

Labour Force Survey, February 2022

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Employment climbed 337,000 (+1.8%) in February, more than offsetting losses that coincided with stricter public health measures in January. The unemployment rate dropped 1.0 percentage points to 5.5% in February 2022, lower than in February 2020 (5.7%) and similar to the record low (5.4%) observed in May 2019.

Other indicators point to an increasingly tight labour market in February. Total hours worked increased 3.6% while the employment rate, or the proportion of the population aged 15 and older who were employed, rose 1.0 percentage points to 61.8%.

Highlights

Employment rebounds in February after January losses

Employment climbed 337,000 (+1.8%) in February, more than offsetting January losses.

February employment growth was driven by gains in the number of private sector employees (+347,000; +2.8%).

Gains were most notable in the accommodation and food services (+114,000; +12.6%), and information, culture and recreation (+73,000; +9.9%) industries.

After reaching a record high in January (10.0%), the proportion of employees absent from work due to illness or disability fell to 6.2% during the week of February 13 to 19.

Total hours worked were up 3.6%, exceeding hours worked in February 2020 for the first time (+1.7%).

On a year-over-year basis, average hourly wages increased 3.1% (+\$0.92).

Employment in the goods-producing sector rose (+44,000), marking the third consecutive monthly increase.

Employment rose in eight provinces and held steady in Alberta and New Brunswick.

Unemployment rate falls below its pre-COVID-19 level for the first time

The unemployment rate fell 1.0 percentage points to 5.5% in February 2022, lower than in February 2020 (5.7%).

Among youth aged 15 to 24, the unemployment rate fell 2.7 percentage points to 10.9% in February after increasing 2.5 percentage points in January.

The unemployment rate fell for both core-aged women (-0.9 percentage points to 4.4%) and core-aged men (-0.5 percentage points to 4.3%).

The number of long-term unemployed fell by 51,000 (-19.4%) in February, the fourth consecutive monthly decrease.

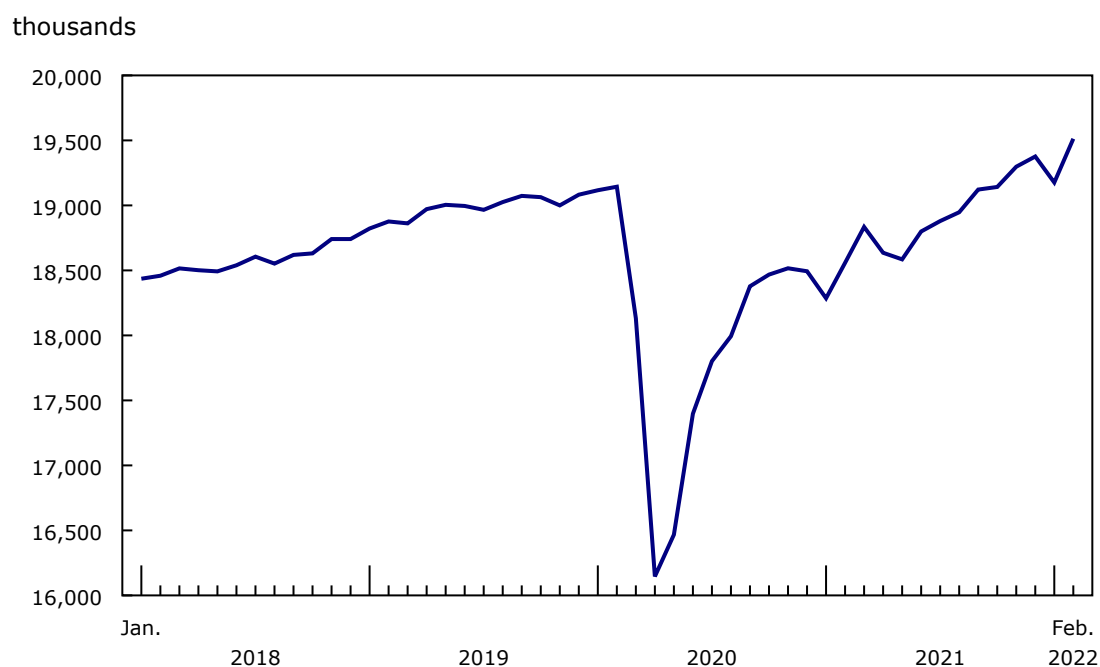
The labour force participation rate among the population aged 15 and older increased by 0.4 percentage points to 65.4% in February, fully erasing the decline recorded in January.

Employment gains in February were most notable in the accommodation and food services (+114,000; +12.6%), and information, culture and recreation (+73,000; +9.9%) industries. Employment increases were widespread across provinces and demographic groups.



Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for February 2022 reflect labour market conditions during the week of February 13 to 19. After a tightening of public health measures in late 2021 and early 2022, many measures had been eased by the February reference week. Several provinces had lifted, or were in the process of lifting, proof of vaccination requirements and capacity limits in settings such as restaurants, retailers, theatres and gyms. Most schools had returned to in-person learning.

Chart 1
Employment rebounds after January losses



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

February employment gains led by private sector, while self-employment continues to be flat

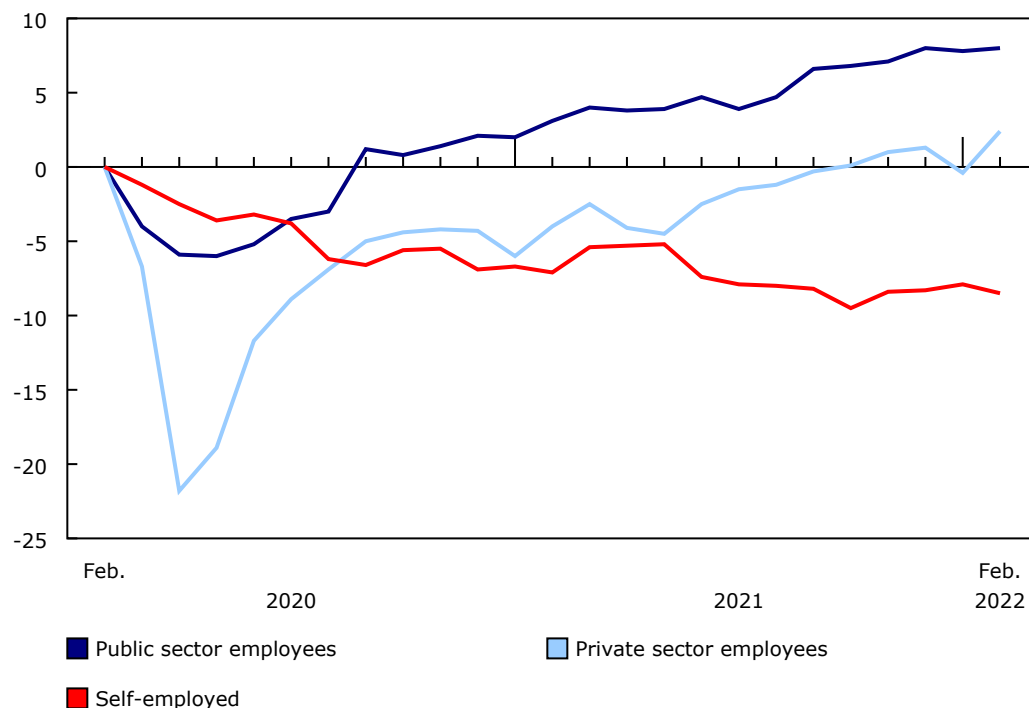
February employment growth was driven by strong gains in the number of private sector employees, which rebounded (+347,000; +2.8%) after dropping in January (-206,000; -1.6%). Public sector employment was little changed for a second consecutive month.

Self-employment was also little changed in February, and remained 246,000 (-8.5%) lower than in February 2020. Compared with two years earlier, there was no growth in the number of self-employed workers in any type of self-employment, in any province, or in the vast majority of industries (not seasonally adjusted). This suggests that the factors behind the decline in self-employment over the course of the pandemic are widespread throughout the economy and may signal a structural change in the feasibility or desirability of self-employment.

Both full-time (+122,000; +0.8%) and part-time (+215,000; +6.2%) work increased in February. Gains in full-time work more than offset January losses (-83,000; -0.5%), while part-time growth in February erased cumulative losses sustained in December 2021 and January 2022 (-182,000; -5.0%).

Chart 2 February gains in private sector employees exceed January losses

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Employment rate returns to pre-COVID level for the first time

The overall employment rate, or the proportion of the population aged 15 and older who were employed, rose 1.0 percentage points to 61.8% in February, the first time it has returned to its pre-February 2020 level. Whereas employment recovered to its pre-pandemic level in September 2021, the employment rate, which is a reflection of both the level of employment and the size of the population, has been slower to recover.

Record high employment rate among core-aged women

The employment rate for the core working-age population (aged 25 to 54 years) climbed to 84.6% in February, with the employment rate of core-aged men (88.2%) increasing to the highest level since November 1981. Among core-aged women, whose employment rate has been increasing over several decades, the employment rate reached a new record high of 81.0%.

Compared with February 2020, employment gains for core-aged women were largest in educational services (+70,000; +9.8%); professional, scientific and technical services (+46,000; +9.4%); and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (+42,000; +9.3%). For core-aged men, professional, scientific and technical services (+116,000; +19.5%) and health care and social assistance (+43,000; +13.3%) contributed the most to employment growth (not seasonally adjusted).

February employment gains among core-aged women (+85,000; +1.4%) were nearly double the losses seen in January, with increases in both full-time (+33,000; +0.7%) and part-time (+52,000; +5.4%) work. Among core-aged men, monthly employment gains were entirely in full-time work (+70,000; +1.1%).

Employment rate rises to record level among core-aged Indigenous people

The employment rate among core-aged Indigenous men and women also reached record highs in February, with the rate for Indigenous men (78.6%) up 5.2 percentage points from February 2020 and the rate for Indigenous women (74.5%) up 3.7 percentage points over the same period (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted). LFS information for Indigenous people reflects the experience of those who identify as First Nations people living off reserve, Métis, and Inuit, living in the provinces.

Employment rate grows among core-aged visible minority populations but historical gaps remain

Among those aged 25 to 54, the February increase in the employment rate was similar for those belonging to groups designated as visible minorities (+0.9 percentage points to 80.7%) and those who are not a visible minority and not Indigenous (+1.1 percentage points to 85.7%).

Consistent with historical trends, the employment rate in February was lower among visible minority women (75.6%) than among women who are not members of a visible minority group and not Indigenous (83.9%), with Filipino Canadians being a notable exception (87.6%).

In February, among core-aged men, South Asian (90.0%) and Filipino (90.2%) Canadians had higher employment rates than men who are not a visible minority and not Indigenous (87.4%). In contrast, Chinese (83.8%) and Black (82.7%) Canadians had lower employment rates, consistent with results observed in the 2016 Census, the most recent available data from before the COVID-19 pandemic (not seasonally adjusted).

February employment gains return youth employment to December 2021 level

Among youth aged 15 to 24, February employment gains for both young men (+67,000; +5.4%) and young women (+63,000; +5.1%) erased January losses. Among young women, the rebound was primarily among those aged 20 to 24.

After dipping in January 2022, the employment rates for both men (56.8%) and women (59.9%) aged 15 to 24 were on par with February 2020.

While the total number of employed youth has recovered to its pre-pandemic level, there have been some changes in the industries where youth work. In the two years to February 2022, youth employment losses in accommodation and food services (-89,000; -18.0%)—the industry that has seen the largest employment impacts over the course of the pandemic—were offset by gains in professional, scientific and technical services (+45,000; +45.2%), as well as in healthcare and social assistance (+34,000; +17.8%). There were also more youth working in retail trade (+42,000; +6.4%), which continued to be the industry that employs the largest proportion of youth (28.2%) in February 2022 (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rate among older men and women remains below pre-pandemic level

For Canadians aged 55 and older, employment gains in February were entirely in part-time work (+73,000; +8.0%) and primarily in total employment among older women (+42,000; +2.3%). February 2022 growth returned employment among older women to its pre-pandemic February 2020 level for the first time since March 2021. However, as the population of women in this age group has grown over the past two years, their employment rate (29.9%) remained 1.1 percentage points lower than before the pandemic.

Employment among men aged 55 and older was little changed in February, while their employment rate (39.9%) remained 1.8 percentage points below its pre-pandemic level.

Working from home and absences decline as fifth wave of COVID-19 recedes

Over the last two years, working from home has been an important tool to help both workers and employers adapt to changing public health measures, such as those introduced in January to contain the spread of the Omicron variant. Of those who worked during the February LFS reference week, 37.2% worked most of their hours from

home, down 5.8 percentage points from January, and more than half (53.8%) worked all of their hours at locations other than home, up 4.0 percentage points from January (not seasonally adjusted). In addition to the easing of public health restrictions, the proportion of people working from home in February may also have been impacted by employment increases in February in industries where working from home is more challenging, such as accommodation and food services, and retail trade.

The Omicron wave in January also affected absences from work. After reaching a record high in January (10.0%), the proportion of employees absent from work due to illness or disability fell to 6.2% during the week of February 13 to 19, consistent with typical rates at this time of year. This return to normal levels occurred across all demographic groups and regions (not seasonally adjusted).

February marks a record high in total hours worked

Along with employment, total hours worked across all industries is a core indicator of the state of the labour market. Total hours worked can be influenced by a number of factors such as employment growth, compositional change in employment by industry and occupation, and changes in absences from work.

Driven in part by absences returning to typical seasonal levels, hours worked reached a record high in February 2022, up 1.7% from the previous high recorded in February 2020. The monthly increase in hours worked was particularly prominent in accommodation and food services (+14.0%); information, culture and recreation (+9.4%); and wholesale and retail trade (+4.6%), which have been impacted most strongly by public health measures. Despite the monthly increase, hours worked in accommodation and food services continued to lag February 2020 levels by 18.4%.

Wages grow 3.1% on a year-over-year basis

On a year-over-year basis, average hourly wages increased 3.1% (+\$0.92) in February 2022. Since the fall of 2021, coinciding with strong employment growth, average hourly wages have been on an upward trend on a year-over-year basis, reaching 2.7% in December 2021 before falling back to 2.4% in January 2022.

