

Labour Force Survey, March 2022

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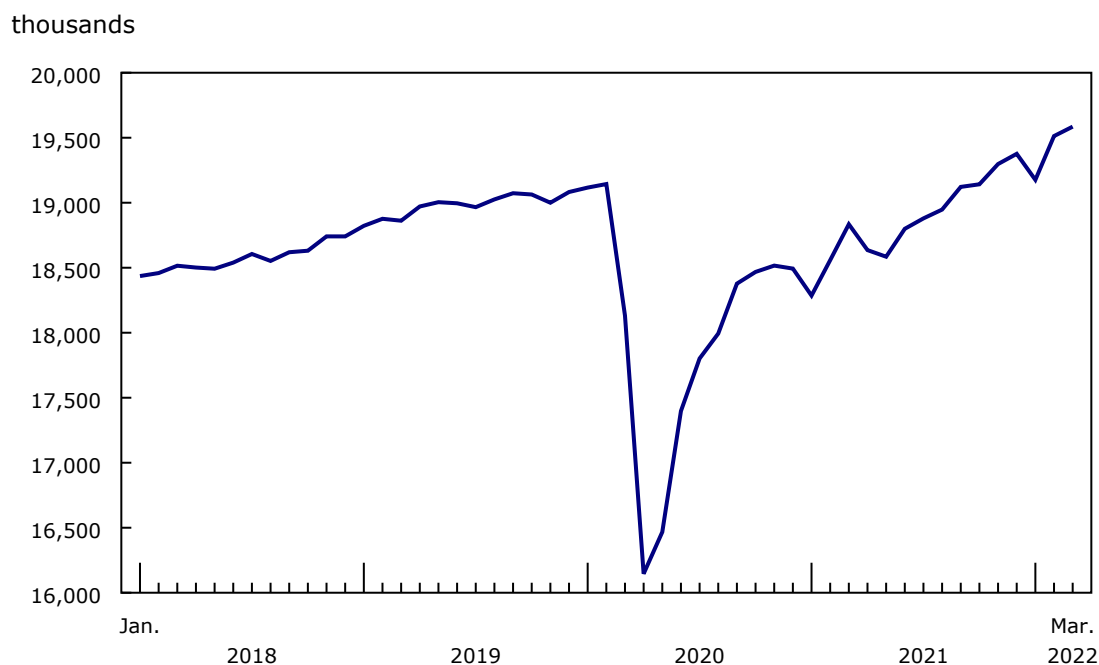
Employment rose by 73,000 (+0.4%) in March. The unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 5.3%, the lowest rate on record since comparable data became available in 1976.

Employment gains were driven by women aged 55 and older and men aged 25 to 54. Employment increased in both the goods- and services-producing sectors. Gains were concentrated in Ontario and Quebec.

Total hours worked rose 1.3% in March. Average hourly wages increased 3.4% on a year-over-year basis.

March Labour Force Survey (LFS) data reflect labour market conditions during the week of March 13 to 19. Since the February reference week, provinces have continued to ease public health restrictions. Most notably, all capacity limits and proof-of-vaccination requirements were lifted in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and Quebec prior to the March reference week.

Chart 1
Employment growth continues in March 2022



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



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Highlights

Employment gains continue in March

Employment rose by 73,000 (+0.4%) in March, driven by an increase of 93,000 (+0.6%) in full-time work.

Employment rose in both the services-producing (+42,000; +0.3%) and the goods-producing (+31,000; +0.8%) sectors in March.

Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island recorded employment growth.

Total hours worked rose 1.3% in March.

Average hourly wages increased 3.4% on a year-over-year basis.

The proportion of workers who report that they usually work exclusively from home continued to decline in March, down 1.8 percentage points to 20.7%.

Employment growth in March (+73,000; +0.4%) was spread across private sector employees and the self-employed.

Unemployment falls to record low

The unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 5.3% in March, the lowest rate on record since comparable data became available in 1976.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job, but did not look for one—was below its pre-pandemic level for the first time at 7.2%.

The share of the population aged 15 and older participating in the labour market was 65.4% in March, little changed from February.

Employment growth continues to outpace population growth as labour market tightens

Total employment rose by 73,000 (+0.4%) in March, driven by an increase of 93,000 (+0.6%) in full-time work.

In the six months since September 2021, when employment first returned to its pre-pandemic level, Canada's economy and labour market have adapted and evolved in response to a number of challenges, including the gradual easing of public health measures, record-high job vacancies and supply chain disruptions. During this period, employment has increased by 463,000 (+2.4%), with retail trade (+122,000), construction (+110,000), health care and social assistance (+62,000), and information, culture and recreation (+62,000) being the leading contributors to the six-month increase.

The labour market impacts of COVID-19, and the strong employment growth observed since September 2021, have occurred against the backdrop of long-term demographic trends which are placing downward pressure on the supply of labour. Illustrating the potential for imbalances between labour supply and demand, employment gains since September (+463,000; +2.4%) have outpaced growth in the size of the population aged 15 and older (+236,000; +0.8%) during the same period.

March employment increases led by older women and core-aged men

In March, employment growth was led by workers aged 55 and older, a group often identified as a potential source of increased labour supply. Employment in this group increased by 39,000 (+0.9%) in March, including an increase of 25,000 (+1.3%) among women aged 55 and older.

While the employment rate for those aged 55 and older remained lower (-1.2 percentage points) in March 2022 than in February 2020, this is not an indication of a slower recovery from pandemic-related employment losses. It is the continuation of a long-term trend in the employment rate for this age group. As the population continues to age, a growing share of those aged 55 and older are, in fact, aged 65 and older. Since the employment rate is much lower for people aged 65 and older, having more people in this part of the age group lowers the employment rate for the entire 55 and older age group. For a narrower age group, those aged 55 to 64, the employment rate first recovered to its pre-pandemic rate in March 2021 and remained on par with that rate in March 2022 (63.6%).

Employment among men in the core working age group of 25 to 54 was also up (+35,000; +0.5%) in March, primarily in part-time work (+24,000; +6.5%). Among core-aged women, total employment was little changed.

Employment held steady in March for both male and female youth aged 15 to 24.

Growth in average wages continues to accelerate

In the context of a tightening labour market, average hourly wages for employees rose 3.4% (+\$1.03) on a year-over-year basis in March, up from 3.1% in February. In February, the Consumer Price Index was up 5.7% on a year-over-year basis. Year-over-year wage growth among all employees (+3.4%) remains lower than the average recorded during the second half of 2019 (+4.3%) when similarly tight labour market conditions were observed (not seasonally adjusted).

The year-over-year growth in average hourly wages in March was driven in part by the high-wage professional, scientific and technical services industry, where both the number of employees (+13.3%; +153,000) and average wages (+7.5%; +\$2.74 to \$39.15) have increased over the past year (not seasonally adjusted).

By province, year-over-year wage growth was highest in March in Prince Edward Island (+8.4%; +\$2.10), New Brunswick (+7.6%; +\$1.90) and Quebec (+5.5%; +\$1.57); meanwhile, it was lowest in Manitoba (+0.8%; +\$0.21) and Alberta (+1.4%; +\$0.44) (not seasonally adjusted).

Changes in average wages in a province or region can be the result of many factors, including regional variations in the balance between labour supply and demand, as well as changes over time in the composition of employment by industry in a region. In Alberta, for example, wage gains in several industries, including natural resources and retail trade, were partially offset by declines in others, such as educational services.

Continued increase in hybrid work arrangements

Employment growth in the past six months has coincided with the continued easing of public health restrictions, which has allowed more businesses to make plans for workers to return to in-person work. In this context, the proportion of workers who report that they usually work exclusively from home continued to decline in March, down 1.8 percentage points to 20.7% (15-to-69 year-olds, not seasonally adjusted).

At the same time, the share of workers who report hybrid work arrangements continued to grow, up 1.4 percentage points from February to 5.9% in March. Hybrid work remained more common in professional, scientific and technical services, with just over 1 in 10 (10.9%) usually working part of the week from home and part from a location outside the home, up 2.2 percentage points from February. The proportion of workers with a hybrid work arrangement also increased in the finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (+2.9 percentage points to 10.5%) and information, culture and recreation (+2.8 percentage points to 9.2%) industries (15-to-69 year-olds, not seasonally adjusted).

Some recovery in own-account self-employment, with gains limited to men

Employment growth in March (+73,000; +0.4%) was spread across private sector employees and the self-employed, with neither group recording a significant increase in the month.

Total self-employment—which includes both own-account workers with no paid help and business owners with employees—remained 215,000 (-7.5%) below its pre-COVID February 2020 level and has not seen any monthly growth since March 2021.

For own-account workers, there has been some indication of employment recovery in recent months, primarily among men. Although it remains below its pre-COVID level, the number of self-employed men without employees was up 35,000 (+3.2%) on a year-over-year basis in March, with much of the net growth being in the professional, scientific, and technical services industry (not seasonally adjusted).

Unemployment rate falls to record low

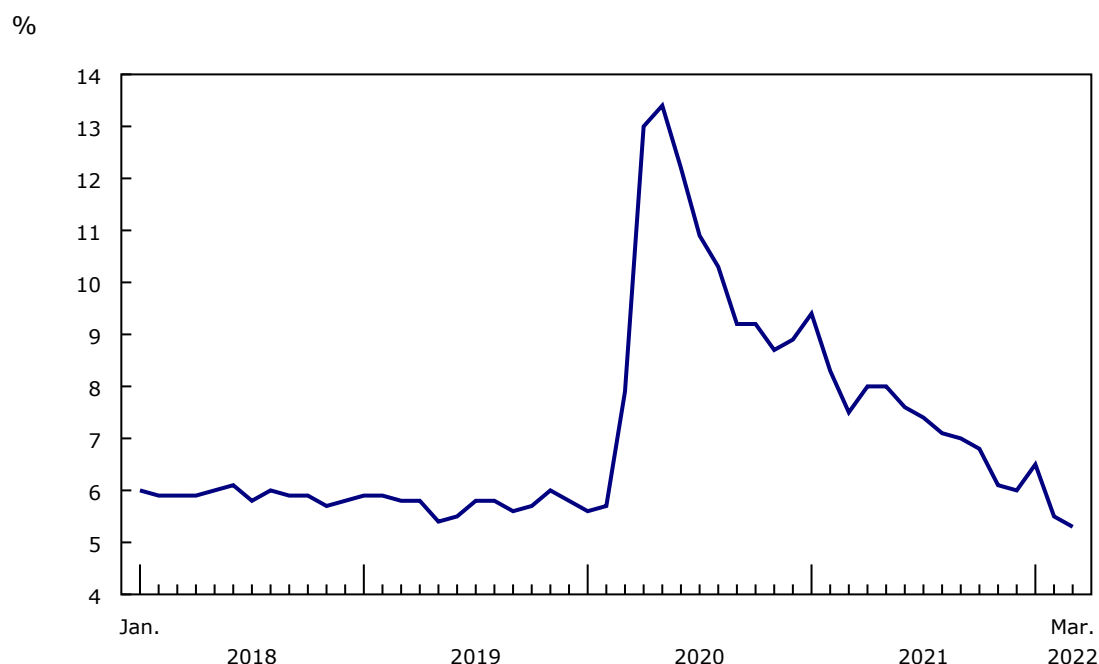
The unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 5.3% in March, the lowest level since comparable data became available in 1976. The previous record low was observed in May 2019 (5.4%). The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job, but did not look for one—was below its pre-pandemic level for the first time at 7.2%.

With the exception of an increase in January 2022, the unemployment rate has fallen consistently in recent months, mirroring the situation in other countries with increasingly tight labour markets, including the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom.

The share of the population aged 15 and older participating in the labour market—who were either employed or unemployed—was 65.4% in March 2022, little changed from February 2022. Excluding a dip in January 2022, the participation rate has hovered around its pre-COVID February 2020 level since September 2021.

Chart 2

Unemployment rate continues downward trend, falls to record low in March



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

Unemployment rate falls sharply for male youth

The drop in the overall unemployment rate in March was driven in large part by a decline of 2.1 percentage points in the unemployment rate for male youth, which fell to a low of 10.2%. In contrast, the unemployment rate for female youth was little changed in March at 9.3%.

The decline in male youth unemployment was largely the result of a one-month drop in the group's labour force participation rate (-1.3 percentage points to 63.4%). The male youth labour force participation rate recovered to its pre-pandemic level in the summer of 2020 and has hovered around that level in recent months, suggesting that the March drop is not yet indicative of a long-term trend.

At 66.7%, the participation rate was little changed among young women in March.

Record low unemployment rate for core-aged men

Fewer core-aged men were unemployed in March (-18,000; -6.0%) and their unemployment rate was at a record low of 4.1%. The unemployment rate for core-aged women increased 0.5 percentage points to 4.9% as the number of unemployed increased by 32,000 (+11.4%). The unemployment rate for core-aged women was similar to its pre-pandemic February 2020 level (4.7%).

The participation rate for the core-aged population reached a record high of 88.6% in March 2022. The rate for core-age women (84.8%) was the highest on record, while it was the highest for men (92.3%) since August 1991.

Among people aged 55 and older, the unemployment rate held steady for both men (5.4%) and women (4.5%). Similarly, there was little change in the participation rate for both men (42.4%) and women (31.6%) in this age group.

Unemployment rate among very recent immigrants at historic low

After declining earlier in the pandemic due to international travel restrictions, the number of very recent immigrants to Canada has increased in recent months. As of March 2022, there were an estimated 1.1 million people aged 15 and older who landed in Canada within the previous 5 years, on par with the average in 2019 (three-month moving average).

The unemployment rate for core-aged immigrants who landed in Canada within the previous five years was 8.3% in March 2022, the lowest March rate on record since comparable data became available in 2006, and similar to the rates observed in March 2018 (8.4%) and March 2019 (8.7%). However, the unemployment rate of core-aged very recent immigrants remained 3.8 percentage points above the rate of their Canadian-born counterparts (4.5%), the same gap as before the pandemic in March 2019 (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Unemployment rate higher among Black Canadians

Historically, unemployment rates have been higher among certain population groups designated as visible minorities in Canada. This continued to be the case in March. Among those in the core working age group of 25 to 54, the unemployment rate was higher among the overall visible minority population (6.1%) compared with those who were not a visible minority (4.5%). The rate was higher among Black Canadians (8.4%) and lower among Filipino Canadians (4.2%) (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Long-term unemployment remains elevated despite more unemployed finding work

The total number of unemployed people fell by 35,000 (-3.1%) in March to 1.1 million. Of those who had been unemployed in February, about 1 in 5 (21.0%) transitioned into employment in March, slightly higher than the average rate observed for the same months in 2017, 2018, and 2019 (17.9%) (not seasonally adjusted).

