

Labour Force Survey, April 2022

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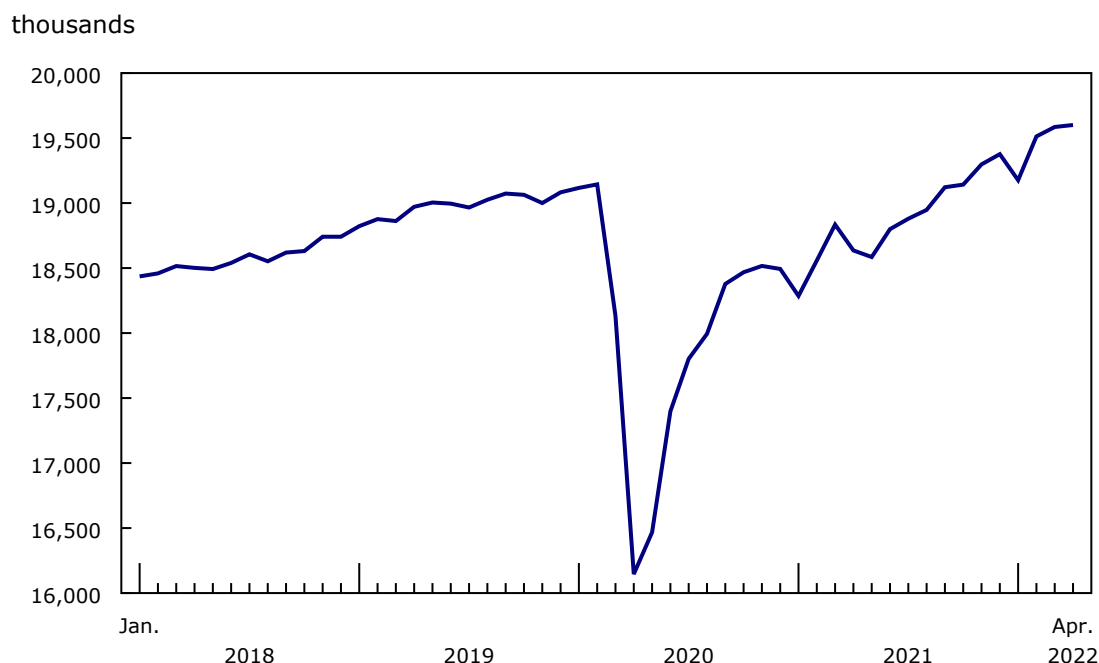
Increases in employment in professional, scientific and technical services and public administration were offset by declines in construction and retail trade. There were more people working in the Atlantic region and Alberta, while employment fell in Quebec. At the national level, employment gains among core-aged women aged 25 to 54 were offset by a decrease among core-age men.

Total hours worked fell 1.9% in April, driven in part by absences related to illness or disability.

Average hourly wages were up 3.3% (+\$0.99 to \$31.06) year over year, similar to the growth observed in March (+\$1.03; +3.4%).

As of the April reference week (April 10 to 16), remaining capacity limits affecting business operations had generally been lifted, although some combination of masking, proof-of-vaccination, or testing remained a requirement in some settings in certain jurisdictions.

Chart 1
Employment holds steady in April



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

Highlights

Employment holds steady in April

Employment was little changed in April 2022, after two consecutive months of growth.



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The employment rate held steady at 61.9%.

Employment rose among core-aged women (+43,000; +0.7%), and declined among core-aged men (-36,000; -0.5%) in April.

Employment increased in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Alberta, while it declined in Quebec.

Employment gains in professional, scientific and technical services, as well as in public administration, were offset by declines in construction and retail trade.

Total hours worked were down 1.9% in April, partly due to an increase in illness-related absences.

In April, average hourly wages were up 3.3% (+\$0.99 to \$31.06) year over year, similar to the growth observed in March (+3.4%; +\$1.03).

Unemployment rate continues to decline

After reaching a record low of 5.3% in March, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 5.2% in April.

The unemployment rate for people aged 25 to 54 fell 0.2 percentage points to 4.3%, the lowest recorded rate since comparable data became available in 1976.

Long-term unemployment accounted for 20.6% of total unemployment in April 2022, up from the pre-pandemic February 2020 level of 15.6%.

Employment holds steady after two months of growth

Employment was little changed in April, after growing by 409,000 (+2.1%) over February and March, following the losses in January during the fifth wave of COVID-19. The employment rate—the proportion of the population that is employed—was unchanged at 61.9%.

Following increases in four of the last six months, full-time employment was little changed in April. The number of Canadians in part-time jobs—that is, who usually work less than 30 hours per week—has followed a less consistent trend over the past six months and rose by 47,000 (+1.3%) in April.

A number of signs have pointed to an increasingly tight labour market in recent months. In addition to increases in full-time work, one aspect of this tightening has been a decrease in the proportion of part-time workers reporting that they would prefer full-time employment. The involuntary part-time employment rate fell to 15.7% in April 2022, the lowest level on record. The involuntary part-time rate had been elevated over the first 18 months of the pandemic, and peaked at 26.5% in August 2020, as many workers faced challenges securing full-time employment.

The number of public and private sector employees was little changed in April for the second consecutive month. The number of self-employed was unchanged in April and has not shown notable growth since March 2021.

Employment gains for core-aged women offset by losses among core-aged men

Employment among women aged 25 to 54 grew by 43,000 (+0.7%) in April, with all gains in part-time work. This was offset by a decline in employment among core-aged men (-36,000; -0.5%) in April, primarily in part-time work (-25,000; -6.5%).

The employment rate for the core-aged population was unchanged for the third consecutive month at 84.6%. The rate for core-aged men fell 0.6 percentage points to 88.0%, while the rate for women rose 0.5 percentage points to 81.2%, similar to the record high observed in February.

From April 2021 to April 2022, employment rate increases were seen for many groups within the core-age population, including among Indigenous men (+4.9 percentage points to 78.8%) and women (+5.7 percentage points to 74.0%) living off-reserve. Among core-aged immigrants who landed in Canada in the previous five years, the employment rate was 77.1% in April 2022, up 3.9 percentage points from April 2021 (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Employment little changed among youth and older Canadians

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 held steady in April for the second consecutive month. Part-time employment among young men (+19,000; +3.5%) was the only part of youth employment showing any notable change from March.

Among Canadians aged 55 and older, the employment rate was little changed in April at 35.0%, and remained 1.1 percentage points below its February 2020 level.

The employment rate for Canadians aged 55 to 64 (63.4%) was on par with its February 2020 level for the third consecutive month. After returning to its pre-pandemic level in February 2022, employment among women aged 55 to 64 was unchanged for the second consecutive month in April. Employment among men in this age group was also little changed in April and has been largely stable since returning to its pre-pandemic level in February 2021.

Based on the [most recent results from the 2021 Census](#), people aged 55 to 64 account for more than one-fifth (21.8%) of the working age population, highlighting the importance of this demographic group to the labour market and the economy.

Absences due to illness and disability lead to a decline in actual hours worked

As a sixth wave of COVID-19 peaked in many provinces in April, total hours worked fell 1.9% compared with March, driven in part by a spike in illness-related absences from work.

Excluding people who were absent from work primarily due to the Good Friday holiday or vacation, nearly 1 in 10 employees (9.0%) were absent from work due to illness or disability in April 2022, 2.0 percentage points higher than the April average observed from 2017 to 2019. Although lower than the peak seen during the fifth wave of COVID-19 in January 2022 (10.4%), this proportion was among the highest observed over the course of the pandemic (not seasonally adjusted).

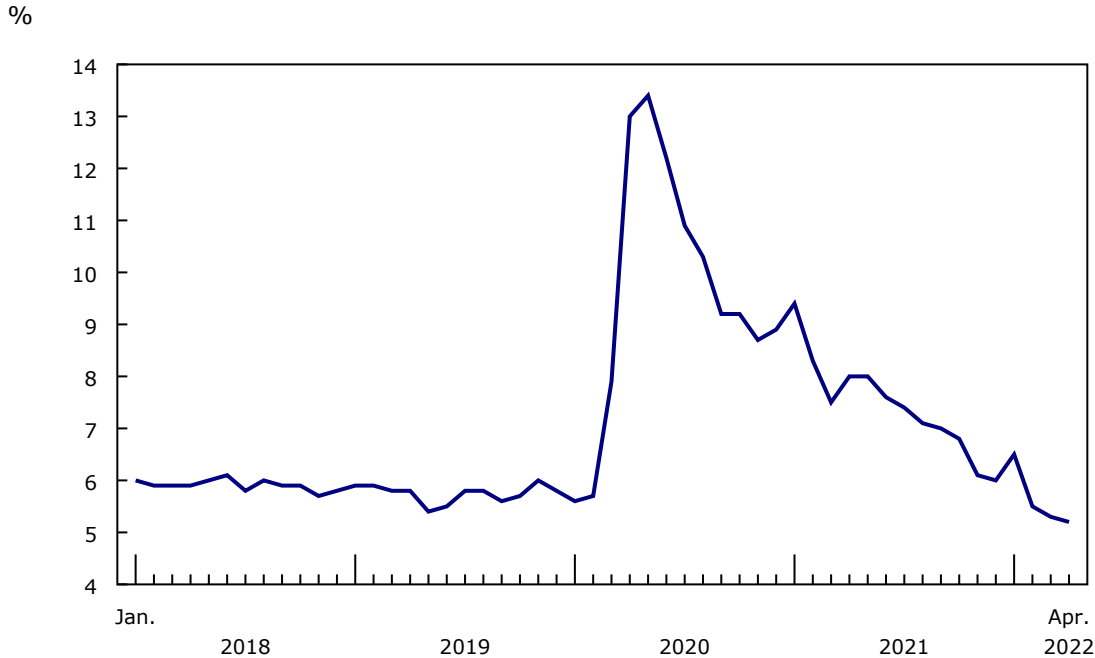
In Manitoba, blizzard conditions during the April Labour Force Survey (LFS) reference week also contributed to a decline in hours worked in April, with 13.8% (81,000) of employees reporting absences due to severe weather (not seasonally adjusted).

Unemployment rate remains at record low

After reaching a record low of 5.3% in March, the unemployment rate edged down a further 0.1 percentage points to 5.2% in April. The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job, but did not look for one—was 7.2% in April, below the pre-pandemic level of 7.4%.

The labour underutilization rate, which includes people who worked less than half their usual hours for reasons most likely connected to pandemic labour market disruptions, rose 0.8 percentage points in April. Increased absences due to personal illness or disability contributed to more employed people working less than half their usual hours (+176,000; +17.2%).

Chart 2
Unemployment rate continues on downward trend



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

Unemployment rate for those aged 25 to 54 continues to fall, driven by core-age women

Amid elevated labour demand, recent labour market tightness has been characterized by record low unemployment rates, and record high labour force participation among those in the core working ages of 25 to 54. The unemployment rate for core-aged workers fell 0.2 percentage points to 4.3% in April, the lowest recorded rate since comparable data became available in 1976, and similar to the previous low of 4.4% in February 2022.

The decline was led by core-age women, among whom the number of unemployed fell by 30,000 (-9.5%), and for whom the unemployment rate dropped 0.5 percentage points to 4.4%. Their participation rate inched up to an all-time high of 84.9% in April, similar to the previous high in March (84.8%).

For core-age men, the unemployment rate was unchanged in April, remaining at an all-time low of 4.1%. Participation for core-age men was down 0.5 percentage points to 91.8%, after reaching an all-time high in March 2022.

Unemployment rises for male youth, as more enter the labour market

Unemployment among male youth aged 15 to 24 rose by 22,000 (+15.0%) in April, and their unemployment rate rose 1.3 percentage points to 11.5%. This was driven by more male youth in the labour market, with their participation rate up 1.3 percentage points to 64.7%, reversing the decline seen in March.

The unemployment rate for female youth (8.6%) was little changed for the second consecutive month, and their participation rate was 65.6%, a decline of 1.1 percentage points from March 2022.

The current level of youth participation in the labour market (65.1% in April) is similar to the average observed from 2017 to 2019 (64.6%), but below the level recorded in 2008 (67.9%), before the 2008/2009 recession. After that recession, youth participation in the labour force declined, and has yet to fully recover, particularly among teenagers.

For youth, including international students, decisions to participate in the labour market can be related to school enrolment, as well as other socioeconomic and cultural factors, which may vary across population groups. For example, just over half (55.4%) of visible minority youth were participating in the labour force in April, ranging from 40.3% among West Asian Canadian youth to 68.3% among Filipino Canadian youth. In comparison, the participation rate among youth who did not identify as a visible minority was 64.5% (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

In this context, youth may represent one source of labour supply that could help ease current labour market tightness. According to the latest [Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#), job vacancies in accommodation and food services and in retail trade—industries which typically employ a large proportion of youth—accounted for one-quarter (23.6%) of all job vacancies in February 2022 (not seasonally adjusted).

Unemployment rate little changed for older men and women

Among Canadians aged 55 and older, the unemployment rates for women (4.5%) and men (5.5%) were little changed in April. Similarly, labour force participation held steady among both women (31.6%) and men (43.5%) in this age group.

The unemployment rate among women aged 55 to 64 fell 0.6 percentage points in April to 4.4%, while the rate for men (5.5%) was little changed. Among women aged 55 to 64, the participation rate fell 0.8 percentage points in April to 60.7%, while for men it was little changed at 72.9%. These rates are on par with those observed in 2019.

The [most recent results from the 2021 Census](#) found that Canada faces record retirements, with more than 1 in 5 (21.8%) people of working age being aged 55 to 64. In the coming years, particularly in the context of tight labour market conditions, the labour force participation rate of this age group may be a key factor in balancing labour supply and demand.

Long-term unemployment little changed in April

Long-term unemployment accounted for one-fifth (20.6%) of total unemployment in April. This remains elevated from the pre-pandemic February 2020 level of 15.6%. There were 224,000 people who had been continuously searching for work or on temporary layoff for 27 weeks or more in April 2022, little changed from March. Among them, two-thirds (66.3%; 149,000) had been unemployed for one year or more.

The ability of the long-term unemployed to transition to employment may be influenced by a number of factors, including their level of education. For example, among the long-term unemployed in April, more than 1 in 4 (27.6%) had completed a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 20.7% among people who had been unemployed less than 27 weeks (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted). This may be an indication of some degree of mismatch between the long-term unemployed and the jobs they see as available to them, despite the tight labour market.