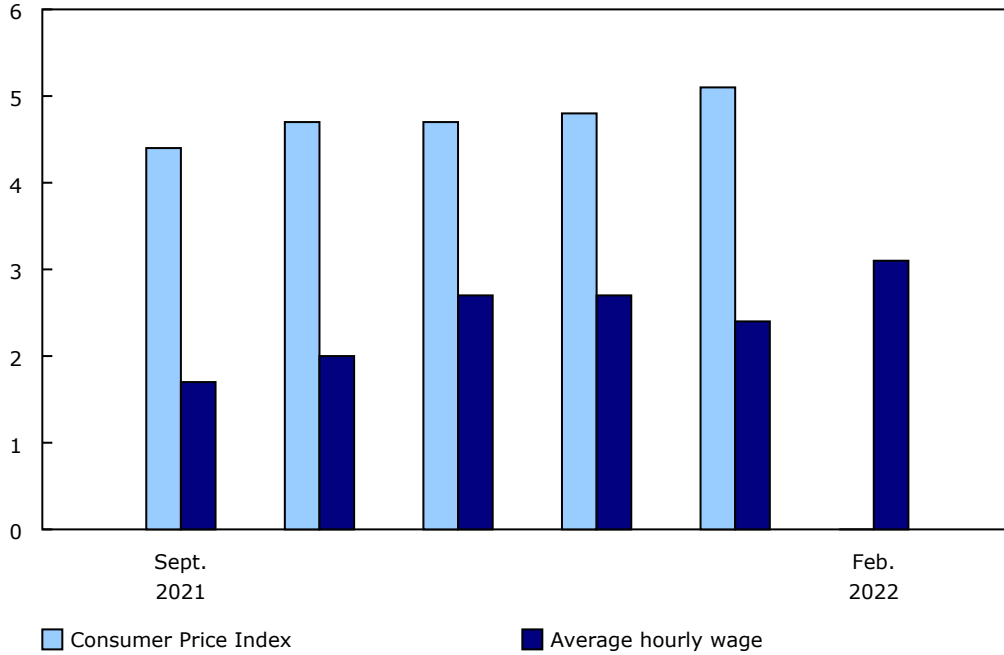
In 2019, when the unemployment rate fell to record lows, year-over-year wage growth averaged 3.5%, and reached 4.6% in November of that year.

Alongside the recent upward trend in year-over-year wage growth, there have been continued increases in the cost of living for Canadians. In January 2022, Canadian inflation (as measured by the [Consumer Price Index](#)) surpassed 5% for the first time since September 1991, rising 5.1% on a year-over-year basis and up from a 4.8% increase in December 2021. LFS data over the coming months will shed light on whether the average hourly pay of Canadian employees continues its upward trend in this context.

Chart 3

Year-over-year wage growth increases, but remains below growth in the Consumer Price Index

year-over-year change (%)



.. not available for a specific reference period

Note(s): The Consumer Price Index for February 2022 will be released on March 16, 2022.

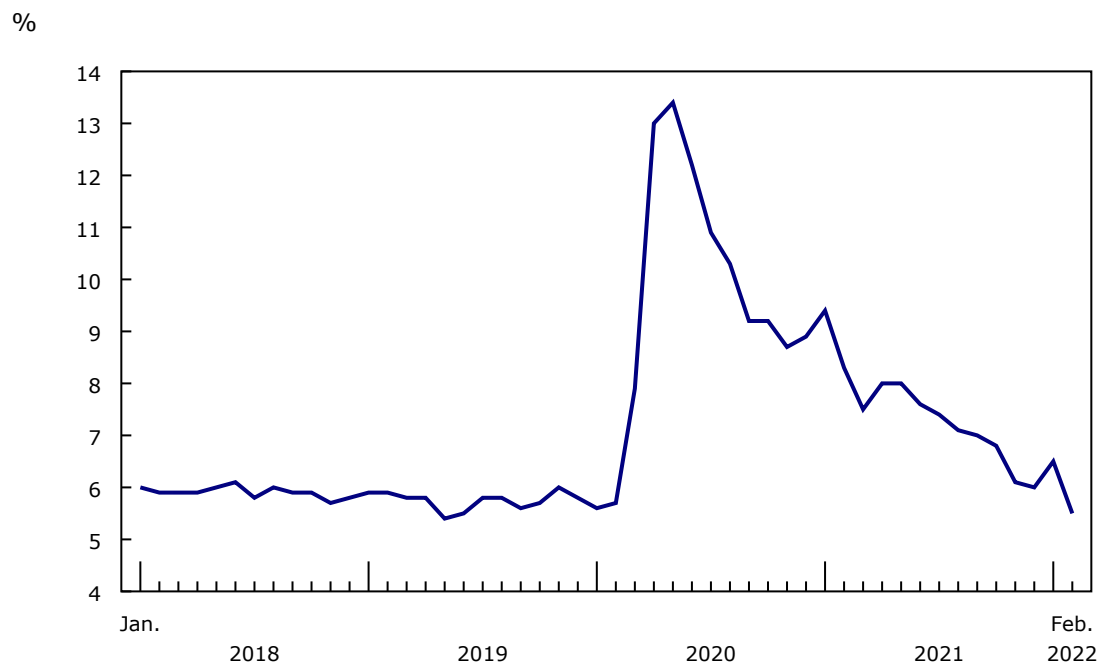
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0306-01 and Consumer Price Index (2301), table 18-10-0004-01.

Unemployment rate falls below its pre-COVID level for the first time

The unemployment rate fell 1.0 percentage points to 5.5% in February 2022, lower than in February 2020 (5.7%) and just above the record low of 5.4% observed in May 2019.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job but did not look for one—was 7.4% in February 2022.

Chart 4 Unemployment rate lower than before the pandemic



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

Unemployment rate falls in all major demographic groups

The unemployment rate fell in all major demographic groups in February. For the first time since the beginning of the pandemic, men and women in all major age groups had an unemployment rate at, or below, what it was before the pandemic in February 2020.

Among youth aged 15 to 24, the unemployment rate fell 2.7 percentage points to 10.9% in February after increasing 2.5 percentage points in January. The unemployment rate declined for both young men (-2.6 percentage points to 12.3%) and young women (-2.8 percentage points to 9.5%).

Among core-aged women, the unemployment rate fell 0.9 percentage points to 4.4% in February, fully erasing the increase of 0.6 percentage points recorded in January. For core-aged men, the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 4.3%, following little change in January.

The unemployment rate of women aged 55 and older declined for the first time since November 2021, down 1.9 percentage points to 4.9%. Among men aged 55 and older, the unemployment rate fell for the third time in four months, declining 0.5 percentage points to 5.7% in February 2022.

Decline in long-term unemployment continues

There were 1.14 million unemployed people in February, down 206,000 (-15.4%) from January. More than half of the decline in February was due to a decrease in the number of people who were on temporary layoff or who had arrangements to start a job in the near future (-123,000; -58.0%). This is the same group that drove the increase in unemployment in January, in the face of tightened public health restrictions. Among people who were on temporary layoff in January, nearly 7 in 10 became employed in February (67.8%, not seasonally adjusted). The number of job searchers also fell, down by 83,000 (-7.4%) in February.

The number of Canadians who had been continuously unemployed for 27 weeks or more fell for the fourth consecutive month in February, down by 51,000 to 212,000. Following this drop, long-term unemployment was 32,000 higher than in February 2020.

Some unemployed Canadians may be limited in their ability to find a job by the opportunities available in their local area and the challenges associated with moving to a different part of the country. In February 2022, people who had been unemployed for 27 weeks or more were slightly less likely to be willing to move to another province if they were offered a job (26.7%) than those who were unemployed for less than 27 weeks (31.5%) (population aged 18 to 64, not seasonally adjusted).

Labour underutilization returns to its 2019 level

The labour underutilization rate—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—fell 3.8 percentage points to 12.1% in February, returning to its December 2021 level and to within the range observed through 2018 and 2019.

As COVID-19 cases surged in January 2022, the number of people working less than half their usual hours—which includes people absent due to a personal illness or disability—increased by 620,000. In February, this number fell by 563,000, remaining slightly elevated compared with December 2021.

Labour force participation rebounds after falling in January

The share of the population aged 15 and older participating in the labour market increased by 0.4 percentage points to 65.4% in February, fully erasing the decline recorded in January. Excluding the January dip, the participation rate has hovered around its pre-COVID February 2020 level since September 2021.

In February, the participation rate for the core-aged population returned to the record high first observed in December 2021, rising 0.3 percentage points to 88.5%. The rate increased for both core-aged women (+0.3 percentage points to 84.7%) and core-aged men (+0.3 percentage points to 92.2%). The participation rate among core-aged Indigenous women also increased (+0.7 percentage points) in February to reach a record high of 79.3% (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

Among youth aged 15 to 24, the participation rate increased for both young men (+1.4 percentage points to 64.7%) and young women (+1.1 percentage points to 66.2%) in February. The youth participation rate rose among several population groups, including Chinese Canadians (+3.0 percentage points to 45.8%) and non-visible minority youth (+1.9 percentage points to 64.1%), but fell among Black Canadian youth (-4.6 percentage points to 54.0%) (not seasonally adjusted).

The participation rate was little changed for both men (42.3%) and women (31.4%) aged 55 and older in February.

February employment gains widespread across industries

The number of people working in the services-producing sector rose by 293,000 in February, more than recouping losses from January.

Consistent with the relaxing of public health restrictions, employment rebounded in accommodation and food services (+114,000), information, culture and recreation (+73,000), and retail trade (+21,000). These three industries accounted for the majority (70.8%) of the net employment gains in the services-producing sector.

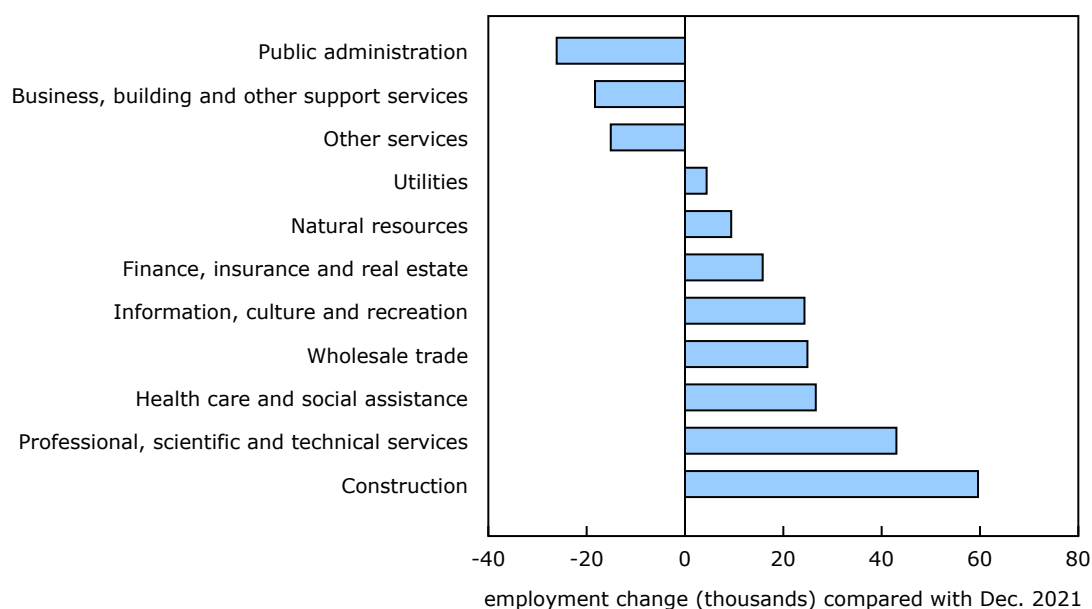
Employment in the goods-producing sector also rose (+44,000) in February, marking the third consecutive monthly increase. The construction industry accounted for the majority of the increase, with employment up by 37,000.

Employment in accommodation and food services rebounds to its December 2021 level

Employment rose by 114,000 (+12.6%) in accommodation and food services in February 2022, fully offsetting the losses experienced in January. However, employment in the industry remained 17.2% (-210,000) below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level. Ontario and Quebec accounted for the majority of the employment increase in February, as mandates prohibiting indoor dining were lifted in both provinces. According to the latest data from the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, employers in this industry were actively recruiting for 142,300 vacancies as of December 2021.

Among the unemployed who became employed in accommodation and food services in February, nearly three-quarters (72.3%) had worked in the industry in the last 12 months.

Chart 5 Compared with December 2021, employment is up in eight industries in February 2022



Note(s): Employment change compared with December 2021 is shown for industries with statistically significant change.

Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0355-01.

Employment in information, culture and recreation rises above pre-pandemic level for the first time

The number of people working in information, culture and recreation surpassed its pre-pandemic February 2020 level, rising by 73,000 (+9.9%) in February 2022. Much of the increase occurred in Ontario and Quebec, where gyms, fitness facilities, and other indoor spaces re-opened but were still subject to some capacity limits.

Retail trade employment recovers from January losses

Retail trade employment rose by 21,000 (+0.9%) in February 2022, offsetting losses from the previous month. Store capacity limits in place in January had been lifted in many jurisdictions by the February LFS reference week. Youth accounted for most of the employment bump, after bearing the brunt of January layoffs in the industry.

Service sector employment gains not limited to industries subject to public health restrictions

February employment increases in the services-producing sector included industries which were relatively unaffected by the tightening of public health measures in January, including professional, scientific and technical services (+47,000; +2.8%); health care and social assistance (+16,000; +0.6%), and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (+13,000; +1.0%).

Employment rises for a third consecutive month in construction and surpasses its pre-pandemic level

Construction added 37,000 (+2.5%) workers in February 2022, surpassing its February 2020 employment level for the first time. Employment in the industry has increased by 95,000 workers in the last three months, following an acceleration in economic activity in the industry, as the value of [building permits](#) reached an all-time high during the fourth quarter of 2021.

Employment increases in eight provinces

The employment increase in February was widespread across the country. The largest proportional increases were in Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.3%; +9,500) and Prince Edward Island (+4.1%; +3,300). Both Ontario (+2.6%; +194,000) and Quebec (+1.9%; +82,000) recorded strong growth, followed by Saskatchewan (+1.3%; +7,400), Manitoba (+1.0%; +6,400), British Columbia (+0.8%; +21,000) and Nova Scotia (+0.8%; +3,700). There was little employment change in New Brunswick and Alberta.

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

Employment growth in Ontario (+194,000; +2.6%) was led by the accommodation and food services and the information, culture and recreation industries. The unemployment rate fell 1.8 percentage points to 5.5% in February 2022, the lowest since February 2020. Employment in the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA) increased by 116,000 (+3.3%).

In Atlantic Canada, employment increased by 9,500 (+4.3%) in Newfoundland and Labrador, mostly in part-time work. The unemployment rate was little changed at 12.3% and remained the highest among the provinces. In the St. John's CMA, the unemployment rate was considerably lower (7.3%, three-month moving average) than in the rest of the province. Employment gains also occurred in Prince Edward Island (+3,300; +4.1%) and Nova Scotia (+3,700; +0.8%).

Employment in Quebec increased by 82,000 (+1.9%) in February, with the largest gains in accommodation and food services; information, culture and recreation; and wholesale and retail trade. In the Montréal CMA, employment increased by 37,000 (+1.6%). The provincial unemployment rate fell 0.9 percentage points to 4.5%.

In Saskatchewan, employment rose by 7,400 (+1.3%) in February, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. The unemployment rate fell 0.8 percentage points to 4.7%, the lowest since April 2015. Manitoba also saw employment growth (+6,400; +1.0%) and the unemployment rate was 4.8%.