Among those who were unemployed in March 2022, 225,000 had been continuously searching for work for 27 weeks or more, little changed from February 2022 and 45,000 (+24.9%) higher than in February 2020.

Labour underutilization remains low, with less potential for new workers

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—held steady at 12.1% in March 2022. This was above the rate of 11.4% in February 2020, but within the range observed through 2018 and 2019.

In both the short term and longer term, the ability of Canadian employers to succeed in a competitive labour market will depend in part on their ability to tap into all available sources of labour supply, including those Canadians who report that they want to work but are not looking. As the labour market tightens, this pool of potential workers continues to shrink.

After reaching an all-time peak of 1.5 million in April 2020, at the beginning of the pandemic, the number of people in this group has been on a downward trend.

In March 2022, both the absolute size of this group (377,000) and its size as a proportion of the potential labour force (1.8%) were similar to the average observed in the month of March from 2017 to 2019. Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest proportion of people who did not search but wanted work as a share of their potential labour force (5.4%), while it was the lowest in Quebec (1.0%), indicating that employers in Quebec may have the least scope for filling unmet labour demand from this group (not seasonally adjusted).

Nationally, more than one-quarter (27.7%; 104,000) of those who wanted to work in March but were not looking cited illness or disability as their reason for staying out of the labour market (not seasonally adjusted).

An additional 20.5% (77,000) reported reasons for not looking that suggest they would readily re-enter the workforce given the right opportunity. This included 14.2% (54,000) who were waiting for recall or reply from an employer and 6.3% (24,000) who were discouraged from searching because they believed no work was available (not seasonally adjusted).

A further group of potential workers cited reasons for not looking for work which suggest the importance of balancing employment with other responsibilities, including 17.3% (65,000) who cited personal and family responsibilities and 16.7% (63,000) who said attending school was the reason they did not search (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment up in both the services- and goods-producing sectors

Employment rose in both the services-producing (+42,000; +0.3%) and goods-producing (+31,000; +0.8%) sectors in March.

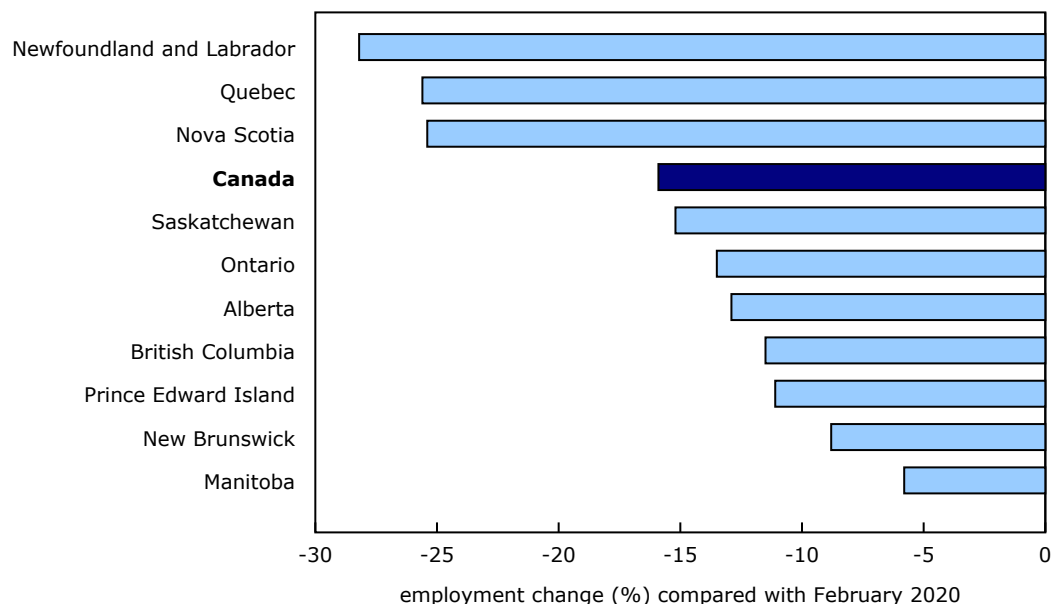
The rise in the services-producing sector was spread across accommodation and food services (+15,000), "other services" (+14,000)—which includes repair and maintenance services and personal care services—and public administration (+12,000).

In the goods-producing sector, March employment gains were driven by construction (+14,000), natural resources (+8,800) and agriculture (+5,800). The overall gain in the goods-producing sector marks the fourth consecutive monthly increase in the sector.

Total hours worked increased 1.3% in March, with increases in both the goods-producing (+2.7%) and services-producing (+0.8%) sectors. Accommodation and food services (+5.6%), construction (+2.6%) and manufacturing (+2.5%) were among industries with notable increases in total hours worked.

Employment growth in accommodation and food services slows in March

Following an increase of 114,000 (+12.6%) in February, employment grew by 15,000 (+1.5%) in accommodation and food services in March. Despite the recent gains, the number of people working in the industry remains below its February 2020 pre-COVID-19 level in all provinces except New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Chart 3**Accommodation and food services employment remains below its pre-COVID-19 level in most provinces**

Note(s): Employment change compared with February 2020 is not statistically significant for Manitoba or New Brunswick. Statistical significance is evaluated using the standard error of the year-over-year change.

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

More people working in "other services" in March

The "other services" industry, which includes repair and maintenance services, personal care services, as well as civic and religious organizations, posted an employment increase of 14,000 (+2.0%) in March 2022, bringing employment in the industry back up to the level recorded in December 2021.

There were fewer people working in the industry compared with both March 2021 (-33,000) and with February 2020 (-87,000). All of the decline in the last 12 months is attributable to repair and maintenance services, which includes repair services for household goods, automotive and commercial machinery (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment gain in public administration partially offsets February losses

The number of people working in public administration rose by 12,000 (+1.1%) in March, following a decline of 18,000 in February. Most of the increase was in Quebec.

The number of people working in construction continues its upward trend

Employment rose by 14,000 (+0.9%) in construction in March, the fourth consecutive monthly increase in the industry. Nearly all of the gains were in Ontario. From January to March, construction (+24,000) accounted for just under half of the net employment gains (+49,000) among core-aged men who belong to a population group designated as a visible minority (not seasonally adjusted).

The recent upward trend in the number of people working in the industry has occurred alongside steady growth in [investment in building construction](#) since the fall of 2021.

First employment increase in agriculture since November 2020

Employment in agriculture has followed a long-term downward trend since November 2020, declining by 44,000 over the 12 months to November 2021. In March 2022, employment in the industry increased for the first time since November 2020, rising 5,800 (+2.4%).

The number of workers also rose in natural resources (+8,800; +2.7%) in March, almost entirely due to an increase in Ontario. Employment in the industry returned to its May 2021 level, equalling its highest level since the beginning of the pandemic, 27,000 (+8.6%) above its February 2020 level.

Employment up in four provinces

In March, employment increased in New Brunswick (+1.1%; +4,100), Prince Edward Island (+1.0%; +800), Quebec (+0.6%; +27,000) and Ontario (+0.5%; +35,000). These increases were partially offset by declines in Newfoundland and Labrador (-1.3%; -2,900), Saskatchewan (-0.8%; -4,500) and Manitoba (-0.6%; -4,200). There was little change in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia.

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

In Ontario, employment rose by 35,000 (+0.5%) in March, following a decline in January and a substantial increase in February. The gain in March was largely in construction and natural resources, while the number of people working in transportation and warehousing fell. The Ontario unemployment rate was 5.3%, little different from February 2020. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA) grew by 243,000 (+7.3%). Gains were widespread in several industries, particularly wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing, as well as accommodation and food services (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

Coinciding with the lifting of public health measures, employment in Quebec increased by 27,000 (+0.6%) in March, building on gains in February. Increases in March were mostly in accommodation and food services, public administration, and educational services, while employment in professional, scientific and technical services decreased. The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 4.1%, the lowest on record. Compared with March 2021, employment in the Montréal CMA increased by 90,000 (+4.0%). Gains were largest in information, culture and recreation, and professional, scientific and technical services (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

In Atlantic Canada, employment increased in New Brunswick (+4,100; +1.1%) and Prince Edward Island (+800; +1.0%) in March. The unemployment rate held steady at 7.7% in New Brunswick, while it declined 0.9 percentage points to 8.1% in Prince Edward Island.

After notable gains in February, Newfoundland and Labrador was the only Atlantic province where employment fell (-2,900; -1.3%) in March. At 12.9%, the unemployment rate continued to be the highest among all provinces. The employment declines were among core-aged and older women as well as young men, and were mainly in wholesale and retail trade.

Both Saskatchewan (-4,500; -0.8%) and Manitoba (-4,200; -0.6%) had notable employment losses in March. The unemployment rate was little changed at 5.0% in Saskatchewan, while it increased 0.5 percentage points to 5.3% in Manitoba.

Quarterly update for the territories

Employment in the Northwest Territories increased by 1,500 in the first quarter of 2022 to 25,000. Over the same period, the unemployment rate was little changed at 5.2% as more people participated in the labour market. The employment rate rose to 74.3% in the three months ending in March from 70.3% in the three months ending in December 2021.

Employment in Yukon fell by 1,200 in the three months ending in March 2022, to 23,000. The employment rate decreased from 71.7% in the fourth quarter of 2021 to 68.1% in the first quarter of 2022, and the unemployment rate rose 3.0 percentage points to 5.8%.

Employment in Nunavut averaged 13,900 for the 12 months ending in March, up 800 compared with the 12 months ending in December 2021. Over the same period, the employment rate was up 3.0 percentage points to 55.2%. The unemployment rate averaged 11.5% in the 12 months ending in March 2022.

Employment rate in Canada higher than in the United States

While international comparisons of labour markets are challenging due to differences in concepts, 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](#)."

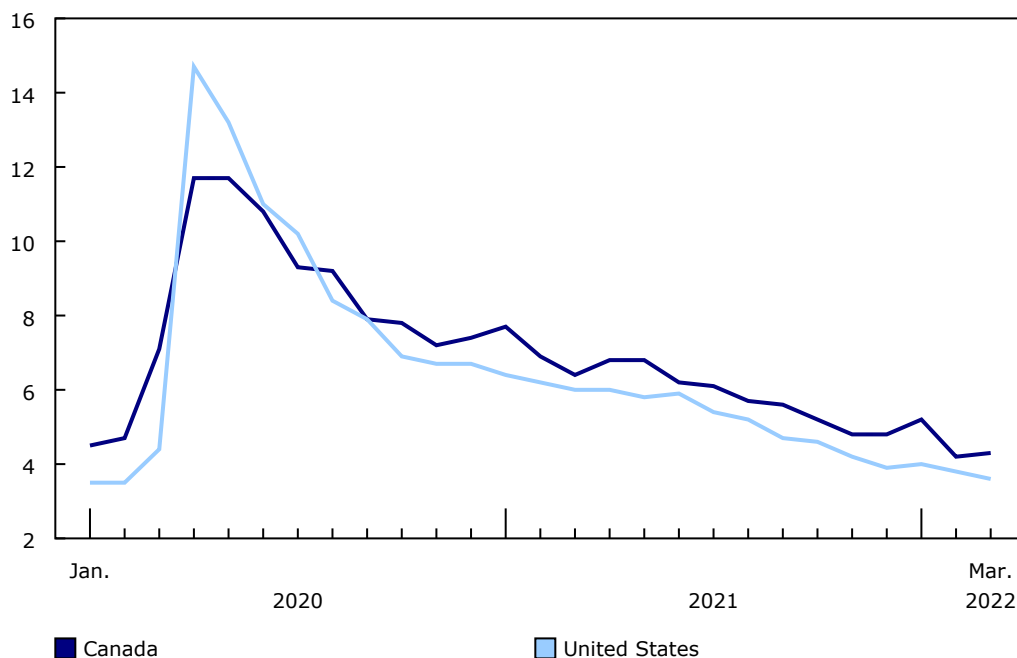
A frequent point of comparison between Canada and the United States is the employment rate, defined as the number of people who are employed as a percentage of the working-age population, which is typically higher in Canada. Adjusted to US concepts, and for the population aged 16 and older, the employment rate was 62.4% in Canada and 60.1% in the United States in March. The rate was unchanged from February 2020 in Canada, compared with a decline of 1.1 percentage points in the United States.

The labour force participation rate, also adjusted to US concepts, was 65.2% in Canada in March, down 0.3 percentage points from February 2020. In the United States, the participation rate was 62.4%, and remained below the February 2020 rate by a full percentage point.

The unemployment rate, adjusted to US concepts, was 4.3% in Canada in March 2022, 0.7 percentage points higher than in the United States (3.6%). The rate in Canada was 0.4 percentage points lower than in February 2020, while in the United States it was little changed from the pre-pandemic rate.

Chart 4**Unemployment rate on steady downward trend in Canada and the United States**

unemployment rate (%)



Note(s): Canada data are adjusted to US concepts and seasonally adjusted.

Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Spotlight on: Quality of employment

Despite employment and unemployment trends suggesting tightening labour market conditions, the job-changing rate—the proportion of workers who remain employed from one month to the next, but who change jobs between months—held steady in March at 0.7%.

The likelihood of a worker changing jobs is influenced by a number of factors, including aspects of the quality of their employment, such as the extent to which jobs offer the possibility of career advancement. New data from the LFS show that in March 2022, 6 in 10 employees (60.1%) agreed that their current job afforded good prospects for career advancement, compared with 51.9% in 2016, when the same question was asked in the General Social Survey (15-to-69 year-olds, not seasonally adjusted).

