

Labour Force Survey, October 2021

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October Labour Force Survey (LFS) data reflect labour market conditions during the week of October 10 to 16.

Compared with the September reference week, more proof-of-vaccination initiatives were in effect in various provinces and workplaces. In British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario, capacity limits were lifted in many sectors of activity where proof of vaccination is now mandatory.

Highlights

Employment holds steady in October

After returning to its pre-pandemic level in September, employment held steady in October.

Employment increases in a number of industries, including retail trade (+72,000), were offset by declines elsewhere, including in accommodation and food services (-27,000).

Employment rose in Ontario and New Brunswick, while it fell in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Gains among private-sector employees (+70,000) were partially offset by declines in self-employment (-38,000).

Total hours worked were up 1.0% in October, and were 0.6% below their pre-pandemic level.

The number of employed people working less than half their usual hours fell 9.7% (-100,000) in October but remained 14.5% higher than in February 2020.

Among people of core working age (25 to 54 years), employment rose by 53,000 (+0.4%), all in full-time work.

Full-time employment among core-aged men returned to its pre-pandemic level, while full-time work for core-aged women was 98,000 (+1.0%) higher than in February 2020.

After increasing from June to September, employment was virtually unchanged in the services-producing sector in October. For the fourth consecutive month, employment was little changed in the goods-producing sector.

Unemployment rate declines for the fifth consecutive month

The unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 6.7% in October, a 20-month low and within 1.0 percentage points of the rate (5.7%) in February 2020.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job, but did not look for one—was 8.7%, the lowest rate since the onset of the pandemic.

Long-term unemployment—the number of people continuously unemployed for 27 weeks or more—was little changed (380,000) in October.

Employment holds steady in October

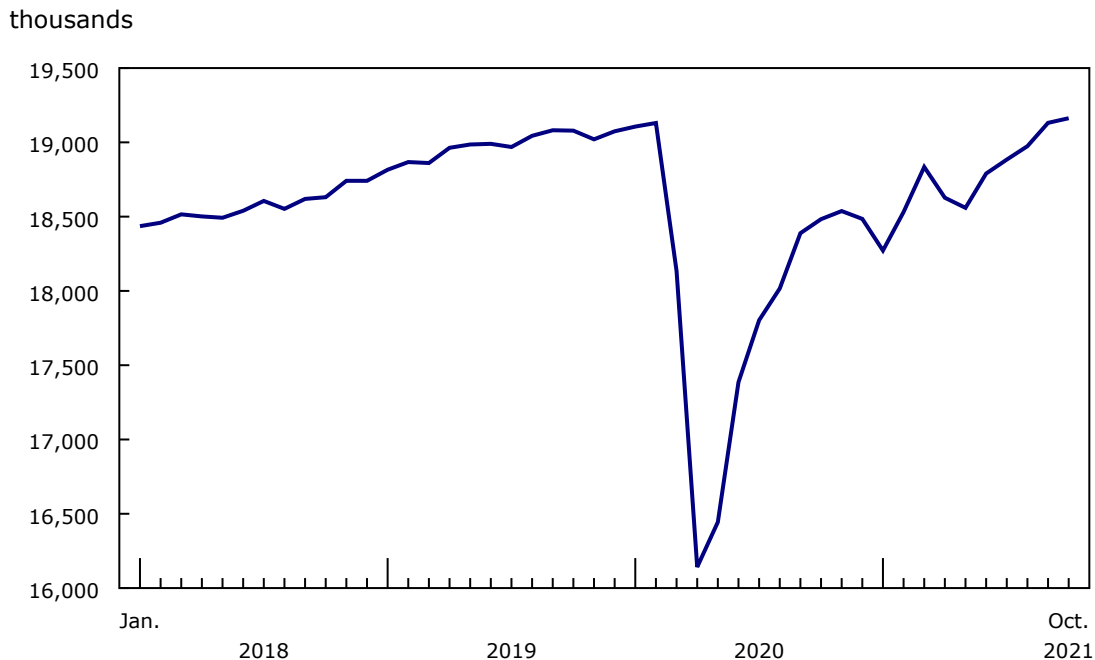
After returning to its pre-pandemic level in September, employment held steady (+31,000; +0.2%) in October. The unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage points to 6.7%.



Employment increases in a number of industries, including retail trade, were offset by declines elsewhere, including in accommodation and food services. Employment rose in Ontario and New Brunswick, while it fell in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Gains among paid employees were offset by declines in self-employment.

The number of employed people working less than half their usual hours fell 9.7% (-100,000) in October and remained 117,000 higher (+14.5%) than in February 2020. Total hours worked were up 1.0% in October, and were 0.6% below their pre-pandemic level.

Chart 1
Employment little changed after returning to February 2020 level in September



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

Full-time employment grows for core-aged men and women

Among people of core working age (25 to 54 years), employment rose by 53,000 (+0.4%) in October, with all the gains in full-time work. Full-time employment increased for both core-aged men (+36,000; +0.6%) and women (+30,000; +0.6%). These gains resulted in full-time employment among core-aged men returning to its pre-pandemic level for the first time, while full-time work for core-aged women was 98,000 (+1.0%) higher than in February 2020.

The employment rate—the share of the population that is employed—for the core-aged population rose 0.3 percentage points to 83.3% in October, and was on par with February 2020 for both core-aged men (86.6%) and core-aged women (80.0%).

Employment among young men aged 20 to 24 little changed in October

Employment among young men aged 20 to 24 was little changed in October and has not yet fully recovered from losses suffered during the pandemic's third wave in April 2021. In October, employment for this group remained 21,000 (-2.4%) below the recent high in March 2021 and 46,000 (-5.1%) below its

February 2020 pre-pandemic level. Employment among young women in this age group was also little changed in October and continued to trail its pre-pandemic level (-29,000; -3.4%) despite notable increases in June 2021 (+72,000; +10.0%) and September 2021 (+19,000; +2.5%).

Employment among youth aged 15 to 19 was also little changed in October, but exceeded its February 2020 level by 6.1% (+48,000).

Employment among women aged 55 and older fell by 19,000 (-1.1%) in October, remaining 3.3% (-61,000) below February 2020. Employment among older men was little changed and remained on par with its pre-pandemic level for the fourth consecutive month.

Employment rate increases for Latin American and Filipino Canadians

The employment rate increased among Latin American (+5.2 percentage points to 75.7%) and Filipino Canadians (+2.3 percentage points to 80.2%) in October. In contrast, the employment rate for Black Canadians was down 3.0 percentage points to 69.0%. Among people who are not members of groups designated as visible minorities and who are not Indigenous, the employment rate (70.9%) was little changed for the third consecutive month in October (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rate for very recent immigrants remains elevated

After declining earlier in the pandemic due to international travel restrictions, the number of very recent immigrants to Canada has increased in recent months. By October, the total number of very recent immigrants (in Canada for five years or less) aged 15 and older was 1.8% (+19,000) higher than two years earlier. The number of very recent immigrants who were employed increased by 11.0% (+77,000) over the same two-year period.

The employment rate among very recent immigrants (in Canada for five years or less) was little changed in October at 71.0%, but was 5.9 percentage points higher than in October 2019 (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted). Among immigrants who have been in Canada for more than five years, the employment rate was 59.6% in October, down 0.6 percentage points from October 2019. For people born in Canada, the employment rate was down 2.0 percentage points to 61.0% (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rate among Indigenous people unchanged from two years earlier

In October, the employment rates among both Indigenous men (60.9%) and women (56.3%) were essentially the same as in October 2019 (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Among non-Indigenous people, the employment rate in October remained lower than two years ago for both men (65.5%; -1.3 percentage points) and women (56.9%; -1.3 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.

Self-employment continues to fall, reaching its lowest level since 2007

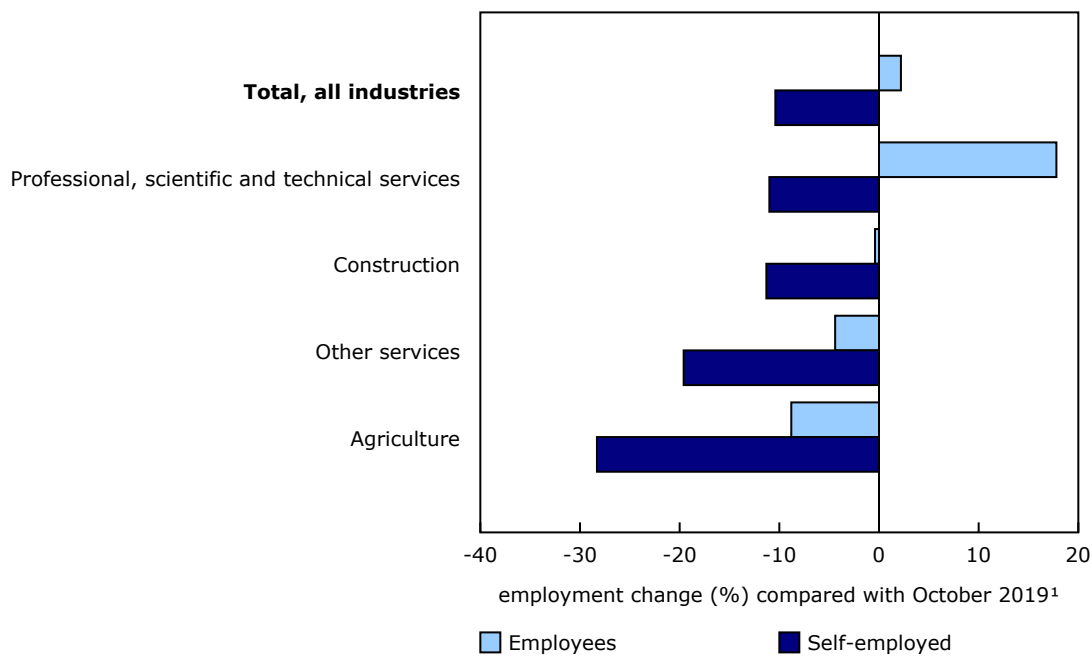
Overall employment held steady in October (+31,000; +0.2%) as gains among private-sector employees (+70,000; +0.6%) were partially offset by losses in self-employment (-38,000; -1.4%). The number of public sector employees was unchanged. With October losses, self-employment was the lowest observed since March 2007, trailing its pre-pandemic February 2020 level by 9.7% (-279,000).

In October 2021, 13.6% of workers were self-employed, down 1.6 percentage points from the same month in 2019 (not seasonally adjusted). In some industries, declines in self-employment since October 2019 have been offset by an increase in the number of paid employees, while in others, there are fewer of both types of workers.

Since October 2019, the number of self-employed workers in professional, scientific and technical services has declined (-52,000; -11.0%) while the number of employees has increased (+191,000; +17.8%), entirely among those with a permanent work arrangement. This resulted in self-employment as a share of total employment falling 5.6 percentage points to one-quarter (25.1%). Nearly one-third (32.5%) of computer and information systems professionals in this industry were self-employed in October 2019. However, after an increase of 86,000 in the number of employees over the past two years and no gains in self-employment, this proportion fell to less than one-quarter (24.2%) in October 2021. An increase in the number of permanent employees in professional, scientific and technical services may suggest a COVID-related shift from freelance or consulting work to more standard forms of employment (not seasonally adjusted).

In other industries where self-employment is typically more common, such as agriculture, construction and "other" services, decreases in self-employment have not been accompanied by increases in the number of paid employees. As a result, overall employment in these industries remains below its pre-pandemic level. In construction, nearly all of the employment drop since October 2019 can be attributed to declines in self-employment, with virtually no change in the number of paid employees. Self-employment losses were four times greater than losses for employees in agriculture (-48,000 compared with -12,000) and nearly double in "other" services, which includes personal care services (-47,000 compared with -25,000) (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 2
In some industries, declines in self-employment have been offset by increases in paid employees



1. These data are not seasonally adjusted.
 Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0026-01.

It is important to note that a decline in self-employment, as measured by the LFS, will not necessarily correspond with declines in the number of active businesses. Just over half of self-employed workers do not own an incorporated business and nearly three-quarters of the decline in self-employment since October 2019 (-225,000; -10.9%) has been among the self-employed without paid help (not seasonally adjusted).

Share of Canadians working from home little changed in October

Among workers aged 15 to 69 who worked at least half their usual hours, the proportion who worked from home was little changed at 23.8% in October.

Despite the easing of many public health restrictions across the country since the summer, the number of Canadians who worked from home in October (4.2 million) was only slightly below the level recorded in October 2020 (4.3 million).

Wages up 5.1% over two years, after adjusting for employment composition

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, average wages have been strongly influenced by unprecedented changes in the composition of employment. In particular, the number of workers in lower-paid occupations and the number of employees with shorter job tenure, who typically have lower average wages, have varied as a result of the tightening and easing COVID-19-related public health measures. A fixed-weighted average wage presents wage trends in a way that is less influenced by these changes.

Using this approach, which maintains employment composition by occupation and tenure at the 2019 average, average hourly wages were 5.1% higher (+\$1.43 to \$29.49) in October 2021 than two years earlier. Without controlling for changes in the composition of employment, actual average hourly wages of all employees increased 7.5% (+\$2.12 to \$30.26) over the same two-year period (not seasonally adjusted).

Growth in average wages is often compared with changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which quantifies the change in price for a fixed basket of consumer goods and services. The September CPI indicated an increase in prices of 4.9% from two years earlier. In comparison, fixed-weighted average wages had increased 4.6% from September 2019 to September 2021, or 7.3%, without controlling for composition changes (not seasonally adjusted).

Over the summer and early fall, elevated levels of job vacancies—particularly in industries where the easing of public health measures has permitted the resumption of full business operations—have focused attention on the question of whether employers in some industries might raise wages to address recruitment and retention challenges.

In the accommodation and food services industry, for example, [job vacancies](#) totalled 156,800 in August, compared with 76,600 in the third quarter of 2019. As of the October LFS, this elevated level of unmet labour demand had not led to notably higher average wages for most occupations within the industry. Average hourly wages among food and beverage service workers (\$17.28) and managers in food service and accommodation (\$26.86) were virtually unchanged for the three months ending in October 2021, compared with the same period in 2019. The increase in the average wage for chefs and cooks (+7.2%) was similar to the average wage growth for all employees in all industries (+7.6%) over the last two years (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

Little indication of increased labour market churn

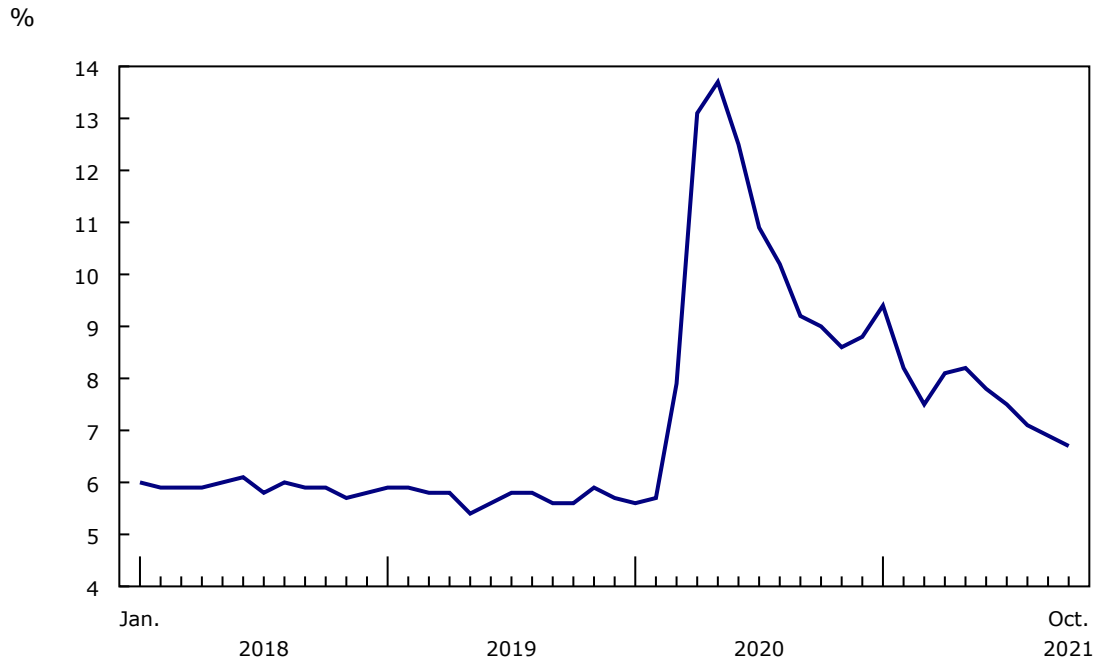
The job-changing rate—which measures the proportion of workers who remain employed from one month to the next but who change jobs between months—was 0.7% in October, compared with 0.6% in September. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the job-changing rate averaged 0.7% over the period from 2016 to 2019, and ranged from 0.6% to 0.8%.