In British Columbia, employment rose by 21,000 (+0.8%) in February 2022, the first notable increase since October 2021, with the Vancouver CMA contributing the majority (18,000) of the growth. The unemployment rate in the province was 4.9%, the lowest since January 2020.

Employment rate remains higher in Canada than in the United States

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

A frequent point of comparison between Canada and the United States is the employment rate, defined as the number of people who are employed as a percentage of the working-age population, which is typically higher in Canada. Adjusted to US concepts, and for the population aged 16 and older, the employment rate was 62.3% in Canada and 59.9% in the United States in February 2022. The rate was little changed from February 2020 in Canada, compared with a decline of 1.3 percentage points in the United States.

The unemployment rate, adjusted to US concepts, was 4.2% in Canada in February 2022, 0.4 percentage points higher than in the United States (3.8%). The rate was 0.5 percentage points lower than in February 2020 in Canada, while in the United States it was 0.3 percentage points higher.

The labour force participation rate, also adjusted to US concepts, was 65.0% in Canada in February 2022, down 0.5 percentage points from February 2020. In the United States, the participation rate was 62.3%, a decrease of 1.1 percentage points from February 2020.

Looking ahead: little sign of increased labour market churn as employers prepare for a return to the office

In recent weeks, as concerns about the impact of the Omicron variant have eased, a number of employers have resumed or accelerated their plans for a return to the office. For some workers this will mean transitioning to working entirely at locations other than home, while for others it will involve following a hybrid model, meaning that they work some days or hours at home and some at other locations.

As of the week of February 13 to 19, less than one-quarter (22.5%) of Canadians with a job or business reported that they usually work exclusively from home, while the majority (73.0%) reported that they work exclusively at locations other than home. Hybrid work became more prevalent in February, increasing 0.9 percentage points from January to 4.5%. In the professional, scientific and technical services industry, where hybrid work is most common, hybrid work increased to 8.7% and working exclusively from home declined 2.5 percentage points in February to 56.9% (not seasonally adjusted).

As employers implement return-to-office plans, a number of factors might influence their ability to attract and retain employees, including tightening labour market conditions, with low unemployment and high job vacancies; concerns about consumer prices and affordability; and the desire of some workers to retain the flexibility and quality of employment associated with working from home.

As of February 2022, there was little indication that concerns about work location, or other aspects of quality of employment, had led to an increase in the likelihood of workers voluntarily leaving a job or switching jobs. The number of core-aged job leavers (340,000), people who left a job voluntarily in the previous 12 months and remained not employed in the LFS reference week, was 13.4% (-53,000) lower than in February 2020 (not seasonally adjusted). This may be an indication that factors involved in voluntarily leaving a job, such as confidence in finding new employment or the ability to relocate, remain different from what they were before the pandemic. The number of core-aged job leavers trended down throughout 2020 and early 2021, and reached a record low of 217,000 in April 2021.

Similarly, 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 0.8% in January and 0.7% in February. This is comparable to the period from 2016 to 2019, when the job-changing rate averaged 0.7%, and ranged from 0.6% to 0.8%.

Statistics Canada will continue to explore some of the reasons why Canadians may value their current job by exploring different facets of the quality of employment in the March and April LFS. The March LFS will include questions on the career prospects of employees, while the April LFS will consider some of the work-life balance challenges workers experience in their jobs.

LFS results for the week of March 13 to 19 will be released on April 8, 2022.

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 February are for the week of February 13 to 19, 2022.

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 conducted by interviewers working from their home to protect the health of both respondents and interviewers. While this has resulted in a decline in the LFS response rate, close to 47,000 interviews were completed in February 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supplementary indicators used in the February 2022 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.'

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 April 8, 2022. March data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of March 13 to 19, 2022.

Correction

In November 2022, an error was identified with the data for the following racialized groups: Arab and Latin American. Estimates for these groups will not be available while the data is being revised.

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,546.8	31,588.7	...	41.9	372.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	20,517.9	20,648.2	37.8	130.3	405.9	0.6	2.0
Employment	19,176.1	19,512.7	37.8	336.6	954.6	1.8	5.1
Full-time employment	15,714.6	15,836.1	49.7	121.5	611.3	0.8	4.0
Part-time employment	3,461.5	3,676.6	45.8	215.1	343.3	6.2	10.3
Unemployment	1,341.8	1,135.5	33.5	-206.3	-548.8	-15.4	-32.6
Participation rate	65.0	65.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.5	0.2	-1.0	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.8	0.1	1.0	2.3	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,456.8	4,459.1	...	2.3	-9.3	0.1	-0.2
Labour force	2,859.7	2,918.1	22.0	58.4	98.8	2.0	3.5
Employment	2,470.4	2,599.9	21.3	129.5	268.5	5.2	11.5
Full-time employment	1,258.2	1,294.4	24.4	36.2	36.8	2.9	2.9
Part-time employment	1,212.1	1,305.5	26.2	93.4	231.7	7.7	21.6
Unemployment	389.3	318.2	18.9	-71.1	-169.7	-18.3	-34.8
Participation rate	64.2	65.4	0.5	1.2	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	10.9	0.6	-2.7	-6.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	58.3	0.5	2.9	6.1	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	27,090.0	27,129.6	...	39.6	381.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,658.2	17,730.1	30.0	71.9	307.1	0.4	1.8
Employment	16,705.7	16,912.8	31.1	207.1	686.1	1.2	4.2
Full-time employment	14,456.4	14,541.7	43.3	85.3	574.5	0.6	4.1
Part-time employment	2,249.3	2,371.0	37.6	121.7	111.5	5.4	4.9
Unemployment	952.5	817.4	27.3	-135.1	-379.0	-14.2	-31.7
Participation rate	65.2	65.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.6	0.2	-0.8	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.3	0.1	0.6	1.6	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,283.0	13,303.3	...	20.3	190.5	0.2	1.5
Labour force	9,345.1	9,379.8	19.4	34.7	148.1	0.4	1.6
Employment	8,861.4	8,941.1	21.0	79.7	354.8	0.9	4.1
Full-time employment	8,107.0	8,172.5	28.4	65.5	349.1	0.8	4.5
Part-time employment	754.4	768.6	23.4	14.2	5.8	1.9	0.8
Unemployment	483.7	438.7	19.5	-45.0	-206.7	-9.3	-32.0
Participation rate	70.4	70.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.7	0.2	-0.5	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	67.2	0.2	0.5	1.7	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,806.9	13,826.3	...	19.4	191.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,313.1	8,350.4	21.5	37.3	159.0	0.4	1.9
Employment	7,844.3	7,971.7	21.4	127.4	331.3	1.6	4.3
Full-time employment	6,349.4	6,369.2	31.0	19.8	225.4	0.3	3.7
Part-time employment	1,494.9	1,602.5	28.6	107.6	105.9	7.2	7.1
Unemployment	468.8	378.7	18.5	-90.1	-172.3	-19.2	-31.3
Participation rate	60.2	60.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.5	0.2	-1.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	57.7	0.2	0.9	1.7	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	15,017.3	15,036.8	...	19.5	160.6	0.1	1.1
Labour force	13,239.1	13,303.4	28.5	64.3	306.0	0.5	2.4
Employment	12,571.5	12,722.8	31.1	151.3	596.9	1.2	4.9
Unemployment	667.5	580.7	24.6	-86.8	-290.8	-13.0	-33.4
Participation rate	88.2	88.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.4	0.2	-0.6	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	83.7	84.6	0.2	0.9	3.1	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,509.1	7,519.6	...	10.5	83.6	0.1	1.1
Labour force	6,901.0	6,934.4	17.9	33.4	157.7	0.5	2.3
Employment	6,568.5	6,634.7	20.9	66.2	324.7	1.0	5.1
Unemployment	332.5	299.7	17.7	-32.8	-167.0	-9.9	-35.8
Participation rate	91.9	92.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.3	0.3	-0.5	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	87.5	88.2	0.3	0.7	3.3	...	...

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,508.2	7,517.2	...	9.0	77.0	0.1	1.0
Labour force	6,338.0	6,369.0	21.2	31.0	148.3	0.5	2.4
Employment	6,003.0	6,088.0	21.8	85.0	272.1	1.4	4.7
Unemployment	335.1	281.0	16.9	-54.1	-123.8	-16.1	-30.6
Participation rate	84.4	84.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.4	0.3	-0.9	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	80.0	81.0	0.3	1.0	2.8	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,072.7	12,092.8	...	20.1	221.1	0.2	1.9
Labour force	4,419.1	4,426.7	24.0	7.6	1.1	0.2	0.0
Employment	4,134.2	4,190.0	24.3	55.8	89.2	1.3	2.2
Unemployment	284.9	236.7	14.4	-48.2	-88.2	-16.9	-27.1
Participation rate	36.6	36.6	0.2	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.3	0.3	-1.1	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	34.2	34.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,773.9	5,783.7	...	9.8	106.9	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,444.1	2,445.3	15.7	1.2	-9.7	0.0	-0.4
Employment	2,292.9	2,306.4	16.1	13.5	30.1	0.6	1.3
Unemployment	151.2	139.0	10.2	-12.2	-39.7	-8.1	-22.2
Participation rate	42.3	42.3	0.3	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.7	0.4	-0.5	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	39.7	39.9	0.3	0.2	-0.2	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,298.8	6,309.1	...	10.3	114.2	0.2	1.8
Labour force	1,975.0	1,981.4	16.6	6.4	10.8	0.3	0.5
Employment	1,841.3	1,883.6	16.6	42.3	59.1	2.3	3.2
Unemployment	133.7	97.7	9.7	-36.0	-48.4	-26.9	-33.1
Participation rate	31.4	31.4	0.3	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	4.9	0.5	-1.9	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	29.2	29.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-02.

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,524.0	16,879.2	45.8	355.2	994.4	2.1	6.3
Public sector employees	4,200.2	4,208.1	26.9	7.9	192.5	0.2	4.8
Private sector employees	12,323.8	12,671.2	45.8	347.4	802.0	2.8	6.8
Self-employed	2,652.0	2,633.4	32.0	-18.6	-39.9	-0.7	-1.5
Total employed, all industries	19,176.1	19,512.7	37.8	336.6	954.6	1.8	5.1
Goods-producing sector	3,948.2	3,992.2	20.7	44.0	84.6	1.1	2.2
Agriculture	238.0	240.9	5.6	2.9	-20.4	1.2	-7.8
Natural resources ²	326.4	329.9	5.9	3.5	10.1	1.1	3.2
Utilities	145.5	145.0	3.3	-0.5	1.4	-0.3	1.0
Construction	1,482.9	1,519.9	13.6	37.0	83.6	2.5	5.8
Manufacturing	1,755.5	1,756.5	14.3	1.0	9.9	0.1	0.6
Services-producing sector	15,227.8	15,520.5	36.7	292.7	870.1	1.9	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	2,927.4	2,965.3	20.1	37.9	206.1	1.3	7.5
Transportation and warehousing	1,022.3	1,020.8	11.5	-1.5	42.3	-0.1	4.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,323.4	1,336.6	11.5	13.2	57.7	1.0	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,717.7	1,765.0	14.6	47.3	137.4	2.8	8.4
Business, building and other support services	695.7	699.3	12.3	3.6	1.7	0.5	0.2
Educational services	1,467.8	1,477.0	13.6	9.2	39.8	0.6	2.8
Health care and social assistance	2,623.4	2,639.8	15.1	16.4	125.8	0.6	5.0
Information, culture and recreation	735.0	807.7	13.1	72.7	147.6	9.9	22.4
Accommodation and food services	901.8	1,015.6	14.5	113.8	106.9	12.6	11.8
Other services (except public administration)	711.3	709.0	11.2	-2.3	-50.4	-0.3	-6.6
Public administration	1,102.1	1,084.5	8.8	-17.6	55.4	-1.6	5.4

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

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

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

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

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	446.4	446.7	...	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.4
Labour force	251.4	260.9	2.4	9.5	15.8	3.8	6.4
Employment	219.2	228.7	2.4	9.5	21.7	4.3	10.5
Full-time employment	190.4	191.5	2.9	1.1	16.5	0.6	9.4
Part-time employment	28.7	37.2	2.4	8.5	5.1	29.6	15.9
Unemployment	32.2	32.2	2.3	0.0	-5.9	0.0	-15.5
Participation rate	56.3	58.4	0.5	2.1	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	12.3	0.9	-0.5	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	49.1	51.2	0.5	2.1	4.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	136.7	137.2	...	0.5	4.0	0.4	3.0
Labour force	89.2	92.2	0.8	3.0	6.2	3.4	7.2
Employment	80.6	83.9	0.8	3.3	6.0	4.1	7.7
Full-time employment	68.1	70.4	1.0	2.3	4.9	3.4	7.5
Part-time employment	12.4	13.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	8.9	8.9
Unemployment	8.6	8.3	0.7	-0.3	0.2	-3.5	2.5
Participation rate	65.3	67.2	0.6	1.9	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.0	0.8	-0.6	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	61.2	0.6	2.2	2.7	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	830.1	831.7	...	1.6	14.3	0.2	1.7
Labour force	508.4	509.8	3.1	1.4	2.4	0.3	0.5
Employment	472.6	476.3	3.0	3.7	11.7	0.8	2.5
Full-time employment	393.7	392.7	4.0	-1.0	13.6	-0.3	3.6
Part-time employment	78.9	83.6	3.8	4.7	-1.9	6.0	-2.2
Unemployment	35.8	33.6	2.7	-2.2	-9.2	-6.1	-21.5
Participation rate	61.2	61.3	0.4	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.6	0.5	-0.4	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	656.2	657.7	...	1.5	9.3	0.2	1.4
Labour force	393.1	391.9	2.6	-1.2	-2.4	-0.3	-0.6
Employment	359.7	360.9	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.3	0.9
Full-time employment	307.4	309.5	3.3	2.1	8.5	0.7	2.8
Part-time employment	52.3	51.3	2.8	-1.0	-5.3	-1.9	-9.4
Unemployment	33.4	31.1	2.3	-2.3	-5.6	-6.9	-15.3
Participation rate	59.9	59.6	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.9	0.6	-0.6	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	54.9	0.4	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,123.6	7,127.1	...	3.5	41.5	0.0	0.6
Labour force	4,544.8	4,586.1	17.9	41.3	67.2	0.9	1.5
Employment	4,297.4	4,378.9	18.4	81.5	157.3	1.9	3.7
Full-time employment	3,547.1	3,573.7	24.1	26.6	90.2	0.7	2.6
Part-time employment	750.4	805.2	22.1	54.8	67.1	7.3	9.1
Unemployment	247.3	207.2	15.8	-40.1	-90.0	-16.2	-30.3
Participation rate	63.8	64.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.5	0.3	-0.9	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	61.4	0.3	1.1	1.8	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,436.1	12,454.6	...	18.5	162.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	8,084.9	8,139.2	26.7	54.3	216.0	0.7	2.7
Employment	7,493.5	7,687.8	26.7	194.3	490.3	2.6	6.8
Full-time employment	6,217.7	6,274.0	33.2	56.3	267.0	0.9	4.4
Part-time employment	1,275.8	1,413.8	30.4	138.0	223.4	10.8	18.8
Unemployment	591.4	451.4	24.3	-140.0	-274.3	-23.7	-37.8
Participation rate	65.0	65.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	5.5	0.3	-1.8	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	61.7	0.2	1.4	3.1	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,055.7	1,057.0	...	1.3	6.6	0.1	0.6
Labour force	701.0	706.0	3.1	5.0	10.6	0.7	1.5
Employment	665.5	671.9	3.1	6.4	24.7	1.0	3.8
Full-time employment	541.9	538.9	4.4	-3.0	9.6	-0.6	1.8
Part-time employment	123.6	133.1	4.1	9.5	15.1	7.7	12.8
Unemployment	35.5	34.1	2.7	-1.4	-14.1	-3.9	-29.3
Participation rate	66.4	66.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.8	0.4	-0.3	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	63.6	0.3	0.6	2.0	...	...

