

Labour Force Survey, May 2022

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, June 10, 2022

Employment rose by 40,000 (+0.2%) in May and the unemployment rate edged down to 5.1%.

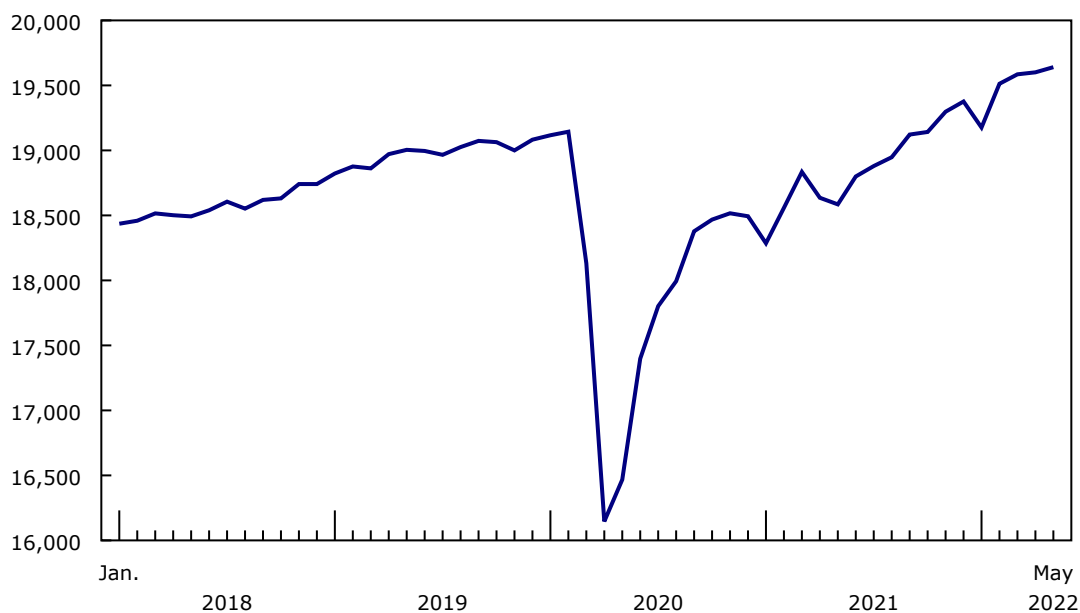
The employment increase was driven by gains in full-time work among young and core-aged women. The increase was spread across several industries, led by wholesale and retail trade, and was concentrated in Alberta.

Total hours worked were little changed in May, but were up 5.1% compared with 12 months earlier.

Average hourly wages increased 3.9% (+\$1.18 to \$31.12) on a year-over-year basis.

Chart 1 Upward trend in employment continues in May

thousands



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



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Highlights

Employment increases in May

Employment rose by 40,000 (+0.2%) in May 2022, driven by full-time gains (+135,000; +0.9%).

Employment in the services-producing sector rose by 81,000 (+0.5%) in May, with gains spread across several industries, including accommodation and food services.

Employment in the goods-producing sector declined by 41,000 (-1.0%), mostly due to a decline in manufacturing (-43,000; -2.4%).

Employment increased in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Alberta. It declined in New Brunswick and was little changed in all other provinces.

Total hours worked were little changed in May, but were up 5.1% compared with 12 months earlier.

Average hourly wages increased 3.9% (+\$1.18 to \$31.12) on a year-over-year basis, up from 3.3% in April.

Unemployment rate reaches new record low

The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points in May, reaching a new record low of 5.1%.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes those who wanted a job but did not look for one—fell 0.2 percentage points to 7.0% in May, the lowest rate on record since comparable data became available in 1976.

Long-term unemployment accounted for 19.7% of all unemployment in May, up from 15.6% in February 2020.

Full-time work drives employment growth

Amid a number of recent indicators of increasing labour demand and limited supply, employment growth resumed in May after pausing in April. Total employment increased by 40,000 (+0.2%) in May, including strong growth in full-time work (+135,000; +0.9%). Part-time employment dropped by 96,000 (-2.6%).

Employment growth in May due to gains among women across all age groups

Overall, employment gains were driven by increases for women in each of the three main age groups, while employment was little changed for men in each of the groups.

Among women in the core working ages of 25 to 54, full-time employment rose by 63,000 (+1.2%) in May, while part-time work fell by 41,000 (-4.0%). Similarly, for young women aged 15 to 24, full-time gains (+53,000; +10.0%) were greater than part-time losses (-37,000; -4.8%).

Among women aged 55 to 64, employment was little changed for a third consecutive month in May, after increasing in February (+21,000; +1.4%). Among the larger group of women aged 55 and older, total employment rose by 18,000 (+1.0%) in May.

Employment rate up year-over-year across diverse groups as labour market continues to tighten

Since May 2021, when the labour market was impacted by the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, total employment has increased by 1.1 million (+5.7%) and as of May 2022 was 497,000 (+2.6%) above its pre-COVID February 2020 level. As a result of this strong labour market recovery, the employment rate—or employment as a proportion of the population aged 15 and older—grew year over year, from 59.4% in May 2021 to 61.9% in May 2022.

Among those in the core working ages of 25 to 54, the employment rate was up 3.1 percentage points on a year-over-year basis to 84.6% in May.

Improvements in labour market conditions varied across the core-aged population from May 2021 to May 2022, with notable year-over-year increases being observed among First Nations women (+10.4 percentage points to 70.1%), South Asian women (+6.3 percentage points to 75.2%), Métis men (+4.9 percentage points to 84.1%), and Filipino men (+4.0 percentage points to 91.4%) (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Changes in the employment rate of diverse groups can be associated with many factors, including changes in the composition of employment by industry and occupation.

Absences due to illness or disability return to pre-pandemic level

Total hours worked were little changed in May, but were up 5.1% compared with 12 months earlier.

People absent due to illness or disability represented 6.2% of employees, slightly higher than its pre-pandemic average of 5.5% in the month of May from 2017 to 2019. The May 2022 percentage follows elevated levels, particularly in January 2022 when absences due to illness or disability affected 10.0% of employees.

The strong storm leading to prolonged power outages in some areas of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec occurred on the last day of the reference week (Saturday, May 21) and did not impact hours worked in May.