Employment holds steady in both the services- and goods-producing sectors

Employment was virtually unchanged in both the goods-producing and services-producing sectors in April, although there were some movements in specific industries.

Employment in professional, scientific and technical services increases faster than total employment

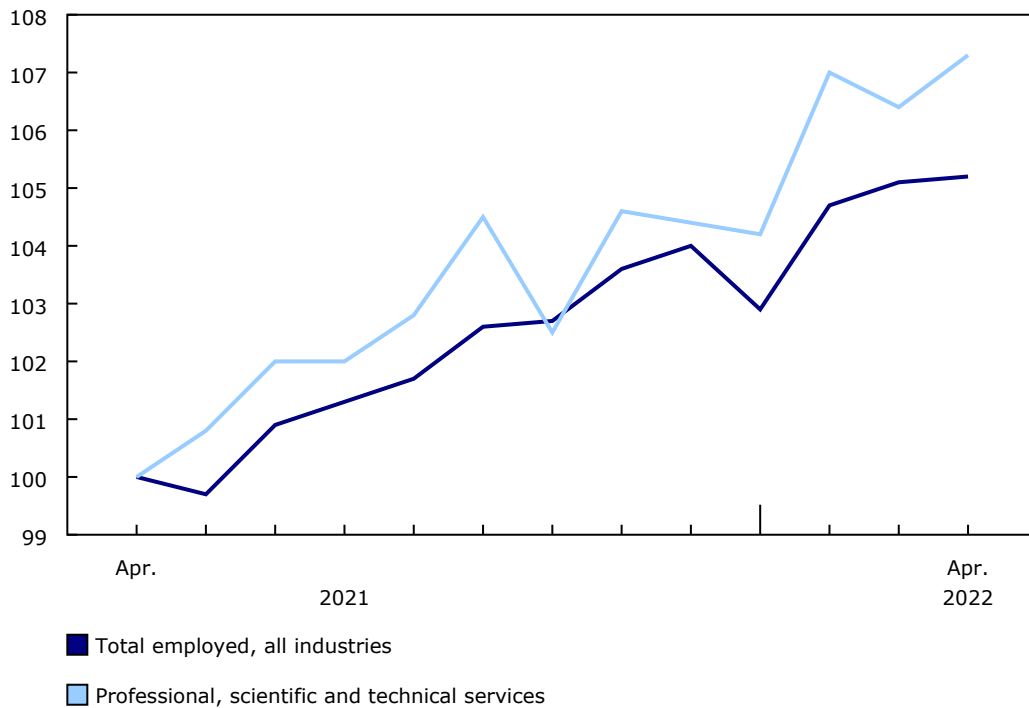
The number of people working in professional, scientific and technical services increased by 15,000 (+0.9%) in April. Since April 2021, employment growth in this industry (+121,000; +7.3%) has outpaced total employment growth (+965,000; +5.2%). Growth in this industry was driven by an increase in the number of employees (+122,000; +10.5%), while the number of self-employed workers in the industry was little changed from a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted).

Since April 2021, the majority (57.2%) of the net increase in employees in the industry has been among those with a bachelor's degree or higher (+70,000; +9.8%) (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 3

Employment growth in professional, scientific and technical services outpaces total employment growth in the past year

April 2021=100



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

Employment in public administration increases for second consecutive month

After rebounding from February losses in March, employment increased by a further 17,000 (+1.5%) in public administration in April, notably in Quebec (+6,700; +2.5%). This industry includes those working for federal, provincial, territorial, local, and Indigenous governments, as well as employees of courts and protective services.

Employment in retail trade down for the first time since January 2022

Following two months of increases, the number of people working in retail trade fell by 22,000 (-0.9%) in April on a seasonally adjusted basis. Most of the employment losses occurred among Canadians who belong to population groups designated as visible minorities (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment in construction decreases after four months of growth

The construction industry had driven the employment gains in the goods-producing sector in recent months. However, following four consecutive months of increases, the number of people working in construction decreased by 21,000 (-1.3%) in April, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The majority of the decrease occurred in Quebec (-16,000; -5.4%).

Employment rises in the Atlantic region and Alberta, falls in Quebec

The number of people working in New Brunswick increased by 6,700 (+1.8%) in April, surpassing its pre-COVID February 2020 level for the first time. The unemployment rate in the province fell by 0.7 percentage points to 7.0%.

Nova Scotia (+5,900; +1.2%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+2,500; +1.1%) also recorded employment gains in April. Both provinces also recorded unemployment rate declines (-2.1 percentage points to 10.8% in Newfoundland and Labrador; -0.5 percentage points to 6.0% in Nova Scotia).

In Alberta, employment climbed by 16,000 (+0.7%) in April, the first notable increase since December 2021. Employment gains were largely in wholesale and retail trade. The unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 5.9%. Despite the provincial rate dropping in April, Calgary (7.2%) and Edmonton (6.9%) were among the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) with the highest unemployment rates (three-month moving averages).

After increasing in February and March, employment declined by 27,000 (-0.6%) in Quebec in April, entirely in full-time work and driven by declines in construction and educational services. The unemployment rate was little changed (3.9%) and remained at a record low. Despite declining 0.7 percentage points to 89.5% in April, the proportion of 25-to-54 year-olds participating in the labour market in the province remained above the national rate for people in this age group (88.4%).

In April, both employment and the unemployment rate (5.4%) were little changed in Ontario.

Employment was also little changed in all other provinces. For further information on key province and industry level labour market indicators, see "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app.](#)"

Spotlights

Nearly one in four employees now earns \$40.00 or more per hour

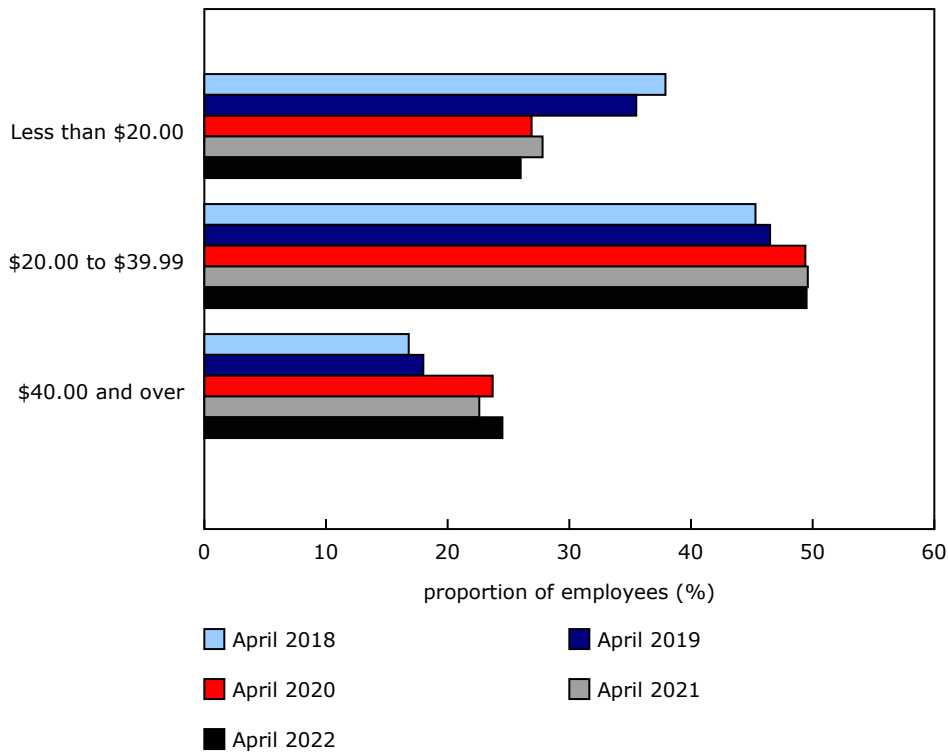
At the onset of the pandemic, there was a sudden shift in the distribution of employment by wage level, as a result of the unprecedented employment impacts of the initial economic shutdown. Recent results from the LFS indicate that this change in the wage distribution has persisted. As of April, there were 1.3 million (-23.4%) fewer employees with hourly wages of less than \$20.00 (in current dollars) compared with April 2019. This group of workers accounted for just over one-quarter of all employees (25.9%) in April 2022, down from more than one-third (35.5%) in April 2019 (not seasonally adjusted).

The most recent results from the [Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#) suggest that this three-year drop in the number of employees earning less than \$20.00 per hour is the result of decreased labour supply—fewer workers available and willing to work for lower wages—rather than a drop in demand. Job Vacancy and Wage Survey results show that, as of the fourth quarter of 2021, the number of vacant jobs in occupations where the average offered hourly wage is less than \$20.00 was 166,000 (+61.4%) higher than in the first quarter of 2019 (not seasonally adjusted).

In contrast to the situation for those earning less than \$20.00 per hour, the number of employees earning \$40.00 or more per hour was up by 1.2 million (+42.7%) in April 2022 compared with April 2019. This group represented almost one-quarter (24.5%) of employees, up from 18.0% three years earlier.

Highlighting the complexity of comparing wage levels across time, the three-year increase in the proportion of employees earning \$40.00 or more per hour is attributable to a range of factors. These include wage growth; workers finding higher-paid jobs; and some self-employed workers in higher-wage industries such as professional, scientific and technical services becoming employees.

Chart 4
Average hourly wage distribution suggests lasting shift in the composition of employment



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0317-01.

Working from home varies widely in Canada's big cities

Over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, a large number of businesses and organizations responded to public health restrictions by operating remotely. However, in recent months, as remaining public health-related capacity limits in businesses and workplaces were lifted, fewer Canadians have reported working from home.

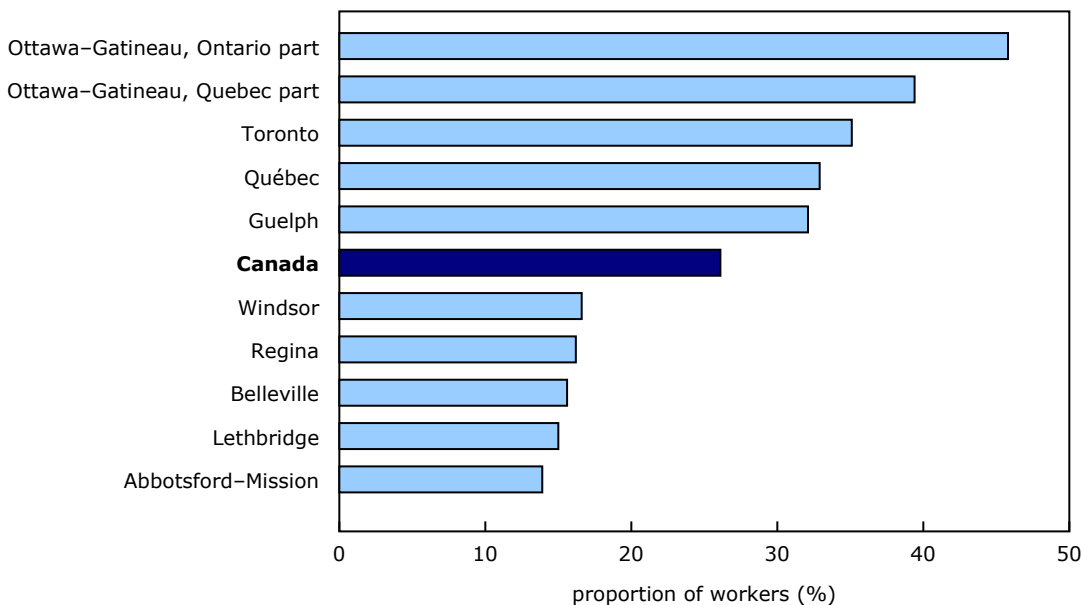
In April, 19.0% of workers usually worked exclusively from home, down from 24.3% in January. Prior to April, the percentage of workers who reported having a hybrid work arrangement—that is, they usually work both at home and at locations other than home—had been increasing, suggesting that at least some workers were making use of hybrid arrangements to gradually transition back to in-person work. In April, the share of workers reporting hybrid arrangements held steady at 5.8% (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

The future of working from home and hybrid work is of concern to many cities, as it may impact transit, zoning, and other areas of interest to municipal authorities. The share of employees working at home—either exclusively or through a hybrid arrangement—varies considerably across Canada's CMAs. As of April, 45.8% of workers living in the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA were working either partly or exclusively from home. Working from home was also notably high in the Quebec part of that CMA (39.4%), as well as in the Toronto (35.1%) and Québec

(32.9%) CMAs. On the other hand, workers in the Abbotsford–Mission (13.9%) and Lethbridge (15.0%) CMAs were among the least likely to usually work entirely or partly from home (population aged 15 to 69; three-month moving averages; not seasonally adjusted).

These differences are partly explained by differences in the composition of employment by industry across cities. For example, in April, 2 in 5 (39.4%) workers in the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA and more than one-quarter (28.4%) in the Toronto CMA worked in one of the three industries with the highest shares of workers working from home: professional, scientific and technical services; finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing; and public administration. In comparison, in the Abbotsford–Mission CMA these three industries accounted for 14.2% of employment, while 27.2% of workers were employed in the goods-producing sector, where working from home is generally less feasible (three-month moving averages; not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 5
Share of workers working from home varies across cities



Note(s): The proportion of workers aged 15 to 69 who usually work exclusively or partly from home, three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted. The cities (census metropolitan areas (CMAs)) with the five largest and five smallest proportions are included.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey Supplement (3701).

Teleworkers have greater flexibility than other workers managing their daily schedule

While remote and hybrid work has provided some benefits to workers seeking to balance work and family responsibilities, it has also generated new challenges. For teleworkers—people working from home who are employees and who use electronic devices to work remotely—these challenges may include managing frequent electronic communications and household responsibilities within the same physical space.

New LFS questions collected in April suggest that teleworking among employees aged 15 to 69 is associated with a greater ability to balance competing work and personal responsibilities. For example, nearly 9 in 10 (87.8%) teleworkers who worked exclusively at home reported that it was easy or very easy for them to adjust their daily schedule by taking an hour or two during their working hours for personal or family reasons. The share of employees with this flexibility was also high among those with a hybrid work arrangement (83.6%), but was lower among employees who usually work exclusively at a location other than home (61.1%).

The ability to balance responsibilities may also be influenced by work schedules. A large majority of employees who telework from home (92.6%) or have hybrid arrangements (91.0%) usually work regular daytime hours or a regular daytime shift. In contrast, among those working at locations other than home, fewer than three-quarters (73.0%) have regular daytime hours, with the remainder working evenings, nights, or maintaining irregular hours or other types of schedules.