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
Saskatchewan							
Population	891.8	892.9	...	1.1	3.8	0.1	0.4
Labour force	607.9	610.7	3.2	2.8	15.4	0.5	2.6
Employment	574.6	582.0	3.1	7.4	30.0	1.3	5.4
Full-time employment	470.7	471.1	4.4	0.4	19.7	0.1	4.4
Part-time employment	103.9	110.8	4.0	6.9	10.2	6.6	10.1
Unemployment	33.3	28.7	2.6	-4.6	-14.6	-13.8	-33.7
Participation rate	68.2	68.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.7	0.4	-0.8	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	65.2	0.3	0.8	3.1	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,573.9	3,580.2	...	6.3	48.9	0.2	1.4
Labour force	2,486.7	2,484.0	12.2	-2.7	36.9	-0.1	1.5
Employment	2,306.8	2,315.0	12.3	8.2	111.8	0.4	5.1
Full-time employment	1,864.3	1,854.7	16.5	-9.6	72.0	-0.5	4.0
Part-time employment	442.5	460.2	15.0	17.7	39.7	4.0	9.4
Unemployment	179.9	169.0	10.9	-10.9	-74.9	-6.1	-30.7
Participation rate	69.6	69.4	0.3	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.8	0.4	-0.4	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	64.7	0.3	0.2	2.3	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,396.4	4,403.7	...	7.3	80.4	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,850.6	2,867.3	14.0	16.7	37.6	0.6	1.3
Employment	2,706.3	2,727.3	13.3	21.0	97.9	0.8	3.7
Full-time employment	2,113.3	2,159.4	20.1	46.1	109.1	2.2	5.3
Part-time employment	592.9	567.9	19.4	-25.0	-11.2	-4.2	-1.9
Unemployment	144.3	140.0	11.8	-4.3	-60.3	-3.0	-30.1
Participation rate	64.8	65.1	0.3	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	0.4	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	...	...

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	446.4	446.7	...	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.4
Labour force	251.4	260.9	2.4	9.5	15.8	3.8	6.4
Employment	219.2	228.7	2.4	9.5	21.7	4.3	10.5
Full-time employment	190.4	191.5	2.9	1.1	16.5	0.6	9.4
Unemployment	32.2	32.2	2.3	0.0	-5.9	0.0	-15.5
Participation rate	56.3	58.4	0.5	2.1	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	12.3	0.9	-0.5	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	49.1	51.2	0.5	2.1	4.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	54.8	54.8	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	33.0	35.3	1.2	2.3	4.9	7.0	16.1
Employment	27.2	31.0	1.2	3.8	7.0	14.0	29.2
Unemployment	5.8	4.3	1.0	-1.5	-2.1	-25.9	-32.8
Participation rate	60.2	64.4	2.2	4.2	9.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.6	12.2	2.9	-5.4	-8.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.6	56.6	2.2	7.0	13.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	190.4	190.6	...	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4
Labour force	113.6	116.1	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.6
Employment	95.9	97.2	1.5	1.3	3.5	1.4	3.7
Unemployment	17.8	18.9	1.5	1.1	-1.7	6.2	-8.3
Participation rate	59.7	60.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.7	16.3	1.3	0.6	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	50.4	51.0	0.8	0.6	1.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	201.2	201.3	...	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.5
Labour force	104.7	109.5	1.3	4.8	9.1	4.6	9.1
Employment	96.1	100.6	1.2	4.5	11.3	4.7	12.7
Unemployment	8.7	9.0	1.2	0.3	-2.1	3.4	-18.9
Participation rate	52.0	54.4	0.6	2.4	4.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.2	1.1	-0.1	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	47.8	50.0	0.6	2.2	5.4	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	136.7	137.2	...	0.5	4.0	0.4	3.0
Labour force	89.2	92.2	0.8	3.0	6.2	3.4	7.2
Employment	80.6	83.9	0.8	3.3	6.0	4.1	7.7
Full-time employment	68.1	70.4	1.0	2.3	4.9	3.4	7.5
Unemployment	8.6	8.3	0.7	-0.3	0.2	-3.5	2.5
Participation rate	65.3	67.2	0.6	1.9	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.0	0.8	-0.6	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	61.2	0.6	2.2	2.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	21.5	21.6	...	0.1	0.9	0.5	4.3
Labour force	14.1	16.0	0.5	1.9	2.9	13.5	22.1
Employment	12.8	13.8	0.4	1.0	2.5	7.8	22.1
Unemployment	1.3	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	61.5	16.7
Participation rate	65.6	74.1	2.2	8.5	10.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	13.1	2.7	3.9	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	63.9	2.0	4.4	9.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	55.9	56.1	...	0.2	1.6	0.4	2.9
Labour force	39.7	39.8	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.3	3.6
Employment	35.9	36.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.1	3.7
Unemployment	3.8	3.5	0.4	-0.3	0.1	-7.9	2.9
Participation rate	71.0	70.9	0.7	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.8	1.1	-0.8	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	64.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	59.3	59.5	...	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.6
Labour force	35.4	36.4	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.8	5.2
Employment	31.9	33.8	0.4	1.9	2.1	6.0	6.6
Unemployment	3.5	2.6	0.4	-0.9	-0.3	-25.7	-10.3
Participation rate	59.7	61.2	0.7	1.5	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	7.1	1.0	-2.8	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	53.8	56.8	0.7	3.0	2.1	...	...

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)

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	830.1	831.7	...	1.6	14.3	0.2	1.7
Labour force	508.4	509.8	3.1	1.4	2.4	0.3	0.5
Employment	472.6	476.3	3.0	3.7	11.7	0.8	2.5
Full-time employment	393.7	392.7	4.0	-1.0	13.6	-0.3	3.6
Unemployment	35.8	33.6	2.7	-2.2	-9.2	-6.1	-21.5
Participation rate	61.2	61.3	0.4	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.6	0.5	-0.4	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	109.2	109.3	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Labour force	73.8	75.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9
Employment	66.8	65.1	1.7	-1.7	1.1	-2.5	1.7
Unemployment	6.9	9.9	1.6	3.0	0.3	43.5	3.1
Participation rate	67.6	68.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	13.2	2.0	3.9	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	59.6	1.5	-1.6	1.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	344.9	345.7	...	0.8	7.0	0.2	2.1
Labour force	219.9	221.7	1.7	1.8	2.3	0.8	1.0
Employment	204.7	208.9	1.8	4.2	9.4	2.1	4.7
Unemployment	15.2	12.8	1.8	-2.4	-7.1	-15.8	-35.7
Participation rate	63.8	64.1	0.5	0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	5.8	0.8	-1.1	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	60.4	0.5	1.0	1.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	375.9	376.6	...	0.7	7.0	0.2	1.9
Labour force	214.8	213.1	1.7	-1.7	-1.3	-0.8	-0.6
Employment	201.1	202.2	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
Unemployment	13.7	10.9	1.5	-2.8	-2.4	-20.4	-18.0
Participation rate	57.1	56.6	0.5	-0.5	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.1	0.7	-1.3	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	53.5	53.7	0.5	0.2	-0.7	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	656.2	657.7	...	1.5	9.3	0.2	1.4
Labour force	393.1	391.9	2.6	-1.2	-2.4	-0.3	-0.6
Employment	359.7	360.9	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.3	0.9
Full-time employment	307.4	309.5	3.3	2.1	8.5	0.7	2.8
Unemployment	33.4	31.1	2.3	-2.3	-5.6	-6.9	-15.3
Participation rate	59.9	59.6	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.9	0.6	-0.6	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	54.9	0.4	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	82.9	83.1	...	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.2
Labour force	54.0	53.3	1.4	-0.7	-4.3	-1.3	-7.5
Employment	43.4	45.5	1.4	2.1	-4.5	4.8	-9.0
Unemployment	10.6	7.8	1.2	-2.8	0.2	-26.4	2.6
Participation rate	65.1	64.1	1.7	-1.0	-6.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	19.6	14.6	2.1	-5.0	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	52.4	54.8	1.7	2.4	-6.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	279.4	280.1	...	0.7	4.4	0.3	1.6
Labour force	174.4	173.7	1.5	-0.7	1.2	-0.4	0.7
Employment	163.1	160.6	1.5	-2.5	6.9	-1.5	4.5
Unemployment	11.2	13.0	1.5	1.8	-5.8	16.1	-30.9
Participation rate	62.4	62.0	0.5	-0.4	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.5	0.8	1.1	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	57.3	0.5	-1.1	1.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	293.9	294.5	...	0.6	3.8	0.2	1.3
Labour force	164.7	165.0	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4
Employment	153.2	154.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.5
Unemployment	11.5	10.2	1.2	-1.3	-0.1	-11.3	-1.0
Participation rate	56.0	56.0	0.5	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.2	0.7	-0.8	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	52.1	52.5	0.5	0.4	-0.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

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)

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,123.6	7,127.1	...	3.5	41.5	0.0	0.6
Labour force	4,544.8	4,586.1	17.9	41.3	67.2	0.9	1.5
Employment	4,297.4	4,378.9	18.4	81.5	157.3	1.9	3.7
Full-time employment	3,547.1	3,573.7	24.1	26.6	90.2	0.7	2.6
Unemployment	247.3	207.2	15.8	-40.1	-90.0	-16.2	-30.3
Participation rate	63.8	64.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.5	0.3	-0.9	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	61.4	0.3	1.1	1.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	905.0	904.9	...	-0.1	-3.2	-0.0	-0.4
Labour force	610.6	621.8	9.7	11.2	12.5	1.8	2.1
Employment	546.7	574.9	10.1	28.2	36.2	5.2	6.7
Unemployment	63.9	46.9	8.4	-17.0	-23.8	-26.6	-33.7
Participation rate	67.5	68.7	1.1	1.2	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	7.5	1.3	-3.0	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	63.5	1.1	3.1	4.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,086.3	3,088.2	...	1.9	23.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,083.0	2,100.6	10.0	17.6	15.3	0.8	0.7
Employment	1,987.4	2,013.7	10.6	26.3	58.0	1.3	3.0
Unemployment	95.6	86.9	9.9	-8.7	-42.7	-9.1	-32.9
Participation rate	67.5	68.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.1	0.5	-0.5	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	65.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,132.3	3,133.9	...	1.6	21.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	1,851.2	1,863.7	10.1	12.5	39.5	0.7	2.2
Employment	1,763.4	1,790.4	10.2	27.0	63.1	1.5	3.7
Unemployment	87.9	73.3	8.7	-14.6	-23.6	-16.6	-24.4
Participation rate	59.1	59.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	3.9	0.5	-0.8	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	57.1	0.3	0.8	1.6	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,436.1	12,454.6	...	18.5	162.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	8,084.9	8,139.2	26.7	54.3	216.0	0.7	2.7
Employment	7,493.5	7,687.8	26.7	194.3	490.3	2.6	6.8
Full-time employment	6,217.7	6,274.0	33.2	56.3	267.0	0.9	4.4
Unemployment	591.4	451.4	24.3	-140.0	-274.3	-23.7	-37.8
Participation rate	65.0	65.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	5.5	0.3	-1.8	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	61.7	0.2	1.4	3.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,852.3	1,853.0	...	0.7	-11.9	0.0	-0.6
Labour force	1,113.8	1,154.6	15.8	40.8	41.0	3.7	3.7
Employment	928.7	1,014.0	15.2	85.3	137.3	9.2	15.7
Unemployment	185.1	140.6	14.2	-44.5	-96.3	-24.0	-40.7
Participation rate	60.1	62.3	0.9	2.2	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.6	12.2	1.2	-4.4	-9.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.1	54.7	0.8	4.6	7.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,150.2	5,159.3	...	9.1	87.5	0.2	1.7
Labour force	3,706.3	3,703.6	13.4	-2.7	110.4	-0.1	3.1
Employment	3,507.6	3,548.7	14.7	41.1	204.8	1.2	6.1
Unemployment	198.6	154.9	13.5	-43.7	-94.4	-22.0	-37.9
Participation rate	72.0	71.8	0.3	-0.2	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.2	0.4	-1.2	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	68.1	68.8	0.3	0.7	2.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,433.5	5,442.3	...	8.8	86.5	0.2	1.6
Labour force	3,264.9	3,280.9	15.1	16.0	64.5	0.5	2.0
Employment	3,057.1	3,125.1	15.1	68.0	148.2	2.2	5.0
Unemployment	207.7	155.8	13.2	-51.9	-83.6	-25.0	-34.9
Participation rate	60.1	60.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	4.7	0.4	-1.7	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	57.4	0.3	1.1	1.8	...	...