Employees in jobs typically requiring a bachelor's degree or above (69.4%) were more likely than those in jobs typically requiring a high school diploma or no specific level of education (48.5%) to agree that their job offers good career prospects (15-to-69 year-olds, not seasonally adjusted). The number of employees working in jobs typically requiring a bachelor's degree or above has increased by 22.7% (+704,000) since March 2019, compared with a decline of 2.9% (-180,000) for those that usually require a high school diploma or no specific level of education (not seasonally adjusted). This suggests that trends in the composition of employment—an increasing share of employees in jobs that typically require a bachelor's degree or above—are likely to support increases in the extent to which workers have good career prospects.

In April, the LFS will continue to examine aspects of quality of employment, with new questions about work-life balance. LFS results for the week of April 10 to 16 will be released on May 6, 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 March are for the week of March 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, more than 48,000 interviews were completed in March 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 March 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.'

Information on population groups

A new data table ([14-10-0373-01](#)) presenting labour force characteristics of population groups designated as visible minorities, i.e., South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, and Japanese, is now available on the Statistics Canada website.

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 May 6, 2022. April data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of April 10 to 16, 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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,588.7	31,626.9	...	38.2	392.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	20,648.2	20,685.3	37.8	37.1	328.6	0.2	1.6
Employment	19,512.7	19,585.2	37.8	72.5	750.8	0.4	4.0
Full-time employment	15,836.1	15,928.8	49.7	92.7	544.0	0.6	3.5
Part-time employment	3,676.6	3,656.3	45.8	-20.3	206.7	-0.6	6.0
Unemployment	1,135.5	1,100.2	33.5	-35.3	-422.0	-3.1	-27.7
Participation rate	65.4	65.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.3	0.2	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.9	0.1	0.1	1.6	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,459.1	4,461.8	...	2.7	-2.8	0.1	-0.1
Labour force	2,918.1	2,899.9	22.0	-18.2	56.2	-0.6	2.0
Employment	2,599.9	2,616.6	21.3	16.7	172.6	0.6	7.1
Full-time employment	1,294.4	1,302.8	24.4	8.4	29.9	0.6	2.3
Part-time employment	1,305.5	1,313.8	26.2	8.3	142.8	0.6	12.2
Unemployment	318.2	283.3	18.9	-34.9	-116.5	-11.0	-29.1
Participation rate	65.4	65.0	0.5	-0.4	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	9.8	0.6	-1.1	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.6	0.5	0.3	3.9	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	27,129.6	27,165.1	...	35.5	395.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	17,730.1	17,785.4	30.0	55.3	272.5	0.3	1.6
Employment	16,912.8	16,968.5	31.1	55.7	578.0	0.3	3.5
Full-time employment	14,541.7	14,626.0	43.3	84.3	514.2	0.6	3.6
Part-time employment	2,371.0	2,342.5	37.6	-28.5	63.9	-1.2	2.8
Unemployment	817.4	816.9	27.3	-0.5	-305.6	-0.1	-27.2
Participation rate	65.4	65.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	0.2	0.0	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,303.3	13,321.7	...	18.4	198.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	9,379.8	9,405.7	19.4	25.9	117.5	0.3	1.3
Employment	8,941.1	8,991.2	21.0	50.1	317.2	0.6	3.7
Full-time employment	8,172.5	8,196.8	28.4	24.3	280.4	0.3	3.5
Part-time employment	768.6	794.5	23.4	25.9	36.9	3.4	4.9
Unemployment	438.7	414.4	19.5	-24.3	-199.8	-5.5	-32.5
Participation rate	70.5	70.6	0.1	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.4	0.2	-0.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.2	67.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,826.3	13,843.4	...	17.1	197.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,350.4	8,379.7	21.5	29.3	155.0	0.4	1.9
Employment	7,971.7	7,977.3	21.4	5.6	260.8	0.1	3.4
Full-time employment	6,369.2	6,429.2	31.0	60.0	233.7	0.9	3.8
Part-time employment	1,602.5	1,548.0	28.6	-54.5	27.0	-3.4	1.8
Unemployment	378.7	402.5	18.5	23.8	-105.7	6.3	-20.8
Participation rate	60.4	60.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.8	0.2	0.3	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.6	0.2	-0.1	1.1	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	15,036.8	15,053.5	...	16.7	172.8	0.1	1.2
Labour force	13,303.4	13,334.0	28.5	30.6	292.9	0.2	2.2
Employment	12,722.8	12,739.2	31.1	16.4	541.2	0.1	4.4
Unemployment	580.7	594.8	24.6	14.1	-248.3	2.4	-29.5
Participation rate	88.5	88.6	0.2	0.1	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	0.2	0.1	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	84.6	84.6	0.2	0.0	2.6	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,519.6	7,528.7	...	9.1	90.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	6,934.4	6,951.7	17.9	17.3	147.3	0.2	2.2
Employment	6,634.7	6,670.0	20.9	35.3	310.2	0.5	4.9
Unemployment	299.7	281.7	17.7	-18.0	-162.9	-6.0	-36.6
Participation rate	92.2	92.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.1	0.3	-0.2	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	88.2	88.6	0.3	0.4	3.1	...	...

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,517.2	7,524.8	...	7.6	82.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	6,369.0	6,382.3	21.2	13.3	145.6	0.2	2.3
Employment	6,088.0	6,069.2	21.8	-18.8	231.0	-0.3	4.0
Unemployment	281.0	313.1	16.9	32.1	-85.4	11.4	-21.4
Participation rate	84.7	84.8	0.3	0.1	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.9	0.3	0.5	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	81.0	80.7	0.3	-0.3	2.3	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,092.8	12,111.5	...	18.7	222.4	0.2	1.9
Labour force	4,426.7	4,451.4	24.0	24.7	-20.4	0.6	-0.5
Employment	4,190.0	4,229.3	24.3	39.3	36.8	0.9	0.9
Unemployment	236.7	222.1	14.4	-14.6	-57.2	-6.2	-20.5
Participation rate	36.6	36.8	0.2	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.0	0.3	-0.3	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	34.6	34.9	0.2	0.3	-0.4	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,783.7	5,792.9	...	9.2	107.6	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,445.3	2,454.0	15.7	8.7	-29.8	0.4	-1.2
Employment	2,306.4	2,321.2	16.1	14.8	7.0	0.6	0.3
Unemployment	139.0	132.7	10.2	-6.3	-36.9	-4.5	-21.8
Participation rate	42.3	42.4	0.3	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	0.4	-0.3	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	39.9	40.1	0.3	0.2	-0.6	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,309.1	6,318.6	...	9.5	114.7	0.2	1.8
Labour force	1,981.4	1,997.4	16.6	16.0	9.4	0.8	0.5
Employment	1,883.6	1,908.1	16.6	24.5	29.8	1.3	1.6
Unemployment	97.7	89.3	9.7	-8.4	-20.4	-8.6	-18.6
Participation rate	31.4	31.6	0.3	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.5	0.5	-0.4	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	29.9	30.2	0.3	0.3	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,879.2	16,920.7	45.8	41.5	809.4	0.2	5.0
Public sector employees	4,208.1	4,210.4	26.9	2.3	161.0	0.1	4.0
Private sector employees	12,671.2	12,710.2	45.8	39.0	648.4	0.3	5.4
Self-employed	2,633.4	2,664.5	32.0	31.1	-58.7	1.2	-2.2
Total employed, all industries	19,512.7	19,585.2	37.8	72.5	750.8	0.4	4.0
Goods-producing sector	3,992.2	4,022.8	20.7	30.6	75.7	0.8	1.9
Agriculture	240.9	246.7	5.6	5.8	-17.5	2.4	-6.6
Natural resources ²	329.9	338.7	5.9	8.8	14.3	2.7	4.4
Utilities	145.0	144.0	3.3	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3
Construction	1,519.9	1,533.9	13.6	14.0	70.6	0.9	4.8
Manufacturing	1,756.5	1,759.6	14.3	3.1	8.8	0.2	0.5
Services-producing sector	15,520.5	15,562.4	36.7	41.9	675.1	0.3	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2,965.3	2,975.3	20.1	10.0	128.7	0.3	4.5
Transportation and warehousing	1,020.8	1,011.0	11.5	-9.8	36.7	-1.0	3.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,336.6	1,341.6	11.5	5.0	58.0	0.4	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,765.0	1,754.5	14.6	-10.5	119.9	-0.6	7.3
Business, building and other support services	699.3	708.0	12.3	8.7	3.2	1.2	0.5
Educational services	1,477.0	1,475.3	13.6	-1.7	-0.6	-0.1	-0.0
Health care and social assistance	2,639.8	2,634.6	15.1	-5.2	84.2	-0.2	3.3
Information, culture and recreation	807.7	812.1	13.1	4.4	95.6	0.5	13.3
Accommodation and food services	1,015.6	1,030.6	14.5	15.0	108.6	1.5	11.8
Other services (except public administration)	709.0	723.1	11.2	14.1	-32.5	2.0	-4.3
Public administration	1,084.5	1,096.2	8.8	11.7	73.3	1.1	7.2

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

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

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

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

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province, seasonally adjusted

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	446.7	447.0	...	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.4
Labour force	260.9	259.1	2.4	-1.8	6.7	-0.7	2.7
Employment	228.7	225.8	2.4	-2.9	5.4	-1.3	2.5
Full-time employment	191.5	193.6	2.9	2.1	8.1	1.1	4.4
Part-time employment	37.2	32.3	2.4	-4.9	-2.6	-13.2	-7.4
Unemployment	32.2	33.3	2.3	1.1	1.3	3.4	4.1
Participation rate	58.4	58.0	0.5	-0.4	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	12.9	0.9	0.6	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	51.2	50.5	0.5	-0.7	1.0	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	137.2	137.6	...	0.4	4.2	0.3	3.1
Labour force	92.2	92.2	0.8	0.0	6.1	0.0	7.1
Employment	83.9	84.7	0.8	0.8	5.6	1.0	7.1
Full-time employment	70.4	71.0	1.0	0.6	5.3	0.9	8.1
Part-time employment	13.5	13.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.5	2.2
Unemployment	8.3	7.5	0.7	-0.8	0.5	-9.6	7.1
Participation rate	67.2	67.0	0.6	-0.2	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.1	0.8	-0.9	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.6	0.6	0.4	2.3	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	831.7	833.1	...	1.4	15.4	0.2	1.9
Labour force	509.8	508.3	3.1	-1.5	-1.4	-0.3	-0.3
Employment	476.3	475.6	3.0	-0.7	10.0	-0.1	2.1
Full-time employment	392.7	391.0	4.0	-1.7	10.7	-0.4	2.8
Part-time employment	83.6	84.5	3.8	0.9	-0.8	1.1	-0.9
Unemployment	33.6	32.8	2.7	-0.8	-11.3	-2.4	-25.6
Participation rate	61.3	61.0	0.4	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.5	0.5	-0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	657.7	658.7	...	1.0	10.0	0.2	1.5
Labour force	391.9	395.4	2.6	3.5	-1.6	0.9	-0.4
Employment	360.9	365.0	2.6	4.1	5.2	1.1	1.4
Full-time employment	309.5	313.5	3.3	4.0	13.0	1.3	4.3
Part-time employment	51.3	51.4	2.8	0.1	-7.9	0.2	-13.3
Unemployment	31.1	30.4	2.3	-0.7	-6.8	-2.3	-18.3
Participation rate	59.6	60.0	0.4	0.4	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.7	0.6	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	55.4	0.4	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,127.1	7,131.7	...	4.6	43.4	0.1	0.6
Labour force	4,586.1	4,596.1	17.9	10.0	52.1	0.2	1.1
Employment	4,378.9	4,406.0	18.4	27.1	157.7	0.6	3.7
Full-time employment	3,573.7	3,600.2	24.1	26.5	67.1	0.7	1.9
Part-time employment	805.2	805.9	22.1	0.7	90.7	0.1	12.7
Unemployment	207.2	190.0	15.8	-17.2	-105.6	-8.3	-35.7
Participation rate	64.3	64.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.1	0.3	-0.4	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.8	0.3	0.4	1.9	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,454.6	12,469.3	...	14.7	167.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,139.2	8,152.7	26.7	13.5	183.1	0.2	2.3
Employment	7,687.8	7,722.9	26.7	35.1	354.6	0.5	4.8
Full-time employment	6,274.0	6,339.5	33.2	65.5	235.4	1.0	3.9
Part-time employment	1,413.8	1,383.4	30.4	-30.4	119.2	-2.2	9.4
Unemployment	451.4	429.8	24.3	-21.6	-171.5	-4.8	-28.5
Participation rate	65.4	65.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.3	0.3	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.9	0.2	0.2	2.0	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,057.0	1,058.8	...	1.8	8.0	0.2	0.8
Labour force	706.0	704.7	3.1	-1.3	4.8	-0.2	0.7
Employment	671.9	667.7	3.1	-4.2	15.8	-0.6	2.4
Full-time employment	538.9	529.0	4.4	-9.9	-4.4	-1.8	-0.8
Part-time employment	133.1	138.7	4.1	5.6	20.2	4.2	17.0
Unemployment	34.1	37.0	2.7	2.9	-11.0	8.5	-22.9
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	0.3	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.3	0.4	0.5	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.1	0.3	-0.5	1.1	...	...