Employment up in public sector, while self-employment still lagging below pre-COVID levels

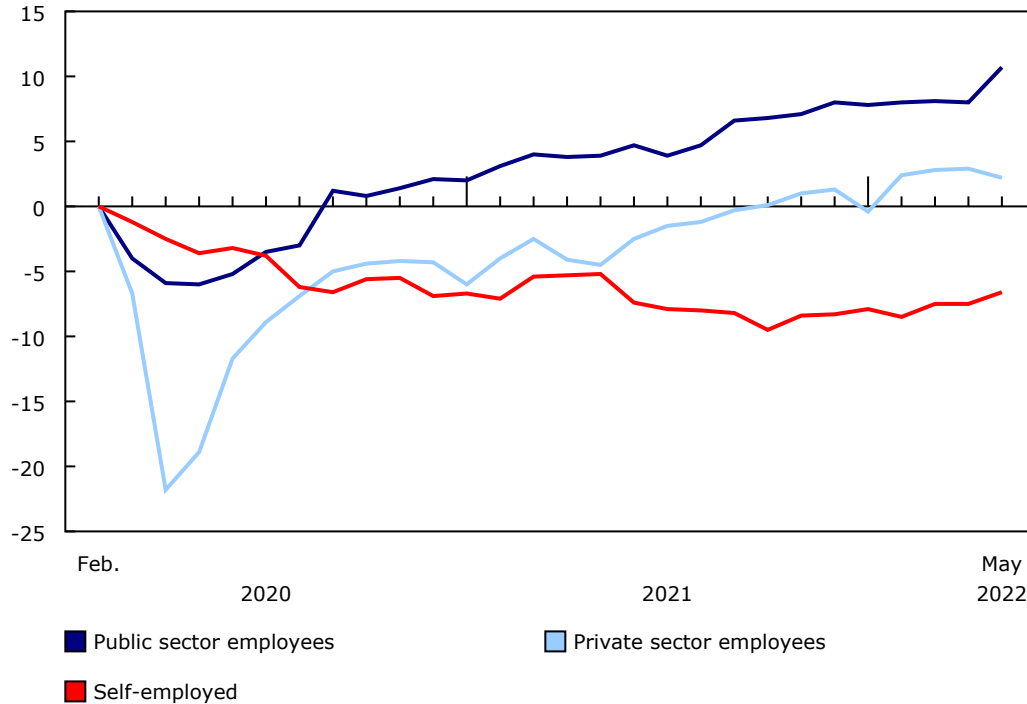
The number of employees in the public sector rose by 108,000 (+2.6%) in May, driven by more public employees in educational services and health care and social assistance. The number of private sector employees fell by 95,000 (-0.7%), mostly due to fewer people working in manufacturing.

Following these monthly changes, gains in employment observed since the beginning of 2022 were similar for public (+113,000; +2.7%) and private (+314,000; +2.5%) sector employees.

Although self-employment was little changed on a monthly basis in May and remained lower than in February 2020 (-189,000; -6.6%), cumulative growth in the number of self-employed workers since October 2021 totalled 84,000 (+3.2%).

Chart 2
Modest growth in self-employment from October 2021 to May 2022

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Unemployment rate reaches another record low

The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 5.1% in May, marking three consecutive months in which this key labour market indicator has reached a new record low. The rate was similar to or below previous all-time lows in four provinces: British Columbia (4.5%), New Brunswick (7.1%), Prince Edward Island (7.8%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (10.0%).

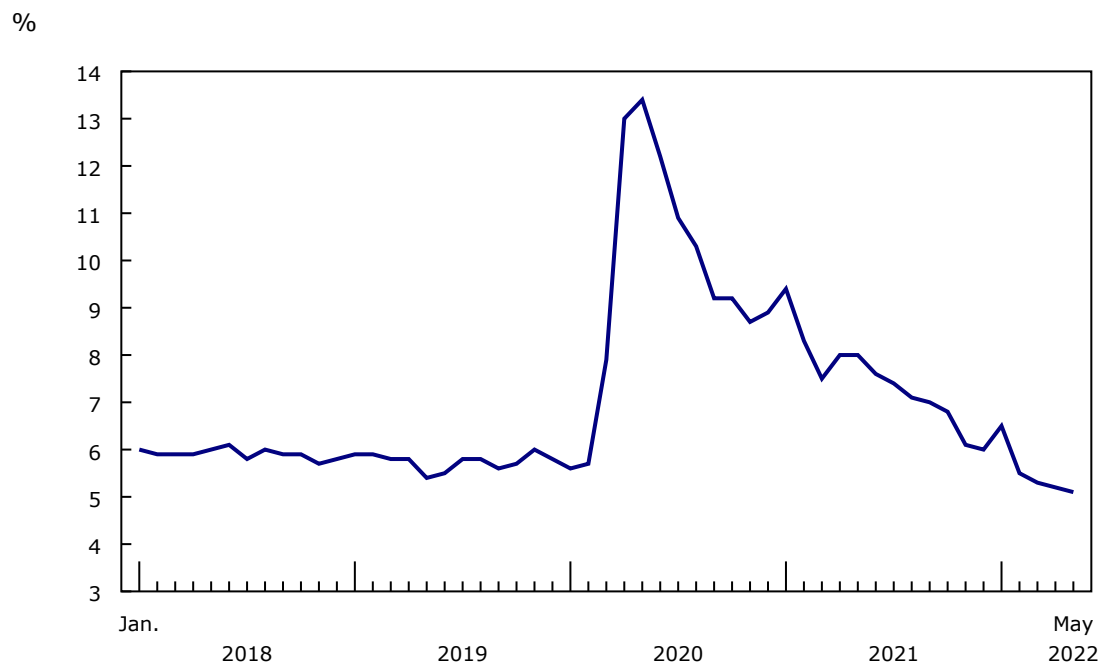
The unemployment rate for those aged 25 to 54 was 4.3% in May, matching the all-time low recorded in April 2022. The rate was little changed for both men (4.3%) and women (4.2%) in this age group in May.

The tightening labour market in recent months has contributed to year-over-year declines in unemployment rates across the core-aged population. Groups with notable year-over-year decreases in May included First Nations women (-9.3 percentage points to 7.3%), Southeast Asian women (-6.3 percentage points to 4.1%), and Filipino men (-4.7 percentage points to 3.4%) (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Among men aged 55 and older, the unemployment rate dropped 0.5 percentage points to 5.0% in May, while for women in this age group the rate was little changed at 4.1%.

After increasing in April, the unemployment rate among male youth aged 15 to 24 was little changed at 11.4% in May. The unemployment rate for female youth (8.1%) held steady for the third consecutive month.

Chart 3 Unemployment rate continues downward trend in May



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

Adjusted unemployment rate also hits record low in May

Based on [results from the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#), the ratio of unemployed people to job vacancies reached an all-time low of 1.2 in March (not seasonally adjusted), highlighting labour supply pressures facing employers seeking to attract and retain employees.