Unemployment rate declines for the fifth consecutive month

The unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 6.7% in October, a 20-month low and within 1.0 percentage points of the rate (5.7%) in February 2020. The total number of unemployed fell 56,000 (-4.0%) to 1,366,000 in October 2021.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job, but did not look for one—was 8.7% in October, the lowest rate since the onset of the pandemic and down 0.2 percentage points from September.

Chart 3
Unemployment rate at its lowest point since the onset of the pandemic



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

Unemployment rate drops for male youth and core-aged people

The unemployment rate decreased for three demographic groups in October: male youth aged 15 to 24 (-1.8 percentage points to 11.9%); core-aged men (-0.3 percentage points to 5.9%); and core-aged women (-0.3 percentage points to 5.2%). The rate increased for women aged 55 and older (+0.7 percentage points to 7.8%).

The unemployment rate remained above February 2020 levels for core-aged men (+1.1 percentage points to 5.9%) and women (+0.5 percentage points to 5.2%), and for people aged 55 and older (+2.4 percentage points to 7.6%). The unemployment rate was little changed from its pre-pandemic level for both male (11.9%) and female (8.5%) youth.

Overall unemployment rate little changed for visible minority Canadians

The unemployment rate among all those who belong to population groups designated as visible minorities was 8.1% in October. This was little changed from September and down from the most recent peak of 11.4% reached in the context of third-wave lockdowns in May 2021 (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

From September to October, increases in the unemployment rate of Arab (+4.4 percentage points) and Chinese (+2.1 percentage points) Canadians were offset by declines among Southeast Asian (-3.7 percentage points), Latin American (-2.5 percentage points) and Filipino (-2.0 percentage points) Canadians (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

The unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 5.0% among people who were not Indigenous and not a member of a visible minority group (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

Long-term unemployment little changed

Long-term unemployment—the number of people continuously unemployed for 27 weeks or more—was little changed in October, at 380,000, but down from its most recent peak of 486,000 in April 2021. The long-term unemployed accounted for 27.8% of all unemployed in October, little changed over the last four months and up from 15.6% prior to the pandemic. Consistent with longer-term patterns, over half (54.5%) of the long-term unemployed in October were core-aged men (29.9%; 114,000) and women (24.5%; 93,000).

Among people who were in long-term unemployment in September, 15.2% had found employment in October, slightly higher than the average of 11.6% observed from 2017 to 2019. Nearly three-quarters (71.8%) remained unemployed and a further 13.0% had left the labour market. Conversely, 25.1% of people who were unemployed for less than 27 weeks had found employment in October, similar to the 2017-to-2019 average (23.0%).

Two-thirds of the unemployed who return to work within 12 months return to the same industry as their last job

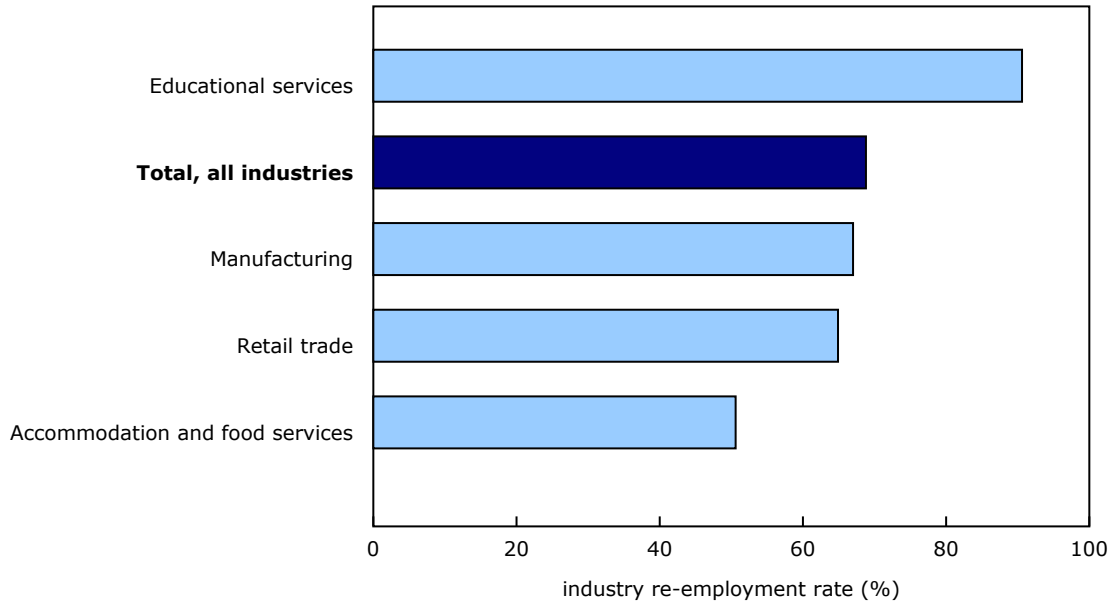
To build a more complete portrait of the unemployed and their transitions back to employment, the LFS collects detailed information from those who have been without work for 12 months or less, including the industry of their last job. This supplementary LFS information can be used, for example, to shed light on the extent to which workers return to the same industry after a period of unemployment.

The industry re-employment rate—the proportion of the unemployed returning to work within 12 months who found work in the same industry as their last job—was 68.8% in October. This rate was similar to levels observed in the same period from 2015 to 2019, when the industry re-employment rate varied from 66.1% to 67.9%. Because the LFS does not collect information on the last job of people who have been without work for more than 12 months, the industry re-employment rate excludes those who have been out of work for more than a year (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

As is typically the case, the industry re-employment rate varied substantially by industry in October. In the education services industry, the rate was over 90%, while in accommodation and food services, half (50.6%) of the unemployed who had a recent attachment to the industry and who became employed between August and October returned to the industry. The remaining half (49.4%) switched to a different industry. In the same months, from 2015 to 2019, the industry re-employment rate for accommodation and food services ranged from 47.7% to 58.9%, indicating that former workers in this industry are not transitioning to other sectors at a higher-than-usual rate (three-month moving averages; not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 4

Among the unemployed who returned to work within 12 months, about two-thirds found work in the same industry



Note(s): Industry re-employment rates are calculated for the group of people who flowed from unemployment to employment, within 12 months of last working. The rate refers to the proportion of these people who were re-hired in the same industry.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation.

Labour underutilization falls as fewer people work less than half their usual hours

The labour underutilization rate fell to 13.1% in October, down 0.7 percentage points from September. 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.

The decline in underutilization in October was driven by fewer people working less than half their usual hours (-100,000; -9.7%), as well as a reduction in unemployment, including fewer people searching for work (-31,000; -2.5%) and a drop in the number of people on temporary layoff (-25,000; -16.7%).

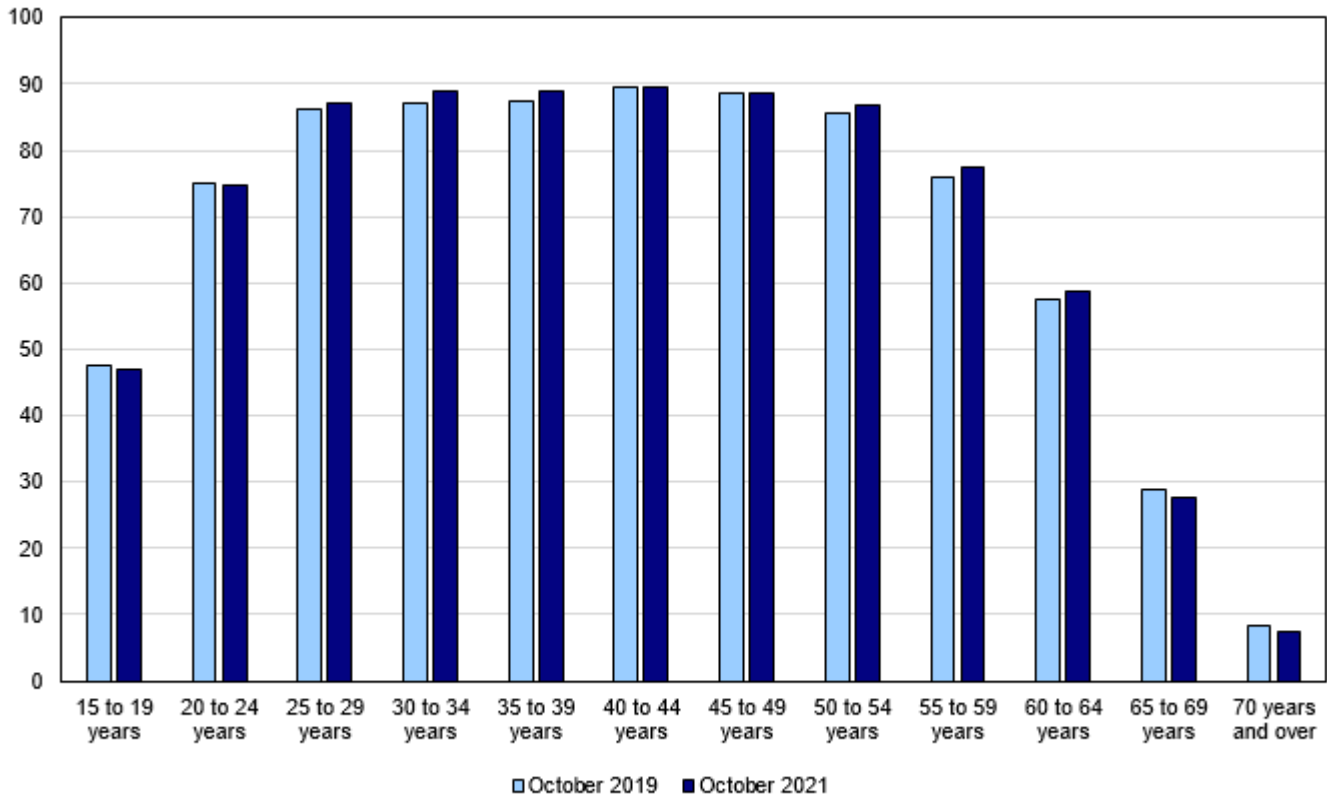
Despite these decreases, most components of the underutilization rate remained higher in October than in February 2020, including job searchers (+199,000; +19.2%); those who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours (+117,000; +14.5%); and those who wanted a job but who did not look for one (+53,000; +13.2%). In contrast, the number of people on temporary layoff was virtually the same as it was before the pandemic in February 2020.

Labour force participation at or above pre-pandemic level for most age groups

The labour force participation rate—the share of the population working or searching for work—fell by 0.2 percentage points to 65.3% in October, as fewer youth aged 15 to 24 searched for work. The size of the October decrease is consistent with typical monthly variations observed prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The overall participation rate in October was virtually the same as the pre-pandemic rate of 65.5% observed in February 2020.

Infographic 1 – Labour force participation at or above pre-pandemic level for most age groups

participation rate (%)



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0017-02.

After dropping sharply at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, Canada's labour force participation rate has recovered to its pre-pandemic level and was at record or near-record highs for most age groups in October.

Despite this recovery, the effect of population aging continues to shape the overall labour force participation rate. In particular, the number of people aged 65 and older—whose labour force participation rate (14.0%) is substantially lower than younger age groups—has grown by 477,000 (+7.5%) in the two years since October 2019, as the baby boom cohort continues to transition into this age group. At the same time, the number of youth aged 15 to 24 has declined (-42,000; -0.9%) and there has been little growth among those in the core working ages of 25 to 54 (+139,000; +0.9%). Since the early 2000s, this ongoing shift of the population toward older age groups has put downward pressure on Canada's overall labour force participation rate, which has fallen from a peak of 67.6% in 2003 and was 65.3% in October 2021.

As was the case prior to the pandemic, the future supply of workers, and the possibility of shortages impeding economic growth and innovation, is one of the most central questions facing the Canadian labour market.

Recovery in Canada's participation rate contrasts with the "Great Resignation" in the United States

This rebound in Canada's labour force participation rate contrasts with trends observed in the United States, where participation has recovered less quickly. When Canadian data are adjusted to US concepts, Canada's participation rate was 65.1% in September 2021, 0.3 percentage points below its February 2020 level. In the United States, the September labour force participation rate was 1.7 percentage points below its pre-pandemic level.

Participation rate at record high among core-aged people, with little change among older Canadians

The participation rate for the core-aged population was 88.2% in October, a record high since comparable data became available in 1976. For core-aged men, the participation rate was 92.0%, the highest since 1991. Among core-aged women, the rate has hovered around record highs in recent months, and was 84.4% in October.

The record high participation rate of core-aged people is consistent with other indicators showing that workers in this age group are not leaving jobs in greater numbers than prior to the pandemic. The number of core-aged people who voluntarily left a job within the previous 12 months and remained without work in October stood at 297,000, down 24.6% (-97,000) from two years earlier (not seasonally adjusted).

The participation rate for people 55 and older was 37.2% in October, little changed from September and just below the rate of 38.0% prior to the pandemic in February 2020, due to decreased participation among people 65 and older. Among those aged 55 to 64, participation rose 1.1 percentage points from October 2019 to 68.2% in October 2021, while among seniors aged 65 and older, it was down 1.0 percentage points over the same period, to 14.0% (not seasonally adjusted).

Little overall employment change in services-producing and goods-producing sectors

After increasing from June to September, employment was virtually unchanged in the services-producing sector in October. Gains in retail trade (+72,000), "other" services (+21,000), and information, culture and recreation (+15,000) were offset by losses in accommodation and food services (-27,000), business, building and other support services (-23,000) and professional, scientific and technical services (-22,000).

For the fourth consecutive month, employment was little changed in the goods-producing sector in October. The number of people working in natural resources fell by 7,800, fully offsetting a gain recorded in the industry in September.

Compared with February 2020, overall employment remains higher in the services-producing sector (+166,000; +1.1%) and lower in the goods-producing sector (-134,000; -3.4%).

First employment increase in retail trade since June

The number of people working in retail trade increased by 72,000 (+3.3%) in October, pushing employment in the industry back to its pre-COVID level for the first time since March 2021. Most of the gains were concentrated in full-time employment and in Ontario and British Columbia (not seasonally adjusted).

In contrast to restaurants and drinking establishments where capacity limits or proof-of-vaccination requirements were in place in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador in October, retail stores in most provinces have been allowed to operate without specific capacity limits since the summer.