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
Saskatchewan							
Population	892.9	894.3	...	1.4	4.9	0.2	0.6
Labour force	610.7	608.0	3.2	-2.7	15.5	-0.4	2.6
Employment	582.0	577.5	3.1	-4.5	27.6	-0.8	5.0
Full-time employment	471.1	469.5	4.4	-1.6	22.3	-0.3	5.0
Part-time employment	110.8	108.0	4.0	-2.8	5.3	-2.5	5.2
Unemployment	28.7	30.5	2.6	1.8	-12.1	6.3	-28.4
Participation rate	68.4	68.0	0.4	-0.4	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	0.4	0.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	64.6	0.3	-0.6	2.8	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,580.2	3,586.5	...	6.3	53.0	0.2	1.5
Labour force	2,484.0	2,484.7	12.2	0.7	37.6	0.0	1.5
Employment	2,315.0	2,322.2	12.3	7.2	94.8	0.3	4.3
Full-time employment	1,854.7	1,870.4	16.5	15.7	81.1	0.8	4.5
Part-time employment	460.2	451.8	15.0	-8.4	13.7	-1.8	3.1
Unemployment	169.0	162.5	10.9	-6.5	-57.2	-3.8	-26.0
Participation rate	69.4	69.3	0.3	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.5	0.4	-0.3	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	64.7	0.3	0.0	1.7	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,403.7	4,409.8	...	6.1	84.0	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,867.3	2,884.2	14.0	16.9	25.7	0.6	0.9
Employment	2,727.3	2,737.8	13.3	10.5	74.0	0.4	2.8
Full-time employment	2,159.4	2,151.1	20.1	-8.3	105.5	-0.4	5.2
Part-time employment	567.9	586.6	19.4	18.7	-31.6	3.3	-5.1
Unemployment	140.0	146.4	11.8	6.4	-48.3	4.6	-24.8
Participation rate	65.1	65.4	0.3	0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	0.4	0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.1	0.3	0.2	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 4

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	446.7	447.0	...	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.4
Labour force	260.9	259.1	2.4	-1.8	6.7	-0.7	2.7
Employment	228.7	225.8	2.4	-2.9	5.4	-1.3	2.5
Full-time employment	191.5	193.6	2.9	2.1	8.1	1.1	4.4
Unemployment	32.2	33.3	2.3	1.1	1.3	3.4	4.1
Participation rate	58.4	58.0	0.5	-0.4	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	12.9	0.9	0.6	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	51.2	50.5	0.5	-0.7	1.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	54.8	54.9	...	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Labour force	35.3	33.7	1.2	-1.6	-1.4	-4.5	-4.0
Employment	31.0	29.5	1.2	-1.5	0.1	-4.8	0.3
Unemployment	4.3	4.2	1.0	-0.1	-1.4	-2.3	-25.0
Participation rate	64.4	61.4	2.2	-3.0	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.2	12.5	2.9	0.3	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	53.7	2.2	-2.9	0.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	190.6	190.7	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4
Labour force	116.1	116.3	1.4	0.2	2.5	0.2	2.2
Employment	97.2	98.9	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.1
Unemployment	18.9	17.4	1.5	-1.5	0.5	-7.9	3.0
Participation rate	60.9	61.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.3	15.0	1.3	-1.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.0	51.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	201.3	201.4	...	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.5
Labour force	109.5	109.1	1.3	-0.4	5.6	-0.4	5.4
Employment	100.6	97.4	1.2	-3.2	3.3	-3.2	3.5
Unemployment	9.0	11.7	1.2	2.7	2.3	30.0	24.5
Participation rate	54.4	54.2	0.6	-0.2	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	10.7	1.1	2.5	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	50.0	48.4	0.6	-1.6	1.4	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	137.2	137.6	...	0.4	4.2	0.3	3.1
Labour force	92.2	92.2	0.8	0.0	6.1	0.0	7.1
Employment	83.9	84.7	0.8	0.8	5.6	1.0	7.1
Full-time employment	70.4	71.0	1.0	0.6	5.3	0.9	8.1
Unemployment	8.3	7.5	0.7	-0.8	0.5	-9.6	7.1
Participation rate	67.2	67.0	0.6	-0.2	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.1	0.8	-0.9	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.6	0.6	0.4	2.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	21.6	21.7	...	0.1	1.0	0.5	4.8
Labour force	16.0	15.9	0.5	-0.1	2.5	-0.6	18.7
Employment	13.8	13.8	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	19.0
Unemployment	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	16.7
Participation rate	74.1	73.3	2.2	-0.8	8.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	13.2	2.7	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	63.6	2.0	-0.3	7.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	56.1	56.3	...	0.2	1.7	0.4	3.1
Labour force	39.8	40.1	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.8	3.9
Employment	36.3	36.7	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.1	3.7
Unemployment	3.5	3.4	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-2.9	3.0
Participation rate	70.9	71.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.5	1.1	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	65.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	59.5	59.7	...	0.2	1.6	0.3	2.8
Labour force	36.4	36.2	0.4	-0.2	2.1	-0.5	6.2
Employment	33.8	34.2	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.2	6.5
Unemployment	2.6	2.0	0.4	-0.6	0.0	-23.1	0.0
Participation rate	61.2	60.6	0.7	-0.6	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	5.5	1.0	-1.6	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	57.3	0.7	0.5	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)

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	831.7	833.1	...	1.4	15.4	0.2	1.9
Labour force	509.8	508.3	3.1	-1.5	-1.4	-0.3	-0.3
Employment	476.3	475.6	3.0	-0.7	10.0	-0.1	2.1
Full-time employment	392.7	391.0	4.0	-1.7	10.7	-0.4	2.8
Unemployment	33.6	32.8	2.7	-0.8	-11.3	-2.4	-25.6
Participation rate	61.3	61.0	0.4	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.5	0.5	-0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	109.3	109.5	...	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
Labour force	75.0	73.1	1.7	-1.9	-3.1	-2.5	-4.1
Employment	65.1	63.9	1.7	-1.2	-1.8	-1.8	-2.7
Unemployment	9.9	9.2	1.6	-0.7	-1.3	-7.1	-12.4
Participation rate	68.6	66.8	1.6	-1.8	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.2	12.6	2.0	-0.6	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	58.4	1.5	-1.2	-1.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	345.7	346.4	...	0.7	7.5	0.2	2.2
Labour force	221.7	222.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5
Employment	208.9	210.6	1.8	1.7	9.6	0.8	4.8
Unemployment	12.8	11.6	1.8	-1.2	-8.4	-9.4	-42.0
Participation rate	64.1	64.1	0.5	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.2	0.8	-0.6	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.8	0.5	0.4	1.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	376.6	377.2	...	0.6	7.4	0.2	2.0
Labour force	213.1	213.0	1.7	-0.1	0.6	-0.0	0.3
Employment	202.2	201.1	1.8	-1.1	2.3	-0.5	1.2
Unemployment	10.9	11.9	1.5	1.0	-1.7	9.2	-12.5
Participation rate	56.6	56.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.6	0.7	0.5	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.7	53.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	657.7	658.7	...	1.0	10.0	0.2	1.5
Labour force	391.9	395.4	2.6	3.5	-1.6	0.9	-0.4
Employment	360.9	365.0	2.6	4.1	5.2	1.1	1.4
Full-time employment	309.5	313.5	3.3	4.0	13.0	1.3	4.3
Unemployment	31.1	30.4	2.3	-0.7	-6.8	-2.3	-18.3
Participation rate	59.6	60.0	0.4	0.4	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.7	0.6	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	55.4	0.4	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	83.1	83.3	...	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.6
Labour force	53.3	53.2	1.4	-0.1	-5.8	-0.2	-9.8
Employment	45.5	48.5	1.4	3.0	-1.1	6.6	-2.2
Unemployment	7.8	4.7	1.2	-3.1	-4.7	-39.7	-50.0
Participation rate	64.1	63.9	1.7	-0.2	-8.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.6	8.8	2.1	-5.8	-7.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	58.2	1.7	3.4	-2.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	280.1	280.6	...	0.5	4.8	0.2	1.7
Labour force	173.7	177.7	1.5	4.0	3.6	2.3	2.1
Employment	160.6	162.0	1.5	1.4	4.7	0.9	3.0
Unemployment	13.0	15.8	1.5	2.8	-1.0	21.5	-6.0
Participation rate	62.0	63.3	0.5	1.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.9	0.8	1.4	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	294.5	294.8	...	0.3	4.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	165.0	164.5	1.4	-0.5	0.7	-0.3	0.4
Employment	154.7	154.5	1.4	-0.2	1.6	-0.1	1.0
Unemployment	10.2	10.0	1.2	-0.2	-1.0	-2.0	-9.1
Participation rate	56.0	55.8	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	52.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	...	...

... 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)

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,127.1	7,131.7	...	4.6	43.4	0.1	0.6
Labour force	4,586.1	4,596.1	17.9	10.0	52.1	0.2	1.1
Employment	4,378.9	4,406.0	18.4	27.1	157.7	0.6	3.7
Full-time employment	3,573.7	3,600.2	24.1	26.5	67.1	0.7	1.9
Unemployment	207.2	190.0	15.8	-17.2	-105.6	-8.3	-35.7
Participation rate	64.3	64.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.1	0.3	-0.4	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.8	0.3	0.4	1.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	904.9	905.2	...	0.3	-2.4	0.0	-0.3
Labour force	621.8	626.5	9.7	4.7	4.0	0.8	0.6
Employment	574.9	581.3	10.1	6.4	34.7	1.1	6.3
Unemployment	46.9	45.1	8.4	-1.8	-30.8	-3.8	-40.6
Participation rate	68.7	69.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.2	1.3	-0.3	-5.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	64.2	1.1	0.7	4.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,088.2	3,090.6	...	2.4	24.1	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,100.6	2,103.9	10.0	3.3	12.8	0.2	0.6
Employment	2,013.7	2,025.9	10.6	12.2	62.9	0.6	3.2
Unemployment	86.9	78.0	9.9	-8.9	-50.1	-10.2	-39.1
Participation rate	68.0	68.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.7	0.5	-0.4	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.6	0.3	0.4	1.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,133.9	3,136.0	...	2.1	21.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	1,863.7	1,865.7	10.1	2.0	35.3	0.1	1.9
Employment	1,790.4	1,798.8	10.2	8.4	60.1	0.5	3.5
Unemployment	73.3	67.0	8.7	-6.3	-24.7	-8.6	-26.9
Participation rate	59.5	59.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.6	0.5	-0.3	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	57.4	0.3	0.3	1.6	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,454.6	12,469.3	...	14.7	167.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,139.2	8,152.7	26.7	13.5	183.1	0.2	2.3
Employment	7,687.8	7,722.9	26.7	35.1	354.6	0.5	4.8
Full-time employment	6,274.0	6,339.5	33.2	65.5	235.4	1.0	3.9
Unemployment	451.4	429.8	24.3	-21.6	-171.5	-4.8	-28.5
Participation rate	65.4	65.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.3	0.3	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.9	0.2	0.2	2.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,853.0	1,853.6	...	0.6	-9.6	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	1,154.6	1,136.9	15.8	-17.7	31.4	-1.5	2.8
Employment	1,014.0	1,018.0	15.2	4.0	83.3	0.4	8.9
Unemployment	140.6	118.8	14.2	-21.8	-52.0	-15.5	-30.4
Participation rate	62.3	61.3	0.9	-1.0	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.2	10.4	1.2	-1.8	-5.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.7	54.9	0.8	0.2	4.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,159.3	5,166.5	...	7.2	89.2	0.1	1.8
Labour force	3,703.6	3,706.2	13.4	2.6	81.4	0.1	2.2
Employment	3,548.7	3,568.6	14.7	19.9	170.5	0.6	5.0
Unemployment	154.9	137.6	13.5	-17.3	-89.1	-11.2	-39.3
Participation rate	71.8	71.7	0.3	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	3.7	0.4	-0.5	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.8	69.1	0.3	0.3	2.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,442.3	5,449.2	...	6.9	87.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	3,280.9	3,309.6	15.1	28.7	70.3	0.9	2.2
Employment	3,125.1	3,136.3	15.1	11.2	100.8	0.4	3.3
Unemployment	155.8	173.3	13.2	17.5	-30.4	11.2	-14.9
Participation rate	60.3	60.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.2	0.4	0.5	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	...	...

Table 5 - continued

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,057.0	1,058.8	...	1.8	8.0	0.2	0.8
Labour force	706.0	704.7	3.1	-1.3	4.8	-0.2	0.7
Employment	671.9	667.7	3.1	-4.2	15.8	-0.6	2.4
Full-time employment	538.9	529.0	4.4	-9.9	-4.4	-1.8	-0.8
Unemployment	34.1	37.0	2.7	2.9	-11.0	8.5	-22.9
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	0.3	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.3	0.4	0.5	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.1	0.3	-0.5	1.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.4	167.5	...	0.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.4
Labour force	115.0	115.6	1.8	0.6	2.3	0.5	2.0
Employment	105.0	105.0	1.8	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.2
Unemployment	10.0	10.5	1.6	0.5	-5.8	5.0	-35.6
Participation rate	68.7	69.0	1.1	0.3	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.1	1.4	0.4	-5.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	62.7	1.0	0.0	5.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	436.8	437.8	...	1.0	4.6	0.2	1.1
Labour force	312.5	312.6	1.7	0.1	-3.5	0.0	-1.1
Employment	299.2	299.2	1.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.0
Unemployment	13.3	13.4	1.5	0.1	-3.5	0.8	-20.7
Participation rate	71.5	71.4	0.4	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	0.5	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	68.5	68.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	452.8	453.6	...	0.8	4.1	0.2	0.9
Labour force	278.5	276.5	1.7	-2.0	6.0	-0.7	2.2
Employment	267.7	263.5	1.7	-4.2	7.9	-1.6	3.1
Unemployment	10.9	13.0	1.4	2.1	-1.8	19.3	-12.2
Participation rate	61.5	61.0	0.4	-0.5	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.7	0.5	0.8	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	58.1	0.4	-1.0	1.2	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	892.9	894.3	...	1.4	4.9	0.2	0.6
Labour force	610.7	608.0	3.2	-2.7	15.5	-0.4	2.6
Employment	582.0	577.5	3.1	-4.5	27.6	-0.8	5.0
Full-time employment	471.1	469.5	4.4	-1.6	22.3	-0.3	5.0
Unemployment	28.7	30.5	2.6	1.8	-12.1	6.3	-28.4
Participation rate	68.4	68.0	0.4	-0.4	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	0.4	0.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	64.6	0.3	-0.6	2.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.7	134.9	...	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Labour force	88.7	89.7	1.9	1.0	2.3	1.1	2.6
Employment	83.4	82.7	1.7	-0.7	7.1	-0.8	9.4
Unemployment	5.2	7.0	1.5	1.8	-4.8	34.6	-40.7
Participation rate	65.9	66.5	1.4	0.6	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	7.8	1.6	1.9	-5.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.3	1.3	-0.6	5.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	378.6	379.3	...	0.7	2.5	0.2	0.7
Labour force	282.8	281.9	1.7	-0.9	5.4	-0.3	2.0
Employment	268.3	267.7	1.8	-0.6	9.8	-0.2	3.8
Unemployment	14.5	14.2	1.6	-0.3	-4.4	-2.1	-23.7
Participation rate	74.7	74.3	0.5	-0.4	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.0	0.6	-0.1	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	70.9	70.6	0.5	-0.3	2.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	379.5	380.1	...	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.5
Labour force	239.3	236.4	1.8	-2.9	7.8	-1.2	3.4
Employment	230.3	227.0	1.8	-3.3	10.6	-1.4	4.9
Unemployment	9.0	9.4	1.3	0.4	-2.8	4.4	-23.0
Participation rate	63.1	62.2	0.5	-0.9	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.0	0.5	0.2	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	59.7	0.5	-1.0	2.5	...	...

