

Labour Force Survey, August 2021

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August Labour Force Survey (LFS) data reflect labour market conditions during the week of August 15 to 21.

By the August reference week, most jurisdictions in Canada had implemented the final or near-final stages of their public health reopening plans. Indoor locations, such as restaurants, recreation facilities, personal care services, retail stores, and entertainment venues, were generally permitted to be open, with varying degrees of capacity restrictions. In addition, for the first time since March 2020, on August 9 fully vaccinated non-essential travellers from the United States were permitted to enter Canada without quarantine requirements, expanding potential clientele for businesses in tourist areas.

Highlights

Employment rises for third consecutive month

Employment rose by 90,000 (+0.5%) in August, the third consecutive monthly increase. Employment is within 156,000 (-0.8%) of its February 2020 level, the closest since the onset of the pandemic.

August employment gains were concentrated in full-time work (+69,000; +0.4%).

Increases were mainly in services-producing industries, led by accommodation and food services, and were spread across multiple demographic groups.

Total hours worked were little changed and were 2.6% below their pre-pandemic level.

Most of the employment gains occurred among private sector employees (+77,000; +0.6%).

Self-employment was little changed.

Among workers who worked at least half their usual hours, the proportion working from home fell 1.8 percentage points to 24.0% in August, the lowest share since the onset of the pandemic.

Employment increased in the services-producing sector for the third consecutive month in August (+93,000), led by gains in accommodation and food services (+75,000), and information, culture and recreation (+24,000).

The number of people working in construction increased (+20,000; +1.4%) for the first time since March 2021.

Employment increased in Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. All other provinces recorded little or no change.

Unemployment rate at lowest level since February 2020

The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 7.1% in August, the lowest rate since the onset of the pandemic.

The unemployment rate among 15-to-69-year-olds who belong to population groups designated as visible minorities was 9.8% in August, little changed for a second consecutive month.

Long-term unemployment dropped 29,000 (-6.7%) to 394,000 in August, but remained 215,000 (+120.0%) higher than in February 2020.

Employment rises for third consecutive month

Employment rose by 90,000 (+0.5%) in August, the third consecutive monthly increase. The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 7.1%.

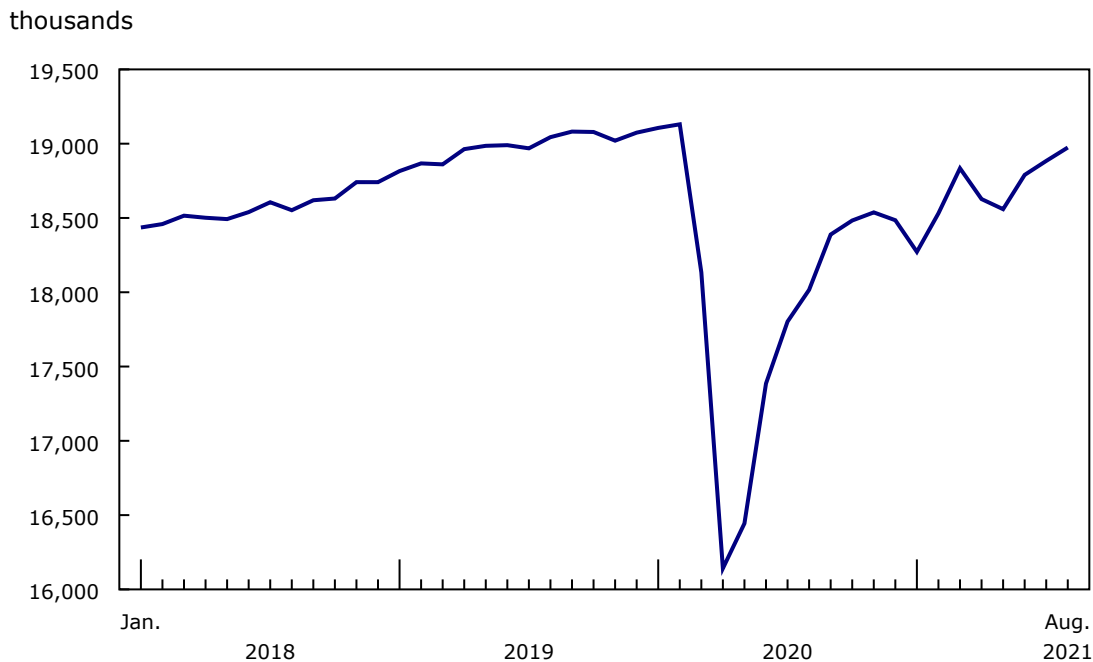


Employment gains were concentrated in full-time work (+69,000; +0.4%). Increases were mainly seen in services-producing industries, led by accommodation and food services, and were spread across multiple demographic groups.

Combined with gains in June and July, the August increase brought employment to within 156,000 (-0.8%) of its February 2020 level, the closest since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The employment rate was 60.5% in August, 1.3 percentage points below the pre-pandemic rate.

The number of employed people who worked less than half their usual hours was little changed in August, however, and remained elevated compared with February 2020 (+29.9%). Total hours worked were also little changed and were 2.6% below their pre-pandemic level.

Chart 1 Employment increased in each of the past three months



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

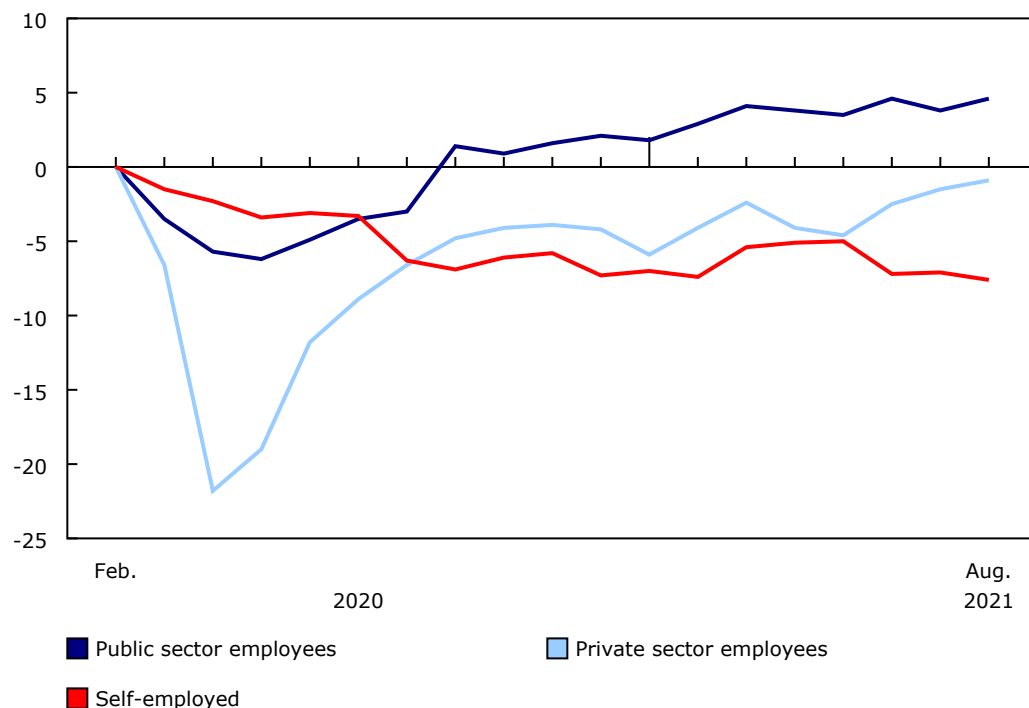
Self-employment continues to lag

Most of the employment gains in August occurred among private sector employees (+77,000; +0.6%), bringing their number to within 0.9% (-114,000) of its February 2020 level. Following a small dip in July, the number of employees in the public sector rebounded to its June level, rising 30,000 (+0.7%), and was up 180,000 (+4.6%) compared with February 2020.

In contrast, self-employment was little changed in the month, remaining 7.7% (-222,000) below its pre-pandemic level. August marks the fifth consecutive month with no growth in self-employment.

Chart 2 Self-employment little changed

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0288-01.

The share of Canadians working from home continues to fall

Among workers who worked at least half their usual hours, the proportion working from home fell 1.8 percentage points to 24.0% in August, the lowest share since the onset of the pandemic. Just under half of those working from home (47.3%) reported that their usual work location was outside their home, down from two-thirds (66.8%) during the initial widespread lockdown in April 2020.

In addition to employment gains or losses, and changes in work location, the number of people working at different locations may be affected by work absences, which are typically higher during the summer when workers are more likely to be on vacation.

Employment rate among youth returns to pre-pandemic level

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 rose 22,000 (+0.9%) in August, entirely in part-time work. Although total youth employment was 41,000 (-1.6%) below its pre-pandemic level in August, the youth employment rate (57.6%)—the proportion of the population aged 15 to 24 who are employed—had essentially returned to its February 2020 level, a result of declines in the size of the youth population.

The difference in the labour market outcomes between male and female youth has been notable during much of the pandemic period. Among women aged 15 to 24, employment rose 35,000 (+2.8%) in August. As a result, employment among young women essentially returned to its February 2020 level for the first time. Overall employment among young men dipped slightly below its pre-pandemic level in August (-30,000; -2.3%) after having essentially recovered in July; however, employment rates among both young men (56.0%) and women (56.3%) were on par with pre-pandemic rates.

Notable employment gains since May among teens aged 15 to 19 (+140,000; +17.8%) have led to a widening gap in employment recovery between younger and older youth. Among teenagers, employment in August was 50,000 higher (+5.8%) than in February 2020; whereas employment among youth aged 20 to 24 was 92,000 lower (-5.3%). LFS results in the coming months will shed light on whether this trend continues into the fall, with many youth returning to school.

Summer student employment lags pre-pandemic level among young women

The challenges faced by older youth are also reflected in the labour market outcomes for returning students.

From May to August, the LFS collects labour market data on youth aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March and who intend to return to school in the fall. Published data are not seasonally adjusted, therefore comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

For returning students aged 15 to 24, the average employment rate for May to August was 50.3%, 2.0 percentage points lower than the average rate for the summer of 2019 (52.3%), while it was nearly 10 percentage points higher than the rate in the summer of 2020 (40.4%).

The average summer employment rate for female students (52.6%) was down 3.6 percentage points from the 2019 summer average (56.2%), mostly due to a notably lower rate in May 2021. In comparison, the rate for male students (47.6%) was little changed from its pre-pandemic level.

Younger returning students fared better than older students in the 2021 summer labour market. The average employment rates for returning students aged 15 to 16 (29.3%) and 17 to 19 (57.0%) were essentially on par with those seen in the summer of 2019; while the rate for students aged 20 to 24 (63.0%) was down 5.1 percentage points. The employment rate among female students aged 20 to 24 was furthest from the 2019 summer average, down 7.5 percentage points to 64.3%.

Employment growth for core-aged men and older workers

Employment for core-aged men (that is, those aged 25 to 54) rose 24,000 (+0.4%) in August, while it was little changed for core-aged women. Among core-aged men, full-time gains (+49,000; +0.8%) more than offset part-time losses (-25,000; -6.1%). Employment for the core-aged population was 84,000 (-0.7%) below its February 2020 level, with similar deficits for men (-47,000) and women (-37,000).

Among Canadians aged 55 and older, employment rose 28,000 (+0.7%) in August. Employment for older women remained 39,000 (-2.1%) lower than in February 2020, while employment for older men had returned to its pre-pandemic level in March 2021.

Employment rate rises for Filipino Canadians

In August, the employment rate increased among Filipino Canadians (+4.6 percentage points to 77.9%). In contrast, the employment rate for Black Canadians was down 3.6 percentage points to 71.8%. Among those who are not members of groups designated as visible minorities and who are not Indigenous, the employment rate (70.8%) was little changed from July (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rate for very recent immigrants continues upward trend

The employment rate for very recent immigrants (in Canada for five years or less) continued its upward trend in August, reaching 70.4%, or 6.1 percentage points higher than in August 2019 (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

Among immigrants who have been in Canada for more than five years, the employment rate was 58.5% in August, down 1.5 percentage points compared with August 2019. For people born in Canada, the employment rate was 61.4%, down 2.2 percentage points from its pre-COVID level (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Among Indigenous people, employment rate recovers for both men and women

In August, the employment rate among both Indigenous men (60.9%) and women (54.7%) was little changed from August 2019. This marks the first month in which the rate was on par with its pre-pandemic level for Indigenous women, while the rate among Indigenous men had recovered by May 2021. Despite this recovery, employment rates for both Indigenous men and women remained lower than those of their non-Indigenous counterparts, consistent with historical trends.

Among non-Indigenous people, the employment rate in August remained lower than two years ago for both men (65.8%; -1.7 percentage points) and women (56.7%; -1.6 percentage points) (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

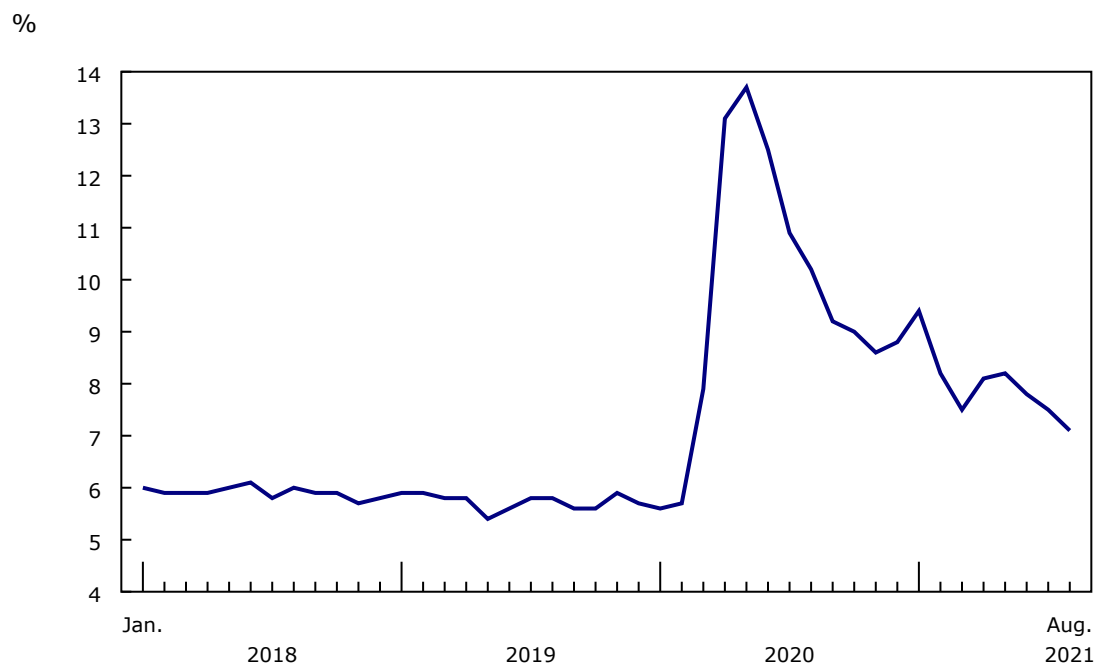
LFS information for Indigenous people reflects the experience of those who identify as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit, and who live off reserve in the provinces.

Unemployment rate at lowest level since February 2020

The unemployment rate fell for the third consecutive month in August, down 0.4 percentage points to 7.1%, the lowest rate since the onset of the pandemic. The unemployment rate peaked at 13.7% in May 2020 and has trended downward since, despite some short-term increases during the fall of 2020 and spring of 2021. In the months leading up to the pandemic, the unemployment rate had hovered around historic lows and was 5.7% in February 2020.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes those who wanted a job but did not look for one—was 9.1% in August, down 0.4 percentage points from one month earlier.

Chart 3
Unemployment rate continues downward trend following pandemic-related spikes



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

Drop in unemployment led by core-age men and women aged 55 and older

Unemployment among core-aged men fell by 43,000 (-9.3%) in August. The unemployment rate for this group was down 0.6 percentage points to 6.2%, but remained 1.4 percentage points higher than its pre-pandemic level of 4.8%.

For core-age women, unemployment was virtually unchanged in August and their unemployment rate was 5.8%, 1.1 percentage points above the pre-pandemic level.

Among people aged 55 and older, unemployment fell by 26,000 (-7.3%) in August, almost entirely among older women. The unemployment rate for older women (6.8%) was 1.8 percentage points higher than in February 2020, while for men (7.7%) it was 2.4 percentage points higher.

Unemployment for youth aged 15 to 24 was little changed in August. The unemployment rate for male youth (13.2%) was 1.4 percentage points higher than in February 2020, while the rate for female youth (9.8%) was virtually the same as its pre-pandemic level.

Unemployment rate little changed for most visible minority groups

The unemployment rate among 15-to-69-year-olds who belong to population groups designated as visible minorities was 9.8% in August, little changed for a second consecutive month (not seasonally adjusted). Chinese Canadians were the sole visible minority group to see a change in their unemployment rate (down 2.3 percentage points to 9.5%; not seasonally adjusted).

