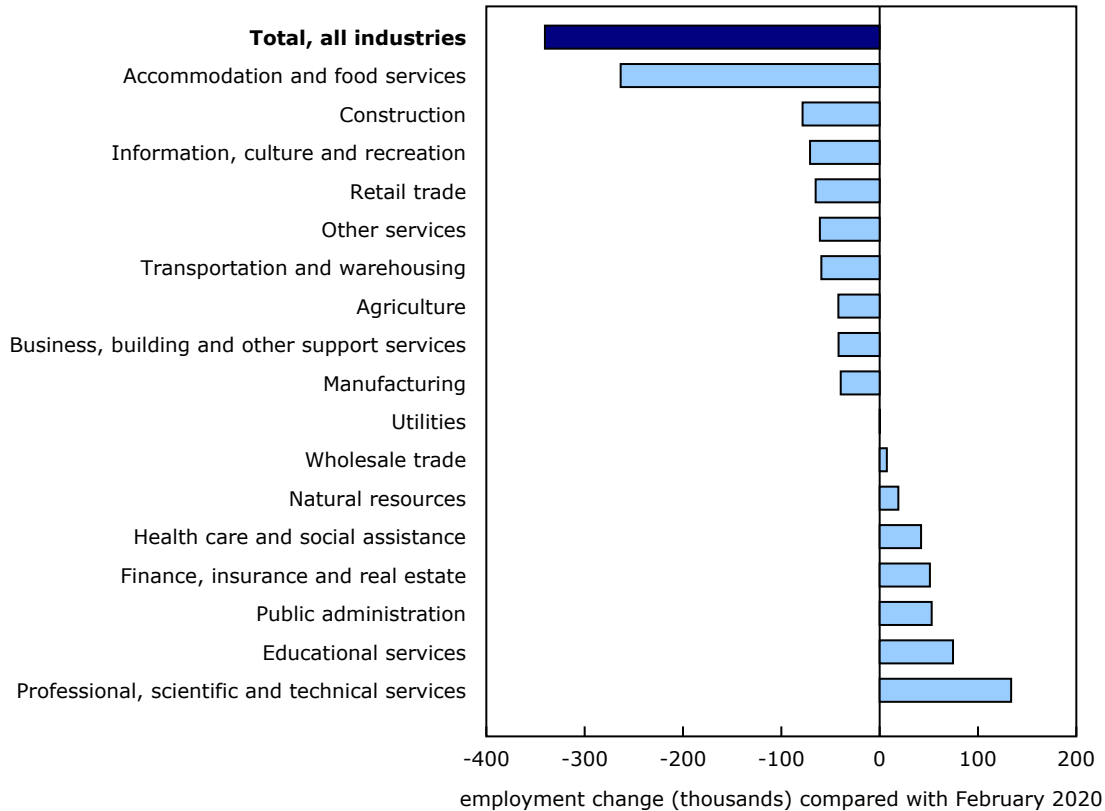
Employment also rose in educational services (+26,000), health care and social assistance (+21,000), professional, scientific and technical services (+18,000), as well as business, building and other support services (+18,000).

Overall, the number of people working in services-producing industries grew by 279,000, the largest increase since March 2021.

In contrast, the number of people working in goods-producing industries fell by 48,000 in June, the second consecutive monthly decline.

Chart 5

Accommodation and food services remains furthest behind pre-pandemic levels despite notable gain in June



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

Largest employment increase in accommodation and food services since July 2020

The number of people working in accommodation and food services rose by 101,000 (+11.8%) in June, with Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia accounting for most of the increase. Employment in the industry grew more slowly in Ontario (+16,000; +4.7%), where restrictions on indoor dining remained in place during the June LFS reference week.

June employment gains brought the accommodation and food services industry to within 21.6% (-263,000) of its pre-COVID employment level, the smallest gap since November 2020. Nevertheless, the industry continues to account for the majority (77.4%) of the overall difference between current and February 2020 employment.

Across all industries, average wages were \$29.70 per hour in June, up 7.1% compared with June 2019. As the easing and lifting of public health restrictions continues in the coming months—and as employers in industries hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic seek to return to full business operations—changes in wage levels within industries will be an important indicator of the short-term balance between labour supply and demand.

In the accommodation and food services industry, workers earned an average of \$17.35 per hour in June, up 6.2% compared with two years earlier. Much of this increase was driven by occupations in management, business, finance and administration. For the majority of employees in the industry who belong to the broad sales and service

occupational group, average wages were up 2.8% (+\$0.44 to \$16.07) in June 2021 compared with June 2019. Wage increases were larger in some specific occupations, including cooks, whose average wages increased 6.2% (+\$0.94 to \$16.06) and food counter attendants and kitchen helpers, who saw a 6.0% increase (+\$0.85 to \$14.95). Among food and beverage servers, the average hourly wage was \$17.18 per hour, little changed from two years earlier.

More people working in retail trade

With restrictions on non-essential stores eased in many provinces, employment in retail trade rose by 75,000 (+3.4%) in June. The increase erased most of the losses of April and May, but the number of people working in the industry remained 2.9% (-65,000) below pre-COVID levels.

Despite job losses in April and May, the number of vacancies in the retail trade industry has remained relatively high. According to monthly data from the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, retail trade (80,000) was second only to the health care and social assistance industry (96,000) in April in terms of total job vacancies (not seasonally adjusted). At the same time, retail trade accounted for a larger share (15.5%) of recently unemployed workers than any other industry (not seasonally adjusted). Among people who were unemployed but last worked during the previous 12 months, 105,000 were previously employed in retail trade (not seasonally adjusted) in June. This pool of workers with previous experience in retail trade may help businesses find qualified employees as the economy continues to reopen in the months ahead.

Average wages for sales and service workers in retail trade were up 5.1% in June compared with two years earlier (+\$0.84 to \$17.40), including increases of 5.4% among retail salespersons (+\$0.89 to \$17.26) and 4.7% among cashiers (+\$0.66 to \$14.70).

Employment grows in "other services"

Employment rose by 24,000 (+3.3%) in "other services," an industry which includes subsectors such as personal and laundry services which were affected by the introduction or tightening of public health restrictions in April and May.

With this increase, the number of people working in the industry returned to its April 2021 level, but remained 7.5% (-61,000) below its February 2020 level.

Smaller gains in several services-producing industries

In June, employment also increased in educational services (+26,000; +1.8%), health care and social assistance (+21,000; +0.8%), and professional, scientific and technical services (+18,000; +1.1%). The increase in health care and social assistance brought employment in the industry above pre-COVID levels for the first time (+42,000; +1.7%).

The number of people working in business, building and other support services increased for the first time since August 2020 (+18,000; +2.6%), with employment returning to within 5.5% (-42,000) of the level recorded before the pandemic in February 2020.

In contrast, there were 17,000 (-1.8%) fewer people working in transportation and warehousing, mostly as a result of losses in Ontario and Alberta. The decline largely offset the gain in May, and employment fell to 5.7% (-59,000) below pre-COVID levels.

Employment falls for the second consecutive month in the goods-producing sector

Total employment in goods-producing industries declined by 48,000 (-1.2%) in June, bringing quarterly losses to 106,000.

Employment in the construction industry fell by 23,000 (-1.6%) in June, with losses concentrated in Alberta and British Columbia. Nationally, most of the drop was attributable to a decline in the number of self-employed workers in the sector. The overall number of people working in construction fell to its lowest level since January 2021 and was 78,000 below pre-COVID levels.

Employment also declined in natural resources (-9,800; -2.9%) in June, with Quebec and British Columbia accounting for most of the decrease. Despite the drop, employment in the industry remained above pre-COVID levels (+19,000; +6.2%).

Employment up in four provinces

Employment increased in June in the nation's three largest provinces—Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia—and in Nova Scotia. In contrast, employment declined in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. There was little change in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Alberta.

Compared with the February 2020 pre-pandemic level, the employment gap was largest in Prince Edward Island (-4.9%), followed by Saskatchewan (-2.8%), Manitoba (-2.5%) and Ontario (-2.5%). In contrast, British Columbia was the lone province with employment above its pre-pandemic level.

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

Following two months of losses, employment in Ontario rose by 117,000 (+1.6%) in June, as strict public health measures began to ease. Employment gains were mostly among youth and in part-time work. The largest increase was in retail trade, while gains also occurred in professional, scientific and technical services as well as accommodation and food services. The unemployment rate fell 0.9 percentage points to 8.4%. In the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA), employment rose by 90,000 (+2.8%), the first increase since March 2021.

Bolstered by the easing of public health measures and the lifting of curfews, employment in Quebec rose by 72,000 (+1.7%) in June, the first increase since March 2021. Employment was up mostly among youth, and the largest increase was in accommodation and food services. The unemployment rate for the province was little changed at 6.3%. In the Montréal CMA, where tighter public health measures have been eased more gradually, employment rose by 55,000 (+2.5%), the first increase since February 2021.

In British Columbia, employment rose by 42,000 (+1.6%), the first increase since March 2021. Employment rose in part-time work, mostly among young people aged 15 to 24. Gains were led by accommodation and food services, followed by health care and social assistance. The unemployment rate stood at 6.6% in June, the second lowest in the country, after Quebec. In the Vancouver CMA, employment increased by 22,000 (+1.5%).

Following a decline of 22,000 in May, employment in Nova Scotia rebounded by 14,000 (+3.1%) in June. Gains impacted most major demographic groups, and were all in part-time work. Industry employment gains were broad-based, with the largest in retail trade. The unemployment rate in Nova Scotia, which emerged from a province-wide lockdown on June 2, dropped 0.8 percentage points to 9.0%.

In June, there were 6,400 (-1.0%) fewer employed Manitobans and the unemployment rate in the province rose to 7.6% (+0.4 percentage points). Manitoba has been in the critical (red) level of the Pandemic Response System for the past seven months.

In June, there were also fewer employed people in Saskatchewan (-6,500; -1.2%) while the unemployment rate was little changed at 6.7%. In Prince Edward Island, employment fell (-1,400; -1.8%) and the unemployment rate rose 2.9 percentage points to 12.5%.

Fewer people employed in Yukon

The Labour Force Survey publishes labour market data for the territories in the form of three-month moving averages.

After an increase in the fourth quarter of 2020 and little change in the first quarter of 2021, employment in Yukon declined by 500 in the three months ending in June. The employment rate decreased 1.9 percentage points to 66.9%. The unemployment rate was little changed at 6.8%.

In the Northwest Territories, employment edged up by 400, the third consecutive quarterly increase. The unemployment rate fell by 2.0 percentage points to 4.4%, while the employment rate rose 1.4 percentage points to 69.9%.

Employment in Nunavut held steady for the third consecutive quarter. With fewer people looking for work, the unemployment rate fell from 7.5% in the first quarter to 3.5% in the second quarter. The labour force participation rate fell 2.9 percentage points to 50.1% in the three months ending in June.

Employment rate remains higher in Canada than in the United States

While international comparisons of the pandemic impact on labour markets are challenging due to differences in concepts, survey design and reference periods, comparisons between the labour market situation in Canada and in the United States can be made by adjusting Canadian data to U.S. concepts. For more information, see "[Measuring Employment and Unemployment in Canada and the United States – A comparison.](#)"

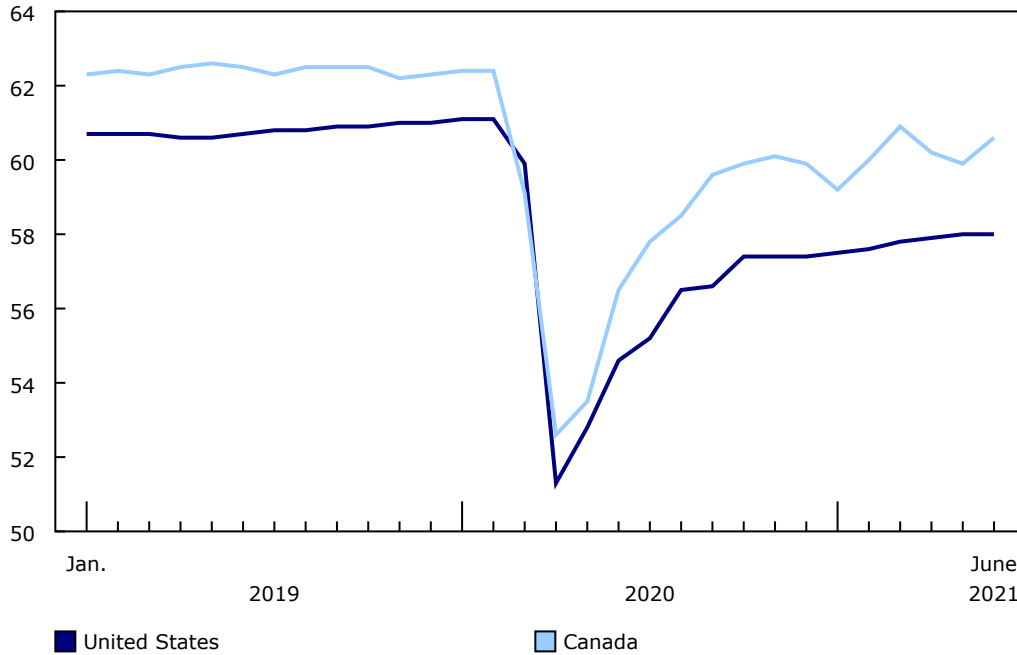
A frequent point of comparison between Canada and the U.S. is the employment rate, defined as the number of people who are employed as a percentage of the working-age population, which is typically higher in Canada. Adjusted to U.S. concepts, and for the population aged 16 and older, the employment rate was 60.6% in Canada and 58.0% in the U.S. in June. The rate was down 1.8 percentage points from February 2020 in Canada, compared with a drop of 3.1 percentage points in the United States.

The unemployment rate, adjusted to US concepts, was 6.3% in Canada in June, 0.4 percentage points higher than in the United States (5.9%). The rate was 1.7 percentage points higher than in February 2020 in Canada, while in the United States it was 2.4 percentage points higher.

The labour force participation rate, also adjusted to U.S. concepts, was 64.7% in Canada in June, down 0.7 percentage points from February 2020. In the United States, the participation rate was 61.6%, 1.7 percentage points lower than in February 2020.