Despite the greater flexibility offered by teleworking from home and the higher prevalence of regular daytime hours, in April teleworkers were about as likely (31.5%) as employees working exclusively outside the home (29.7%) to indicate that they had sometimes, often, or always found it difficult to fulfill their family responsibilities because of the amount of time they spent working. This may reflect different factors, such as the challenge of maintaining a separation between work and home in the context of remote work and the higher proportion of teleworkers who are in occupations with a relatively low share of part-time work, such as natural and applied sciences and related occupations, and management.

In May, Statistics Canada will continue to measure ongoing changes in the locations where Canadians work by collecting data on the ability of workers to choose their work location on a daily, weekly, or occasional basis.

LFS data for the week of May 15 to 21 will be released on June 10, 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 April are for the week of April 10 to 16, 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 49,000 interviews were completed in April 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 April 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 June 10, 2022. May data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of May 15 to 21, 2022.

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,626.9	31,663.2	...	36.3	411.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	20,685.3	20,686.3	37.8	1.0	425.0	0.0	2.1
Employment	19,585.2	19,600.5	37.8	15.3	964.9	0.1	5.2
Full-time employment	15,928.8	15,897.2	49.7	-31.6	631.7	-0.2	4.1
Part-time employment	3,656.3	3,703.4	45.8	47.1	333.4	1.3	9.9
Unemployment	1,100.2	1,085.8	33.5	-14.4	-539.9	-1.3	-33.2
Participation rate	65.4	65.3	0.1	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	0.2	-0.1	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.9	0.1	0.0	2.3	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,461.8	4,464.0	...	2.2	3.4	0.0	0.1
Labour force	2,899.9	2,906.7	22.0	6.8	117.8	0.2	4.2
Employment	2,616.6	2,613.6	21.3	-3.0	267.6	-0.1	11.4
Full-time employment	1,302.8	1,281.7	24.4	-21.1	30.1	-1.6	2.4
Part-time employment	1,313.8	1,331.9	26.2	18.1	237.5	1.4	21.7
Unemployment	283.3	293.1	18.9	9.8	-149.8	3.5	-33.8
Participation rate	65.0	65.1	0.5	0.1	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	10.1	0.6	0.3	-5.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.5	0.5	-0.1	5.9	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	27,165.1	27,199.2	...	34.1	408.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	17,785.4	17,779.6	30.0	-5.8	307.2	-0.0	1.8
Employment	16,968.5	16,987.0	31.1	18.5	697.4	0.1	4.3
Full-time employment	14,626.0	14,615.5	43.3	-10.5	601.6	-0.1	4.3
Part-time employment	2,342.5	2,371.5	37.6	29.0	95.9	1.2	4.2
Unemployment	816.9	792.7	27.3	-24.2	-390.1	-3.0	-33.0
Participation rate	65.5	65.4	0.1	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	0.2	-0.1	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.5	0.1	0.0	1.7	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,321.7	13,339.1	...	17.4	205.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	9,405.7	9,382.1	19.4	-23.6	126.6	-0.3	1.4
Employment	8,991.2	8,963.6	21.0	-27.6	319.9	-0.3	3.7
Full-time employment	8,196.8	8,191.4	28.4	-5.4	314.3	-0.1	4.0
Part-time employment	794.5	772.2	23.4	-22.3	5.6	-2.8	0.7
Unemployment	414.4	418.5	19.5	4.1	-193.3	1.0	-31.6
Participation rate	70.6	70.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	0.2	0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.5	67.2	0.2	-0.3	1.4	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,843.4	13,860.0	...	16.6	202.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,379.7	8,397.5	21.5	17.8	180.6	0.2	2.2
Employment	7,977.3	8,023.4	21.4	46.1	377.5	0.6	4.9
Full-time employment	6,429.2	6,424.1	31.0	-5.1	287.2	-0.1	4.7
Part-time employment	1,548.0	1,599.3	28.6	51.3	90.3	3.3	6.0
Unemployment	402.5	374.2	18.5	-28.3	-196.8	-7.0	-34.5
Participation rate	60.5	60.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.5	0.2	-0.3	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	57.9	0.2	0.3	1.9	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	15,053.5	15,069.1	...	15.6	183.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	13,334.0	13,313.6	28.5	-20.4	300.8	-0.2	2.3
Employment	12,739.2	12,747.0	31.1	7.8	595.0	0.1	4.9
Unemployment	594.8	566.6	24.6	-28.2	-294.3	-4.7	-34.2
Participation rate	88.6	88.4	0.2	-0.2	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.3	0.2	-0.2	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	84.6	84.6	0.2	0.0	3.0	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,528.7	7,537.1	...	8.4	96.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	6,951.7	6,917.9	17.9	-33.8	129.9	-0.5	1.9
Employment	6,670.0	6,634.5	20.9	-35.5	286.4	-0.5	4.5
Unemployment	281.7	283.3	17.7	1.6	-156.6	0.6	-35.6
Participation rate	92.3	91.8	0.2	-0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	0.3	0.0	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	88.6	88.0	0.3	-0.6	2.7	...	...

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,524.8	7,531.9	...	7.1	87.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	6,382.3	6,395.7	21.2	13.4	170.9	0.2	2.7
Employment	6,069.2	6,112.5	21.8	43.3	308.7	0.7	5.3
Unemployment	313.1	283.3	16.9	-29.8	-137.7	-9.5	-32.7
Participation rate	84.8	84.9	0.3	0.1	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.4	0.3	-0.5	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	80.7	81.2	0.3	0.5	3.2	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,111.5	12,130.1	...	18.6	224.6	0.2	1.9
Labour force	4,451.4	4,466.0	24.0	14.6	6.5	0.3	0.1
Employment	4,229.3	4,240.0	24.3	10.7	102.4	0.3	2.5
Unemployment	222.1	226.1	14.4	4.0	-95.8	1.8	-29.8
Participation rate	36.8	36.8	0.2	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.1	0.3	0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	34.9	35.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,792.9	5,802.0	...	9.1	108.7	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,454.0	2,464.2	15.7	10.2	-3.2	0.4	-0.1
Employment	2,321.2	2,329.0	16.1	7.8	33.4	0.3	1.5
Unemployment	132.7	135.2	10.2	2.5	-36.7	1.9	-21.3
Participation rate	42.4	42.5	0.3	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.5	0.4	0.1	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	40.1	40.1	0.3	0.0	-0.2	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,318.6	6,328.1	...	9.5	115.9	0.2	1.9
Labour force	1,997.4	2,001.8	16.6	4.4	9.7	0.2	0.5
Employment	1,908.1	1,910.9	16.6	2.8	68.9	0.1	3.7
Unemployment	89.3	90.9	9.7	1.6	-59.2	1.8	-39.4
Participation rate	31.6	31.6	0.3	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	0.5	0.0	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	30.2	30.2	0.3	0.0	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 14-10-0287-02.

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,920.7	16,937.1	45.8	16.4	1,026.5	0.1	6.5
Public sector employees	4,210.4	4,205.2	26.9	-5.2	162.0	-0.1	4.0
Private sector employees	12,710.2	12,731.8	45.8	21.6	864.3	0.2	7.3
Self-employed	2,664.5	2,663.5	32.0	-1.0	-61.5	-0.0	-2.3
Total employed, all industries	19,585.2	19,600.5	37.8	15.3	964.9	0.1	5.2
Goods-producing sector	4,022.8	4,006.8	20.7	-16.0	77.7	-0.4	2.0
Agriculture	246.7	245.7	5.6	-1.0	-15.7	-0.4	-6.0
Natural resources ²	338.7	337.0	5.9	-1.7	7.5	-0.5	2.3
Utilities	144.0	146.5	3.3	2.5	3.4	1.7	2.4
Construction	1,533.9	1,513.2	13.6	-20.7	66.8	-1.3	4.6
Manufacturing	1,759.6	1,764.3	14.3	4.7	15.7	0.3	0.9
Services-producing sector	15,562.4	15,593.8	36.7	31.4	887.3	0.2	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2,975.3	2,957.4	20.1	-17.9	202.8	-0.6	7.4
Transportation and warehousing	1,011.0	1,017.7	11.5	6.7	47.2	0.7	4.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,341.6	1,340.0	11.5	-1.6	45.7	-0.1	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,754.5	1,769.6	14.6	15.1	120.6	0.9	7.3
Business, building and other support services	708.0	704.7	12.3	-3.3	6.3	-0.5	0.9
Educational services	1,475.3	1,487.8	13.6	12.5	54.2	0.8	3.8
Health care and social assistance	2,634.6	2,623.1	15.1	-11.5	74.9	-0.4	2.9
Information, culture and recreation	812.1	824.7	13.1	12.6	125.8	1.6	18.0
Accommodation and food services	1,030.6	1,034.8	14.5	4.2	172.6	0.4	20.0
Other services (except public administration)	723.1	721.4	11.2	-1.7	-26.8	-0.2	-3.6
Public administration	1,096.2	1,112.7	8.8	16.5	64.1	1.5	6.1

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**

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	447.0	447.2	...	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.5
Labour force	259.1	255.8	2.4	-3.3	0.4	-1.3	0.2
Employment	225.8	228.3	2.4	2.5	7.2	1.1	3.3
Full-time employment	193.6	189.9	2.9	-3.7	4.5	-1.9	2.4
Part-time employment	32.3	38.4	2.4	6.1	2.6	18.9	7.3
Unemployment	33.3	27.6	2.3	-5.7	-6.7	-17.1	-19.5
Participation rate	58.0	57.2	0.5	-0.8	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	10.8	0.9	-2.1	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	50.5	51.1	0.5	0.6	1.4	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	137.6	138.1	...	0.5	4.6	0.4	3.4
Labour force	92.2	92.1	0.8	-0.1	6.1	-0.1	7.1
Employment	84.7	84.5	0.8	-0.2	5.6	-0.2	7.1
Full-time employment	71.0	69.9	1.0	-1.1	4.1	-1.5	6.2
Part-time employment	13.7	14.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	6.6	11.5
Unemployment	7.5	7.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.6
Participation rate	67.0	66.7	0.6	-0.3	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.1	0.8	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.2	0.6	-0.4	2.1	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	833.1	834.7	...	1.6	16.7	0.2	2.0
Labour force	508.3	512.1	3.1	3.8	5.7	0.7	1.1
Employment	475.6	481.5	3.0	5.9	15.9	1.2	3.4
Full-time employment	391.0	394.1	4.0	3.1	15.1	0.8	4.0
Part-time employment	84.5	87.4	3.8	2.9	0.8	3.4	0.9
Unemployment	32.8	30.6	2.7	-2.2	-10.1	-6.7	-24.8
Participation rate	61.0	61.4	0.4	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.0	0.5	-0.5	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	57.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	658.7	659.7	...	1.0	10.8	0.2	1.7
Labour force	395.4	399.7	2.6	4.3	1.7	1.1	0.4
Employment	365.0	371.7	2.6	6.7	7.8	1.8	2.1
Full-time employment	313.5	317.4	3.3	3.9	9.4	1.2	3.1
Part-time employment	51.4	54.3	2.8	2.9	-1.7	5.6	-3.0
Unemployment	30.4	28.0	2.3	-2.4	-6.1	-7.9	-17.9
Participation rate	60.0	60.6	0.4	0.6	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.0	0.6	-0.7	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	56.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,131.7	7,136.8	...	5.1	46.6	0.1	0.7
Labour force	4,596.1	4,559.1	17.9	-37.0	27.3	-0.8	0.6
Employment	4,406.0	4,379.5	18.4	-26.5	143.2	-0.6	3.4
Full-time employment	3,600.2	3,570.4	24.1	-29.8	58.7	-0.8	1.7
Part-time employment	805.9	809.1	22.1	3.2	84.5	0.4	11.7
Unemployment	190.0	179.6	15.8	-10.4	-115.9	-5.5	-39.2
Participation rate	64.4	63.9	0.3	-0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.9	0.3	-0.2	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.4	0.3	-0.4	1.7	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,469.3	12,482.2	...	12.9	170.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,152.7	8,178.8	26.7	26.1	257.0	0.3	3.2
Employment	7,722.9	7,737.2	26.7	14.3	522.6	0.2	7.2
Full-time employment	6,339.5	6,323.8	33.2	-15.7	347.9	-0.2	5.8
Part-time employment	1,383.4	1,413.4	30.4	30.0	174.7	2.2	14.1
Unemployment	429.8	441.6	24.3	11.8	-265.6	2.7	-37.6
Participation rate	65.4	65.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	0.3	0.1	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.0	0.2	0.1	3.4	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,058.8	1,060.3	...	1.5	9.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	704.7	702.5	3.1	-2.2	-4.6	-0.3	-0.7
Employment	667.7	667.2	3.1	-0.5	11.5	-0.1	1.8
Full-time employment	529.0	532.5	4.4	3.5	1.8	0.7	0.3
Part-time employment	138.7	134.7	4.1	-4.0	9.6	-2.9	7.7
Unemployment	37.0	35.2	2.7	-1.8	-16.2	-4.9	-31.5
Participation rate	66.6	66.3	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.0	0.4	-0.3	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	62.9	0.3	-0.2	0.5	...	...

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
Saskatchewan							
Population	894.3	895.7	...	1.4	6.3	0.2	0.7
Labour force	608.0	609.9	3.2	1.9	12.3	0.3	2.1
Employment	577.5	576.6	3.1	-0.9	17.7	-0.2	3.2
Full-time employment	469.5	474.6	4.4	5.1	26.0	1.1	5.8
Part-time employment	108.0	102.0	4.0	-6.0	-8.2	-5.6	-7.4
Unemployment	30.5	33.3	2.6	2.8	-5.5	9.2	-14.2
Participation rate	68.0	68.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.5	0.4	0.5	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.4	0.3	-0.2	1.6	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,586.5	3,593.3	...	6.8	58.0	0.2	1.6
Labour force	2,484.7	2,485.0	12.2	0.3	49.2	0.0	2.0
Employment	2,322.2	2,338.2	12.3	16.0	118.7	0.7	5.3
Full-time employment	1,870.4	1,880.2	16.5	9.8	63.9	0.5	3.5
Part-time employment	451.8	457.9	15.0	6.1	54.7	1.4	13.6
Unemployment	162.5	146.8	10.9	-15.7	-69.5	-9.7	-32.1
Participation rate	69.3	69.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.9	0.4	-0.6	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	65.1	0.3	0.4	2.3	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,409.8	4,415.2	...	5.4	86.0	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,884.2	2,891.4	14.0	7.2	70.0	0.2	2.5
Employment	2,737.8	2,735.8	13.3	-2.0	114.8	-0.1	4.4
Full-time employment	2,151.1	2,144.2	20.1	-6.9	100.0	-0.3	4.9
Part-time employment	586.6	591.6	19.4	5.0	14.8	0.9	2.6
Unemployment	146.4	155.6	11.8	9.2	-44.8	6.3	-22.4
Participation rate	65.4	65.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	0.4	0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	62.0	0.3	-0.1	1.5	...	...