In contrast, the unemployment rate rose for a second consecutive month among people who were not Indigenous or a visible minority, up 0.5 percentage points to 7.0% (not seasonally adjusted).

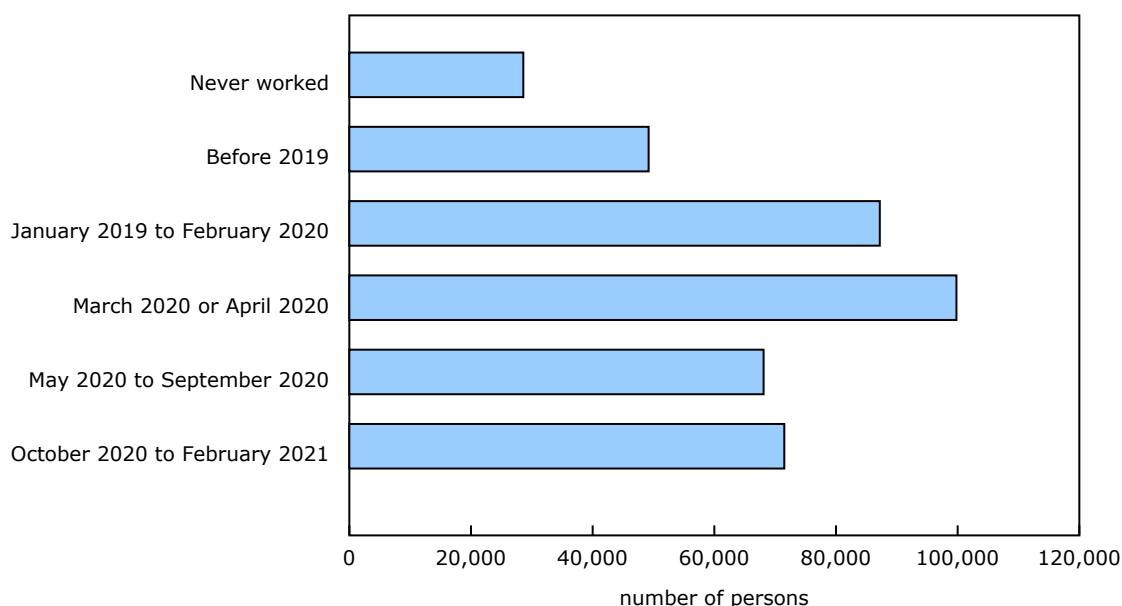
Number of long-term unemployed declines in August but remains a large proportion of the unemployed

Long-term unemployment—the number of people continuously unemployed for 27 weeks or more—dropped 29,000 (-6.7%) to 394,000 in August, but remained 215,000 (+120.0%) higher than in February 2020. The long-term unemployed accounted for 27.4% of all unemployed in August, up from 15.6% just before the onset of the pandemic.

Compared with its pre-COVID-19 level, long-term unemployment was up for all age groups in August, including youth aged 15 to 24 (+55.0%); core-aged people aged 25 to 54 (+128.1%); and people aged 55 and older (+143.1%). Among youth and core-aged people, the increase was larger for men than for women, while among older workers the increase was greater for women than it was for men.

Among those who had been continuously unemployed for 27 weeks or more in August, one-third (33.7%; 136,000, not seasonally adjusted) had last worked prior to March 2020, and an additional 7.1% (29,000; not seasonally adjusted) had never worked. The remaining 59.2% of the long-term unemployed had lost or left their last job at some point during the pandemic. This includes 24.7% (100,000; not seasonally adjusted) who had last worked in March or April 2020, when the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown resulted in unprecedented employment losses, and 34.5% (140,000; not seasonally adjusted) whose last job ended between May 2020 and February 2021.

Chart 4
Among the long-term unemployed, one in four last worked in March or April 2020



Note(s): The time periods indicate the date persons who are currently unemployed last worked. For those who have moved into and out of unemployment, only the most recent start date of unemployment is included.

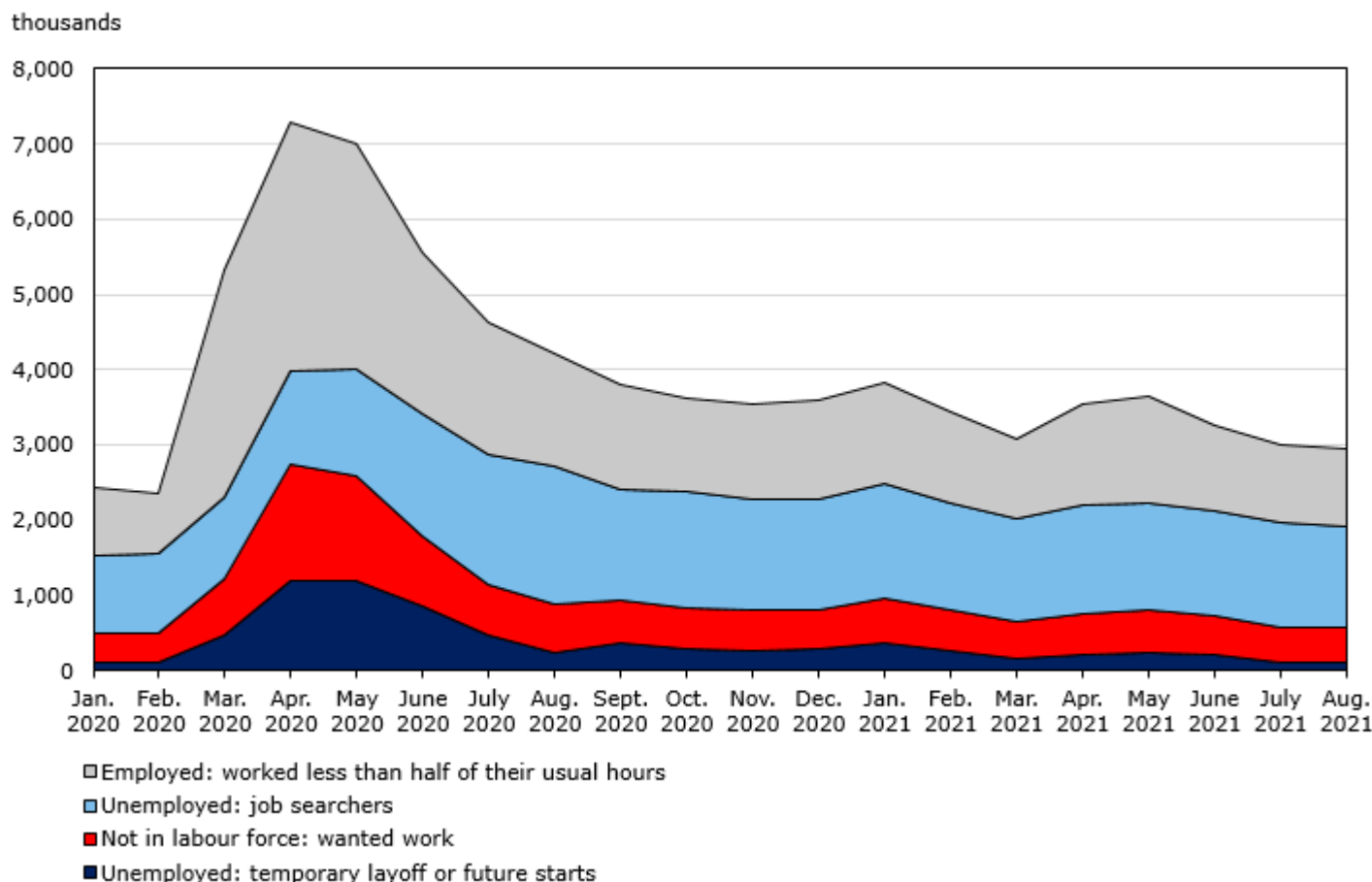
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation.

Labour market underutilization holds steady

The labour underutilization rate was little changed at 14.2% in August. Above and beyond the unemployment rate, this rate reflects the proportion of people in the potential labour force who are unemployed; want a job but have not looked for one; or are employed but working less than half of their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19. The number of people searching for work dropped by 81,000 (-5.7%) in August and was the only component of underutilization to decline in the month.

Three of the four components of the underutilization rate remained higher than before the pandemic. Compared with February 2020, there were more job searchers (+288,000; +27.7%); more people who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours (+243,000; +29.9%); and more people who wanted a job but who did not look for one (+68,000; +17.2%). The number of people on temporary layoff was virtually the same as it was pre-pandemic.

Infographic 1 – Labour underutilization little changed in August



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

Participation in the labour force at pre-pandemic levels for most demographic groups

The labour force participation rate—the total number of people who are employed or unemployed as a proportion of the population aged 15 and older—is an indicator of the balance between the number of people who are working or looking for work, and the number of people who are pursuing other activities, including studying, caring for family members, and pursuing leisure or voluntary activities.

The participation rate fell 0.1 percentage points to 65.1% in August. The rate declined 0.4 percentage points to 91.1% among core-aged men, rose 0.5 percentage points to 65.1% for youth, and was little changed for the other major demographic groups.

In recent months, participation rates have returned to what they were before the pandemic among all demographic groups except for among women aged 55 and older, where the August rate (31.5%) remained 1.0 percentage points below its February 2020 level.

Job-changing rate increases

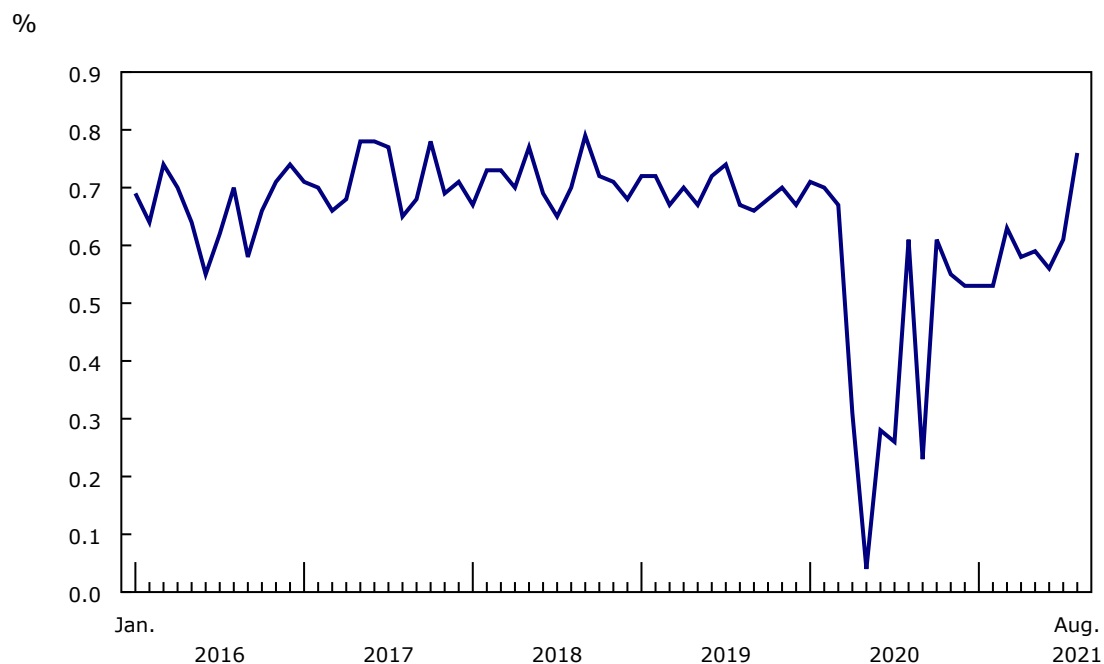
As the easing of COVID-19 public health restrictions continues, employers face a number of challenges in resuming full business activities. At the same time, workers face their own challenges whether they are returning to their previous industries and occupations, or entering into new fields. During this period of adjustment between labour

demand and supply, supplementary measures of labour market churn—the number of people changing employment status or changing jobs—are important complements to concepts such as employment, unemployment and job vacancies.

The number of core-aged job leavers—people who left a job voluntarily in the previous 12 months and remained not employed in the LFS reference week—trended down throughout 2020 and early 2021, reaching a record low of 217,000 in April 2021. Since then, the number of job leavers has increased in parallel with improving labour market conditions. This increase continued in August, when the number of job leavers stood at 275,000, up from 257,000 in July (not seasonally adjusted). Despite this increase, the number of job leavers was substantially lower than in August 2019 (-89,000; -24.4%).

In addition to job leavers, labour market churn includes job changers (workers who remain employed from one month to the next but who change jobs between months). The job-changing rate has gradually increased over the past year after falling to virtually zero in May 2020 following the initial COVID-19 economic shutdown. The job-changing rate was 0.8% in August, up from 0.6% in July. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the job-changing rate averaged 0.7% over the period from 2016 to 2019, and ranged from 0.6% to 0.8%.

Chart 5
Job-changing rate returns to pre-pandemic level



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

Wage growth continues to be influenced by changes in the composition of employment

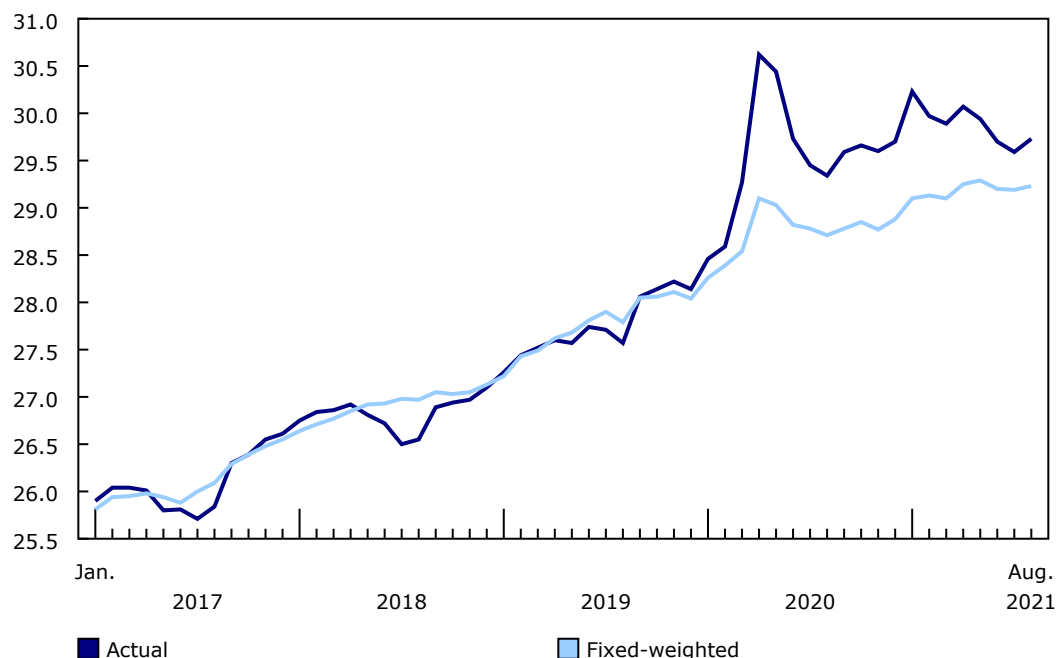
Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, indicators of wage change have been influenced by the fact that large employment decreases and increases have been proportionately larger among lower-paid workers.

Various methods exist to provide a clearer picture of wage trends by removing the effects of changes in the composition of employment. One such method—a fixed-weighted average wage—holds the distribution of employees across occupations and job tenures constant at the 2019 average.

Based on the fixed-weighted average, average wages were up 5.2% (+\$1.48) in August compared with the 2019 average. Without controlling for compositional changes, actual average wages were 7.1% (+\$1.98) higher in August 2021 than in 2019 (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 6
Growth in average wages is tempered when job tenure and occupation are held constant

average hourly wages (\$)



Note(s): Actual average hourly wages are calculated using the distribution of employees by occupation and job tenure in the reference month. Fixed-weighted average hourly wages are calculated using the 2019-average distribution of employees by occupation and job tenure. The fixed-weighted measure better approximates the real change in employee wages over the course of the pandemic because it shows what average wages would have been had the distribution of employees been the same as in 2019.