Chart 6
Employment-to-population ratio historically higher in Canada than in the United States

employment rate (%)

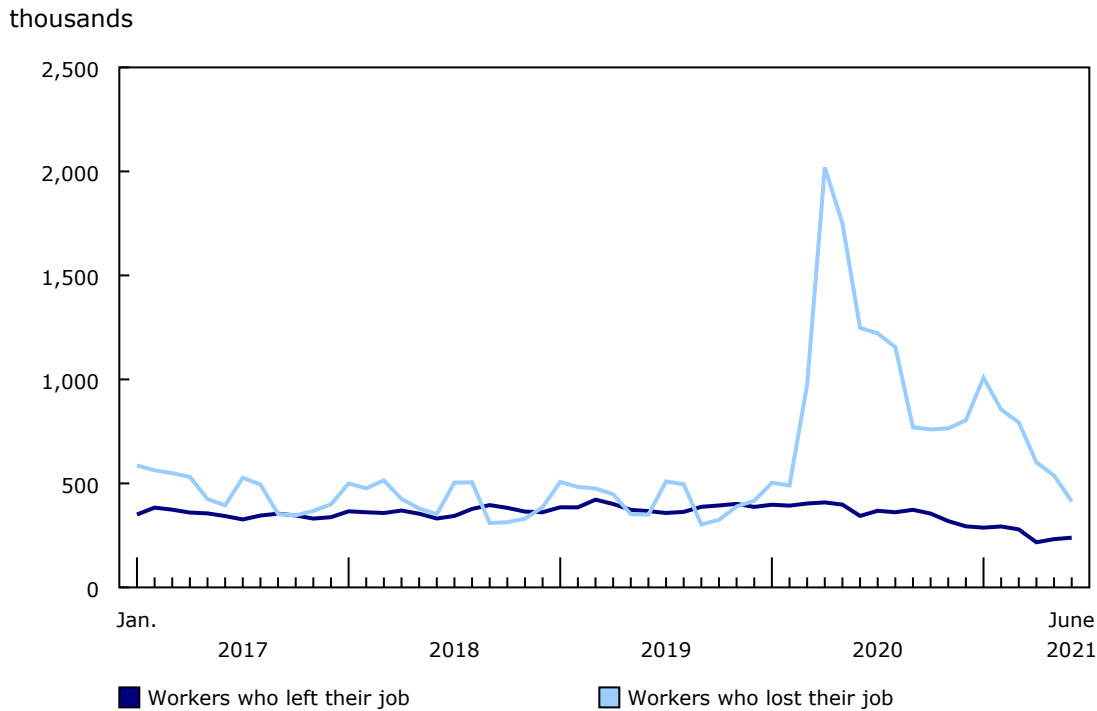


Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation, and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Looking ahead

While the number of core-aged workers losing a job reached unprecedented highs during the COVID-19 pandemic, the number choosing to leave a job voluntarily has trended down slightly. It is unsurprising that labour market uncertainty—such as that experienced over the past 15 months—would reduce the number of people willing to take the risks associated with changing jobs or leaving employment altogether. In addition, some Canadians may have delayed major life changes, such as relocation or retirement, due to limitations on travel and other activities.

Chart 7
Number of core-aged workers losing or leaving their jobs contributing to pandemic-related labour market churn



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0125-01.

In the coming months, the further easing of public health restrictions is likely to result in a continuing re-opening of the economy and the resumption of business activities. These changes, by creating new opportunities for both workers and employers, could be expected to result in an increase in the level of labour market churn, or the number of workers becoming newly employed, changing jobs or leaving the labour force to pursue other interests.

As of June, key measures of labour market churn indicate that the effect of these increased opportunities have not yet been felt. For example, the number of people aged 25 to 54 years old who had left employment voluntarily within the previous 12 months—and remained either unemployed or out of the labour market—was 128,000 (-34.9%) lower than two years earlier. In addition, among the population 55 and older who had voluntarily left a job in the last 12 months and remained not employed, 2.1% had cited "retirement" as their main reason, essentially unchanged from 2.4% in June 2019.

The Labour Force Survey will continue to use a wide range of standard and supplementary indicators of labour market conditions to inform Canadians on the ongoing economic and social transformations resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 June are for the week of June 13 to 19.

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. Close to 41,000 interviews were completed in June.

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

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- May 2021: 64.9%
- June 2021: 64.2%

Online interviews

- May 2021: 35.1%
- June 2021: 35.8%

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 June 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 August 6, 2021. July data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of July 11 to 17.

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,265.9	31,283.3	...	17.4	246.3	0.1	0.8
Labour force	20,211.6	20,381.5	40.8	169.9	521.4	0.8	2.6
Employment	18,559.2	18,789.9	41.6	230.7	1,404.2	1.2	8.1
Full-time employment	15,252.7	15,219.5	50.3	-33.2	860.0	-0.2	6.0
Part-time employment	3,306.5	3,570.4	44.3	263.9	544.2	8.0	18.0
Unemployment	1,652.3	1,591.6	39.1	-60.7	-882.8	-3.7	-35.7
Participation rate	64.6	65.2	0.1	0.6	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.8	0.2	-0.4	-4.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	60.1	0.1	0.7	4.1	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,456.2	4,450.3	...	-5.9	-27.5	-0.1	-0.6
Labour force	2,750.0	2,863.8	23.6	113.8	84.5	4.1	3.0
Employment	2,311.4	2,475.5	22.1	164.1	457.0	7.1	22.6
Full-time employment	1,247.1	1,255.2	24.0	8.1	151.7	0.6	13.7
Part-time employment	1,064.3	1,220.3	25.1	156.0	305.3	14.7	33.4
Unemployment	438.5	388.3	22.4	-50.2	-372.4	-11.4	-49.0
Participation rate	61.7	64.4	0.5	2.7	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.9	13.6	0.7	-2.3	-13.8	...	...
Employment rate	51.9	55.6	0.5	3.7	10.5	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,809.7	26,833.1	...	23.4	273.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	17,461.6	17,517.7	32.8	56.1	436.9	0.3	2.6
Employment	16,247.8	16,314.4	34.6	66.6	947.2	0.4	6.2
Full-time employment	14,005.6	13,964.3	44.4	-41.3	708.3	-0.3	5.3
Part-time employment	2,242.2	2,350.1	36.4	107.9	238.9	4.8	11.3
Unemployment	1,213.8	1,203.4	30.8	-10.4	-510.2	-0.9	-29.8
Participation rate	65.1	65.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.9	0.2	-0.1	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.8	0.1	0.2	2.9	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,143.2	13,154.7	...	11.5	138.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	9,286.8	9,308.5	21.8	21.7	223.4	0.2	2.5
Employment	8,645.0	8,637.6	23.4	-7.4	427.6	-0.1	5.2
Full-time employment	7,872.4	7,856.0	29.2	-16.4	325.6	-0.2	4.3
Part-time employment	772.7	781.5	22.2	8.8	101.9	1.1	15.0
Unemployment	641.8	670.9	21.9	29.1	-204.3	4.5	-23.3
Participation rate	70.7	70.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.2	0.2	0.3	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.8	65.7	0.2	-0.1	2.6	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,666.5	13,678.4	...	11.9	135.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	8,174.8	8,209.3	23.1	34.5	213.6	0.4	2.7
Employment	7,602.8	7,676.8	24.1	74.0	519.6	1.0	7.3
Full-time employment	6,133.2	6,108.3	32.1	-24.9	382.7	-0.4	6.7
Part-time employment	1,469.5	1,568.5	28.9	99.0	136.9	6.7	9.6
Unemployment	572.1	532.4	20.8	-39.7	-306.1	-6.9	-36.5
Participation rate	59.8	60.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.5	0.3	-0.5	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	56.1	0.2	0.5	3.3	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,888.8	14,890.8	...	2.0	36.8	0.0	0.2
Labour force	12,988.6	13,011.1	31.1	22.5	213.2	0.2	1.7
Employment	12,136.0	12,181.3	33.7	45.3	657.9	0.4	5.7
Unemployment	852.6	829.9	27.5	-22.7	-444.6	-2.7	-34.9
Participation rate	87.2	87.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	0.2	-0.2	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	81.5	81.8	0.2	0.3	4.2	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,442.4	7,443.5	...	1.1	22.6	0.0	0.3
Labour force	6,803.5	6,812.5	20.0	9.0	119.1	0.1	1.8
Employment	6,346.7	6,343.9	22.4	-2.8	293.6	-0.0	4.9
Unemployment	456.8	468.6	19.7	11.8	-174.5	2.6	-27.1
Participation rate	91.4	91.5	0.3	0.1	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.9	0.3	0.2	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	85.3	85.2	0.3	-0.1	3.7	...	...

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,446.4	7,447.3	...	0.9	14.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	6,185.1	6,198.7	22.5	13.6	94.1	0.2	1.5
Employment	5,789.2	5,837.4	23.9	48.2	364.3	0.8	6.7
Unemployment	395.9	361.3	18.8	-34.6	-270.1	-8.7	-42.8
Participation rate	83.1	83.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.8	0.3	-0.6	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	77.7	78.4	0.3	0.7	4.8	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,920.9	11,942.2	...	21.3	237.0	0.2	2.0
Labour force	4,473.0	4,506.6	24.1	33.6	223.7	0.8	5.2
Employment	4,111.9	4,133.1	25.0	21.2	289.3	0.5	7.5
Unemployment	361.2	373.5	15.0	12.3	-65.6	3.4	-14.9
Participation rate	37.5	37.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.3	0.3	0.2	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	34.5	34.6	0.2	0.1	1.8	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,700.8	5,711.2	...	10.4	116.1	0.2	2.1
Labour force	2,483.3	2,496.0	16.3	12.7	104.2	0.5	4.4
Employment	2,298.3	2,293.7	16.8	-4.6	134.0	-0.2	6.2
Unemployment	185.0	202.3	10.8	17.3	-29.8	9.4	-12.8
Participation rate	43.6	43.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.1	0.4	0.7	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	40.3	40.2	0.3	-0.1	1.6	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,220.1	6,231.0	...	10.9	120.9	0.2	2.0
Labour force	1,989.7	2,010.6	16.6	20.9	119.5	1.1	6.3
Employment	1,813.6	1,839.5	16.9	25.9	155.4	1.4	9.2
Unemployment	176.2	171.1	10.0	-5.1	-36.0	-2.9	-17.4
Participation rate	32.0	32.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.5	0.5	-0.4	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	29.2	29.5	0.3	0.3	1.9	...	...

... 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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,821.8	16,115.5	47.4	293.7	1,521.7	1.9	10.4
Public sector employees	4,028.5	4,071.7	26.8	43.2	372.1	1.1	10.1
Private sector employees	11,793.3	12,043.8	46.9	250.5	1,149.6	2.1	10.6
Self-employed	2,737.5	2,674.4	32.2	-63.1	-117.5	-2.3	-4.2
Total employed, all industries	18,559.2	18,789.9	41.6	230.7	1,404.2	1.2	8.1
Goods-producing sector	3,898.1	3,850.1	21.8	-48.0	193.6	-1.2	5.3
Agriculture	259.7	257.9	5.9	-1.8	-20.0	-0.7	-7.2
Natural resources ²	337.6	327.8	6.2	-9.8	33.3	-2.9	11.3
Utilities	141.6	140.7	3.1	-0.9	5.0	-0.6	3.7
Construction	1,439.6	1,416.2	15.1	-23.4	84.1	-1.6	6.3
Manufacturing	1,719.6	1,707.6	14.1	-12.0	91.3	-0.7	5.6
Services-producing sector	14,661.2	14,939.8	39.0	278.6	1,210.5	1.9	8.8
Wholesale and retail trade	2,733.9	2,811.9	20.9	78.0	208.0	2.9	8.0
Transportation and warehousing	990.3	972.7	11.7	-17.6	59.8	-1.8	6.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,291.4	1,290.6	11.2	-0.8	59.3	-0.1	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,653.5	1,671.8	14.4	18.3	217.4	1.1	14.9
Business, building and other support services	698.1	716.2	12.1	18.1	9.5	2.6	1.3
Educational services	1,431.6	1,457.6	14.0	26.0	181.4	1.8	14.2
Health care and social assistance	2,540.8	2,561.3	15.5	20.5	144.8	0.8	6.0
Information, culture and recreation	697.5	702.4	13.0	4.9	57.4	0.7	8.9
Accommodation and food services	857.0	957.9	15.8	100.9	131.3	11.8	15.9
Other services (except public administration)	722.4	746.2	11.3	23.8	64.0	3.3	9.4
Public administration	1,044.5	1,051.2	8.2	6.7	77.7	0.6	8.0