Table 5 - continued

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,580.2	3,586.5	...	6.3	53.0	0.2	1.5
Labour force	2,484.0	2,484.7	12.2	0.7	37.6	0.0	1.5
Employment	2,315.0	2,322.2	12.3	7.2	94.8	0.3	4.3
Full-time employment	1,854.7	1,870.4	16.5	15.7	81.1	0.8	4.5
Unemployment	169.0	162.5	10.9	-6.5	-57.2	-3.8	-26.0
Participation rate	69.4	69.3	0.3	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.5	0.4	-0.3	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	64.7	0.3	0.0	1.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	528.8	529.7	...	0.9	6.4	0.2	1.2
Labour force	346.8	348.9	6.8	2.1	28.1	0.6	8.8
Employment	299.0	305.8	6.2	6.8	33.8	2.3	12.4
Unemployment	47.7	43.1	5.9	-4.6	-5.7	-9.6	-11.7
Participation rate	65.6	65.9	1.3	0.3	4.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.8	12.4	1.7	-1.4	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	57.7	1.2	1.2	5.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,516.9	1,519.6	...	2.7	22.1	0.2	1.5
Labour force	1,142.5	1,142.7	6.0	0.2	-2.8	0.0	-0.2
Employment	1,072.7	1,078.7	7.0	6.0	24.3	0.6	2.3
Unemployment	69.8	64.0	6.2	-5.8	-27.0	-8.3	-29.7
Participation rate	75.3	75.2	0.4	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.6	0.5	-0.5	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	70.7	71.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,534.5	1,537.2	...	2.7	24.5	0.2	1.6
Labour force	994.7	993.1	7.4	-1.6	12.3	-0.2	1.3
Employment	943.2	937.6	7.2	-5.6	36.6	-0.6	4.1
Unemployment	51.5	55.4	6.3	3.9	-24.4	7.6	-30.6
Participation rate	64.8	64.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.6	0.6	0.4	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.0	0.5	-0.5	1.4	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,403.7	4,409.8	...	6.1	84.0	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,867.3	2,884.2	14.0	16.9	25.7	0.6	0.9
Employment	2,727.3	2,737.8	13.3	10.5	74.0	0.4	2.8
Full-time employment	2,159.4	2,151.1	20.1	-8.3	105.5	-0.4	5.2
Unemployment	140.0	146.4	11.8	6.4	-48.3	4.6	-24.8
Participation rate	65.1	65.4	0.3	0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	0.4	0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	601.4	601.6	...	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Labour force	411.7	406.4	8.6	-5.3	-4.2	-1.3	-1.0
Employment	368.2	367.9	7.8	-0.3	6.2	-0.1	1.7
Unemployment	43.5	38.5	7.2	-5.0	-10.4	-11.5	-21.3
Participation rate	68.5	67.6	1.4	-0.9	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	9.5	1.7	-1.1	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.2	1.3	0.0	1.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,851.0	1,854.0	...	3.0	40.9	0.2	2.3
Labour force	1,286.5	1,302.0	6.9	15.5	15.4	1.2	1.2
Employment	1,235.4	1,243.0	7.2	7.6	32.3	0.6	2.7
Unemployment	51.0	59.0	6.7	8.0	-16.9	15.7	-22.3
Participation rate	69.5	70.2	0.4	0.7	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.5	0.5	0.5	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	67.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,951.3	1,954.3	...	3.0	42.9	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,169.2	1,175.7	7.6	6.5	14.4	0.6	1.2
Employment	1,123.7	1,126.9	7.6	3.2	35.5	0.3	3.3
Unemployment	45.5	48.8	6.3	3.3	-21.1	7.3	-30.2
Participation rate	59.9	60.2	0.4	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	0.5	0.3	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	57.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.**Note(s):** The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.**Source(s):** Table 14-10-0287-03.

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	228.7	225.8	2.4	-2.9	5.4	-1.3	2.5
Goods-producing sector	45.9	45.4	1.6	-0.5	2.4	-1.1	5.6
Agriculture	1.5	1.3	0.4	-0.2	x	-13.3	x
Natural resources ²	14.1	14.2	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.7	12.7
Utilities	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	-1.4	0.0	-50.0
Construction	18.4	18.7	1.0	0.3	1.4	1.6	8.1
Manufacturing	10.5	9.9	0.9	-0.6	0.1	-5.7	1.0
Services-producing sector	182.8	180.4	2.1	-2.4	3.0	-1.3	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	38.4	36.6	1.1	-1.8	-1.4	-4.7	-3.7
Transportation and warehousing	9.4	9.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.4	5.1	0.5	-0.3	-2.1	-5.6	-29.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.6	11.1	0.6	-0.5	1.0	-4.3	9.9
Business, building and other support services	7.1	6.6	0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-7.0	-7.0
Educational services	19.1	18.1	0.8	-1.0	2.5	-5.2	16.0
Health care and social assistance	43.5	43.9	1.0	0.4	-0.8	0.9	-1.8
Information, culture and recreation	7.4	7.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.4	4.2
Accommodation and food services	12.4	13.0	0.8	0.6	1.9	4.8	17.1
Other services (except public administration)	8.8	8.6	0.6	-0.2	0.7	-2.3	8.9
Public administration	19.7	20.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	4.6	4.6
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	83.9	84.7	0.8	0.8	5.6	1.0	7.1
Goods-producing sector	20.4	20.9	0.6	0.5	1.2	2.5	6.1
Agriculture	3.5	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural resources ²	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.1	-0.5	5.3	-20.0
Utilities	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	50.0
Construction	7.1	7.6	0.3	0.5	1.0	7.0	15.2
Manufacturing	7.6	7.4	0.4	-0.2	0.5	-2.6	7.2
Services-producing sector	63.5	63.8	0.7	0.3	4.4	0.5	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade	12.0	11.4	0.4	-0.6	0.2	-5.0	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	2.1	2.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-4.8	-23.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.3	2.6	0.2	0.3	-0.4	13.0	-13.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.2	5.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	3.8	22.7
Business, building and other support services	1.8	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.6	5.6
Educational services	6.3	6.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-3.2	-1.6
Health care and social assistance	12.5	12.2	0.3	-0.3	0.5	-2.4	4.3
Information, culture and recreation	2.5	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	16.0	16.0
Accommodation and food services	5.6	5.6	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	27.3
Other services (except public administration)	3.6	3.4	0.2	-0.2	0.6	-5.6	21.4
Public administration	9.7	10.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	6.2	18.4
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	476.3	475.6	3.0	-0.7	10.0	-0.1	2.1
Goods-producing sector	93.0	95.5	1.9	2.5	0.2	2.7	0.2
Agriculture	6.6	7.3	0.7	0.7	-0.9	10.6	-11.0
Natural resources ²	9.3	9.7	1.0	0.4	-0.8	4.3	-7.6
Utilities	4.7	4.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-4.3	-4.3
Construction	39.4	39.9	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.3	3.4
Manufacturing	32.9	34.2	1.0	1.3	0.8	4.0	2.4
Services-producing sector	383.3	380.0	2.8	-3.3	9.7	-0.9	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	73.3	71.0	1.6	-2.3	-1.7	-3.1	-2.3
Transportation and warehousing	24.1	23.1	1.0	-1.0	0.7	-4.1	3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	25.0	24.4	0.8	-0.6	0.8	-2.4	3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	38.4	38.0	1.1	-0.4	4.0	-1.0	11.8
Business, building and other support services	19.6	21.0	1.0	1.4	4.9	7.1	30.4
Educational services	38.0	36.7	1.2	-1.3	-2.6	-3.4	-6.6
Health care and social assistance	77.0	75.6	1.2	-1.4	3.6	-1.8	5.0
Information, culture and recreation	14.4	13.6	1.0	-0.8	-0.8	-5.6	-5.6
Accommodation and food services	27.4	27.9	1.3	0.5	-0.9	1.8	-3.1
Other services (except public administration)	15.3	17.5	0.8	2.2	0.9	14.4	5.4
Public administration	30.7	31.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.6	3.0

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	360.9	365.0	2.6	4.1	5.2	1.1	1.4
Goods-producing sector	75.8	77.5	1.5	1.7	8.3	2.2	12.0
Agriculture	7.4	7.1	0.6	-0.3	2.6	-4.1	57.8
Natural resources ²	7.3	7.3	0.8	0.0	-1.9	0.0	-20.7
Utilities	4.7	4.6	0.3	-0.1	0.8	-2.1	21.1
Construction	27.6	29.4	0.9	1.8	7.0	6.5	31.3
Manufacturing	28.8	29.2	0.9	0.4	-0.1	1.4	-0.3
Services-producing sector	285.1	287.5	2.3	2.4	-3.1	0.8	-1.1
Wholesale and retail trade	53.5	52.8	1.2	-0.7	-3.0	-1.3	-5.4
Transportation and warehousing	18.5	18.5	0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-2.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.9	16.6	0.5	-0.3	-1.4	-1.8	-7.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	20.8	21.3	0.7	0.5	3.1	2.4	17.0
Business, building and other support services	15.7	15.2	0.8	-0.5	-1.1	-3.2	-6.7
Educational services	31.2	31.6	0.9	0.4	3.8	1.3	13.7
Health care and social assistance	56.8	56.7	1.1	-0.1	-3.9	-0.2	-6.4
Information, culture and recreation	9.3	10.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	7.5	3.1
Accommodation and food services	18.6	20.6	1.0	2.0	-0.5	10.8	-2.4
Other services (except public administration)	12.7	12.6	0.7	-0.1	-2.5	-0.8	-16.6
Public administration	31.1	31.5	0.8	0.4	2.5	1.3	8.6
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,378.9	4,406.0	18.4	27.1	157.7	0.6	3.7
Goods-producing sector	927.3	934.0	10.2	6.7	23.3	0.7	2.6
Agriculture	52.2	56.1	2.6	3.9	-7.7	7.5	-12.1
Natural resources ²	45.1	44.3	2.0	-0.8	7.6	-1.8	20.7
Utilities	32.0	30.1	1.7	-1.9	3.2	-5.9	11.9
Construction	300.9	304.6	6.7	3.7	14.8	1.2	5.1
Manufacturing	497.0	498.8	7.4	1.8	5.2	0.4	1.1
Services-producing sector	3,451.7	3,472.0	18.1	20.3	134.3	0.6	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade	650.2	650.4	10.1	0.2	-7.5	0.0	-1.1
Transportation and warehousing	231.1	234.0	5.4	2.9	10.5	1.3	4.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	279.1	282.7	5.0	3.6	20.8	1.3	7.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	383.1	366.3	6.6	-16.8	11.1	-4.4	3.1
Business, building and other support services	153.2	157.5	5.9	4.3	-2.5	2.8	-1.6
Educational services	349.5	357.5	7.0	8.0	4.9	2.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance	611.6	608.3	7.6	-3.3	12.9	-0.5	2.2
Information, culture and recreation	182.1	186.1	6.0	4.0	41.6	2.2	28.8
Accommodation and food services	183.6	193.1	6.5	9.5	8.8	5.2	4.8
Other services (except public administration)	166.7	166.4	5.2	-0.3	12.7	-0.2	8.3
Public administration	261.6	269.8	4.5	8.2	21.1	3.1	8.5
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,687.8	7,722.9	26.7	35.1	354.6	0.5	4.8
Goods-producing sector	1,509.7	1,542.5	13.8	32.8	62.5	2.2	4.2
Agriculture	62.4	66.3	3.0	3.9	1.4	6.3	2.2
Natural resources ²	38.9	46.3	1.8	7.4	10.6	19.0	29.7
Utilities	58.5	60.0	2.0	1.5	8.0	2.6	15.4
Construction	584.3	595.5	9.0	11.2	53.5	1.9	9.9
Manufacturing	765.6	774.4	10.3	8.8	-11.1	1.1	-1.4
Services-producing sector	6,178.1	6,180.5	25.8	2.4	292.2	0.0	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,150.7	1,149.7	14.2	-1.0	63.0	-0.1	5.8
Transportation and warehousing	393.9	380.9	8.3	-13.0	14.3	-3.3	3.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	658.4	662.9	8.6	4.5	32.6	0.7	5.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	791.4	798.9	10.3	7.5	85.4	0.9	12.0
Business, building and other support services	302.0	296.4	8.7	-5.6	13.1	-1.9	4.6
Educational services	553.7	552.7	9.5	-1.0	-17.9	-0.2	-3.1
Health care and social assistance	941.2	946.4	10.3	5.2	30.7	0.6	3.4
Information, culture and recreation	329.8	334.7	9.3	4.9	21.0	1.5	6.7
Accommodation and food services	392.5	384.5	10.2	-8.0	54.9	-2.0	16.7
Other services (except public administration)	250.3	258.2	8.1	7.9	-34.0	3.2	-11.6
Public administration	414.3	415.1	5.8	0.8	29.0	0.2	7.5