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

Services-producing sector employment returns to pre-COVID level

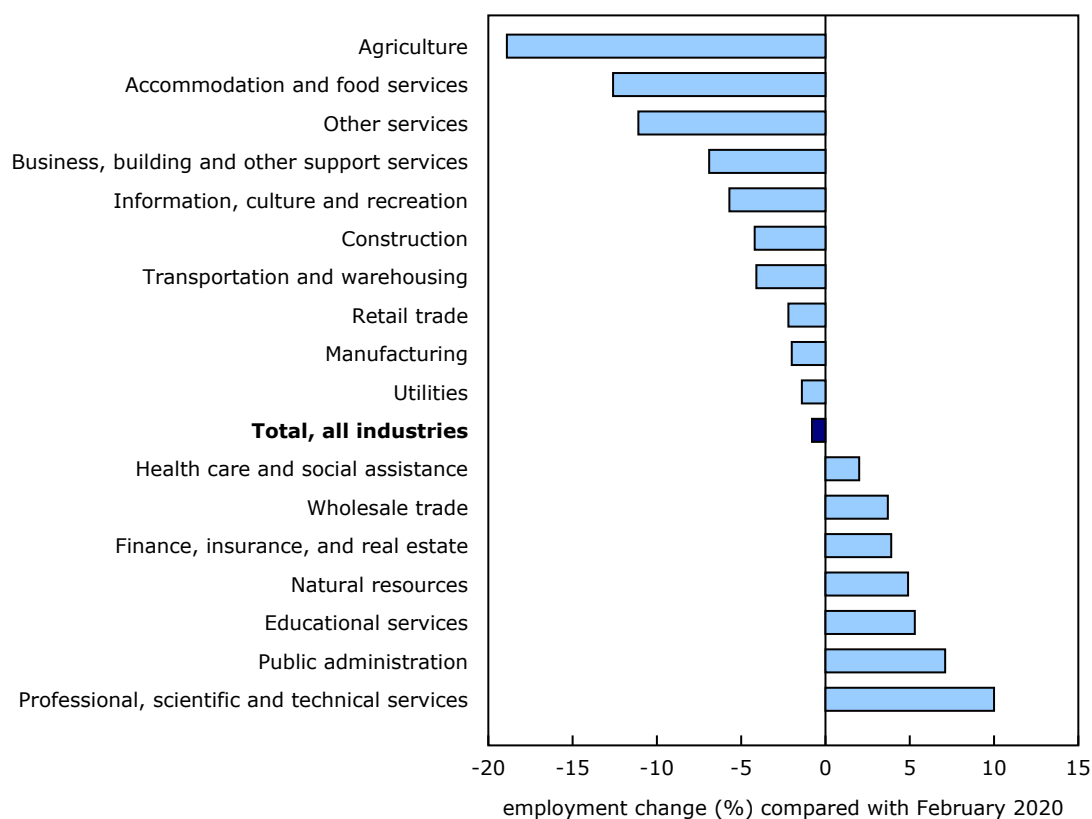
Employment increased in the services-producing sector for the third consecutive month in August (+93,000), led by gains in accommodation and food services (+75,000), and information, culture and recreation (+24,000).

Smaller monthly increases were also recorded in professional, scientific and technical services (+15,000), and public administration (+14,000), while employment declined in "other services" (-30,000), finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (-17,000), and business, building and other support services (-17,000).

The overall gain in August pushed employment in the services-producing sector as a whole back to its pre-COVID level for the first time, although not all industries within the sector have fully recovered.

In August, the number of people working in the goods-producing sector was little changed, with gains in construction (+20,000) partially offset by a decline in agriculture (-11,000).

Chart 7
Employment in some industries remains further behind despite service-sector recovery



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

Gap with pre-COVID employment remains uneven across the services-producing sector

Despite the overall return to pre-COVID employment in the services-producing sector in August, several industries remain further behind in their recovery.

In services-producing industries that were deemed essential during the pandemic, or where a high proportion of workers were able to work from home, COVID-related job losses were initially more moderate, and employment is now well above pre-pandemic levels. This includes professional, scientific and technical services (+10.0%; +153,000), public administration (+7.1%; +71,000) and educational services (+5.3%; +73,000).

Employment remains below pre-COVID levels in services-producing industries where a higher proportion of jobs involve close contact with others, with accommodation and food services (-12.6%; -154,000) and "other services" (-11.1%; -90,000) posting notable gaps in August compared with February 2020.

Employment in accommodation and food services at pre-COVID level in two provinces

Employment rose by 75,000 (+7.5%) in accommodation and food services in August, with most of the increase concentrated in Ontario. LFS results for August fully capture the reopening of indoor dining in the province, which occurred towards the end of the July LFS reference week.

While employment in the industry remains behind pre-pandemic levels in most provinces, the number of workers in accommodation and food services has returned to its pre-COVID level in New Brunswick and Manitoba.

More people working in information, culture and recreation

In August, employment increased by 24,000 (+3.4%) in information, culture and recreation, with nearly all of the gains in Ontario. Border restrictions on non-essential travel were lifted for fully vaccinated Americans on August 9 and spectator sports began to welcome back live audiences at the beginning of the month.

While employment in information, culture and recreation remains 5.7% (-44,000) below its pre-pandemic level nationally, the number of people working in the industry has returned to its February 2020 level in five provinces, including Ontario and British Columbia.

Service-sector growth tempered by losses in "other services"

The number of people working in "other services," which includes religious, grant-making, civic and professional organizations, as well as repair and maintenance services, declined by 30,000 (-4.0%) in August, almost entirely as a result of losses in Ontario and British Columbia.

In August, employment also declined in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (-17,000; -1.3%) and business, building and other support services (-17,000; -2.3%).

First employment increase in construction since March 2021

Employment in the goods-producing sector was little changed for the second consecutive month. The sector has yet to recoup losses recorded in May and June 2021, and employment remained 3.6% (-142,000) below its pre-COVID level in August. Most of the remaining gap in the sector is attributable to the construction (43.6%) and agriculture (39.9%) industries.

The number of people working in construction increased for the first time since March 2021, rising by 20,000 (+1.4%). Nearly all of the gains were in Ontario and British Columbia. Despite the monthly increase, the industry remains 4.2% (-62,000) below the level recorded in February 2020.

Employment in agriculture declined by 11,000 (-4.2%) in August. After a partial recovery of COVID-related job losses in late 2020, employment in the industry has declined by 38,000 since November 2020, and was 18.9% (-57,000) below its pre-COVID level in August 2021, proportionally the largest gap among all industries.

Businesses in the agriculture industry have faced a number of challenges since the beginning of the pandemic. Fewer agricultural workers entered Canada through the Temporary Foreign Worker Program in 2020 ([Agriculture and agri-food labour statistics, 2020](#)) and, more recently, ongoing drought conditions in Western Canada have negatively affected crop growth and yield potential across much of the Prairies ([Production of principal field crops, July 2021](#)).

Employment up in four provinces

Employment increased in Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia in August. All other provinces recorded little or no change. For the third consecutive month, British Columbia was the lone province with employment above its pre-pandemic level. Compared with February 2020, the employment gap was largest in Prince Edward Island (-3.4%) and New Brunswick (-2.7%).

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

Employment in Ontario rose for the third successive month (+53,000; +0.7%) in August, nearly all in part-time work. In the Toronto census metropolitan area, employment increased by 73,000 (+2.1%). The additional employment brought overall provincial gains since May 2021 to 242,000 (+3.4%). The accommodation and food services

industry contributed the bulk of the employment increase, while educational services, and information, culture and recreation also had notable gains. In contrast, there were notable declines in manufacturing, and "other services." For the second consecutive month, the unemployment rate in Ontario fell, dropping 0.4 percentage points to 7.6%.

In Alberta, where most public health restrictions were lifted as of July 1, employment rose by 20,000 (+0.9%) in August, the first notable increase since March 2021. Gains were led by transportation and warehousing, followed by information, culture and recreation, and accommodation and food services. The unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 7.9%, the lowest since the pre-pandemic rate of 7.5% in February 2020.

In Saskatchewan, employment increased by 10,000 (+1.8%) in August, offsetting losses in June and July. Employment was up in wholesale and retail trade, following losses in June and July. The unemployment rate in Saskatchewan held steady at 7.0%.

Employment in Nova Scotia rose by 3,900 (+0.8%) in August, with all of the increase in part-time work. The employment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 56.6%, but remained lower than in February 2020 (57.5%). The unemployment rate dropped 0.6 percentage points to 7.8%.

Employment rate remains higher in Canada than in the United States

While international comparisons of the pandemic's 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 US 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 United States 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 US concepts, and for the population aged 16 and older, the employment rate was 61.0% in Canada and 58.5% in the United States in August. The rate was down 1.4 percentage points from February 2020 in Canada, compared with a drop of 2.6 percentage points in the United States.

The unemployment rate, adjusted to US concepts, was 5.8% in Canada in August, 0.6 percentage points higher than in the United States (5.2%). The rate was 1.2 percentage points higher than in February 2020 in Canada, while in the United States it was 1.7 percentage points higher.

The labour force participation rate, also adjusted to US concepts, was 64.7% in Canada in August, down 0.7 percentage points from February 2020. In the United States, the participation rate was 61.7%, a decrease of 1.6 percentage points from February 2020.

Looking ahead

Over the coming months, labour market conditions may be influenced by ongoing developments, including continuing vaccination efforts, rising COVID-19 cases, the start of a new school year, and the lifting of border restrictions for all fully vaccinated international visitors on September 7. LFS results for the week of September 12 to 18 will be released on October 8.

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 August are for the week of August 15 to 21.

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 LFS face-to-face interviews have been replaced by telephone interviews to protect the health of both respondents and interviewers. While this has resulted in a decline in the LFS response rate, more than 40,000 interviews were completed in August and in-depth data quality evaluations conducted each month confirm that the LFS continues to produce an accurate portrait of Canada's labour market.

The suspension of face-to-face interviewing has had a larger impact on response rates in Nunavut than in other jurisdictions. Due to the larger decline in response rates for Nunavut, and resulting changes in the composition of the responding sample, data for Nunavut (table [14-10-0292-01](#)) should be used with caution. To reduce the risks associated with declining data quality for Nunavut, users are advised to use 12-month averages (available upon request) rather than 3-month averages when possible. Statistics Canada will continue to monitor the quality of LFS data for Nunavut each month and provide users with updated guidelines as required.

In addition, all telephone interviews were conducted by interviewers working from their home and none were done from Statistics Canada's call centres.

The distribution of LFS interviews in August 2021 compared with July 2021, was as follows:

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- July 2021: 63.6%
- August 2021: 64.1%

Online interviews

- July 2021: 36.4%
- August 2021: 35.9%

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.

The five occupation groups with the **lowest average hourly wages** in 2019: sales support occupations; service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.; service supervisors and specialized service occupations; labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities; and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations.

The five occupation groups with the **highest average hourly wages** in 2019: professional occupations in natural and applied sciences; occupations in front-line public protection services; middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities; specialized middle management occupations; senior management occupations.

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 August 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

Since July 2020, the LFS has included 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 October 8, 2021. September data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of September 12 to 18.

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,315.3	31,356.7	...	41.4	272.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	20,405.3	20,414.1	40.0	8.8	343.0	0.0	1.7
Employment	18,883.9	18,974.1	40.0	90.2	957.8	0.5	5.3
Full-time employment	15,302.5	15,371.0	50.9	68.5	744.6	0.4	5.1
Part-time employment	3,581.4	3,603.1	46.3	21.7	213.1	0.6	6.3
Unemployment	1,521.4	1,440.0	37.4	-81.4	-614.8	-5.4	-29.9
Participation rate	65.2	65.1	0.1	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.1	0.2	-0.4	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.5	0.1	0.2	2.5	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,448.6	4,447.8	...	-0.8	-30.1	-0.0	-0.7
Labour force	2,872.0	2,895.2	23.5	23.2	20.7	0.8	0.7
Employment	2,537.6	2,560.0	21.9	22.4	338.5	0.9	15.2
Full-time employment	1,254.7	1,245.9	24.3	-8.8	171.1	-0.7	15.9
Part-time employment	1,282.8	1,314.1	26.2	31.3	167.3	2.4	14.6
Unemployment	334.4	335.1	21.8	0.7	-317.9	0.2	-48.7
Participation rate	64.6	65.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.6	0.7	0.0	-11.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	57.6	0.5	0.6	8.0	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,866.7	26,909.0	...	42.3	302.3	0.2	1.1
Labour force	17,533.3	17,518.9	31.6	-14.4	322.3	-0.1	1.9
Employment	16,346.3	16,414.1	32.9	67.8	619.3	0.4	3.9
Full-time employment	14,047.8	14,125.1	44.5	77.3	573.5	0.6	4.2
Part-time employment	2,298.6	2,289.0	37.8	-9.6	45.8	-0.4	2.0
Unemployment	1,186.9	1,104.8	29.5	-82.1	-297.0	-6.9	-21.2
Participation rate	65.3	65.1	0.1	-0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.3	0.2	-0.5	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,171.3	13,192.3	...	21.0	151.9	0.2	1.2
Labour force	9,317.2	9,306.6	20.8	-10.6	128.4	-0.1	1.4
Employment	8,659.4	8,695.3	22.3	35.9	301.4	0.4	3.6
Full-time employment	7,864.5	7,924.6	29.8	60.1	286.8	0.8	3.8
Part-time employment	795.0	770.7	23.7	-24.3	14.6	-3.1	1.9
Unemployment	657.8	611.3	21.3	-46.5	-173.0	-7.1	-22.1
Participation rate	70.7	70.5	0.2	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.6	0.2	-0.5	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	65.9	0.2	0.2	1.5	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,695.4	13,716.7	...	21.3	150.3	0.2	1.1
Labour force	8,216.0	8,212.3	22.4	-3.7	193.9	-0.0	2.4
Employment	7,686.9	7,718.8	22.6	31.9	317.9	0.4	4.3
Full-time employment	6,183.3	6,200.5	32.1	17.2	286.6	0.3	4.8
Part-time employment	1,503.6	1,518.3	29.4	14.7	31.2	1.0	2.1
Unemployment	529.1	493.5	19.9	-35.6	-123.9	-6.7	-20.1
Participation rate	60.0	59.9	0.2	-0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.0	0.2	-0.4	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.3	0.2	0.2	1.7	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,905.3	14,923.8	...	18.5	63.7	0.1	0.4
Labour force	13,054.9	13,038.6	30.2	-16.3	185.5	-0.1	1.4
Employment	12,219.3	12,259.4	32.4	40.1	432.0	0.3	3.7
Unemployment	835.6	779.2	26.7	-56.4	-246.5	-6.7	-24.0
Participation rate	87.6	87.4	0.2	-0.2	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.0	0.2	-0.4	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	82.0	82.1	0.2	0.1	2.5	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,450.8	7,460.4	...	9.6	35.5	0.1	0.5
Labour force	6,814.6	6,795.5	19.3	-19.1	44.9	-0.3	0.7
Employment	6,352.5	6,376.5	21.9	24.0	186.7	0.4	3.0
Unemployment	462.2	419.0	19.3	-43.2	-141.8	-9.3	-25.3
Participation rate	91.5	91.1	0.3	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.2	0.3	-0.6	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	85.3	85.5	0.3	0.2	2.1	...	...

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,454.4	7,463.4	...	9.0	28.2	0.1	0.4
Labour force	6,240.3	6,243.1	22.2	2.8	140.6	0.0	2.3
Employment	5,866.9	5,882.9	22.8	16.0	245.3	0.3	4.4
Unemployment	373.4	360.2	18.5	-13.2	-104.7	-3.5	-22.5
Participation rate	83.7	83.6	0.3	-0.1	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.8	0.3	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	78.7	78.8	0.3	0.1	3.0	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,961.4	11,985.2	...	23.8	238.6	0.2	2.0
Labour force	4,478.4	4,480.3	24.3	1.9	136.8	0.0	3.1
Employment	4,127.0	4,154.7	24.8	27.7	187.3	0.7	4.7
Unemployment	351.4	325.6	15.0	-25.8	-50.5	-7.3	-13.4
Participation rate	37.4	37.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.3	0.3	-0.5	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	34.5	34.7	0.2	0.2	0.9	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,720.5	5,731.9	...	11.4	116.5	0.2	2.1
Labour force	2,502.6	2,511.1	16.3	8.5	83.5	0.3	3.4
Employment	2,307.0	2,318.8	16.7	11.8	114.7	0.5	5.2
Unemployment	195.6	192.3	10.8	-3.3	-31.3	-1.7	-14.0
Participation rate	43.7	43.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.7	0.4	-0.1	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	40.3	40.5	0.3	0.2	1.2	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,241.0	6,253.3	...	12.3	122.1	0.2	2.0
Labour force	1,975.8	1,969.2	16.8	-6.6	53.3	-0.3	2.8
Employment	1,820.0	1,835.9	16.9	15.9	72.6	0.9	4.1
Unemployment	155.7	133.3	10.0	-22.4	-19.3	-14.4	-12.6
Participation rate	31.7	31.5	0.3	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	6.8	0.5	-1.1	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	29.2	29.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,207.7	16,314.3	46.8	106.6	998.2	0.7	6.5
Public sector employees	4,041.2	4,071.1	27.1	29.9	294.5	0.7	7.8
Private sector employees	12,166.5	12,243.2	46.6	76.7	703.7	0.6	6.1
Self-employed	2,676.2	2,659.8	33.0	-16.4	-40.4	-0.6	-1.5
Total employed, all industries	18,883.9	18,974.1	40.0	90.2	957.8	0.5	5.3
Goods-producing sector	3,851.1	3,848.5	21.3	-2.6	93.8	-0.1	2.5
Agriculture	253.7	243.1	6.0	-10.6	-27.1	-4.2	-10.0
Natural resources ²	329.1	323.8	6.1	-5.3	23.0	-1.6	7.6
Utilities	139.6	138.5	3.1	-1.1	1.1	-0.8	0.8
Construction	1,412.3	1,432.5	14.3	20.2	61.4	1.4	4.5
Manufacturing	1,716.4	1,710.6	14.4	-5.8	35.5	-0.3	2.1
Services-producing sector	15,032.7	15,125.6	38.3	92.9	864.0	0.6	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	2,824.9	2,841.8	20.7	16.9	101.4	0.6	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	983.3	989.3	11.7	6.0	57.3	0.6	6.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,305.4	1,288.2	11.7	-17.2	71.3	-1.3	5.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,676.8	1,691.5	14.6	14.7	177.6	0.9	11.7
Business, building and other support services	722.7	705.8	12.3	-16.9	8.7	-2.3	1.2
Educational services	1,444.7	1,455.9	14.0	11.2	132.6	0.8	10.0
Health care and social assistance	2,574.4	2,569.8	15.1	-4.6	119.5	-0.2	4.9
Information, culture and recreation	705.6	729.5	13.3	23.9	54.1	3.4	8.0
Accommodation and food services	993.1	1,067.7	15.2	74.6	89.8	7.5	9.2
Other services (except public administration)	747.0	717.2	11.4	-29.8	-40.1	-4.0	-5.3
Public administration	1,054.9	1,068.8	8.1	13.9	91.7	1.3	9.4