... 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)

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	447.0	447.2	...	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.5
Labour force	259.1	255.8	2.4	-3.3	0.4	-1.3	0.2
Employment	225.8	228.3	2.4	2.5	7.2	1.1	3.3
Full-time employment	193.6	189.9	2.9	-3.7	4.5	-1.9	2.4
Unemployment	33.3	27.6	2.3	-5.7	-6.7	-17.1	-19.5
Participation rate	58.0	57.2	0.5	-0.8	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	10.8	0.9	-2.1	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	50.5	51.1	0.5	0.6	1.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	54.9	54.9	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	33.7	33.3	1.2	-0.4	-3.2	-1.2	-8.8
Employment	29.5	29.1	1.2	-0.4	-0.7	-1.4	-2.3
Unemployment	4.2	4.3	1.0	0.1	-2.4	2.4	-35.8
Participation rate	61.4	60.7	2.2	-0.7	-5.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	12.9	2.9	0.4	-5.5	...	...
Employment rate	53.7	53.0	2.2	-0.7	-1.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	190.7	190.8	...	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.5
Labour force	116.3	114.5	1.4	-1.8	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1
Employment	98.9	101.2	1.5	2.3	4.9	2.3	5.1
Unemployment	17.4	13.3	1.5	-4.1	-5.0	-23.6	-27.3
Participation rate	61.0	60.0	0.7	-1.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.0	11.6	1.3	-3.4	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.9	53.0	0.8	1.1	2.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	201.4	201.5	...	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.6
Labour force	109.1	108.0	1.3	-1.1	3.6	-1.0	3.4
Employment	97.4	98.0	1.2	0.6	2.9	0.6	3.0
Unemployment	11.7	10.0	1.2	-1.7	0.7	-14.5	7.5
Participation rate	54.2	53.6	0.6	-0.6	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	9.3	1.1	-1.4	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	48.4	48.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	137.6	138.1	...	0.5	4.6	0.4	3.4
Labour force	92.2	92.1	0.8	-0.1	6.1	-0.1	7.1
Employment	84.7	84.5	0.8	-0.2	5.6	-0.2	7.1
Full-time employment	71.0	69.9	1.0	-1.1	4.1	-1.5	6.2
Unemployment	7.5	7.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.6
Participation rate	67.0	66.7	0.6	-0.3	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.1	0.8	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.2	0.6	-0.4	2.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	21.7	21.8	...	0.1	1.1	0.5	5.3
Labour force	15.9	15.6	0.5	-0.3	2.1	-1.9	15.6
Employment	13.8	12.9	0.4	-0.9	1.0	-6.5	8.4
Unemployment	2.1	2.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	28.6	68.8
Participation rate	73.3	71.6	2.2	-1.7	6.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.2	17.3	2.7	4.1	5.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	59.2	2.0	-4.4	1.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	56.3	56.4	...	0.1	1.8	0.2	3.3
Labour force	40.1	40.3	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	4.9
Employment	36.7	37.7	0.4	1.0	2.6	2.7	7.4
Unemployment	3.4	2.6	0.4	-0.8	-0.7	-23.5	-21.2
Participation rate	71.2	71.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	6.5	1.1	-2.0	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	66.8	0.8	1.6	2.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	59.7	59.8	...	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.7
Labour force	36.2	36.2	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	6.5
Employment	34.2	33.9	0.4	-0.3	2.0	-0.9	6.3
Unemployment	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	10.0	0.0
Participation rate	60.6	60.5	0.7	-0.1	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.1	1.0	0.6	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	56.7	0.7	-0.6	1.9	...	...

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)

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	833.1	834.7	...	1.6	16.7	0.2	2.0
Labour force	508.3	512.1	3.1	3.8	5.7	0.7	1.1
Employment	475.6	481.5	3.0	5.9	15.9	1.2	3.4
Full-time employment	391.0	394.1	4.0	3.1	15.1	0.8	4.0
Unemployment	32.8	30.6	2.7	-2.2	-10.1	-6.7	-24.8
Participation rate	61.0	61.4	0.4	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.0	0.5	-0.5	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	57.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	109.5	109.7	...	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.7
Labour force	73.1	74.6	1.7	1.5	-0.2	2.1	-0.3
Employment	63.9	67.2	1.7	3.3	1.6	5.2	2.4
Unemployment	9.2	7.4	1.6	-1.8	-1.8	-19.6	-19.6
Participation rate	66.8	68.0	1.6	1.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.6	9.9	2.0	-2.7	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	61.3	1.5	2.9	1.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	346.4	347.1	...	0.7	8.0	0.2	2.4
Labour force	222.2	222.6	1.7	0.4	3.7	0.2	1.7
Employment	210.6	209.2	1.8	-1.4	8.7	-0.7	4.3
Unemployment	11.6	13.4	1.8	1.8	-5.0	15.5	-27.2
Participation rate	64.1	64.1	0.5	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	6.0	0.8	0.8	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.3	0.5	-0.5	1.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	377.2	378.0	...	0.8	8.0	0.2	2.2
Labour force	213.0	214.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	0.9	1.0
Employment	201.1	205.1	1.8	4.0	5.6	2.0	2.8
Unemployment	11.9	9.8	1.5	-2.1	-3.4	-17.6	-25.8
Participation rate	56.5	56.9	0.5	0.4	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.6	0.7	-1.0	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	53.3	54.3	0.5	1.0	0.4	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	658.7	659.7	...	1.0	10.8	0.2	1.7
Labour force	395.4	399.7	2.6	4.3	1.7	1.1	0.4
Employment	365.0	371.7	2.6	6.7	7.8	1.8	2.1
Full-time employment	313.5	317.4	3.3	3.9	9.4	1.2	3.1
Unemployment	30.4	28.0	2.3	-2.4	-6.1	-7.9	-17.9
Participation rate	60.0	60.6	0.4	0.6	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.0	0.6	-0.7	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	56.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	83.3	83.4	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	53.2	55.5	1.4	2.3	-2.5	4.3	-4.3
Employment	48.5	48.9	1.4	0.4	-3.8	0.8	-7.2
Unemployment	4.7	6.6	1.2	1.9	1.2	40.4	22.2
Participation rate	63.9	66.5	1.7	2.6	-4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	11.9	2.1	3.1	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.6	1.7	0.4	-5.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	280.6	281.0	...	0.4	5.1	0.1	1.8
Labour force	177.7	176.6	1.5	-1.1	1.8	-0.6	1.0
Employment	162.0	163.0	1.5	1.0	6.0	0.6	3.8
Unemployment	15.8	13.5	1.5	-2.3	-4.3	-14.6	-24.2
Participation rate	63.3	62.8	0.5	-0.5	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	7.6	0.8	-1.3	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	58.0	0.5	0.3	1.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	294.8	295.3	...	0.5	4.4	0.2	1.5
Labour force	164.5	167.6	1.4	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.5
Employment	154.5	159.7	1.4	5.2	5.4	3.4	3.5
Unemployment	10.0	7.9	1.2	-2.1	-3.0	-21.0	-27.5
Participation rate	55.8	56.8	0.5	1.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	4.7	0.7	-1.4	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	52.4	54.1	0.5	1.7	1.1	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,131.7	7,136.8	...	5.1	46.6	0.1	0.7
Labour force	4,596.1	4,559.1	17.9	-37.0	27.3	-0.8	0.6
Employment	4,406.0	4,379.5	18.4	-26.5	143.2	-0.6	3.4
Full-time employment	3,600.2	3,570.4	24.1	-29.8	58.7	-0.8	1.7
Unemployment	190.0	179.6	15.8	-10.4	-115.9	-5.5	-39.2
Participation rate	64.4	63.9	0.3	-0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.9	0.3	-0.2	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.4	0.3	-0.4	1.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	905.2	905.5	...	0.3	-1.5	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	626.5	617.8	9.7	-8.7	-5.2	-1.4	-0.8
Employment	581.3	575.5	10.1	-5.8	28.9	-1.0	5.3
Unemployment	45.1	42.3	8.4	-2.8	-34.1	-6.2	-44.6
Participation rate	69.2	68.2	1.1	-1.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.8	1.3	-0.4	-5.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	63.6	1.1	-0.6	3.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,090.6	3,093.0	...	2.4	25.2	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,103.9	2,085.4	10.0	-18.5	-2.3	-0.9	-0.1
Employment	2,025.9	2,010.9	10.6	-15.0	41.9	-0.7	2.1
Unemployment	78.0	74.5	9.9	-3.5	-44.1	-4.5	-37.2
Participation rate	68.1	67.4	0.3	-0.7	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.6	0.5	-0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	65.0	0.3	-0.6	0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,136.0	3,138.4	...	2.4	23.1	0.1	0.7
Labour force	1,865.7	1,856.0	10.1	-9.7	34.9	-0.5	1.9
Employment	1,798.8	1,793.1	10.2	-5.7	72.5	-0.3	4.2
Unemployment	67.0	62.8	8.7	-4.2	-37.7	-6.3	-37.5
Participation rate	59.5	59.1	0.3	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.4	0.5	-0.2	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.1	0.3	-0.3	1.9	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,469.3	12,482.2	...	12.9	170.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,152.7	8,178.8	26.7	26.1	257.0	0.3	3.2
Employment	7,722.9	7,737.2	26.7	14.3	522.6	0.2	7.2
Full-time employment	6,339.5	6,323.8	33.2	-15.7	347.9	-0.2	5.8
Unemployment	429.8	441.6	24.3	11.8	-265.6	2.7	-37.6
Participation rate	65.4	65.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	0.3	0.1	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.0	0.2	0.1	3.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,853.6	1,853.9	...	0.3	-7.4	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	1,136.9	1,148.8	15.8	11.9	70.5	1.0	6.5
Employment	1,018.0	1,020.1	15.2	2.1	158.2	0.2	18.4
Unemployment	118.8	128.7	14.2	9.9	-87.7	8.3	-40.5
Participation rate	61.3	62.0	0.9	0.7	4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	11.2	1.2	0.8	-8.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	55.0	0.8	0.1	8.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,166.5	5,173.2	...	6.7	90.2	0.1	1.8
Labour force	3,706.2	3,707.0	13.4	0.8	105.4	0.0	2.9
Employment	3,568.6	3,556.8	14.7	-11.8	182.8	-0.3	5.4
Unemployment	137.6	150.2	13.5	12.6	-77.4	9.2	-34.0
Participation rate	71.7	71.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.7	4.1	0.4	0.4	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.1	68.8	0.3	-0.3	2.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,449.2	5,455.1	...	5.9	88.0	0.1	1.6
Labour force	3,309.6	3,323.1	15.1	13.5	81.2	0.4	2.5
Employment	3,136.3	3,160.4	15.1	24.1	181.7	0.8	6.1
Unemployment	173.3	162.7	13.2	-10.6	-100.5	-6.1	-38.2
Participation rate	60.7	60.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.9	0.4	-0.3	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	57.9	0.3	0.3	2.4	...	...

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,058.8	1,060.3	...	1.5	9.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	704.7	702.5	3.1	-2.2	-4.6	-0.3	-0.7
Employment	667.7	667.2	3.1	-0.5	11.5	-0.1	1.8
Full-time employment	529.0	532.5	4.4	3.5	1.8	0.7	0.3
Unemployment	37.0	35.2	2.7	-1.8	-16.2	-4.9	-31.5
Participation rate	66.6	66.3	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.0	0.4	-0.3	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	62.9	0.3	-0.2	0.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.5	167.6	...	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.2
Labour force	115.6	118.2	1.8	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.3
Employment	105.0	106.2	1.8	1.2	7.0	1.1	7.1
Unemployment	10.5	11.9	1.6	1.4	-5.5	13.3	-31.6
Participation rate	69.0	70.5	1.1	1.5	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	10.1	1.4	1.0	-4.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	63.4	1.0	0.7	4.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	437.8	438.5	...	0.7	5.2	0.2	1.2
Labour force	312.6	308.3	1.7	-4.3	-8.4	-1.4	-2.7
Employment	299.2	295.4	1.7	-3.8	-4.6	-1.3	-1.5
Unemployment	13.4	12.9	1.5	-0.5	-3.9	-3.7	-23.2
Participation rate	71.4	70.3	0.4	-1.1	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	0.5	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	68.3	67.4	0.4	-0.9	-1.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	453.6	454.2	...	0.6	4.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	276.5	276.0	1.7	-0.5	2.3	-0.2	0.8
Employment	263.5	265.6	1.7	2.1	9.1	0.8	3.5
Unemployment	13.0	10.4	1.4	-2.6	-6.8	-20.0	-39.5
Participation rate	61.0	60.8	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	3.8	0.5	-0.9	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	894.3	895.7	...	1.4	6.3	0.2	0.7
Labour force	608.0	609.9	3.2	1.9	12.3	0.3	2.1
Employment	577.5	576.6	3.1	-0.9	17.7	-0.2	3.2
Full-time employment	469.5	474.6	4.4	5.1	26.0	1.1	5.8
Unemployment	30.5	33.3	2.6	2.8	-5.5	9.2	-14.2
Participation rate	68.0	68.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.5	0.4	0.5	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.4	0.3	-0.2	1.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.9	135.1	...	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5
Labour force	89.7	90.6	1.9	0.9	3.8	1.0	4.4
Employment	82.7	81.3	1.7	-1.4	5.5	-1.7	7.3
Unemployment	7.0	9.3	1.5	2.3	-1.6	32.9	-14.7
Participation rate	66.5	67.1	1.4	0.6	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	10.3	1.6	2.5	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	60.2	1.3	-1.1	3.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	379.3	380.0	...	0.7	3.1	0.2	0.8
Labour force	281.9	281.1	1.7	-0.8	3.3	-0.3	1.2
Employment	267.7	267.2	1.8	-0.5	5.8	-0.2	2.2
Unemployment	14.2	13.9	1.6	-0.3	-2.4	-2.1	-14.7
Participation rate	74.3	74.0	0.5	-0.3	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	0.6	-0.1	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	70.6	70.3	0.5	-0.3	0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	380.1	380.6	...	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.7
Labour force	236.4	238.2	1.8	1.8	5.1	0.8	2.2
Employment	227.0	228.1	1.8	1.1	6.5	0.5	2.9
Unemployment	9.4	10.1	1.3	0.7	-1.4	7.4	-12.2
Participation rate	62.2	62.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.2	0.5	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.9	0.5	0.2	1.3	...	...