Growth continues in information, culture and recreation

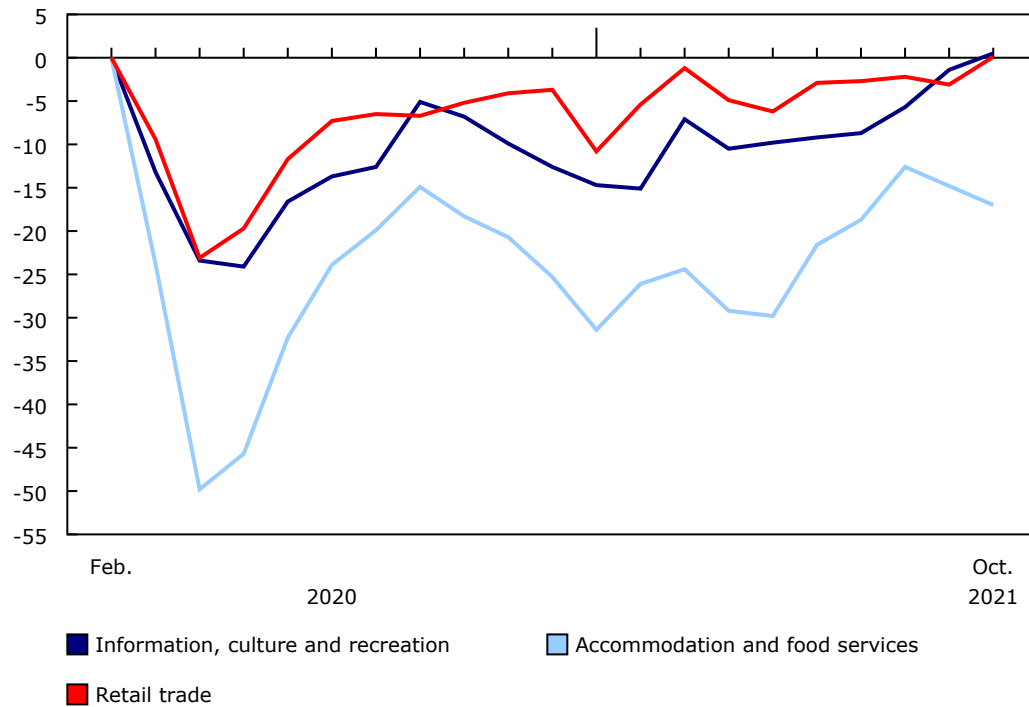
Employment in the information, culture and recreation industry was up for the third consecutive month in October, rising by 15,000 (+2.0%). Gains in the industry since July now total 72,000. The upward trend in information, culture and recreation coincides with the loosening of capacity limits on recreational facilities, as well as sporting and cultural events, during the summer.

In Ontario, where employment in the industry rose by 10,000, all capacity limits on movie theatres and spectator areas in sports and recreation facilities were lifted before the LFS reference week.

Recent employment gains in information, culture and recreation have occurred in the context of elevated [job vacancies](#) in the arts, entertainment and recreation industry.

Chart 5 Employment in accommodation and food services lags behind other service industries

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

First decline in professional, scientific and technical services since May 2020

Since the end of the first wave of the pandemic in June 2020, the number of people working in the professional, scientific and technical services industry has followed a long-term upward trend, with employment surpassing its pre-COVID February 2020 level by 183,000 in September 2021.

In October, the number of people working in the industry fell by 22,000 (-1.3%), the first decline since May 2020. The October decline was almost entirely due to decreases in British Columbia and Ontario.

Second consecutive monthly decline in accommodation and food services

After increasing throughout the summer, employment in accommodation and food services declined for the second consecutive month in October (-27,000; -2.6%). The number of people working in the industry was similar to the level recorded 12 months earlier, but remained 17.0% (-207,000) below its pre-pandemic level.

The October decline was largely attributable to Quebec, Alberta, and British Columbia. In Alberta, new public health restrictions were introduced in late September, giving restaurants the option to implement either a proof-of-vaccination or negative test requirement, or to not offer indoor dining and comply with other capacity restrictions.

Goods-producing sector continues to post little employment growth

For the fourth consecutive month, employment was little changed in the goods-producing sector overall in October. Employment in the sector has yet to recover from losses in May and June 2021.

The number of people working in natural resources fell by 7,800 (-2.4%) in October, largely due to losses in Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan. Employment in the industry was at virtually the same level as January 2021, despite expectations for [non-residential capital and repair expenditures](#) to partially recover in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction in 2021. Employment in natural resources overall remains above its February 2020 level, but nearly 30,000 below the pre-pandemic peak recorded in February 2019.

The construction industry saw virtually no growth in October 2021 for the second consecutive month, and employment remained 43,000 below the recent high in March 2021. The recent period of little employment growth in the industry coincides with declines in [investment in building construction](#) from May to August.

Employment up in Ontario and New Brunswick

Employment increased in Ontario and New Brunswick in October, while there were decreases in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. There was little change in all other provinces.

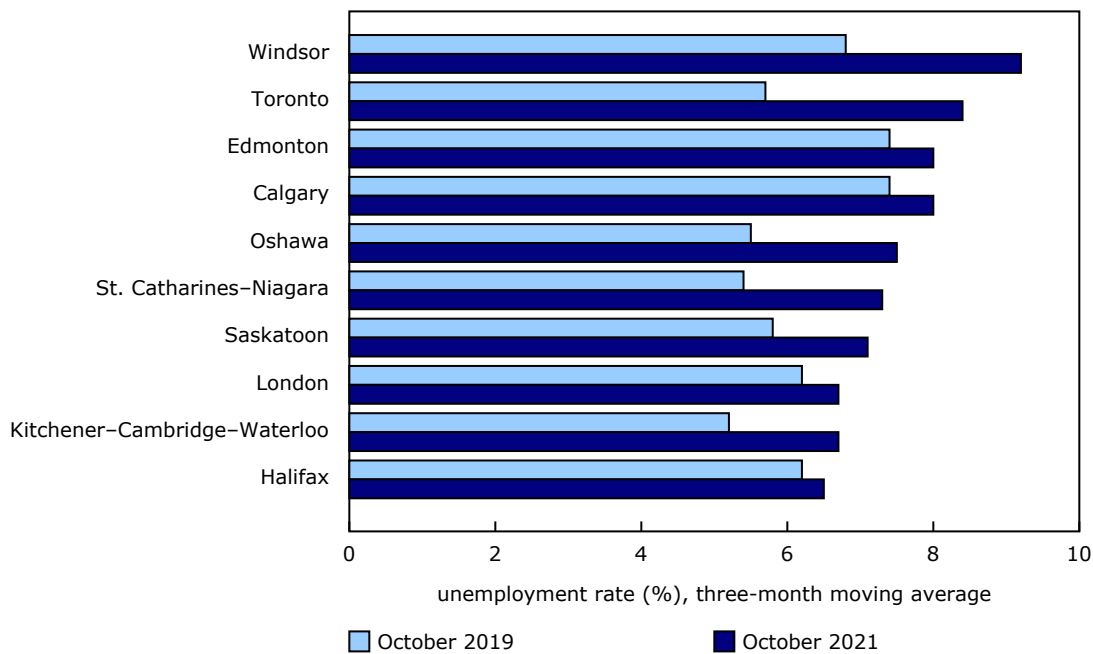
For further information on key province and industry level labour market indicators, see "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app](#)."

Employment in Ontario rose for the fifth consecutive month (+37,000; +0.5%) in October, bringing total gains since May 2021 to 353,000 (+4.9%). Employment was up in a number of industries in the services-producing sector, most notably in retail trade. The unemployment rate fell for the fifth consecutive month (-0.3 percentage points to 7.0%).

In the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA), employment growth paused after total gains of 251,000 (+7.7%) from May to September. In the Windsor CMA, the unemployment rate (9.2%) continued to be the highest among all CMAs, as weakness in year-over-year growth in manufacturing employment persisted in the context of continued scarcity of semiconductor chips required in motor vehicle manufacturing.

Chart 6

Windsor tops list of 10 census metropolitan areas with highest unemployment rates



Note(s): Among the 20 largest census metropolitan areas based on the size of the population aged 15 years and over. Three-month moving averages for the three months ending in October 2021.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0380-01.

Employment in New Brunswick rose by 3,000 (+0.8%) in October, the second consecutive monthly increase. Gains were in full-time work and mostly among men aged 25 to 54. The unemployment rate was 9.1%, marking the fourth consecutive month with little or no change.

Following two consecutive monthly gains, employment in Saskatchewan decreased by 6,500 (-1.1%) in October. The unemployment rate was little changed at 6.2%, as fewer people participated in the labour market.

In October, there were 3,100 (-0.5%) fewer employed Manitobans, following an increase the previous month. The unemployment rate was little changed at 5.3%, but continued to be the lowest among all provinces.

In British Columbia, an increase in full-time employment offset a decline in part-time work, leaving overall employment little changed for the fourth consecutive month. The unemployment rate was 5.6% in October.

After posting an increase in September, employment in Quebec was virtually unchanged in October and the unemployment rate was 5.6%. The Québec CMA continued to post the lowest unemployment rate (3.8%) of all CMAs, with continued year-over-year employment growth in professional, scientific and technical services and, more recently, in other services-producing industries.

Looking ahead

Since the October reference week, labour market conditions have continued to evolve across Canada. Additional proof-of-vaccination initiatives have come into effect in many jurisdictions, and there has been continued easing of remaining public health restrictions in some provinces, such as the removal of capacity limits on indoor dining in Ontario as of October 25.

Federal supports for employers and individuals through the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy, the Canada Emergency Rent Subsidy, the Canada Recovery Benefit, and other programs, expired on October 23, and new, more targeted programs were announced.

Also, the United States announced that land and ferry border crossings will reopen to fully vaccinated non-essential travellers on November 8.

LFS results for the week of November 7 to 13 will be released on December 3, 2021.

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 October are for the week of October 10 to 16.

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, approximately 40,200 interviews were completed in October 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 October 2021 compared with September 2021, was as follows:

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- September 2021: 62.9%
- October 2021: 62.4%

Online interviews

- September 2021: 37.1%
- October 2021: 37.6%

The **employment rate** is the number of employed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older. The rate for a particular group (for example, youths aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older.

Full-time employment consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time employment consists of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Total hours worked refers to the number of hours actually worked at the main job by the respondent during the reference week, including paid and unpaid hours. These hours reflect temporary decreases or increases in work hours (for example, hours lost due to illness, vacation, holidays or weather; or more hours worked due to overtime).

In general, month-to-month or year-to-year changes in the number of people employed in an age group reflect the net effect of two factors: (1) the number of people who changed employment status between reference periods, and (2) the number of employed people who entered or left the age group (including through aging, death or migration) between reference periods.

The **industry re-employment rate** refers to the proportion of people re-hired in the same industry that they last worked in, among those who moved from unemployment to employment. Only people with a recent industry attachment are included in the calculation. A person is considered to have a recent industry attachment if they worked within the last 12 months.

The rate is presented as a three-month moving average (not seasonally adjusted). For calculation purposes, the respondent's prior month (during a spell of unemployment) weight is used.

Supplementary indicators used in October 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 impact of COVID-19) 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 December 3, 2021. November data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of November 7 to 13, 2021.

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,391.3	31,430.0	...	38.7	291.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	20,553.0	20,528.0	40.0	-25.0	211.8	-0.1	1.0
Employment	19,131.2	19,162.4	40.0	31.2	679.5	0.2	3.7
Full-time employment	15,564.6	15,601.0	50.9	36.4	633.7	0.2	4.2
Part-time employment	3,566.6	3,561.4	46.3	-5.2	45.8	-0.1	1.3
Unemployment	1,421.8	1,365.6	37.4	-56.2	-467.6	-4.0	-25.5
Participation rate	65.5	65.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.7	0.2	-0.2	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	61.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,448.1	4,449.3	...	1.2	-29.7	0.0	-0.7
Labour force	2,908.4	2,868.5	23.5	-39.9	-22.2	-1.4	-0.8
Employment	2,578.3	2,575.2	21.9	-3.1	220.4	-0.1	9.4
Full-time employment	1,305.9	1,295.7	24.3	-10.2	142.0	-0.8	12.3
Part-time employment	1,272.5	1,279.5	26.2	7.0	78.4	0.6	6.5
Unemployment	330.1	293.4	21.8	-36.7	-242.5	-11.1	-45.3
Participation rate	65.4	64.5	0.5	-0.9	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	10.2	0.7	-1.1	-8.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	57.9	0.5	-0.1	5.3	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,943.2	26,980.7	...	37.5	320.9	0.1	1.2
Labour force	17,644.6	17,659.5	31.6	14.9	234.1	0.1	1.3
Employment	16,552.8	16,587.3	32.9	34.5	459.2	0.2	2.8
Full-time employment	14,258.7	14,305.4	44.5	46.7	491.8	0.3	3.6
Part-time employment	2,294.1	2,281.9	37.8	-12.2	-32.6	-0.5	-1.4
Unemployment	1,091.7	1,072.2	29.5	-19.5	-225.1	-1.8	-17.4
Participation rate	65.5	65.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	0.2	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,209.4	13,227.9	...	18.5	160.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	9,354.6	9,381.0	20.8	26.4	122.0	0.3	1.3
Employment	8,751.3	8,792.8	22.3	41.5	261.2	0.5	3.1
Full-time employment	7,962.3	7,991.9	29.8	29.6	226.5	0.4	2.9
Part-time employment	789.0	800.9	23.7	11.9	34.7	1.5	4.5
Unemployment	603.3	588.2	21.3	-15.1	-139.2	-2.5	-19.1
Participation rate	70.8	70.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	0.2	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,733.7	13,752.7	...	19.0	160.8	0.1	1.2
Labour force	8,289.9	8,278.5	22.4	-11.4	112.1	-0.1	1.4
Employment	7,801.5	7,794.5	22.6	-7.0	198.0	-0.1	2.6
Full-time employment	6,296.5	6,313.5	32.1	17.0	265.3	0.3	4.4
Part-time employment	1,505.1	1,481.0	29.4	-24.1	-67.3	-1.6	-4.3
Unemployment	488.4	484.0	19.9	-4.4	-86.0	-0.9	-15.1
Participation rate	60.4	60.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.8	0.2	-0.1	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	56.7	0.2	-0.1	0.8	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,939.9	14,959.8	...	19.9	92.6	0.1	0.6
Labour force	13,173.2	13,189.7	30.2	16.5	146.2	0.1	1.1
Employment	12,402.6	12,455.8	32.4	53.2	358.7	0.4	3.0
Unemployment	770.7	733.9	26.7	-36.8	-212.5	-4.8	-22.5
Participation rate	88.2	88.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	83.0	83.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,468.8	7,479.0	...	10.2	49.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	6,856.8	6,878.6	19.3	21.8	76.4	0.3	1.1
Employment	6,433.8	6,474.7	21.9	40.9	197.5	0.6	3.1
Unemployment	422.9	403.9	19.3	-19.0	-121.1	-4.5	-23.1
Participation rate	91.8	92.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.9	0.3	-0.3	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	86.1	86.6	0.3	0.5	2.1	...	...

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,471.1	7,480.8	...	9.7	43.4	0.1	0.6
Labour force	6,316.5	6,311.1	22.2	-5.4	69.8	-0.1	1.1
Employment	5,968.7	5,981.1	22.8	12.4	161.2	0.2	2.8
Unemployment	347.7	330.0	18.5	-17.7	-91.4	-5.1	-21.7
Participation rate	84.5	84.4	0.3	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.2	0.3	-0.3	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	79.9	80.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,003.2	12,020.9	...	17.7	228.3	0.1	1.9
Labour force	4,471.3	4,469.7	24.3	-1.6	87.8	-0.0	2.0
Employment	4,150.3	4,131.5	24.8	-18.8	100.5	-0.5	2.5
Unemployment	321.0	338.3	15.0	17.3	-12.6	5.4	-3.6
Participation rate	37.3	37.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.6	0.3	0.4	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	34.6	34.4	0.2	-0.2	0.2	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,740.6	5,749.0	...	8.4	110.9	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,497.8	2,502.4	16.3	4.6	45.6	0.2	1.9
Employment	2,317.5	2,318.1	16.7	0.6	63.7	0.0	2.8
Unemployment	180.4	184.3	10.8	3.9	-18.1	2.2	-8.9
Participation rate	43.5	43.5	0.3	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.4	0.4	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	40.4	40.3	0.3	-0.1	0.3	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,262.6	6,271.9	...	9.3	117.4	0.1	1.9
Labour force	1,973.5	1,967.4	16.8	-6.1	42.3	-0.3	2.2
Employment	1,832.8	1,813.4	16.9	-19.4	36.8	-1.1	2.1
Unemployment	140.6	154.0	10.0	13.4	5.4	9.5	3.6
Participation rate	31.5	31.4	0.3	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	29.3	28.9	0.3	-0.4	0.0	...	...