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	445.0	445.2	...	0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	251.2	251.9	2.5	0.7	7.0	0.3	2.9
Employment	219.3	221.4	2.6	2.1	8.5	1.0	4.0
Full-time employment	186.2	184.8	3.0	-1.4	9.5	-0.8	5.4
Part-time employment	33.1	36.6	2.5	3.5	-1.0	10.6	-2.7
Unemployment	31.9	30.5	2.5	-1.4	-1.4	-4.4	-4.4
Participation rate	56.4	56.6	0.6	0.2	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.7	12.1	0.9	-0.6	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.3	49.7	0.6	0.4	1.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	133.9	134.6	...	0.7	1.9	0.5	1.4
Labour force	87.3	88.4	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.3	2.0
Employment	78.9	79.0	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.1
Full-time employment	65.2	66.7	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.3	3.9
Part-time employment	13.7	12.3	0.9	-1.4	-0.8	-10.2	-6.1
Unemployment	8.4	9.4	0.7	1.0	0.1	11.9	1.1
Participation rate	65.2	65.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.6	0.8	1.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	58.7	0.6	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	820.5	822.3	...	1.8	7.3	0.2	0.9
Labour force	503.3	504.6	3.2	1.3	16.7	0.3	3.4
Employment	461.2	465.1	3.2	3.9	27.5	0.8	6.3
Full-time employment	372.7	371.2	4.2	-1.5	20.9	-0.4	6.0
Part-time employment	88.5	93.8	3.9	5.3	6.4	6.0	7.3
Unemployment	42.1	39.5	3.0	-2.6	-10.8	-6.2	-21.5
Participation rate	61.3	61.4	0.4	0.1	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.8	0.6	-0.6	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	56.6	0.4	0.4	2.9	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	650.2	651.2	...	1.0	3.9	0.2	0.6
Labour force	392.8	392.1	2.6	-0.7	2.6	-0.2	0.7
Employment	356.1	355.6	2.6	-0.5	3.0	-0.1	0.9
Full-time employment	300.6	302.1	3.2	1.5	4.4	0.5	1.5
Part-time employment	55.5	53.5	2.7	-2.0	-1.4	-3.6	-2.6
Unemployment	36.7	36.6	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8
Participation rate	60.4	60.2	0.4	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.3	0.6	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	54.6	0.4	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,098.0	7,103.4	...	5.4	46.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	4,578.7	4,553.3	18.6	-25.4	2.6	-0.6	0.1
Employment	4,299.1	4,288.1	19.7	-11.0	137.5	-0.3	3.3
Full-time employment	3,515.8	3,527.1	24.5	11.3	123.0	0.3	3.6
Part-time employment	783.3	761.0	22.2	-22.3	14.5	-2.8	1.9
Unemployment	279.6	265.1	17.4	-14.5	-135.0	-5.2	-33.7
Participation rate	64.5	64.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.8	0.4	-0.3	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.4	0.3	-0.2	1.6	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,338.6	12,354.7	...	16.1	122.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	8,015.0	8,033.6	28.9	18.6	198.6	0.2	2.5
Employment	7,373.1	7,426.1	28.4	53.0	419.3	0.7	6.0
Full-time employment	6,025.7	6,033.1	34.5	7.4	304.5	0.1	5.3
Part-time employment	1,347.4	1,393.1	31.1	45.7	114.9	3.4	9.0
Unemployment	641.9	607.5	27.3	-34.4	-220.7	-5.4	-26.6
Participation rate	65.0	65.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.6	0.3	-0.4	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	60.1	0.2	0.3	2.8	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,051.4	1,052.3	...	0.9	4.1	0.1	0.4
Labour force	697.3	693.3	3.2	-4.0	-1.4	-0.6	-0.2
Employment	654.8	653.5	3.1	-1.3	16.4	-0.2	2.6
Full-time employment	530.0	535.8	4.5	5.8	25.4	1.1	5.0
Part-time employment	124.8	117.7	4.1	-7.1	-9.0	-5.7	-7.1
Unemployment	42.4	39.8	2.9	-2.6	-17.8	-6.1	-30.9
Participation rate	66.3	65.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.7	0.4	-0.4	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.1	0.3	-0.2	1.3	...	...

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
Saskatchewan							
Population	889.4	889.9	...	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.2
Labour force	594.1	604.7	3.1	10.6	10.4	1.8	1.7
Employment	552.3	562.4	3.0	10.1	14.9	1.8	2.7
Full-time employment	447.1	457.9	4.3	10.8	7.2	2.4	1.6
Part-time employment	105.2	104.5	4.0	-0.7	7.7	-0.7	8.0
Unemployment	41.8	42.3	2.8	0.5	-4.5	1.2	-9.6
Participation rate	66.8	68.0	0.3	1.2	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.0	0.5	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	63.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,540.8	3,545.5	...	4.7	33.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,442.2	2,446.7	13.0	4.5	25.0	0.2	1.0
Employment	2,233.8	2,253.3	12.8	19.5	128.1	0.9	6.0
Full-time employment	1,801.2	1,817.5	16.5	16.3	92.8	0.9	5.4
Part-time employment	432.6	435.7	15.1	3.1	35.2	0.7	8.8
Unemployment	208.4	193.4	12.3	-15.0	-103.1	-7.2	-34.8
Participation rate	69.0	69.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.9	0.5	-0.6	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.6	0.4	0.5	3.1	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,347.4	4,357.6	...	10.2	50.7	0.2	1.2
Labour force	2,843.3	2,845.5	15.1	2.2	79.6	0.1	2.9
Employment	2,655.2	2,669.6	14.5	14.4	200.9	0.5	8.1
Full-time employment	2,057.8	2,074.7	20.3	16.9	154.4	0.8	8.0
Part-time employment	597.3	594.9	19.7	-2.4	46.5	-0.4	8.5
Unemployment	188.1	175.9	13.1	-12.2	-121.3	-6.5	-40.8
Participation rate	65.4	65.3	0.4	-0.1	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.2	0.4	-0.4	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.3	0.3	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 4
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick)

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	445.0	445.2	...	0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	251.2	251.9	2.5	0.7	7.0	0.3	2.9
Employment	219.3	221.4	2.6	2.1	8.5	1.0	4.0
Full-time employment	186.2	184.8	3.0	-1.4	9.5	-0.8	5.4
Unemployment	31.9	30.5	2.5	-1.4	-1.4	-4.4	-4.4
Participation rate	56.4	56.6	0.6	0.2	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.7	12.1	0.9	-0.6	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.3	49.7	0.6	0.4	1.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	54.7	54.7	...	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.9
Labour force	32.7	33.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.8	1.2
Employment	27.9	28.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.7
Unemployment	4.8	5.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	10.4	3.9
Participation rate	59.8	61.4	2.3	1.6	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.7	15.8	3.2	1.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.0	51.7	2.3	0.7	0.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	189.8	189.9	...	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1
Labour force	113.6	113.5	1.5	-0.1	4.5	-0.1	4.1
Employment	95.8	96.8	1.6	1.0	5.5	1.0	6.0
Unemployment	17.8	16.7	1.6	-1.1	-0.9	-6.2	-5.1
Participation rate	59.9	59.8	0.8	-0.1	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.7	14.7	1.3	-1.0	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	50.5	51.0	0.8	0.5	3.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	200.4	200.6	...	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Labour force	104.9	104.8	1.3	-0.1	2.1	-0.1	2.0
Employment	95.5	96.4	1.4	0.9	2.9	0.9	3.1
Unemployment	9.3	8.4	1.3	-0.9	-0.8	-9.7	-8.7
Participation rate	52.3	52.2	0.7	-0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.0	1.2	-0.9	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	47.7	48.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	133.9	134.6	...	0.7	1.9	0.5	1.4
Labour force	87.3	88.4	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.3	2.0
Employment	78.9	79.0	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.1
Full-time employment	65.2	66.7	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.3	3.9
Unemployment	8.4	9.4	0.7	1.0	0.1	11.9	1.1
Participation rate	65.2	65.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.6	0.8	1.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	58.7	0.6	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	20.8	21.0	...	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.4
Labour force	14.6	14.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.0
Employment	12.8	12.2	0.4	-0.6	0.7	-4.7	6.1
Unemployment	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.5	-0.1	27.8	-4.2
Participation rate	70.2	69.5	2.3	-0.7	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	15.8	3.0	3.5	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	58.1	2.0	-3.4	2.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.8	55.1	...	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.7
Labour force	38.4	39.4	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.6	4.8
Employment	34.3	34.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.8
Unemployment	4.0	4.7	0.4	0.7	1.2	17.5	34.3
Participation rate	70.1	71.5	0.7	1.4	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	11.9	1.1	1.5	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	63.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	58.4	58.6	...	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.4
Labour force	34.4	34.4	0.4	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-2.3
Employment	31.8	32.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9
Unemployment	2.6	2.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-11.5	-32.4
Participation rate	58.9	58.7	0.7	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.7	1.1	-0.9	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	54.8	0.7	0.3	-0.2	...	...

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)

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	820.5	822.3	...	1.8	7.3	0.2	0.9
Labour force	503.3	504.6	3.2	1.3	16.7	0.3	3.4
Employment	461.2	465.1	3.2	3.9	27.5	0.8	6.3
Full-time employment	372.7	371.2	4.2	-1.5	20.9	-0.4	6.0
Unemployment	42.1	39.5	3.0	-2.6	-10.8	-6.2	-21.5
Participation rate	61.3	61.4	0.4	0.1	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.8	0.6	-0.6	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	56.6	0.4	0.4	2.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.6	108.7	...	0.1	-1.0	0.1	-0.9
Labour force	74.2	74.6	1.8	0.4	6.6	0.5	9.7
Employment	63.8	65.7	1.8	1.9	10.4	3.0	18.8
Unemployment	10.4	8.9	1.7	-1.5	-3.8	-14.4	-29.9
Participation rate	68.3	68.6	1.7	0.3	6.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.0	11.9	2.2	-2.1	-6.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	60.4	1.6	1.7	10.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	340.4	341.2	...	0.8	4.0	0.2	1.2
Labour force	219.2	218.2	1.9	-1.0	5.7	-0.5	2.7
Employment	201.5	201.9	2.0	0.4	12.1	0.2	6.4
Unemployment	17.7	16.3	2.0	-1.4	-6.4	-7.9	-28.2
Participation rate	64.4	64.0	0.6	-0.4	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.5	0.9	-0.6	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.2	0.6	0.0	2.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	371.5	372.4	...	0.9	4.3	0.2	1.2
Labour force	210.0	211.7	1.7	1.7	4.3	0.8	2.1
Employment	196.0	197.5	1.9	1.5	5.0	0.8	2.6
Unemployment	14.0	14.3	1.6	0.3	-0.6	2.1	-4.0
Participation rate	56.5	56.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.8	0.7	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	52.8	53.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	650.2	651.2	...	1.0	3.9	0.2	0.6
Labour force	392.8	392.1	2.6	-0.7	2.6	-0.2	0.7
Employment	356.1	355.6	2.6	-0.5	3.0	-0.1	0.9
Full-time employment	300.6	302.1	3.2	1.5	4.4	0.5	1.5
Unemployment	36.7	36.6	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8
Participation rate	60.4	60.2	0.4	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.3	0.6	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	54.6	0.4	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	82.1	82.1	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	53.4	52.5	1.3	-0.9	1.8	-1.7	3.6
Employment	47.4	46.6	1.3	-0.8	3.3	-1.7	7.6
Unemployment	6.0	5.9	1.3	-0.1	-1.5	-1.7	-20.3
Participation rate	65.0	63.9	1.6	-1.1	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.2	2.1	0.0	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	56.8	1.6	-0.9	4.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	276.6	277.1	...	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.8
Labour force	175.5	174.6	1.5	-0.9	-2.3	-0.5	-1.3
Employment	156.2	157.0	1.6	0.8	-0.2	0.5	-0.1
Unemployment	19.3	17.7	1.6	-1.6	-2.0	-8.3	-10.2
Participation rate	63.4	63.0	0.5	-0.4	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	10.1	0.9	-0.9	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.7	0.6	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	291.5	291.9	...	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.6
Labour force	163.9	165.0	1.4	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.0
Employment	152.5	152.0	1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Unemployment	11.4	13.0	1.2	1.6	3.2	14.0	32.7
Participation rate	56.2	56.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.9	0.7	0.9	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	52.3	52.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	...	...

... 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.

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)

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,098.0	7,103.4	...	5.4	46.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	4,578.7	4,553.3	18.6	-25.4	2.6	-0.6	0.1
Employment	4,299.1	4,288.1	19.7	-11.0	137.5	-0.3	3.3
Full-time employment	3,515.8	3,527.1	24.5	11.3	123.0	0.3	3.6
Unemployment	279.6	265.1	17.4	-14.5	-135.0	-5.2	-33.7
Participation rate	64.5	64.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.8	0.4	-0.3	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.4	0.3	-0.2	1.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	905.1	904.8	...	-0.3	-3.8	-0.0	-0.4
Labour force	647.1	634.4	10.3	-12.7	-22.2	-2.0	-3.4
Employment	604.1	590.6	10.4	-13.5	48.4	-2.2	8.9
Unemployment	43.1	43.7	9.5	0.6	-70.6	1.4	-61.8
Participation rate	71.5	70.1	1.1	-1.4	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.9	1.4	0.2	-10.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	65.3	1.1	-1.4	5.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,072.9	3,075.9	...	3.0	26.9	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,094.3	2,090.5	10.7	-3.8	19.0	-0.2	0.9
Employment	1,967.8	1,972.4	11.4	4.6	43.5	0.2	2.3
Unemployment	126.5	118.1	10.7	-8.4	-24.6	-6.6	-17.2
Participation rate	68.2	68.0	0.3	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.6	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	64.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,119.9	3,122.8	...	2.9	23.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	1,837.3	1,828.4	10.4	-8.9	5.8	-0.5	0.3
Employment	1,727.3	1,725.2	10.8	-2.1	45.7	-0.1	2.7
Unemployment	110.0	103.2	9.4	-6.8	-39.9	-6.2	-27.9
Participation rate	58.9	58.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.6	0.5	-0.4	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	55.2	0.3	-0.2	1.0	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,338.6	12,354.7	...	16.1	122.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	8,015.0	8,033.6	28.9	18.6	198.6	0.2	2.5
Employment	7,373.1	7,426.1	28.4	53.0	419.3	0.7	6.0
Full-time employment	6,025.7	6,033.1	34.5	7.4	304.5	0.1	5.3
Unemployment	641.9	607.5	27.3	-34.4	-220.7	-5.4	-26.6
Participation rate	65.0	65.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.6	0.3	-0.4	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	60.1	0.2	0.3	2.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,854.1	1,852.4	...	-1.7	-16.7	-0.1	-0.9
Labour force	1,131.6	1,152.8	17.2	21.2	18.0	1.9	1.6
Employment	967.0	993.5	15.7	26.5	162.2	2.7	19.5
Unemployment	164.6	159.4	16.4	-5.2	-144.1	-3.2	-47.5
Participation rate	61.0	62.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.5	13.8	1.3	-0.7	-12.9	...	...
Employment rate	52.2	53.6	0.8	1.4	9.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,100.3	5,109.2	...	8.9	70.7	0.2	1.4
Labour force	3,653.1	3,640.9	14.5	-12.2	71.1	-0.3	2.0
Employment	3,384.1	3,390.5	15.7	6.4	119.1	0.2	3.6
Unemployment	269.0	250.5	14.6	-18.5	-47.8	-6.9	-16.0
Participation rate	71.6	71.3	0.3	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.9	0.4	-0.5	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.4	66.4	0.3	0.0	1.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,384.2	5,393.1	...	8.9	68.5	0.2	1.3
Labour force	3,230.3	3,239.9	16.4	9.6	109.4	0.3	3.5
Employment	3,022.0	3,042.2	16.1	20.2	138.1	0.7	4.8
Unemployment	208.3	197.7	14.5	-10.6	-28.7	-5.1	-12.7
Participation rate	60.0	60.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.1	0.4	-0.3	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.4	0.3	0.3	1.9	...	...