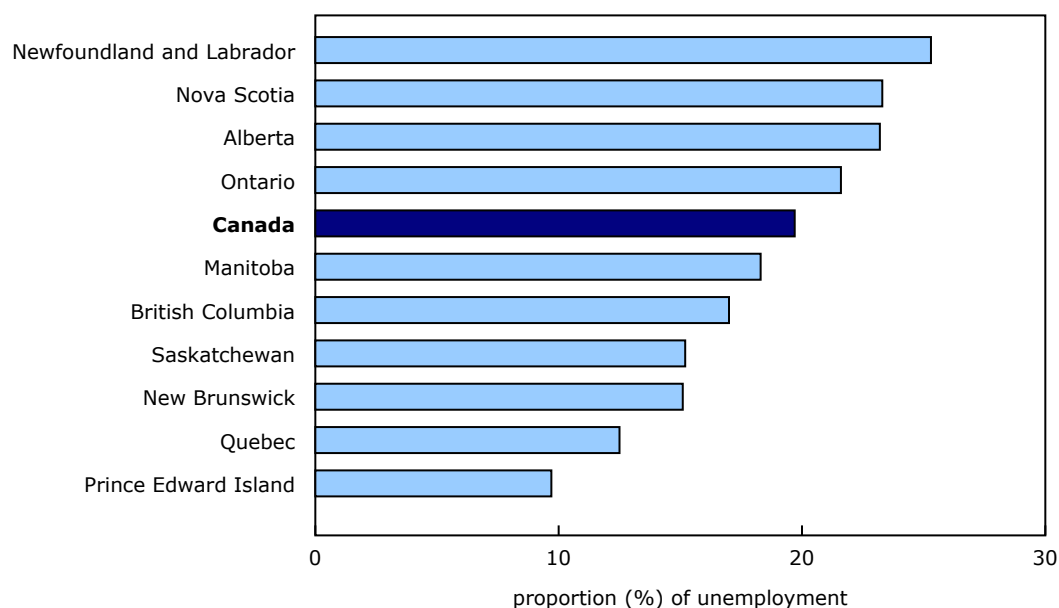
One potential source of labour supply is those who are not actively participating in the labour force but report that they want to work. In May, there were 409,000 of these potential workers, down by 18,000 (-4.2%) from April. The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes those who wanted a job but did not look for one—fell 0.2 percentage points to 7.0% in May, the lowest rate on record since comparable data became available in 1976.

Long-term unemployment little changed at national level, but falls in Alberta

There were 208,000 people who had been searching for work or on temporary lay-off for 27 weeks or more in May, little changed for the third consecutive month. While many leading labour market indicators have recovered to pre-pandemic levels, long-term unemployment has remained elevated and accounted for 19.7% of all unemployment in May, up from 15.6% in February 2020.

The level of long-term unemployment is influenced by a number of factors, including geographic variations in the demographic composition of the labour force and in the match between the skills required for vacant positions and the skills of potential workers. In May, long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment ranged from 9.7% in Prince Edward Island, to 25.3% in Newfoundland and Labrador. In Alberta, this proportion dropped from 31.8% in April to 23.2% in May, as the decline in overall unemployment (-15,000; -10.4%) was entirely among the long-term unemployed (-16,000; -34.7%).

Chart 4
Long-term unemployment varies by province



Note(s): Long-term unemployment (searching for work or on temporary lay-off for 27 weeks or more) as a proportion of total unemployment.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0342-01.

Record high labour force participation rate for core-aged population continues

The overall labour force participation rate, or the proportion of the population aged 15 and older that is either employed or unemployed, held steady at 65.3% in May.

The participation rate among core-aged women edged up to a record high of 85.0% in May, similar to the previous highs observed in March (84.8%) and April (84.9%) of 2022. Participation for core-aged men (91.9%) was little changed in May and was 0.4 percentage points below the record high observed in March 2022.

Among youth aged 15 to 24, labour force participation was little changed in May for both men (64.4%) and women (66.0%).

Participation rate down among men aged 55 to 64

Among men aged 55 and older, the participation rate dropped 0.6 percentage points to 41.9% in May, as there were 29,000 (-1.2%) fewer of them who were either employed or unemployed. For women in the same age group, the participation rate has remained at a similar level since July 2021 and was 31.7% in May.

As the labour force ages and a large cohort of Canadians approaches retirement, the labour force participation rate among 55 to 64 year olds (66.1%) is an important indicator of labour supply, particularly in the context of high unmet demand. While the participation rate (60.4%) was little changed for women aged 55 to 64 in May, it fell a full percentage point to 71.9% for men in the same age group.

Among adults aged 55 to 64, the participation rate in May ranged from 50.7% among First Nations people and 55.4% among Southeast Asian Canadians, to 76.6% among Black Canadians, and 82.3% among Filipino Canadians (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Employment up in the services-producing sector, down in the goods-producing sector

Employment in the services-producing sector rose by 81,000 (+0.5%) in May, with gains spread across several industries.

Employment rose in accommodation and food services (+20,000; +1.9%) for a second consecutive month, [consistent with increases in both GDP](#) in the industry (+10.9%) and [food services sales \(+6.5%\) in March](#).

The number of people working in professional, scientific and technical services grew by 21,000 (+1.2%) in May, adding to the increase of 15,000 (+0.9%) seen in April, and bringing gains over the first five months of 2022 to 68,000 (+4.0%). A notable proportion of the increase in May in this industry occurred in Alberta (+11,000; +5.5%).

Employment also increased in educational services (+24,000; +1.6%) and retail trade (+34,000; +1.5%) in May, while both transportation and warehousing (-25,000; -2.4%) and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (-19,000; -1.4%) saw employment losses.

Overall employment in the goods-producing sector declined by 41,000 (-1.0%) in May. After trending upward from October 2021 to March 2022, employment in the goods sector had plateaued in April.

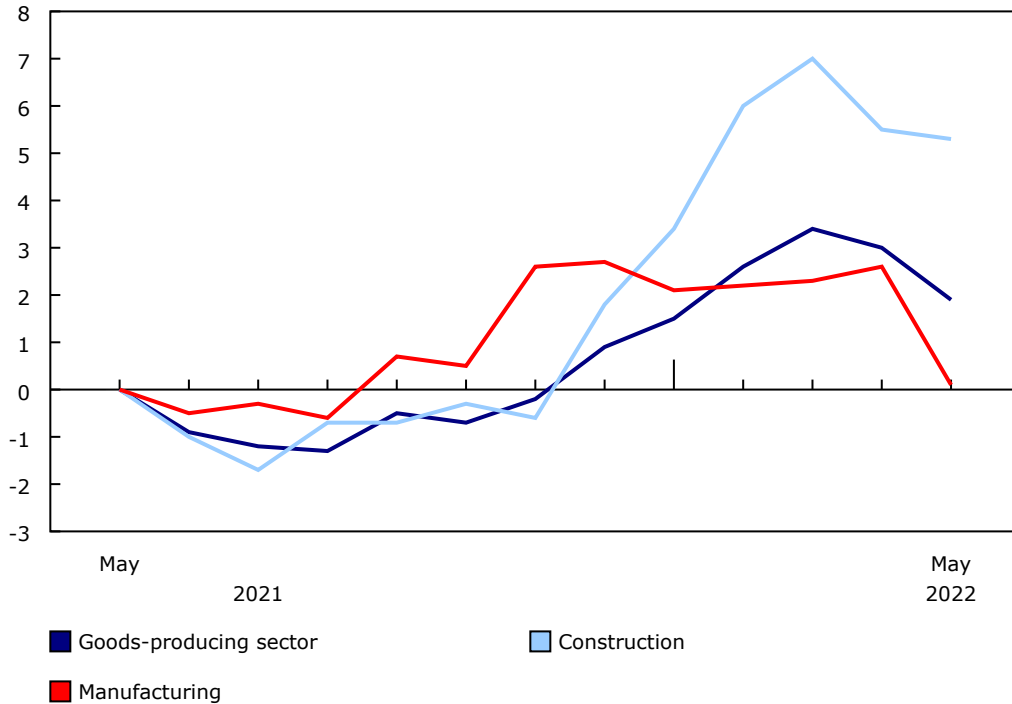
Employment in manufacturing fell by 43,000 (-2.4%) in May, erasing gains seen during the fall of 2021 and returning employment in the industry to a level on par with May 2021. Monthly decreases were seen in six provinces, with the largest recorded in British Columbia (-11,000; -5.8%), Ontario (-16,000; -2.0%) and Quebec (-7,700; -1.5%).