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**

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	445.0	444.9	...	-0.1	-0.7	-0.0	-0.2
Labour force	250.9	252.4	2.6	1.5	8.2	0.6	3.4
Employment	217.2	219.5	2.6	2.3	18.9	1.1	9.4
Full-time employment	183.6	184.3	3.0	0.7	18.7	0.4	11.3
Part-time employment	33.5	35.2	2.5	1.7	0.3	5.1	0.9
Unemployment	33.7	32.9	2.4	-0.8	-10.7	-2.4	-24.5
Participation rate	56.4	56.7	0.6	0.3	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	13.0	0.9	-0.4	-4.9	...	...
Employment rate	48.8	49.3	0.6	0.5	4.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	133.6	133.7	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.0
Labour force	87.6	88.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Employment	79.2	77.8	0.8	-1.4	3.4	-1.8	4.6
Full-time employment	65.9	64.5	1.0	-1.4	1.0	-2.1	1.6
Part-time employment	13.3	13.3	0.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	22.0
Unemployment	8.4	11.1	0.8	2.7	-2.1	32.1	-15.9
Participation rate	65.6	66.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	12.5	0.8	2.9	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	58.2	0.6	-1.1	2.0	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	818.7	819.7	...	1.0	6.2	0.1	0.8
Labour force	492.1	502.8	3.5	10.7	10.3	2.2	2.1
Employment	443.7	457.5	3.5	13.8	30.7	3.1	7.2
Full-time employment	367.0	367.0	4.3	0.0	13.5	0.0	3.8
Part-time employment	76.7	90.6	3.8	13.9	17.2	18.1	23.4
Unemployment	48.4	45.3	3.2	-3.1	-20.4	-6.4	-31.1
Participation rate	60.1	61.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.0	0.6	-0.8	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	55.8	0.4	1.6	3.3	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	649.3	649.8	...	0.5	3.1	0.1	0.5
Labour force	396.8	395.5	2.7	-1.3	0.1	-0.3	0.0
Employment	361.0	358.6	2.8	-2.4	3.9	-0.7	1.1
Full-time employment	303.1	301.6	3.3	-1.5	1.9	-0.5	0.6
Part-time employment	57.9	57.0	2.7	-0.9	1.9	-1.6	3.4
Unemployment	35.8	36.9	2.6	1.1	-3.8	3.1	-9.3
Participation rate	61.1	60.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.3	0.6	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	55.2	0.4	-0.4	0.4	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,091.5	7,093.6	...	2.1	44.8	0.0	0.6
Labour force	4,515.3	4,578.6	19.0	63.3	86.1	1.4	1.9
Employment	4,219.3	4,291.6	21.2	72.3	279.6	1.7	7.0
Full-time employment	3,503.7	3,499.7	25.2	-4.0	151.1	-0.1	4.5
Part-time employment	715.6	791.9	21.7	76.3	128.4	10.7	19.4
Unemployment	296.0	287.0	19.1	-9.0	-193.4	-3.0	-40.3
Participation rate	63.7	64.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.3	0.4	-0.3	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	60.5	0.3	1.0	3.6	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,317.2	12,324.0	...	6.8	113.1	0.1	0.9
Labour force	7,916.8	7,969.5	29.0	52.7	306.1	0.7	4.0
Employment	7,183.8	7,300.7	28.2	116.9	575.1	1.6	8.6
Full-time employment	5,967.1	5,991.8	33.6	24.7	381.5	0.4	6.8
Part-time employment	1,216.7	1,308.9	29.4	92.2	193.6	7.6	17.4
Unemployment	733.0	668.8	26.9	-64.2	-269.0	-8.8	-28.7
Participation rate	64.3	64.7	0.2	0.4	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.4	0.3	-0.9	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	59.2	0.2	0.9	4.1	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,050.6	1,050.4	...	-0.2	3.0	-0.0	0.3
Labour force	704.7	700.5	3.4	-4.2	12.1	-0.6	1.8
Employment	653.8	647.4	3.4	-6.4	30.1	-1.0	4.9
Full-time employment	530.0	527.4	4.6	-2.6	29.8	-0.5	6.0
Part-time employment	123.8	120.0	4.3	-3.8	0.4	-3.1	0.3
Unemployment	50.8	53.1	3.1	2.3	-18.0	4.5	-25.3
Participation rate	67.1	66.7	0.3	-0.4	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.6	0.4	0.4	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	61.6	0.3	-0.6	2.7	...	...

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
Saskatchewan							
Population	889.4	889.1	...	-0.3	1.4	-0.0	0.2
Labour force	601.3	597.2	3.2	-4.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.2
Employment	563.3	556.8	3.3	-6.5	27.9	-1.2	5.3
Full-time employment	451.0	447.6	4.3	-3.4	8.5	-0.8	1.9
Part-time employment	112.3	109.3	3.9	-3.0	19.5	-2.7	21.7
Unemployment	37.9	40.3	3.0	2.4	-29.3	6.3	-42.1
Participation rate	67.6	67.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.7	0.5	0.4	-4.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	62.6	0.4	-0.7	3.0	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,536.3	3,537.7	...	1.4	31.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	2,433.5	2,450.3	13.8	16.8	16.7	0.7	0.7
Employment	2,221.7	2,221.5	13.8	-0.2	171.4	-0.0	8.4
Full-time employment	1,818.1	1,781.1	16.5	-37.0	91.2	-2.0	5.4
Part-time employment	403.6	440.4	14.7	36.8	80.2	9.1	22.3
Unemployment	211.7	228.8	13.4	17.1	-154.7	8.1	-40.3
Participation rate	68.8	69.3	0.4	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.3	0.5	0.6	-6.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	62.8	0.4	0.0	4.3	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,334.5	4,340.3	...	5.8	42.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,812.9	2,845.6	15.7	32.7	81.6	1.2	3.0
Employment	2,616.2	2,658.3	15.8	42.1	263.1	1.6	11.0
Full-time employment	2,063.2	2,054.5	20.3	-8.7	162.8	-0.4	8.6
Part-time employment	553.0	603.8	18.5	50.8	100.3	9.2	19.9
Unemployment	196.7	187.3	14.1	-9.4	-181.5	-4.8	-49.2
Participation rate	64.9	65.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.6	0.5	-0.4	-6.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	61.2	0.4	0.8	5.5	...	...

... 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 14-10-0287-03 (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)

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	445.0	444.9	...	-0.1	-0.7	-0.0	-0.2
Labour force	250.9	252.4	2.6	1.5	8.2	0.6	3.4
Employment	217.2	219.5	2.6	2.3	18.9	1.1	9.4
Full-time employment	183.6	184.3	3.0	0.7	18.7	0.4	11.3
Unemployment	33.7	32.9	2.4	-0.8	-10.7	-2.4	-24.5
Participation rate	56.4	56.7	0.6	0.3	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	13.0	0.9	-0.4	-4.9	...	...
Employment rate	48.8	49.3	0.6	0.5	4.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	54.8	54.8	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.7
Labour force	33.7	33.6	1.2	-0.1	-2.3	-0.3	-6.4
Employment	28.6	28.0	1.2	-0.6	3.9	-2.1	16.2
Unemployment	5.1	5.6	1.2	0.5	-6.2	9.8	-52.5
Participation rate	61.5	61.3	2.2	-0.2	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.1	16.7	3.3	1.6	-16.2	...	...
Employment rate	52.2	51.1	2.1	-1.1	7.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	189.8	189.8	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	112.4	114.4	1.6	2.0	4.3	1.8	3.9
Employment	95.2	96.3	1.6	1.1	7.2	1.2	8.1
Unemployment	17.2	18.1	1.6	0.9	-2.8	5.2	-13.4
Participation rate	59.2	60.3	0.8	1.1	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.3	15.8	1.3	0.5	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	50.2	50.7	0.8	0.5	3.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	200.3	200.4	...	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Labour force	104.7	104.4	1.4	-0.3	6.2	-0.3	6.3
Employment	93.3	95.2	1.4	1.9	7.9	2.0	9.0
Unemployment	11.4	9.2	1.2	-2.2	-1.7	-19.3	-15.6
Participation rate	52.3	52.1	0.7	-0.2	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	8.8	1.2	-2.1	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	46.6	47.5	0.7	0.9	3.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	133.6	133.7	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.0
Labour force	87.6	88.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Employment	79.2	77.8	0.8	-1.4	3.4	-1.8	4.6
Full-time employment	65.9	64.5	1.0	-1.4	1.0	-2.1	1.6
Unemployment	8.4	11.1	0.8	2.7	-2.1	32.1	-15.9
Participation rate	65.6	66.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	12.5	0.8	2.9	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	58.2	0.6	-1.1	2.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	20.7	20.7	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	13.9	14.1	0.5	0.2	-0.3	1.4	-2.1
Employment	12.1	11.7	0.5	-0.4	1.4	-3.3	13.6
Unemployment	1.7	2.4	0.5	0.7	-1.7	41.2	-41.5
Participation rate	67.1	68.1	2.3	1.0	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.2	17.0	3.2	4.8	-11.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	56.5	2.3	-2.0	6.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.7	54.7	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1
Labour force	38.4	39.3	0.4	0.9	2.6	2.3	7.1
Employment	34.9	34.5	0.5	-0.4	1.2	-1.1	3.6
Unemployment	3.5	4.8	0.4	1.3	1.5	37.1	45.5
Participation rate	70.2	71.8	0.8	1.6	4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	12.2	1.1	3.1	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.1	0.9	-0.7	1.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	58.2	58.3	...	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.0
Labour force	35.3	35.5	0.4	0.2	-1.0	0.6	-2.7
Employment	32.2	31.6	0.5	-0.6	0.8	-1.9	2.6
Unemployment	3.1	3.9	0.4	0.8	-1.8	25.8	-31.6
Participation rate	60.7	60.9	0.7	0.2	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	11.0	1.1	2.2	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	54.2	0.8	-1.1	0.8	...	...

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)

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	818.7	819.7	...	1.0	6.2	0.1	0.8
Labour force	492.1	502.8	3.5	10.7	10.3	2.2	2.1
Employment	443.7	457.5	3.5	13.8	30.7	3.1	7.2
Full-time employment	367.0	367.0	4.3	0.0	13.5	0.0	3.8
Unemployment	48.4	45.3	3.2	-3.1	-20.4	-6.4	-31.1
Participation rate	60.1	61.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.0	0.6	-0.8	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	55.8	0.4	1.6	3.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.7	108.6	...	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-1.0
Labour force	68.4	74.6	2.0	6.2	0.2	9.1	0.3
Employment	57.1	62.2	2.0	5.1	7.6	8.9	13.9
Unemployment	11.2	12.4	1.8	1.2	-7.4	10.7	-37.4
Participation rate	62.9	68.7	1.8	5.8	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.4	16.6	2.4	0.2	-10.0	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	57.3	1.8	4.8	7.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	339.5	340.0	...	0.5	3.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	216.5	218.8	2.0	2.3	7.1	1.1	3.4
Employment	195.3	200.0	2.1	4.7	12.4	2.4	6.6
Unemployment	21.2	18.9	1.9	-2.3	-5.2	-10.8	-21.6
Participation rate	63.8	64.4	0.6	0.6	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.6	0.9	-1.2	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	58.8	0.6	1.3	3.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	370.4	371.1	...	0.7	3.8	0.2	1.0
Labour force	207.3	209.4	1.9	2.1	2.9	1.0	1.4
Employment	191.3	195.4	2.0	4.1	10.8	2.1	5.9
Unemployment	16.0	14.0	1.8	-2.0	-7.8	-12.5	-35.8
Participation rate	56.0	56.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.7	0.8	-1.0	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	51.6	52.7	0.5	1.1	2.4	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	649.3	649.8	...	0.5	3.1	0.1	0.5
Labour force	396.8	395.5	2.7	-1.3	0.1	-0.3	0.0
Employment	361.0	358.6	2.8	-2.4	3.9	-0.7	1.1
Full-time employment	303.1	301.6	3.3	-1.5	1.9	-0.5	0.6
Unemployment	35.8	36.9	2.6	1.1	-3.8	3.1	-9.3
Participation rate	61.1	60.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.3	0.6	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	55.2	0.4	-0.4	0.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	82.0	82.0	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	56.5	54.2	1.3	-2.3	-1.3	-4.1	-2.3
Employment	50.9	48.0	1.4	-2.9	3.8	-5.7	8.6
Unemployment	5.6	6.1	1.4	0.5	-5.2	8.9	-46.0
Participation rate	68.9	66.1	1.6	-2.8	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	11.3	2.5	1.4	-9.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	58.5	1.7	-3.6	4.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	276.1	276.4	...	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.7
Labour force	175.1	175.6	1.6	0.5	-1.9	0.3	-1.1
Employment	157.1	156.2	1.7	-0.9	-3.0	-0.6	-1.9
Unemployment	18.0	19.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	7.8	6.0
Participation rate	63.4	63.5	0.6	0.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	11.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.5	0.6	-0.4	-1.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	291.1	291.4	...	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.5
Labour force	165.2	165.8	1.5	0.6	3.4	0.4	2.1
Employment	153.0	154.4	1.5	1.4	3.0	0.9	2.0
Unemployment	12.2	11.4	1.3	-0.8	0.3	-6.6	2.7
Participation rate	56.8	56.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.9	0.8	-0.5	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	52.6	53.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	...	...

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,091.5	7,093.6	...	2.1	44.8	0.0	0.6
Labour force	4,515.3	4,578.6	19.0	63.3	86.1	1.4	1.9
Employment	4,219.3	4,291.6	21.2	72.3	279.6	1.7	7.0
Full-time employment	3,503.7	3,499.7	25.2	-4.0	151.1	-0.1	4.5
Unemployment	296.0	287.0	19.1	-9.0	-193.4	-3.0	-40.3
Participation rate	63.7	64.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.3	0.4	-0.3	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	60.5	0.3	1.0	3.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	906.5	905.5	...	-1.0	-3.2	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	606.3	645.3	10.6	39.0	27.0	6.4	4.4
Employment	545.8	593.8	10.6	48.0	116.4	8.8	24.4
Unemployment	60.6	51.5	10.5	-9.1	-89.4	-15.0	-63.4
Participation rate	66.9	71.3	1.2	4.4	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	8.0	1.5	-2.0	-14.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	65.6	1.2	5.4	13.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,068.9	3,070.5	...	1.6	26.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,091.3	2,103.5	10.9	12.2	55.9	0.6	2.7
Employment	1,964.9	1,975.2	12.6	10.3	94.6	0.5	5.0
Unemployment	126.4	128.3	11.2	1.9	-38.7	1.5	-23.2
Participation rate	68.1	68.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.1	0.5	0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	64.3	0.4	0.3	2.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,116.1	3,117.6	...	1.5	21.8	0.0	0.7
Labour force	1,817.7	1,829.9	10.9	12.2	3.4	0.7	0.2
Employment	1,708.7	1,722.6	12.1	13.9	68.6	0.8	4.1
Unemployment	109.0	107.3	10.7	-1.7	-65.2	-1.6	-37.8
Participation rate	58.3	58.7	0.4	0.4	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.9	0.6	-0.1	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	55.3	0.4	0.5	1.9	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,317.2	12,324.0	...	6.8	113.1	0.1	0.9
Labour force	7,916.8	7,969.5	29.0	52.7	306.1	0.7	4.0
Employment	7,183.8	7,300.7	28.2	116.9	575.1	1.6	8.6
Full-time employment	5,967.1	5,991.8	33.6	24.7	381.5	0.4	6.8
Unemployment	733.0	668.8	26.9	-64.2	-269.0	-8.8	-28.7
Participation rate	64.3	64.7	0.2	0.4	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.4	0.3	-0.9	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	59.2	0.2	0.9	4.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,858.7	1,855.3	...	-3.4	-13.7	-0.2	-0.7
Labour force	1,058.2	1,116.2	17.0	58.0	64.1	5.5	6.1
Employment	838.8	924.5	15.4	85.7	184.4	10.2	24.9
Unemployment	219.5	191.7	16.0	-27.8	-120.3	-12.7	-38.6
Participation rate	56.9	60.2	0.9	3.3	3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	20.7	17.2	1.3	-3.5	-12.5	...	...
Employment rate	45.1	49.8	0.8	4.7	10.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,087.2	5,092.3	...	5.1	64.8	0.1	1.3
Labour force	3,640.3	3,638.6	14.9	-1.7	129.2	-0.0	3.7
Employment	3,374.6	3,365.8	15.4	-8.8	154.6	-0.3	4.8
Unemployment	265.7	272.8	14.4	7.1	-25.4	2.7	-8.5
Participation rate	71.6	71.5	0.3	-0.1	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.5	0.4	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.1	0.3	-0.2	2.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,371.2	5,376.3	...	5.1	61.9	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,218.2	3,214.7	16.5	-3.5	112.8	-0.1	3.6
Employment	2,970.5	3,010.4	16.5	39.9	236.1	1.3	8.5
Unemployment	247.8	204.3	14.0	-43.5	-123.3	-17.6	-37.6
Participation rate	59.9	59.8	0.3	-0.1	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.4	0.4	-1.3	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	56.0	0.3	0.7	3.8	...	...