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,051.4	1,052.3	...	0.9	4.1	0.1	0.4
Labour force	697.3	693.3	3.2	-4.0	-1.4	-0.6	-0.2
Employment	654.8	653.5	3.1	-1.3	16.4	-0.2	2.6
Full-time employment	530.0	535.8	4.5	5.8	25.4	1.1	5.0
Unemployment	42.4	39.8	2.9	-2.6	-17.8	-6.1	-30.9
Participation rate	66.3	65.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.7	0.4	-0.4	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.1	0.3	-0.2	1.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.3	167.3	...	0.0	-1.8	0.0	-1.1
Labour force	114.4	112.2	2.0	-2.2	0.3	-1.9	0.3
Employment	105.7	103.7	1.8	-2.0	9.8	-1.9	10.4
Unemployment	8.7	8.5	1.8	-0.2	-9.5	-2.3	-52.8
Participation rate	68.4	67.1	1.2	-1.3	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.6	1.5	0.0	-8.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	62.0	1.1	-1.2	6.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	433.8	434.2	...	0.4	2.8	0.1	0.6
Labour force	312.6	313.9	1.6	1.3	-1.2	0.4	-0.4
Employment	294.8	296.8	1.7	2.0	4.3	0.7	1.5
Unemployment	17.8	17.2	1.5	-0.6	-5.4	-3.4	-23.9
Participation rate	72.1	72.3	0.4	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.5	0.5	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	68.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	450.3	450.7	...	0.4	3.0	0.1	0.7
Labour force	270.3	267.2	1.8	-3.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.2
Employment	254.3	253.1	1.8	-1.2	2.4	-0.5	1.0
Unemployment	16.0	14.1	1.5	-1.9	-2.9	-11.9	-17.1
Participation rate	60.0	59.3	0.4	-0.7	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.3	0.5	-0.6	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	889.4	889.9	...	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.2
Labour force	594.1	604.7	3.1	10.6	10.4	1.8	1.7
Employment	552.3	562.4	3.0	10.1	14.9	1.8	2.7
Full-time employment	447.1	457.9	4.3	10.8	7.2	2.4	1.6
Unemployment	41.8	42.3	2.8	0.5	-4.5	1.2	-9.6
Participation rate	66.8	68.0	0.3	1.2	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.0	0.5	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	63.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.3	134.3	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	86.3	89.8	1.8	3.5	4.5	4.1	5.3
Employment	77.2	80.1	1.7	2.9	7.8	3.8	10.8
Unemployment	9.1	9.6	1.7	0.5	-3.4	5.5	-26.2
Participation rate	64.3	66.9	1.3	2.6	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.7	1.8	0.2	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	59.6	1.3	2.1	5.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	376.9	377.1	...	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.3
Labour force	276.2	279.0	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.0	0.3
Employment	256.4	256.8	1.8	0.4	-3.1	0.2	-1.2
Unemployment	19.7	22.1	1.6	2.4	3.7	12.2	20.1
Participation rate	73.3	74.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	68.1	0.5	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	378.2	378.4	...	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3
Labour force	231.7	236.0	1.7	4.3	5.3	1.9	2.3
Employment	218.7	225.4	1.8	6.7	10.1	3.1	4.7
Unemployment	13.0	10.6	1.4	-2.4	-4.8	-18.5	-31.2
Participation rate	61.3	62.4	0.5	1.1	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.5	0.6	-1.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	59.6	0.5	1.8	2.6	...	...

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,540.8	3,545.5	...	4.7	33.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,442.2	2,446.7	13.0	4.5	25.0	0.2	1.0
Employment	2,233.8	2,253.3	12.8	19.5	128.1	0.9	6.0
Full-time employment	1,801.2	1,817.5	16.5	16.3	92.8	0.9	5.4
Unemployment	208.4	193.4	12.3	-15.0	-103.1	-7.2	-34.8
Participation rate	69.0	69.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.9	0.5	-0.6	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.6	0.4	0.5	3.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	522.6	523.2	...	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Labour force	319.3	328.0	7.5	8.7	-2.3	2.7	-0.7
Employment	275.0	279.9	6.5	4.9	38.1	1.8	15.8
Unemployment	44.3	48.2	7.0	3.9	-40.3	8.8	-45.5
Participation rate	61.1	62.7	1.4	1.6	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	14.7	1.9	0.8	-12.1	...	...
Employment rate	52.6	53.5	1.2	0.9	7.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,501.0	1,502.9	...	1.9	15.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	1,140.8	1,142.6	6.4	1.8	-12.0	0.2	-1.0
Employment	1,057.5	1,067.1	7.3	9.6	37.7	0.9	3.7
Unemployment	83.3	75.6	6.9	-7.7	-49.6	-9.2	-39.6
Participation rate	76.0	76.0	0.4	0.0	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.6	0.6	-0.7	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	70.5	71.0	0.5	0.5	1.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,517.2	1,519.4	...	2.2	18.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	982.1	976.0	7.5	-6.1	39.3	-0.6	4.2
Employment	901.3	906.4	7.3	5.1	52.4	0.6	6.1
Unemployment	80.8	69.7	6.8	-11.1	-13.0	-13.7	-15.7
Participation rate	64.7	64.2	0.5	-0.5	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.1	0.7	-1.1	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	59.7	0.5	0.3	2.8	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,347.4	4,357.6	...	10.2	50.7	0.2	1.2
Labour force	2,843.3	2,845.5	15.1	2.2	79.6	0.1	2.9
Employment	2,655.2	2,669.6	14.5	14.4	200.9	0.5	8.1
Full-time employment	2,057.8	2,074.7	20.3	16.9	154.4	0.8	8.0
Unemployment	188.1	175.9	13.1	-12.2	-121.3	-6.5	-40.8
Participation rate	65.4	65.3	0.4	-0.1	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.2	0.4	-0.4	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.3	0.3	0.2	4.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	598.9	599.1	...	0.2	-6.7	0.0	-1.1
Labour force	398.3	402.7	9.4	4.4	13.0	1.1	3.3
Employment	356.6	359.5	8.4	2.9	57.8	0.8	19.2
Unemployment	41.7	43.2	8.1	1.5	-44.8	3.6	-50.9
Participation rate	66.5	67.2	1.6	0.7	2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.7	1.9	0.2	-11.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	60.0	1.4	0.5	10.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,824.7	1,829.7	...	5.0	27.7	0.3	1.5
Labour force	1,293.6	1,293.9	7.6	0.3	41.0	0.0	3.3
Employment	1,211.0	1,221.5	7.6	10.5	82.3	0.9	7.2
Unemployment	82.7	72.4	7.6	-10.3	-41.3	-12.5	-36.3
Participation rate	70.9	70.7	0.4	-0.2	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.6	0.6	-0.8	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.4	66.8	0.4	0.4	3.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,923.7	1,928.8	...	5.1	29.7	0.3	1.6
Labour force	1,151.3	1,148.9	7.9	-2.4	25.7	-0.2	2.3
Employment	1,087.6	1,088.6	8.2	1.0	60.9	0.1	5.9
Unemployment	63.7	60.3	6.7	-3.4	-35.2	-5.3	-36.9
Participation rate	59.8	59.6	0.4	-0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.2	0.6	-0.3	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.4	0.4	-0.1	2.3	...	...

... 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.

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	219.3	221.4	2.6	2.1	8.5	1.0	4.0
Goods-producing sector	44.0	43.6	1.6	-0.4	5.4	-0.9	14.1
Agriculture	2.5	1.8	0.4	-0.7	1.1	-28.0	157.1
Natural resources ²	13.0	13.0	0.9	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-7.1
Utilities	1.7	1.6	0.2	-0.1	-1.0	-5.9	-38.5
Construction	15.8	16.0	1.1	0.2	3.1	1.3	24.0
Manufacturing	11.0	11.2	0.8	0.2	3.2	1.8	40.0
Services-producing sector	175.3	177.8	2.3	2.5	3.1	1.4	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	37.1	36.8	1.3	-0.3	3.3	-0.8	9.9
Transportation and warehousing	8.8	9.1	0.7	0.3	-0.8	3.4	-8.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	6.7	6.3	0.6	-0.4	-1.1	-6.0	-14.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.7	11.0	0.6	1.3	0.9	13.4	8.9
Business, building and other support services	6.0	5.9	0.7	-0.1	-1.1	-1.7	-15.7
Educational services	16.5	16.3	0.7	-0.2	1.0	-1.2	6.5
Health care and social assistance	43.5	44.7	1.1	1.2	3.4	2.8	8.2
Information, culture and recreation	7.0	7.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	2.9	10.8
Accommodation and food services	11.5	12.8	0.9	1.3	-2.1	11.3	-14.1
Other services (except public administration)	7.9	7.8	0.7	-0.1	-3.6	-1.3	-31.6
Public administration	20.6	20.1	0.7	-0.5	2.7	-2.4	15.5
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	78.9	79.0	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.1
Goods-producing sector	18.3	18.3	0.5	0.0	-1.6	0.0	-8.0
Agriculture	3.0	3.8	0.3	0.8	-0.1	26.7	-2.6
Natural resources ²	3.0	2.3	0.3	-0.7	0.0	-23.3	0.0
Utilities	0.6	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-16.7	66.7
Construction	5.2	5.1	0.3	-0.1	-1.5	-1.9	-22.7
Manufacturing	6.5	6.6	0.3	0.1	-0.2	1.5	-2.9
Services-producing sector	60.6	60.7	0.7	0.1	3.2	0.2	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	12.4	11.5	0.4	-0.9	0.2	-7.3	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	2.0	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	25.0	0.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.8	2.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-3.6	-12.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.3	4.4	0.2	0.1	-0.4	2.3	-8.3
Business, building and other support services	2.5	2.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	4.0	85.7
Educational services	6.5	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.5	13.8
Health care and social assistance	11.8	11.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	3.5
Information, culture and recreation	2.5	2.4	0.3	-0.1	0.5	-4.0	26.3
Accommodation and food services	4.7	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	20.5
Other services (except public administration)	3.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1	3.1	-2.9
Public administration	8.0	8.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	461.2	465.1	3.2	3.9	27.5	0.8	6.3
Goods-producing sector	89.5	87.9	2.0	-1.6	3.3	-1.8	3.9
Agriculture	6.2	5.9	0.8	-0.3	1.2	-4.8	25.5
Natural resources ²	12.0	11.4	1.0	-0.6	-0.2	-5.0	-1.7
Utilities	3.4	4.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	26.5	16.2
Construction	36.0	35.3	1.4	-0.7	1.8	-1.9	5.4
Manufacturing	31.9	30.9	1.0	-1.0	-0.3	-3.1	-1.0
Services-producing sector	371.7	377.1	3.0	5.4	24.1	1.5	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade	71.7	73.5	1.7	1.8	6.0	2.5	8.9
Transportation and warehousing	24.3	23.5	0.9	-0.8	5.0	-3.3	27.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	23.0	22.9	0.9	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	5.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	34.2	37.5	1.1	3.3	7.4	9.6	24.6
Business, building and other support services	18.4	18.1	1.1	-0.3	2.3	-1.6	14.6
Educational services	35.1	38.0	1.3	2.9	-1.0	8.3	-2.6
Health care and social assistance	77.5	76.1	1.3	-1.4	6.4	-1.8	9.2
Information, culture and recreation	13.2	13.6	1.0	0.4	-2.2	3.0	-13.9
Accommodation and food services	28.6	26.7	1.4	-1.9	-0.7	-6.6	-2.6
Other services (except public administration)	14.8	15.9	0.9	1.1	-1.6	7.4	-9.1
Public administration	30.8	31.3	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.6	5.0

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	356.1	355.6	2.6	-0.5	3.0	-0.1	0.9
Goods-producing sector	69.2	68.3	1.6	-0.9	-6.1	-1.3	-8.2
Agriculture	5.7	4.9	0.6	-0.8	1.0	-14.0	25.6
Natural resources ²	8.2	8.7	0.8	0.5	-2.2	6.1	-20.2
Utilities	4.0	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.5	10.8
Construction	22.8	23.4	1.0	0.6	-1.8	2.6	-7.1
Manufacturing	28.5	27.1	1.0	-1.4	-3.6	-4.9	-11.7
Services-producing sector	286.9	287.3	2.3	0.4	9.1	0.1	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	57.1	56.1	1.1	-1.0	0.2	-1.8	0.4
Transportation and warehousing	19.6	18.8	0.7	-0.8	2.3	-4.1	13.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	17.3	16.7	0.6	-0.6	0.8	-3.5	5.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	16.5	17.0	0.7	0.5	-0.6	3.0	-3.4
Business, building and other support services	13.6	13.1	0.8	-0.5	-0.7	-3.7	-5.1
Educational services	25.6	28.2	0.9	2.6	1.2	10.2	4.4
Health care and social assistance	61.1	59.9	1.1	-1.2	0.4	-2.0	0.7
Information, culture and recreation	10.4	9.9	0.6	-0.5	0.9	-4.8	10.0
Accommodation and food services	20.5	21.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	3.9	0.0
Other services (except public administration)	13.9	14.0	0.7	0.1	-0.4	0.7	-2.8
Public administration	31.3	32.4	0.7	1.1	5.2	3.5	19.1
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,299.1	4,288.1	19.7	-11.0	137.5	-0.3	3.3
Goods-producing sector	870.8	869.7	10.3	-1.1	9.5	-0.1	1.1
Agriculture	57.7	52.3	2.7	-5.4	-3.0	-9.4	-5.4
Natural resources ²	38.3	36.2	2.3	-2.1	2.5	-5.5	7.4
Utilities	27.2	26.4	1.6	-0.8	3.8	-2.9	16.8
Construction	283.4	287.5	7.0	4.1	17.8	1.4	6.6
Manufacturing	464.1	467.3	7.3	3.2	-11.7	0.7	-2.4
Services-producing sector	3,428.4	3,418.4	18.7	-10.0	128.1	-0.3	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	656.4	662.7	9.7	6.3	-0.8	1.0	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	224.9	220.2	5.4	-4.7	1.9	-2.1	0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	285.6	285.2	5.2	-0.4	38.6	-0.1	15.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	362.6	362.1	6.7	-0.5	30.1	-0.1	9.1
Business, building and other support services	156.8	160.1	6.3	3.3	-10.6	2.1	-6.2
Educational services	360.6	352.5	6.8	-8.1	38.3	-2.2	12.2
Health care and social assistance	603.6	597.7	8.0	-5.9	4.4	-1.0	0.7
Information, culture and recreation	173.4	160.3	6.2	-13.1	2.5	-7.6	1.6
Accommodation and food services	195.6	200.9	7.1	5.3	-8.4	2.7	-4.0
Other services (except public administration)	158.0	153.2	5.0	-4.8	-3.0	-3.0	-1.9
Public administration	250.9	263.6	4.1	12.7	35.1	5.1	15.4
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,373.1	7,426.1	28.4	53.0	419.3	0.7	6.0
Goods-producing sector	1,474.9	1,460.9	14.3	-14.0	70.1	-0.9	5.0
Agriculture	69.4	69.7	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Natural resources ²	35.4	34.7	2.2	-0.7	-1.0	-2.0	-2.8
Utilities	55.4	53.0	1.6	-2.4	4.1	-4.3	8.4
Construction	524.7	534.7	9.5	10.0	39.9	1.9	8.1
Manufacturing	789.9	768.9	10.5	-21.0	27.0	-2.7	3.6
Services-producing sector	5,898.2	5,965.2	27.1	67.0	349.2	1.1	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,080.5	1,080.9	15.0	0.4	28.6	0.0	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	375.1	372.3	8.6	-2.8	22.8	-0.7	6.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	612.1	600.7	8.9	-11.4	7.7	-1.9	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	738.6	751.7	10.5	13.1	97.4	1.8	14.9
Business, building and other support services	301.9	295.8	8.2	-6.1	4.8	-2.0	1.6
Educational services	537.2	564.3	9.9	27.1	49.2	5.0	9.6
Health care and social assistance	927.3	916.0	10.1	-11.3	34.2	-1.2	3.9
Information, culture and recreation	271.1	298.0	9.4	26.9	24.4	9.9	8.9
Accommodation and food services	362.8	413.4	10.5	50.6	79.9	13.9	24.0
Other services (except public administration)	285.6	265.1	8.2	-20.5	-25.4	-7.2	-8.7
Public administration	406.1	407.1	5.4	1.0	25.7	0.2	6.7