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,586.5	3,593.3	...	6.8	58.0	0.2	1.6
Labour force	2,484.7	2,485.0	12.2	0.3	49.2	0.0	2.0
Employment	2,322.2	2,338.2	12.3	16.0	118.7	0.7	5.3
Full-time employment	1,870.4	1,880.2	16.5	9.8	63.9	0.5	3.5
Unemployment	162.5	146.8	10.9	-15.7	-69.5	-9.7	-32.1
Participation rate	69.3	69.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.9	0.4	-0.6	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	65.1	0.3	0.4	2.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	529.7	530.6	...	0.9	7.5	0.2	1.4
Labour force	348.9	345.6	6.8	-3.3	26.3	-0.9	8.2
Employment	305.8	309.3	6.2	3.5	41.7	1.1	15.6
Unemployment	43.1	36.3	5.9	-6.8	-15.5	-15.8	-29.9
Participation rate	65.9	65.1	1.3	-0.8	4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	10.5	1.7	-1.9	-5.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	58.3	1.2	0.6	7.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,519.6	1,522.5	...	2.9	24.1	0.2	1.6
Labour force	1,142.7	1,142.7	6.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1
Employment	1,078.7	1,080.3	7.0	1.6	26.8	0.1	2.5
Unemployment	64.0	62.5	6.2	-1.5	-25.2	-2.3	-28.7
Participation rate	75.2	75.1	0.4	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.5	0.5	-0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	71.0	71.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,537.2	1,540.1	...	2.9	26.2	0.2	1.7
Labour force	993.1	996.6	7.4	3.5	21.4	0.4	2.2
Employment	937.6	948.6	7.2	11.0	50.2	1.2	5.6
Unemployment	55.4	48.1	6.3	-7.3	-28.7	-13.2	-37.4
Participation rate	64.6	64.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.8	0.6	-0.8	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.6	0.5	0.6	2.3	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,409.8	4,415.2	...	5.4	86.0	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,884.2	2,891.4	14.0	7.2	70.0	0.2	2.5
Employment	2,737.8	2,735.8	13.3	-2.0	114.8	-0.1	4.4
Full-time employment	2,151.1	2,144.2	20.1	-6.9	100.0	-0.3	4.9
Unemployment	146.4	155.6	11.8	9.2	-44.8	6.3	-22.4
Participation rate	65.4	65.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	0.4	0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	62.0	0.3	-0.1	1.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	601.6	601.6	...	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2
Labour force	406.4	406.8	8.6	0.4	24.8	0.1	6.5
Employment	367.9	363.1	7.8	-4.8	28.1	-1.3	8.4
Unemployment	38.5	43.7	7.2	5.2	-3.4	13.5	-7.2
Participation rate	67.6	67.6	1.4	0.0	4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	10.7	1.7	1.2	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	60.4	1.3	-0.8	4.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,854.0	1,856.6	...	2.6	41.5	0.1	2.3
Labour force	1,302.0	1,303.6	6.9	1.6	19.8	0.1	1.5
Employment	1,243.0	1,241.8	7.2	-1.2	45.1	-0.1	3.8
Unemployment	59.0	61.8	6.7	2.8	-25.3	4.7	-29.0
Participation rate	70.2	70.2	0.4	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	0.5	0.2	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.0	66.9	0.4	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,954.3	1,957.0	...	2.7	43.4	0.1	2.3
Labour force	1,175.7	1,181.0	7.6	5.3	25.5	0.5	2.2
Employment	1,126.9	1,130.8	7.6	3.9	41.5	0.3	3.8
Unemployment	48.8	50.2	6.3	1.4	-16.1	2.9	-24.3
Participation rate	60.2	60.3	0.4	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	0.5	0.1	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	225.8	228.3	2.4	2.5	7.2	1.1	3.3
Goods-producing sector	45.4	47.4	1.6	2.0	3.6	4.4	8.2
Agriculture	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	15.4	36.4
Natural resources ²	14.2	14.1	0.8	-0.1	1.2	-0.7	9.3
Utilities	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.2	-0.8	14.3	-33.3
Construction	18.7	19.7	1.0	1.0	4.7	5.3	31.3
Manufacturing	9.9	10.5	0.9	0.6	-1.9	6.1	-15.3
Services-producing sector	180.4	180.9	2.1	0.5	3.5	0.3	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	36.6	37.3	1.1	0.7	-0.2	1.9	-0.5
Transportation and warehousing	9.4	10.1	0.6	0.7	1.7	7.4	20.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.1	5.3	0.5	0.2	-1.9	3.9	-26.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.1	10.8	0.6	-0.3	0.5	-2.7	4.9
Business, building and other support services	6.6	6.1	0.6	-0.5	-2.0	-7.6	-24.7
Educational services	18.1	17.6	0.8	-0.5	1.2	-2.8	7.3
Health care and social assistance	43.9	43.4	1.0	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1	-2.3
Information, culture and recreation	7.5	7.2	0.7	-0.3	1.9	-4.0	35.8
Accommodation and food services	13.0	14.6	0.8	1.6	2.9	12.3	24.8
Other services (except public administration)	8.6	7.3	0.6	-1.3	-1.0	-15.1	-12.0
Public administration	20.6	21.2	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.9	7.6
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	84.7	84.5	0.8	-0.2	5.6	-0.2	7.1
Goods-producing sector	20.9	22.2	0.6	1.3	2.7	6.2	13.8
Agriculture	3.5	3.6	0.3	0.1	-0.1	2.9	-2.7
Natural resources ²	2.0	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	30.0	4.0
Utilities	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	50.0
Construction	7.6	8.0	0.3	0.4	1.5	5.3	23.1
Manufacturing	7.4	7.8	0.4	0.4	1.1	5.4	16.4
Services-producing sector	63.8	62.4	0.7	-1.4	3.0	-2.2	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	11.4	11.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.5
Transportation and warehousing	2.0	1.6	0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-20.0	-36.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.1	-0.2	3.8	-6.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.4	5.1	0.2	-0.3	0.6	-5.6	13.3
Business, building and other support services	1.9	2.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1	10.5	-4.5
Educational services	6.1	6.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1	1.6	-1.6
Health care and social assistance	12.2	12.1	0.3	-0.1	0.7	-0.8	6.1
Information, culture and recreation	2.9	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	10.3	18.5
Accommodation and food services	5.6	4.7	0.3	-0.9	0.5	-16.1	11.9
Other services (except public administration)	3.4	3.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-5.9	3.2
Public administration	10.3	10.1	0.3	-0.2	1.2	-1.9	13.5
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	475.6	481.5	3.0	5.9	15.9	1.2	3.4
Goods-producing sector	95.5	91.0	1.9	-4.5	-2.3	-4.7	-2.5
Agriculture	7.3	6.8	0.7	-0.5	-0.7	-6.8	-9.3
Natural resources ²	9.7	9.4	1.0	-0.3	-2.0	-3.1	-17.5
Utilities	4.5	4.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-6.7	-8.7
Construction	39.9	39.2	1.2	-0.7	2.7	-1.8	7.4
Manufacturing	34.2	31.5	1.0	-2.7	-1.8	-7.9	-5.4
Services-producing sector	380.0	390.5	2.8	10.5	18.2	2.8	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade	71.0	74.6	1.6	3.6	3.3	5.1	4.6
Transportation and warehousing	23.1	23.3	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.9	4.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	24.4	26.2	0.8	1.8	2.8	7.4	12.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	38.0	37.3	1.1	-0.7	3.5	-1.8	10.4
Business, building and other support services	21.0	20.7	1.0	-0.3	2.9	-1.4	16.3
Educational services	36.7	38.2	1.2	1.5	-2.5	4.1	-6.1
Health care and social assistance	75.6	76.4	1.2	0.8	3.4	1.1	4.7
Information, culture and recreation	13.6	15.3	1.0	1.7	0.4	12.5	2.7
Accommodation and food services	27.9	29.8	1.3	1.9	1.4	6.8	4.9
Other services (except public administration)	17.5	17.8	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.7	11.3
Public administration	31.2	31.0	0.9	-0.2	0.5	-0.6	1.6

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	365.0	371.7	2.6	6.7	7.8	1.8	2.1
Goods-producing sector	77.5	79.2	1.5	1.7	6.9	2.2	9.5
Agriculture	7.1	7.0	0.6	-0.1	1.2	-1.4	20.7
Natural resources ²	7.3	7.9	0.8	0.6	-1.2	8.2	-13.2
Utilities	4.6	4.8	0.3	0.2	1.1	4.3	29.7
Construction	29.4	29.5	0.9	0.1	7.2	0.3	32.3
Manufacturing	29.2	30.0	0.9	0.8	-1.5	2.7	-4.8
Services-producing sector	287.5	292.5	2.3	5.0	0.9	1.7	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	52.8	53.7	1.2	0.9	-2.0	1.7	-3.6
Transportation and warehousing	18.5	18.2	0.7	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6	-5.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.6	16.4	0.5	-0.2	-1.2	-1.2	-6.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	21.3	22.0	0.7	0.7	4.1	3.3	22.9
Business, building and other support services	15.2	15.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-2.6
Educational services	31.6	34.4	0.9	2.8	6.8	8.9	24.6
Health care and social assistance	56.7	57.0	1.1	0.3	-5.2	0.5	-8.4
Information, culture and recreation	10.0	9.7	0.7	-0.3	0.2	-3.0	2.1
Accommodation and food services	20.6	21.4	1.0	0.8	-0.1	3.9	-0.5
Other services (except public administration)	12.6	14.0	0.7	1.4	-0.7	11.1	-4.8
Public administration	31.5	30.9	0.8	-0.6	0.8	-1.9	2.7
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,406.0	4,379.5	18.4	-26.5	143.2	-0.6	3.4
Goods-producing sector	934.0	920.5	10.2	-13.5	16.9	-1.4	1.9
Agriculture	56.1	55.8	2.6	-0.3	-2.7	-0.5	-4.6
Natural resources ²	44.3	48.5	2.0	4.2	6.1	9.5	14.4
Utilities	30.1	30.1	1.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	12.3
Construction	304.6	288.2	6.7	-16.4	-2.2	-5.4	-0.8
Manufacturing	498.8	497.9	7.4	-0.9	12.3	-0.2	2.5
Services-producing sector	3,472.0	3,459.0	18.1	-13.0	126.4	-0.4	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	650.4	641.3	10.1	-9.1	4.0	-1.4	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	234.0	234.6	5.4	0.6	9.8	0.3	4.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	282.7	280.3	5.0	-2.4	17.4	-0.8	6.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	366.3	369.3	6.6	3.0	9.8	0.8	2.7
Business, building and other support services	157.5	164.6	5.9	7.1	6.8	4.5	4.3
Educational services	357.5	347.3	7.0	-10.2	-12.2	-2.9	-3.4
Health care and social assistance	608.3	601.5	7.6	-6.8	4.8	-1.1	0.8
Information, culture and recreation	186.1	188.1	6.0	2.0	32.9	1.1	21.2
Accommodation and food services	193.1	189.5	6.5	-3.6	16.2	-1.9	9.3
Other services (except public administration)	166.4	166.0	5.2	-0.4	16.5	-0.2	11.0
Public administration	269.8	276.5	4.5	6.7	20.5	2.5	8.0
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,722.9	7,737.2	26.7	14.3	522.6	0.2	7.2
Goods-producing sector	1,542.5	1,552.3	13.8	9.8	84.8	0.6	5.8
Agriculture	66.3	68.3	3.0	2.0	-0.6	3.0	-0.9
Natural resources ²	46.3	42.4	1.8	-3.9	7.7	-8.4	22.2
Utilities	60.0	62.4	2.0	2.4	11.8	4.0	23.3
Construction	595.5	595.4	9.0	-0.1	58.3	-0.0	10.9
Manufacturing	774.4	783.8	10.3	9.4	7.6	1.2	1.0
Services-producing sector	6,180.5	6,184.9	25.8	4.4	437.8	0.1	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,149.7	1,127.8	14.2	-21.9	100.0	-1.9	9.7
Transportation and warehousing	380.9	387.1	8.3	6.2	18.6	1.6	5.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	662.9	656.0	8.6	-6.9	22.2	-1.0	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	798.9	807.1	10.3	8.2	92.1	1.0	12.9
Business, building and other support services	296.4	287.6	8.7	-8.8	12.0	-3.0	4.4
Educational services	552.7	567.7	9.5	15.0	43.6	2.7	8.3
Health care and social assistance	946.4	941.1	10.3	-5.3	30.6	-0.6	3.4
Information, culture and recreation	334.7	341.8	9.3	7.1	44.1	2.1	14.8
Accommodation and food services	384.5	391.0	10.2	6.5	85.0	1.7	27.8
Other services (except public administration)	258.2	257.5	8.1	-0.7	-31.3	-0.3	-10.8
Public administration	415.1	420.1	5.8	5.0	20.7	1.2	5.2