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,055.7	1,057.0	...	1.3	6.6	0.1	0.6
Labour force	701.0	706.0	3.1	5.0	10.6	0.7	1.5
Employment	665.5	671.9	3.1	6.4	24.7	1.0	3.8
Full-time employment	541.9	538.9	4.4	-3.0	9.6	-0.6	1.8
Unemployment	35.5	34.1	2.7	-1.4	-14.1	-3.9	-29.3
Participation rate	66.4	66.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.8	0.4	-0.3	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	63.6	0.3	0.6	2.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.4	167.4	...	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	112.3	115.0	1.8	2.7	4.9	2.4	4.5
Employment	102.5	105.0	1.8	2.5	12.6	2.4	13.6
Unemployment	9.8	10.0	1.6	0.2	-7.7	2.0	-43.5
Participation rate	67.1	68.7	1.1	1.6	3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.7	1.4	0.0	-7.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	62.7	1.0	1.5	7.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	436.0	436.8	...	0.8	3.8	0.2	0.9
Labour force	312.3	312.5	1.7	0.2	-1.6	0.1	-0.5
Employment	299.4	299.2	1.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2
Unemployment	12.9	13.3	1.5	0.4	-1.0	3.1	-7.0
Participation rate	71.6	71.5	0.4	-0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.3	0.5	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	68.7	68.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	452.3	452.8	...	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.8
Labour force	276.4	278.5	1.7	2.1	7.3	0.8	2.7
Employment	263.6	267.7	1.7	4.1	12.7	1.6	5.0
Unemployment	12.8	10.9	1.4	-1.9	-5.3	-14.8	-32.7
Participation rate	61.1	61.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	3.9	0.5	-0.7	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	59.1	0.4	0.8	2.3	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	891.8	892.9	...	1.1	3.8	0.1	0.4
Labour force	607.9	610.7	3.2	2.8	15.4	0.5	2.6
Employment	574.6	582.0	3.1	7.4	30.0	1.3	5.4
Full-time employment	470.7	471.1	4.4	0.4	19.7	0.1	4.4
Unemployment	33.3	28.7	2.6	-4.6	-14.6	-13.8	-33.7
Participation rate	68.2	68.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.7	0.4	-0.8	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	65.2	0.3	0.8	3.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.6	134.7	...	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Labour force	91.1	88.7	1.9	-2.4	3.3	-2.6	3.9
Employment	82.2	83.4	1.7	1.2	10.0	1.5	13.6
Unemployment	8.9	5.2	1.5	-3.7	-6.8	-41.6	-56.7
Participation rate	67.7	65.9	1.4	-1.8	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	5.9	1.6	-3.9	-8.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.9	1.3	0.8	7.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	378.1	378.6	...	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.5
Labour force	279.4	282.8	1.7	3.4	5.7	1.2	2.1
Employment	266.8	268.3	1.8	1.5	7.8	0.6	3.0
Unemployment	12.6	14.5	1.6	1.9	-2.1	15.1	-12.7
Participation rate	73.9	74.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.1	0.6	0.6	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	70.6	70.9	0.5	0.3	1.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	379.1	379.5	...	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.4
Labour force	237.3	239.3	1.8	2.0	6.6	0.8	2.8
Employment	225.5	230.3	1.8	4.8	12.2	2.1	5.6
Unemployment	11.8	9.0	1.3	-2.8	-5.6	-23.7	-38.4
Participation rate	62.6	63.1	0.5	0.5	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	3.8	0.5	-1.2	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	60.7	0.5	1.2	3.0	...	...

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,573.9	3,580.2	...	6.3	48.9	0.2	1.4
Labour force	2,486.7	2,484.0	12.2	-2.7	36.9	-0.1	1.5
Employment	2,306.8	2,315.0	12.3	8.2	111.8	0.4	5.1
Full-time employment	1,864.3	1,854.7	16.5	-9.6	72.0	-0.5	4.0
Unemployment	179.9	169.0	10.9	-10.9	-74.9	-6.1	-30.7
Participation rate	69.6	69.4	0.3	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.8	0.4	-0.4	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	64.7	0.3	0.2	2.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	527.9	528.8	...	0.9	5.4	0.2	1.0
Labour force	349.7	346.8	6.8	-2.9	19.7	-0.8	6.0
Employment	300.2	299.0	6.2	-1.2	37.1	-0.4	14.2
Unemployment	49.5	47.7	5.9	-1.8	-17.5	-3.6	-26.8
Participation rate	66.2	65.6	1.3	-0.6	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.2	13.8	1.7	-0.4	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.5	1.2	-0.4	6.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,514.2	1,516.9	...	2.7	20.5	0.2	1.4
Labour force	1,135.7	1,142.5	6.0	6.8	-3.5	0.6	-0.3
Employment	1,072.1	1,072.7	7.0	0.6	25.1	0.1	2.4
Unemployment	63.7	69.8	6.2	6.1	-28.7	9.6	-29.1
Participation rate	75.0	75.3	0.4	0.3	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.1	0.5	0.5	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	70.8	70.7	0.5	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,531.8	1,534.5	...	2.7	23.0	0.2	1.5
Labour force	1,001.3	994.7	7.4	-6.6	20.8	-0.7	2.1
Employment	934.6	943.2	7.2	8.6	49.5	0.9	5.5
Unemployment	66.7	51.5	6.3	-15.2	-28.7	-22.8	-35.8
Participation rate	65.4	64.8	0.5	-0.6	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.2	0.6	-1.5	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,396.4	4,403.7	...	7.3	80.4	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,850.6	2,867.3	14.0	16.7	37.6	0.6	1.3
Employment	2,706.3	2,727.3	13.3	21.0	97.9	0.8	3.7
Full-time employment	2,113.3	2,159.4	20.1	46.1	109.1	2.2	5.3
Unemployment	144.3	140.0	11.8	-4.3	-60.3	-3.0	-30.1
Participation rate	64.8	65.1	0.3	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	0.4	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	601.3	601.4	...	0.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	407.4	411.7	8.6	4.3	12.6	1.1	3.2
Employment	359.8	368.2	7.8	8.4	29.1	2.3	8.6
Unemployment	47.6	43.5	7.2	-4.1	-16.4	-8.6	-27.4
Participation rate	67.8	68.5	1.4	0.7	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	10.6	1.7	-1.1	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	61.2	1.3	1.4	4.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,847.5	1,851.0	...	3.5	39.6	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,280.8	1,286.5	6.9	5.7	15.1	0.4	1.2
Employment	1,228.5	1,235.4	7.2	6.9	38.4	0.6	3.2
Unemployment	52.4	51.0	6.7	-1.4	-23.4	-2.7	-31.5
Participation rate	69.3	69.5	0.4	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	0.5	-0.1	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	66.5	66.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,947.6	1,951.3	...	3.7	41.8	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,162.4	1,169.2	7.6	6.8	9.9	0.6	0.9
Employment	1,118.0	1,123.7	7.6	5.7	30.3	0.5	2.8
Unemployment	44.4	45.5	6.3	1.1	-20.5	2.5	-31.1
Participation rate	59.7	59.9	0.4	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	0.5	0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-03.

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	219.2	228.7	2.4	9.5	21.7	4.3	10.5
Goods-producing sector	43.8	45.9	1.6	2.1	6.3	4.8	15.9
Agriculture	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	7.1	15.4
Natural resources ²	13.8	14.1	0.8	0.3	1.9	2.2	15.6
Utilities	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	-1.2	27.3	-46.2
Construction	16.8	18.4	1.0	1.6	3.1	9.5	20.3
Manufacturing	10.6	10.5	0.9	-0.1	2.3	-0.9	28.0
Services-producing sector	175.4	182.8	2.1	7.4	15.4	4.2	9.2
Wholesale and retail trade	37.2	38.4	1.1	1.2	5.4	3.2	16.4
Transportation and warehousing	9.2	9.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	2.2	9.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.7	5.4	0.5	-0.3	-1.8	-5.3	-25.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.5	11.6	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.9	14.9
Business, building and other support services	7.0	7.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.4	2.9
Educational services	16.5	19.1	0.8	2.6	3.8	15.8	24.8
Health care and social assistance	42.5	43.5	1.0	1.0	-0.4	2.4	-0.9
Information, culture and recreation	5.8	7.4	0.7	1.6	2.5	27.6	51.0
Accommodation and food services	12.4	12.4	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	11.7
Other services (except public administration)	7.7	8.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	14.3	15.8
Public administration	19.8	19.7	0.7	-0.1	1.0	-0.5	5.3
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	80.6	83.9	0.8	3.3	6.0	4.1	7.7
Goods-producing sector	20.7	20.4	0.6	-0.3	0.6	-1.4	3.0
Agriculture	3.8	3.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-7.9	-7.9
Natural resources ²	2.0	1.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-5.0	-20.8
Utilities	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	50.0
Construction	7.1	7.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.9
Manufacturing	7.4	7.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.7	7.0
Services-producing sector	59.9	63.5	0.7	3.6	5.4	6.0	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	12.0	0.4	1.1	1.4	10.1	13.2
Transportation and warehousing	2.2	2.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-4.5	-19.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.5	2.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-8.0	-23.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.5	5.2	0.2	0.7	1.2	15.6	30.0
Business, building and other support services	1.9	1.8	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-5.3	0.0
Educational services	5.7	6.3	0.3	0.6	-0.1	10.5	-1.6
Health care and social assistance	12.2	12.5	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.5	8.7
Information, culture and recreation	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	19.0
Accommodation and food services	4.5	5.6	0.3	1.1	1.0	24.4	21.7
Other services (except public administration)	3.5	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.9	33.3
Public administration	9.5	9.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	2.1	9.0
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	472.6	476.3	3.0	3.7	11.7	0.8	2.5
Goods-producing sector	92.5	93.0	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.8
Agriculture	7.1	6.6	0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-7.0	-18.5
Natural resources ²	9.7	9.3	1.0	-0.4	-1.0	-4.1	-9.7
Utilities	4.7	4.7	0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-6.0
Construction	35.1	39.4	1.2	4.3	4.4	12.3	12.6
Manufacturing	36.1	32.9	1.0	-3.2	-0.1	-8.9	-0.3
Services-producing sector	380.0	383.3	2.8	3.3	10.1	0.9	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	74.2	73.3	1.6	-0.9	0.2	-1.2	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	24.6	24.1	1.0	-0.5	2.0	-2.0	9.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	25.0	25.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	37.4	38.4	1.1	1.0	5.7	2.7	17.4
Business, building and other support services	19.0	19.6	1.0	0.6	2.4	3.2	14.0
Educational services	36.7	38.0	1.2	1.3	-1.3	3.5	-3.3
Health care and social assistance	75.3	77.0	1.2	1.7	4.7	2.3	6.5
Information, culture and recreation	14.8	14.4	1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-2.7	-4.6
Accommodation and food services	26.5	27.4	1.3	0.9	-2.2	3.4	-7.4
Other services (except public administration)	15.6	15.3	0.8	-0.3	-1.0	-1.9	-6.1
Public administration	30.8	30.7	0.9	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.3

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	359.7	360.9	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.3	0.9
Goods-producing sector	77.3	75.8	1.5	-1.5	7.8	-1.9	11.5
Agriculture	7.1	7.4	0.6	0.3	2.9	4.2	64.4
Natural resources ²	8.9	7.3	0.8	-1.6	-1.9	-18.0	-20.7
Utilities	4.7	4.7	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	38.2
Construction	27.3	27.6	0.9	0.3	5.5	1.1	24.9
Manufacturing	29.3	28.8	0.9	-0.5	-0.1	-1.7	-0.3
Services-producing sector	282.4	285.1	2.3	2.7	-4.5	1.0	-1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	54.8	53.5	1.2	-1.3	-3.4	-2.4	-6.0
Transportation and warehousing	18.3	18.5	0.7	0.2	-0.3	1.1	-1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.8	16.9	0.5	0.1	-0.5	0.6	-2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	20.3	20.8	0.7	0.5	3.0	2.5	16.9
Business, building and other support services	16.1	15.7	0.8	-0.4	0.0	-2.5	0.0
Educational services	30.6	31.2	0.9	0.6	2.8	2.0	9.9
Health care and social assistance	55.8	56.8	1.1	1.0	-3.6	1.8	-6.0
Information, culture and recreation	8.0	9.3	0.7	1.3	-0.8	16.3	-7.9
Accommodation and food services	19.1	18.6	1.0	-0.5	-1.8	-2.6	-8.8
Other services (except public administration)	12.0	12.7	0.7	0.7	-2.3	5.8	-15.3
Public administration	30.6	31.1	0.8	0.5	2.3	1.6	8.0
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,297.4	4,378.9	18.4	81.5	157.3	1.9	3.7
Goods-producing sector	912.5	927.3	10.2	14.8	15.9	1.6	1.7
Agriculture	53.3	52.2	2.6	-1.1	-9.9	-2.1	-15.9
Natural resources ²	38.0	45.1	2.0	7.1	7.6	18.7	20.3
Utilities	28.9	32.0	1.7	3.1	5.1	10.7	19.0
Construction	295.4	300.9	6.7	5.5	8.2	1.9	2.8
Manufacturing	496.9	497.0	7.4	0.1	4.9	0.0	1.0
Services-producing sector	3,384.9	3,451.7	18.1	66.8	141.4	2.0	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	629.6	650.2	10.1	20.6	-0.5	3.3	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	228.2	231.1	5.4	2.9	-2.3	1.3	-1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	279.6	279.1	5.0	-0.5	18.3	-0.2	7.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	372.5	383.1	6.6	10.6	26.5	2.8	7.4
Business, building and other support services	157.3	153.2	5.9	-4.1	-8.0	-2.6	-5.0
Educational services	360.2	349.5	7.0	-10.7	-1.9	-3.0	-0.5
Health care and social assistance	610.2	611.6	7.6	1.4	25.6	0.2	4.4
Information, culture and recreation	160.6	182.1	6.0	21.5	53.1	13.4	41.2
Accommodation and food services	156.9	183.6	6.5	26.7	6.0	17.0	3.4
Other services (except public administration)	163.1	166.7	5.2	3.6	8.2	2.2	5.2
Public administration	266.8	261.6	4.5	-5.2	16.4	-1.9	6.7
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,493.5	7,687.8	26.7	194.3	490.3	2.6	6.8
Goods-producing sector	1,487.5	1,509.7	13.8	22.2	40.6	1.5	2.8
Agriculture	61.7	62.4	3.0	0.7	2.2	1.1	3.7
Natural resources ²	39.5	38.9	1.8	-0.6	3.4	-1.5	9.6
Utilities	59.5	58.5	2.0	-1.0	7.1	-1.7	13.8
Construction	563.6	584.3	9.0	20.7	53.4	3.7	10.1
Manufacturing	763.3	765.6	10.3	2.3	-25.5	0.3	-3.2
Services-producing sector	6,005.9	6,178.1	25.8	172.2	449.7	2.9	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,136.9	1,150.7	14.2	13.8	132.1	1.2	13.0
Transportation and warehousing	388.0	393.9	8.3	5.9	31.7	1.5	8.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	641.2	658.4	8.6	17.2	26.5	2.7	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	776.6	791.4	10.3	14.8	78.9	1.9	11.1
Business, building and other support services	288.0	302.0	8.7	14.0	25.3	4.9	9.1
Educational services	557.8	553.7	9.5	-4.1	12.0	-0.7	2.2
Health care and social assistance	931.3	941.2	10.3	9.9	38.3	1.1	4.2
Information, culture and recreation	290.8	329.8	9.3	39.0	47.7	13.4	16.9
Accommodation and food services	316.9	392.5	10.2	75.6	68.9	23.9	21.3
Other services (except public administration)	257.9	250.3	8.1	-7.6	-37.2	-2.9	-12.9
Public administration	420.5	414.3	5.8	-6.2	25.6	-1.5	6.6