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	654.8	653.5	3.1	-1.3	16.5	-0.2	2.6
Goods-producing sector	144.7	143.9	1.8	-0.8	5.4	-0.6	3.9
Agriculture	22.9	23.0	0.9	0.1	-1.6	0.4	-6.5
Natural resources ²	4.0	3.8	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-5.0	-22.4
Utilities	4.9	5.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	2.0	-2.0
Construction	49.2	48.8	1.2	-0.4	2.9	-0.8	6.3
Manufacturing	63.7	63.3	1.1	-0.4	5.3	-0.6	9.1
Services-producing sector	510.1	509.6	3.0	-0.5	11.1	-0.1	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade	94.4	90.8	1.5	-3.6	1.2	-3.8	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	41.2	42.2	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.4	10.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	35.2	36.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	2.3	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	33.1	32.9	0.8	-0.2	0.6	-0.6	1.9
Business, building and other support services	20.8	21.5	0.9	0.7	1.5	3.4	7.5
Educational services	57.5	53.8	1.2	-3.7	-2.9	-6.4	-5.1
Health care and social assistance	106.5	105.9	1.4	-0.6	4.5	-0.6	4.4
Information, culture and recreation	21.9	20.8	0.9	-1.1	-0.8	-5.0	-3.7
Accommodation and food services	36.6	40.5	1.2	3.9	3.0	10.7	8.0
Other services (except public administration)	25.7	27.5	1.0	1.8	-3.4	7.0	-11.0
Public administration	37.2	37.6	0.9	0.4	2.8	1.1	8.0
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	552.3	562.4	3.0	10.1	14.9	1.8	2.7
Goods-producing sector	130.6	129.3	2.0	-1.3	-5.7	-1.0	-4.2
Agriculture	30.3	28.8	1.1	-1.5	-6.4	-5.0	-18.2
Natural resources ²	18.8	19.2	0.8	0.4	-1.5	2.1	-7.2
Utilities	6.5	6.2	0.3	-0.3	0.2	-4.6	3.3
Construction	42.9	42.6	1.3	-0.3	1.9	-0.7	4.7
Manufacturing	32.1	32.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.3
Services-producing sector	421.7	433.1	2.9	11.4	20.6	2.7	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	88.8	96.5	1.6	7.7	14.8	8.7	18.1
Transportation and warehousing	22.0	23.2	0.8	1.2	-2.1	5.5	-8.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	27.9	27.7	0.8	-0.2	-1.4	-0.7	-4.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.5	27.1	0.8	-0.4	0.6	-1.5	2.3
Business, building and other support services	15.8	15.0	0.9	-0.8	-1.4	-5.1	-8.5
Educational services	45.0	46.5	1.1	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.3
Health care and social assistance	84.7	86.4	1.3	1.7	5.5	2.0	6.8
Information, culture and recreation	20.0	19.2	1.0	-0.8	2.0	-4.0	11.6
Accommodation and food services	28.6	30.6	1.2	2.0	3.6	7.0	13.3
Other services (except public administration)	25.8	25.8	1.1	0.0	-3.8	0.0	-12.8
Public administration	35.6	35.1	0.8	-0.5	0.8	-1.4	2.3
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,233.8	2,253.3	12.8	19.5	128.1	0.9	6.0
Goods-producing sector	546.5	539.8	7.6	-6.7	18.3	-1.2	3.5
Agriculture	36.0	34.0	2.5	-2.0	-3.7	-5.6	-9.8
Natural resources ²	147.7	144.3	3.9	-3.4	22.5	-2.3	18.5
Utilities	17.3	19.3	1.2	2.0	-3.0	11.6	-13.5
Construction	220.6	219.7	5.3	-0.9	1.6	-0.4	0.7
Manufacturing	124.9	122.5	3.8	-2.4	0.9	-1.9	0.7
Services-producing sector	1,687.2	1,713.5	11.8	26.3	109.8	1.6	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade	327.8	329.4	6.1	1.6	17.2	0.5	5.5
Transportation and warehousing	126.3	137.9	3.8	11.6	18.9	9.2	15.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	122.0	120.1	3.1	-1.9	16.3	-1.6	15.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	185.5	189.7	4.4	4.2	9.1	2.3	5.0
Business, building and other support services	72.3	68.5	3.8	-3.8	-3.4	-5.3	-4.7
Educational services	172.7	172.7	4.1	0.0	32.3	0.0	23.0
Health care and social assistance	292.3	295.0	4.9	2.7	7.6	0.9	2.6
Information, culture and recreation	65.4	71.8	3.7	6.4	-3.0	9.8	-4.0
Accommodation and food services	126.5	131.8	4.8	5.3	13.7	4.2	11.6
Other services (except public administration)	96.8	95.8	3.9	-1.0	-2.1	-1.0	-2.1
Public administration	99.8	100.9	2.4	1.1	3.2	1.1	3.3

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,655.2	2,669.6	14.5	14.4	200.9	0.5	8.1
Goods-producing sector	462.5	486.9	7.8	24.4	-4.6	5.3	-0.9
Agriculture	19.9	18.9	2.5	-1.0	-15.7	-5.0	-45.4
Natural resources ²	48.7	50.2	2.8	1.5	4.8	3.1	10.6
Utilities	18.6	18.1	1.2	-0.5	-4.1	-2.7	-18.5
Construction	211.6	219.5	5.3	7.9	-4.4	3.7	-2.0
Manufacturing	163.7	180.3	4.9	16.6	14.7	10.1	8.9
Services-producing sector	2,192.7	2,182.7	14.4	-10.0	205.5	-0.5	10.4
Wholesale and retail trade	398.7	403.6	7.4	4.9	30.8	1.2	8.3
Transportation and warehousing	139.2	139.7	4.0	0.5	5.3	0.4	3.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	172.7	169.9	3.9	-2.8	9.2	-1.6	5.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	264.9	258.2	5.5	-6.7	32.6	-2.5	14.5
Business, building and other support services	114.7	105.4	4.8	-9.3	16.4	-8.1	18.4
Educational services	187.9	177.0	5.1	-10.9	11.7	-5.8	7.1
Health care and social assistance	366.3	376.2	5.8	9.9	52.7	2.7	16.3
Information, culture and recreation	120.7	126.4	5.4	5.7	29.1	4.7	29.9
Accommodation and food services	177.8	184.9	5.8	7.1	-0.2	4.0	-0.1
Other services (except public administration)	115.2	108.8	4.2	-6.4	3.4	-5.6	3.2
Public administration	134.6	132.5	3.0	-2.1	14.5	-1.6	12.3

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

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

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

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

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	181.8	181.9	...	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5
Labour force	112.3	113.0	1.1	0.7	-5.2	0.6	-4.4
Employment	103.0	105.1	1.1	2.1	-0.1	2.0	-0.1
Unemployment	9.3	7.8	0.7	-1.5	-5.2	-16.1	-40.0
Participation rate	61.8	62.1	0.6	0.3	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	6.9	0.6	-1.4	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	57.8	0.6	1.1	-0.3	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	379.4	380.3	...	0.9	7.0	0.2	1.9
Labour force	253.8	255.3	1.6	1.5	2.9	0.6	1.1
Employment	231.7	236.1	1.6	4.4	9.6	1.9	4.2
Unemployment	22.1	19.2	1.0	-2.9	-6.6	-13.1	-25.6
Participation rate	66.9	67.1	0.4	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.5	0.4	-1.2	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	62.1	0.4	1.0	1.4	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	133.8	134.0	...	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	94.0	94.6	0.9	0.6	7.1	0.6	8.1
Employment	87.7	88.9	1.0	1.2	7.7	1.4	9.5
Unemployment	6.3	5.7	0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-9.5	-9.5
Participation rate	70.3	70.6	0.7	0.3	4.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.0	0.7	-0.7	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	66.3	0.8	0.8	4.8	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	110.4	110.5	...	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
Labour force	68.4	67.9	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3
Employment	62.4	62.0	0.9	-0.4	0.7	-0.6	1.1
Unemployment	6.0	5.9	0.5	-0.1	-0.9	-1.7	-13.2
Participation rate	62.0	61.4	0.8	-0.6	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.7	0.8	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.1	0.8	-0.4	0.3	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.5	135.4	...	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Labour force	76.5	76.2	1.0	-0.3	-4.3	-0.4	-5.3
Employment	72.0	72.0	1.0	0.0	-3.2	0.0	-4.3
Unemployment	4.5	4.2	0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-6.7	-20.8
Participation rate	56.5	56.3	0.8	-0.2	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.5	0.5	-0.4	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	53.1	53.2	0.8	0.1	-2.2	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	687.7	688.1	...	0.4	3.4	0.1	0.5
Labour force	445.0	455.8	3.6	10.8	-1.9	2.4	-0.4
Employment	427.2	435.8	3.8	8.6	7.4	2.0	1.7
Unemployment	17.9	20.0	1.8	2.1	-9.3	11.7	-31.7
Participation rate	64.7	66.2	0.5	1.5	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.4	0.4	0.4	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	63.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	188.1	188.3	...	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	116.9	119.1	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.3
Employment	110.9	112.9	1.3	2.0	5.2	1.8	4.8
Unemployment	6.1	6.2	0.6	0.1	-3.7	1.6	-37.4
Participation rate	62.1	63.3	0.7	1.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	0.5	0.0	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	60.0	0.7	1.0	2.2	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.0	137.0	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Labour force	83.4	84.0	1.0	0.6	1.8	0.7	2.2
Employment	79.5	79.8	1.0	0.3	4.1	0.4	5.4
Unemployment	3.8	4.2	0.4	0.4	-2.3	10.5	-35.4
Participation rate	60.9	61.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.0	0.5	0.4	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	58.2	0.7	0.2	2.8	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,639.7	3,641.8	...	2.1	31.9	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,463.5	2,452.5	9.9	-11.0	29.4	-0.4	1.2
Employment	2,278.4	2,281.1	10.5	2.7	145.4	0.1	6.8
Unemployment	185.1	171.3	7.0	-13.8	-116.1	-7.5	-40.4
Participation rate	67.7	67.3	0.3	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.0	0.3	-0.5	-4.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	62.6	0.3	0.0	3.4	...	...

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,210.6	1,212.6	...	2.0	18.7	0.2	1.6
Labour force	842.6	830.5	5.3	-12.1	39.2	-1.4	5.0
Employment	782.3	779.0	5.7	-3.3	61.0	-0.4	8.5
Unemployment	60.2	51.5	3.0	-8.7	-21.8	-14.5	-29.7
Participation rate	69.6	68.5	0.4	-1.1	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.2	0.4	-0.9	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.2	0.5	-0.4	4.1	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	286.4	286.7	...	0.3	2.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	187.2	188.9	1.6	1.7	7.5	0.9	4.1
Employment	176.8	179.0	1.6	2.2	13.3	1.2	8.0
Unemployment	10.4	9.9	0.8	-0.5	-5.7	-4.8	-36.5
Participation rate	65.4	65.9	0.6	0.5	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.2	0.4	-0.4	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.4	0.6	0.7	4.0	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	924.3	925.9	...	1.6	15.8	0.2	1.7
Labour force	655.4	641.7	5.1	-13.7	31.7	-2.1	5.2
Employment	605.5	600.0	5.4	-5.5	47.7	-0.9	8.6
Unemployment	49.9	41.6	2.9	-8.3	-16.1	-16.6	-27.9
Participation rate	70.9	69.3	0.6	-1.6	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.5	0.5	-1.1	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	64.8	0.6	-0.7	4.1	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	144.5	144.7	...	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	84.9	86.0	0.9	1.1	-2.4	1.3	-2.7
Employment	77.6	79.8	0.9	2.2	0.7	2.8	0.9
Unemployment	7.2	6.2	0.5	-1.0	-3.1	-13.9	-33.3
Participation rate	58.8	59.4	0.6	0.6	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.2	0.5	-1.3	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	53.7	55.1	0.6	1.4	-0.5	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	89.0	92.5	...	3.5	-7.9	3.9	-7.9
Labour force	49.1	50.4	3.3	1.3	-0.3	2.6	-0.6
Employment	44.8	47.0	3.3	2.2	3.9	4.9	9.0
Unemployment	4.3	3.4	1.6	-0.9	-4.2	-20.9	-55.3
Participation rate	55.2	54.5	2.6	-0.7	4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	6.7	2.8	-2.1	-8.3	...	...
Employment rate	50.3	50.8	2.8	0.5	7.9	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	113.1	113.2	...	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	69.6	67.5	1.6	-2.1	9.4	-3.0	16.2
Employment	65.0	63.3	1.7	-1.7	11.2	-2.6	21.5
Unemployment	4.5	4.2	1.0	-0.3	-1.8	-6.7	-30.0
Participation rate	61.5	59.6	1.5	-1.9	7.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.2	1.5	-0.3	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	55.9	1.5	-1.6	9.5	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	345.2	345.7	...	0.5	4.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	218.5	222.7	2.2	4.2	-2.4	1.9	-1.1
Employment	200.1	204.3	2.3	4.2	4.9	2.1	2.5
Unemployment	18.4	18.5	1.2	0.1	-7.2	0.5	-28.0
Participation rate	63.3	64.4	0.6	1.1	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.3	0.5	-0.1	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	59.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,563.6	5,569.7	...	6.1	64.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,693.9	3,751.6	14.0	57.7	128.5	1.6	3.5
Employment	3,332.9	3,403.5	14.0	70.6	286.0	2.1	9.2
Unemployment	361.0	348.1	10.1	-12.9	-157.5	-3.6	-31.2
Participation rate	66.4	67.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.3	0.3	-0.5	-4.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	61.1	0.3	1.2	4.5	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	666.4	666.9	...	0.5	3.0	0.1	0.5
Labour force	436.0	439.4	4.2	3.4	18.1	0.8	4.3
Employment	403.8	408.5	4.3	4.7	30.9	1.2	8.2
Unemployment	32.2	30.9	2.5	-1.3	-12.9	-4.0	-29.5
Participation rate	65.4	65.9	0.6	0.5	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.0	0.6	-0.4	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	61.3	0.6	0.7	4.4	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	372.9	373.1	...	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.4
Labour force	215.8	223.4	2.5	7.6	12.1	3.5	5.7
Employment	192.9	200.1	2.5	7.2	13.3	3.7	7.1
Unemployment	22.9	23.4	1.5	0.5	-1.2	2.2	-4.9
Participation rate	57.9	59.9	0.7	2.0	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.5	0.7	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.7	53.6	0.7	1.9	3.3	...	...

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	499.8	500.4	...	0.6	7.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	341.6	343.0	2.7	1.4	7.7	0.4	2.3
Employment	317.7	319.0	2.7	1.3	26.1	0.4	8.9
Unemployment	23.9	24.0	1.8	0.1	-18.4	0.4	-43.4
Participation rate	68.3	68.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.0	0.5	0.0	-5.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.7	0.5	0.1	4.3	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.1	119.2	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	78.7	78.6	0.9	-0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-2.1
Employment	73.9	74.0	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	2.6
Unemployment	4.8	4.5	0.5	-0.3	-3.7	-6.3	-45.1
Participation rate	66.1	65.9	0.8	-0.2	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.7	0.6	-0.4	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.1	0.8	0.1	1.2	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	140.5	140.7	...	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	100.5	100.7	1.4	0.2	3.5	0.2	3.6
Employment	92.1	93.4	1.5	1.3	7.3	1.4	8.5
Unemployment	8.4	7.3	0.7	-1.1	-3.9	-13.1	-34.8
Participation rate	71.5	71.6	1.0	0.1	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.2	0.8	-1.2	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	66.4	1.1	0.8	4.5	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	467.7	468.3	...	0.6	6.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	308.0	305.8	3.3	-2.2	24.6	-0.7	8.7
Employment	280.0	281.9	3.4	1.9	27.6	0.7	10.9
Unemployment	28.0	23.8	1.6	-4.2	-3.1	-15.0	-11.5
Participation rate	65.9	65.3	0.7	-0.6	4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	7.8	0.5	-1.3	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.2	0.7	0.3	5.2	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	305.1	305.3	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.8
Labour force	184.0	185.6	2.8	1.6	12.0	0.9	6.9
Employment	163.6	165.9	2.8	2.3	10.4	1.4	6.7
Unemployment	20.4	19.7	1.3	-0.7	1.5	-3.4	8.2
Participation rate	60.3	60.8	0.9	0.5	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.6	0.7	-0.5	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	53.6	54.3	0.9	0.7	2.9	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	181.3	181.5	...	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	126.9	126.3	1.9	-0.6	-7.7	-0.5	-5.7
Employment	117.4	117.3	2.1	-0.1	-4.4	-0.1	-3.6
Unemployment	9.5	9.0	1.4	-0.5	-3.3	-5.3	-26.8
Participation rate	70.0	69.6	1.0	-0.4	-5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.1	1.0	-0.4	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	64.6	1.2	-0.2	-3.1	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	145.5	145.5	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	88.7	89.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.8
Employment	81.1	81.5	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.9
Unemployment	7.6	7.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.6	1.3
Participation rate	61.0	61.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.7	0.6	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	56.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.4	106.4	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	64.1	64.6	0.7	0.5	2.0	0.8	3.2
Employment	60.1	60.7	0.7	0.6	3.8	1.0	6.7
Unemployment	4.0	3.9	0.3	-0.1	-1.7	-2.5	-30.4
Participation rate	60.2	60.7	0.7	0.5	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.0	0.5	-0.2	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	57.0	0.7	0.5	3.7	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	703.2	703.8	...	0.6	4.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	478.6	477.7	1.6	-0.9	2.8	-0.2	0.6
Employment	443.1	443.8	1.7	0.7	18.9	0.2	4.4
Unemployment	35.5	33.9	1.1	-1.6	-16.2	-4.5	-32.3
Participation rate	68.1	67.9	0.2	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.1	0.2	-0.3	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	63.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	...	...