... 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 14-10-0287-02.

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,490.7	16,560.2	46.8	69.5	783.3	0.4	5.0
Public sector employees	4,149.1	4,149.1	27.1	0.0	222.6	0.0	5.7
Private sector employees	12,341.6	12,411.1	46.6	69.5	560.7	0.6	4.7
Self-employed	2,640.5	2,602.3	33.0	-38.2	-103.7	-1.4	-3.8
Total employed, all industries	19,131.2	19,162.4	40.0	31.2	679.5	0.2	3.7
Goods-producing sector	3,863.2	3,857.0	21.3	-6.2	26.2	-0.2	0.7
Agriculture	239.4	241.9	6.0	2.5	-28.4	1.0	-10.5
Natural resources ²	330.4	322.6	6.1	-7.8	12.4	-2.4	4.0
Utilities	139.1	141.6	3.1	2.5	-2.3	1.8	-1.6
Construction	1,421.6	1,425.9	14.3	4.3	53.2	0.3	3.9
Manufacturing	1,732.7	1,725.0	14.4	-7.7	-8.8	-0.4	-0.5
Services-producing sector	15,268.0	15,305.5	38.3	37.5	653.4	0.2	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2,839.4	2,919.9	20.7	80.5	142.8	2.8	5.1
Transportation and warehousing	1,006.1	1,004.9	11.7	-1.2	61.6	-0.1	6.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,315.6	1,323.0	11.7	7.4	68.1	0.6	5.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,721.1	1,699.3	14.6	-21.8	117.7	-1.3	7.4
Business, building and other support services	722.4	699.6	12.3	-22.8	-3.5	-3.2	-0.5
Educational services	1,477.2	1,471.9	14.0	-5.3	58.9	-0.4	4.2
Health care and social assistance	2,565.7	2,565.4	15.1	-0.3	85.2	-0.0	3.4
Information, culture and recreation	762.0	777.1	13.3	15.1	56.5	2.0	7.8
Accommodation and food services	1,041.0	1,014.0	15.2	-27.0	16.2	-2.6	1.6
Other services (except public administration)	711.5	732.1	11.4	20.6	-41.1	2.9	-5.3
Public administration	1,106.0	1,098.0	8.1	-8.0	90.7	-0.7	9.0

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

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

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

Source(s): Tables [14-10-0288-02](#) and [14-10-0355-02](#).

**Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province, seasonally adjusted**

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	445.4	445.5	...	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	253.9	255.2	2.5	1.3	-1.7	0.5	-0.7
Employment	220.6	219.8	2.6	-0.8	-3.7	-0.4	-1.7
Full-time employment	189.3	186.4	3.0	-2.9	0.0	-1.5	0.0
Part-time employment	31.3	33.4	2.5	2.1	-3.7	6.7	-10.0
Unemployment	33.3	35.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	6.3	5.7
Participation rate	57.0	57.3	0.6	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	13.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.5	49.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	135.2	135.6	...	0.4	2.7	0.3	2.0
Labour force	89.6	88.1	0.8	-1.5	2.0	-1.7	2.3
Employment	79.6	80.0	0.7	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.8
Full-time employment	67.6	68.3	1.0	0.7	3.1	1.0	4.8
Part-time employment	12.0	11.8	0.9	-0.2	-0.2	-1.7	-1.7
Unemployment	10.1	8.0	0.7	-2.1	-1.0	-20.8	-11.1
Participation rate	66.3	65.0	0.6	-1.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	9.1	0.8	-2.2	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	824.0	825.3	...	1.3	8.8	0.2	1.1
Labour force	507.2	508.8	3.2	1.6	12.7	0.3	2.6
Employment	466.5	466.7	3.2	0.2	15.2	0.0	3.4
Full-time employment	372.5	374.9	4.2	2.4	7.4	0.6	2.0
Part-time employment	94.0	91.8	3.9	-2.2	7.8	-2.3	9.3
Unemployment	40.7	42.1	3.0	1.4	-2.6	3.4	-5.8
Participation rate	61.6	61.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.3	0.6	0.3	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	56.5	0.4	-0.1	1.2	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	652.2	653.1	...	0.9	5.3	0.1	0.8
Labour force	398.8	401.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	0.6	0.5
Employment	361.7	364.7	2.6	3.0	7.2	0.8	2.0
Full-time employment	306.1	310.7	3.2	4.6	5.3	1.5	1.7
Part-time employment	55.5	54.0	2.7	-1.5	1.9	-2.7	3.6
Unemployment	37.1	36.4	2.4	-0.7	-5.2	-1.9	-12.5
Participation rate	61.1	61.4	0.4	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.1	0.6	-0.2	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	55.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,107.3	7,112.3	...	5.0	43.1	0.1	0.6
Labour force	4,581.0	4,574.5	18.6	-6.5	11.5	-0.1	0.3
Employment	4,319.3	4,319.0	19.7	-0.3	108.2	-0.0	2.6
Full-time employment	3,553.7	3,548.4	24.5	-5.3	100.9	-0.1	2.9
Part-time employment	765.6	770.6	22.2	5.0	7.3	0.7	1.0
Unemployment	261.7	255.5	17.4	-6.2	-96.7	-2.4	-27.5
Participation rate	64.5	64.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.6	0.4	-0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.7	0.3	-0.1	1.1	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,367.8	12,383.7	...	15.9	127.0	0.1	1.0
Labour force	8,091.3	8,104.5	28.9	13.2	130.9	0.2	1.6
Employment	7,499.7	7,536.7	28.4	37.0	336.1	0.5	4.7
Full-time employment	6,168.6	6,163.2	34.5	-5.4	271.3	-0.1	4.6
Part-time employment	1,331.2	1,373.5	31.1	42.3	64.8	3.2	5.0
Unemployment	591.6	567.9	27.3	-23.7	-205.1	-4.0	-26.5
Participation rate	65.4	65.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.0	0.3	-0.3	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.9	0.2	0.3	2.2	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,052.3	1,052.8	...	0.5	3.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	700.4	695.3	3.2	-5.1	-6.0	-0.7	-0.9
Employment	661.3	658.2	3.1	-3.1	6.3	-0.5	1.0
Full-time employment	533.7	531.6	4.5	-2.1	13.5	-0.4	2.6
Part-time employment	127.6	126.5	4.1	-1.1	-7.3	-0.9	-5.5
Unemployment	39.1	37.1	2.9	-2.0	-12.3	-5.1	-24.9
Participation rate	66.6	66.0	0.3	-0.6	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	62.5	0.3	-0.3	0.4	...	...

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Saskatchewan							
Population	889.8	890.0	...	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.2
Labour force	606.1	598.4	3.1	-7.7	2.8	-1.3	0.5
Employment	567.7	561.2	3.0	-6.5	5.5	-1.1	1.0
Full-time employment	458.3	454.9	4.3	-3.4	4.0	-0.7	0.9
Part-time employment	109.4	106.3	4.0	-3.1	1.5	-2.8	1.4
Unemployment	38.4	37.2	2.8	-1.2	-2.7	-3.1	-6.8
Participation rate	68.1	67.2	0.3	-0.9	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.1	0.3	-0.7	0.5	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,550.2	3,556.1	...	5.9	37.4	0.2	1.1
Labour force	2,474.0	2,449.8	13.0	-24.2	-3.3	-1.0	-0.1
Employment	2,272.9	2,263.9	12.8	-9.0	76.2	-0.4	3.5
Full-time employment	1,843.3	1,852.7	16.5	9.4	88.2	0.5	5.0
Part-time employment	429.6	411.1	15.1	-18.5	-12.1	-4.3	-2.9
Unemployment	201.2	185.9	12.3	-15.3	-79.6	-7.6	-30.0
Participation rate	69.7	68.9	0.4	-0.8	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.6	0.5	-0.5	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	63.7	0.4	-0.3	1.5	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,367.1	4,375.7	...	8.6	61.1	0.2	1.4
Labour force	2,850.5	2,852.3	15.1	1.8	61.0	0.1	2.2
Employment	2,681.9	2,692.3	14.5	10.4	125.5	0.4	4.9
Full-time employment	2,071.5	2,109.9	20.3	38.4	139.8	1.9	7.1
Part-time employment	610.4	582.4	19.7	-28.0	-14.3	-4.6	-2.4
Unemployment	168.6	160.0	13.1	-8.6	-64.5	-5.1	-28.7
Participation rate	65.3	65.2	0.4	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.6	0.4	-0.3	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.5	0.3	0.1	2.0	...	...

... 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.

Table 4
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick)

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	445.4	445.5	...	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	253.9	255.2	2.5	1.3	-1.7	0.5	-0.7
Employment	220.6	219.8	2.6	-0.8	-3.7	-0.4	-1.7
Full-time employment	189.3	186.4	3.0	-2.9	0.0	-1.5	0.0
Unemployment	33.3	35.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	6.3	5.7
Participation rate	57.0	57.3	0.6	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	13.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.5	49.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	54.7	54.7	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.7
Labour force	35.3	35.0	1.3	-0.3	1.9	-0.8	5.7
Employment	29.7	28.4	1.3	-1.3	-0.6	-4.4	-2.1
Unemployment	5.6	6.7	1.2	1.1	2.6	19.6	63.4
Participation rate	64.5	64.0	2.3	-0.5	3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.9	19.1	3.2	3.2	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.3	51.9	2.3	-2.4	-0.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	190.0	190.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	112.8	115.9	1.5	3.1	0.6	2.7	0.5
Employment	94.5	95.6	1.6	1.1	-0.1	1.2	-0.1
Unemployment	18.3	20.2	1.6	1.9	0.6	10.4	3.1
Participation rate	59.4	61.0	0.8	1.6	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.2	17.4	1.3	1.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	49.7	50.3	0.8	0.6	-0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	200.7	200.8	...	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
Labour force	105.8	104.3	1.3	-1.5	-4.2	-1.4	-3.9
Employment	96.4	95.8	1.4	-0.6	-3.0	-0.6	-3.0
Unemployment	9.4	8.5	1.3	-0.9	-1.2	-9.6	-12.4
Participation rate	52.7	51.9	0.7	-0.8	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.1	1.2	-0.8	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	48.0	47.7	0.7	-0.3	-1.6	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	135.2	135.6	...	0.4	2.7	0.3	2.0
Labour force	89.6	88.1	0.8	-1.5	2.0	-1.7	2.3
Employment	79.6	80.0	0.7	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.8
Full-time employment	67.6	68.3	1.0	0.7	3.1	1.0	4.8
Unemployment	10.1	8.0	0.7	-2.1	-1.0	-20.8	-11.1
Participation rate	66.3	65.0	0.6	-1.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	9.1	0.8	-2.2	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	21.1	21.2	...	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.9
Labour force	14.9	14.8	0.5	-0.1	1.5	-0.7	11.3
Employment	12.4	12.2	0.4	-0.2	1.4	-1.6	13.0
Unemployment	2.5	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.0	4.0
Participation rate	70.6	69.8	2.3	-0.8	5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.8	17.6	3.0	0.8	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	57.5	2.0	-1.3	5.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	55.3	55.4	...	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.0
Labour force	40.0	39.0	0.4	-1.0	1.3	-2.5	3.4
Employment	34.5	35.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0
Unemployment	5.5	3.8	0.4	-1.7	0.5	-30.9	15.2
Participation rate	72.3	70.4	0.7	-1.9	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.8	9.7	1.1	-4.1	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	63.5	0.8	1.1	0.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	58.8	58.9	...	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.7
Labour force	34.7	34.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-1.2	-2.0
Employment	32.6	32.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.2
Unemployment	2.0	1.6	0.4	-0.4	-1.6	-20.0	-50.0
Participation rate	59.0	58.2	0.7	-0.8	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	4.7	1.1	-1.1	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	55.3	0.7	-0.1	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)

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	824.0	825.3	...	1.3	8.8	0.2	1.1
Labour force	507.2	508.8	3.2	1.6	12.7	0.3	2.6
Employment	466.5	466.7	3.2	0.2	15.2	0.0	3.4
Full-time employment	372.5	374.9	4.2	2.4	7.4	0.6	2.0
Unemployment	40.7	42.1	3.0	1.4	-2.6	3.4	-5.8
Participation rate	61.6	61.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.3	0.6	0.3	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	56.5	0.4	-0.1	1.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.8	108.8	...	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.8
Labour force	73.6	72.9	1.8	-0.7	2.3	-1.0	3.3
Employment	66.0	65.9	1.8	-0.1	5.0	-0.2	8.2
Unemployment	7.6	7.0	1.7	-0.6	-2.8	-7.9	-28.6
Participation rate	67.6	67.0	1.7	-0.6	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	9.6	2.2	-0.7	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	60.6	1.6	-0.1	5.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	342.1	342.7	...	0.6	4.7	0.2	1.4
Labour force	218.5	222.1	1.9	3.6	7.5	1.6	3.5
Employment	200.8	201.6	2.0	0.8	6.4	0.4	3.3
Unemployment	17.7	20.5	2.0	2.8	1.0	15.8	5.1
Participation rate	63.9	64.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	9.2	0.9	1.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.8	0.6	0.1	1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	373.2	373.8	...	0.6	5.0	0.2	1.4
Labour force	215.1	213.8	1.7	-1.3	2.9	-0.6	1.4
Employment	199.7	199.3	1.9	-0.4	3.8	-0.2	1.9
Unemployment	15.4	14.6	1.6	-0.8	-0.8	-5.2	-5.2
Participation rate	57.6	57.2	0.5	-0.4	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.8	0.7	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	53.5	53.3	0.5	-0.2	0.3	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	652.2	653.1	...	0.9	5.3	0.1	0.8
Labour force	398.8	401.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	0.6	0.5
Employment	361.7	364.7	2.6	3.0	7.2	0.8	2.0
Full-time employment	306.1	310.7	3.2	4.6	5.3	1.5	1.7
Unemployment	37.1	36.4	2.4	-0.7	-5.2	-1.9	-12.5
Participation rate	61.1	61.4	0.4	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.1	0.6	-0.2	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	55.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	82.3	82.4	...	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
Labour force	55.6	56.4	1.3	0.8	-1.0	1.4	-1.7
Employment	48.4	48.9	1.3	0.5	3.9	1.0	8.7
Unemployment	7.2	7.5	1.3	0.3	-4.9	4.2	-39.5
Participation rate	67.6	68.4	1.6	0.8	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	13.3	2.1	0.4	-8.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	59.3	1.6	0.5	4.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	277.6	278.0	...	0.4	2.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	178.6	178.6	1.5	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.4
Employment	160.2	161.6	1.6	1.4	2.4	0.9	1.5
Unemployment	18.4	17.0	1.6	-1.4	-3.3	-7.6	-16.3
Participation rate	64.3	64.2	0.5	-0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	9.5	0.9	-0.8	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	58.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	292.3	292.7	...	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.8
Labour force	164.6	166.1	1.4	1.5	3.8	0.9	2.3
Employment	153.0	154.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5
Unemployment	11.5	11.9	1.2	0.4	3.0	3.5	33.7
Participation rate	56.3	56.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.2	0.7	0.2	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	52.3	52.7	0.5	0.4	-0.1	...	...

... 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.