Employment held steady in construction in May, after falling in April. Employment in the industry had been trending upward from November 2021 to March 2022, and was up 5.3% on a year-over-year basis in May.

There were 8,300 (+2.5%) more people working in natural resources in May, the third increase in five months. Gains in May were led by Quebec (+2,100; +4.3%).

Chart 5 Employment in goods-producing sector falls in May

employment change (%) compared with May 2021



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

Employment up in two Atlantic provinces and in Alberta

Employment increased in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and Alberta in May. It decreased in New Brunswick and was 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.](#)"

In Newfoundland and Labrador, employment rose (+4,100; +1.8%) in May, the third increase in four months. Whereas the provincial unemployment rate (10.0%) remained the highest among all provinces, the rate for the census metropolitan area (CMA) of St. John's was 6.8% (three-month moving average).

Prince Edward Island also saw an employment increase in May (+1,100; +1.3%), while the unemployment rate was little changed at 7.8%.

In Alberta, employment grew by 28,000 (+1.2%) in May, building on gains in April. The unemployment rate decreased 0.6 percentage points to 5.3%. Professional, scientific and technical services (+11,000; +5.5%) and transportation and warehousing (+8,000; +6.6%) were the primary contributors to the employment gains in Alberta.

New Brunswick was the lone province with a drop in employment in May (-3,900; -1.0%), partially offsetting gains in March and April. The unemployment rate was little changed at 7.1%.

In Quebec, employment was little changed in May, following a decline in April, as growth in full-time employment was offset by part-time losses. With more people participating in the labour market and little employment change, the unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 4.2%.

In Ontario, both employment and the unemployment rate (5.5%) held steady for the second consecutive month in May.

Employment rate in Canada continues to trend higher than in the United States

By adjusting Canadian data to US concepts, comparisons can be made between the labour market situation in Canada and in the United States. For more information, see "[Measuring Employment and Unemployment in Canada and the United States – A comparison.](#)"

The unemployment rate, adjusted to US concepts, was 4.1% in Canada in May, 0.5 percentage points higher than in the United States (3.6%).

Also adjusted to US concepts, the employment rate was 62.4% in Canada and 60.1% in the United States in May. The employment rate, defined as employment as a percentage of the working-age population, is typically higher in Canada.

The labour force participation rate, adjusted to US concepts, was 65.1% in Canada and 62.3% in the United States in May. Among Canadians aged 25 to 54, the rate was 87.7% in May, up 1.2 percentage points from February 2020. In contrast, core-aged participation in the United States in May 2022 was 82.6%, slightly lower than the pre-pandemic February 2020 rate (83.0%).

In the spotlight: wage growth, student employment, and work location

Growth in average wages accelerates

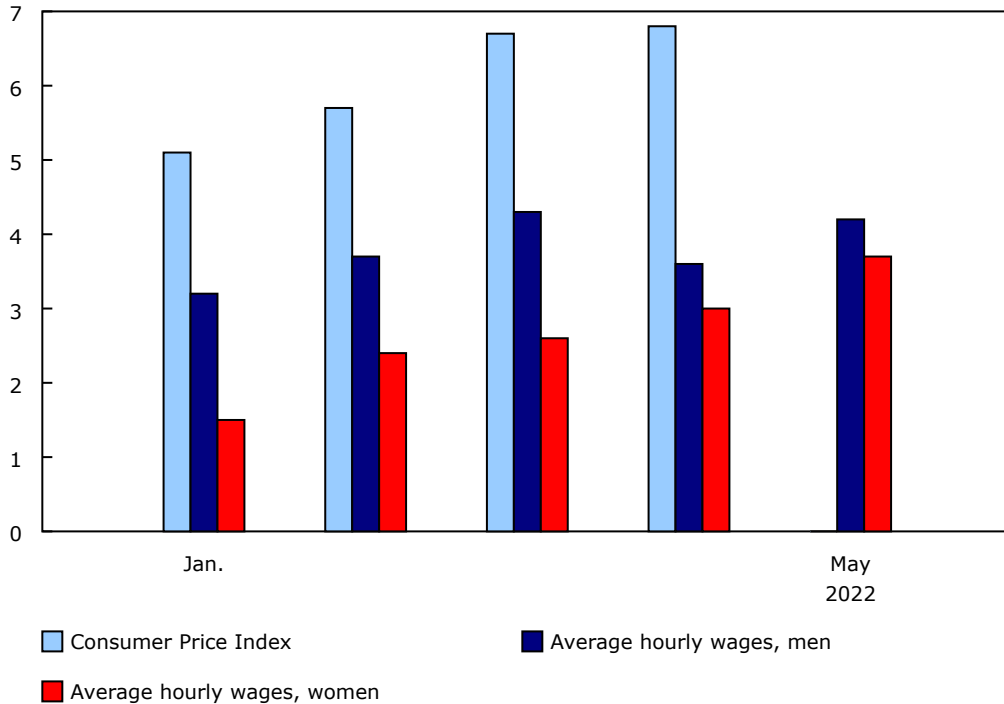
In recent months, the tightening labour market and rising inflation have highlighted the importance of a range of wage indicators for understanding whether the paycheques of Canadians are keeping pace with the rising cost of goods and services. Average hourly wages for all employees rose 3.9% (+\$1.18) on a year-over-year basis in May, up from 3.3% in April. Faster increases were seen among some groups of workers. For example, wages increased among both permanent (+4.5%) and full-time (+4.3%) employees.

Year-over-year growth in average wages also differs between men and women. In May, average wages were up 4.2% year over year among men, compared with 3.7% among women. This difference has narrowed since the beginning of 2022, as wages among men held steady from January to May, while wages among women grew by 1.2%. Year-over-year wage growth among both men and women was slower than the pace of growth in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as of April (+6.8%).