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,050.6	1,050.4	...	-0.2	3.0	-0.0	0.3
Labour force	704.7	700.5	3.4	-4.2	12.1	-0.6	1.8
Employment	653.8	647.4	3.4	-6.4	30.1	-1.0	4.9
Full-time employment	530.0	527.4	4.6	-2.6	29.8	-0.5	6.0
Unemployment	50.8	53.1	3.1	2.3	-18.0	4.5	-25.3
Participation rate	67.1	66.7	0.3	-0.4	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.6	0.4	0.4	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	61.6	0.3	-0.6	2.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.6	167.4	...	-0.2	-1.9	-0.1	-1.1
Labour force	113.4	113.6	2.1	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.3
Employment	99.0	98.1	2.0	-0.9	8.4	-0.9	9.4
Unemployment	14.4	15.5	1.9	1.1	-6.9	7.6	-30.8
Participation rate	67.7	67.9	1.3	0.2	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.7	13.6	1.6	0.9	-6.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	58.6	1.2	-0.5	5.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	433.3	433.3	...	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.6
Labour force	316.6	313.8	1.8	-2.8	-0.6	-0.9	-0.2
Employment	299.3	295.1	1.9	-4.2	7.5	-1.4	2.6
Unemployment	17.3	18.7	1.7	1.4	-8.1	8.1	-30.2
Participation rate	73.1	72.4	0.4	-0.7	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.0	0.5	0.5	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	69.1	68.1	0.4	-1.0	1.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	449.7	449.8	...	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.6
Labour force	274.7	273.1	2.0	-1.6	11.2	-0.6	4.3
Employment	255.5	254.1	2.0	-1.4	14.1	-0.5	5.9
Unemployment	19.2	19.0	1.7	-0.2	-2.9	-1.0	-13.2
Participation rate	61.1	60.7	0.4	-0.4	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.0	0.6	0.0	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	56.5	0.5	-0.3	2.8	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	889.4	889.1	...	-0.3	1.4	-0.0	0.2
Labour force	601.3	597.2	3.2	-4.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.2
Employment	563.3	556.8	3.3	-6.5	27.9	-1.2	5.3
Full-time employment	451.0	447.6	4.3	-3.4	8.5	-0.8	1.9
Unemployment	37.9	40.3	3.0	2.4	-29.3	6.3	-42.1
Participation rate	67.6	67.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.7	0.5	0.4	-4.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	62.6	0.4	-0.7	3.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.4	134.3	...	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Labour force	88.6	85.6	1.8	-3.0	-1.7	-3.4	-1.9
Employment	78.6	77.1	1.8	-1.5	9.3	-1.9	13.7
Unemployment	9.9	8.5	1.8	-1.4	-10.9	-14.1	-56.2
Participation rate	65.9	63.7	1.4	-2.2	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	9.9	1.9	-1.3	-12.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	57.4	1.4	-1.1	7.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	376.9	376.7	...	-0.2	0.9	-0.1	0.2
Labour force	278.2	276.3	1.7	-1.9	-3.8	-0.7	-1.4
Employment	261.6	257.0	1.9	-4.6	6.5	-1.8	2.6
Unemployment	16.6	19.3	1.8	2.7	-10.3	16.3	-34.8
Participation rate	73.8	73.3	0.4	-0.5	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.0	0.6	1.0	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	69.4	68.2	0.5	-1.2	1.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	378.2	378.0	...	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.2
Labour force	234.5	235.2	1.8	0.7	4.1	0.3	1.8
Employment	223.1	222.8	1.8	-0.3	12.2	-0.1	5.8
Unemployment	11.4	12.5	1.5	1.1	-8.0	9.6	-39.0
Participation rate	62.0	62.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.3	0.6	0.4	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	58.9	0.5	-0.1	3.1	...	...

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,536.3	3,537.7	...	1.4	31.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	2,433.5	2,450.3	13.8	16.8	16.7	0.7	0.7
Employment	2,221.7	2,221.5	13.8	-0.2	171.4	-0.0	8.4
Full-time employment	1,818.1	1,781.1	16.5	-37.0	91.2	-2.0	5.4
Unemployment	211.7	228.8	13.4	17.1	-154.7	8.1	-40.3
Participation rate	68.8	69.3	0.4	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.3	0.5	0.6	-6.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	62.8	0.4	0.0	4.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	522.8	522.4	...	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Labour force	323.5	326.7	7.8	3.2	-13.0	1.0	-3.8
Employment	271.7	267.6	7.1	-4.1	34.1	-1.5	14.6
Unemployment	51.8	59.1	7.5	7.3	-47.1	14.1	-44.4
Participation rate	61.9	62.5	1.5	0.6	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.0	18.1	2.1	2.1	-13.2	...	...
Employment rate	52.0	51.2	1.4	-0.8	6.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,498.9	1,499.6	...	0.7	14.8	0.0	1.0
Labour force	1,143.0	1,143.2	7.2	0.2	-18.2	0.0	-1.6
Employment	1,060.7	1,055.4	7.9	-5.3	60.3	-0.5	6.1
Unemployment	82.3	87.8	7.7	5.5	-78.5	6.7	-47.2
Participation rate	76.3	76.2	0.5	-0.1	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.7	0.7	0.5	-6.6	...	...
Employment rate	70.8	70.4	0.5	-0.4	3.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,514.6	1,515.7	...	1.1	16.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	966.9	980.4	7.9	13.5	47.9	1.4	5.1
Employment	889.3	898.5	8.0	9.2	77.0	1.0	9.4
Unemployment	77.6	81.8	7.0	4.2	-29.2	5.4	-26.3
Participation rate	63.8	64.7	0.5	0.9	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.3	0.7	0.3	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	59.3	0.5	0.6	4.5	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,334.5	4,340.3	...	5.8	42.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,812.9	2,845.6	15.7	32.7	81.6	1.2	3.0
Employment	2,616.2	2,658.3	15.8	42.1	263.1	1.6	11.0
Full-time employment	2,063.2	2,054.5	20.3	-8.7	162.8	-0.4	8.6
Unemployment	196.7	187.3	14.1	-9.4	-181.5	-4.8	-49.2
Participation rate	64.9	65.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.6	0.5	-0.4	-6.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	61.2	0.4	0.8	5.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	599.9	599.1	...	-0.8	-6.4	-0.1	-1.1
Labour force	387.4	399.8	9.3	12.4	10.1	3.2	2.6
Employment	328.8	364.5	8.4	35.7	87.7	10.9	31.7
Unemployment	58.6	35.3	8.1	-23.3	-77.6	-39.8	-68.7
Participation rate	64.6	66.7	1.5	2.1	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.1	8.8	2.0	-6.3	-20.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	60.8	1.4	6.0	15.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,818.0	1,821.2	...	3.2	23.6	0.2	1.3
Labour force	1,275.0	1,285.0	8.0	10.0	48.7	0.8	3.9
Employment	1,201.4	1,202.1	8.5	0.7	86.3	0.1	7.7
Unemployment	73.6	82.9	7.8	9.3	-37.6	12.6	-31.2
Participation rate	70.1	70.6	0.4	0.5	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.5	0.6	0.7	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.1	66.0	0.5	-0.1	3.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,916.6	1,920.0	...	3.4	25.5	0.2	1.3
Labour force	1,150.5	1,160.8	8.5	10.3	22.8	0.9	2.0
Employment	1,086.0	1,091.8	8.9	5.8	89.2	0.5	8.9
Unemployment	64.5	69.1	7.4	4.6	-66.3	7.1	-49.0
Participation rate	60.0	60.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.0	0.6	0.4	-5.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.9	0.5	0.2	4.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	217.2	219.5	2.6	2.3	18.9	1.1	9.4
Goods-producing sector	42.5	43.7	1.6	1.2	7.0	2.8	19.1
Agriculture	1.2	2.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	83.3	29.4
Natural resources ²	13.1	12.9	0.9	-0.2	1.0	-1.5	8.4
Utilities	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	-0.3	5.0	-12.5
Construction	16.2	16.1	1.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.6	24.8
Manufacturing	10.1	10.3	0.7	0.2	2.4	2.0	30.4
Services-producing sector	174.6	175.8	2.2	1.2	12.0	0.7	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	34.5	37.3	1.3	2.8	2.6	8.1	7.5
Transportation and warehousing	7.2	8.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	12.5	1.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7.3	6.9	0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-5.5	-5.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	10.2	10.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.0	9.6
Business, building and other support services	7.6	7.3	0.8	-0.3	0.5	-3.9	7.4
Educational services	15.6	15.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	9.1
Health care and social assistance	44.8	44.1	1.0	-0.7	7.2	-1.6	19.5
Information, culture and recreation	8.1	6.9	0.6	-1.2	2.0	-14.8	40.8
Accommodation and food services	10.8	11.4	0.9	0.6	-4.2	5.6	-26.9
Other services (except public administration)	8.2	7.9	0.7	-0.3	-2.2	-3.7	-21.8
Public administration	20.3	20.1	0.8	-0.2	4.3	-1.0	27.2
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	79.2	77.8	0.8	-1.4	3.4	-1.8	4.6
Goods-producing sector	18.3	18.1	0.6	-0.2	-1.4	-1.1	-7.2
Agriculture	3.3	3.8	0.3	0.5	-0.4	15.2	-9.5
Natural resources ²	2.8	2.3	0.3	-0.5	0.1	-17.9	4.5
Utilities	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	5.8	5.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.5	-5.2	-21.4
Manufacturing	6.3	6.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-1.6	6.9
Services-producing sector	60.9	59.7	0.8	-1.2	4.8	-2.0	8.7
Wholesale and retail trade	12.0	12.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	3.3	8.8
Transportation and warehousing	2.6	2.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-19.2	-22.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.9	2.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-6.9	-3.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.1
Business, building and other support services	2.1	1.6	0.2	-0.5	0.0	-23.8	0.0
Educational services	6.8	6.6	0.3	-0.2	1.0	-2.9	17.9
Health care and social assistance	11.6	11.5	0.3	-0.1	0.9	-0.9	8.5
Information, culture and recreation	2.7	2.5	0.3	-0.2	0.6	-7.4	31.6
Accommodation and food services	3.8	4.1	0.4	0.3	1.1	7.9	36.7
Other services (except public administration)	3.2	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public administration	8.7	8.3	0.3	-0.4	0.4	-4.6	5.1
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	443.7	457.5	3.5	13.8	30.7	3.1	7.2
Goods-producing sector	92.7	88.5	2.1	-4.2	4.5	-4.5	5.4
Agriculture	7.4	6.1	0.7	-1.3	0.2	-17.6	3.4
Natural resources ²	10.7	11.6	1.1	0.9	-0.5	8.4	-4.1
Utilities	4.3	4.2	0.2	-0.1	0.8	-2.3	23.5
Construction	36.6	35.3	1.4	-1.3	3.4	-3.6	10.7
Manufacturing	33.7	31.3	1.2	-2.4	0.6	-7.1	2.0
Services-producing sector	351.1	369.1	3.3	18.0	26.3	5.1	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	64.7	72.4	1.8	7.7	4.5	11.9	6.6
Transportation and warehousing	22.5	25.2	0.8	2.7	6.4	12.0	34.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	22.8	23.1	0.8	0.3	2.6	1.3	12.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	33.9	34.2	1.0	0.3	7.1	0.9	26.2
Business, building and other support services	17.5	18.8	1.0	1.3	2.3	7.4	13.9
Educational services	33.5	35.3	1.2	1.8	2.1	5.4	6.3
Health care and social assistance	71.9	72.7	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.4
Information, culture and recreation	12.8	13.9	1.0	1.1	-1.2	8.6	-7.9
Accommodation and food services	24.6	27.1	1.5	2.5	-0.3	10.2	-1.1
Other services (except public administration)	15.8	15.2	1.0	-0.6	1.3	-3.8	9.4
Public administration	31.0	31.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.6	4.3