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	667.7	667.2	3.1	-0.5	11.5	-0.1	1.8
Goods-producing sector	140.5	136.1	1.9	-4.4	-10.6	-3.1	-7.2
Agriculture	21.9	18.8	1.0	-3.1	-5.1	-14.2	-21.3
Natural resources ²	2.9	3.2	0.3	0.3	-0.6	10.3	-15.8
Utilities	5.7	4.9	0.2	-0.8	0.1	-14.0	2.1
Construction	48.0	46.9	1.2	-1.1	-2.3	-2.3	-4.7
Manufacturing	62.0	62.3	1.1	0.3	-2.7	0.5	-4.2
Services-producing sector	527.2	531.2	3.1	4.0	22.1	0.8	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	99.6	97.5	1.6	-2.1	1.4	-2.1	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	40.0	40.3	1.0	0.3	-0.8	0.8	-1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	39.4	39.9	0.7	0.5	4.7	1.3	13.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.0	33.3	0.8	1.3	0.3	4.1	0.9
Business, building and other support services	22.6	22.1	0.8	-0.5	0.1	-2.2	0.5
Educational services	59.6	59.6	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4
Health care and social assistance	104.6	104.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Information, culture and recreation	23.3	23.8	1.0	0.5	3.9	2.1	19.6
Accommodation and food services	40.3	40.2	1.2	-0.1	9.4	-0.2	30.5
Other services (except public administration)	26.2	27.7	0.9	1.5	-2.7	5.7	-8.9
Public administration	39.6	42.0	0.9	2.4	5.0	6.1	13.5
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	577.5	576.6	3.1	-0.9	17.7	-0.2	3.2
Goods-producing sector	128.4	127.1	2.0	-1.3	-10.4	-1.0	-7.6
Agriculture	24.8	25.2	1.1	0.4	-7.3	1.6	-22.5
Natural resources ²	18.6	18.1	0.8	-0.5	-2.9	-2.7	-13.8
Utilities	6.0	6.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	6.7	16.4
Construction	47.6	46.4	1.3	-1.2	-0.2	-2.5	-0.4
Manufacturing	31.4	31.0	1.0	-0.4	-0.9	-1.3	-2.8
Services-producing sector	449.1	449.5	3.0	0.4	28.2	0.1	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade	98.7	95.7	1.7	-3.0	6.7	-3.0	7.5
Transportation and warehousing	25.2	26.7	0.9	1.5	6.0	6.0	29.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	30.9	31.3	0.8	0.4	4.6	1.3	17.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.3	27.6	0.8	0.3	-2.1	1.1	-7.1
Business, building and other support services	16.2	14.0	0.9	-2.2	-1.0	-13.6	-6.7
Educational services	49.3	49.2	1.1	-0.1	3.8	-0.2	8.4
Health care and social assistance	88.7	89.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.5	3.0
Information, culture and recreation	18.9	20.5	0.9	1.6	4.7	8.5	29.7
Accommodation and food services	32.3	32.9	1.2	0.6	3.6	1.9	12.3
Other services (except public administration)	25.8	25.9	1.0	0.1	-1.5	0.4	-5.5
Public administration	35.6	36.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	2.5	2.0
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,322.2	2,338.1	12.3	15.9	118.6	0.7	5.3
Goods-producing sector	549.4	548.0	7.1	-1.4	-1.3	-0.3	-0.2
Agriculture	32.5	33.8	2.3	1.3	-3.2	4.0	-8.6
Natural resources ²	148.6	147.4	3.9	-1.2	10.8	-0.8	7.9
Utilities	17.4	17.0	1.2	-0.4	-7.5	-2.3	-30.6
Construction	225.7	225.1	5.0	-0.6	0.3	-0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	125.3	124.6	3.6	-0.7	-1.8	-0.6	-1.4
Services-producing sector	1,772.7	1,790.2	11.6	17.5	120.0	1.0	7.2
Wholesale and retail trade	376.1	387.3	6.1	11.2	55.0	3.0	16.6
Transportation and warehousing	121.1	124.0	3.8	2.9	-1.5	2.4	-1.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	112.6	114.4	3.4	1.8	-0.6	1.6	-0.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	195.1	196.0	4.5	0.9	12.1	0.5	6.6
Business, building and other support services	79.0	75.1	3.6	-3.9	2.2	-4.9	3.0
Educational services	164.3	166.9	4.2	2.6	-1.8	1.6	-1.1
Health care and social assistance	312.9	317.4	4.6	4.5	8.8	1.4	2.9
Information, culture and recreation	81.8	80.2	3.6	-1.6	18.0	-2.0	28.9
Accommodation and food services	134.2	135.3	4.8	1.1	33.8	0.8	33.3
Other services (except public administration)	91.9	88.3	3.6	-3.6	-13.1	-3.9	-12.9
Public administration	103.7	105.2	2.6	1.5	7.1	1.4	7.2

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,737.8	2,735.8	13.3	-2.0	114.8	-0.1	4.4
Goods-producing sector	488.7	483.0	7.8	-5.7	-12.4	-1.2	-2.5
Agriculture	26.0	25.1	2.2	-0.9	2.6	-3.5	11.6
Natural resources ²	44.8	43.6	2.8	-1.2	-11.4	-2.7	-20.7
Utilities	14.1	14.8	1.0	0.7	-5.3	5.0	-26.4
Construction	216.9	214.7	5.2	-2.2	-3.4	-1.0	-1.6
Manufacturing	187.0	184.8	4.7	-2.2	5.1	-1.2	2.8
Services-producing sector	2,249.1	2,252.8	13.3	3.7	127.2	0.2	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	428.9	430.7	7.0	1.8	33.8	0.4	8.5
Transportation and warehousing	156.8	151.8	4.0	-5.0	14.5	-3.2	10.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	164.4	167.5	3.9	3.1	-2.2	1.9	-1.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	259.1	261.2	6.0	2.1	-0.1	0.8	-0.0
Business, building and other support services	91.5	97.3	4.7	5.8	-14.1	6.3	-12.7
Educational services	199.4	200.7	4.7	1.3	14.6	0.7	7.8
Health care and social assistance	385.1	380.3	6.1	-4.8	30.1	-1.2	8.6
Information, culture and recreation	133.5	134.8	5.5	1.3	19.1	1.0	16.5
Accommodation and food services	179.1	175.4	5.6	-3.7	19.9	-2.1	12.8
Other services (except public administration)	112.4	113.8	3.9	1.4	5.2	1.2	4.8
Public administration	138.8	139.3	3.4	0.5	6.4	0.4	4.8

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	183.3	183.6	...	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.0
Labour force	120.9	123.0	1.0	2.1	10.3	1.7	9.1
Employment	111.9	114.5	1.1	2.6	12.0	2.3	11.7
Unemployment	9.0	8.5	0.6	-0.5	-1.7	-5.6	-16.7
Participation rate	66.0	67.0	0.6	1.0	5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.9	0.5	-0.5	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	62.4	0.6	1.4	6.0	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	387.8	388.9	...	1.1	11.2	0.3	3.0
Labour force	255.6	258.0	1.5	2.4	-4.0	0.9	-1.5
Employment	241.8	245.5	1.4	3.7	4.6	1.5	1.9
Unemployment	13.9	12.6	0.9	-1.3	-8.5	-9.4	-40.3
Participation rate	65.9	66.3	0.4	0.4	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.9	0.3	-0.5	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	63.1	0.4	0.7	-0.7	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	136.4	136.8	...	0.4	3.5	0.3	2.6
Labour force	89.5	89.8	0.9	0.3	-1.3	0.3	-1.4
Employment	84.4	85.3	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.1	2.2
Unemployment	5.1	4.5	0.6	-0.6	-3.2	-11.8	-41.6
Participation rate	65.6	65.6	0.7	0.0	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.0	0.6	-0.7	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.4	0.8	0.5	-0.2	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	111.7	111.9	...	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.5
Labour force	69.8	69.4	0.9	-0.4	0.0	-0.6	0.0
Employment	64.6	64.5	0.9	-0.1	1.9	-0.2	3.0
Unemployment	5.2	4.9	0.5	-0.3	-2.0	-5.8	-29.0
Participation rate	62.5	62.0	0.8	-0.5	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.1	0.7	-0.3	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	57.6	0.8	-0.2	0.8	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.4	135.4	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	82.0	83.3	1.1	1.3	3.0	1.6	3.7
Employment	78.4	80.0	1.1	1.6	4.4	2.0	5.8
Unemployment	3.7	3.3	0.4	-0.4	-1.4	-10.8	-29.8
Participation rate	60.6	61.5	0.8	0.9	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.0	0.5	-0.5	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	59.1	0.8	1.2	3.3	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	690.7	691.0	...	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.6
Labour force	446.3	448.2	3.9	1.9	-3.8	0.4	-0.8
Employment	434.4	437.2	4.0	2.8	8.1	0.6	1.9
Unemployment	11.9	11.0	1.6	-0.9	-11.9	-7.6	-52.0
Participation rate	64.6	64.9	0.6	0.3	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.5	0.3	-0.2	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	189.7	189.9	...	0.2	2.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	113.0	113.0	1.2	0.0	-3.1	0.0	-2.7
Employment	110.1	109.8	1.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Unemployment	2.9	3.3	0.5	0.4	-2.7	13.8	-45.0
Participation rate	59.6	59.5	0.7	-0.1	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.9	0.4	0.3	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	57.8	0.7	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.4	137.5	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Labour force	81.8	82.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.2
Employment	78.6	79.5	1.0	0.9	2.3	1.1	3.0
Unemployment	3.2	2.8	0.4	-0.4	-1.3	-12.5	-31.7
Participation rate	59.5	59.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.4	0.5	-0.5	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,658.3	3,660.8	...	2.5	24.9	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,436.7	2,434.0	9.9	-2.7	13.0	-0.1	0.5
Employment	2,311.7	2,317.0	10.3	5.3	82.7	0.2	3.7
Unemployment	125.0	117.0	6.2	-8.0	-69.6	-6.4	-37.3
Participation rate	66.6	66.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.8	0.3	-0.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.3	0.3	0.1	1.8	...	...

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,227.9	1,230.0	...	2.1	24.0	0.2	2.0
Labour force	817.9	833.6	5.4	15.7	9.8	1.9	1.2
Employment	777.5	795.5	5.7	18.0	28.1	2.3	3.7
Unemployment	40.4	38.0	2.7	-2.4	-18.4	-5.9	-32.6
Participation rate	66.6	67.8	0.4	1.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.6	0.3	-0.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	64.7	0.5	1.4	1.1	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	288.7	289.0	...	0.3	3.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	193.9	197.1	1.6	3.2	11.0	1.7	5.9
Employment	186.5	191.9	1.6	5.4	18.2	2.9	10.5
Unemployment	7.4	5.2	0.7	-2.2	-7.2	-29.7	-58.1
Participation rate	67.2	68.2	0.6	1.0	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	2.6	0.4	-1.2	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	66.4	0.6	1.8	5.6	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	939.2	941.0	...	1.8	20.7	0.2	2.2
Labour force	624.0	636.5	5.1	12.5	-1.3	2.0	-0.2
Employment	591.0	603.6	5.4	12.6	9.9	2.1	1.7
Unemployment	33.0	32.9	2.6	-0.1	-11.1	-0.3	-25.2
Participation rate	66.4	67.6	0.6	1.2	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	0.4	-0.1	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	64.1	0.6	1.2	-0.4	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	146.8	147.2	...	0.4	3.5	0.3	2.4
Labour force	87.5	88.4	0.9	0.9	-1.7	1.0	-1.9
Employment	82.3	82.9	0.9	0.6	-0.1	0.7	-0.1
Unemployment	5.2	5.5	0.4	0.3	-1.6	5.8	-22.5
Participation rate	59.6	60.1	0.6	0.5	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.2	0.5	0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.3	0.7	0.2	-1.5	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	93.1	90.5	...	-2.6	-3.8	-2.8	-4.0
Labour force	53.6	54.1	3.5	0.5	-3.3	0.9	-5.7
Employment	51.8	52.4	3.4	0.6	-1.8	1.2	3.6
Unemployment	1.9	1.7	1.1	-0.2	5.2	-10.5	-75.4
Participation rate	57.6	59.8	2.9	2.2	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.1	2.2	-0.4	-8.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	57.9	3.0	2.3	4.2	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	114.1	114.2	...	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	68.7	71.0	1.7	2.3	3.2	3.3	4.7
Employment	66.1	68.2	1.8	2.1	5.1	3.2	8.1
Unemployment	2.6	2.8	0.8	0.2	-2.0	7.7	-41.7
Participation rate	60.2	62.2	1.5	2.0	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	1.2	0.1	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	59.7	1.5	1.8	3.9	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	349.6	350.1	...	0.5	6.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	234.5	237.5	2.2	3.0	16.0	1.3	7.2
Employment	221.8	225.8	2.3	4.0	21.3	1.8	10.4
Unemployment	12.7	11.7	1.2	-1.0	-5.3	-7.9	-31.2
Participation rate	67.1	67.8	0.6	0.7	3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.9	0.5	-0.5	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	64.5	0.7	1.1	5.1	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,626.7	5,634.7	...	8.0	83.6	0.1	1.5
Labour force	3,810.0	3,821.9	13.7	11.9	177.9	0.3	4.9
Employment	3,537.4	3,579.6	13.7	42.2	283.5	1.2	8.6
Unemployment	272.6	242.3	9.1	-30.3	-105.6	-11.1	-30.4
Participation rate	67.7	67.8	0.2	0.1	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.3	0.2	-0.9	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.5	0.2	0.6	4.1	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	671.4	671.9	...	0.5	6.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	435.4	434.6	4.1	-0.8	-7.9	-0.2	-1.8
Employment	412.2	412.0	4.2	-0.2	2.3	-0.0	0.6
Unemployment	23.2	22.6	2.1	-0.6	-10.2	-2.6	-31.1
Participation rate	64.8	64.7	0.6	-0.1	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	0.5	-0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	375.3	375.6	...	0.3	2.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	241.2	245.5	2.7	4.3	25.4	1.8	11.5
Employment	226.3	232.6	2.8	6.3	37.4	2.8	19.2
Unemployment	14.9	12.8	1.4	-2.1	-12.2	-14.1	-48.8
Participation rate	64.3	65.4	0.7	1.1	6.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.2	0.6	-1.0	-6.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	61.9	0.7	1.6	9.5	...	...