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,107.3	7,112.3	...	5.0	43.1	0.1	0.6
Labour force	4,581.0	4,574.5	18.6	-6.5	11.5	-0.1	0.3
Employment	4,319.3	4,319.0	19.7	-0.3	108.2	-0.0	2.6
Full-time employment	3,553.7	3,548.4	24.5	-5.3	100.9	-0.1	2.9
Unemployment	261.7	255.5	17.4	-6.2	-96.7	-2.4	-27.5
Participation rate	64.5	64.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.6	0.4	-0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.7	0.3	-0.1	1.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	904.6	904.7	...	0.1	-4.5	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	634.6	618.0	10.3	-16.6	-12.4	-2.6	-2.0
Employment	578.9	565.1	10.4	-13.8	27.1	-2.4	5.0
Unemployment	55.6	52.9	9.5	-2.7	-39.6	-4.9	-42.8
Participation rate	70.2	68.3	1.1	-1.9	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.6	1.4	-0.2	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	62.5	1.1	-1.5	3.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,078.0	3,080.5	...	2.5	25.2	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,106.0	2,103.3	10.7	-2.7	-6.9	-0.1	-0.3
Employment	1,992.7	1,989.4	11.4	-3.3	24.0	-0.2	1.2
Unemployment	113.3	113.9	10.7	0.6	-31.0	0.5	-21.4
Participation rate	68.4	68.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.4	0.5	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	64.6	0.4	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,124.7	3,127.1	...	2.4	22.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	1,840.5	1,853.2	10.4	12.7	30.9	0.7	1.7
Employment	1,747.7	1,764.5	10.8	16.8	57.0	1.0	3.3
Unemployment	92.8	88.7	9.4	-4.1	-26.1	-4.4	-22.7
Participation rate	58.9	59.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.8	0.5	-0.2	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	56.4	0.3	0.5	1.4	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,367.8	12,383.7	...	15.9	127.0	0.1	1.0
Labour force	8,091.3	8,104.5	28.9	13.2	130.9	0.2	1.6
Employment	7,499.7	7,536.7	28.4	37.0	336.1	0.5	4.7
Full-time employment	6,168.6	6,163.2	34.5	-5.4	271.3	-0.1	4.6
Unemployment	591.6	567.9	27.3	-23.7	-205.1	-4.0	-26.5
Participation rate	65.4	65.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.0	0.3	-0.3	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.9	0.2	0.3	2.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,851.4	1,850.7	...	-0.7	-19.0	-0.0	-1.0
Labour force	1,156.7	1,144.2	17.2	-12.5	-33.3	-1.1	-2.8
Employment	1,012.3	1,030.4	15.7	18.1	106.9	1.8	11.6
Unemployment	144.4	113.8	16.4	-30.6	-140.2	-21.2	-55.2
Participation rate	62.5	61.8	0.9	-0.7	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	9.9	1.3	-2.6	-11.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.7	55.7	0.8	1.0	6.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,116.3	5,124.6	...	8.3	73.7	0.2	1.5
Labour force	3,666.1	3,687.2	14.5	21.1	108.1	0.6	3.0
Employment	3,424.8	3,450.5	15.7	25.7	138.7	0.8	4.2
Unemployment	241.3	236.7	14.6	-4.6	-30.7	-1.9	-11.5
Participation rate	71.7	72.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	67.3	0.3	0.4	1.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,400.1	5,408.4	...	8.3	72.4	0.2	1.4
Labour force	3,268.5	3,273.1	16.4	4.6	56.1	0.1	1.7
Employment	3,062.7	3,055.8	16.1	-6.9	90.5	-0.2	3.1
Unemployment	205.8	217.3	14.5	11.5	-34.4	5.6	-13.7
Participation rate	60.5	60.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.6	0.4	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.5	0.3	-0.2	0.9	...	...

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,052.3	1,052.8	...	0.5	3.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	700.4	695.3	3.2	-5.1	-6.0	-0.7	-0.9
Employment	661.3	658.2	3.1	-3.1	6.3	-0.5	1.0
Full-time employment	533.7	531.6	4.5	-2.1	13.5	-0.4	2.6
Unemployment	39.1	37.1	2.9	-2.0	-12.3	-5.1	-24.9
Participation rate	66.6	66.0	0.3	-0.6	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	62.5	0.3	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.2	167.2	...	0.0	-1.6	0.0	-0.9
Labour force	112.7	110.4	2.0	-2.3	-1.4	-2.0	-1.3
Employment	101.5	100.9	1.8	-0.6	3.8	-0.6	3.9
Unemployment	11.2	9.5	1.8	-1.7	-5.2	-15.2	-35.4
Participation rate	67.4	66.0	1.2	-1.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	8.6	1.5	-1.3	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	60.3	1.1	-0.4	2.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	434.3	434.5	...	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.6
Labour force	315.8	311.9	1.6	-3.9	-7.5	-1.2	-2.3
Employment	299.3	295.7	1.7	-3.6	-4.3	-1.2	-1.4
Unemployment	16.4	16.2	1.5	-0.2	-3.1	-1.2	-16.1
Participation rate	72.7	71.8	0.4	-0.9	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	0.5	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	68.9	68.1	0.4	-0.8	-1.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	450.8	451.1	...	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.6
Labour force	272.0	273.0	1.8	1.0	2.9	0.4	1.1
Employment	260.5	261.6	1.8	1.1	6.9	0.4	2.7
Unemployment	11.5	11.4	1.5	-0.1	-4.0	-0.9	-26.0
Participation rate	60.3	60.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	0.5	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.0	0.4	0.2	1.2	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	889.8	890.0	...	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.2
Labour force	606.1	598.4	3.1	-7.7	2.8	-1.3	0.5
Employment	567.7	561.2	3.0	-6.5	5.5	-1.1	1.0
Full-time employment	458.3	454.9	4.3	-3.4	4.0	-0.7	0.9
Unemployment	38.4	37.2	2.8	-1.2	-2.7	-3.1	-6.8
Participation rate	68.1	67.2	0.3	-0.9	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.1	0.3	-0.7	0.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.3	134.3	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	91.3	88.1	1.8	-3.2	-0.5	-3.5	-0.6
Employment	83.0	79.9	1.7	-3.1	4.4	-3.7	5.8
Unemployment	8.3	8.3	1.7	0.0	-4.8	0.0	-36.6
Participation rate	68.0	65.6	1.3	-2.4	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.4	1.8	0.3	-5.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	59.5	1.3	-2.3	3.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	377.2	377.2	...	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
Labour force	279.5	277.2	1.6	-2.3	-3.4	-0.8	-1.2
Employment	260.2	259.0	1.8	-1.2	-4.4	-0.5	-1.7
Unemployment	19.4	18.2	1.6	-1.2	1.0	-6.2	5.8
Participation rate	74.1	73.5	0.4	-0.6	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.6	0.6	-0.3	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	69.0	68.7	0.5	-0.3	-1.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	378.4	378.5	...	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.3
Labour force	235.3	233.0	1.7	-2.3	6.5	-1.0	2.9
Employment	224.5	222.3	1.8	-2.2	5.4	-1.0	2.5
Unemployment	10.8	10.7	1.4	-0.1	1.1	-0.9	11.5
Participation rate	62.2	61.6	0.5	-0.6	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	58.7	0.5	-0.6	1.2	...	...

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,550.2	3,556.1	...	5.9	37.4	0.2	1.1
Labour force	2,474.0	2,449.8	13.0	-24.2	-3.3	-1.0	-0.1
Employment	2,272.9	2,263.9	12.8	-9.0	76.2	-0.4	3.5
Full-time employment	1,843.3	1,852.7	16.5	9.4	88.2	0.5	5.0
Unemployment	201.2	185.9	12.3	-15.3	-79.6	-7.6	-30.0
Participation rate	69.7	68.9	0.4	-0.8	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.6	0.5	-0.5	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	63.7	0.4	-0.3	1.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	524.0	524.9	...	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.3
Labour force	332.6	329.4	7.5	-3.2	-6.6	-1.0	-2.0
Employment	287.1	289.6	6.5	2.5	27.3	0.9	10.4
Unemployment	45.5	39.7	7.0	-5.8	-34.0	-12.7	-46.1
Participation rate	63.5	62.8	1.4	-0.7	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	12.1	1.9	-1.6	-9.8	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	55.2	1.2	0.4	5.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,504.7	1,507.1	...	2.4	16.8	0.2	1.1
Labour force	1,151.6	1,144.6	6.4	-7.0	-13.2	-0.6	-1.1
Employment	1,063.1	1,067.2	7.3	4.1	26.5	0.4	2.5
Unemployment	88.5	77.3	6.9	-11.2	-39.7	-12.7	-33.9
Participation rate	76.5	75.9	0.4	-0.6	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.8	0.6	-0.9	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	70.7	70.8	0.5	0.1	1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,521.5	1,524.1	...	2.6	19.3	0.2	1.3
Labour force	989.8	975.9	7.5	-13.9	16.5	-1.4	1.7
Employment	922.6	907.0	7.3	-15.6	22.4	-1.7	2.5
Unemployment	67.2	68.9	6.8	1.7	-5.8	2.5	-7.8
Participation rate	65.1	64.0	0.5	-1.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.1	0.7	0.3	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	59.5	0.5	-1.1	0.7	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,367.1	4,375.7	...	8.6	61.1	0.2	1.4
Labour force	2,850.5	2,852.3	15.1	1.8	61.0	0.1	2.2
Employment	2,681.9	2,692.3	14.5	10.4	125.5	0.4	4.9
Full-time employment	2,071.5	2,109.9	20.3	38.4	139.8	1.9	7.1
Unemployment	168.6	160.0	13.1	-8.6	-64.5	-5.1	-28.7
Participation rate	65.3	65.2	0.4	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.6	0.4	-0.3	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.5	0.3	0.1	2.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	599.8	600.3	...	0.5	-5.4	0.1	-0.9
Labour force	401.1	399.3	9.4	-1.8	27.4	-0.4	7.4
Employment	359.0	353.9	8.4	-5.1	41.1	-1.4	13.1
Unemployment	42.1	45.4	8.1	3.3	-13.7	7.8	-23.2
Participation rate	66.9	66.5	1.6	-0.4	5.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	11.4	1.9	0.9	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	59.0	1.4	-0.9	7.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,834.0	1,837.9	...	3.9	32.1	0.2	1.8
Labour force	1,285.7	1,301.2	7.6	15.5	36.4	1.2	2.9
Employment	1,221.1	1,236.9	7.6	15.8	71.0	1.3	6.1
Unemployment	64.6	64.2	7.6	-0.4	-34.7	-0.6	-35.1
Participation rate	70.1	70.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	0.6	-0.1	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	66.6	67.3	0.4	0.7	2.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,933.3	1,937.4	...	4.1	34.3	0.2	1.8
Labour force	1,163.8	1,151.8	7.9	-12.0	-2.7	-1.0	-0.2
Employment	1,101.8	1,101.5	8.2	-0.3	13.5	-0.0	1.2
Unemployment	62.0	50.4	6.7	-11.6	-16.1	-18.7	-24.2
Participation rate	60.2	59.5	0.4	-0.7	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.4	0.6	-0.9	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.9	0.4	-0.1	-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.

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	220.6	219.8	2.6	-0.8	-3.7	-0.4	-1.7
Goods-producing sector	41.9	44.3	1.6	2.4	0.7	5.7	1.6
Agriculture	1.4	0.7	0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-50.0	-30.0
Natural resources ²	13.5	14.5	0.9	1.0	2.2	7.4	17.9
Utilities	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	-1.4	0.0	-48.3
Construction	15.9	16.9	1.1	1.0	0.1	6.3	0.6
Manufacturing	9.6	10.7	0.8	1.1	0.1	11.5	0.9
Services-producing sector	178.8	175.5	2.3	-3.3	-4.3	-1.8	-2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	37.6	37.6	1.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.5
Transportation and warehousing	9.1	9.4	0.7	0.3	-0.4	3.3	-4.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	6.9	5.8	0.6	-1.1	-2.3	-15.9	-28.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.6	11.3	0.6	-0.3	1.1	-2.6	10.8
Business, building and other support services	6.7	6.4	0.7	-0.3	0.9	-4.5	16.4
Educational services	17.9	18.7	0.7	0.8	2.3	4.5	14.0
Health care and social assistance	41.9	41.2	1.1	-0.7	-2.0	-1.7	-4.6
Information, culture and recreation	6.4	7.1	0.7	0.7	1.4	10.9	24.6
Accommodation and food services	12.7	11.2	0.9	-1.5	-4.3	-11.8	-27.7
Other services (except public administration)	7.9	7.2	0.7	-0.7	-2.2	-8.9	-23.4
Public administration	20.0	19.6	0.7	-0.4	1.3	-2.0	7.1
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	79.6	80.0	0.7	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.8
Goods-producing sector	18.3	19.8	0.5	1.5	0.7	8.2	3.7
Agriculture	3.0	4.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	33.3	11.1
Natural resources ²	2.3	1.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-17.4	-13.6
Utilities	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	25.0	150.0
Construction	5.5	5.9	0.3	0.4	-0.2	7.3	-3.3
Manufacturing	7.0	7.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	7.1	7.1
Services-producing sector	61.3	60.2	0.7	-1.1	2.2	-1.8	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	11.4	11.4	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	16.3
Transportation and warehousing	2.7	2.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-11.1	-14.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-16.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.4	4.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	6.8	2.2
Business, building and other support services	2.6	2.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-19.2	-8.7
Educational services	6.1	5.7	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-6.6	3.6
Health care and social assistance	11.8	11.5	0.3	-0.3	1.1	-2.5	10.6
Information, culture and recreation	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-8.0
Accommodation and food services	4.9	5.1	0.3	0.2	-0.3	4.1	-5.6
Other services (except public administration)	3.3	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	3.0	13.3
Public administration	9.0	9.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	4.6
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	466.5	466.7	3.2	0.2	15.2	0.0	3.4
Goods-producing sector	85.9	87.4	2.0	1.5	2.7	1.7	3.2
Agriculture	5.9	6.3	0.8	0.4	-1.6	6.8	-20.3
Natural resources ²	9.2	10.1	1.0	0.9	2.4	9.8	31.2
Utilities	5.5	5.3	0.3	-0.2	1.1	-3.6	26.2
Construction	33.6	33.3	1.4	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9	-2.1
Manufacturing	31.7	32.5	1.0	0.8	1.6	2.5	5.2
Services-producing sector	380.6	379.3	3.0	-1.3	12.5	-0.3	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	77.4	76.1	1.7	-1.3	6.0	-1.7	8.6
Transportation and warehousing	25.8	26.7	0.9	0.9	7.7	3.5	40.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	22.5	22.5	0.9	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	35.4	35.1	1.1	-0.3	3.2	-0.8	10.0
Business, building and other support services	18.4	18.8	1.1	0.4	1.9	2.2	11.2
Educational services	37.1	37.2	1.3	0.1	-3.8	0.3	-9.3
Health care and social assistance	75.0	73.8	1.3	-1.2	3.4	-1.6	4.8
Information, culture and recreation	13.5	13.2	1.0	-0.3	-1.9	-2.2	-12.6
Accommodation and food services	27.9	30.2	1.4	2.3	-1.7	8.2	-5.3
Other services (except public administration)	15.7	16.0	0.9	0.3	-1.0	1.9	-5.9
Public administration	32.0	29.7	0.9	-2.3	-0.7	-7.2	-2.3