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	361.0	358.6	2.8	-2.4	3.8	-0.7	1.1
Goods-producing sector	68.6	68.6	1.7	0.0	-4.4	0.0	-6.0
Agriculture	5.0	4.5	0.7	-0.5	-1.3	-10.0	-22.4
Natural resources ²	9.2	9.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	4.3	3.2
Utilities	3.9	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.6	17.6
Construction	22.0	22.9	1.0	0.9	-1.9	4.1	-7.7
Manufacturing	28.5	27.7	1.1	-0.8	-1.9	-2.8	-6.4
Services-producing sector	292.4	290.0	2.5	-2.4	8.2	-0.8	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade	56.1	55.9	1.3	-0.2	-2.0	-0.4	-3.5
Transportation and warehousing	19.2	19.5	0.7	0.3	3.1	1.6	18.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	18.2	17.7	0.6	-0.5	0.8	-2.7	4.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	17.0	16.5	0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-2.9	-2.9
Business, building and other support services	15.3	15.2	0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-3.2
Educational services	27.5	28.3	1.0	0.8	-0.3	2.9	-1.0
Health care and social assistance	62.4	61.9	1.1	-0.5	1.6	-0.8	2.7
Information, culture and recreation	10.1	10.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	5.9	7.0
Accommodation and food services	22.1	19.6	1.1	-2.5	0.8	-11.3	4.3
Other services (except public administration)	14.2	15.0	0.7	0.8	1.4	5.6	10.3
Public administration	30.3	29.8	0.8	-0.5	3.2	-1.7	12.0
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,219.3	4,291.6	21.2	72.3	279.6	1.7	7.0
Goods-producing sector	892.3	886.1	10.7	-6.2	60.8	-0.7	7.4
Agriculture	56.9	58.5	2.7	1.6	4.1	2.8	7.5
Natural resources ²	43.6	37.8	2.2	-5.8	6.2	-13.3	19.6
Utilities	30.1	28.1	1.2	-2.0	4.1	-6.6	17.1
Construction	286.8	286.8	7.4	0.0	36.3	0.0	14.5
Manufacturing	474.8	474.9	7.4	0.1	10.0	0.0	2.2
Services-producing sector	3,327.0	3,405.5	19.4	78.5	218.8	2.4	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	646.8	660.5	10.0	13.7	30.6	2.1	4.9
Transportation and warehousing	229.0	228.1	6.0	-0.9	10.1	-0.4	4.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	267.6	276.6	5.0	9.0	27.7	3.4	11.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	356.0	357.7	6.5	1.7	36.0	0.5	11.2
Business, building and other support services	155.0	162.2	6.7	7.2	-8.7	4.6	-5.1
Educational services	363.0	373.1	7.2	10.1	66.5	2.8	21.7
Health care and social assistance	591.9	600.3	7.9	8.4	-3.9	1.4	-0.6
Information, culture and recreation	158.9	161.4	6.4	2.5	6.5	1.6	4.2
Accommodation and food services	157.6	189.8	7.9	32.2	28.6	20.4	17.7
Other services (except public administration)	147.6	152.7	4.9	5.1	12.4	3.5	8.8
Public administration	253.6	243.1	3.9	-10.5	13.0	-4.1	5.6
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,183.8	7,300.7	28.2	116.9	575.1	1.6	8.6
Goods-producing sector	1,447.2	1,454.6	14.6	7.4	84.1	0.5	6.1
Agriculture	71.7	71.5	3.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	-1.0
Natural resources ²	34.5	36.8	2.3	2.3	2.0	6.7	5.7
Utilities	50.0	50.7	1.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.8
Construction	527.8	531.8	9.8	4.0	34.5	0.8	6.9
Manufacturing	763.2	763.9	10.2	0.7	47.6	0.1	6.6
Services-producing sector	5,736.6	5,846.1	26.9	109.5	491.1	1.9	9.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,001.5	1,058.2	14.7	56.7	70.5	5.7	7.1
Transportation and warehousing	381.6	371.9	8.1	-9.7	23.2	-2.5	6.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	627.2	609.6	8.6	-17.6	7.8	-2.8	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	724.4	741.3	10.6	16.9	122.2	2.3	19.7
Business, building and other support services	284.2	290.8	8.0	6.6	-5.0	2.3	-1.7
Educational services	526.4	532.1	9.7	5.7	43.1	1.1	8.8
Health care and social assistance	913.3	925.7	10.8	12.4	84.3	1.4	10.0
Information, culture and recreation	275.2	276.9	8.8	1.7	22.0	0.6	8.6
Accommodation and food services	326.7	342.2	10.5	15.5	58.1	4.7	20.5
Other services (except public administration)	277.5	285.8	8.0	8.3	29.5	3.0	11.5
Public administration	398.7	411.6	5.6	12.9	35.4	3.2	9.4

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	653.8	647.4	3.4	-6.4	30.1	-1.0	4.9
Goods-producing sector	148.1	146.0	1.9	-2.1	3.6	-1.4	2.5
Agriculture	24.3	23.4	1.0	-0.9	-1.9	-3.7	-7.5
Natural resources ²	3.7	3.7	0.5	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-31.5
Utilities	4.8	4.9	0.3	0.1	-1.1	2.1	-18.3
Construction	50.7	49.4	1.2	-1.3	1.8	-2.6	3.8
Manufacturing	64.6	64.5	1.1	-0.1	6.5	-0.2	11.2
Services-producing sector	505.7	501.4	3.3	-4.3	26.5	-0.9	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	96.2	97.4	1.6	1.2	11.0	1.2	12.7
Transportation and warehousing	39.5	39.8	1.0	0.3	3.2	0.8	8.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	35.1	36.0	0.7	0.9	2.7	2.6	8.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.7	32.5	0.9	-0.2	1.7	-0.6	5.5
Business, building and other support services	21.7	21.3	0.9	-0.4	-2.4	-1.8	-10.1
Educational services	59.0	58.8	1.3	-0.2	10.5	-0.3	21.7
Health care and social assistance	106.1	106.3	1.4	0.2	8.5	0.2	8.7
Information, culture and recreation	20.2	17.7	1.0	-2.5	-1.8	-12.4	-9.2
Accommodation and food services	30.9	29.6	1.4	-1.3	-4.5	-4.2	-13.2
Other services (except public administration)	26.8	25.0	1.0	-1.8	-3.1	-6.7	-11.0
Public administration	37.5	37.0	0.9	-0.5	0.8	-1.3	2.2
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	563.3	556.8	3.3	-6.5	27.9	-1.2	5.3
Goods-producing sector	132.8	128.6	2.1	-4.2	-3.3	-3.2	-2.5
Agriculture	32.0	29.6	1.2	-2.4	-8.6	-7.5	-22.5
Natural resources ²	20.0	19.4	0.9	-0.6	0.4	-3.0	2.1
Utilities	5.3	6.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	18.9	10.5
Construction	42.6	42.2	1.4	-0.4	3.1	-0.9	7.9
Manufacturing	32.9	31.1	1.0	-1.8	1.2	-5.5	4.0
Services-producing sector	430.5	428.2	3.1	-2.3	31.2	-0.5	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	93.8	90.6	1.6	-3.2	9.6	-3.4	11.9
Transportation and warehousing	23.3	22.7	0.9	-0.6	-3.4	-2.6	-13.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	26.6	26.5	0.7	-0.1	-1.7	-0.4	-6.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	28.7	27.9	0.9	-0.8	1.1	-2.8	4.1
Business, building and other support services	16.2	15.3	0.9	-0.9	-1.2	-5.6	-7.3
Educational services	47.2	46.8	1.1	-0.4	7.1	-0.8	17.9
Health care and social assistance	86.7	86.1	1.3	-0.6	7.1	-0.7	9.0
Information, culture and recreation	18.0	19.1	1.0	1.1	2.9	6.1	17.9
Accommodation and food services	27.8	30.2	1.3	2.4	7.1	8.6	30.7
Other services (except public administration)	26.8	26.8	1.1	0.0	-1.8	0.0	-6.3
Public administration	35.6	36.1	0.8	0.5	4.4	1.4	13.9
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,221.7	2,221.5	13.8	-0.2	171.4	-0.0	8.4
Goods-producing sector	564.6	539.9	8.0	-24.7	29.6	-4.4	5.8
Agriculture	36.8	35.9	2.5	-0.9	-6.4	-2.4	-15.1
Natural resources ²	145.3	144.1	4.0	-1.2	20.0	-0.8	16.1
Utilities	20.0	17.9	1.0	-2.1	-2.6	-10.5	-12.7
Construction	233.7	219.0	5.7	-14.7	13.4	-6.3	6.5
Manufacturing	128.8	123.1	3.9	-5.7	5.3	-4.4	4.5
Services-producing sector	1,657.2	1,681.5	12.5	24.3	141.7	1.5	9.2
Wholesale and retail trade	331.7	330.4	6.5	-1.3	39.3	-0.4	13.5
Transportation and warehousing	125.4	118.3	3.8	-7.1	8.2	-5.7	7.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	117.4	118.3	3.1	0.9	6.9	0.8	6.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	186.6	182.0	4.3	-4.6	23.4	-2.5	14.8
Business, building and other support services	74.6	74.4	3.7	-0.2	-2.8	-0.3	-3.6
Educational services	170.2	175.4	4.2	5.2	42.3	3.1	31.8
Health care and social assistance	304.1	294.1	5.1	-10.0	2.0	-3.3	0.7
Information, culture and recreation	62.4	60.5	4.1	-1.9	-12.5	-3.0	-17.1
Accommodation and food services	95.3	127.3	4.5	32.0	29.0	33.6	29.5
Other services (except public administration)	90.6	100.5	4.1	9.9	6.0	10.9	6.3
Public administration	98.8	100.4	2.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,616.2	2,658.3	15.8	42.1	263.1	1.6	11.0
Goods-producing sector	491.0	476.0	7.8	-15.0	13.2	-3.1	2.9
Agriculture	21.1	22.3	2.6	1.2	-5.5	5.7	-19.8
Natural resources ²	54.7	49.6	2.7	-5.1	5.4	-9.3	12.2
Utilities	21.1	22.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	5.7	11.5
Construction	217.4	207.3	5.9	-10.1	-8.0	-4.6	-3.7
Manufacturing	176.7	174.6	4.6	-2.1	19.2	-1.2	12.4
Services-producing sector	2,125.3	2,182.3	15.3	57.0	249.8	2.7	12.9
Wholesale and retail trade	396.5	396.8	7.7	0.3	41.0	0.1	11.5
Transportation and warehousing	140.1	137.2	4.2	-2.9	9.7	-2.1	7.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	166.4	173.2	3.8	6.8	13.0	4.1	8.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	259.5	264.9	5.3	5.4	25.4	2.1	10.6
Business, building and other support services	103.9	109.1	4.3	5.2	27.2	5.0	33.2
Educational services	182.5	185.5	5.2	3.0	7.7	1.6	4.3
Health care and social assistance	348.0	358.6	5.3	10.6	36.8	3.0	11.4
Information, culture and recreation	129.2	132.8	5.2	3.6	38.2	2.8	40.4
Accommodation and food services	157.4	176.6	6.6	19.2	15.5	12.2	9.6
Other services (except public administration)	111.7	114.2	4.3	2.5	20.5	2.2	21.9
Public administration	130.1	133.5	2.8	3.4	14.9	2.6	12.6

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	181.7	181.7	...	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
Labour force	111.9	111.0	1.0	-0.9	-3.2	-0.8	-2.8
Employment	102.3	101.2	1.1	-1.1	1.3	-1.1	1.3
Unemployment	9.5	9.8	0.7	0.3	-4.6	3.2	-31.9
Participation rate	61.6	61.1	0.6	-0.5	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.8	0.5	0.3	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	55.7	0.6	-0.6	0.4	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	378.1	378.7	...	0.6	6.8	0.2	1.8
Labour force	259.3	255.5	1.6	-3.8	16.8	-1.5	7.0
Employment	236.1	232.9	1.6	-3.2	22.7	-1.4	10.8
Unemployment	23.2	22.6	1.0	-0.6	-5.9	-2.6	-20.7
Participation rate	68.6	67.5	0.4	-1.1	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.8	0.4	-0.1	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	61.5	0.4	-0.9	5.0	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	133.4	133.6	...	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	92.4	93.9	1.0	1.5	6.7	1.6	7.7
Employment	84.3	86.6	1.0	2.3	7.5	2.7	9.5
Unemployment	8.1	7.3	0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-9.9	-9.9
Participation rate	69.3	70.3	0.7	1.0	4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.8	0.6	-1.0	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	64.8	0.8	1.6	4.8	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	110.2	110.3	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
Labour force	69.6	69.2	0.9	-0.4	3.0	-0.6	4.5
Employment	63.7	63.5	0.9	-0.2	5.2	-0.3	8.9
Unemployment	5.9	5.7	0.5	-0.2	-2.2	-3.4	-27.8
Participation rate	63.2	62.7	0.8	-0.5	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.2	0.7	-0.3	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	57.6	0.8	-0.2	4.5	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.6	135.5	...	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Labour force	78.2	77.3	1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2
Employment	73.4	72.3	1.0	-1.1	4.7	-1.5	7.0
Unemployment	4.8	5.0	0.5	0.2	-5.6	4.2	-52.8
Participation rate	57.7	57.0	0.7	-0.7	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.5	0.5	0.4	-7.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.1	53.4	0.7	-0.7	3.6	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	687.4	687.5	...	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.5
Labour force	443.8	444.0	3.6	0.2	5.7	0.0	1.3
Employment	422.1	421.5	3.8	-0.6	35.9	-0.1	9.3
Unemployment	21.7	22.5	1.8	0.8	-30.2	3.7	-57.3
Participation rate	64.6	64.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	0.4	0.2	-6.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.3	0.5	-0.1	4.9	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	187.8	188.0	...	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	115.0	116.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Employment	109.7	110.1	1.2	0.4	9.0	0.4	8.9
Unemployment	5.3	5.9	0.6	0.6	-8.1	11.3	-57.9
Participation rate	61.2	61.7	0.7	0.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.1	0.5	0.5	-7.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.6	0.7	0.2	4.2	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.0	137.0	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Labour force	80.3	82.0	0.9	1.7	2.4	2.1	3.0
Employment	76.8	78.4	0.9	1.6	9.0	2.1	13.0
Unemployment	3.4	3.6	0.5	0.2	-6.6	5.9	-64.7
Participation rate	58.6	59.9	0.7	1.3	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	0.5	0.2	-8.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	57.2	0.7	1.1	6.4	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,637.1	3,638.2	...	1.1	34.8	0.0	1.0
Labour force	2,433.6	2,452.8	9.4	19.2	123.0	0.8	5.3
Employment	2,240.2	2,263.3	9.9	23.1	285.5	1.0	14.4
Unemployment	193.4	189.4	6.7	-4.0	-162.6	-2.1	-46.2
Participation rate	66.9	67.4	0.3	0.5	2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.7	0.3	-0.2	-7.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	62.2	0.3	0.6	7.3	...	...