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	215.7	215.9	...	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	149.6	149.7	1.2	0.1	7.6	0.1	5.3
Employment	140.4	140.4	1.2	0.0	11.9	0.0	9.3
Unemployment	9.1	9.3	0.7	0.2	-4.3	2.2	-31.6
Participation rate	69.4	69.3	0.5	-0.1	2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.2	0.5	0.1	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	65.0	0.6	-0.1	4.8	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	273.4	273.8	...	0.4	4.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	185.6	185.8	1.3	0.2	2.9	0.1	1.6
Employment	170.9	170.8	1.3	-0.1	7.8	-0.1	4.8
Unemployment	14.7	15.0	0.7	0.3	-4.8	2.0	-24.2
Participation rate	67.9	67.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.1	0.4	0.2	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.4	0.5	-0.1	1.9	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	105.1	105.2	...	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	67.3	68.6	1.0	1.3	3.2	1.9	4.9
Employment	64.3	65.7	1.0	1.4	5.3	2.2	8.8
Unemployment	3.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	-2.0	0.0	-40.0
Participation rate	64.0	65.2	1.0	1.2	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	0.8	-0.1	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	62.5	1.0	1.3	4.5	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,264.9	1,266.4	...	1.5	16.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	889.2	890.8	5.1	1.6	-7.2	0.2	-0.8
Employment	802.5	805.1	5.4	2.6	36.2	0.3	4.7
Unemployment	86.7	85.7	3.6	-1.0	-43.4	-1.2	-33.6
Participation rate	70.3	70.3	0.4	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.6	0.4	-0.2	-4.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.6	0.4	0.2	2.1	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,200.5	1,202.1	...	1.6	16.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	837.9	838.9	5.1	1.0	23.8	0.1	2.9
Employment	764.1	770.5	5.3	6.4	67.2	0.8	9.6
Unemployment	73.8	68.4	3.5	-5.4	-43.4	-7.3	-38.8
Participation rate	69.8	69.8	0.4	0.0	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.2	0.4	-0.6	-5.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	64.1	0.4	0.5	4.8	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	183.7	184.1	...	0.4	3.4	0.2	1.9
Labour force	113.5	115.6	1.8	2.1	0.1	1.9	0.1
Employment	107.2	109.0	1.7	1.8	4.0	1.7	3.8
Unemployment	6.3	6.6	0.9	0.3	-3.9	4.8	-37.1
Participation rate	61.8	62.8	1.0	1.0	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.7	0.7	0.1	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	59.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	170.9	171.2	...	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2
Labour force	116.0	115.7	1.1	-0.3	9.6	-0.3	9.0
Employment	109.6	108.9	1.1	-0.7	12.2	-0.6	12.6
Unemployment	6.3	6.8	0.6	0.5	-2.6	7.9	-27.7
Participation rate	67.9	67.6	0.7	-0.3	4.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.9	0.5	0.5	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	63.6	0.7	-0.5	6.4	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,348.2	2,351.7	...	3.5	19.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	1,623.7	1,630.0	7.7	6.3	106.4	0.4	7.0
Employment	1,499.6	1,513.1	7.8	13.5	189.2	0.9	14.3
Unemployment	124.1	116.8	5.4	-7.3	-82.8	-5.9	-41.5
Participation rate	69.1	69.3	0.3	0.2	4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.2	0.3	-0.4	-5.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	64.3	0.3	0.4	7.5	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	346.2	347.0	...	0.8	5.2	0.2	1.5
Labour force	219.8	217.0	2.4	-2.8	-5.0	-1.3	-2.3
Employment	210.5	207.9	2.4	-2.6	9.7	-1.2	4.9
Unemployment	9.4	9.1	1.2	-0.3	-14.7	-3.2	-61.8
Participation rate	63.5	62.5	0.7	-1.0	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	0.5	-0.1	-6.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	59.9	0.7	-0.9	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 14-10-0380-02.

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,641.7	3,644.5	...	2.8	30.8	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,459.1	2,414.8	20.6	-44.3	-31.5	-1.8	-1.3
Employment	2,284.5	2,255.9	21.5	-28.6	96.8	-1.3	4.5
Unemployment	174.6	159.0	16.1	-15.6	-128.3	-8.9	-44.7
Participation rate	67.5	66.3	0.6	-1.2	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.6	0.6	-0.5	-5.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	61.9	0.6	-0.8	2.2	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,569.4	5,577.1	...	7.7	65.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,751.2	3,811.0	31.0	59.8	116.2	1.6	3.1
Employment	3,395.7	3,468.4	29.9	72.7	256.2	2.1	8.0
Unemployment	355.5	342.6	23.9	-12.9	-140.0	-3.6	-29.0
Participation rate	67.4	68.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.0	0.6	-0.5	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	62.2	0.5	1.2	3.9	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,351.2	2,356.1	...	4.9	21.5	0.2	0.9
Labour force	1,630.1	1,633.6	16.6	3.5	103.0	0.2	6.7
Employment	1,510.5	1,523.7	16.4	13.2	188.3	0.9	14.1
Unemployment	119.6	109.9	12.0	-9.7	-85.3	-8.1	-43.7
Participation rate	69.3	69.3	0.7	0.0	3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.7	0.7	-0.6	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	64.7	0.7	0.5	7.5	...	...

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2020	31,061.1	20,327.0	17,999.7	2,327.4	65.4	11.4	57.9
2021	31,318.4	20,753.6	19,161.4	1,592.2	66.3	7.7	61.2
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2020	445.5	255.3	218.6	36.8	57.3	14.4	49.1
2021	445.0	261.9	231.6	30.3	58.9	11.6	52.0
Avalon Peninsula							
2020	236.4	146.1	126.6	19.5	61.8	13.3	53.6
2021	236.9	144.5	131.8	12.7	61.0	8.8	55.6
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2020	121.7	59.3	49.5	9.7	48.7	16.4	40.7
2021	120.9	63.2	54.1	9.1	52.3	14.4	44.7
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2020	87.5	50.0	42.4	7.6	57.1	15.2	48.5
2021	87.2	54.2	45.6	8.5	62.2	15.7	52.3
Prince Edward Island							
2020	132.6	90.1	81.3	8.8	67.9	9.8	61.3
2021	134.1	91.7	83.9	7.8	68.4	8.5	62.6
Nova Scotia							
2020	814.2	499.3	443.1	56.2	61.3	11.3	54.4
2021	820.8	514.0	472.1	41.9	62.6	8.2	57.5
Cape Breton							
2020	109.6	59.6	50.1	9.4	54.4	15.8	45.7
2021	108.8	58.6	51.7	6.9	53.9	11.8	47.5
North Shore							
2020	127.4	68.4	60.5	8.0	53.7	11.7	47.5
2021	127.3	77.1	71.3	5.8	60.6	7.5	56.0
Annapolis Valley							
2020	105.7	59.1	53.1	6.0	55.9	10.2	50.2
2021	106.3	63.2	57.4	5.8	59.5	9.2	54.0
Southern							
2020	98.2	55.3	49.0	6.3	56.3	11.4	49.9
2021	98.1	55.8	51.6	4.2	56.9	7.5	52.6
Halifax							
2020	373.3	256.9	230.4	26.4	68.8	10.3	61.7
2021	380.3	259.3	240.1	19.2	68.2	7.4	63.1
New Brunswick							
2020	647.0	405.0	367.0	38.0	62.6	9.4	56.7
2021	650.4	405.2	370.3	34.9	62.3	8.6	56.9
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2020	131.5	75.3	65.9	9.4	57.3	12.5	50.1
2021	130.8	69.7	61.1	8.6	53.3	12.3	46.7
Moncton–Richibucto							
2020	187.8	122.5	112.8	9.7	65.2	7.9	60.1
2021	189.9	128.8	119.4	9.4	67.8	7.3	62.9
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2020	146.1	91.7	83.2	8.5	62.8	9.3	56.9
2021	146.7	91.5	83.7	7.8	62.4	8.5	57.1
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2020	117.0	74.2	67.5	6.8	63.4	9.2	57.7
2021	118.6	76.2	69.6	6.6	64.2	8.7	58.7
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2020	64.7	41.2	37.5	3.7	63.7	9.0	58.0
2021	64.5	39.0	36.5	2.5	60.5	6.4	56.6
Quebec							
2020	7,052.6	4,604.6	4,166.0	438.6	65.3	9.5	59.1
2021	7,098.4	4,646.2	4,369.0	277.2	65.5	6.0	61.5
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2020	76.4	36.6	33.1	3.4	47.9	9.3	43.3
2021	76.3	41.3	38.2	3.2	54.1	7.7	50.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2020	166.2	95.3	90.4	4.9	57.3	5.1	54.4
2021	165.7	97.7	94.9	2.8	59.0	2.9	57.3
Capitale-Nationale							
2020	623.1	404.8	381.2	23.6	65.0	5.8	61.2
2021	625.3	412.4	395.6	16.9	66.0	4.1	63.3
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2020	355.3	247.3	234.7	12.6	69.6	5.1	66.1
2021	356.7	223.7	215.7	8.0	62.7	3.6	60.5
Estrie							
2020	276.5	173.0	161.2	11.8	62.6	6.8	58.3
2021	278.7	170.8	162.3	8.6	61.3	5.0	58.2
Centre-du-Québec							
2020	206.5	126.6	120.1	6.6	61.3	5.2	58.2
2021	207.7	135.5	129.5	6.0	65.2	4.4	62.3
Montérégie							
2020	1,303.2	884.1	806.9	77.2	67.8	8.7	61.9

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2021	1,316.6	884.3	838.2	46.0	67.2	5.2	63.7
Montréal							
2020	1,750.1	1,172.1	992.2	179.9	67.0	15.3	56.7
2021	1,762.2	1,198.1	1,085.7	112.4	68.0	9.4	61.6
Laval							
2020	363.4	240.4	222.4	18.0	66.2	7.5	61.2
2021	366.1	248.7	232.0	16.7	67.9	6.7	63.4
Lanaudière							
2020	423.6	301.5	277.3	24.2	71.2	8.0	65.5
2021	427.1	279.8	268.5	11.3	65.5	4.0	62.9
Laurentides							
2020	520.2	313.0	281.8	31.3	60.2	10.0	54.2
2021	526.8	343.6	328.3	15.4	65.2	4.5	62.3
Outaouais							
2020	326.5	207.9	190.7	17.2	63.7	8.3	58.4
2021	329.3	216.0	205.0	11.0	65.6	5.1	62.3
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2020	118.7	72.6	69.3	3.3	61.2	4.5	58.4
2021	118.3	78.9	75.9	3.0	66.7	3.8	64.2
Mauricie							
2020	227.3	137.1	126.9	10.2	60.3	7.4	55.8
2021	227.3	135.4	128.7	6.8	59.6	5.0	56.6
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2020	229.4	138.8	127.5	11.3	60.5	8.1	55.6
2021	228.9	128.2	121.2	7.0	56.0	5.5	52.9
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2020	86.1	53.5	50.3	3.2	62.1	6.0	58.4
2021	85.4	51.5	49.3	2.2	60.3	4.3	57.7
Ontario							
2020	12,221.9	7,914.2	6,953.8	960.4	64.8	12.1	56.9
2021	12,339.1	8,157.4	7,458.5	698.9	66.1	8.6	60.4
Ottawa							
2020	1,186.6	780.5	704.5	76.0	65.8	9.7	59.4
2021	1,200.8	811.8	755.2	56.6	67.6	7.0	62.9
Kingston-Pembroke							
2020	394.2	222.1	199.7	22.5	56.3	10.1	50.7
2021	396.8	236.5	219.4	17.1	59.6	7.2	55.3
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2020	346.4	198.5	180.1	18.5	57.3	9.3	52.0
2021	349.1	190.9	174.7	16.2	54.7	8.5	50.0
Toronto							
2020	5,763.2	3,876.3	3,322.8	553.5	67.3	14.3	57.7
2021	5,825.2	3,981.8	3,592.0	389.8	68.4	9.8	61.7
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2020	1,199.5	809.7	722.1	87.6	67.5	10.8	60.2
2021	1,217.2	833.0	777.9	55.1	68.4	6.6	63.9
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2020	1,270.3	795.4	710.2	85.2	62.6	10.7	55.9
2021	1,279.1	821.3	753.5	67.8	64.2	8.3	58.9
London							
2020	603.5	378.9	344.9	34.1	62.8	9.0	57.1
2021	611.0	405.7	374.0	31.7	66.4	7.8	61.2
Windsor-Sarnia							
2020	557.5	310.4	274.6	35.7	55.7	11.5	49.3
2021	559.8	335.0	303.1	31.9	59.8	9.5	54.1
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2020	262.9	161.3	146.7	14.6	61.4	9.1	55.8
2021	265.2	167.4	161.0	6.5	63.1	3.9	60.7
Northeast							
2020	463.1	278.5	254.2	24.3	60.1	8.7	54.9
2021	461.4	265.6	246.7	18.9	57.6	7.1	53.5
Northwest							
2020	174.5	102.7	94.1	8.6	58.9	8.4	53.9
2021	173.5	108.4	101.1	7.3	62.5	6.7	58.3
Manitoba							
2020	1,047.8	702.5	635.5	67.0	67.0	9.5	60.7
2021	1,051.4	709.8	659.9	49.9	67.5	7.0	62.8
Southeast							
2020	98.2	63.0	59.1	3.9	64.2	6.2	60.2
2021	99.4	66.5	63.0	3.6	66.9	5.4	63.4
South Central and North Central							
2020	90.5	57.7	55.0	2.6	63.8	4.5	60.8
2021	91.2	57.7	52.9	4.8	63.3	8.3	58.0
Southwest							
2020	90.7	60.4	55.1	5.4	66.6	8.9	60.7
2021	90.5	58.5	55.6	2.9	64.6	5.0	61.4
Winnipeg							
2020	636.9	441.5	391.9	49.6	69.3	11.2	61.5
2021	639.9	443.9	409.9	33.9	69.4	7.6	64.1

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2020	76.2	46.0	43.0	3.0	60.4	6.5	56.4
2021	76.5	48.7	46.0	2.7	63.7	5.5	60.1
Parklands and North							
2020	55.3	33.9	31.4	2.5	61.3	7.4	56.8
2021	53.9	34.5	32.4	2.0	64.0	5.8	60.1
Saskatchewan							
2020	887.8	606.5	548.1	58.5	68.3	9.6	61.7
2021	889.5	607.4	565.6	41.7	68.3	6.9	63.6
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2020	274.5	187.8	170.2	17.7	68.4	9.4	62.0
2021	276.0	195.0	181.9	13.1	70.7	6.7	65.9
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2020	83.4	57.3	53.1	4.2	68.7	7.3	63.7
2021	82.8	56.8	52.3	4.4	68.6	7.7	63.2
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2020	309.7	217.6	193.2	24.5	70.3	11.3	62.4
2021	313.0	214.3	197.4	16.9	68.5	7.9	63.1
Yorkton–Melville							
2020	62.6	38.8	36.4	2.4	62.0	6.2	58.1
2021	61.7	37.2	35.5	1.7	60.3	4.6	57.5
Prince Albert and Northern							
2020	157.6	105.0	95.2	9.7	66.6	9.2	60.4
2021	155.9	104.1	98.6	5.5	66.8	5.3	63.2
Alberta							
2020	3,509.1	2,451.2	2,116.5	334.7	69.9	13.7	60.3
2021	3,541.3	2,475.1	2,258.0	217.1	69.9	8.8	63.8
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2020	238.8	148.9	136.2	12.7	62.4	8.5	57.0
2021	239.3	154.8	147.2	7.6	64.7	4.9	61.5
Camrose–Drumheller							
2020	162.5	104.6	90.6	14.0	64.4	13.4	55.8
2021	161.7	106.0	96.6	9.3	65.6	8.8	59.7
Calgary							
2020	1,338.0	967.3	828.7	138.7	72.3	14.3	61.9
2021	1,354.3	957.7	861.5	96.2	70.7	10.0	63.6
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2020	274.3	186.8	163.9	22.9	68.1	12.3	59.8
2021	274.2	193.7	179.2	14.6	70.6	7.5	65.4
Red Deer							
2020	174.9	119.2	103.5	15.7	68.2	13.2	59.2
2021	176.1	118.9	107.2	11.7	67.5	9.8	60.9
Edmonton							
2020	1,215.9	844.9	723.7	121.2	69.5	14.3	59.5
2021	1,231.4	865.6	792.9	72.8	70.3	8.4	64.4
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2020	104.7	79.4	70.0	9.4	75.8	11.8	66.9
2021	104.3	78.4	73.4	5.0	75.2	6.4	70.4
British Columbia							
2020	4,302.6	2,798.3	2,469.8	328.5	65.0	11.7	57.4
2021	4,348.4	2,885.1	2,692.6	192.5	66.3	6.7	61.9
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2020	736.3	453.8	405.8	47.9	61.6	10.6	55.1
2021	747.2	440.5	417.9	22.6	59.0	5.1	55.9
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2020	2,666.1	1,750.4	1,531.0	219.4	65.7	12.5	57.4
2021	2,690.7	1,862.9	1,727.5	135.4	69.2	7.3	64.2
Thompson–Okanagan							
2020	499.5	322.9	290.6	32.3	64.6	10.0	58.2
2021	506.9	319.3	302.0	17.2	63.0	5.4	59.6
Kootenay							
2020	137.5	92.0	81.5	10.6	66.9	11.5	59.3
2021	138.8	85.7	79.9	5.7	61.7	6.7	57.6
Cariboo							
2020	139.4	93.1	83.2	9.9	66.8	10.6	59.7
2021	140.8	92.5	86.8	5.7	65.7	6.2	61.6
North Coast and Nechako							
2020	68.9	46.0	40.3	5.6	66.8	12.2	58.5
2021	69.1	46.5	42.4	4.1	67.3	8.8	61.4
Northeast							
2020	54.8	40.2	37.4	2.8	73.4	7.0	68.2
2021	55.0	37.6	35.9	1.8	68.4	4.8	65.3