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	361.7	364.7	2.6	3.0	7.2	0.8	2.0
Goods-producing sector	69.4	73.8	1.6	4.4	1.9	6.3	2.6
Agriculture	5.1	5.8	0.6	0.7	1.5	13.7	34.9
Natural resources ²	9.3	9.0	0.8	-0.3	0.2	-3.2	2.3
Utilities	3.9	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	7.7	20.0
Construction	23.2	26.1	1.0	2.9	0.4	12.5	1.6
Manufacturing	27.9	28.7	1.0	0.8	-0.9	2.9	-3.0
Services-producing sector	292.2	290.9	2.3	-1.3	5.3	-0.4	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	58.1	57.5	1.1	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	-0.7
Transportation and warehousing	18.7	18.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.9	17.4	0.6	0.5	2.0	3.0	13.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	17.7	18.2	0.7	0.5	-0.6	2.8	-3.2
Business, building and other support services	15.0	15.0	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.7
Educational services	29.0	30.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	5.2	4.8
Health care and social assistance	56.7	56.9	1.1	0.2	-1.3	0.4	-2.2
Information, culture and recreation	10.6	9.1	0.6	-1.5	-0.2	-14.2	-2.2
Accommodation and food services	21.8	20.7	1.0	-1.1	0.6	-5.0	3.0
Other services (except public administration)	15.8	15.0	0.7	-0.8	0.7	-5.1	4.9
Public administration	31.9	32.0	0.7	0.1	2.5	0.3	8.5
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,319.3	4,319.0	19.7	-0.3	108.2	-0.0	2.6
Goods-producing sector	899.6	885.1	10.3	-14.5	23.4	-1.6	2.7
Agriculture	52.3	53.4	2.7	1.1	-3.2	2.1	-5.7
Natural resources ²	40.2	40.4	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.3
Utilities	29.1	27.3	1.6	-1.8	2.7	-6.2	11.0
Construction	287.2	289.1	7.0	1.9	22.1	0.7	8.3
Manufacturing	490.8	474.9	7.3	-15.9	1.3	-3.2	0.3
Services-producing sector	3,419.7	3,433.9	18.7	14.2	84.9	0.4	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade	645.2	650.8	9.7	5.6	-5.0	0.9	-0.8
Transportation and warehousing	225.8	226.5	5.4	0.7	-7.2	0.3	-3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	285.2	290.4	5.2	5.2	29.6	1.8	11.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	375.1	377.1	6.7	2.0	27.8	0.5	8.0
Business, building and other support services	165.4	159.2	6.3	-6.2	-7.9	-3.7	-4.7
Educational services	350.4	353.7	6.8	3.3	5.2	0.9	1.5
Health care and social assistance	601.9	604.1	8.0	2.2	9.4	0.4	1.6
Information, culture and recreation	156.5	158.1	6.2	1.6	-1.5	1.0	-0.9
Accommodation and food services	194.1	183.2	7.1	-10.9	1.7	-5.6	0.9
Other services (except public administration)	152.5	163.2	5.0	10.7	6.0	7.0	3.8
Public administration	267.7	267.8	4.1	0.1	26.9	0.0	11.2
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,499.7	7,536.7	28.4	37.0	336.1	0.5	4.7
Goods-producing sector	1,450.5	1,464.4	14.3	13.9	17.3	1.0	1.2
Agriculture	63.7	67.6	3.3	3.9	0.7	6.1	1.0
Natural resources ²	36.3	37.6	2.2	1.3	-1.1	3.6	-2.8
Utilities	52.6	58.4	1.6	5.8	6.2	11.0	11.9
Construction	534.2	531.1	9.5	-3.1	23.0	-0.6	4.5
Manufacturing	763.6	769.8	10.5	6.2	-11.4	0.8	-1.5
Services-producing sector	6,049.2	6,072.2	27.1	23.0	318.7	0.4	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,075.4	1,121.8	15.0	46.4	51.8	4.3	4.8
Transportation and warehousing	381.2	376.7	8.6	-4.5	42.6	-1.2	12.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	620.8	625.1	8.9	4.3	15.5	0.7	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	769.9	758.5	10.5	-11.4	63.8	-1.5	9.2
Business, building and other support services	297.8	289.4	8.2	-8.4	8.8	-2.8	3.1
Educational services	568.7	556.3	9.9	-12.4	24.5	-2.2	4.6
Health care and social assistance	925.1	913.7	10.1	-11.4	32.2	-1.2	3.7
Information, culture and recreation	331.8	342.0	9.4	10.2	50.0	3.1	17.1
Accommodation and food services	398.2	402.9	10.5	4.7	24.9	1.2	6.6
Other services (except public administration)	257.6	274.9	8.2	17.3	-27.9	6.7	-9.2
Public administration	422.7	410.9	5.4	-11.8	32.5	-2.8	8.6

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	661.3	658.2	3.1	-3.1	6.3	-0.5	1.0
Goods-producing sector	147.3	143.6	1.8	-3.7	1.3	-2.5	0.9
Agriculture	25.5	23.3	0.9	-2.2	-0.6	-8.6	-2.5
Natural resources ²	3.7	3.5	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-5.4	0.0
Utilities	4.6	4.8	0.3	0.2	-0.3	4.3	-5.9
Construction	49.2	48.3	1.2	-0.9	-0.4	-1.8	-0.8
Manufacturing	64.3	63.8	1.1	-0.5	2.8	-0.8	4.6
Services-producing sector	514.0	514.5	3.0	0.5	4.9	0.1	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade	92.1	93.5	1.5	1.4	3.0	1.5	3.3
Transportation and warehousing	42.2	42.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	36.4	36.8	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.1	6.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.2	32.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-1.8
Business, building and other support services	22.1	19.7	0.9	-2.4	-2.5	-10.9	-11.3
Educational services	56.9	57.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.5
Health care and social assistance	103.0	105.1	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8
Information, culture and recreation	22.4	24.8	0.9	2.4	3.2	10.7	14.8
Accommodation and food services	39.5	35.6	1.2	-3.9	-1.5	-9.9	-4.0
Other services (except public administration)	27.9	27.6	1.0	-0.3	-3.1	-1.1	-10.1
Public administration	39.4	39.0	0.9	-0.4	1.3	-1.0	3.4
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	567.7	561.2	3.0	-6.5	5.5	-1.1	1.0
Goods-producing sector	129.0	123.0	2.0	-6.0	-9.7	-4.7	-7.3
Agriculture	26.3	24.4	1.1	-1.9	-9.9	-7.2	-28.9
Natural resources ²	19.4	16.8	0.8	-2.6	-3.8	-13.4	-18.4
Utilities	7.0	6.3	0.3	-0.7	0.0	-10.0	0.0
Construction	41.9	43.0	1.3	1.1	3.7	2.6	9.4
Manufacturing	34.4	32.5	0.9	-1.9	0.4	-5.5	1.2
Services-producing sector	438.7	438.1	2.9	-0.6	15.1	-0.1	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	97.5	96.3	1.6	-1.2	8.1	-1.2	9.2
Transportation and warehousing	24.2	25.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	4.5	3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	30.2	31.7	0.8	1.5	3.9	5.0	14.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.9	26.6	0.8	-1.3	-0.5	-4.7	-1.8
Business, building and other support services	15.5	13.3	0.9	-2.2	-3.1	-14.2	-18.9
Educational services	46.5	45.6	1.1	-0.9	0.9	-1.9	2.0
Health care and social assistance	88.3	89.9	1.3	1.6	7.8	1.8	9.5
Information, culture and recreation	18.6	18.4	1.0	-0.2	3.5	-1.1	23.5
Accommodation and food services	30.2	31.5	1.2	1.3	-0.1	4.3	-0.3
Other services (except public administration)	24.9	24.9	1.1	0.0	-6.5	0.0	-20.7
Public administration	35.0	34.6	0.8	-0.4	0.3	-1.1	0.9
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,272.9	2,263.9	12.8	-9.0	76.2	-0.4	3.5
Goods-producing sector	535.7	526.4	7.6	-9.3	-12.7	-1.7	-2.4
Agriculture	35.5	33.2	2.5	-2.3	-3.7	-6.5	-10.0
Natural resources ²	144.9	140.7	3.9	-4.2	11.5	-2.9	8.9
Utilities	19.7	18.8	1.2	-0.9	-5.7	-4.6	-23.3
Construction	214.6	213.5	5.3	-1.1	-6.2	-0.5	-2.8
Manufacturing	121.0	120.2	3.8	-0.8	-8.7	-0.7	-6.7
Services-producing sector	1,737.2	1,737.4	11.8	0.2	88.9	0.0	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	344.5	354.6	6.1	10.1	36.4	2.9	11.4
Transportation and warehousing	136.6	136.6	3.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	4.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	122.7	121.0	3.1	-1.7	16.3	-1.4	15.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	191.5	193.4	4.4	1.9	14.9	1.0	8.3
Business, building and other support services	69.0	71.6	3.8	2.6	-0.9	3.8	-1.2
Educational services	170.3	171.8	4.1	1.5	20.5	0.9	13.5
Health care and social assistance	299.6	299.6	4.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.4
Information, culture and recreation	71.2	70.0	3.7	-1.2	-4.9	-1.7	-6.5
Accommodation and food services	129.1	119.1	4.8	-10.0	5.4	-7.7	4.7
Other services (except public administration)	96.8	91.0	3.9	-5.8	-11.3	-6.0	-11.0
Public administration	105.9	108.8	2.4	2.9	5.1	2.7	4.9

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,681.9	2,692.3	14.5	10.4	125.5	0.4	4.9
Goods-producing sector	485.6	489.1	7.8	3.5	0.5	0.7	0.1
Agriculture	20.6	23.3	2.5	2.7	-11.6	13.1	-33.2
Natural resources ²	51.6	48.0	2.8	-3.6	0.9	-7.0	1.9
Utilities	14.8	14.7	1.2	-0.1	-5.9	-0.7	-28.6
Construction	216.3	218.6	5.3	2.3	11.4	1.1	5.5
Manufacturing	182.4	184.4	4.9	2.0	5.6	1.1	3.1
Services-producing sector	2,196.3	2,203.2	14.4	6.9	125.0	0.3	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	400.2	420.2	7.4	20.0	41.3	5.0	10.9
Transportation and warehousing	139.8	140.0	4.0	0.2	10.8	0.1	8.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	171.4	169.7	3.9	-1.7	2.0	-1.0	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	255.4	242.6	5.5	-12.8	8.6	-5.0	3.7
Business, building and other support services	109.9	104.1	4.8	-5.8	-0.4	-5.3	-0.4
Educational services	194.3	194.5	5.1	0.2	7.5	0.1	4.0
Health care and social assistance	362.4	369.6	5.8	7.2	31.3	2.0	9.3
Information, culture and recreation	128.8	132.2	5.4	3.4	7.2	2.6	5.8
Accommodation and food services	182.6	174.6	5.8	-8.0	-8.5	-4.4	-4.6
Other services (except public administration)	109.1	109.0	4.2	-0.1	4.0	-0.1	3.8
Public administration	142.4	146.6	3.0	4.2	21.2	2.9	16.9

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

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

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0355-02.

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	182.1	182.2	...	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.6
Labour force	115.8	118.0	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.9	0.8
Employment	108.4	110.4	1.1	2.0	3.3	1.8	3.1
Unemployment	7.3	7.5	0.7	0.2	-2.5	2.7	-25.0
Participation rate	63.6	64.8	0.6	1.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.4	0.6	0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	60.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	381.3	382.4	...	1.1	7.7	0.3	2.1
Labour force	256.7	257.5	1.6	0.8	4.0	0.3	1.6
Employment	238.7	240.7	1.6	2.0	7.1	0.8	3.0
Unemployment	18.0	16.8	1.0	-1.2	-3.1	-6.7	-15.6
Participation rate	67.3	67.3	0.4	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.5	0.4	-0.5	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	62.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	134.3	134.6	...	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.6
Labour force	95.8	95.7	0.9	-0.1	6.2	-0.1	6.9
Employment	89.6	89.2	1.0	-0.4	7.2	-0.4	8.8
Unemployment	6.1	6.6	0.6	0.5	-0.9	8.2	-12.0
Participation rate	71.3	71.1	0.7	-0.2	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.9	0.7	0.5	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	66.3	0.8	-0.4	4.4	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	110.6	110.8	...	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.7
Labour force	67.7	67.6	0.9	-0.1	1.5	-0.1	2.3
Employment	61.9	62.0	0.9	0.1	2.8	0.2	4.7
Unemployment	5.9	5.6	0.5	-0.3	-1.3	-5.1	-18.8
Participation rate	61.2	61.0	0.8	-0.2	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.3	0.8	-0.4	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	56.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.5	135.5	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	75.9	77.2	1.0	1.3	-4.4	1.7	-5.4
Employment	71.9	73.4	1.0	1.5	-4.4	2.1	-5.7
Unemployment	4.0	3.9	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-2.5	2.6
Participation rate	56.0	57.0	0.8	1.0	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.1	0.5	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	53.1	54.2	0.8	1.1	-3.1	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	688.6	689.1	...	0.5	3.7	0.1	0.5
Labour force	461.2	462.4	3.6	1.2	9.2	0.3	2.0
Employment	442.0	444.8	3.8	2.8	13.2	0.6	3.1
Unemployment	19.1	17.6	1.8	-1.5	-3.9	-7.9	-18.1
Participation rate	67.0	67.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	64.5	0.5	0.3	1.5	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	188.6	188.8	...	0.2	2.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	120.4	118.7	1.3	-1.7	2.2	-1.4	1.9
Employment	115.0	113.7	1.3	-1.3	5.5	-1.1	5.1
Unemployment	5.4	5.0	0.6	-0.4	-3.2	-7.4	-39.0
Participation rate	63.8	62.9	0.7	-0.9	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	0.5	-0.3	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	60.2	0.7	-0.8	2.2	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.1	137.2	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Labour force	82.4	81.4	1.0	-1.0	-3.7	-1.2	-4.3
Employment	78.3	77.5	1.0	-0.8	-2.3	-1.0	-2.9
Unemployment	4.2	3.9	0.4	-0.3	-1.4	-7.1	-26.4
Participation rate	60.1	59.3	0.7	-0.8	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.8	0.5	-0.3	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	56.5	0.7	-0.6	-1.9	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,644.2	3,646.7	...	2.5	28.0	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,433.5	2,425.8	9.9	-7.7	-15.5	-0.3	-0.6
Employment	2,271.3	2,270.0	10.5	-1.3	65.0	-0.1	2.9
Unemployment	162.2	155.8	7.0	-6.4	-80.5	-3.9	-34.1
Participation rate	66.8	66.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.4	0.3	-0.3	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.2	0.3	-0.1	1.3	...	...