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,207.5	1,209.0	...	1.5	17.6	0.1	1.5
Labour force	832.0	841.5	5.1	9.5	77.4	1.1	10.1
Employment	769.1	775.9	5.4	6.8	85.4	0.9	12.4
Unemployment	62.9	65.6	2.8	2.7	-8.0	4.3	-10.9
Participation rate	68.9	69.6	0.4	0.7	5.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.8	0.4	0.2	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	64.2	0.4	0.5	6.2	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	285.9	286.1	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	184.4	185.3	1.6	0.9	8.0	0.5	4.5
Employment	172.9	173.7	1.6	0.8	16.7	0.5	10.6
Unemployment	11.5	11.6	0.8	0.1	-8.6	0.9	-42.6
Participation rate	64.5	64.8	0.5	0.3	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.3	0.4	0.1	-5.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.7	0.6	0.2	5.3	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	921.6	922.9	...	1.3	15.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	647.6	656.2	4.8	8.6	69.4	1.3	11.8
Employment	596.2	602.2	5.1	6.0	68.8	1.0	12.9
Unemployment	51.4	54.0	2.7	2.6	0.6	5.1	1.1
Participation rate	70.3	71.1	0.5	0.8	6.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.2	0.4	0.3	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	65.3	0.6	0.6	6.5	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	143.9	144.2	...	0.3	2.2	0.2	1.5
Labour force	87.4	85.0	0.8	-2.4	0.6	-2.7	0.7
Employment	79.8	77.4	0.9	-2.4	3.6	-3.0	4.9
Unemployment	7.6	7.6	0.4	0.0	-3.0	0.0	-28.3
Participation rate	60.7	58.9	0.6	-1.8	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.9	0.5	0.2	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	53.7	0.6	-1.8	1.7	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	92.7	88.8	...	-3.9	-7.7	-4.2	-8.0
Labour force	54.3	48.2	3.4	-6.1	-2.6	-11.2	-5.1
Employment	48.3	43.2	3.3	-5.1	-0.7	-10.6	-1.6
Unemployment	6.0	5.0	1.7	-1.0	-1.9	-16.7	-27.5
Participation rate	58.6	54.3	2.1	-4.3	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	10.4	2.7	-0.6	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	52.1	48.6	2.3	-3.5	3.1	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	113.0	113.1	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	69.8	69.5	1.6	-0.3	13.0	-0.4	23.0
Employment	65.7	65.4	1.5	-0.3	14.5	-0.5	28.5
Unemployment	4.1	4.1	0.9	0.0	-1.4	0.0	-25.5
Participation rate	61.8	61.5	1.4	-0.3	11.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.9	1.4	0.0	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	57.8	1.4	-0.3	12.3	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	344.4	344.8	...	0.4	3.8	0.1	1.1
Labour force	217.1	216.4	2.2	-0.7	1.9	-0.3	0.9
Employment	198.8	197.0	2.3	-1.8	8.7	-0.9	4.6
Unemployment	18.3	19.4	1.2	1.1	-6.8	6.0	-26.0
Participation rate	63.0	62.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	9.0	0.5	0.6	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.1	0.7	-0.6	1.9	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,555.2	5,559.0	...	3.8	67.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,624.4	3,645.5	13.0	21.1	244.2	0.6	7.2
Employment	3,278.1	3,288.5	13.2	10.4	350.7	0.3	11.9
Unemployment	346.3	357.1	9.1	10.8	-106.4	3.1	-23.0
Participation rate	65.2	65.6	0.2	0.4	3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.8	0.2	0.2	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.2	0.2	0.2	5.7	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	666.0	666.2	...	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.4
Labour force	447.4	442.3	4.2	-5.1	32.9	-1.1	8.0
Employment	412.9	406.3	4.3	-6.6	47.0	-1.6	13.1
Unemployment	34.5	36.0	2.4	1.5	-14.1	4.3	-28.1
Participation rate	67.2	66.4	0.6	-0.8	4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.1	0.5	0.4	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.0	0.6	-1.0	6.9	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	372.8	372.8	...	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.5
Labour force	218.5	215.5	2.5	-3.0	14.9	-1.4	7.4
Employment	194.8	190.7	2.4	-4.1	16.4	-2.1	9.4
Unemployment	23.7	24.8	1.3	1.1	-1.5	4.6	-5.7
Participation rate	58.6	57.8	0.7	-0.8	3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.5	0.6	0.7	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	52.3	51.2	0.7	-1.1	4.2	...	...

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	498.9	499.3	...	0.4	7.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	341.0	340.7	2.6	-0.3	19.4	-0.1	6.0
Employment	318.0	318.5	2.8	0.5	36.1	0.2	12.8
Unemployment	23.0	22.2	1.6	-0.8	-16.7	-3.5	-42.9
Participation rate	68.4	68.2	0.5	-0.2	2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.5	0.5	-0.2	-5.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	63.8	0.6	0.1	6.4	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	118.9	119.0	...	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6
Labour force	80.3	78.8	0.9	-1.5	0.6	-1.9	0.8
Employment	75.4	73.7	1.0	-1.7	5.4	-2.3	7.9
Unemployment	4.9	5.1	0.5	0.2	-4.8	4.1	-48.5
Participation rate	67.5	66.2	0.8	-1.3	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.5	0.7	0.4	-6.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	61.9	0.8	-1.5	4.2	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	140.2	140.3	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.1
Labour force	99.6	99.1	1.3	-0.5	3.5	-0.5	3.7
Employment	90.6	89.8	1.5	-0.8	9.1	-0.9	11.3
Unemployment	9.1	9.3	0.8	0.2	-5.6	2.2	-37.6
Participation rate	71.0	70.6	1.0	-0.4	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.4	0.8	0.3	-6.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.0	1.1	-0.6	5.9	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	466.9	467.3	...	0.4	6.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	309.0	310.5	3.0	1.5	40.9	0.5	15.2
Employment	278.9	279.3	3.1	0.4	43.6	0.1	18.5
Unemployment	30.1	31.2	1.5	1.1	-2.7	3.7	-8.0
Participation rate	66.2	66.4	0.7	0.2	7.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	10.0	0.5	0.3	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.8	0.7	0.1	8.7	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	304.9	305.0	...	0.1	3.2	0.0	1.1
Labour force	184.4	185.0	2.2	0.6	21.5	0.3	13.1
Employment	164.8	163.3	2.2	-1.5	25.0	-0.9	18.1
Unemployment	19.6	21.8	1.2	2.2	-3.4	11.2	-13.5
Participation rate	60.5	60.7	0.7	0.2	6.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.8	0.7	1.2	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	54.1	53.5	0.7	-0.6	7.7	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	181.0	181.1	...	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	122.0	123.0	1.7	1.0	-4.6	0.8	-3.6
Employment	112.6	112.8	2.0	0.2	-0.7	0.2	-0.6
Unemployment	9.4	10.3	1.3	0.9	-3.8	9.6	-27.0
Participation rate	67.4	67.9	1.0	0.5	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.4	1.0	0.7	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	62.3	1.1	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	145.5	145.5	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Labour force	88.7	88.6	0.9	-0.1	4.1	-0.1	4.9
Employment	81.5	81.6	0.9	0.1	5.6	0.1	7.4
Unemployment	7.2	7.0	0.4	-0.2	-1.5	-2.8	-17.6
Participation rate	61.0	60.9	0.6	-0.1	2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.9	0.5	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	56.1	0.6	0.1	3.8	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.5	106.5	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	64.8	64.5	0.7	-0.3	4.1	-0.5	6.8
Employment	59.7	60.0	0.7	0.3	6.4	0.5	11.9
Unemployment	5.0	4.6	0.3	-0.4	-2.2	-8.0	-32.4
Participation rate	60.8	60.6	0.6	-0.2	4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.1	0.5	-0.6	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.3	0.7	0.2	6.2	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	702.8	702.9	...	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.7
Labour force	481.7	480.2	1.7	-1.5	24.9	-0.3	5.5
Employment	445.1	442.5	1.7	-2.6	40.7	-0.6	10.1
Unemployment	36.6	37.7	1.1	1.1	-15.8	3.0	-29.5
Participation rate	68.5	68.3	0.2	-0.2	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.9	0.2	0.3	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.0	0.2	-0.3	5.4	...	...

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	215.5	215.6	...	0.1	2.3	0.0	1.1
Labour force	149.7	151.1	1.1	1.4	14.2	0.9	10.4
Employment	138.5	140.8	1.2	2.3	20.1	1.7	16.7
Unemployment	11.2	10.3	0.7	-0.9	-5.8	-8.0	-36.0
Participation rate	69.5	70.1	0.5	0.6	5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.8	0.5	-0.7	-5.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	65.3	0.6	1.0	8.7	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	272.8	273.1	...	0.3	4.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	186.1	185.4	1.3	-0.7	6.6	-0.4	3.7
Employment	172.4	171.8	1.3	-0.6	18.2	-0.3	11.8
Unemployment	13.7	13.6	0.8	-0.1	-11.6	-0.7	-46.0
Participation rate	68.2	67.9	0.5	-0.3	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.3	0.4	-0.1	-6.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	62.9	0.5	-0.3	5.8	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	105.0	105.1	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	66.0	65.8	1.0	-0.2	2.7	-0.3	4.3
Employment	61.5	61.9	1.0	0.4	4.7	0.7	8.2
Unemployment	4.5	3.9	0.5	-0.6	-2.0	-13.3	-33.9
Participation rate	62.9	62.6	0.9	-0.3	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.9	0.8	-0.9	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.9	0.9	0.3	3.8	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,262.9	1,263.8	...	0.9	17.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	883.4	886.1	4.8	2.7	33.6	0.3	3.9
Employment	806.7	804.4	5.3	-2.3	85.5	-0.3	11.9
Unemployment	76.7	81.8	3.6	5.1	-51.8	6.6	-38.8
Participation rate	70.0	70.1	0.4	0.1	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.2	0.4	0.5	-6.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	63.6	0.4	-0.3	5.9	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,198.5	1,199.4	...	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	848.7	839.1	5.2	-9.6	61.8	-1.1	8.0
Employment	762.4	757.5	5.4	-4.9	103.2	-0.6	15.8
Unemployment	86.3	81.7	3.6	-4.6	-41.4	-5.3	-33.6
Participation rate	70.8	70.0	0.4	-0.8	4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	9.7	0.4	-0.5	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.2	0.4	-0.4	7.8	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	183.0	183.3	...	0.3	3.2	0.2	1.8
Labour force	110.6	111.7	1.8	1.1	-1.3	1.0	-1.2
Employment	104.2	104.8	1.7	0.6	3.3	0.6	3.3
Unemployment	6.4	7.0	0.9	0.6	-4.5	9.4	-39.1
Participation rate	60.4	60.9	1.0	0.5	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.3	0.7	0.5	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	170.4	170.6	...	0.2	2.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	117.1	115.8	1.1	-1.3	13.9	-1.1	13.6
Employment	110.5	109.3	1.1	-1.2	16.7	-1.1	18.0
Unemployment	6.6	6.6	0.5	0.0	-2.7	0.0	-29.0
Participation rate	68.7	67.9	0.6	-0.8	7.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.7	0.5	0.1	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	64.1	0.6	-0.7	9.1	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,343.6	2,345.5	...	1.9	18.8	0.1	0.8
Labour force	1,607.2	1,608.5	7.6	1.3	162.9	0.1	11.3
Employment	1,486.3	1,487.7	7.8	1.4	234.3	0.1	18.7
Unemployment	120.9	120.7	5.2	-0.2	-71.6	-0.2	-37.2
Participation rate	68.6	68.6	0.3	0.0	6.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.5	0.3	0.0	-5.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.4	0.3	0.0	9.5	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	345.0	345.5	...	0.5	4.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	224.2	224.2	2.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	6.0
Employment	210.1	212.2	2.2	2.1	24.8	1.0	13.2
Unemployment	14.1	12.0	1.1	-2.1	-12.1	-14.9	-50.2
Participation rate	65.0	64.9	0.7	-0.1	2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.4	0.5	-0.9	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	61.4	0.7	0.5	6.5	...	...

... 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 14-10-0380-02.

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,638.1	3,639.3	...	1.2	32.8	0.0	0.9
Labour force	2,448.0	2,483.5	20.2	35.5	75.4	1.5	3.1
Employment	2,247.7	2,303.0	21.7	55.3	189.5	2.5	9.0
Unemployment	200.2	180.5	17.3	-19.7	-114.1	-9.8	-38.7
Participation rate	67.3	68.2	0.6	0.9	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.3	0.7	-0.9	-4.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	63.3	0.6	1.5	4.7	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,558.8	5,562.4	...	3.6	64.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,637.9	3,692.5	30.0	54.6	152.4	1.5	4.3
Employment	3,256.6	3,346.4	28.9	89.8	309.1	2.8	10.2
Unemployment	381.3	346.2	23.2	-35.1	-156.6	-9.2	-31.1
Participation rate	65.4	66.4	0.5	1.0	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	9.4	0.6	-1.1	-4.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	60.2	0.5	1.6	5.0	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,345.4	2,347.9	...	2.5	18.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	1,614.9	1,626.1	16.9	11.2	110.0	0.7	7.3
Employment	1,483.2	1,505.1	17.0	21.9	209.8	1.5	16.2
Unemployment	131.7	121.0	12.6	-10.7	-99.7	-8.1	-45.2
Participation rate	68.9	69.3	0.7	0.4	4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.4	0.8	-0.8	-7.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	64.1	0.7	0.9	8.5	...	...