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	506.1	506.8	...	0.7	8.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	346.9	345.8	2.9	-1.1	5.3	-0.3	1.6
Employment	328.1	326.7	2.8	-1.4	9.3	-0.4	2.9
Unemployment	18.8	19.2	1.6	0.4	-3.8	2.1	-16.5
Participation rate	68.5	68.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	0.4	0.2	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	64.5	0.6	-0.3	0.8	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	120.1	120.3	...	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.3
Labour force	78.8	78.6	1.0	-0.2	-3.3	-0.3	-4.0
Employment	74.8	74.8	1.1	0.0	-1.8	0.0	-2.3
Unemployment	4.0	3.8	0.4	-0.2	-1.5	-5.0	-28.3
Participation rate	65.6	65.3	0.9	-0.3	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.8	0.5	-0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.2	0.9	-0.1	-2.3	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	142.3	142.5	...	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	103.5	104.1	1.5	0.6	4.2	0.6	4.2
Employment	98.6	98.9	1.5	0.3	8.1	0.3	8.9
Unemployment	5.0	5.3	0.7	0.3	-3.8	6.0	-41.8
Participation rate	72.7	73.1	1.0	0.4	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.1	0.7	0.3	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	69.3	69.4	1.1	0.1	4.6	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	473.3	474.0	...	0.7	7.5	0.1	1.6
Labour force	309.3	309.8	3.2	0.5	7.9	0.2	2.6
Employment	292.7	295.0	3.3	2.3	17.7	0.8	6.4
Unemployment	16.5	14.8	1.5	-1.7	-9.7	-10.3	-39.6
Participation rate	65.3	65.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.8	0.5	-0.5	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.2	0.7	0.4	2.8	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	307.5	307.9	...	0.4	3.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	194.1	189.5	2.8	-4.6	3.8	-2.4	2.0
Employment	177.9	177.4	2.8	-0.5	11.4	-0.3	6.9
Unemployment	16.2	12.1	1.3	-4.1	-7.6	-25.3	-38.6
Participation rate	63.1	61.5	0.9	-1.6	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	6.4	0.7	-1.9	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	57.6	0.9	-0.3	3.1	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	183.1	183.4	...	0.3	2.5	0.2	1.4
Labour force	123.4	128.8	1.9	5.4	7.5	4.4	6.2
Employment	114.0	119.6	2.0	5.6	8.4	4.9	7.6
Unemployment	9.4	9.2	1.1	-0.2	-0.9	-2.1	-8.9
Participation rate	67.4	70.2	1.1	2.8	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.1	0.9	-0.5	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	65.2	1.1	2.9	3.7	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	146.0	146.0	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Labour force	90.6	90.3	1.1	-0.3	0.9	-0.3	1.0
Employment	87.0	87.1	1.1	0.1	5.4	0.1	6.6
Unemployment	3.6	3.2	0.5	-0.4	-4.5	-11.1	-58.4
Participation rate	62.1	61.8	0.8	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.5	0.6	-0.5	-5.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.7	0.8	0.1	3.5	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.6	106.6	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	68.0	67.2	0.7	-0.8	2.1	-1.2	3.2
Employment	64.6	64.4	0.7	-0.2	4.3	-0.3	7.2
Unemployment	3.3	2.7	0.3	-0.6	-2.3	-18.2	-46.0
Participation rate	63.8	63.0	0.6	-0.8	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.0	0.5	-0.9	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.4	0.7	-0.2	4.0	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	708.9	710.0	...	1.1	7.4	0.2	1.1
Labour force	480.6	483.1	1.6	2.5	5.7	0.5	1.2
Employment	456.0	457.5	1.6	1.5	16.2	0.3	3.7
Unemployment	24.6	25.6	1.0	1.0	-10.4	4.1	-28.9
Participation rate	67.8	68.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.3	0.2	0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.4	0.2	0.1	1.6	...	...

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	217.8	218.3	...	0.5	3.0	0.2	1.4
Labour force	151.4	151.8	1.2	0.4	3.6	0.3	2.4
Employment	143.5	142.7	1.2	-0.8	6.8	-0.6	5.0
Unemployment	7.9	9.1	0.6	1.2	-3.3	15.2	-26.6
Participation rate	69.5	69.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	6.0	0.4	0.8	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	65.4	0.5	-0.5	2.3	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	277.0	277.7	...	0.7	5.2	0.3	1.9
Labour force	200.8	203.0	1.3	2.2	17.1	1.1	9.2
Employment	191.6	194.0	1.3	2.4	22.6	1.3	13.2
Unemployment	9.2	9.0	0.7	-0.2	-5.5	-2.2	-37.9
Participation rate	72.5	73.1	0.5	0.6	4.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.4	0.3	-0.2	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.2	69.9	0.5	0.7	7.0	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	106.5	106.7	...	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.7
Labour force	68.7	69.6	1.1	0.9	2.5	1.3	3.7
Employment	64.0	65.8	1.1	1.8	3.7	2.8	6.0
Unemployment	4.7	3.8	0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-19.1	-24.0
Participation rate	64.5	65.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.5	0.7	-1.3	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	61.7	1.0	1.6	2.5	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,283.2	1,285.9	...	2.7	24.0	0.2	1.9
Labour force	919.0	923.7	5.5	4.7	33.3	0.5	3.7
Employment	848.5	857.1	5.7	8.6	50.1	1.0	6.2
Unemployment	70.5	66.7	3.5	-3.8	-16.7	-5.4	-20.0
Participation rate	71.6	71.8	0.4	0.2	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.2	0.4	-0.5	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.1	66.7	0.4	0.6	2.7	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,218.7	1,221.4	...	2.7	23.9	0.2	2.0
Labour force	844.5	844.9	5.0	0.4	-5.9	0.0	-0.7
Employment	784.7	786.8	5.3	2.1	25.5	0.3	3.3
Unemployment	59.8	58.1	3.1	-1.7	-31.4	-2.8	-35.1
Participation rate	69.3	69.2	0.4	-0.1	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.9	0.4	-0.2	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	187.2	187.6	...	0.4	4.9	0.2	2.7
Labour force	115.2	115.5	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.0
Employment	107.5	109.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.4
Unemployment	7.7	6.1	0.8	-1.6	-0.3	-20.8	-4.7
Participation rate	61.5	61.6	1.0	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.3	0.7	-1.4	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	58.4	1.0	1.0	-0.7	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	173.3	173.5	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.9
Labour force	112.3	114.3	1.2	2.0	-4.0	1.8	-3.4
Employment	107.9	109.2	1.2	1.3	-2.6	1.2	-2.3
Unemployment	4.4	5.1	0.6	0.7	-1.4	15.9	-21.5
Participation rate	64.8	65.9	0.7	1.1	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.5	0.5	0.6	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.9	0.7	0.6	-2.7	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,379.2	2,382.5	...	3.3	40.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	1,614.6	1,622.6	7.1	8.0	24.6	0.5	1.5
Employment	1,527.4	1,535.4	7.2	8.0	55.2	0.5	3.7
Unemployment	87.2	87.2	4.7	0.0	-30.6	0.0	-26.0
Participation rate	67.9	68.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.4	0.3	0.0	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	64.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	352.6	353.2	...	0.6	8.7	0.2	2.5
Labour force	229.8	228.1	2.3	-1.7	6.4	-0.7	2.9
Employment	220.4	218.0	2.4	-2.4	9.5	-1.1	4.6
Unemployment	9.4	10.1	0.9	0.7	-3.1	7.4	-23.5
Participation rate	65.2	64.6	0.7	-0.6	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.4	0.4	0.3	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	61.7	0.7	-0.8	1.2	...	...

... 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 14-10-0380-02.

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,660.8	3,663.8	...	3.0	26.7	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,439.5	2,419.1	20.2	-20.4	-8.1	-0.8	-0.3
Employment	2,323.4	2,303.0	20.7	-20.4	62.5	-0.9	2.8
Unemployment	116.1	116.2	14.5	0.1	-70.5	0.1	-37.8
Participation rate	66.6	66.0	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.6	0.0	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	62.9	0.6	-0.6	1.3	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,635.1	5,641.7	...	6.6	85.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	3,814.4	3,829.5	28.5	15.1	192.6	0.4	5.3
Employment	3,577.8	3,586.1	28.6	8.3	299.9	0.2	9.1
Unemployment	236.6	243.4	21.5	6.8	-107.4	2.9	-30.6
Participation rate	67.7	67.9	0.5	0.2	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.4	0.6	0.2	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.6	0.5	0.1	4.5	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,382.6	2,385.5	...	2.9	42.3	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,628.1	1,627.5	15.1	-0.6	42.3	-0.0	2.7
Employment	1,539.5	1,536.6	14.9	-2.9	62.5	-0.2	4.2
Unemployment	88.6	90.9	10.8	2.3	-20.2	2.6	-18.2
Participation rate	68.3	68.2	0.6	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	0.7	0.2	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.4	0.6	-0.2	1.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2021	31,234.1	20,073.4	18,393.2	1,680.2	64.3	8.4	58.9
2022	31,626.2	20,440.5	19,287.7	1,152.7	64.6	5.6	61.0
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2021	445.1	244.1	205.2	38.9	54.8	15.9	46.1
2022	447.0	251.1	216.8	34.3	56.2	13.7	48.5
Avalon Peninsula							
2021	236.7	138.1	120.8	17.3	58.3	12.5	51.0
2022	238.6	146.5	131.2	15.3	61.4	10.4	55.0
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2021	121.1	57.6	44.8	12.8	47.6	22.2	37.0
2022	121.0	57.9	47.2	10.7	47.9	18.5	39.0
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2021	87.2	48.4	39.6	8.8	55.5	18.2	45.4
2022	87.4	46.7	38.4	8.3	53.4	17.8	43.9
Prince Edward Island							
2021	133.4	83.3	74.1	9.2	62.4	11.0	55.5
2022	137.6	89.5	80.2	9.4	65.0	10.5	58.3
Nova Scotia							
2021	817.7	501.1	455.4	45.7	61.3	9.1	55.7
2022	833.1	502.8	468.3	34.5	60.4	6.9	56.2
Cape Breton							
2021	109.0	51.4	44.0	7.4	47.2	14.4	40.4
2022	109.4	58.9	50.2	8.7	53.8	14.8	45.9
North Shore							
2021	127.1	73.4	66.8	6.6	57.7	9.0	52.6
2022	128.3	70.1	64.8	5.3	54.6	7.6	50.5
Annapolis Valley							
2021	105.9	62.4	56.5	5.9	58.9	9.5	53.4
2022	107.6	65.3	61.9	3.3	60.7	5.1	57.5
Southern							
2021	98.0	54.2	50.0	4.2	55.3	7.7	51.0
2022	98.9	52.9	48.6	4.3	53.5	8.1	49.1
Halifax							
2021	377.7	259.7	238.0	21.6	68.8	8.3	63.0
2022	388.9	255.6	242.7	12.9	65.7	5.0	62.4
New Brunswick							
2021	648.7	389.7	348.6	41.1	60.1	10.5	53.7
2022	658.7	387.6	354.9	32.8	58.8	8.5	53.9
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2021	130.9	70.5	60.0	10.5	53.9	14.9	45.8
2022	131.4	64.9	54.8	10.0	49.4	15.4	41.7
Moncton–Richibucto							
2021	189.0	119.8	107.6	12.2	63.4	10.2	56.9
2022	193.3	121.0	112.1	8.8	62.6	7.3	58.0
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2021	146.3	90.0	80.7	9.3	61.5	10.3	55.2
2022	148.4	89.0	82.2	6.8	60.0	7.6	55.4
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2021	118.0	74.9	68.7	6.1	63.5	8.1	58.2
2022	120.7	76.0	71.3	4.7	63.0	6.2	59.1
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2021	64.5	34.6	31.5	3.0	53.6	8.7	48.8
2022	64.9	36.8	34.4	2.4	56.7	6.5	53.0
Quebec							
2021	7,088.0	4,475.3	4,155.1	320.2	63.1	7.2	58.6
2022	7,131.9	4,513.5	4,305.1	208.3	63.3	4.6	60.4
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2021	76.3	35.6	30.3	5.4	46.7	15.2	39.7
2022	76.3	38.1	33.4	4.8	49.9	12.6	43.8
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2021	165.8	89.7	84.8	4.8	54.1	5.4	51.1
2022	165.6	91.7	86.0	5.7	55.4	6.2	51.9
Capitale-Nationale							
2021	624.8	393.2	367.4	25.7	62.9	6.5	58.8
2022	627.3	394.7	379.4	15.3	62.9	3.9	60.5
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2021	356.2	224.6	214.2	10.4	63.1	4.6	60.1
2022	358.2	225.8	219.5	6.4	63.0	2.8	61.3
Estrie							
2021	278.0	169.2	157.9	11.3	60.9	6.7	56.8
2022	280.5	162.8	157.5	5.3	58.0	3.3	56.1
Centre-du-Québec							
2021	207.3	132.8	123.1	9.6	64.1	7.2	59.4
2022	208.8	136.1	131.7	4.4	65.2	3.2	63.1
Montérégie							
2021	1,312.2	838.6	785.6	52.9	63.9	6.3	59.9