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,214.6	1,216.7	...	2.1	20.0	0.2	1.7
Labour force	813.7	798.2	5.3	-15.5	9.8	-1.9	1.2
Employment	768.6	757.7	5.7	-10.9	33.6	-1.4	4.6
Unemployment	45.0	40.5	3.0	-4.5	-23.9	-10.0	-37.1
Participation rate	67.0	65.6	0.4	-1.4	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	0.4	-0.4	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	62.3	0.5	-1.0	1.8	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	287.0	287.3	...	0.3	3.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	188.1	185.7	1.6	-2.4	2.6	-1.3	1.4
Employment	179.9	178.5	1.6	-1.4	10.5	-0.8	6.3
Unemployment	8.2	7.2	0.8	-1.0	-7.9	-12.2	-52.3
Participation rate	65.5	64.6	0.6	-0.9	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	3.9	0.4	-0.5	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	62.1	0.6	-0.6	3.0	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	927.6	929.4	...	1.8	17.0	0.2	1.9
Labour force	625.6	612.5	5.1	-13.1	7.2	-2.1	1.2
Employment	588.7	579.2	5.4	-9.5	23.2	-1.6	4.2
Unemployment	36.9	33.3	2.9	-3.6	-16.0	-9.8	-32.5
Participation rate	67.4	65.9	0.6	-1.5	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.4	0.5	-0.5	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	62.3	0.6	-1.2	1.4	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	144.9	145.2	...	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.9
Labour force	87.1	87.5	0.9	0.4	-1.5	0.5	-1.7
Employment	80.8	81.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7
Unemployment	6.3	5.9	0.5	-0.4	-2.1	-6.3	-26.3
Participation rate	60.1	60.3	0.6	0.2	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.7	0.5	-0.5	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	56.2	0.6	0.4	-0.6	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	96.4	94.3	...	-2.1	-16.4	-2.2	-14.8
Labour force	54.2	51.5	3.3	-2.7	-5.5	-5.0	-9.6
Employment	50.5	48.0	3.3	-2.5	-2.7	-5.0	-5.3
Unemployment	3.8	3.5	1.6	-0.3	-2.8	-7.9	-44.4
Participation rate	56.2	54.6	2.6	-1.6	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.8	2.8	-0.2	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.4	50.9	2.8	-1.5	5.1	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	113.3	113.5	...	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.8
Labour force	68.7	69.8	1.6	1.1	8.8	1.6	14.4
Employment	64.2	64.8	1.7	0.6	11.1	0.9	20.7
Unemployment	4.5	5.0	1.0	0.5	-2.3	11.1	-31.5
Participation rate	60.6	61.5	1.5	0.9	7.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.2	1.5	0.6	-4.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	57.1	1.5	0.4	9.4	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	346.2	346.8	...	0.6	4.7	0.2	1.4
Labour force	229.0	234.8	2.2	5.8	1.2	2.5	0.5
Employment	211.7	217.3	2.3	5.6	3.0	2.6	1.4
Unemployment	17.3	17.5	1.2	0.2	-1.8	1.2	-9.3
Participation rate	66.1	67.7	0.6	1.6	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	62.7	0.7	1.6	0.1	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,576.7	5,583.9	...	7.2	64.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,794.7	3,818.9	14.0	24.2	85.3	0.6	2.3
Employment	3,457.1	3,499.8	14.0	42.7	199.7	1.2	6.1
Unemployment	337.5	319.1	10.1	-18.4	-114.4	-5.5	-26.4
Participation rate	68.0	68.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.4	0.3	-0.5	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.7	0.3	0.7	2.9	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	667.5	668.2	...	0.7	3.9	0.1	0.6
Labour force	441.3	439.3	4.2	-2.0	29.5	-0.5	7.2
Employment	413.5	412.6	4.3	-0.9	41.9	-0.2	11.3
Unemployment	27.8	26.7	2.5	-1.1	-12.4	-4.0	-31.7
Participation rate	66.1	65.7	0.6	-0.4	4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.1	0.6	-0.2	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.7	0.6	-0.2	5.9	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	373.4	373.6	...	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.4
Labour force	228.0	228.8	2.5	0.8	12.3	0.4	5.7
Employment	209.3	212.0	2.5	2.7	12.4	1.3	6.2
Unemployment	18.8	16.8	1.5	-2.0	0.0	-10.6	0.0
Participation rate	61.1	61.2	0.7	0.1	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.3	0.7	-0.9	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.7	0.7	0.6	3.0	...	...

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	501.1	501.8	...	0.7	6.7	0.1	1.4
Labour force	344.9	348.1	2.7	3.2	6.4	0.9	1.9
Employment	320.2	324.8	2.7	4.6	19.4	1.4	6.4
Unemployment	24.7	23.3	1.8	-1.4	-13.0	-5.7	-35.8
Participation rate	68.8	69.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.7	0.5	-0.5	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	64.7	0.5	0.8	3.0	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.3	119.4	...	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	78.6	79.4	0.9	0.8	-1.5	1.0	-1.9
Employment	73.8	73.7	1.0	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-1.2
Unemployment	4.8	5.7	0.5	0.9	-0.7	18.8	-10.9
Participation rate	65.9	66.5	0.8	0.6	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.2	0.6	1.1	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.7	0.8	-0.2	-1.3	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	140.9	141.1	...	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	100.8	99.4	1.4	-1.4	3.8	-1.4	4.0
Employment	94.8	94.3	1.5	-0.5	6.7	-0.5	7.6
Unemployment	6.0	5.1	0.7	-0.9	-3.0	-15.0	-37.0
Participation rate	71.5	70.4	1.0	-1.1	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.1	0.8	-0.9	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	67.3	66.8	1.1	-0.5	3.9	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	468.9	469.6	...	0.7	6.0	0.1	1.3
Labour force	305.5	306.4	3.3	0.9	20.3	0.3	7.1
Employment	283.1	285.8	3.4	2.7	25.6	1.0	9.8
Unemployment	22.4	20.6	1.6	-1.8	-5.2	-8.0	-20.2
Participation rate	65.2	65.2	0.7	0.0	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.7	0.5	-0.6	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.9	0.7	0.5	4.8	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	305.6	305.8	...	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.7
Labour force	184.7	185.9	2.8	1.2	11.2	0.6	6.4
Employment	165.4	168.8	2.8	3.4	13.4	2.1	8.6
Unemployment	19.3	17.1	1.3	-2.2	-2.2	-11.4	-11.4
Participation rate	60.4	60.8	0.9	0.4	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	9.2	0.7	-1.2	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	54.1	55.2	0.9	1.1	4.0	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	181.7	181.9	...	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	126.7	126.3	1.9	-0.4	-3.5	-0.3	-2.7
Employment	118.9	119.4	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.3
Unemployment	7.8	6.8	1.4	-1.0	-5.1	-12.8	-42.9
Participation rate	69.7	69.4	1.0	-0.3	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.4	1.0	-0.8	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	65.4	65.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	145.6	145.6	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	89.7	89.4	1.1	-0.3	1.0	-0.3	1.1
Employment	82.1	83.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.2
Unemployment	7.5	6.2	0.5	-1.3	-0.8	-17.3	-11.4
Participation rate	61.6	61.4	0.7	-0.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	6.9	0.6	-1.5	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	57.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.4	106.4	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	65.2	65.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4
Employment	61.1	61.7	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.0	2.5
Unemployment	4.1	4.2	0.3	0.1	-0.6	2.4	-12.5
Participation rate	61.3	61.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.4	0.5	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	58.0	0.7	0.6	1.6	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	704.4	704.9	...	0.5	4.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	479.3	477.9	1.6	-1.4	2.5	-0.3	0.5
Employment	448.7	448.7	1.7	0.0	14.8	0.0	3.4
Unemployment	30.5	29.2	1.1	-1.3	-12.3	-4.3	-29.6
Participation rate	68.0	67.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.1	0.2	-0.3	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	63.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	...	...

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	216.1	216.3	...	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	148.5	148.6	1.2	0.1	3.8	0.1	2.6
Employment	139.6	139.6	1.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.8
Unemployment	9.0	9.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1
Participation rate	68.7	68.7	0.5	0.0	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.5	0.6	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	274.2	274.5	...	0.3	4.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	187.5	189.1	1.3	1.6	6.1	0.9	3.3
Employment	172.8	175.6	1.3	2.8	7.6	1.6	4.5
Unemployment	14.7	13.5	0.7	-1.2	-1.5	-8.2	-10.0
Participation rate	68.4	68.9	0.5	0.5	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.1	0.4	-0.7	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	64.0	0.5	1.0	1.8	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	105.4	105.6	...	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.2
Labour force	68.7	67.7	1.0	-1.0	0.8	-1.5	1.2
Employment	65.4	64.2	1.0	-1.2	3.7	-1.8	6.1
Unemployment	3.3	3.5	0.6	0.2	-3.0	6.1	-46.2
Participation rate	65.2	64.1	1.0	-1.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.2	0.8	0.4	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	60.8	1.0	-1.2	2.8	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,268.3	1,270.5	...	2.2	17.6	0.2	1.4
Labour force	894.8	905.0	5.1	10.2	-10.2	1.1	-1.1
Employment	815.5	832.4	5.4	16.9	21.6	2.1	2.7
Unemployment	79.3	72.7	3.6	-6.6	-31.7	-8.3	-30.4
Participation rate	70.6	71.2	0.4	0.6	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.0	0.4	-0.9	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	65.5	0.4	1.2	0.8	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,204.0	1,206.2	...	2.2	17.7	0.2	1.5
Labour force	844.3	844.1	5.1	-0.2	33.0	-0.0	4.1
Employment	775.3	776.2	5.3	0.9	64.2	0.1	9.0
Unemployment	69.0	67.9	3.5	-1.1	-31.2	-1.6	-31.5
Participation rate	70.1	70.0	0.4	-0.1	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.0	0.4	-0.2	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.4	0.4	0.0	4.5	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	184.6	185.1	...	0.5	3.8	0.3	2.1
Labour force	115.6	115.7	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Employment	109.4	110.6	1.7	1.2	2.7	1.1	2.5
Unemployment	6.2	5.1	0.9	-1.1	-2.2	-17.7	-30.1
Participation rate	62.6	62.5	1.0	-0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.4	0.7	-1.0	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	59.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	171.5	171.9	...	0.4	2.2	0.2	1.3
Labour force	114.5	114.4	1.1	-0.1	5.1	-0.1	4.7
Employment	106.6	105.3	1.1	-1.3	5.7	-1.2	5.7
Unemployment	7.9	9.1	0.6	1.2	-0.6	15.2	-6.2
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	0.7	-0.2	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.0	0.5	1.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	61.3	0.7	-0.9	2.6	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,356.0	2,360.7	...	4.7	24.0	0.2	1.0
Labour force	1,627.8	1,621.0	7.7	-6.8	91.4	-0.4	6.0
Employment	1,518.0	1,519.8	7.8	1.8	141.3	0.1	10.3
Unemployment	109.8	101.2	5.4	-8.6	-49.9	-7.8	-33.0
Participation rate	69.1	68.7	0.3	-0.4	3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.2	0.3	-0.5	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.4	0.3	0.0	5.4	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	347.9	348.9	...	1.0	6.5	0.3	1.9
Labour force	212.5	214.1	2.4	1.6	-6.8	0.8	-3.1
Employment	203.5	204.6	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Unemployment	9.0	9.5	1.2	0.5	-7.7	5.6	-44.8
Participation rate	61.1	61.4	0.7	0.3	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	0.5	0.2	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.6	0.7	0.1	-0.9	...	...

... 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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,646.4	3,649.2	...	2.8	26.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,426.7	2,435.8	20.6	9.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.0
Employment	2,273.6	2,280.4	21.5	6.8	49.3	0.3	2.2
Unemployment	153.1	155.4	16.1	2.3	-49.6	1.5	-24.2
Participation rate	66.6	66.7	0.6	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.4	0.6	0.1	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	62.5	0.6	0.1	0.9	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,583.5	5,591.1	...	7.6	65.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,821.8	3,823.9	31.0	2.1	56.5	0.1	1.5
Employment	3,507.3	3,523.6	29.9	16.3	162.3	0.5	4.8
Unemployment	314.5	300.4	23.9	-14.1	-105.7	-4.5	-26.0
Participation rate	68.4	68.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.9	0.6	-0.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	63.0	0.5	0.2	2.2	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,360.8	2,365.1	...	4.3	26.5	0.2	1.1
Labour force	1,619.6	1,609.8	16.6	-9.8	64.6	-0.6	4.2
Employment	1,519.8	1,515.8	16.4	-4.0	88.5	-0.3	6.2
Unemployment	99.8	94.0	12.0	-5.8	-23.9	-5.8	-20.3
Participation rate	68.6	68.1	0.7	-0.5	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.8	0.7	-0.4	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.1	0.7	-0.3	3.1	...	...

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2020	31,112.7	20,299.9	18,416.7	1,883.2	65.2	9.3	59.2
2021	31,392.7	20,600.4	19,207.0	1,393.4	65.6	6.8	61.2
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2020	445.5	254.9	224.4	30.5	57.2	12.0	50.4
2021	445.4	256.6	226.7	29.8	57.6	11.6	50.9
Avalon Peninsula							
2020	236.5	143.0	128.0	15.0	60.5	10.5	54.1
2021	237.2	145.8	133.0	12.7	61.5	8.7	56.1
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2020	121.5	61.0	51.9	9.1	50.2	14.9	42.7
2021	120.9	59.7	50.6	9.1	49.4	15.2	41.9
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2020	87.5	50.9	44.5	6.4	58.2	12.6	50.9
2021	87.2	51.1	43.1	8.0	58.6	15.7	49.4
Prince Edward Island							
2020	132.8	86.9	79.8	7.2	65.4	8.3	60.1
2021	135.1	89.5	82.3	7.2	66.2	8.0	60.9
Nova Scotia							
2020	815.8	494.8	451.2	43.6	60.7	8.8	55.3
2021	823.9	510.8	471.5	39.3	62.0	7.7	57.2
Cape Breton							
2020	109.6	58.3	50.9	7.5	53.2	12.9	46.4
2021	108.9	59.9	52.8	7.1	55.0	11.9	48.5
North Shore							
2020	127.4	69.8	64.5	5.2	54.8	7.4	50.6
2021	127.6	74.3	68.1	6.2	58.2	8.3	53.4
Annapolis Valley							
2020	105.8	58.4	53.7	4.7	55.2	8.0	50.8
2021	106.6	62.4	57.5	4.9	58.5	7.9	53.9
Southern							
2020	98.2	52.4	46.8	5.6	53.4	10.7	47.7
2021	98.3	55.0	50.2	4.8	56.0	8.7	51.1
Halifax							
2020	374.7	255.9	235.3	20.5	68.3	8.0	62.8
2021	382.4	259.3	243.0	16.3	67.8	6.3	63.5
New Brunswick							
2020	647.6	398.0	362.2	35.8	61.5	9.0	55.9
2021	652.2	400.3	367.8	32.4	61.4	8.1	56.4
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2020	131.4	75.1	66.0	9.1	57.2	12.1	50.2
2021	130.9	68.1	59.8	8.3	52.0	12.2	45.7
Moncton–Richibucto							
2020	188.2	121.2	111.1	10.0	64.4	8.3	59.0
2021	190.6	127.5	118.2	9.4	66.9	7.4	62.0
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2020	146.2	88.5	80.5	8.0	60.5	9.0	55.1
2021	147.1	89.8	82.3	7.5	61.0	8.4	55.9
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2020	117.2	74.1	68.0	6.1	63.2	8.2	58.0
2021	119.1	75.6	70.3	5.3	63.5	7.0	59.0
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2020	64.7	39.1	36.6	2.5	60.4	6.4	56.6
2021	64.5	39.3	37.3	2.0	60.9	5.1	57.8
Quebec							
2020	7,063.5	4,579.0	4,230.1	348.9	64.8	7.6	59.9
2021	7,107.7	4,588.1	4,341.1	247.0	64.6	5.4	61.1
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2020	76.4	35.3	32.0	3.3	46.2	9.3	41.9
2021	76.3	41.3	36.9	4.4	54.1	10.7	48.4
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2020	166.1	93.9	90.3	3.5	56.5	3.7	54.4
2021	165.7	94.9	91.3	3.6	57.3	3.8	55.1
Capitale-Nationale							
2020	623.7	394.7	376.4	18.3	63.3	4.6	60.3
2021	626.0	412.7	397.7	15.0	65.9	3.6	63.5
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2020	355.4	242.9	233.1	9.8	68.3	4.0	65.6
2021	357.2	222.6	215.2	7.4	62.3	3.3	60.2
Estrie							
2020	276.8	172.3	162.2	10.1	62.2	5.9	58.6
2021	279.2	170.9	163.4	7.5	61.2	4.4	58.5
Centre-du-Québec							
2020	206.7	127.6	122.0	5.6	61.7	4.4	59.0
2021	208.0	141.1	135.6	5.5	67.8	3.9	65.2
Montérégie							
2020	1,305.4	866.4	807.2	59.2	66.4	6.8	61.8