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	665.5	671.9	3.1	6.4	24.7	1.0	3.8
Goods-producing sector	139.4	142.2	1.9	2.8	-5.7	2.0	-3.9
Agriculture	20.7	21.4	1.0	0.7	-3.8	3.4	-15.1
Natural resources ²	3.3	3.6	0.3	0.3	-0.2	9.1	-5.3
Utilities	4.9	4.7	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-4.1	0.0
Construction	48.3	49.2	1.2	0.9	-0.8	1.9	-1.6
Manufacturing	62.2	63.4	1.1	1.2	-0.7	1.9	-1.1
Services-producing sector	526.1	529.7	3.1	3.6	30.3	0.7	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	99.5	98.6	1.6	-0.9	3.4	-0.9	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	42.9	41.8	1.0	-1.1	0.3	-2.6	0.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	38.8	39.8	0.7	1.0	5.6	2.6	16.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.7	32.2	0.8	-0.5	0.3	-1.5	0.9
Business, building and other support services	22.6	22.8	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.9	5.1
Educational services	55.9	60.2	1.3	4.3	2.5	7.7	4.3
Health care and social assistance	103.7	104.7	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.2
Information, culture and recreation	25.5	26.4	1.0	0.9	7.3	3.5	38.2
Accommodation and food services	36.3	37.7	1.2	1.4	8.3	3.9	28.2
Other services (except public administration)	27.8	25.9	0.9	-1.9	-3.5	-6.8	-11.9
Public administration	40.3	39.6	0.9	-0.7	2.8	-1.7	7.6
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	574.6	582.0	3.1	7.4	30.0	1.3	5.4
Goods-producing sector	131.1	129.2	2.0	-1.9	-4.8	-1.4	-3.6
Agriculture	25.3	25.8	1.1	0.5	-6.7	2.0	-20.6
Natural resources ²	19.6	18.5	0.8	-1.1	-2.9	-5.6	-13.6
Utilities	6.1	6.0	0.4	-0.1	0.2	-1.6	3.4
Construction	47.7	48.3	1.3	0.6	5.3	1.3	12.3
Manufacturing	32.3	30.7	1.0	-1.6	-0.5	-5.0	-1.6
Services-producing sector	443.5	452.8	3.0	9.3	34.8	2.1	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	96.1	101.1	1.7	5.0	12.2	5.2	13.7
Transportation and warehousing	26.0	25.6	0.9	-0.4	2.6	-1.5	11.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	31.7	31.6	0.8	-0.1	5.2	-0.3	19.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	28.2	27.8	0.8	-0.4	0.1	-1.4	0.4
Business, building and other support services	18.1	16.5	0.9	-1.6	0.4	-8.8	2.5
Educational services	48.3	49.5	1.1	1.2	5.5	2.5	12.5
Health care and social assistance	86.1	88.0	1.3	1.9	4.4	2.2	5.3
Information, culture and recreation	17.5	19.2	0.9	1.7	5.4	9.7	39.1
Accommodation and food services	31.8	32.0	1.2	0.2	2.0	0.6	6.7
Other services (except public administration)	25.7	26.8	1.0	1.1	-1.7	4.3	-6.0
Public administration	34.0	34.7	0.9	0.7	-1.2	2.1	-3.3
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,306.8	2,315.0	12.3	8.2	111.8	0.4	5.1
Goods-producing sector	556.5	555.4	7.1	-1.1	11.5	-0.2	2.1
Agriculture	33.5	34.9	2.3	1.4	-3.5	4.2	-9.1
Natural resources ²	146.0	147.1	3.9	1.1	10.3	0.8	7.5
Utilities	19.8	18.3	1.2	-1.5	-5.4	-7.6	-22.8
Construction	227.9	228.5	5.0	0.6	5.0	0.3	2.2
Manufacturing	129.4	126.6	3.6	-2.8	5.0	-2.2	4.1
Services-producing sector	1,750.4	1,759.6	11.6	9.2	100.3	0.5	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	354.0	357.7	6.1	3.7	22.5	1.0	6.7
Transportation and warehousing	138.7	126.7	3.8	-12.0	-1.8	-8.7	-1.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	118.2	113.2	3.4	-5.0	3.8	-4.2	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	191.1	200.6	4.5	9.5	23.8	5.0	13.5
Business, building and other support services	70.1	72.9	3.6	2.8	-3.9	4.0	-5.1
Educational services	158.2	163.1	4.2	4.9	2.7	3.1	1.7
Health care and social assistance	319.4	316.4	4.6	-3.0	7.4	-0.9	2.4
Information, culture and recreation	75.5	80.3	3.6	4.8	20.9	6.4	35.2
Accommodation and food services	125.3	129.5	4.8	4.2	23.9	3.4	22.6
Other services (except public administration)	92.7	95.7	3.6	3.0	-3.2	3.2	-3.2
Public administration	107.1	103.6	2.6	-3.5	4.3	-3.3	4.3

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,706.3	2,727.3	13.3	21.0	97.9	0.8	3.7
Goods-producing sector	486.9	493.4	7.8	6.5	10.8	1.3	2.2
Agriculture	24.2	25.2	2.2	1.0	0.0	4.1	0.0
Natural resources ²	45.5	44.1	2.8	-1.4	-6.7	-3.1	-13.2
Utilities	15.5	14.3	1.0	-1.2	-5.6	-7.7	-28.1
Construction	213.6	216.2	5.2	2.6	-1.3	1.2	-0.6
Manufacturing	188.1	193.5	4.7	5.4	24.2	2.9	14.3
Services-producing sector	2,219.4	2,234.0	13.3	14.6	87.1	0.7	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	434.1	429.9	7.0	-4.2	33.0	-1.0	8.3
Transportation and warehousing	144.2	147.6	4.0	3.4	9.8	2.4	7.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	163.9	164.9	3.9	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	243.0	253.9	6.0	10.9	-3.5	4.5	-1.4
Business, building and other support services	95.6	87.8	4.7	-7.8	-15.8	-8.2	-15.3
Educational services	197.7	206.5	4.7	8.8	14.0	4.5	7.3
Health care and social assistance	386.8	388.2	6.1	1.4	46.2	0.4	13.5
Information, culture and recreation	133.9	136.3	5.5	2.4	11.7	1.8	9.4
Accommodation and food services	172.1	176.3	5.6	4.2	-0.6	2.4	-0.3
Other services (except public administration)	105.2	103.2	3.9	-2.0	-11.9	-1.9	-10.3
Public administration	142.7	139.4	3.4	-3.3	3.1	-2.3	2.3

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

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

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

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

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	182.8	183.0	...	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	117.4	118.6	1.0	1.2	4.4	1.0	3.9
Employment	108.9	110.0	1.1	1.1	6.6	1.0	6.4
Unemployment	8.5	8.6	0.6	0.1	-2.2	1.2	-20.4
Participation rate	64.2	64.8	0.6	0.6	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.3	0.5	0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	60.1	0.6	0.5	3.2	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	385.5	386.7	...	1.2	9.9	0.3	2.6
Labour force	256.3	256.1	1.5	-0.2	-3.9	-0.1	-1.5
Employment	241.2	241.6	1.4	0.4	2.8	0.2	1.2
Unemployment	15.2	14.5	0.9	-0.7	-6.7	-4.6	-31.6
Participation rate	66.5	66.2	0.4	-0.3	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.7	0.3	-0.2	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	62.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	135.6	136.0	...	0.4	3.0	0.3	2.3
Labour force	91.1	90.0	0.9	-1.1	0.7	-1.2	0.8
Employment	85.3	84.5	1.0	-0.8	3.4	-0.9	4.2
Unemployment	5.8	5.5	0.6	-0.3	-2.7	-5.2	-32.9
Participation rate	67.2	66.2	0.7	-1.0	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.1	0.6	-0.3	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	62.1	0.8	-0.8	1.1	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	111.3	111.5	...	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.3
Labour force	69.2	69.4	0.9	0.2	-0.9	0.3	-1.3
Employment	63.9	64.4	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.8	4.0
Unemployment	5.3	5.1	0.5	-0.2	-3.3	-3.8	-39.3
Participation rate	62.2	62.2	0.8	0.0	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.3	0.7	-0.4	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.8	0.8	0.4	1.6	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.5	135.4	...	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Labour force	81.4	82.1	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.9	2.4
Employment	78.3	78.5	1.1	0.2	3.1	0.3	4.1
Unemployment	3.2	3.6	0.4	0.4	-1.2	12.5	-25.0
Participation rate	60.1	60.6	0.8	0.5	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.4	0.5	0.5	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.0	0.8	0.2	2.4	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	690.1	690.4	...	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.6
Labour force	448.4	446.2	3.9	-2.2	-7.2	-0.5	-1.6
Employment	434.9	433.8	4.0	-1.1	3.4	-0.3	0.8
Unemployment	13.5	12.4	1.6	-1.1	-10.6	-8.1	-46.1
Participation rate	65.0	64.6	0.6	-0.4	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.0	2.8	0.3	-0.2	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	62.8	0.6	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	189.3	189.5	...	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	112.7	112.5	1.2	-0.2	-4.2	-0.2	-3.6
Employment	109.5	109.4	1.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Unemployment	3.2	3.1	0.5	-0.1	-4.1	-3.1	-56.9
Participation rate	59.5	59.4	0.7	-0.1	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	0.4	0.0	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	57.7	0.7	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.3	137.4	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Labour force	80.2	80.8	1.0	0.6	-0.1	0.7	-0.1
Employment	76.1	76.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.7
Unemployment	4.1	4.0	0.4	-0.1	-1.3	-2.4	-24.5
Participation rate	58.4	58.8	0.7	0.4	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.0	0.5	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	55.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,653.7	3,655.9	...	2.2	24.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,445.4	2,441.0	9.9	-4.4	40.9	-0.2	1.7
Employment	2,319.1	2,314.0	10.3	-5.1	113.2	-0.2	5.1
Unemployment	126.3	127.0	6.2	0.7	-72.3	0.6	-36.3
Participation rate	66.9	66.8	0.3	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	0.3	0.0	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.3	0.3	-0.2	2.7	...	...

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,223.3	1,225.7	...	2.4	23.1	0.2	1.9
Labour force	796.2	807.5	5.4	11.3	0.0	1.4	0.0
Employment	758.6	767.5	5.7	8.9	15.2	1.2	2.0
Unemployment	37.7	39.9	2.7	2.2	-15.3	5.8	-27.7
Participation rate	65.1	65.9	0.4	0.8	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	0.3	0.2	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	288.2	288.5	...	0.3	3.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	188.5	191.1	1.6	2.6	5.7	1.4	3.1
Employment	179.1	182.3	1.6	3.2	11.1	1.8	6.5
Unemployment	9.4	8.8	0.7	-0.6	-5.4	-6.4	-38.0
Participation rate	65.4	66.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.6	0.4	-0.4	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	63.2	0.6	1.1	3.2	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	935.1	937.2	...	2.1	19.8	0.2	2.2
Labour force	607.8	616.3	5.1	8.5	-5.8	1.4	-0.9
Employment	579.4	585.2	5.4	5.8	4.1	1.0	0.7
Unemployment	28.3	31.1	2.6	2.8	-9.9	9.9	-24.1
Participation rate	65.0	65.8	0.6	0.8	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	0.4	0.3	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.4	0.6	0.4	-0.9	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	146.1	146.5	...	0.4	3.3	0.3	2.3
Labour force	86.9	87.2	0.9	0.3	-3.7	0.3	-4.1
Employment	81.8	82.2	0.9	0.4	-2.0	0.5	-2.4
Unemployment	5.1	5.0	0.4	-0.1	-1.7	-2.0	-25.4
Participation rate	59.5	59.5	0.6	0.0	-4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.7	0.5	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	56.1	0.7	0.1	-2.7	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	101.3	98.7	...	-2.6	4.1	-2.6	4.3
Labour force	58.4	55.8	3.5	-2.6	-3.6	-4.5	-6.1
Employment	56.1	54.4	3.4	-1.7	-0.6	-3.0	-1.1
Unemployment	2.3	1.3	1.1	-1.0	-3.1	-43.5	-70.5
Participation rate	57.7	56.5	2.9	-1.2	-6.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	2.3	2.2	-1.6	-5.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	55.1	3.0	-0.3	-3.0	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	113.8	114.0	...	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.0
Labour force	66.6	68.0	1.7	1.4	2.7	2.1	4.1
Employment	60.9	64.0	1.8	3.1	6.8	5.1	11.9
Unemployment	5.8	4.0	0.8	-1.8	-4.1	-31.0	-50.6
Participation rate	58.5	59.6	1.5	1.1	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	5.9	1.2	-2.8	-6.5	...	...
Employment rate	53.5	56.1	1.5	2.6	5.4	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	348.5	349.1	...	0.6	5.8	0.2	1.7
Labour force	236.7	235.7	2.2	-1.0	12.3	-0.4	5.5
Employment	221.2	220.7	2.3	-0.5	15.8	-0.2	7.7
Unemployment	15.6	15.0	1.2	-0.6	-3.5	-3.8	-18.9
Participation rate	67.9	67.5	0.6	-0.4	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	0.5	-0.2	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.2	0.7	-0.3	3.5	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,608.4	5,618.0	...	9.6	77.1	0.2	1.4
Labour force	3,816.3	3,816.0	13.7	-0.3	136.0	-0.0	3.7
Employment	3,523.6	3,533.9	13.7	10.3	261.6	0.3	8.0
Unemployment	292.8	282.1	9.1	-10.7	-125.7	-3.7	-30.8
Participation rate	68.0	67.9	0.2	-0.1	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.4	0.2	-0.3	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	62.9	0.2	0.1	3.8	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	670.2	670.8	...	0.6	5.6	0.1	0.8
Labour force	439.6	437.9	4.1	-1.7	7.5	-0.4	1.7
Employment	415.6	415.1	4.2	-0.5	16.7	-0.1	4.2
Unemployment	24.1	22.9	2.1	-1.2	-9.1	-5.0	-28.4
Participation rate	65.6	65.3	0.6	-0.3	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.2	0.5	-0.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.9	0.6	-0.1	2.0	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	374.6	375.0	...	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.7
Labour force	228.0	233.6	2.7	5.6	23.8	2.5	11.3
Employment	210.2	218.8	2.8	8.6	34.7	4.1	18.8
Unemployment	17.8	14.8	1.4	-3.0	-10.8	-16.9	-42.2
Participation rate	60.9	62.3	0.7	1.4	6.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.3	0.6	-1.5	-5.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	58.3	0.7	2.2	8.9	...	...