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2022	1,326.0	842.4	807.0	35.3	63.5	4.2	60.9
Montréal							
2021	1,762.8	1,153.7	1,048.3	105.4	65.4	9.1	59.5
2022	1,766.6	1,183.8	1,115.4	68.4	67.0	5.8	63.1
Laval							
2021	365.3	242.6	222.7	19.9	66.4	8.2	61.0
2022	368.3	235.5	227.2	8.2	63.9	3.5	61.7
Lanaudière							
2021	425.9	266.1	251.5	14.6	62.5	5.5	59.1
2022	430.1	283.6	270.2	13.4	65.9	4.7	62.8
Laurentides							
2021	524.6	333.7	313.4	20.3	63.6	6.1	59.7
2022	532.1	334.0	318.1	15.9	62.8	4.8	59.8
Outaouais							
2021	328.4	203.6	188.3	15.2	62.0	7.5	57.3
2022	331.8	214.7	206.9	7.7	64.7	3.6	62.4
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2021	118.4	77.5	72.8	4.7	65.5	6.1	61.5
2022	118.4	73.4	70.6	2.8	62.0	3.8	59.6
Mauricie							
2021	227.3	126.7	117.7	9.0	55.7	7.1	51.8
2022	227.6	118.9	113.5	5.5	52.2	4.6	49.9
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2021	229.1	134.9	126.1	8.9	58.9	6.6	55.0
2022	228.8	125.8	119.6	6.2	55.0	4.9	52.3
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2021	85.6	53.0	51.0	2.0	61.9	3.8	59.6
2022	85.5	52.0	48.9	3.1	60.8	6.0	57.2
Ontario							
2021	12,301.8	7,849.2	7,163.1	686.1	63.8	8.7	58.2
2022	12,468.7	8,070.7	7,619.0	451.7	64.7	5.6	61.1
Ottawa							
2021	1,195.8	788.9	736.8	52.1	66.0	6.6	61.6
2022	1,215.6	785.8	746.2	39.7	64.6	5.1	61.4
Kingston-Pembroke							
2021	395.6	228.7	205.6	23.1	57.8	10.1	52.0
2022	400.5	243.9	231.6	12.3	60.9	5.0	57.8
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2021	348.0	201.9	187.8	14.1	58.0	7.0	54.0
2022	352.3	190.0	183.9	6.0	53.9	3.2	52.2
Toronto							
2021	5,807.4	3,752.3	3,398.7	353.7	64.6	9.4	58.5
2022	5,889.7	3,931.2	3,686.2	245.0	66.7	6.2	62.6
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2021	1,211.3	813.5	742.7	70.9	67.2	8.7	61.3
2022	1,233.8	823.6	781.3	42.3	66.8	5.1	63.3
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2021	1,276.1	807.8	738.0	69.9	63.3	8.7	57.8
2022	1,290.4	820.9	778.0	42.9	63.6	5.2	60.3
London							
2021	608.6	396.2	362.3	33.9	65.1	8.6	59.5
2022	618.5	410.5	389.5	21.0	66.4	5.1	63.0
Windsor-Sarnia							
2021	559.3	324.7	295.6	29.1	58.1	9.0	52.9
2022	563.5	325.0	306.2	18.7	57.7	5.8	54.3
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2021	264.2	167.2	157.0	10.2	63.3	6.1	59.4
2022	268.0	165.5	160.1	5.4	61.8	3.3	59.7
Northeast							
2021	461.7	263.6	242.3	21.4	57.1	8.1	52.5
2022	462.4	269.5	257.0	12.5	58.3	4.6	55.6
Northwest							
2021	173.8	104.4	96.4	8.0	60.1	7.7	55.5
2022	173.9	104.7	98.8	5.9	60.2	5.6	56.8
Manitoba							
2021	1,050.7	694.7	645.8	48.9	66.1	7.0	61.5
2022	1,058.7	698.5	663.9	34.6	66.0	5.0	62.7
Southeast							
2021	99.0	64.3	59.7	4.6	64.9	7.2	60.3
2022	100.5	66.1	62.6	3.4	65.8	5.1	62.3
South Central and North Central							
2021	91.0	60.0	56.1	3.9	65.9	6.5	61.6
2022	92.0	59.9	57.9	2.0	65.1	3.3	62.9
Southwest							
2021	90.6	60.5	57.8	2.8	66.8	4.6	63.8
2022	90.8	58.5	56.2	2.4	64.4	4.1	61.9
Winnipeg							
2021	639.3	432.1	399.0	33.1	67.6	7.7	62.4
2022	644.7	436.7	413.4	23.3	67.7	5.3	64.1

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2021	76.4	44.9	42.6	2.4	58.8	5.3	55.8
2022	77.0	45.5	43.4	2.1	59.1	4.6	56.4
Parklands and North							
2021	54.4	32.9	30.7	2.2	60.5	6.7	56.4
2022	53.8	31.9	30.4	1.4	59.3	4.4	56.5
Saskatchewan							
2021	889.3	589.2	543.5	45.7	66.3	7.8	61.1
2022	894.3	602.2	568.7	33.5	67.3	5.6	63.6
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2021	275.7	186.0	169.7	16.3	67.5	8.8	61.6
2022	278.1	189.6	178.5	11.1	68.2	5.9	64.2
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2021	83.1	56.7	52.9	3.8	68.2	6.7	63.7
2022	82.7	53.2	50.0	3.2	64.3	6.0	60.5
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2021	312.1	208.3	191.5	16.8	66.7	8.1	61.4
2022	316.4	221.1	210.5	10.6	69.9	4.8	66.5
Yorkton–Melville							
2021	62.0	37.3	35.4	1.9	60.2	5.1	57.1
2022	61.3	38.0	36.1	1.9	62.0	5.0	58.9
Prince Albert and Northern							
2021	156.5	101.0	94.1	6.9	64.5	6.8	60.1
2022	155.8	100.3	93.7	6.6	64.4	6.6	60.1
Alberta							
2021	3,533.4	2,434.6	2,193.7	240.8	68.9	9.9	62.1
2022	3,586.6	2,468.3	2,303.1	165.2	68.8	6.7	64.2
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2021	239.3	143.6	131.0	12.5	60.0	8.7	54.7
2022	241.1	155.6	147.7	8.0	64.5	5.1	61.3
Camrose–Drumheller							
2021	162.1	99.8	92.1	7.6	61.6	7.6	56.8
2022	162.1	97.6	92.1	5.5	60.2	5.6	56.8
Calgary							
2021	1,349.9	928.3	838.1	90.3	68.8	9.7	62.1
2022	1,374.1	970.0	901.6	68.4	70.6	7.1	65.6
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2021	274.4	198.1	178.6	19.5	72.2	9.8	65.1
2022	276.1	192.1	183.1	9.0	69.6	4.7	66.3
Red Deer							
2021	175.8	121.2	108.4	12.8	68.9	10.6	61.7
2022	178.1	113.2	105.5	7.6	63.6	6.7	59.2
Edmonton							
2021	1,227.3	866.7	774.7	92.0	70.6	10.6	63.1
2022	1,250.2	860.2	798.0	62.2	68.8	7.2	63.8
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2021	104.5	76.9	70.9	6.0	73.6	7.8	67.8
2022	104.9	79.7	75.1	4.5	76.0	5.6	71.6
British Columbia							
2021	4,326.1	2,812.1	2,608.6	203.6	65.0	7.2	60.3
2022	4,409.6	2,856.3	2,707.7	148.5	64.8	5.2	61.4
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2021	742.0	432.5	401.3	31.2	58.3	7.2	54.1
2022	759.6	447.8	425.4	22.4	59.0	5.0	56.0
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2021	2,678.8	1,807.1	1,676.3	130.9	67.5	7.2	62.6
2022	2,727.0	1,834.8	1,740.7	94.0	67.3	5.1	63.8
Thompson–Okanagan							
2021	503.5	302.7	278.1	24.6	60.1	8.1	55.2
2022	514.8	314.3	295.1	19.2	61.1	6.1	57.3
Kootenay							
2021	138.0	88.6	83.1	5.5	64.2	6.2	60.2
2022	140.4	84.9	80.7	4.2	60.5	4.9	57.5
Cariboo							
2021	140.1	91.6	86.1	5.6	65.4	6.1	61.5
2022	142.6	94.8	90.5	4.3	66.5	4.5	63.5
North Coast and Nechako							
2021	68.9	48.4	44.5	3.9	70.2	8.1	64.6
2022	69.6	42.3	39.7	2.6	60.8	6.1	57.0
Northeast							
2021	54.8	41.2	39.2	2.0	75.2	4.9	71.5
2022	55.5	37.3	35.5	1.8	67.2	4.8	64.0

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

	March 2022	April 2022	Standard error ¹	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022	March to April 2022	April 2021 to April 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	33.2	33.3	...	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.5
Labour force	24.0	24.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.1	3.4
Employment	22.6	23.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.7	4.0
Unemployment	1.4	1.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-7.1	-7.1
Participation rate	72.3	73.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.3	0.6	-0.5	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.1	69.7	0.8	1.6	1.1	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.2	34.2	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
Labour force	26.8	26.4	0.4	-0.4	1.4	-1.5	5.6
Employment	25.4	25.0	0.4	-0.4	1.5	-1.6	6.4
Unemployment	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-12.5
Participation rate	78.4	77.2	1.0	-1.2	3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	0.9	0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	74.3	73.1	1.1	-1.2	4.0	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.5	25.5	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0
Labour force	17.9	16.3	0.4	-1.6	3.4	-8.9	26.4
Employment	15.4	14.8	0.4	-0.6	2.7	-3.9	22.3
Unemployment	2.4	1.5	0.3	-0.9	0.7	-37.5	87.5
Participation rate	70.1	63.9	1.6	-6.2	12.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.5	9.5	1.9	-4.0	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	57.8	1.5	-2.8	9.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0292-02.

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

	Employees				Full-time			Part-time		
	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Average hourly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages
	thousands	current dollars			thousands	current dollars		thousands	current dollars	
April 2022										
15 years and over	16,714.2	35.1	1,132.32	31.06	13,661.1	39.2	1,301.82	3,053.1	17.0	373.90
15 to 24 years	2,409.0	25.3	506.63	18.71	1,057.5	38.7	838.66	1,351.5	14.8	246.82
25 years and over	14,305.2	36.8	1,237.69	33.14	12,603.6	39.2	1,340.68	1,701.6	18.7	474.84
Males	8,434.8	37.3	1,268.01	33.04	7,396.0	40.2	1,397.13	1,038.7	16.5	348.63
Females	8,279.4	32.9	994.09	29.03	6,265.1	38.0	1,189.31	2,014.3	17.2	386.93
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,101.5	35.9	1,234.65	33.98	4,400.4	38.6	1,347.25	701.1	18.8	527.90
No union coverage	11,612.7	34.8	1,087.37	29.77	9,260.7	39.5	1,280.23	2,352.0	16.5	328.00
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,795.3	36.1	1,182.16	31.80	12,627.8	39.2	1,317.78	2,167.5	17.8	392.03
Temporary employees	1,918.9	27.9	748.06	25.33	1,033.4	39.1	1,106.73	885.6	14.9	329.52
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,195.4	39.8	1,986.67	50.15	1,172.0	40.2	2,011.35	23.5	18.3	754.00
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,023.1	35.6	1,102.72	30.44	2,639.7	38.3	1,200.70	383.4	17.3	428.10
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,647.3	38.1	1,594.08	41.82	1,580.2	38.9	1,635.44	67.1	17.2	620.00
Health occupations	1,314.1	33.9	1,125.28	32.86	1,022.1	38.2	1,277.21	292.0	19.1	593.53
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,126.3	33.6	1,247.01	36.12	1,704.8	37.8	1,436.88	421.5	16.7	479.11
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	322.6	30.7	940.37	28.54	215.1	39.1	1,252.36	107.6	13.7	316.67
Sales and services occupations	3,833.8	29.8	632.01	19.98	2,334.0	38.3	862.25	1,499.8	16.5	273.71
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,206.0	39.5	1,178.39	29.33	2,018.7	41.4	1,250.31	187.2	19.0	402.92
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	259.3	42.4	1,273.93	28.73	228.7	46.1	1,407.24	30.6	15.0	278.31
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	786.3	39.1	1,023.72	25.79	745.9	40.3	1,059.93	40.4	18.1	354.51
April 2021										
15 years and over	15,704.8	35.3	1,096.45	30.07	12,970.8	39.2	1,250.56	2,734.0	16.8	365.37
15 to 24 years	2,159.2	26.5	515.03	18.17	1,048.0	38.9	813.05	1,111.3	14.9	233.97
25 years and over	13,545.6	36.7	1,189.14	31.97	11,922.8	39.2	1,289.01	1,622.8	18.1	455.34
Males	7,997.8	37.3	1,220.92	31.89	7,021.1	40.3	1,344.29	976.8	16.1	334.11
Females	7,707.0	33.1	967.30	28.19	5,949.7	37.9	1,139.95	1,757.3	17.2	382.74
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,949.1	35.8	1,204.35	33.28	4,297.4	38.4	1,308.99	651.7	18.4	514.33
No union coverage	10,755.8	35.1	1,046.81	28.59	8,673.4	39.6	1,221.61	2,082.4	16.3	318.75
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,911.0	36.1	1,140.64	30.75	11,930.5	39.2	1,266.46	1,980.5	17.6	382.72
Temporary employees	1,793.9	28.9	753.77	24.82	1,040.3	39.1	1,068.13	753.5	14.8	319.75
Occupation										
Management occupations	986.2	39.3	1,928.41	49.11	952.6	40.0	1,972.33	33.6	18.5	682.56
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,914.2	35.6	1,088.72	30.07	2,537.2	38.3	1,189.34	377.0	17.4	411.50
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,447.8	38.3	1,521.86	39.75	1,388.0	39.1	1,561.15	59.8	18.4	609.73
Health occupations	1,272.1	33.8	1,088.28	31.88	987.5	38.0	1,232.88	284.6	19.1	586.59
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,051.9	33.5	1,202.32	35.19	1,663.9	37.6	1,372.99	388.0	15.9	470.28
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	303.0	32.2	993.58	29.58	221.1	39.3	1,239.12	81.9	13.0	330.87
Sales and services occupations	3,571.2	30.6	635.44	19.57	2,295.1	38.5	844.77	1,276.1	16.5	258.96
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,139.4	39.7	1,161.28	28.82	1,981.7	41.5	1,224.99	157.7	17.7	360.81
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	262.1	40.6	1,159.12	26.93	221.3	45.5	1,326.77	40.9	14.0	251.50
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	756.9	39.4	966.70	24.23	722.4	40.5	998.63	34.5	16.8	297.72

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

May 8, 2022 to June 11, 2022

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	7.2
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	15.9
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	8.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	8.2
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	12.3
Western Nova Scotia	6.3
Halifax	5.0
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	6.0
Madawaska–Charlotte	6.3
Restigouche–Albert	11.9
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10.9
Québec	2.6
Trois-Rivières	3.2
South Central Quebec	2.7
Sherbrooke	2.8
Montérégie	4.2
Montréal	4.8
Central Quebec	4.1
North Western Quebec	5.5
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	5.4
Hull	2.7
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	4.0
Ontario	
Ottawa	5.3
Eastern Ontario	4.5
Kingston	5.8
Central Ontario	3.9
Oshawa	4.7
Toronto	6.4
Hamilton	5.2
St. Catharines	5.3
London	5.1
Niagara	4.1
Windsor	6.2
Kitchener	5.2
Huron	5.3
South Central Ontario	4.0
Sudbury	3.7
Thunder Bay	4.5
Northern Ontario	7.5
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	5.5
Southern Manitoba	5.8
Northern Manitoba	30.0
Saskatchewan	
Regina	5.9
Saskatoon	4.4
Southern Saskatchewan	6.9

Table 12 - continued

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

	May 8, 2022 to June 11, 2022
Northern Saskatchewan	17.1
Alberta	
Calgary	7.1
Edmonton	6.8
Northern Alberta	11.1
Southern Alberta	6.4
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	5.9
Abbotsford	5.1
Vancouver	5.3
Victoria	4.9
Southern Coastal British Columbia	5.1
Northern British Columbia	6.9
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	4.8
Yukon ⁶	9.5
Yellowknife	5.0
Northwest Territories ⁷	7.1
Iqaluit	7.4
Nunavut ⁸	16.0

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).