Recent differences in the wage growth of men and women have likely been influenced by a number of factors, including seasonal variation in employment, which differ across groups of workers. More generally, gender wage gaps are due in part to differences in the industries and occupations in which men and women work. For more information on the historical impact of compositional differences of employment on the gender wage gap, see "[The gender wage gap in Canada: 1998 to 2018.](#)"

Chart 6
Wage growth for both men and women lags growth in the Consumer Price Index

year-over-year change (%)



.. not available for a specific reference period

Note(s): The Consumer Price Index for May 2022 will be released on June 22, 2022.

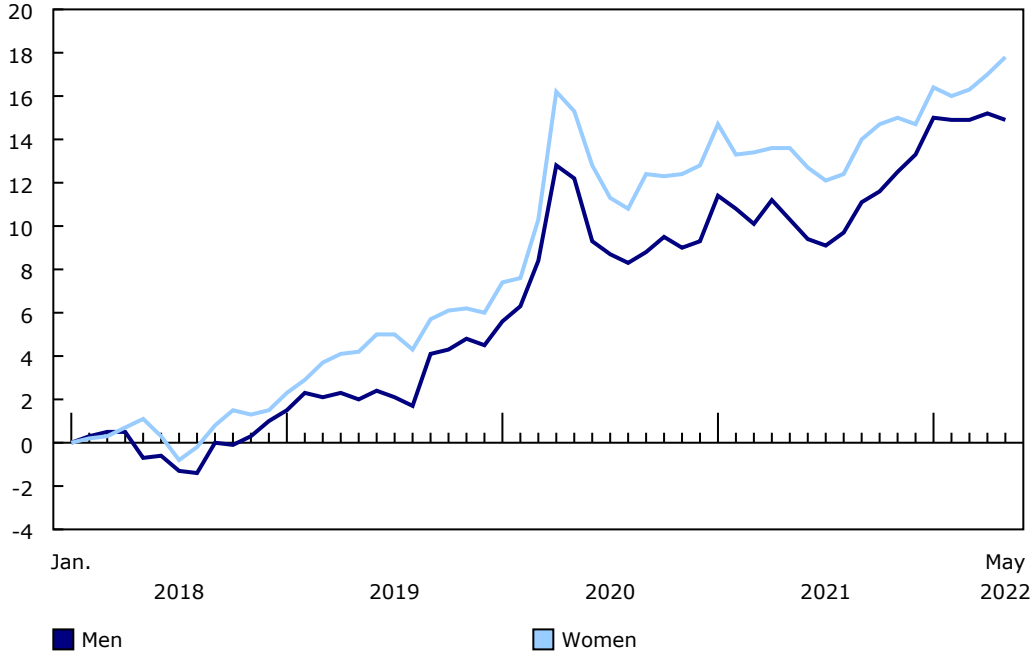
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0306-01; Consumer Price Index (2301), table 18-10-0004-01.

Taking a longer term view, wages have grown more among women (+17.8%) than among men (+14.9%) since January 2018.

For both women and men, wage changes observed since the onset of the pandemic have been influenced by shifts in the relative composition of employment, for example from lower-wage to higher-wage industries. Most of the highest-wage industries have seen strong employment growth over the past three years, while employment in most of the lowest-wage industries has stalled or decreased. This compositional shift alone has put upward pressure on the average wage, regardless of any changes in individual pay.

Chart 7
Average hourly wages up more among women than men since 2018

change (%) in average hourly wages compared with January 2018



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0063-01.

A range of indicators paint a more complete picture of wage dynamics

Understanding the dynamics of wage changes—and their relationship to rising consumer prices—requires a range of indicators above and beyond average hourly wages from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), including indicators from the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey (JVWS). For example, from March 2019 to March 2022, recently-hired employees saw wage gains (+16.5%) which were greater than both the CPI (+10.0%) and the average for all employees (+12.4%), in part a reflection of some job changers having above-average work experience and earning power. On the other hand, from the first quarter of 2019 to the fourth quarter of 2021, the offered wages associated with vacant positions (+5.3%), measured in the JVWS, grew more slowly than the CPI, suggesting limits in the ability of some employers to raise pay levels. For more information on a range of wage indicators, see "[Disaggregating wage growth: Trends and considerations.](#)"

Other sources can shed further light on how employers plan to adapt to changing consumer prices. For example, according to the [Canadian Survey on Business Conditions](#), over half of businesses (55.2%) in the second quarter of 2022 expect inflation to be a bigger issue when discussing wage increases with employees over the next 12 months, including over three-quarters of businesses in accommodation and food services (not seasonally adjusted). In early 2022, over 4 in 10 businesses (44.9%) indicated that they plan to increase wages offered to existing employees over the next 12 months (not seasonally adjusted).

Students see record high start to the summer job season

During the summer months, from May to August, the LFS captures labour market information for youth aged 15 to 24 who were full-time students in March and intend to return to school in September. This information helps to shed light on the experiences of returning students seeking to gain work experience and to fund their continuing education. Youth in general have been hard-hit by employment disruptions throughout the pandemic, with young women in particular not recovering their February 2020 employment level until August 2021.

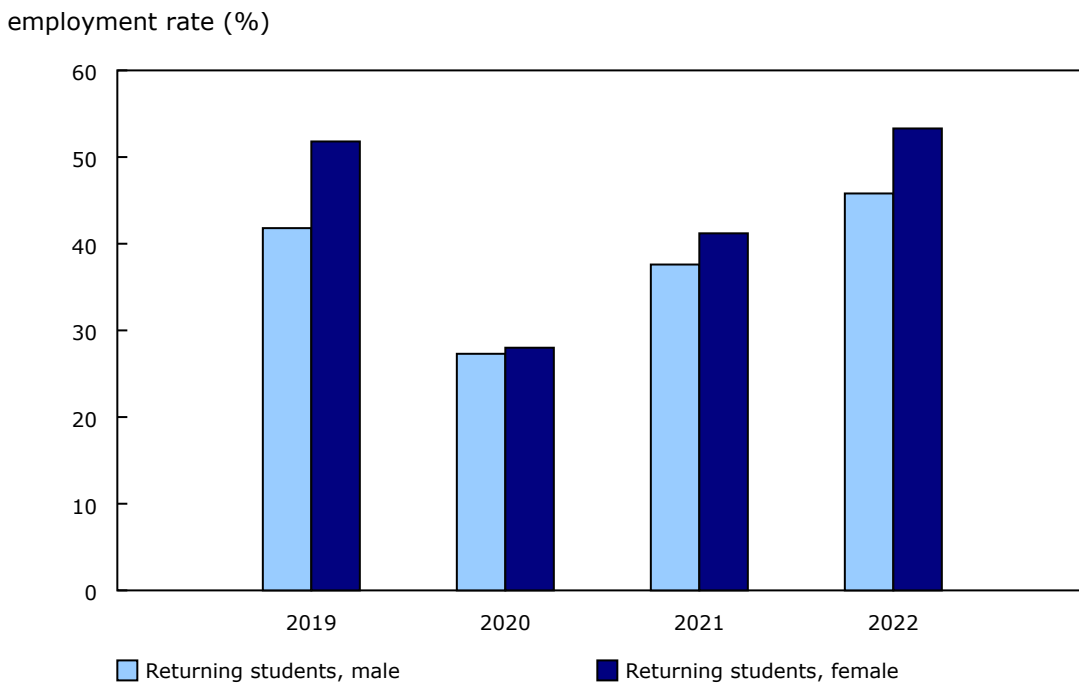
Returning students aged 15 to 24 benefitted from favourable labour market conditions in May, with nearly half (49.8%) being employed. This was 2.8 percentage points higher than before the COVID-19 pandemic in May 2019 (47.0%) and well above the level in May 2021 (39.5%), when students seeking to pay for their fall studies continued to face labour market challenges resulting from COVID-19.