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2020	31,013.5	19,297.3	16,771.5	2,525.8	62.2	13.1	54.1
2021	31,267.0	20,407.9	18,767.5	1,640.4	65.3	8.0	60.0
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2020	445.6	241.0	199.2	41.8	54.1	17.3	44.7
2021	445.0	256.7	221.3	35.4	57.7	13.8	49.7
Avalon Peninsula							
2020	236.2	138.8	118.7	20.1	58.8	14.5	50.3
2021	236.8	141.0	126.1	14.9	59.5	10.6	53.3
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2020	121.8	56.2	44.6	11.6	46.1	20.6	36.6
2021	121.0	63.4	51.8	11.6	52.4	18.3	42.8
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2020	87.6	46.0	35.9	10.2	52.5	22.2	41.0
2021	87.2	52.3	43.4	8.9	60.0	17.0	49.8
Prince Edward Island							
2020	132.2	84.6	74.0	10.7	64.0	12.6	56.0
2021	133.6	88.5	80.0	8.6	66.2	9.7	59.9
Nova Scotia							
2020	812.8	472.2	411.4	60.8	58.1	12.9	50.6
2021	818.8	505.3	460.2	45.1	61.7	8.9	56.2
Cape Breton							
2020	109.6	55.2	44.9	10.3	50.4	18.7	41.0
2021	108.9	55.0	47.2	7.8	50.5	14.2	43.3
North Shore							
2020	127.4	68.5	59.5	9.0	53.8	13.1	46.7
2021	127.1	75.1	69.5	5.6	59.1	7.5	54.7
Annapolis Valley							
2020	105.5	55.1	48.5	6.7	52.2	12.2	46.0
2021	106.0	62.7	57.4	5.3	59.2	8.5	54.2
Southern							
2020	98.3	53.7	47.1	6.6	54.6	12.3	47.9
2021	98.0	56.1	52.2	3.9	57.2	7.0	53.3
Halifax							
2020	371.9	239.7	211.5	28.2	64.5	11.8	56.9
2021	378.7	256.5	233.9	22.6	67.7	8.8	61.8
New Brunswick							
2020	646.5	386.6	338.3	48.3	59.8	12.5	52.3
2021	649.3	402.7	365.4	37.3	62.0	9.3	56.3
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2020	131.6	69.8	57.8	12.0	53.0	17.2	43.9
2021	130.8	72.3	62.9	9.4	55.3	13.0	48.1
Moncton–Richibucto							
2020	187.4	119.3	106.4	12.8	63.7	10.7	56.8
2021	189.4	126.7	115.5	11.2	66.9	8.8	61.0
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2020	146.0	87.7	77.1	10.7	60.1	12.2	52.8
2021	146.5	90.9	83.5	7.4	62.0	8.1	57.0
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2020	116.9	69.8	61.4	8.4	59.7	12.0	52.5
2021	118.3	76.7	70.1	6.6	64.8	8.6	59.3
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2020	64.7	40.0	35.5	4.5	61.8	11.3	54.9
2021	64.4	36.1	33.4	2.6	56.1	7.2	51.9
Quebec							
2020	7,045.6	4,410.5	3,800.0	610.5	62.6	13.8	53.9
2021	7,091.8	4,567.8	4,274.8	293.0	64.4	6.4	60.3
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2020	76.5	34.2	29.2	5.0	44.7	14.6	38.2
2021	76.3	38.7	34.4	4.3	50.7	11.1	45.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2020	166.4	91.2	79.7	11.5	54.8	12.6	47.9
2021	165.7	92.7	87.8	4.9	55.9	5.3	53.0
Capitale-Nationale							
2020	622.9	386.2	341.9	44.3	62.0	11.5	54.9
2021	625.0	399.1	378.0	21.1	63.9	5.3	60.5
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2020	355.4	232.0	208.1	23.9	65.3	10.3	58.6
2021	356.4	223.3	215.1	8.1	62.7	3.6	60.4
Estrie							
2020	276.3	169.2	150.6	18.6	61.2	11.0	54.5
2021	278.3	169.9	161.7	8.2	61.0	4.8	58.1
Centre-du-Québec							
2020	206.4	128.4	113.4	15.1	62.2	11.8	54.9
2021	207.4	134.7	129.4	5.3	64.9	3.9	62.4
Montérégie							
2020	1,302.0	848.6	729.7	118.9	65.2	14.0	56.0

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2021	1,314.1	860.5	813.2	47.3	65.5	5.5	61.9
Montréal							
2020	1,745.3	1,121.4	938.4	183.0	64.3	16.3	53.8
2021	1,762.3	1,190.5	1,077.5	113.0	67.6	9.5	61.1
Laval							
2020	363.1	222.7	193.4	29.3	61.3	13.2	53.3
2021	365.6	245.0	227.7	17.3	67.0	7.1	62.3
Lanaudière							
2020	423.4	298.5	258.0	40.5	70.5	13.6	60.9
2021	426.3	275.1	264.7	10.4	64.5	3.8	62.1
Laurentides							
2020	519.5	284.5	243.1	41.5	54.8	14.6	46.8
2021	525.5	332.8	314.1	18.7	63.3	5.6	59.8
Outaouais							
2020	326.3	202.2	179.1	23.0	62.0	11.4	54.9
2021	328.8	208.8	196.1	12.7	63.5	6.1	59.6
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2020	118.8	70.5	62.3	8.2	59.3	11.6	52.4
2021	118.4	78.5	75.2	3.3	66.3	4.2	63.5
Mauricie							
2020	227.5	133.4	116.3	17.1	58.6	12.8	51.1
2021	227.2	132.5	124.9	7.6	58.3	5.7	55.0
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2020	229.6	133.8	110.7	23.0	58.3	17.2	48.2
2021	228.9	132.9	124.2	8.6	58.1	6.5	54.3
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2020	86.3	53.5	45.9	7.6	62.0	14.2	53.2
2021	85.5	52.9	50.7	2.2	61.9	4.2	59.3
Ontario							
2020	12,200.3	7,469.6	6,533.5	936.1	61.2	12.5	53.6
2021	12,317.5	7,992.8	7,273.4	719.4	64.9	9.0	59.0
Ottawa							
2020	1,184.8	742.9	671.9	70.9	62.7	9.5	56.7
2021	1,198.0	818.3	752.1	66.2	68.3	8.1	62.8
Kingston-Pembroke							
2020	393.9	220.0	194.3	25.7	55.9	11.7	49.3
2021	396.1	225.8	205.1	20.7	57.0	9.2	51.8
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2020	346.0	183.0	163.2	19.8	52.9	10.8	47.2
2021	348.5	204.0	191.6	12.3	58.5	6.0	55.0
Toronto							
2020	5,750.3	3,610.4	3,117.1	493.3	62.8	13.7	54.2
2021	5,814.9	3,839.9	3,457.8	382.1	66.0	10.0	59.5
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2020	1,196.6	773.5	680.6	92.9	64.6	12.0	56.9
2021	1,213.8	824.0	761.8	62.2	67.9	7.5	62.8
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2020	1,268.9	753.1	659.2	93.9	59.4	12.5	52.0
2021	1,277.3	807.3	736.0	71.3	63.2	8.8	57.6
London							
2020	602.1	361.7	319.5	42.2	60.1	11.7	53.1
2021	609.7	406.9	368.8	38.1	66.7	9.4	60.5
Windsor-Sarnia							
2020	556.9	292.0	248.5	43.5	52.4	14.9	44.6
2021	559.5	331.7	298.4	33.3	59.3	10.0	53.3
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2020	262.8	165.9	149.7	16.2	63.1	9.8	57.0
2021	264.6	165.6	159.3	6.3	62.6	3.8	60.2
Northeast							
2020	463.5	267.6	240.6	27.0	57.7	10.1	51.9
2021	461.5	262.5	243.7	18.9	56.9	7.2	52.8
Northwest							
2020	174.7	99.4	88.8	10.7	56.9	10.8	50.8
2021	173.6	106.8	98.7	8.1	61.5	7.6	56.9
Manitoba							
2020	1,047.2	669.5	598.1	71.4	63.9	10.7	57.1
2021	1,050.6	708.5	657.6	50.8	67.4	7.2	62.6
Southeast							
2020	98.1	60.8	56.4	4.5	62.0	7.4	57.5
2021	99.1	65.5	61.5	4.0	66.1	6.1	62.1
South Central and North Central							
2020	90.5	56.5	52.7	3.8	62.4	6.7	58.2
2021	91.1	58.9	54.6	4.3	64.7	7.3	59.9
Southwest							
2020	90.7	56.4	50.4	6.0	62.2	10.6	55.6
2021	90.5	60.0	56.5	3.5	66.3	5.8	62.4
Winnipeg							
2020	636.2	416.9	367.6	49.4	65.5	11.8	57.8
2021	639.4	441.8	407.4	34.4	69.1	7.8	63.7

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2020	76.2	45.3	40.3	5.0	59.4	11.0	52.9
2021	76.4	48.9	46.1	2.8	64.0	5.7	60.3
Parklands and North							
2020	55.5	33.5	30.8	2.8	60.4	8.4	55.5
2021	54.1	33.4	31.7	1.7	61.7	5.1	58.6
Saskatchewan							
2020	888.1	583.7	514.1	69.7	65.7	11.9	57.9
2021	889.3	602.8	562.9	39.9	67.8	6.6	63.3
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2020	274.3	180.4	159.7	20.8	65.8	11.5	58.2
2021	275.8	194.6	180.7	13.9	70.6	7.1	65.5
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2020	83.5	56.2	50.4	5.9	67.3	10.5	60.4
2021	82.9	57.4	53.5	3.9	69.2	6.8	64.5
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2020	309.3	206.8	178.0	28.7	66.9	13.9	57.5
2021	312.5	212.5	197.6	14.9	68.0	7.0	63.2
Yorkton–Melville							
2020	62.8	40.0	36.5	3.5	63.7	8.8	58.1
2021	61.9	36.0	34.5	1.5	58.2	4.2	55.7
Prince Albert and Northern							
2020	158.1	100.3	89.5	10.8	63.4	10.8	56.6
2021	156.2	102.3	96.6	5.7	65.5	5.6	61.8
Alberta							
2020	3,502.5	2,340.9	1,992.6	348.3	66.8	14.9	56.9
2021	3,536.4	2,452.2	2,232.4	219.8	69.3	9.0	63.1
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2020	238.6	144.4	130.3	14.2	60.5	9.8	54.6
2021	239.2	148.3	139.9	8.4	62.0	5.7	58.5
Camrose–Drumheller							
2020	162.6	106.9	93.2	13.7	65.7	12.8	57.3
2021	161.9	108.5	101.3	7.1	67.0	6.5	62.6
Calgary							
2020	1,334.9	911.8	774.5	137.3	68.3	15.1	58.0
2021	1,351.7	936.7	851.0	85.6	69.3	9.1	63.0
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2020	274.3	184.8	154.3	30.5	67.4	16.5	56.3
2021	274.3	195.2	177.8	17.4	71.2	8.9	64.8
Red Deer							
2020	174.7	117.1	101.2	15.9	67.0	13.6	57.9
2021	176.0	125.1	112.3	12.7	71.1	10.2	63.8
Edmonton							
2020	1,212.8	799.6	671.8	127.8	65.9	16.0	55.4
2021	1,229.0	859.8	776.4	83.4	70.0	9.7	63.2
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2020	104.7	76.3	67.5	8.8	72.9	11.5	64.5
2021	104.4	78.7	73.6	5.2	75.4	6.6	70.5
British Columbia							
2020	4,292.6	2,638.5	2,310.3	328.2	61.5	12.4	53.8
2021	4,334.7	2,830.6	2,639.5	191.1	65.3	6.8	60.9
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2020	734.8	426.0	375.7	50.3	58.0	11.8	51.1
2021	744.1	435.5	410.9	24.6	58.5	5.6	55.2
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2020	2,659.5	1,650.2	1,437.9	212.3	62.0	12.9	54.1
2021	2,683.1	1,825.7	1,694.5	131.2	68.0	7.2	63.2
Thompson–Okanagan							
2020	498.0	303.7	272.4	31.4	61.0	10.3	54.7
2021	504.9	300.1	280.6	19.4	59.4	6.5	55.6
Kootenay							
2020	137.4	88.4	74.4	14.0	64.3	15.8	54.1
2021	138.3	88.7	83.7	5.0	64.1	5.6	60.5
Cariboo							
2020	139.2	87.9	78.3	9.6	63.1	10.9	56.3
2021	140.4	94.0	88.3	5.7	67.0	6.1	62.9
North Coast and Nechako							
2020	68.9	44.4	37.9	6.5	64.4	14.6	55.0
2021	68.9	47.6	44.0	3.6	69.1	7.6	63.9
Northeast							
2020	54.8	37.9	33.8	4.1	69.2	10.8	61.7
2021	54.9	38.9	37.5	1.5	70.9	3.9	68.3

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

	May 2021	June 2021	Standard error ¹	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021	May to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	32.5	32.6	...	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.2
Labour force	23.7	23.5	0.3	-0.2	1.0	-0.8	4.4
Employment	22.1	21.8	0.2	-0.3	0.7	-1.4	3.3
Unemployment	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	14.3
Participation rate	72.9	72.1	0.8	-0.8	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	66.9	0.8	-1.1	1.4	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.0	33.9	...	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Labour force	24.9	24.8	0.3	-0.1	1.7	-0.4	7.4
Employment	23.9	23.7	0.3	-0.2	2.7	-0.8	12.9
Unemployment	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-47.6
Participation rate	73.2	73.2	0.9	0.0	5.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.4	0.8	0.0	-4.7	...	...
Employment rate	70.3	69.9	0.9	-0.4	8.0	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.0	25.0	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6
Labour force	12.6	12.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-4.6
Employment	11.9	12.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.7	10.0
Unemployment	0.7	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-1.6	-42.9	-80.0
Participation rate	50.4	50.1	0.9	-0.3	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	3.5	1.2	-1.9	-12.0	...	...
Employment rate	47.7	48.3	0.9	0.6	3.3	...	...