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	671.9	667.7	3.1	-4.2	15.8	-0.6	2.4
Goods-producing sector	142.2	140.5	1.9	-1.7	-8.1	-1.2	-5.5
Agriculture	21.4	21.9	1.0	0.5	-3.0	2.3	-12.0
Natural resources ²	3.6	2.9	0.3	-0.7	-0.9	-19.4	-23.7
Utilities	4.7	5.7	0.2	1.0	0.9	21.3	18.8
Construction	49.2	48.0	1.2	-1.2	-2.6	-2.4	-5.1
Manufacturing	63.4	62.0	1.1	-1.4	-2.5	-2.2	-3.9
Services-producing sector	529.7	527.2	3.1	-2.5	23.9	-0.5	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	98.6	99.6	1.6	1.0	3.6	1.0	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	41.8	40.0	1.0	-1.8	0.6	-4.3	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	39.8	39.4	0.7	-0.4	4.9	-1.0	14.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.2	32.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-1.5
Business, building and other support services	22.8	22.6	0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-0.4
Educational services	60.2	59.6	1.3	-0.6	2.2	-1.0	3.8
Health care and social assistance	104.7	104.6	1.5	-0.1	1.3	-0.1	1.3
Information, culture and recreation	26.4	23.3	1.0	-3.1	3.1	-11.7	15.3
Accommodation and food services	37.7	40.3	1.2	2.6	10.2	6.9	33.9
Other services (except public administration)	25.9	26.2	0.9	0.3	-4.4	1.2	-14.4
Public administration	39.6	39.6	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	7.9
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	582.0	577.5	3.1	-4.5	27.6	-0.8	5.0
Goods-producing sector	129.2	128.4	2.0	-0.8	-4.9	-0.6	-3.7
Agriculture	25.8	24.8	1.1	-1.0	-6.7	-3.9	-21.3
Natural resources ²	18.5	18.6	0.8	0.1	-2.2	0.5	-10.6
Utilities	6.0	6.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.3
Construction	48.3	47.6	1.3	-0.7	1.8	-1.4	3.9
Manufacturing	30.7	31.4	1.0	0.7	1.9	2.3	6.4
Services-producing sector	452.8	449.1	3.0	-3.7	32.5	-0.8	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	101.1	98.7	1.7	-2.4	9.0	-2.4	10.0
Transportation and warehousing	25.6	25.2	0.9	-0.4	2.2	-1.6	9.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	31.6	30.9	0.8	-0.7	4.9	-2.2	18.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.8	27.3	0.8	-0.5	-0.8	-1.8	-2.8
Business, building and other support services	16.5	16.2	0.9	-0.3	0.4	-1.8	2.5
Educational services	49.5	49.3	1.1	-0.2	5.4	-0.4	12.3
Health care and social assistance	88.0	88.7	1.3	0.7	4.0	0.8	4.7
Information, culture and recreation	19.2	18.9	0.9	-0.3	5.3	-1.6	39.0
Accommodation and food services	32.0	32.3	1.2	0.3	3.2	0.9	11.0
Other services (except public administration)	26.8	25.8	1.0	-1.0	-1.6	-3.7	-5.8
Public administration	34.7	35.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	2.6	0.8
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,315.0	2,322.2	12.3	7.2	94.8	0.3	4.3
Goods-producing sector	555.4	549.4	7.1	-6.0	-2.1	-1.1	-0.4
Agriculture	34.9	32.5	2.3	-2.4	-6.4	-6.9	-16.5
Natural resources ²	147.1	148.6	3.9	1.5	9.0	1.0	6.4
Utilities	18.3	17.4	1.2	-0.9	-6.9	-4.9	-28.4
Construction	228.5	225.7	5.0	-2.8	-0.7	-1.2	-0.3
Manufacturing	126.6	125.3	3.6	-1.3	3.0	-1.0	2.5
Services-producing sector	1,759.6	1,772.7	11.6	13.1	96.8	0.7	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	357.7	376.1	6.1	18.4	39.0	5.1	11.6
Transportation and warehousing	126.7	121.1	3.8	-5.6	-8.4	-4.4	-6.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	113.2	112.6	3.4	-0.6	1.9	-0.5	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	200.6	195.1	4.5	-5.5	11.9	-2.7	6.5
Business, building and other support services	72.9	79.0	3.6	6.1	6.0	8.4	8.2
Educational services	163.1	164.3	4.2	1.2	-6.4	0.7	-3.7
Health care and social assistance	316.4	312.9	4.6	-3.5	3.5	-1.1	1.1
Information, culture and recreation	80.3	81.8	3.6	1.5	21.1	1.9	34.8
Accommodation and food services	129.5	134.2	4.8	4.7	29.7	3.6	28.4
Other services (except public administration)	95.7	91.9	3.6	-3.8	-7.4	-4.0	-7.5
Public administration	103.6	103.7	2.6	0.1	6.0	0.1	6.1

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,727.3	2,737.8	13.3	10.5	74.0	0.4	2.8
Goods-producing sector	493.4	488.7	7.8	-4.7	-7.2	-1.0	-1.5
Agriculture	25.2	26.0	2.2	0.8	2.3	3.2	9.7
Natural resources ²	44.1	44.8	2.8	0.7	-8.1	1.6	-15.3
Utilities	14.3	14.1	1.0	-0.2	-5.3	-1.4	-27.3
Construction	216.2	216.9	5.2	0.7	-7.0	0.3	-3.1
Manufacturing	193.5	187.0	4.7	-6.5	11.0	-3.4	6.3
Services-producing sector	2,234.0	2,249.1	13.3	15.1	81.3	0.7	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	429.9	428.9	7.0	-1.0	27.5	-0.2	6.9
Transportation and warehousing	147.6	156.8	4.0	9.2	17.3	6.2	12.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	164.9	164.4	3.9	-0.5	-4.0	-0.3	-2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	253.9	259.1	6.0	5.2	3.8	2.0	1.5
Business, building and other support services	87.8	91.5	4.7	3.7	-17.2	4.2	-15.8
Educational services	206.5	199.4	4.7	-7.1	7.6	-3.4	4.0
Health care and social assistance	388.2	385.1	6.1	-3.1	32.3	-0.8	9.2
Information, culture and recreation	136.3	133.5	5.5	-2.8	3.4	-2.1	2.6
Accommodation and food services	176.3	179.1	5.6	2.8	0.1	1.6	0.1
Other services (except public administration)	103.2	112.4	3.9	9.2	2.2	8.9	2.0
Public administration	139.4	138.8	3.4	-0.6	8.1	-0.4	6.2

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

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	183.0	183.3	...	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.9
Labour force	118.6	120.9	1.0	2.3	7.1	1.9	6.2
Employment	110.0	111.9	1.1	1.9	8.9	1.7	8.6
Unemployment	8.6	9.0	0.6	0.4	-1.8	4.7	-16.7
Participation rate	64.8	66.0	0.6	1.2	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.4	0.5	0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	61.0	0.6	0.9	4.3	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	386.7	387.8	...	1.1	10.5	0.3	2.8
Labour force	256.1	255.6	1.5	-0.5	-7.2	-0.2	-2.7
Employment	241.6	241.8	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Unemployment	14.5	13.9	0.9	-0.6	-7.6	-4.1	-35.3
Participation rate	66.2	65.9	0.4	-0.3	-3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	0.3	-0.3	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.4	0.4	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	136.0	136.4	...	0.4	3.3	0.3	2.5
Labour force	90.0	89.5	0.9	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7
Employment	84.5	84.4	1.0	-0.1	2.6	-0.1	3.2
Unemployment	5.5	5.1	0.6	-0.4	-3.2	-7.3	-38.6
Participation rate	66.2	65.6	0.7	-0.6	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.7	0.6	-0.4	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	61.9	0.8	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	111.5	111.7	...	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.5
Labour force	69.4	69.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
Employment	64.4	64.6	0.9	0.2	2.5	0.3	4.0
Unemployment	5.1	5.2	0.5	0.1	-2.4	2.0	-31.6
Participation rate	62.2	62.5	0.8	0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.4	0.7	0.1	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	57.8	0.8	0.0	1.4	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.4	135.4	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	82.1	82.0	1.1	-0.1	1.6	-0.1	2.0
Employment	78.5	78.4	1.1	-0.1	2.8	-0.1	3.7
Unemployment	3.6	3.7	0.4	0.1	-1.1	2.8	-22.9
Participation rate	60.6	60.6	0.8	0.0	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	0.5	0.1	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	57.9	0.8	-0.1	2.1	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	690.4	690.7	...	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.6
Labour force	446.2	446.3	3.9	0.1	-4.6	0.0	-1.0
Employment	433.8	434.4	4.0	0.6	5.8	0.1	1.4
Unemployment	12.4	11.9	1.6	-0.5	-10.4	-4.0	-46.6
Participation rate	64.6	64.6	0.6	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.7	0.3	-0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	62.9	0.6	0.1	0.5	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	189.5	189.7	...	0.2	2.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	112.5	113.0	1.2	0.5	-2.5	0.4	-2.2
Employment	109.4	110.1	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.2
Unemployment	3.1	2.9	0.5	-0.2	-3.8	-6.5	-56.7
Participation rate	59.4	59.6	0.7	0.2	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.6	0.4	-0.2	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	58.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.4	137.4	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Labour force	80.8	81.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5
Employment	76.8	78.6	1.0	1.8	3.2	2.3	4.2
Unemployment	4.0	3.2	0.4	-0.8	-1.9	-20.0	-37.3
Participation rate	58.8	59.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	3.9	0.5	-1.1	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	57.2	0.7	1.3	2.1	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,655.9	3,658.3	...	2.4	24.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,441.0	2,436.7	9.9	-4.3	23.9	-0.2	1.0
Employment	2,314.0	2,311.7	10.3	-2.3	100.1	-0.1	4.5
Unemployment	127.0	125.0	6.2	-2.0	-76.2	-1.6	-37.9
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	0.3	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	0.3	-0.1	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.2	0.3	-0.1	2.3	...	...

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,225.7	1,227.9	...	2.2	23.6	0.2	2.0
Labour force	807.5	817.9	5.4	10.4	3.3	1.3	0.4
Employment	767.5	777.5	5.7	10.0	17.3	1.3	2.3
Unemployment	39.9	40.4	2.7	0.5	-14.0	1.3	-25.7
Participation rate	65.9	66.6	0.4	0.7	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	0.3	0.0	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	63.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	288.5	288.7	...	0.2	3.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	191.1	193.9	1.6	2.8	7.9	1.5	4.2
Employment	182.3	186.5	1.6	4.2	14.0	2.3	8.1
Unemployment	8.8	7.4	0.7	-1.4	-6.1	-15.9	-45.2
Participation rate	66.2	67.2	0.6	1.0	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	3.8	0.4	-0.8	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	64.6	0.6	1.4	4.2	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	937.2	939.2	...	2.0	20.4	0.2	2.2
Labour force	616.3	624.0	5.1	7.7	-4.6	1.2	-0.7
Employment	585.2	591.0	5.4	5.8	3.3	1.0	0.6
Unemployment	31.1	33.0	2.6	1.9	-7.9	6.1	-19.3
Participation rate	65.8	66.4	0.6	0.6	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.3	0.4	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	62.9	0.6	0.5	-1.1	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	146.5	146.8	...	0.3	3.4	0.2	2.4
Labour force	87.2	87.5	0.9	0.3	-3.4	0.3	-3.7
Employment	82.2	82.3	0.9	0.1	-1.5	0.1	-1.8
Unemployment	5.0	5.2	0.4	0.2	-1.9	4.0	-26.8
Participation rate	59.5	59.6	0.6	0.1	-3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.9	0.5	0.2	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.1	0.7	0.0	-2.3	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	98.7	93.1	...	-5.6	-0.7	-5.7	-0.7
Labour force	55.8	53.6	3.5	-2.2	-5.1	-3.9	-8.7
Employment	54.4	51.8	3.4	-2.6	-0.8	-4.8	-1.5
Unemployment	1.3	1.9	1.1	0.6	-4.2	46.2	-68.9
Participation rate	56.5	57.6	2.9	1.1	-5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.3	3.5	2.2	1.2	-6.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	55.6	3.0	0.5	-0.5	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	114.0	114.1	...	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	68.0	68.7	1.7	0.7	2.3	1.0	3.5
Employment	64.0	66.1	1.8	2.1	6.0	3.3	10.0
Unemployment	4.0	2.6	0.8	-1.4	-3.7	-35.0	-58.7
Participation rate	59.6	60.2	1.5	0.6	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	3.8	1.2	-2.1	-5.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	57.9	1.5	1.8	4.7	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	349.1	349.6	...	0.5	5.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	235.7	234.5	2.2	-1.2	12.5	-0.5	5.6
Employment	220.7	221.8	2.3	1.1	17.5	0.5	8.6
Unemployment	15.0	12.7	1.2	-2.3	-5.0	-15.3	-28.2
Participation rate	67.5	67.1	0.6	-0.4	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.4	0.5	-1.0	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.4	0.7	0.2	4.0	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,618.0	5,626.7	...	8.7	80.9	0.2	1.5
Labour force	3,816.0	3,810.0	13.7	-6.0	150.5	-0.2	4.1
Employment	3,533.9	3,537.4	13.7	3.5	254.0	0.1	7.7
Unemployment	282.1	272.6	9.1	-9.5	-103.5	-3.4	-27.5
Participation rate	67.9	67.7	0.2	-0.2	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.2	0.2	-0.2	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	62.9	0.2	0.0	3.7	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	670.8	671.4	...	0.6	6.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	437.9	435.4	4.1	-2.5	2.8	-0.6	0.6
Employment	415.1	412.2	4.2	-2.9	8.1	-0.7	2.0
Unemployment	22.9	23.2	2.1	0.3	-5.3	1.3	-18.6
Participation rate	65.3	64.8	0.6	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	0.5	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.4	0.6	-0.5	0.7	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	375.0	375.3	...	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.7
Labour force	233.6	241.2	2.7	7.6	26.6	3.3	12.4
Employment	218.8	226.3	2.8	7.5	37.1	3.4	19.6
Unemployment	14.8	14.9	1.4	0.1	-10.5	0.7	-41.3
Participation rate	62.3	64.3	0.7	2.0	6.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.2	0.6	-0.1	-5.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	60.3	0.7	2.0	9.5	...	...