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	504.3	505.2	...	0.9	7.8	0.2	1.6
Labour force	348.8	347.1	2.9	-1.7	6.5	-0.5	1.9
Employment	330.5	328.9	2.8	-1.6	15.2	-0.5	4.8
Unemployment	18.3	18.2	1.6	-0.1	-8.7	-0.5	-32.3
Participation rate	69.2	68.7	0.6	-0.5	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	0.4	0.0	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	65.1	0.6	-0.4	2.0	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.9	120.0	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	78.6	78.4	1.0	-0.2	-1.0	-0.3	-1.3
Employment	73.4	74.2	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4
Unemployment	5.1	4.3	0.4	-0.8	-1.9	-15.7	-30.6
Participation rate	65.6	65.3	0.9	-0.3	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.5	0.5	-1.0	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	141.8	142.1	...	0.3	2.4	0.2	1.7
Labour force	101.9	102.5	1.5	0.6	9.1	0.6	9.7
Employment	97.7	98.1	1.5	0.4	12.0	0.4	13.9
Unemployment	4.2	4.4	0.7	0.2	-2.9	4.8	-39.7
Participation rate	71.9	72.1	1.0	0.2	5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.3	0.7	0.2	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	68.9	69.0	1.1	0.1	7.4	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	471.8	472.6	...	0.8	7.1	0.2	1.5
Labour force	311.6	309.8	3.2	-1.8	17.0	-0.6	5.8
Employment	292.1	291.9	3.3	-0.2	20.5	-0.1	7.6
Unemployment	19.5	17.9	1.5	-1.6	-3.5	-8.2	-16.4
Participation rate	66.0	65.6	0.7	-0.4	2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.8	0.5	-0.5	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.8	0.7	-0.1	3.5	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	306.8	307.2	...	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.9
Labour force	199.5	198.1	2.8	-1.4	25.0	-0.7	14.4
Employment	183.1	181.7	2.8	-1.4	26.9	-0.8	17.4
Unemployment	16.4	16.5	1.3	0.1	-1.8	0.6	-9.8
Participation rate	65.0	64.5	0.9	-0.5	7.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.3	0.7	0.1	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.1	0.9	-0.6	8.3	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	182.7	182.9	...	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	122.6	122.6	1.9	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-1.0
Employment	114.5	113.2	2.0	-1.3	5.2	-1.1	4.8
Unemployment	8.1	9.4	1.1	1.3	-6.5	16.0	-40.9
Participation rate	67.1	67.0	1.1	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.7	0.9	1.1	-5.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	61.9	1.1	-0.8	2.1	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	145.8	145.9	...	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
Labour force	90.4	89.8	1.1	-0.6	1.7	-0.7	1.9
Employment	85.6	85.9	1.1	0.3	5.6	0.4	7.0
Unemployment	4.8	3.9	0.5	-0.9	-3.8	-18.8	-49.4
Participation rate	62.0	61.5	0.8	-0.5	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.3	0.6	-1.0	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.9	0.8	0.2	3.7	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.5	106.6	...	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Labour force	68.0	68.3	0.7	0.3	3.5	0.4	5.4
Employment	63.6	64.3	0.7	0.7	4.9	1.1	8.2
Unemployment	4.5	4.0	0.3	-0.5	-1.5	-11.1	-27.3
Participation rate	63.8	64.1	0.6	0.3	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	5.9	0.5	-0.7	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	60.3	0.7	0.6	4.6	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	706.7	707.7	...	1.0	6.1	0.1	0.9
Labour force	476.6	477.9	1.6	1.3	13.2	0.3	2.8
Employment	452.9	454.7	1.6	1.8	28.3	0.4	6.6
Unemployment	23.7	23.2	1.0	-0.5	-15.0	-2.1	-39.3
Participation rate	67.4	67.5	0.2	0.1	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	0.2	-0.1	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	64.3	0.2	0.2	3.5	...	...

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	217.0	217.4	...	0.4	2.6	0.2	1.2
Labour force	147.8	149.9	1.2	2.1	4.3	1.4	3.0
Employment	139.9	141.8	1.2	1.9	8.5	1.4	6.4
Unemployment	7.9	8.1	0.6	0.2	-4.2	2.5	-34.1
Participation rate	68.1	69.0	0.5	0.9	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	0.4	0.1	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	65.2	0.5	0.7	3.1	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	275.8	276.4	...	0.6	4.9	0.2	1.8
Labour force	196.3	199.7	1.3	3.4	16.5	1.7	9.0
Employment	186.0	190.0	1.3	4.0	22.3	2.2	13.3
Unemployment	10.3	9.6	0.7	-0.7	-5.9	-6.8	-38.1
Participation rate	71.2	72.3	0.5	1.1	4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.8	0.3	-0.4	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	68.7	0.5	1.3	6.9	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	106.1	106.3	...	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.5
Labour force	67.6	68.1	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.5
Employment	62.5	63.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
Unemployment	5.1	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.3
Participation rate	63.7	64.1	1.0	0.4	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.3	1.0	0.4	-0.2	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,277.9	1,280.5	...	2.6	21.4	0.2	1.7
Labour force	903.0	914.6	5.5	11.6	12.2	1.3	1.4
Employment	826.0	841.1	5.7	15.1	35.5	1.8	4.4
Unemployment	77.0	73.5	3.5	-3.5	-23.3	-4.5	-24.1
Participation rate	70.7	71.4	0.4	0.7	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.0	0.4	-0.5	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	65.7	0.4	1.1	1.7	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,213.6	1,216.1	...	2.5	21.4	0.2	1.8
Labour force	853.7	845.2	5.0	-8.5	6.3	-1.0	0.8
Employment	797.0	786.9	5.3	-10.1	45.1	-1.3	6.1
Unemployment	56.7	58.2	3.1	1.5	-38.9	2.6	-40.1
Participation rate	70.3	69.5	0.4	-0.8	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.9	0.4	0.3	-4.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	64.7	0.4	-1.0	2.6	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	186.5	186.9	...	0.4	4.7	0.2	2.6
Labour force	113.2	112.2	1.8	-1.0	-4.5	-0.9	-3.9
Employment	105.0	104.2	1.8	-0.8	-6.1	-0.8	-5.5
Unemployment	8.2	8.0	0.8	-0.2	1.6	-2.4	25.0
Participation rate	60.7	60.0	1.0	-0.7	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.1	0.7	-0.1	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	55.8	1.0	-0.5	-4.7	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	172.8	173.0	...	0.2	2.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	110.4	111.4	1.2	1.0	-3.2	0.9	-2.8
Employment	104.3	106.7	1.2	2.4	0.6	2.3	0.6
Unemployment	6.0	4.7	0.6	-1.3	-3.8	-21.7	-44.7
Participation rate	63.9	64.4	0.7	0.5	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.2	0.5	-1.2	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	61.7	0.7	1.3	-0.7	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,372.6	2,376.0	...	3.4	35.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	1,609.6	1,610.3	7.1	0.7	28.9	0.0	1.8
Employment	1,517.9	1,522.6	7.2	4.7	66.2	0.3	4.5
Unemployment	91.7	87.6	4.7	-4.1	-37.4	-4.5	-29.9
Participation rate	67.8	67.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	0.3	-0.3	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	64.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	351.3	351.9	...	0.6	8.1	0.2	2.4
Labour force	223.6	226.2	2.3	2.6	8.2	1.2	3.8
Employment	214.8	216.6	2.4	1.8	9.8	0.8	4.7
Unemployment	8.8	9.6	0.9	0.8	-1.7	9.1	-15.0
Participation rate	63.6	64.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	0.4	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0380-02.

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,656.0	3,658.0	...	2.0	23.5	0.1	0.6
Labour force	2,427.4	2,443.3	20.2	15.9	31.5	0.7	1.3
Employment	2,287.2	2,324.6	20.7	37.4	95.2	1.6	4.3
Unemployment	140.1	118.7	14.5	-21.4	-63.7	-15.3	-34.9
Participation rate	66.4	66.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	4.9	0.6	-0.9	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	63.5	0.6	0.9	2.2	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,617.7	5,627.4	...	9.7	81.0	0.2	1.5
Labour force	3,793.6	3,822.0	28.5	28.4	177.7	0.7	4.9
Employment	3,459.3	3,575.1	28.6	115.8	308.1	3.3	9.4
Unemployment	334.3	246.9	21.5	-87.4	-130.4	-26.1	-34.6
Participation rate	67.5	67.9	0.5	0.4	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	6.5	0.6	-2.3	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	63.5	0.5	1.9	4.6	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,375.6	2,379.4	...	3.8	38.2	0.2	1.6
Labour force	1,603.4	1,612.2	15.1	8.8	23.1	0.5	1.5
Employment	1,512.5	1,530.2	14.9	17.7	63.6	1.2	4.3
Unemployment	90.9	82.0	10.8	-8.9	-40.5	-9.8	-33.1
Participation rate	67.5	67.8	0.6	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.1	0.7	-0.6	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	64.3	0.6	0.6	1.7	...	...

... not applicable

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

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 February 2021 and February 2022, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2021	31,195.0	19,968.2	18,208.8	1,759.5	64.0	8.8	58.4
2022	31,548.6	20,317.9	19,110.9	1,207.0	64.4	5.9	60.6
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2021	445.3	244.9	208.8	36.1	55.0	14.7	46.9
2022	446.4	248.1	215.6	32.5	55.6	13.1	48.3
Avalon Peninsula							
2021	236.7	139.2	122.1	17.1	58.8	12.3	51.6
2022	238.0	144.4	129.5	15.0	60.7	10.4	54.4
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2021	121.2	56.5	45.3	11.2	46.6	19.8	37.4
2022	121.0	58.1	48.2	10.0	48.0	17.2	39.8
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2021	87.3	49.2	41.5	7.8	56.4	15.9	47.5
2022	87.3	45.5	37.9	7.6	52.1	16.7	43.4
Prince Edward Island							
2021	133.1	82.8	73.8	9.0	62.2	10.9	55.4
2022	136.8	87.5	78.4	9.1	64.0	10.4	57.3
Nova Scotia							
2021	817.2	495.3	451.8	43.5	60.6	8.8	55.3
2022	830.0	501.2	465.2	35.9	60.4	7.2	56.0
Cape Breton							
2021	109.2	51.5	44.2	7.3	47.2	14.2	40.5
2022	109.2	57.0	49.6	7.4	52.2	13.0	45.4
North Shore							
2021	127.2	72.7	66.7	6.0	57.2	8.3	52.4
2022	128.1	70.8	66.3	4.5	55.3	6.4	51.8
Annapolis Valley							
2021	105.9	60.4	55.9	4.5	57.0	7.5	52.8
2022	107.3	65.3	60.6	4.7	60.9	7.2	56.5
Southern							
2021	98.1	52.3	47.6	4.6	53.3	8.8	48.5
2022	98.7	53.4	48.3	5.1	54.1	9.6	48.9
Halifax							
2021	376.8	258.4	237.4	21.0	68.6	8.1	63.0
2022	386.7	254.7	240.4	14.3	65.9	5.6	62.2
New Brunswick							
2021	648.3	388.3	349.1	39.2	59.9	10.1	53.8
2022	656.3	383.4	350.9	32.5	58.4	8.5	53.5
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2021	131.0	69.8	60.4	9.4	53.3	13.5	46.1
2022	131.2	63.1	54.1	9.1	48.1	14.4	41.2
Moncton–Richibucto							
2021	188.7	117.7	105.9	11.8	62.4	10.0	56.1
2022	192.3	119.1	109.1	10.0	61.9	8.4	56.7
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2021	146.3	91.0	80.7	10.4	62.2	11.4	55.2
2022	147.9	88.1	80.8	7.3	59.6	8.3	54.6
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2021	117.8	74.7	69.5	5.2	63.4	7.0	59.0
2022	120.1	76.1	72.6	3.5	63.4	4.6	60.4
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2021	64.5	35.1	32.6	2.5	54.4	7.1	50.5
2022	64.7	37.0	34.4	2.6	57.2	7.0	53.2
Quebec							
2021	7,081.4	4,453.0	4,110.2	342.7	62.9	7.7	58.0
2022	7,123.5	4,501.3	4,273.9	227.4	63.2	5.1	60.0
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2021	76.3	33.7	29.2	4.5	44.2	13.4	38.3
2022	76.3	39.1	32.9	6.2	51.2	15.9	43.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2021	165.9	94.0	87.9	6.1	56.7	6.5	53.0
2022	165.6	90.0	83.4	6.6	54.3	7.3	50.4
Capitale-Nationale							
2021	624.5	390.5	363.9	26.7	62.5	6.8	58.3
2022	626.9	390.4	371.2	19.2	62.3	4.9	59.2
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2021	355.9	228.5	218.2	10.3	64.2	4.5	61.3
2022	357.9	220.5	214.0	6.5	61.6	2.9	59.8
Estrie							
2021	277.7	172.8	159.0	13.8	62.2	8.0	57.3
2022	280.1	164.9	159.5	5.3	58.9	3.2	56.9
Centre-du-Québec							
2021	207.1	131.1	119.9	11.2	63.3	8.5	57.9
2022	208.6	138.9	133.8	5.1	66.6	3.7	64.1
Montérégie							
2021	1,310.2	834.2	770.7	63.4	63.7	7.6	58.8