... 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	
June 2021										
15 years and over	16,469.1	35.6	1,089.80	29.70	13,712.0	39.2	1,232.74	2,757.1	17.9	378.89
15 to 24 years	2,612.2	29.1	551.89	18.10	1,485.2	38.5	770.94	1,127.0	16.7	263.22
25 years and over	13,856.9	36.9	1,191.20	31.88	12,226.9	39.3	1,288.84	1,630.0	18.7	458.86
Males	8,438.9	37.7	1,208.52	31.36	7,477.7	40.3	1,318.84	961.1	17.6	350.25
Females	8,030.3	33.5	965.03	27.95	6,234.3	37.9	1,129.47	1,796.0	18.0	394.21
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,054.4	36.1	1,205.55	33.11	4,422.4	38.5	1,302.19	632.0	19.3	529.26
No union coverage	11,414.7	35.4	1,038.54	28.19	9,289.6	39.5	1,199.68	2,125.1	17.4	334.17
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,222.6	36.4	1,142.74	30.66	12,261.0	39.2	1,262.56	1,961.6	18.5	393.79
Temporary employees	2,246.5	31.0	754.63	23.59	1,451.0	39.1	980.76	795.5	16.4	342.15
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,039.6	39.3	1,922.12	48.94	1,008.2	40.0	1,963.28	31.5	17.2	603.49
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,944.2	35.7	1,076.15	29.68	2,593.0	38.2	1,166.83	351.2	17.7	406.54
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,540.3	38.4	1,526.13	39.77	1,488.9	39.1	1,555.60	51.5	19.0	673.37
Health occupations	1,313.8	34.1	1,084.53	31.65	1,010.9	38.3	1,227.27	302.9	19.8	608.15
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,032.2	34.3	1,217.25	34.99	1,689.9	37.6	1,361.86	342.4	17.7	503.47
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	299.6	33.4	987.43	28.51	226.2	39.5	1,196.56	73.5	14.6	343.50
Sales and services occupations	3,848.4	30.9	627.47	19.29	2,468.6	38.2	823.18	1,379.8	17.6	277.36
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,336.7	40.1	1,157.34	28.55	2,176.7	41.7	1,212.69	160.0	18.9	404.33
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	342.0	41.4	1,071.52	25.14	304.0	44.7	1,172.31	38.0	15.4	265.21
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	772.1	39.5	971.92	24.35	745.7	40.3	994.40	26.4	18.4	337.69
June 2020										
15 years and over	14,932.4	36.0	1,098.28	29.73	12,735.5	39.1	1,221.31	2,196.9	18.1	385.07
15 to 24 years	2,135.6	29.9	556.67	17.77	1,307.7	38.2	746.53	827.9	16.8	256.76
25 years and over	12,796.8	37.0	1,188.67	31.72	11,427.7	39.2	1,275.64	1,369.1	18.9	462.66
Males	7,728.9	38.0	1,211.63	31.35	6,982.4	40.2	1,304.27	746.6	17.3	345.18
Females	7,203.5	33.9	976.67	27.99	5,753.1	37.8	1,120.63	1,450.4	18.5	405.60
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,742.8	36.3	1,196.45	32.62	4,199.6	38.4	1,281.89	543.1	19.7	535.83
No union coverage	10,189.6	35.9	1,052.58	28.39	8,535.8	39.4	1,191.51	1,653.8	17.6	335.55
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,162.8	36.6	1,144.89	30.63	11,535.4	39.1	1,249.61	1,627.4	18.6	402.61
Temporary employees	1,769.6	31.9	751.59	23.01	1,200.0	39.1	949.33	569.5	16.7	334.93
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,033.8	39.0	1,832.00	47.06	1,004.8	39.6	1,867.15	29.0	18.0	612.26
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,633.6	36.0	1,085.02	29.78	2,341.3	38.2	1,164.34	292.3	18.3	449.68
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,488.4	38.5	1,505.93	39.18	1,444.0	39.1	1,532.39	44.4	18.3	644.40
Health occupations	1,216.2	34.4	1,102.58	31.87	988.9	37.6	1,218.64	227.3	20.1	597.65
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,789.0	34.9	1,268.04	35.86	1,527.3	37.7	1,389.01	261.7	18.3	562.01
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	233.3	33.3	943.46	27.31	180.7	38.9	1,123.84	52.6	14.4	323.25
Sales and services occupations	3,400.2	31.7	645.01	19.37	2,317.5	38.2	817.35	1,082.7	17.8	276.12
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,051.2	40.1	1,134.28	27.86	1,914.4	41.7	1,190.54	136.8	18.5	346.96
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	346.0	39.9	982.95	23.94	300.7	43.4	1,087.04	45.3	16.5	292.19
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	740.9	39.7	968.91	24.25	715.9	40.4	990.63	25.0	19.0	346.14

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

July 11, 2021 to August 7, 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	14.0
Western Nova Scotia	13.1
Halifax	13.1
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	13.1
Madawaska–Charlotte	13.1
Restigouche–Albert	13.1
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13.1
Québec	13.1
Trois-Rivières	13.1
South Central Quebec	13.1
Sherbrooke	13.1
Montérégie	13.1
Montréal	13.1
Central Quebec	13.1
North Western Quebec	13.1
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	13.1
Hull	13.1
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	13.1
Ontario	
Ottawa	13.1
Eastern Ontario	13.1
Kingston	13.1
Central Ontario	13.1
Oshawa	13.1
Toronto	13.1
Hamilton	13.1
St. Catharines	13.1
London	13.1
Niagara	13.1
Windsor	13.1
Kitchener	13.1
Huron	13.1
South Central Ontario	13.1
Sudbury	13.1
Thunder Bay	13.1
Northern Ontario	13.1
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	13.1
Southern Manitoba	13.1
Northern Manitoba	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

	July 11, 2021 to August 7, 2021
Northern Saskatchewan	16.4
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	13.1

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

	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	Standard error ¹	June 2020 to June 2021	June 2019 to June 2020	June 2020 to June 2021	June 2019 to June 2020
	thousands (except rates)				change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Students 15 to 24 years²								
Population	2,436.2	2,438.8	2,431.4	36.5	-7.4	2.6	-0.3	0.1
Labour force	1,427.2	1,414.7	1,430.3	37.0	15.6	-12.5	1.1	-0.9
Employment	1,247.3	947.6	1,212.0	34.1	264.4	-299.7	27.9	-24.0
Full-time employment	415.3	361.9	426.0	24.7	64.1	-53.4	17.7	-12.9
Part-time employment	832.0	585.7	786.0	28.0	200.3	-246.3	34.2	-29.6
Unemployment	179.9	467.1	218.3	21.6	-248.8	287.2	-53.3	159.6
Participation rate	58.6	58.0	58.8	1.1	0.8	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.6	33.0	15.3	1.3	-17.7	20.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.2	38.9	49.8	1.1	10.9	-12.3	...	...
Students 15 to 16 years²								
Population	743.6	740.8	762.2	6.0	21.4	-2.8	2.9	-0.4
Labour force	239.4	249.1	253.8	14.2	4.7	9.7	1.9	4.1
Employment	189.1	158.0	196.7	12.6	38.7	-31.1	24.5	-16.4
Full-time employment	11.6	30.1	12.2	6.3	-17.9	18.5	-59.5	159.5
Part-time employment	177.5	127.8	184.5	11.4	56.7	-49.7	44.4	-28.0
Unemployment	50.3	91.2	57.1	9.1	-34.1	40.9	-37.4	81.3
Participation rate	32.2	33.6	33.3	1.9	-0.3	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	21.0	36.6	22.5	2.9	-14.1	15.6	...	...
Employment rate	25.4	21.3	25.8	1.7	4.5	-4.1	...	...
Students 17 to 19 years²								
Population	916.3	900.1	880.1	18.3	-20.0	-16.2	-2.2	-1.8
Labour force	592.7	590.5	574.3	19.9	-16.2	-2.2	-2.7	-0.4
Employment	510.7	405.8	482.5	18.9	76.7	-104.9	18.9	-20.5
Full-time employment	125.4	141.0	131.4	13.0	-9.6	15.6	-6.8	12.4
Part-time employment	385.3	264.8	351.1	17.3	86.3	-120.5	32.6	-31.3
Unemployment	82.0	184.7	91.7	13.3	-93.0	102.7	-50.4	125.2
Participation rate	64.7	65.6	65.3	1.8	-0.3	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.8	31.3	16.0	2.0	-15.3	17.5	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	45.1	54.8	1.8	9.7	-10.6	...	...
Students 20 to 24 years²								
Population	776.4	797.9	789.0	30.2	-8.9	21.5	-1.1	2.8
Labour force	595.1	575.1	602.2	27.7	27.1	-20.0	4.7	-3.4
Employment	547.5	383.8	532.8	25.3	149.0	-163.7	38.8	-29.9
Full-time employment	278.3	190.7	282.4	18.7	91.7	-87.6	48.1	-31.5
Part-time employment	269.2	193.1	250.4	19.3	57.3	-76.1	29.7	-28.3
Unemployment	47.6	191.3	69.4	13.6	-121.9	143.7	-63.7	301.9
Participation rate	76.6	72.1	76.3	2.0	4.2	-4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	33.3	11.5	2.0	-21.8	25.3	...	...
Employment rate	70.5	48.1	67.5	2.1	19.4	-22.4	...	...
Other persons aged 15 to 24³								
Population	2,049.6	2,039.0	2,018.8	36.5	-20.2	-10.6	-1.0	-0.5
Labour force	1,711.7	1,640.8	1,681.9	35.5	41.1	-70.9	2.5	-4.1
Employment	1,552.9	1,274.2	1,474.3	35.1	200.1	-278.7	15.7	-17.9
Full-time employment	1,155.9	986.9	1,097.0	32.0	110.1	-169.0	11.2	-14.6
Part-time employment	397.1	287.3	377.3	22.4	90.0	-109.8	31.3	-27.7
Unemployment	158.7	366.6	207.7	19.7	-158.9	207.9	-43.3	131.0
Participation rate	83.5	80.5	83.3	1.0	2.8	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	22.3	12.3	1.1	-10.0	13.1	...	...
Employment rate	75.8	62.5	73.0	1.3	10.5	-13.3	...	...

... 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									
June 2020	31.2	19.8	11.8	4.9	6.8	8.1	63.5	40.9	37.8
June 2021	28.9	15.0	12.9	2.9	10.1	2.0	51.9	13.3	44.6
Prince Edward Island									
June 2020	11.6	7.8	5.7	3.4	2.3	2.1	67.2	26.9	49.1
June 2021	9.8	6.2	5.0	2.2	2.8	1.2	63.3	19.4	51.0
Nova Scotia									
June 2020	60.4	40.8	30.1	10.8	19.3	10.7	67.5	26.2	49.8
June 2021	56.0	34.7	28.9	8.0	20.9	5.8	62.0	16.7	51.6
New Brunswick									
June 2020	40.6	28.3	21.7	9.0	12.8	6.6	69.7	23.3	53.4
June 2021	39.6	27.6	23.9	10.2	13.8	3.6	69.7	13.0	60.4
Quebec									
June 2020	551.2	386.6	281.3	110.8	170.4	105.3	70.1	27.2	51.0
June 2021	539.6	375.7	342.3	122.3	220.0	33.4	69.6	8.9	63.4
Ontario									
June 2020	1,009.2	510.2	328.1	126.4	201.7	182.1	50.6	35.7	32.5
June 2021	1,051.3	593.3	474.6	182.0	292.6	118.7	56.4	20.0	45.1
Manitoba									
June 2020	87.6	52.4	39.6	17.9	21.7	12.8	59.8	24.4	45.2
June 2021	81.9	46.5	37.3	16.8	20.5	9.2	56.8	19.8	45.5
Saskatchewan									
June 2020	66.3	40.2	30.4	14.3	16.1	9.8	60.6	24.4	45.9
June 2021	69.7	39.2	35.6	13.4	22.2	3.5	56.2	8.9	51.1
Alberta									
June 2020	261.4	147.8	88.0	30.9	57.1	59.8	56.5	40.5	33.7
June 2021	253.4	123.4	99.6	32.9	66.7	23.8	48.7	19.3	39.3
British Columbia									
June 2020	319.5	180.7	110.9	33.5	77.4	69.8	56.6	38.6	34.7
June 2021	301.2	168.8	151.9	35.3	116.6	16.9	56.0	10.0	50.4
Other persons²									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
June 2020	24.1	18.4	15.0	11.2	x	3.6	76.3	19.6	62.2
June 2021	25.9	21.3	17.9	13.2	4.7	x	82.2	x	69.1
Prince Edward Island									
June 2020	9.1	8.5	7.1	6.7	0.4	1.6	93.4	18.8	78.0
June 2021	10.9	10.0	8.9	7.4	1.5	1.1	91.7	11.0	81.7
Nova Scotia									
June 2020	49.4	39.8	30.7	25.6	5.1	9.1	80.6	22.9	62.1
June 2021	52.7	46.1	39.1	32.5	6.6	7.0	87.5	15.2	74.2
New Brunswick									
June 2020	41.7	36.4	29.7	24.8	5.0	6.7	87.3	18.4	71.2
June 2021	42.4	34.8	31.0	24.5	6.6	3.7	82.1	10.6	73.1
Quebec									
June 2020	357.5	302.0	243.8	205.3	38.4	58.3	84.5	19.3	68.2
June 2021	365.9	325.7	298.8	237.2	61.5	26.9	89.0	8.3	81.7
Ontario									
June 2020	859.9	666.4	491.6	379.6	111.9	174.8	77.5	26.2	57.2
June 2021	804.1	640.8	540.4	390.2	150.2	100.3	79.7	15.7	67.2
Manitoba									
June 2020	81.7	67.6	57.0	40.1	17.0	10.6	82.7	15.7	69.8
June 2021	85.4	73.9	67.2	51.7	15.5	6.7	86.5	9.1	78.7
Saskatchewan									
June 2020	68.1	54.7	44.6	36.3	8.3	10.0	80.3	18.3	65.5
June 2021	64.6	54.0	48.8	36.0	12.8	5.2	83.6	9.6	75.5
Alberta									
June 2020	261.4	214.1	167.5	123.8	43.7	46.6	81.9	21.8	64.1
June 2021	269.1	223.8	190.3	128.4	61.9	33.6	83.2	15.0	70.7

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									
June 2020	286.0	232.8	187.3	133.5	53.8	45.5	81.4	19.5	65.5
June 2021	297.9	251.6	231.9	175.9	56.0	19.7	84.5	7.8	77.8

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).