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	505.2	506.1	...	0.9	8.2	0.2	1.6
Labour force	347.1	346.9	2.9	-0.2	8.2	-0.1	2.4
Employment	328.9	328.1	2.8	-0.8	14.1	-0.2	4.5
Unemployment	18.2	18.8	1.6	0.6	-5.9	3.3	-23.9
Participation rate	68.7	68.5	0.6	-0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.4	0.4	0.2	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	64.8	0.6	-0.3	1.7	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	120.0	120.1	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	78.4	78.8	1.0	0.4	-2.5	0.5	-3.1
Employment	74.2	74.8	1.1	0.6	-0.7	0.8	-0.9
Unemployment	4.3	4.0	0.4	-0.3	-1.9	-7.0	-32.2
Participation rate	65.3	65.6	0.9	0.3	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	0.5	-0.4	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.3	0.9	0.5	-1.3	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	142.1	142.3	...	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	102.5	103.5	1.5	1.0	6.0	1.0	6.2
Employment	98.1	98.6	1.5	0.5	9.8	0.5	11.0
Unemployment	4.4	5.0	0.7	0.6	-3.7	13.6	-42.5
Participation rate	72.1	72.7	1.0	0.6	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.8	0.7	0.5	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	69.0	69.3	1.1	0.3	5.8	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	472.6	473.3	...	0.7	7.3	0.1	1.6
Labour force	309.8	309.3	3.2	-0.5	14.3	-0.2	4.8
Employment	291.9	292.7	3.3	0.8	19.2	0.3	7.0
Unemployment	17.9	16.5	1.5	-1.4	-5.1	-7.8	-23.6
Participation rate	65.6	65.3	0.7	-0.3	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.3	0.5	-0.5	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.8	0.7	0.0	3.1	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	307.2	307.5	...	0.3	2.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	198.1	194.1	2.8	-4.0	13.3	-2.0	7.4
Employment	181.7	177.9	2.8	-3.8	14.9	-2.1	9.1
Unemployment	16.5	16.2	1.3	-0.3	-1.5	-1.8	-8.5
Participation rate	64.5	63.1	0.9	-1.4	3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.3	0.7	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	57.9	0.9	-1.2	4.4	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	182.9	183.1	...	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	122.6	123.4	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
Employment	113.2	114.0	2.0	0.8	4.5	0.7	4.1
Unemployment	9.4	9.4	1.1	0.0	-4.2	0.0	-30.9
Participation rate	67.0	67.4	1.1	0.4	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.6	0.9	-0.1	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.3	1.1	0.4	1.7	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	145.9	146.0	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Labour force	89.8	90.6	1.1	0.8	2.1	0.9	2.4
Employment	85.9	87.0	1.1	1.1	6.0	1.3	7.4
Unemployment	3.9	3.6	0.5	-0.3	-3.9	-7.7	-52.0
Participation rate	61.5	62.1	0.8	0.6	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.0	0.6	-0.3	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.6	0.8	0.7	3.9	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.6	106.6	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	68.3	68.0	0.7	-0.3	3.3	-0.4	5.1
Employment	64.3	64.6	0.7	0.3	5.1	0.5	8.6
Unemployment	4.0	3.3	0.3	-0.7	-1.9	-17.5	-36.5
Participation rate	64.1	63.8	0.6	-0.3	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	4.9	0.5	-1.0	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.6	0.7	0.3	4.8	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	707.7	708.9	...	1.2	6.8	0.2	1.0
Labour force	477.9	480.6	1.6	2.7	10.0	0.6	2.1
Employment	454.7	456.0	1.6	1.3	22.2	0.3	5.1
Unemployment	23.2	24.6	1.0	1.4	-12.2	6.0	-33.2
Participation rate	67.5	67.8	0.2	0.3	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	0.2	0.2	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.3	0.2	0.0	2.5	...	...

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	217.4	217.8	...	0.4	2.7	0.2	1.3
Labour force	149.9	151.4	1.2	1.5	5.0	1.0	3.4
Employment	141.8	143.5	1.2	1.7	9.5	1.2	7.1
Unemployment	8.1	7.9	0.6	-0.2	-4.5	-2.5	-36.3
Participation rate	69.0	69.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.2	0.4	-0.2	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.9	0.5	0.7	3.6	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	276.4	277.0	...	0.6	5.0	0.2	1.8
Labour force	199.7	200.8	1.3	1.1	16.7	0.6	9.1
Employment	190.0	191.6	1.3	1.6	22.6	0.8	13.4
Unemployment	9.6	9.2	0.7	-0.4	-5.9	-4.2	-39.1
Participation rate	72.3	72.5	0.5	0.2	4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.6	0.3	-0.2	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.7	69.2	0.5	0.5	7.1	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	106.3	106.5	...	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.6
Labour force	68.1	68.7	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.5
Employment	63.0	64.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	2.6
Unemployment	5.1	4.7	0.5	-0.4	0.1	-7.8	2.2
Participation rate	64.1	64.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.8	0.7	-0.7	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	60.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,280.5	1,283.2	...	2.7	22.6	0.2	1.8
Labour force	914.6	919.0	5.5	4.4	22.6	0.5	2.5
Employment	841.1	848.5	5.7	7.4	42.4	0.9	5.3
Unemployment	73.5	70.5	3.5	-3.0	-19.7	-4.1	-21.8
Participation rate	71.4	71.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.7	0.4	-0.3	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	66.1	0.4	0.4	2.2	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,216.1	1,218.7	...	2.6	22.5	0.2	1.9
Labour force	845.2	844.5	5.0	-0.7	-9.2	-0.1	-1.1
Employment	786.9	784.7	5.3	-2.2	26.0	-0.3	3.4
Unemployment	58.2	59.8	3.1	1.6	-35.3	2.7	-37.1
Participation rate	69.5	69.3	0.4	-0.2	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.1	0.4	0.2	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	64.4	0.4	-0.3	1.0	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	186.9	187.2	...	0.3	4.8	0.2	2.6
Labour force	112.2	115.2	1.8	3.0	0.5	2.7	0.4
Employment	104.2	107.5	1.8	3.3	-1.3	3.2	-1.2
Unemployment	8.0	7.7	0.8	-0.3	1.8	-3.8	30.5
Participation rate	60.0	61.5	1.0	1.5	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.7	0.7	-0.4	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	57.4	1.0	1.6	-2.2	...	...
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia							
Population	173.0	173.3	...	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.8
Labour force	111.4	112.3	1.2	0.9	-5.2	0.8	-4.4
Employment	106.7	107.9	1.2	1.2	-2.1	1.1	-1.9
Unemployment	4.7	4.4	0.6	-0.3	-3.1	-6.4	-41.3
Participation rate	64.4	64.8	0.7	0.4	-4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	3.9	0.5	-0.3	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.3	0.7	0.6	-2.3	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,376.0	2,379.2	...	3.2	38.0	0.1	1.6
Labour force	1,610.3	1,614.6	7.1	4.3	12.1	0.3	0.8
Employment	1,522.6	1,527.4	7.2	4.8	53.4	0.3	3.6
Unemployment	87.6	87.2	4.7	-0.4	-41.3	-0.5	-32.1
Participation rate	67.8	67.9	0.3	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.4	0.3	0.0	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	64.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	351.9	352.6	...	0.7	8.5	0.2	2.5
Labour force	226.2	229.8	2.3	3.6	9.5	1.6	4.3
Employment	216.6	220.4	2.4	3.8	12.5	1.8	6.0
Unemployment	9.6	9.4	0.9	-0.2	-3.0	-2.1	-24.2
Participation rate	64.3	65.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	0.4	-0.1	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	62.5	0.7	0.9	2.1	...	...

... 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 14-10-0380-02.

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,658.0	3,660.8	...	2.8	24.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,443.3	2,439.5	20.2	-3.8	15.6	-0.2	0.6
Employment	2,324.6	2,323.4	20.7	-1.2	90.3	-0.1	4.0
Unemployment	118.7	116.1	14.5	-2.6	-74.7	-2.2	-39.2
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	0.6	-0.1	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.5	0.6	0.0	2.1	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,627.4	5,635.1	...	7.7	84.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	3,822.0	3,814.4	28.5	-7.6	163.6	-0.2	4.5
Employment	3,575.1	3,577.8	28.6	2.7	242.6	0.1	7.3
Unemployment	246.9	236.6	21.5	-10.3	-78.9	-4.2	-25.0
Participation rate	67.9	67.7	0.5	-0.2	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.2	0.6	-0.3	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.5	0.5	0.0	3.4	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,379.4	2,382.6	...	3.2	40.6	0.1	1.7
Labour force	1,612.2	1,628.1	15.1	15.9	8.3	1.0	0.5
Employment	1,530.2	1,539.5	14.9	9.3	39.6	0.6	2.6
Unemployment	82.0	88.6	10.8	6.6	-31.3	8.0	-26.1
Participation rate	67.8	68.3	0.6	0.5	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	0.7	0.3	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0383-02.

Table 9**Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in March 2021 and March 2022, unadjusted for seasonality**

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2021	31,214.0	19,997.4	18,231.6	1,765.8	64.1	8.8	58.4
2022	31,587.4	20,335.1	19,101.3	1,233.8	64.4	6.1	60.5
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2021	445.2	242.2	204.9	37.3	54.4	15.4	46.0
2022	446.7	248.4	213.3	35.1	55.6	14.1	47.8
Avalon Peninsula							
2021	236.7	138.1	120.4	17.8	58.3	12.9	50.9
2022	238.3	145.1	129.0	16.1	60.9	11.1	54.1
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2021	121.1	55.6	44.4	11.2	45.9	20.1	36.7
2022	121.0	57.6	46.5	11.1	47.6	19.3	38.4
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2021	87.3	48.5	40.2	8.3	55.6	17.1	46.0
2022	87.4	45.7	37.8	7.9	52.3	17.3	43.2
Prince Edward Island							
2021	133.2	82.5	73.7	8.8	61.9	10.7	55.3
2022	137.2	88.2	78.6	9.5	64.3	10.8	57.3
Nova Scotia							
2021	817.4	498.4	452.5	45.9	61.0	9.2	55.4
2022	831.6	499.6	463.9	35.7	60.1	7.1	55.8
Cape Breton							
2021	109.1	50.2	43.1	7.1	46.0	14.1	39.5
2022	109.3	58.0	50.1	7.9	53.1	13.6	45.8
North Shore							
2021	127.2	73.1	66.5	6.6	57.5	9.0	52.3
2022	128.2	69.9	65.3	4.7	54.5	6.7	50.9
Annapolis Valley							
2021	105.9	61.3	55.8	5.5	57.9	9.0	52.7
2022	107.5	65.5	61.5	4.0	60.9	6.1	57.2
Southern							
2021	98.0	52.9	48.1	4.7	54.0	8.9	49.1
2022	98.8	52.5	47.6	4.9	53.1	9.3	48.2
Halifax							
2021	377.3	260.9	238.9	22.0	69.1	8.4	63.3
2022	387.8	253.7	239.5	14.2	65.4	5.6	61.8
New Brunswick							
2021	648.5	387.3	345.9	41.4	59.7	10.7	53.3
2022	657.5	383.2	349.0	34.2	58.3	8.9	53.1
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2021	130.9	69.7	59.7	10.0	53.2	14.3	45.6
2022	131.3	63.4	54.0	9.4	48.3	14.8	41.1
Moncton–Richibucto							
2021	188.9	118.0	105.5	12.5	62.5	10.6	55.8
2022	192.8	118.7	108.8	9.9	61.6	8.3	56.4
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2021	146.3	90.4	80.1	10.4	61.8	11.5	54.8
2022	148.2	88.6	80.8	7.8	59.8	8.8	54.5
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2021	117.9	74.5	68.8	5.6	63.2	7.5	58.4
2022	120.4	75.3	70.9	4.4	62.5	5.8	58.9
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2021	64.5	34.7	31.8	2.9	53.8	8.4	49.3
2022	64.8	37.1	34.4	2.7	57.3	7.3	53.1
Quebec							
2021	7,084.9	4,455.6	4,102.5	353.1	62.9	7.9	57.9
2022	7,127.5	4,499.8	4,269.3	230.5	63.1	5.1	59.9
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2021	76.3	34.8	29.4	5.4	45.6	15.5	38.5
2022	76.3	38.7	32.9	5.9	50.7	15.2	43.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2021	165.9	90.1	83.9	6.2	54.3	6.9	50.6
2022	165.6	90.7	83.8	6.9	54.8	7.6	50.6
Capitale-Nationale							
2021	624.6	388.8	362.1	26.8	62.2	6.9	58.0
2022	627.1	392.2	373.2	19.0	62.5	4.8	59.5
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2021	356.1	224.9	214.2	10.8	63.2	4.8	60.2
2022	358.1	221.1	214.3	6.8	61.7	3.1	59.8
Estrée							
2021	277.8	170.3	156.6	13.7	61.3	8.0	56.4
2022	280.3	162.9	157.7	5.2	58.1	3.2	56.3
Centre-du-Québec							
2021	207.2	131.8	119.9	11.9	63.6	9.0	57.9
2022	208.7	137.0	132.3	4.7	65.6	3.4	63.4
Montréal							
2021	1,311.2	835.9	777.2	58.7	63.8	7.0	59.3