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

	July 2021	August 2021	Standard error ¹	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021	July to August 2021	August 2020 to August 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	32.7	32.8	...	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5
Labour force	23.0	22.9	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0
Employment	21.6	21.5	0.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.5	2.4
Unemployment	1.4	1.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-7.1	-31.6
Participation rate	70.3	69.8	0.8	-0.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.7	0.7	-0.4	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.1	65.5	0.8	-0.6	0.5	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	33.9	33.9	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	24.9	24.8	0.3	-0.1	1.6	-0.4	6.9
Employment	23.8	23.6	0.3	-0.2	3.0	-0.8	14.6
Unemployment	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	-1.4	9.1	-53.8
Participation rate	73.5	73.2	0.9	-0.3	4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.8	0.8	0.4	-6.4	...	...
Employment rate	70.2	69.6	0.9	-0.6	8.8	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.1	25.1	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2
Labour force	12.8	13.9	0.3	1.1	-0.6	8.6	-4.1
Employment	12.0	12.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0
Unemployment	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.9	-0.7	112.5	-29.2
Participation rate	50.9	55.2	1.1	4.3	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	12.4	1.3	6.5	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	47.9	48.4	1.1	0.5	-0.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

	Employees				Full-time			Part-time		
	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Average hourly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages
	thousands		current dollars		thousands		current dollars	thousands		current dollars
August 2021										
15 years and over	16,510.5	36.0	1,101.15	29.73	13,930.0	39.3	1,235.42	2,580.5	18.2	376.34
15 to 24 years	2,793.9	30.2	564.83	17.95	1,692.3	38.4	755.34	1,101.6	17.5	272.18
25 years and over	13,716.5	37.2	1,210.39	32.12	12,237.7	39.4	1,301.81	1,478.8	18.7	453.94
Males	8,511.6	38.0	1,220.64	31.46	7,608.6	40.3	1,323.99	903.0	17.9	349.87
Females	7,998.9	33.9	974.00	27.88	6,321.4	38.1	1,128.82	1,677.5	18.4	390.59
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,864.4	36.7	1,230.41	33.20	4,337.7	38.8	1,316.67	526.8	19.5	520.12
No union coverage	11,646.0	35.7	1,047.16	28.27	9,592.3	39.5	1,198.68	2,053.7	17.9	339.46
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,267.4	36.6	1,154.78	30.80	12,402.1	39.3	1,269.13	1,865.3	18.7	394.49
Temporary employees	2,243.1	32.1	760.05	22.86	1,527.9	39.2	961.79	715.1	16.9	329.01
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,089.1	39.4	1,966.62	49.91	1,057.3	40.1	2,005.46	31.8	18.8	675.26
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,935.0	35.8	1,089.80	29.96	2,585.5	38.2	1,179.83	349.5	17.9	423.81
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,615.5	38.5	1,530.36	39.75	1,568.6	39.1	1,555.52	46.8	19.5	687.44
Health occupations	1,297.4	34.1	1,096.81	31.87	1,016.3	38.0	1,231.94	281.1	19.9	608.26
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,762.7	35.7	1,285.57	35.72	1,548.5	38.2	1,396.51	214.2	17.2	483.52
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	381.4	34.7	944.34	26.44	312.1	39.3	1,085.91	69.3	14.3	306.47
Sales and services occupations	4,067.8	31.3	628.21	19.19	2,660.0	38.3	807.95	1,407.8	18.2	288.61
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,284.0	40.6	1,168.64	28.52	2,164.5	41.8	1,212.55	119.5	18.4	373.31
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	338.0	42.3	1,083.97	25.10	305.8	44.6	1,156.20	32.2	20.4	398.70
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	739.6	39.7	983.82	24.61	711.4	40.5	1,009.10	28.2	18.8	347.12
August 2020										
15 years and over	15,499.0	36.0	1,086.29	29.34	13,186.3	39.1	1,210.65	2,312.7	18.0	377.22
15 to 24 years	2,460.4	29.8	545.15	17.51	1,495.6	37.9	726.21	964.7	17.3	264.47
25 years and over	13,038.7	37.2	1,188.40	31.58	11,690.7	39.3	1,272.62	1,347.9	18.6	457.92
Males	8,071.9	37.9	1,201.75	31.05	7,256.4	40.2	1,296.89	815.5	17.7	355.24
Females	7,427.1	33.9	960.80	27.49	5,930.0	37.8	1,105.11	1,497.1	18.2	389.20
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,672.8	36.6	1,217.75	32.90	4,182.1	38.6	1,298.36	490.7	19.8	530.80
No union coverage	10,826.2	35.7	1,029.54	27.81	9,004.3	39.4	1,169.90	1,821.9	17.5	335.86
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,519.1	36.6	1,138.78	30.42	11,846.3	39.1	1,243.09	1,672.8	18.6	400.11
Temporary employees	1,979.9	31.9	727.86	22.00	1,340.1	39.2	923.86	639.9	16.6	317.41
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,014.7	39.2	1,849.49	47.36	983.8	39.8	1,880.99	30.9	19.8	846.56
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,722.1	36.0	1,062.47	29.14	2,412.3	38.2	1,141.33	309.7	18.9	448.25
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,568.8	38.4	1,484.08	38.64	1,513.4	39.1	1,513.71	55.3	18.7	673.52
Health occupations	1,214.2	34.8	1,114.84	31.90	993.9	38.0	1,227.04	220.3	20.3	608.76
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,659.3	35.4	1,279.81	35.75	1,456.3	37.9	1,385.34	203.0	17.0	522.88
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	328.0	33.5	889.60	25.68	260.1	38.3	1,037.11	67.9	15.1	324.58
Sales and services occupations	3,718.3	31.4	640.95	19.37	2,489.4	38.2	822.04	1,228.8	17.7	274.09
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,161.6	40.2	1,144.13	28.15	2,037.1	41.5	1,190.80	124.6	18.4	380.85
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	342.7	40.3	997.31	23.82	295.3	44.2	1,109.22	47.4	16.1	300.36
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	769.3	39.7	1,003.65	25.07	744.6	40.5	1,024.33	24.6	17.2	378.09

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

September 12, 2021 to September 25, 2021

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	13.1
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	17.0
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	13.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	13.1
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	13.1
Western Nova Scotia	13.1
Halifax	13.1
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	13.1
Madawaska–Charlotte	13.1
Restigouche–Albert	13.8
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	30.4
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

	September 12, 2021 to September 25, 2021
Northern Saskatchewan	15.8
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	19.1

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

	August 2019	August 2020	August 2021	Standard error ¹	August 2020 to August 2021	August 2019 to August 2020	August 2020 to August 2021	August 2019 to August 2020
	thousands (except rates)				change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Students 15 to 24 years²								
Population	2,483.3	2,532.9	2,481.0	37.3	-51.9	49.6	-2.0	2.0
Labour force	1,564.4	1,626.5	1,563.6	38.1	-62.9	62.1	-3.9	4.0
Employment	1,364.6	1,203.5	1,390.7	34.9	187.2	-161.1	15.6	-11.8
Full-time employment	618.1	530.9	580.2	25.4	49.3	-87.2	9.3	-14.1
Part-time employment	746.5	672.6	810.5	28.4	137.9	-73.9	20.5	-9.9
Unemployment	199.8	423.0	173.0	22.8	-250.0	223.2	-59.1	111.7
Participation rate	63.0	64.2	63.0	1.1	-1.2	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	26.0	11.1	1.4	-14.9	13.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	47.5	56.1	1.2	8.6	-7.5	...	...
Students 15 to 16 years²								
Population	751.1	748.7	770.5	6.0	21.8	-2.4	2.9	-0.3
Labour force	311.0	307.3	327.9	14.4	20.6	-3.7	6.7	-1.2
Employment	241.9	217.6	274.4	12.6	56.8	-24.3	26.1	-10.0
Full-time employment	68.6	63.9	61.9	6.2	-2.0	-4.7	-3.1	-6.9
Part-time employment	173.4	153.8	212.6	11.5	58.8	-19.6	38.2	-11.3
Unemployment	69.1	89.7	53.4	9.3	-36.3	20.6	-40.5	29.8
Participation rate	41.4	41.0	42.6	1.9	1.6	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	22.2	29.2	16.3	3.0	-12.9	7.0	...	...
Employment rate	32.2	29.1	35.6	1.7	6.5	-3.1	...	...
Students 17 to 19 years²								
Population	922.2	899.3	907.5	18.4	8.2	-22.9	0.9	-2.5
Labour force	644.4	643.9	634.2	20.4	-9.7	-0.5	-1.5	-0.1
Employment	563.8	480.7	575.2	19.2	94.5	-83.1	19.7	-14.7
Full-time employment	227.7	193.5	212.0	13.0	18.5	-34.2	9.6	-15.0
Part-time employment	336.1	287.2	363.3	17.6	76.1	-48.9	26.5	-14.5
Unemployment	80.7	163.2	58.9	13.5	-104.3	82.5	-63.9	102.2
Participation rate	69.9	71.6	69.9	1.9	-1.7	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	25.3	9.3	2.1	-16.0	12.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	53.5	63.4	1.9	9.9	-7.6	...	...
Students 20 to 24 years²								
Population	810.0	885.0	802.9	31.3	-82.1	75.0	-9.3	9.3
Labour force	608.9	675.2	601.6	28.4	-73.6	66.3	-10.9	10.9
Employment	558.9	505.1	541.0	25.8	35.9	-53.8	7.1	-9.6
Full-time employment	321.8	273.4	306.4	19.3	33.0	-48.4	12.1	-15.0
Part-time employment	237.1	231.7	234.6	19.3	2.9	-5.4	1.3	-2.3
Unemployment	50.0	170.1	60.6	14.9	-109.5	120.1	-64.4	240.2
Participation rate	75.2	76.3	74.9	2.1	-1.4	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	25.2	10.1	2.2	-15.1	17.0	...	...
Employment rate	69.0	57.1	67.4	2.3	10.3	-11.9	...	...
Other persons aged 15 to 24³								
Population	2,006.7	1,945.0	1,966.8	37.3	21.8	-61.7	1.1	-3.1
Labour force	1,732.3	1,619.7	1,659.6	36.8	39.9	-112.6	2.5	-6.5
Employment	1,555.4	1,322.8	1,464.0	35.3	141.2	-232.6	10.7	-15.0
Full-time employment	1,237.1	996.6	1,152.8	32.8	156.2	-240.5	15.7	-19.4
Part-time employment	318.2	326.2	311.1	22.8	-15.1	8.0	-4.6	2.5
Unemployment	176.9	296.9	195.6	20.3	-101.3	120.0	-34.1	67.8
Participation rate	86.3	83.3	84.4	1.1	1.1	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	18.3	11.8	1.2	-6.5	8.1	...	...
Employment rate	77.5	68.0	74.4	1.3	6.4	-9.5	...	...

... 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									
August 2020	30.8	20.7	18.5	8.6	9.9	2.1	67.2	10.1	60.1
August 2021	31.3	19.2	17.0	6.4	10.6	2.3	61.3	12.0	54.3
Prince Edward Island									
August 2020	11.2	8.7	8.0	5.2	2.7	0.8	77.7	9.2	71.4
August 2021	10.0	7.7	7.2	5.0	2.2	0.5	77.0	6.5	72.0
Nova Scotia									
August 2020	61.6	37.5	29.6	11.3	18.3	7.9	60.9	21.1	48.1
August 2021	56.9	38.1	33.6	13.0	20.6	4.5	67.0	11.8	59.1
New Brunswick									
August 2020	42.0	27.4	23.7	12.2	11.6	3.6	65.2	13.1	56.4
August 2021	41.6	29.4	27.4	15.4	12.0	2.0	70.7	6.8	65.9
Quebec									
August 2020	587.9	445.6	358.4	172.7	185.7	87.2	75.8	19.6	61.0
August 2021	555.2	389.1	366.4	156.5	209.9	22.7	70.1	5.8	66.0
Ontario									
August 2020	1,049.9	628.1	433.1	184.7	248.4	195.1	59.8	31.1	41.3
August 2021	1,058.6	635.7	546.7	225.6	321.1	89.1	60.1	14.0	51.6
Manitoba									
August 2020	92.2	58.2	46.9	23.8	23.1	11.3	63.1	19.4	50.9
August 2021	86.7	54.4	49.6	25.5	24.1	4.8	62.7	8.8	57.2
Saskatchewan									
August 2020	68.3	40.6	32.4	15.1	17.3	8.2	59.4	20.2	47.4
August 2021	66.0	40.1	35.3	17.9	17.5	4.7	60.8	11.7	53.5
Alberta									
August 2020	281.9	178.2	119.2	51.4	67.8	59.0	63.2	33.1	42.3
August 2021	272.0	151.3	129.1	46.8	82.3	22.2	55.6	14.7	47.5
British Columbia									
August 2020	307.0	181.5	133.7	45.9	87.9	47.8	59.1	26.3	43.6
August 2021	302.5	198.7	178.5	68.1	110.4	20.2	65.7	10.2	59.0
Other persons²									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
August 2020	24.3	19.5	16.7	13.0	x	2.8	80.2	14.4	68.7
August 2021	23.4	19.8	16.7	12.8	3.8	3.1	84.6	15.7	71.4
Prince Edward Island									
August 2020	9.4	8.2	7.2	6.4	0.9	1.0	87.2	12.2	76.6
August 2021	11.0	9.8	8.6	8.0	x	1.2	89.1	12.2	78.2
Nova Scotia									
August 2020	48.1	41.9	35.4	27.7	7.6	6.6	87.1	15.8	73.6
August 2021	51.8	45.1	40.3	32.7	7.6	4.8	87.1	10.6	77.8
New Brunswick									
August 2020	40.1	34.2	30.5	24.4	6.2	3.6	85.3	10.5	76.1
August 2021	40.5	33.1	29.7	26.7	3.0	3.4	81.7	10.3	73.3
Quebec									
August 2020	320.7	279.2	245.6	191.7	53.8	33.6	87.1	12.0	76.6
August 2021	349.6	294.2	272.1	228.6	43.5	22.1	84.2	7.5	77.8
Ontario									
August 2020	819.3	669.8	523.4	399.3	124.1	146.4	81.8	21.9	63.9
August 2021	793.8	670.0	582.3	450.5	131.8	87.8	84.4	13.1	73.4
Manitoba									
August 2020	76.9	66.6	58.7	44.2	14.4	8.0	86.6	12.0	76.3
August 2021	80.6	70.5	65.3	55.5	9.9	5.2	87.5	7.4	81.0
Saskatchewan									
August 2020	66.2	56.4	49.5	38.8	10.7	7.0	85.2	12.4	74.8
August 2021	68.4	61.0	55.4	46.0	9.4	5.6	89.2	9.2	81.0
Alberta									
August 2020	241.2	197.6	157.1	119.0	38.2	40.3	81.9	20.4	65.1
August 2021	251.2	213.4	180.3	132.6	47.7	33.1	85.0	15.5	71.8

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									
August 2020	298.8	246.1	198.7	132.1	66.5	47.6	82.4	19.3	66.5
August 2021	296.6	242.9	213.4	159.5	53.9	29.5	81.9	12.1	71.9

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).