Among female returning students, the May employment rate (53.3%) was 1.5 percentage points higher than the previous record high for the month of May, observed in 2019. Similarly, the unemployment rate for this group was the lowest May rate on record, at 10.2% in May 2022.

Among male returning students, the May employment rate (45.8%) was 4.0 percentage points higher than in 2019 and the highest since May 1991, while the May unemployment rate (13.0%) was the lowest since 1990.

Student employment rates tend to increase through June and July, as more youth—particularly teens—finish their school year and enter the labour market.

Chart 8
Employment rate for returning students surpasses pre-pandemic May 2019 level



Note(s): Employment rate is shown for the month of May in each year.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0286-01.

Among returning students, average hourly wages for employees were up 5.7% year over year (+\$0.90 to \$16.82) in May, including a 10.5% year-over-year increase in wages for students working in the accommodation and food services industry (+\$1.52 to \$15.99). Wages for students in this industry were likely impacted by increases to minimum wages introduced by several provinces in 2022, and the elimination of the special minimum wage for liquor servers in Ontario in January 2022.

More than one-quarter of employees have flexibility to choose their work location

As of May, just under 1 in 5 (19.2%) employed Canadians reported that they usually work exclusively from home, similar to the proportion in April. The proportion of workers with a hybrid work arrangement—that is, those who usually work both at home and at locations other than home—increased slightly in May (+0.5 percentage points to 6.3%), continuing a slow upward trend observed since January (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

With the lifting of most COVID-19 public health restrictions in the past few months, and in the context of increased competition for a limited supply of labour, many employers have been faced with the choice of whether to require employees to return to the office, or to provide them the option of continuing to work from home, either exclusively or in combination with some in-person work. In May, 27.9% of employees reported that they were able to choose their work location at least some of the time, including 13.9% who were able to choose all of the time (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

The flexibility of employees to determine their work location at least some of the time was highest in professional, scientific and technical services (64.3%) and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (57.4%) (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

Among employees who were able to choose their work location at least some of the time, 45.0% reported that they work exclusively from home, while 1 in 6 (15.7%) had a hybrid work arrangement.

LFS results for the week of June 12 to 18, 2022 will be released on July 8, 2022.

Sustainable Development Goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementation of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)—the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. The plan is based on 17 specific sustainable development goals.

The Labour Force Survey is an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the Global Goals for Sustainable Development. This release will be used in helping to measure the following goals:



Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for May are for the week of May 15 to 21, 2022.

The LFS estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. For more information, see "[Interpreting Monthly Changes in Employment from the Labour Force Survey](#)."

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

LFS estimates at the Canada level do not include the territories.

The LFS estimates are the first in a series of labour market indicators released by Statistics Canada, which includes indicators from programs such as the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH); Employment Insurance Statistics; and the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey. For more information on the conceptual differences between employment measures from the LFS and those from the SEPH, refer to section 8 of the Guide to the Labour Force Survey ([71-543-G](#)).

Since March 2020, all LFS face-to-face interviews have been replaced by telephone interviews conducted by interviewers working from their home to protect the health of both respondents and interviewers. While this has resulted in a decline in the LFS response rate, close to 49,000 interviews were completed in May 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 May 2022 analysis

Employed, worked zero hours includes employees and self-employed who were absent from work all week, but excludes people who have been away for reasons such as 'vacation,' 'maternity,' 'seasonal business,' and 'labour dispute.'

Employed, worked less than half of their usual hours includes both employees and self-employed, where only employees were asked to provide a reason for the absence. This excludes reasons for absence such as 'vacation,' 'labour dispute,' 'maternity,' 'holiday,' and 'weather.' Also excludes those who were away all week.

Not in labour force but wanted work includes persons who were neither employed, nor unemployed during the reference period and wanted work, but did not search for reasons such as 'waiting for recall (to former job),' 'waiting for replies from employers,' 'believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills),' 'long-term future start,' and 'other.'

Unemployed, job searchers were without work, but had looked for work in the past four weeks ending with the reference period and were available for work.

Unemployed, temporary layoff or future starts were on temporary layoff due to business conditions, with an expectation of recall, and were available for work; or were without work, but had a job to start within four weeks from the reference period and were available for work (don't need to have looked for work during the four weeks ending with the reference week).

Labour underutilization rate (specific definition to measure the COVID-19 impact) combines all those who were unemployed with those who were not in the labour force but wanted a job and did not look for one; as well as those who remained employed but lost all or the majority of their usual work hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19 as a proportion of the potential labour force.

Potential labour force (specific definition to measure the impact of COVID-19) includes people in the labour force (all employed and unemployed people), and people not in the labour force who wanted a job but didn't search for reasons such as 'waiting for recall (to former job),' 'waiting for replies from employers,' 'believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills),' 'long-term future start,' and 'other.'

Seasonal adjustment

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitate comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The seasonally adjusted data for retail trade and wholesale trade industries presented here are not published in other public LFS tables. A seasonally adjusted series is published for the combined industry classification (wholesale and retail trade).

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on July 8, 2022. June data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of June 12 to 18, 2022.