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2021	1,319.1	869.6	826.0	43.6	65.9	5.0	62.6
Montréal							
2020	1,755.8	1,165.6	1,033.3	132.3	66.4	11.4	58.9
2021	1,763.0	1,175.5	1,089.7	85.8	66.7	7.3	61.8
Laval							
2020	363.9	242.3	226.9	15.4	66.6	6.4	62.4
2021	366.8	248.0	229.5	18.5	67.6	7.5	62.6
Lanaudière							
2020	424.1	292.0	270.9	21.0	68.9	7.2	63.9
2021	427.9	274.4	260.6	13.8	64.1	5.0	60.9
Laurentides							
2020	521.2	336.1	302.9	33.2	64.5	9.9	58.1
2021	528.3	338.0	321.8	16.2	64.0	4.8	60.9
Outaouais							
2020	326.8	207.4	191.2	16.3	63.5	7.9	58.5
2021	330.1	214.5	205.7	8.9	65.0	4.1	62.3
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2020	118.6	74.0	70.8	3.2	62.4	4.3	59.7
2021	118.4	75.9	73.2	2.7	64.1	3.6	61.8
Mauricie							
2020	227.3	134.6	126.7	7.9	59.2	5.9	55.7
2021	227.4	130.5	125.3	5.2	57.4	4.0	55.1
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2020	229.3	138.6	132.0	6.6	60.4	4.8	57.6
2021	228.9	127.6	121.0	6.6	55.7	5.2	52.9
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2020	85.9	55.2	52.1	3.1	64.3	5.6	60.7
2021	85.3	50.6	48.3	2.3	59.3	4.5	56.6
Ontario							
2020	12,244.8	7,948.3	7,157.8	790.5	64.9	9.9	58.5
2021	12,368.7	8,111.0	7,514.2	596.8	65.6	7.4	60.8
Ottawa							
2020	1,188.7	770.0	709.2	60.8	64.8	7.9	59.7
2021	1,204.2	770.2	725.8	44.4	64.0	5.8	60.3
Kingston-Pembroke							
2020	394.5	221.7	203.9	17.8	56.2	8.0	51.7
2021	397.6	236.9	223.3	13.6	59.6	5.7	56.2
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2020	346.8	206.5	189.5	17.0	59.5	8.2	54.6
2021	349.9	174.9	162.1	12.9	50.0	7.4	46.3
Toronto							
2020	5,776.8	3,928.4	3,473.5	455.0	68.0	11.6	60.1
2021	5,839.4	3,999.9	3,664.2	335.6	68.5	8.4	62.7
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2020	1,202.7	804.6	732.2	72.4	66.9	9.0	60.9
2021	1,221.2	831.9	780.9	51.0	68.1	6.1	63.9
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2020	1,271.9	786.9	721.5	65.4	61.9	8.3	56.7
2021	1,281.8	822.4	767.4	55.0	64.2	6.7	59.9
London							
2020	605.0	375.9	344.9	30.9	62.1	8.2	57.0
2021	612.8	404.6	375.3	29.3	66.0	7.2	61.2
Windsor-Sarnia							
2020	558.3	314.5	282.6	31.8	56.3	10.1	50.6
2021	560.6	334.9	307.4	27.5	59.7	8.2	54.8
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2020	263.1	164.0	152.9	11.1	62.3	6.8	58.1
2021	266.0	167.3	162.2	5.1	62.9	3.0	61.0
Northeast							
2020	462.7	271.8	250.8	21.1	58.7	7.8	54.2
2021	461.6	261.9	245.6	16.3	56.7	6.2	53.2
Northwest							
2020	174.3	104.0	96.8	7.2	59.7	6.9	55.5
2021	173.5	106.1	99.9	6.2	61.2	5.8	57.6
Manitoba							
2020	1,048.6	703.0	649.7	53.3	67.0	7.6	62.0
2021	1,052.5	701.0	660.8	40.2	66.6	5.7	62.8
Southeast							
2020	98.4	63.8	60.4	3.4	64.8	5.3	61.4
2021	99.6	66.2	63.6	2.6	66.5	3.9	63.9
South Central and North Central							
2020	90.6	59.9	57.7	2.2	66.1	3.7	63.7
2021	91.3	59.0	55.7	3.4	64.6	5.8	61.0
Southwest							
2020	90.6	60.4	56.4	3.9	66.7	6.5	62.3
2021	90.5	56.5	54.0	2.5	62.4	4.4	59.7
Winnipeg							
2020	637.8	438.1	397.6	40.5	68.7	9.2	62.3
2021	640.7	439.1	411.3	27.9	68.5	6.4	64.2

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2020	76.2	45.2	43.3	1.9	59.3	4.2	56.8
2021	76.6	45.7	43.8	2.0	59.7	4.4	57.2
Parklands and North							
2020	55.0	35.6	34.3	1.3	64.7	3.7	62.4
2021	53.7	34.4	32.5	1.9	64.1	5.5	60.5
Saskatchewan							
2020	888.0	599.3	557.7	41.6	67.5	6.9	62.8
2021	889.9	604.2	568.4	35.8	67.9	5.9	63.9
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2020	274.7	186.0	174.9	11.1	67.7	6.0	63.7
2021	276.3	192.6	181.3	11.3	69.7	5.9	65.6
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2020	83.3	56.9	53.2	3.7	68.3	6.5	63.9
2021	82.8	54.5	50.2	4.3	65.8	7.9	60.6
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2020	310.2	215.3	198.0	17.3	69.4	8.0	63.8
2021	313.6	212.5	199.0	13.5	67.8	6.4	63.5
Yorkton–Melville							
2020	62.4	37.8	35.8	2.0	60.6	5.3	57.4
2021	61.6	38.0	36.6	1.4	61.7	3.7	59.4
Prince Albert and Northern							
2020	157.3	103.3	95.8	7.6	65.7	7.4	60.9
2021	155.6	106.6	101.3	5.3	68.5	5.0	65.1
Alberta							
2020	3,515.3	2,447.4	2,169.6	277.8	69.6	11.4	61.7
2021	3,550.6	2,467.4	2,276.3	191.1	69.5	7.7	64.1
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2020	239.0	151.4	138.0	13.4	63.3	8.9	57.7
2021	239.6	153.7	145.5	8.2	64.1	5.3	60.7
Camrose–Drumheller							
2020	162.4	96.5	84.2	12.3	59.4	12.7	51.8
2021	161.7	102.4	92.0	10.4	63.3	10.2	56.9
Calgary							
2020	1,341.0	975.9	864.5	111.4	72.8	11.4	64.5
2021	1,358.4	966.3	887.3	79.0	71.1	8.2	65.3
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2020	274.3	191.6	170.7	20.9	69.9	10.9	62.2
2021	274.5	189.4	175.9	13.5	69.0	7.1	64.1
Red Deer							
2020	175.1	116.4	103.3	13.1	66.5	11.3	59.0
2021	176.5	113.9	105.0	8.9	64.5	7.8	59.5
Edmonton							
2020	1,218.9	835.7	737.0	98.7	68.6	11.8	60.5
2021	1,235.4	865.9	799.5	66.4	70.1	7.7	64.7
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2020	104.7	80.0	72.0	8.0	76.4	10.0	68.8
2021	104.4	75.8	71.0	4.7	72.6	6.2	68.0
British Columbia							
2020	4,311.0	2,788.3	2,534.2	254.1	64.7	9.1	58.8
2021	4,366.8	2,871.5	2,697.7	173.8	65.8	6.1	61.8
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2020	737.6	444.6	407.2	37.5	60.3	8.4	55.2
2021	751.0	447.2	424.9	22.3	59.5	5.0	56.6
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2020	2,671.5	1,752.9	1,585.2	167.8	65.6	9.6	59.3
2021	2,701.3	1,843.1	1,723.3	119.8	68.2	6.5	63.8
Thompson–Okanagan							
2020	500.8	319.6	293.8	25.8	63.8	8.1	58.7
2021	509.3	322.2	307.6	14.6	63.3	4.5	60.4
Kootenay							
2020	137.7	88.0	80.9	7.1	63.9	8.1	58.8
2021	139.3	82.9	77.9	5.0	59.5	6.0	55.9
Cariboo							
2020	139.6	96.2	86.0	10.2	68.9	10.6	61.6
2021	141.4	92.4	86.2	6.2	65.3	6.7	61.0
North Coast and Nechako							
2020	68.9	45.2	41.7	3.5	65.6	7.7	60.5
2021	69.3	45.4	41.8	3.6	65.5	7.9	60.3
Northeast							
2020	54.8	41.7	39.4	2.3	76.1	5.5	71.9
2021	55.2	38.2	36.0	2.2	69.2	5.8	65.2

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

	September 2021	October 2021	Standard error ¹	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	32.9	33.0	...	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.9
Labour force	23.1	23.7	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.6	3.5
Employment	21.7	22.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	3.7	5.1
Unemployment	1.4	1.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-14.3	-14.3
Participation rate	70.2	71.8	0.8	1.6	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.1	0.7	-1.0	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.0	68.2	0.8	2.2	2.2	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	33.9	34.0	...	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Labour force	24.4	24.3	0.3	-0.1	0.9	-0.4	3.8
Employment	23.3	23.3	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	8.4
Unemployment	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-42.1
Participation rate	72.0	71.5	0.9	-0.5	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	0.8	0.0	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.7	68.5	0.9	-0.2	5.1	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.1	25.2	...	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.6
Labour force	15.3	15.6	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.0	9.9
Employment	12.9	13.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	5.7
Unemployment	2.4	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.3	36.8
Participation rate	60.9	62.0	1.1	1.1	4.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.5	16.4	1.3	0.9	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	51.5	51.8	1.1	0.3	2.5	...	...

... 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.

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	
October 2021										
15 years and over	16,614.4	35.3	1,102.82	30.26	13,656.1	39.2	1,261.36	2,958.3	17.1	370.98
15 to 24 years	2,426.3	26.3	515.91	18.41	1,144.0	38.6	818.28	1,282.3	15.3	246.15
25 years and over	14,188.1	36.8	1,203.19	32.29	12,512.1	39.3	1,301.87	1,676.0	18.4	466.49
Males	8,446.0	37.3	1,223.94	32.01	7,394.3	40.2	1,348.40	1,051.7	16.8	348.88
Females	8,168.3	33.1	977.58	28.45	6,261.7	38.0	1,158.57	1,906.6	17.3	383.18
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,127.1	35.9	1,211.08	33.32	4,433.2	38.5	1,318.14	693.9	19.0	527.05
No union coverage	11,487.2	35.0	1,054.50	28.90	9,222.8	39.5	1,234.06	2,264.4	16.5	323.16
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,630.9	36.1	1,151.64	31.03	12,519.1	39.2	1,279.73	2,111.7	17.9	392.25
Temporary employees	1,983.5	28.7	742.73	24.57	1,136.9	38.9	1,059.04	846.6	15.0	317.93
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,103.3	39.0	1,940.60	49.92	1,064.0	39.8	1,986.47	39.3	17.6	700.14
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,042.5	35.5	1,077.08	29.84	2,633.6	38.3	1,180.47	408.9	17.2	411.14
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,579.6	38.4	1,542.90	40.25	1,514.4	39.2	1,580.56	65.1	18.8	667.33
Health occupations	1,285.6	33.7	1,087.98	32.05	995.4	38.1	1,235.28	290.2	18.6	582.83
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,079.4	33.9	1,231.52	35.42	1,708.2	37.6	1,394.00	371.2	16.9	483.82
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	355.1	32.2	962.94	28.34	261.6	39.4	1,215.60	93.4	12.0	255.42
Sales and services occupations	3,850.3	30.3	632.68	19.75	2,406.2	38.4	847.93	1,444.1	16.9	274.03
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,279.6	39.6	1,156.59	28.79	2,095.7	41.5	1,224.62	183.9	18.3	381.25
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	297.3	42.0	1,120.71	25.99	264.1	45.3	1,223.73	33.2	16.2	300.91
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	741.8	39.6	1,024.97	25.62	712.9	40.5	1,052.57	28.9	17.7	343.02
October 2020										
15 years and over	15,829.4	35.2	1,079.41	29.66	13,014.7	39.2	1,233.91	2,814.7	16.9	365.03
15 to 24 years	2,201.7	25.9	488.65	17.80	1,012.2	38.6	783.76	1,189.5	15.0	237.52
25 years and over	13,627.7	36.7	1,174.85	31.57	12,002.5	39.2	1,271.87	1,625.2	18.4	458.35
Males	8,106.2	37.4	1,201.94	31.38	7,123.6	40.2	1,318.95	982.7	16.8	353.72
Females	7,723.1	32.9	950.80	27.85	5,891.1	37.8	1,131.07	1,832.0	17.0	371.10
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,922.1	35.8	1,193.11	32.93	4,263.5	38.5	1,297.13	658.6	18.6	519.68
No union coverage	10,907.3	34.9	1,028.10	28.18	8,751.2	39.5	1,203.10	2,156.1	16.4	317.79
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,979.9	36.1	1,126.34	30.40	11,987.4	39.1	1,249.57	1,992.5	17.8	384.93
Temporary employees	1,849.5	28.7	724.67	24.07	1,027.3	39.6	1,051.11	822.2	15.0	316.81
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,018.6	39.3	1,841.22	47.05	989.9	39.9	1,875.05	28.7	17.0	672.74
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,780.4	35.7	1,067.81	29.51	2,434.6	38.2	1,157.37	345.8	18.0	437.25
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,533.3	38.1	1,515.93	39.72	1,458.4	39.0	1,560.68	74.9	19.6	644.24
Health occupations	1,227.7	33.7	1,098.47	32.24	973.1	37.6	1,237.91	254.6	18.7	565.52
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,949.7	33.7	1,202.97	35.00	1,585.4	37.7	1,365.07	364.3	16.3	497.46
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	295.8	30.1	864.88	26.79	197.7	38.7	1,158.84	98.2	12.8	273.04
Sales and services occupations	3,691.6	30.3	623.27	19.39	2,297.2	38.6	842.44	1,394.5	16.6	262.23
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,263.9	39.8	1,142.42	28.32	2,084.4	41.6	1,207.73	179.5	18.7	383.98
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	293.5	39.3	1,036.43	25.52	249.2	43.6	1,173.50	44.3	15.0	266.03
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	774.8	39.3	1,001.93	25.32	744.8	40.2	1,028.40	30.0	15.6	344.80

Source(s): Table 14-10-0320-02.

Table 12
Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,^{1, 9} three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

November 7, 2021 to December 4, 2021

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	6.2
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	18.6
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	7.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	13.0
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	13.1
Western Nova Scotia	8.8
Halifax	6.6
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	7.6
Madawaska–Charlotte	8.5
Restigouche–Albert	13.7
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	12.5
Québec	3.8
Trois-Rivières	4.7
South Central Quebec	3.1
Sherbrooke	4.6
Montérégie	5.2
Montréal	6.6
Central Quebec	5.4
North Western Quebec	7.4
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	6.8
Hull	3.9
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	4.8
Ontario	
Ottawa	5.6
Eastern Ontario	7.0
Kingston	7.3
Central Ontario	6.6
Oshawa	7.6
Toronto	8.5
Hamilton	6.2
St. Catharines	7.8
London	7.1
Niagara	7.2
Windsor	9.3
Kitchener	6.5
Huron	7.7
South Central Ontario	5.4
Sudbury	6.8
Thunder Bay	6.7
Northern Ontario	8.8
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	6.3
Southern Manitoba	6.5
Northern Manitoba	30.4
Saskatchewan	
Regina	6.5
Saskatoon	7.3
Southern Saskatchewan	8.7

Table 12 - continued

Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,^{1, 9} three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

	November 7, 2021 to December 4, 2021
Northern Saskatchewan	16.1
Alberta	
Calgary	8.2
Edmonton	8.3
Northern Alberta	12.9
Southern Alberta	8.7
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	5.6
Abbotsford	7.4
Vancouver	6.5
Victoria	5.0
Southern Coastal British Columbia	6.7
Northern British Columbia	9.0
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	5.6
Yukon ⁶	7.0
Yellowknife	4.8
Northwest Territories ⁷	5.7
Iqaluit	8.3
Nunavut ⁸	22.2

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. From August 9, 2020 to September 25, 2021, Employment and Social Development Canada applied a minimum unemployment rate of 13.1% for Employment Insurance (EI) economic regions with an unemployment rate lower than 13.1%; regions with a higher unemployment rate kept their actual rate. The unemployment rates for the relevant effective periods 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](#).

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).