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2022	1,325.0	841.8	801.0	40.8	63.5	4.8	60.5
Montréal							
2021	1,762.5	1,138.5	1,032.9	105.6	64.6	9.3	58.6
2022	1,765.7	1,192.7	1,120.4	72.4	67.5	6.1	63.5
Laval							
2021	365.0	242.5	218.9	23.6	66.4	9.7	60.0
2022	368.1	237.1	229.3	7.7	64.4	3.2	62.3
Lanaudière							
2021	425.6	266.0	248.2	17.8	62.5	6.7	58.3
2022	429.7	278.4	261.4	17.0	64.8	6.1	60.8
Laurentides							
2021	524.0	339.9	312.8	27.1	64.9	8.0	59.7
2022	531.5	327.4	313.4	14.0	61.6	4.3	59.0
Outaouais							
2021	328.1	202.1	185.8	16.4	61.6	8.1	56.6
2022	331.5	212.6	202.8	9.8	64.1	4.6	61.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2021	118.5	77.4	71.1	6.3	65.3	8.1	60.0
2022	118.3	72.6	69.2	3.4	61.4	4.7	58.5
Mauricie							
2021	227.3	124.1	113.3	10.9	54.6	8.8	49.8
2022	227.6	118.0	111.7	6.3	51.8	5.3	49.1
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2021	229.1	135.3	125.9	9.4	59.1	6.9	55.0
2022	228.8	125.4	118.1	7.3	54.8	5.8	51.6
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2021	85.7	53.2	50.5	2.6	62.1	4.9	58.9
2022	85.4	51.2	47.7	3.5	60.0	6.8	55.9
Ontario							
2021	12,291.6	7,817.6	7,105.6	712.0	63.6	9.1	57.8
2022	12,453.3	8,023.4	7,523.9	499.5	64.4	6.2	60.4
Ottawa							
2021	1,194.4	778.0	728.7	49.3	65.1	6.3	61.0
2022	1,213.9	771.1	730.5	40.6	63.5	5.3	60.2
Kingston-Pembroke							
2021	395.4	231.0	209.2	21.7	58.4	9.4	52.9
2022	399.9	239.0	226.1	12.9	59.8	5.4	56.5
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2021	347.8	204.9	187.2	17.7	58.9	8.6	53.8
2022	352.0	182.0	175.6	6.5	51.7	3.6	49.9
Toronto							
2021	5,802.3	3,772.4	3,390.9	381.5	65.0	10.1	58.4
2022	5,881.8	3,927.4	3,653.6	273.8	66.8	7.0	62.1
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2021	1,209.8	801.6	725.2	76.4	66.3	9.5	59.9
2022	1,231.9	811.8	766.5	45.3	65.9	5.6	62.2
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2021	1,275.3	792.8	725.1	67.7	62.2	8.5	56.9
2022	1,289.2	817.4	771.1	46.3	63.4	5.7	59.8
London							
2021	608.0	388.3	359.5	28.8	63.9	7.4	59.1
2022	617.6	407.2	384.4	22.8	65.9	5.6	62.2
Windsor-Sarnia							
2021	559.1	317.8	289.2	28.6	56.8	9.0	51.7
2022	563.1	327.6	304.4	23.2	58.2	7.1	54.1
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2021	264.0	164.5	153.7	10.8	62.3	6.6	58.2
2022	267.7	164.7	157.3	7.4	61.5	4.5	58.8
Northeast							
2021	461.8	262.1	240.5	21.5	56.8	8.2	52.1
2022	462.4	270.5	256.0	14.4	58.5	5.3	55.4
Northwest							
2021	173.8	104.3	96.4	7.9	60.0	7.6	55.5
2022	173.8	104.7	98.4	6.3	60.2	6.0	56.6
Manitoba							
2021	1,050.2	685.0	635.5	49.4	65.2	7.2	60.5
2022	1,057.2	694.6	660.8	33.8	65.7	4.9	62.5
Southeast							
2021	98.9	64.3	60.0	4.3	65.0	6.7	60.7
2022	100.3	66.0	62.9	3.1	65.8	4.7	62.7
South Central and North Central							
2021	90.9	61.1	57.7	3.3	67.2	5.4	63.5
2022	91.8	58.4	56.5	1.9	63.6	3.3	61.5
Southwest							
2021	90.6	59.7	56.7	3.0	65.9	5.0	62.6
2022	90.7	58.7	55.9	2.8	64.7	4.8	61.6
Winnipeg							
2021	639.0	423.6	389.6	34.0	66.3	8.0	61.0
2022	643.8	432.6	409.8	22.9	67.2	5.3	63.7

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2021	76.3	43.1	40.7	2.4	56.5	5.6	53.3
2022	76.9	46.1	44.3	1.8	59.9	3.9	57.6
Parklands and North							
2021	54.4	33.2	30.8	2.4	61.0	7.2	56.6
2022	53.7	32.8	31.4	1.3	61.1	4.0	58.5
Saskatchewan							
2021	888.9	585.6	539.7	45.9	65.9	7.8	60.7
2022	893.0	599.5	567.1	32.4	67.1	5.4	63.5
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2021	275.5	183.0	167.5	15.5	66.4	8.5	60.8
2022	277.7	188.7	179.2	9.5	68.0	5.0	64.5
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2021	83.1	55.5	51.7	3.8	66.8	6.8	62.2
2022	82.7	53.2	49.1	4.1	64.3	7.7	59.4
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2021	311.7	207.3	190.2	17.1	66.5	8.2	61.0
2022	315.7	219.3	208.7	10.6	69.5	4.8	66.1
Yorkton–Melville							
2021	62.1	37.9	35.9	2.0	61.0	5.3	57.8
2022	61.3	37.9	35.6	2.3	61.8	6.1	58.1
Prince Albert and Northern							
2021	156.6	101.9	94.4	7.5	65.1	7.4	60.3
2022	155.6	100.4	94.5	5.9	64.5	5.9	60.7
Alberta							
2021	3,530.8	2,432.2	2,176.1	256.1	68.9	10.5	61.6
2022	3,580.2	2,459.4	2,285.0	174.3	68.7	7.1	63.8
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2021	239.3	143.2	129.6	13.6	59.8	9.5	54.2
2022	240.8	151.4	143.1	8.3	62.9	5.5	59.4
Camrose–Drumheller							
2021	162.2	93.8	85.3	8.5	57.8	9.1	52.6
2022	162.1	96.3	90.7	5.6	59.4	5.8	56.0
Calgary							
2021	1,348.6	935.2	838.2	97.0	69.3	10.4	62.2
2022	1,371.4	963.7	890.9	72.8	70.3	7.6	65.0
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2021	274.4	196.2	176.6	19.7	71.5	10.0	64.4
2022	275.8	194.2	184.0	10.2	70.4	5.3	66.7
Red Deer							
2021	175.7	118.1	106.1	12.1	67.2	10.2	60.4
2022	177.8	114.5	106.6	7.9	64.4	6.9	60.0
Edmonton							
2021	1,226.1	869.4	771.1	98.3	70.9	11.3	62.9
2022	1,247.6	860.3	795.6	64.7	69.0	7.5	63.8
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2021	104.5	76.2	69.3	6.9	72.9	9.1	66.3
2022	104.8	79.0	74.1	4.8	75.4	6.1	70.7
British Columbia							
2021	4,323.2	2,810.9	2,595.1	215.7	65.0	7.7	60.0
2022	4,403.3	2,839.1	2,690.3	148.8	64.5	5.2	61.1
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2021	741.1	430.9	399.2	31.7	58.1	7.4	53.9
2022	758.4	450.1	427.4	22.8	59.3	5.1	56.4
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2021	2,677.5	1,810.0	1,665.9	144.1	67.6	8.0	62.2
2022	2,723.1	1,822.5	1,727.3	95.2	66.9	5.2	63.4
Thompson–Okanagan							
2021	503.0	303.4	281.4	22.0	60.3	7.3	55.9
2022	514.0	311.8	292.6	19.2	60.7	6.2	56.9
Kootenay							
2021	138.0	86.1	80.3	5.8	62.4	6.7	58.2
2022	140.3	81.6	77.4	4.3	58.2	5.3	55.2
Cariboo							
2021	140.0	91.3	85.1	6.2	65.2	6.8	60.8
2022	142.4	93.7	90.2	3.5	65.8	3.7	63.3
North Coast and Nechako							
2021	68.8	48.1	44.0	4.1	69.9	8.5	64.0
2022	69.6	42.6	40.2	2.5	61.2	5.9	57.8
Northeast							
2021	54.8	41.0	39.3	1.7	74.8	4.1	71.7
2022	55.5	36.7	35.4	x	66.1	x	63.8

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

	February 2022	March 2022	Standard error ¹	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 2022	February to March 2022	March 2021 to March 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	24.2	24.0	0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.8	2.1
Employment	23.1	22.6	0.3	-0.5	0.6	-2.2	2.7
Unemployment	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1	27.3	-6.7
Participation rate	72.9	72.3	0.7	-0.6	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.8	0.6	1.3	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	68.1	0.8	-1.5	0.2	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.1	34.2	...	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Labour force	26.4	26.8	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.5	8.5
Employment	25.0	25.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.6	10.0
Unemployment	1.5	1.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-6.7	-12.5
Participation rate	77.4	78.4	1.0	1.0	5.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.2	0.9	-0.5	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	73.3	74.3	1.1	1.0	6.4	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.4	25.5	...	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.0
Labour force	19.3	17.9	0.4	-1.4	4.7	-7.3	35.6
Employment	16.6	15.4	0.4	-1.2	3.2	-7.2	26.2
Unemployment	2.7	2.4	0.3	-0.3	1.4	-11.1	140.0
Participation rate	76.0	70.1	1.6	-5.9	17.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.0	13.5	1.9	-0.5	6.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.3	60.6	1.5	-4.7	11.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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
March 2022										
15 years and over	16,642.7	35.2	1,128.93	30.92	13,608.8	39.2	1,298.68	3,033.9	16.8	367.51
15 to 24 years	2,400.7	25.2	507.07	18.78	1,066.2	38.5	835.92	1,334.5	14.7	244.34
25 years and over	14,242.0	36.8	1,233.76	32.96	12,542.6	39.3	1,338.02	1,699.4	18.6	464.24
Males	8,413.8	37.4	1,266.77	32.93	7,371.6	40.3	1,397.10	1,042.2	16.5	344.97
Females	8,228.9	32.9	988.00	28.86	6,237.2	38.0	1,182.37	1,991.7	17.0	379.31
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,049.7	35.8	1,224.09	33.71	4,369.7	38.5	1,335.64	680.0	18.4	507.30
No union coverage	11,593.0	34.9	1,087.48	29.70	9,239.0	39.6	1,281.21	2,353.9	16.4	327.13
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,755.2	36.1	1,179.37	31.66	12,605.2	39.3	1,314.76	2,150.0	17.7	385.61
Temporary employees	1,887.4	27.6	734.65	25.16	1,003.6	38.8	1,096.77	883.9	14.8	323.49
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,198.8	39.6	1,957.38	49.51	1,169.3	40.2	1,988.26	29.5	17.8	732.76
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,007.2	35.6	1,100.32	30.34	2,613.0	38.3	1,202.64	394.2	17.2	422.10
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,650.8	38.1	1,596.20	41.72	1,583.9	39.0	1,640.29	66.9	17.2	553.21
Health occupations	1,298.7	34.0	1,122.48	32.68	1,017.1	38.0	1,270.10	281.5	19.2	589.10
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,143.4	33.6	1,233.01	35.71	1,727.3	37.7	1,417.45	416.1	16.2	467.27
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	335.6	30.1	912.61	27.97	218.9	39.3	1,250.47	116.6	12.9	278.35
Sales and services occupations	3,799.1	29.9	633.68	20.00	2,320.9	38.4	862.53	1,478.2	16.6	274.38
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,215.5	40.0	1,178.58	29.09	2,041.6	41.8	1,245.82	173.9	18.6	388.94
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	249.7	41.5	1,271.25	29.34	213.3	46.1	1,436.61	36.4	15.1	302.36
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	743.8	39.2	1,015.19	25.53	703.3	40.5	1,055.24	40.6	16.9	320.98
March 2021										
15 years and over	15,817.3	35.1	1,086.69	29.89	13,007.7	39.1	1,243.12	2,809.5	16.7	362.42
15 to 24 years	2,223.9	25.8	498.67	18.18	1,034.0	38.5	803.43	1,189.8	14.7	233.81
25 years and over	13,593.4	36.6	1,182.88	31.81	11,973.7	39.1	1,281.09	1,619.7	18.2	456.89
Males	8,040.4	37.2	1,206.74	31.58	7,037.7	40.2	1,331.05	1,002.7	16.2	334.25
Females	7,776.9	33.0	962.57	28.14	5,970.1	37.8	1,139.47	1,806.8	17.0	378.05
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,988.9	35.7	1,201.93	33.17	4,316.7	38.4	1,309.31	672.2	18.4	512.40
No union coverage	10,828.4	34.8	1,033.59	28.38	8,691.1	39.4	1,210.24	2,137.3	16.1	315.24
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,052.0	36.0	1,131.05	30.52	12,022.5	39.1	1,257.69	2,029.6	17.6	380.87
Temporary employees	1,765.3	27.9	733.54	24.85	985.3	38.7	1,065.33	780.0	14.4	314.42
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,006.8	39.3	1,855.40	47.19	974.3	39.9	1,892.90	32.5	20.3	731.43
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,842.1	35.5	1,079.20	29.90	2,480.5	38.2	1,177.58	361.6	17.2	404.29
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,454.3	38.3	1,523.62	39.69	1,402.2	39.1	1,557.21	52.1	18.7	620.46
Health occupations	1,291.8	34.1	1,102.37	32.02	1,021.5	38.2	1,236.08	270.4	19.0	597.19
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,074.3	33.1	1,195.59	35.22	1,655.8	37.5	1,381.13	418.5	15.7	461.49
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	305.2	31.2	960.56	29.17	208.9	39.2	1,247.30	96.2	13.8	337.89
Sales and services occupations	3,700.8	30.3	626.51	19.50	2,336.5	38.4	840.57	1,364.3	16.3	259.90
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,142.2	39.8	1,165.01	28.83	1,991.3	41.4	1,225.41	150.9	17.9	367.79
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	227.6	40.2	1,129.92	26.84	191.2	45.1	1,295.42	36.4	14.6	261.74
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	772.2	39.6	995.50	24.87	745.5	40.4	1,018.71	26.6	17.5	345.50

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**

April 10, 2022 to May 7, 2022

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	7.8
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	17.0
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	8.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	9.4
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	11.9
Western Nova Scotia	6.7
Halifax	5.5
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	6.3
Madawaska–Charlotte	7.4
Restigouche–Albert	12.6
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	12.5
Québec	2.9
Trois-Rivières	3.7
South Central Quebec	2.9
Sherbrooke	2.5
Montréal	4.6
Montréal	5.1
Central Quebec	4.5
North Western Quebec	6.1
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	6.1
Hull	3.9
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	4.4
Ontario	
Ottawa	5.7
Eastern Ontario	5.5
Kingston	5.7
Central Ontario	4.6
Oshawa	5.3
Toronto	7.2
Hamilton	5.3
St. Catharines	6.1
London	5.7
Niagara	4.3
Windsor	8.4
Kitchener	5.4
Huron	5.7
South Central Ontario	4.2
Sudbury	4.3
Thunder Bay	5.1
Northern Ontario	8.3
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	5.3
Southern Manitoba	5.9
Northern Manitoba	30.6
Saskatchewan	
Regina	5.1
Saskatoon	4.6
Southern Saskatchewan	7.7

Table 12 - continued

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

April 10, 2022 to May 7, 2022

Northern Saskatchewan	16.7
Alberta	
Calgary	7.4
Edmonton	7.0
Northern Alberta	11.2
Southern Alberta	7.0
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	6.1
Abbotsford	4.4
Vancouver	5.4
Victoria	4.5
Southern Coastal British Columbia	5.4
Northern British Columbia	6.4
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	5.3
Yukon ⁶	9.8
Yellowknife	4.0
Northwest Territories ⁷	6.6
Iqaluit	6.0
Nunavut ⁸	16.7

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](#), [14-10-0373-01](#), [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).