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in February 2021 and February 2022, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2022	1,323.9	841.0	801.3	39.6	63.5	4.7	60.5
Montréal							
2021	1,761.8	1,131.1	1,036.4	94.7	64.2	8.4	58.8
2022	1,765.0	1,195.5	1,122.6	72.9	67.7	6.1	63.6
Laval							
2021	364.8	242.8	220.7	22.1	66.6	9.1	60.5
2022	367.8	239.6	232.9	6.7	65.1	2.8	63.3
Lanaudière							
2021	425.3	265.1	248.4	16.7	62.3	6.3	58.4
2022	429.4	277.0	260.8	16.2	64.5	5.8	60.7
Laurentides							
2021	523.4	338.5	309.4	29.0	64.7	8.6	59.1
2022	530.8	326.6	312.2	14.4	61.5	4.4	58.8
Outaouais							
2021	327.9	202.1	186.1	16.0	61.6	7.9	56.8
2022	331.2	212.7	202.7	10.0	64.2	4.7	61.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2021	118.5	75.8	69.4	6.4	64.0	8.4	58.6
2022	118.4	72.1	69.1	3.0	60.9	4.2	58.4
Mauricie							
2021	227.3	124.2	114.4	9.7	54.6	7.8	50.3
2022	227.5	116.1	110.1	6.0	51.0	5.2	48.4
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2021	229.2	135.8	126.4	9.4	59.2	6.9	55.1
2022	228.8	126.1	119.2	6.8	55.1	5.4	52.1
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2021	85.7	52.9	50.2	2.7	61.7	5.1	58.6
2022	85.3	51.0	48.2	2.8	59.8	5.5	56.5
Ontario							
2021	12,282.5	7,832.0	7,107.3	724.7	63.8	9.3	57.9
2022	12,436.9	8,027.6	7,541.3	486.2	64.5	6.1	60.6
Ottawa							
2021	1,193.2	774.2	727.0	47.2	64.9	6.1	60.9
2022	1,212.0	764.0	728.1	35.9	63.0	4.7	60.1
Kingston-Pembroke							
2021	395.2	233.4	213.5	20.0	59.1	8.6	54.0
2022	399.5	236.8	225.8	11.0	59.3	4.6	56.5
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2021	347.6	202.6	185.5	17.0	58.3	8.4	53.4
2022	351.6	175.9	167.8	8.0	50.0	4.5	47.7
Toronto							
2021	5,797.6	3,807.7	3,410.1	397.5	65.7	10.4	58.8
2022	5,873.3	3,953.0	3,680.3	272.7	67.3	6.9	62.7
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2021	1,208.3	797.6	721.1	76.5	66.0	9.6	59.7
2022	1,229.9	807.3	766.1	41.2	65.6	5.1	62.3
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2021	1,274.6	787.5	718.5	69.0	61.8	8.8	56.4
2022	1,287.8	816.4	772.2	44.2	63.4	5.4	60.0
London							
2021	607.4	386.5	359.0	27.5	63.6	7.1	59.1
2022	616.7	406.7	384.1	22.7	65.9	5.6	62.3
Windsor-Sarnia							
2021	559.0	311.5	281.9	29.6	55.7	9.5	50.4
2022	562.6	333.7	310.4	23.2	59.3	7.0	55.2
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2021	263.8	165.0	153.3	11.7	62.5	7.1	58.1
2022	267.4	161.7	154.3	7.4	60.5	4.6	57.7
Northeast							
2021	462.0	262.3	241.2	21.1	56.8	8.0	52.2
2022	462.3	268.4	254.6	13.8	58.1	5.1	55.1
Northwest							
2021	173.9	103.7	96.4	7.4	59.6	7.1	55.4
2022	173.7	103.8	97.6	6.2	59.8	6.0	56.2
Manitoba							
2021	1,049.7	678.8	627.7	51.1	64.7	7.5	59.8
2022	1,055.7	692.7	659.7	33.0	65.6	4.8	62.5
Southeast							
2021	98.7	63.7	59.6	4.1	64.5	6.4	60.4
2022	100.1	66.8	63.5	3.3	66.7	4.9	63.4
South Central and North Central							
2021	90.9	61.2	58.5	2.6	67.3	4.2	64.4
2022	91.7	57.8	55.8	2.0	63.0	3.5	60.9
Southwest							
2021	90.6	59.2	56.0	3.2	65.3	5.4	61.8
2022	90.7	57.6	54.2	3.4	63.5	5.9	59.8
Winnipeg							
2021	638.7	419.0	383.6	35.3	65.6	8.4	60.1
2022	642.8	430.0	409.1	20.8	66.9	4.8	63.6

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in February 2021 and February 2022, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2021	76.3	42.6	39.6	3.1	55.8	7.3	51.9
2022	76.8	47.2	45.2	2.0	61.5	4.2	58.9
Parklands and North							
2021	54.5	33.0	30.3	2.7	60.6	8.2	55.6
2022	53.6	33.4	31.9	1.5	62.3	4.5	59.5
Saskatchewan							
2021	888.4	585.6	540.7	45.0	65.9	7.7	60.9
2022	891.8	597.8	566.2	31.6	67.0	5.3	63.5
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2021	275.2	182.5	167.7	14.8	66.3	8.1	60.9
2022	277.2	187.3	178.5	8.8	67.6	4.7	64.4
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2021	83.1	55.0	51.4	3.6	66.2	6.5	61.9
2022	82.7	53.3	49.3	4.0	64.4	7.5	59.6
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2021	311.3	208.2	191.6	16.6	66.9	8.0	61.5
2022	315.2	218.4	207.6	10.8	69.3	4.9	65.9
Yorkton–Melville							
2021	62.1	37.6	35.5	2.1	60.5	5.6	57.2
2022	61.3	37.3	35.0	2.4	60.8	6.4	57.1
Prince Albert and Northern							
2021	156.7	102.4	94.4	7.9	65.3	7.7	60.2
2022	155.4	101.5	95.9	5.7	65.3	5.6	61.7
Alberta							
2021	3,528.0	2,418.4	2,159.3	259.1	68.5	10.7	61.2
2022	3,574.1	2,451.7	2,278.3	173.4	68.6	7.1	63.7
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2021	239.3	146.3	130.1	16.2	61.1	11.1	54.4
2022	240.6	147.7	137.8	9.8	61.4	6.6	57.3
Camrose–Drumheller							
2021	162.2	91.5	82.8	8.7	56.4	9.5	51.0
2022	162.0	97.2	91.2	5.9	60.0	6.1	56.3
Calgary							
2021	1,347.2	942.6	843.8	98.8	70.0	10.5	62.6
2022	1,368.7	959.6	887.0	72.7	70.1	7.6	64.8
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2021	274.4	193.3	174.3	19.0	70.4	9.8	63.5
2022	275.5	194.5	184.4	10.1	70.6	5.2	66.9
Red Deer							
2021	175.6	114.5	103.2	11.3	65.2	9.9	58.8
2022	177.6	114.4	106.2	8.1	64.4	7.1	59.8
Edmonton							
2021	1,224.7	854.1	756.1	98.0	69.7	11.5	61.7
2022	1,245.0	860.2	798.8	61.3	69.1	7.1	64.2
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2021	104.6	76.2	69.0	7.2	72.8	9.4	66.0
2022	104.7	78.1	72.8	5.4	74.6	6.9	69.5
British Columbia							
2021	4,321.0	2,789.1	2,580.0	209.2	64.5	7.5	59.7
2022	4,397.1	2,826.7	2,681.2	145.5	64.3	5.1	61.0
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2021	740.4	429.1	398.6	30.5	58.0	7.1	53.8
2022	757.2	451.5	428.0	23.5	59.6	5.2	56.5
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2021	2,676.7	1,785.8	1,649.1	136.6	66.7	7.6	61.6
2022	2,719.3	1,814.1	1,721.0	93.1	66.7	5.1	63.3
Thompson–Okanagan							
2021	502.6	308.9	285.7	23.2	61.5	7.5	56.8
2022	513.2	307.7	289.6	18.1	60.0	5.9	56.4
Kootenay							
2021	137.9	84.3	78.6	5.8	61.1	6.9	57.0
2022	140.1	79.5	75.1	4.4	56.7	5.5	53.6
Cariboo							
2021	139.9	92.8	85.5	7.3	66.3	7.9	61.1
2022	142.3	92.5	89.7	2.8	65.0	3.0	63.0
North Coast and Nechako							
2021	68.8	46.8	42.8	4.0	68.0	8.5	62.2
2022	69.6	44.0	41.7	2.3	63.2	5.2	59.9
Northeast							
2021	54.8	41.5	39.7	1.8	75.7	4.3	72.4
2022	55.4	37.4	36.2	x	67.5	x	65.3

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

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

	January 2022	February 2022	Standard error ¹	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022	January to February 2022	February 2021 to February 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	33.2	33.2	...	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.5
Labour force	24.0	24.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	4.3
Employment	23.1	23.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.5
Unemployment	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.3	-0.4	37.5	-26.7
Participation rate	72.3	72.9	0.7	0.6	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.3	4.5	0.6	1.2	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	69.6	0.8	0.0	2.6	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.1	34.1	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
Labour force	26.5	26.4	0.4	-0.1	1.8	-0.4	7.3
Employment	25.1	25.0	0.4	-0.1	2.1	-0.4	9.2
Unemployment	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	-0.2	7.1	-11.8
Participation rate	77.7	77.4	1.0	-0.3	4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.7	0.9	0.4	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	73.6	73.3	1.1	-0.3	5.7	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.3	25.4	...	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.0
Labour force	19.2	19.3	0.4	0.1	6.3	0.5	48.5
Employment	16.3	16.6	0.4	0.3	4.4	1.8	36.1
Unemployment	2.9	2.7	0.3	-0.2	1.9	-6.9	237.5
Participation rate	75.9	76.0	1.6	0.1	23.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.1	14.0	1.9	-1.1	7.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	65.3	1.5	0.8	16.5	...	...

... 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	
February 2022										
15 years and over	16,608.0	35.1	1,125.07	30.89	13,552.3	39.2	1,295.88	3,055.8	16.7	367.54
15 to 24 years	2,365.1	25.0	505.69	18.79	1,038.1	38.5	847.26	1,327.0	14.5	238.49
25 years and over	14,242.9	36.7	1,227.92	32.90	12,514.2	39.3	1,333.10	1,728.7	18.4	466.60
Males	8,387.6	37.3	1,265.44	32.95	7,353.5	40.2	1,395.50	1,034.1	16.3	340.58
Females	8,220.4	32.8	981.85	28.79	6,198.8	38.0	1,177.70	2,021.6	16.9	381.33
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,086.7	35.8	1,216.89	33.59	4,400.8	38.5	1,326.27	685.9	18.5	515.07
No union coverage	11,521.3	34.8	1,084.53	29.70	9,151.4	39.6	1,281.27	2,369.9	16.2	324.84
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,759.3	36.0	1,174.22	31.60	12,579.2	39.3	1,311.17	2,180.1	17.5	383.96
Temporary employees	1,848.7	27.4	732.74	25.22	973.0	38.7	1,098.20	875.7	14.8	326.65
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,215.2	39.6	1,979.23	50.06	1,174.7	40.3	2,024.61	40.5	18.6	661.72
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,037.7	35.6	1,080.26	29.89	2,635.6	38.3	1,179.75	402.2	17.7	428.26
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,647.7	38.3	1,602.21	41.79	1,592.8	39.0	1,633.27	54.9	18.9	700.69
Health occupations	1,309.7	34.1	1,103.24	32.04	1,033.9	38.2	1,244.77	275.8	18.8	572.64
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,124.6	33.6	1,241.48	35.98	1,705.4	37.8	1,426.64	419.2	16.2	488.16
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	329.7	29.9	894.93	27.76	218.2	38.9	1,216.17	111.5	12.3	266.03
Sales and services occupations	3,795.4	29.7	629.60	19.98	2,303.1	38.4	864.63	1,492.3	16.2	266.86
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,151.0	39.5	1,170.10	29.18	1,957.4	41.6	1,247.67	193.7	18.2	386.20
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	244.0	41.7	1,250.29	28.72	208.2	46.3	1,413.49	35.9	15.0	303.01
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	753.1	39.3	1,021.84	25.75	723.1	40.3	1,051.04	30.0	16.4	318.11
February 2021										
15 years and over	15,609.4	35.1	1,087.57	29.97	12,835.4	39.0	1,242.67	2,774.0	16.8	369.88
15 to 24 years	2,117.0	26.2	508.65	18.24	1,013.4	38.6	806.99	1,103.5	14.8	234.66
25 years and over	13,492.4	36.5	1,178.40	31.81	11,822.0	39.1	1,280.02	1,670.4	18.1	459.22
Males	7,922.9	37.1	1,210.51	31.77	6,940.7	40.1	1,332.18	982.2	16.3	350.70
Females	7,686.5	32.9	960.84	28.11	5,894.7	37.8	1,137.28	1,791.8	17.1	380.40
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,992.0	35.5	1,181.52	32.84	4,292.4	38.3	1,291.21	699.5	18.6	508.41
No union coverage	10,617.4	34.9	1,043.40	28.62	8,543.0	39.4	1,218.28	2,074.4	16.2	323.17
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,913.3	36.0	1,132.19	30.58	11,911.2	39.1	1,257.57	2,002.1	17.6	386.28
Temporary employees	1,696.1	27.6	721.51	24.90	924.2	38.4	1,050.71	771.9	14.8	327.36
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,017.1	39.0	1,855.14	47.49	978.4	39.8	1,901.36	38.7	18.5	688.06
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,860.6	35.5	1,082.38	29.94	2,496.6	38.1	1,179.74	364.0	17.7	414.65
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,433.1	38.2	1,526.13	39.93	1,376.9	39.0	1,562.77	56.2	18.4	628.47
Health occupations	1,274.9	34.0	1,084.29	31.62	1,008.3	37.9	1,207.43	266.6	19.3	618.50
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,063.1	33.1	1,190.00	35.18	1,635.0	37.5	1,374.60	428.1	16.3	484.93
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	282.8	32.1	968.11	28.62	203.7	39.3	1,220.11	79.1	13.7	319.03
Sales and services occupations	3,569.9	30.2	632.19	19.66	2,251.4	38.4	851.74	1,318.5	16.1	257.30
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,110.7	39.5	1,141.05	28.45	1,945.1	41.3	1,207.38	165.6	18.1	361.83
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	226.7	41.1	1,164.91	27.15	194.1	45.4	1,313.39	32.6	15.3	279.89
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	770.5	39.3	993.42	24.97	745.9	40.1	1,016.60	24.6	15.8	290.85

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

March 13, 2022 to April 9, 2022

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	7.5
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	17.1
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	7.6
Prince Edward Island ⁴	9.9
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	12.5
Western Nova Scotia	7.7
Halifax	5.7
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	6.2
Madawaska–Charlotte	7.3
Restigouche–Albert	13.5
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13.1
Québec	3.1
Trois-Rivières	4.8
South Central Quebec	3.2
Sherbrooke	2.8
Montérégie	4.6
Montréal	5.3
Central Quebec	4.8
North Western Quebec	6.4
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	6.5
Hull	4.5
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	4.4
Ontario	
Ottawa	5.2
Eastern Ontario	5.8
Kingston	5.7
Central Ontario	5.3
Oshawa	6.2
Toronto	7.5
Hamilton	5.1
St. Catharines	6.3
London	6.1
Niagara	5.5
Windsor	8.7
Kitchener	5.5
Huron	6.0
South Central Ontario	4.3
Sudbury	4.8
Thunder Bay	5.8
Northern Ontario	8.4
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	5.1
Southern Manitoba	6.5
Northern Manitoba	30.9
Saskatchewan	
Regina	5.2
Saskatoon	4.9
Southern Saskatchewan	7.8

Table 12 - continued

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

March 13, 2022 to April 9, 2022

Northern Saskatchewan	16.6
Alberta	
Calgary	7.8
Edmonton	6.9
Northern Alberta	11.7
Southern Alberta	7.7
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	6.2
Abbotsford	4.4
Vancouver	5.5
Victoria	4.4
Southern Coastal British Columbia	6.0
Northern British Columbia	6.1
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	4.8
Yukon ⁶	6.2
Yellowknife	3.8
Northwest Territories ⁷	7.5
Iqaluit	4.0
Nunavut ⁸	18.1

1. The boundaries of these employment insurance regions are determined by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). For geographic descriptions and maps of these regions, see the [ESDC](#) website.

2. This region excludes St. John's.

3. Prince Edward Island as well as the territories are each comprised of two regions effective October 12, 2014.

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

5. The monthly regional unemployment rate for EI purposes in the territories is subject to the highest between the seasonally adjusted three-month moving average and twelve-month moving average.

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

9. 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](#), [14-10-0386-01](#) to [14-10-0388-01](#) and [14-10-0397-01](#).

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; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).