Correction

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

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,663.2	31,706.0	...	42.8	440.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	20,686.3	20,698.1	37.8	11.8	503.1	0.1	2.5
Employment	19,600.5	19,640.3	37.8	39.8	1,055.5	0.2	5.7
Full-time employment	15,897.2	16,032.6	49.7	135.4	755.0	0.9	4.9
Part-time employment	3,703.4	3,607.6	45.8	-95.8	300.4	-2.6	9.1
Unemployment	1,085.8	1,057.8	33.5	-28.0	-552.4	-2.6	-34.3
Participation rate	65.3	65.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	0.2	-0.1	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.9	0.1	0.0	2.5	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,464.0	4,466.7	...	2.7	10.5	0.1	0.2
Labour force	2,906.7	2,912.8	22.0	6.1	164.1	0.2	6.0
Employment	2,613.6	2,627.8	21.3	14.2	311.1	0.5	13.4
Full-time employment	1,281.7	1,349.3	24.4	67.6	92.6	5.3	7.4
Part-time employment	1,331.9	1,278.6	26.2	-53.3	218.6	-4.0	20.6
Unemployment	293.1	285.0	18.9	-8.1	-146.9	-2.8	-34.0
Participation rate	65.1	65.2	0.5	0.1	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.8	0.6	-0.3	-5.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.8	0.5	0.3	6.8	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	27,199.2	27,239.3	...	40.1	429.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	17,779.6	17,785.3	30.0	5.7	338.9	0.0	1.9
Employment	16,987.0	17,012.5	31.1	25.5	744.4	0.2	4.6
Full-time employment	14,615.5	14,683.4	43.3	67.9	662.5	0.5	4.7
Part-time employment	2,371.5	2,329.1	37.6	-42.4	82.0	-1.8	3.6
Unemployment	792.7	772.8	27.3	-19.9	-405.5	-2.5	-34.4
Participation rate	65.4	65.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.3	0.2	-0.2	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,339.1	13,359.9	...	20.8	216.7	0.2	1.6
Labour force	9,382.1	9,366.9	19.4	-15.2	87.3	-0.2	0.9
Employment	8,963.6	8,947.9	21.0	-15.7	305.9	-0.2	3.5
Full-time employment	8,191.4	8,190.5	28.4	-0.9	323.0	-0.0	4.1
Part-time employment	772.2	757.4	23.4	-14.8	-17.1	-1.9	-2.2
Unemployment	418.5	419.0	19.5	0.5	-218.6	0.1	-34.3
Participation rate	70.3	70.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.0	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	67.2	67.0	0.2	-0.2	1.2	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,860.0	13,879.4	...	19.4	212.9	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,397.5	8,418.4	21.5	20.9	251.6	0.2	3.1
Employment	8,023.4	8,064.6	21.4	41.2	438.6	0.5	5.8
Full-time employment	6,424.1	6,492.9	31.0	68.8	339.5	1.1	5.5
Part-time employment	1,599.3	1,571.7	28.6	-27.6	99.1	-1.7	6.7
Unemployment	374.2	353.8	18.5	-20.4	-187.0	-5.5	-34.6
Participation rate	60.6	60.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	0.2	-0.3	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	58.1	0.2	0.2	2.3	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	15,069.1	15,086.1	...	17.0	197.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	13,313.6	13,338.8	28.5	25.2	366.5	0.2	2.8
Employment	12,747.0	12,768.8	31.1	21.8	630.5	0.2	5.2
Unemployment	566.6	570.1	24.6	3.5	-263.9	0.6	-31.6
Participation rate	88.4	88.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	0.2	0.0	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	84.6	84.6	0.2	0.0	3.1	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,537.1	7,546.6	...	9.5	104.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	6,917.9	6,931.8	17.9	13.9	134.4	0.2	2.0
Employment	6,634.5	6,633.5	20.9	-1.0	288.1	-0.0	4.5
Unemployment	283.3	298.3	17.7	15.0	-153.7	5.3	-34.0
Participation rate	91.8	91.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.3	0.3	0.2	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	88.0	87.9	0.3	-0.1	2.6	...	...

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,531.9	7,539.5	...	7.6	93.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	6,395.7	6,407.0	21.2	11.3	232.1	0.2	3.8
Employment	6,112.5	6,135.3	21.8	22.8	342.3	0.4	5.9
Unemployment	283.3	271.7	16.9	-11.6	-110.2	-4.1	-28.9
Participation rate	84.9	85.0	0.3	0.1	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.2	0.3	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	81.2	81.4	0.3	0.2	3.6	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,130.1	12,153.3	...	23.2	232.4	0.2	1.9
Labour force	4,466.0	4,446.5	24.0	-19.5	-27.6	-0.4	-0.6
Employment	4,240.0	4,243.7	24.3	3.7	114.0	0.1	2.8
Unemployment	226.1	202.7	14.4	-23.4	-141.7	-10.3	-41.1
Participation rate	36.8	36.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	0.3	-0.5	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	35.0	34.9	0.2	-0.1	0.3	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,802.0	5,813.3	...	11.3	112.5	0.2	2.0
Labour force	2,464.2	2,435.1	15.7	-29.1	-47.1	-1.2	-1.9
Employment	2,329.0	2,314.4	16.1	-14.6	17.7	-0.6	0.8
Unemployment	135.2	120.7	10.2	-14.5	-64.8	-10.7	-34.9
Participation rate	42.5	41.9	0.3	-0.6	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.0	0.4	-0.5	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	40.1	39.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,328.1	6,340.0	...	11.9	119.9	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,001.8	2,011.3	16.6	9.5	19.4	0.5	1.0
Employment	1,910.9	1,929.3	16.6	18.4	96.2	1.0	5.2
Unemployment	90.9	82.1	9.7	-8.8	-76.7	-9.7	-48.3
Participation rate	31.6	31.7	0.3	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.1	0.5	-0.4	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	30.2	30.4	0.3	0.2	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 14-10-0287-02.

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,937.1	16,950.7	45.8	13.6	1,094.8	0.1	6.9
Public sector employees	4,205.2	4,313.4	26.9	108.2	268.2	2.6	6.6
Private sector employees	12,731.8	12,637.3	45.8	-94.5	826.6	-0.7	7.0
Self-employed	2,663.5	2,689.6	32.0	26.1	-39.3	1.0	-1.4
Total employed, all industries	19,600.5	19,640.3	37.8	39.8	1,055.5	0.2	5.7
Goods-producing sector	4,006.8	3,965.6	20.7	-41.2	75.6	-1.0	1.9
Agriculture	245.7	241.7	5.6	-4.0	-16.7	-1.6	-6.5
Natural resources ²	337.0	345.3	5.9	8.3	8.7	2.5	2.6
Utilities	146.5	147.3	3.3	0.8	5.9	0.5	4.2
Construction	1,513.2	1,510.2	13.6	-3.0	76.0	-0.2	5.3
Manufacturing	1,764.3	1,721.1	14.3	-43.2	1.7	-2.4	0.1
Services-producing sector	15,593.8	15,674.7	36.7	80.9	979.9	0.5	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2,957.4	2,995.2	20.1	37.8	256.0	1.3	9.3
Transportation and warehousing	1,017.7	993.0	11.5	-24.7	2.3	-2.4	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,340.0	1,321.5	11.5	-18.5	29.0	-1.4	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,769.6	1,790.1	14.6	20.5	128.5	1.2	7.7
Business, building and other support services	704.7	716.7	12.3	12.0	17.7	1.7	2.5
Educational services	1,487.8	1,511.7	13.6	23.9	72.2	1.6	5.0
Health care and social assistance	2,623.1	2,630.8	15.1	7.7	89.9	0.3	3.5
Information, culture and recreation	824.7	829.9	13.1	5.2	128.2	0.6	18.3
Accommodation and food services	1,034.8	1,054.6	14.5	19.8	197.2	1.9	23.0
Other services (except public administration)	721.4	714.0	11.2	-7.4	-5.9	-1.0	-0.8
Public administration	1,112.7	1,117.2	8.8	4.5	64.9	0.4	6.2

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

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

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

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

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	447.2	447.7	...	0.5	2.7	0.1	0.6
Labour force	255.8	258.1	2.4	2.3	4.2	0.9	1.7
Employment	228.3	232.4	2.4	4.1	11.7	1.8	5.3
Full-time employment	189.9	192.4	2.9	2.5	5.9	1.3	3.2
Part-time employment	38.4	40.0	2.4	1.6	5.8	4.2	17.0
Unemployment	27.6	25.7	2.3	-1.9	-7.5	-6.9	-22.6
Participation rate	57.2	57.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	10.0	0.9	-0.8	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	51.9	0.5	0.8	2.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	138.1	138.8	...	0.7	5.2	0.5	3.9
Labour force	92.1	92.8	0.8	0.7	6.1	0.8	7.0
Employment	84.5	85.6	0.8	1.1	6.8	1.3	8.6
Full-time employment	69.9	71.1	1.0	1.2	5.7	1.7	8.7
Part-time employment	14.6	14.5	0.9	-0.1	1.0	-0.7	7.4
Unemployment	7.5	7.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-4.0	-8.9
Participation rate	66.7	66.9	0.6	0.2	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.8	0.8	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.7	0.6	0.5	2.7	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	834.7	836.8	...	2.1	18.1	0.3	2.2
Labour force	512.1	513.8	3.1	1.7	22.5	0.3	4.6
Employment	481.5	479.4	3.0	-2.1	35.1	-0.4	7.9
Full-time employment	394.1	395.1	4.0	1.0	28.8	0.3	7.9
Part-time employment	87.4	84.3	3.8	-3.1	6.3	-3.5	8.1
Unemployment	30.6	34.4	2.7	3.8	-12.6	12.4	-26.8
Participation rate	61.4	61.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.7	0.5	0.7	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.3	0.4	-0.4	3.0	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	659.7	661.3	...	1.6	12.0	0.2	1.8
Labour force	399.7	395.7	2.6	-4.0	1.1	-1.0	0.3
Employment	371.7	367.8	2.6	-3.9	8.3	-1.0	2.3
Full-time employment	317.4	315.8	3.3	-1.6	13.5	-0.5	4.5
Part-time employment	54.3	51.9	2.8	-2.4	-5.3	-4.4	-9.3
Unemployment	28.0	27.9	2.3	-0.1	-7.2	-0.4	-20.5
Participation rate	60.6	59.8	0.4	-0.8	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.1	0.6	0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	55.6	0.4	-0.7	0.2	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,136.8	7,144.0	...	7.2	52.5	0.1	0.7
Labour force	4,559.1	4,577.6	17.9	18.5	56.6	0.4	1.3
Employment	4,379.5	4,384.6	18.4	5.1	155.1	0.1	3.7
Full-time employment	3,570.4	3,606.5	24.1	36.1	97.4	1.0	2.8
Part-time employment	809.1	778.2	22.1	-30.9	57.8	-3.8	8.0
Unemployment	179.6	192.9	15.8	13.3	-98.6	7.4	-33.8
Participation rate	63.9	64.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	0.3	0.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.4	0.3	0.0	1.8	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,482.2	12,495.6	...	13.4	178.4	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,178.8	8,186.8	26.7	8.0	268.3	0.1	3.4
Employment	7,737.2	7,739.1	26.7	1.9	533.0	0.0	7.4
Full-time employment	6,323.8	6,337.1	33.2	13.3	351.2	0.2	5.9
Part-time employment	1,413.4	1,402.0	30.4	-11.4	181.7	-0.8	14.9
Unemployment	441.6	447.7	24.3	6.1	-264.6	1.4	-37.1
Participation rate	65.5	65.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.5	0.3	0.1	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.9	0.2	-0.1	3.4	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,060.3	1,061.9	...	1.6	11.3	0.2	1.1
Labour force	702.5	699.5	3.1	-3.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.0
Employment	667.2	666.7	3.1	-0.5	14.5	-0.1	2.2
Full-time employment	532.5	532.7	4.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.3
Part-time employment	134.7	134.0	4.1	-0.7	12.9	-0.5	10.7
Unemployment	35.2	32.8	2.7	-2.4	-14.8	-6.8	-31.1
Participation rate	66.3	65.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.7	0.4	-0.3	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	62.8	0.3	-0.1	0.7	...	...

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
Saskatchewan							
Population	895.7	897.2	...	1.5	7.8	0.2	0.9
Labour force	609.9	607.1	3.2	-2.8	9.5	-0.5	1.6
Employment	576.6	578.1	3.1	1.5	16.9	0.3	3.0
Full-time employment	474.6	470.5	4.4	-4.1	20.5	-0.9	4.6
Part-time employment	102.0	107.7	4.0	5.7	-3.5	5.6	-3.1
Unemployment	33.3	29.0	2.6	-4.3	-7.4	-12.9	-20.3
Participation rate	68.1	67.7	0.4	-0.4	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.8	0.4	-0.7	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,593.3	3,601.7	...	8.4	65.4	0.2	1.8
Labour force	2,485.0	2,497.3	12.2	12.3	74.0	0.5	3.1
Employment	2,338.2	2,365.7	12.3	27.5	145.6	1.2	6.6
Full-time employment	1,880.2	1,940.8	16.5	60.6	123.3	3.2	6.8
Part-time employment	457.9	424.8	15.0	-33.1	22.1	-7.2	5.5
Unemployment	146.8	131.6	10.9	-15.2	-71.5	-10.4	-35.2
Participation rate	69.2	69.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.3	0.4	-0.6	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	65.7	0.3	0.6	2.9	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,415.2	4,421.0	...	5.8	86.5	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,891.4	2,869.5	14.0	-21.9	61.1	-0.8	2.2
Employment	2,735.8	2,740.9	13.3	5.1	128.6	0.2	4.9
Full-time employment	2,144.2	2,170.7	20.1	26.5	107.0	1.2	5.2
Part-time employment	591.6	570.3	19.4	-21.3	21.7	-3.6	4.0
Unemployment	155.6	128.6	11.8	-27.0	-67.4	-17.4	-34.4
Participation rate	65.5	64.9	0.3	-0.6	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.5	0.4	-0.9	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	447.2	447.7	...	0.5	2.7	0.1	0.6
Labour force	255.8	258.1	2.4	2.3	4.2	0.9	1.7
Employment	228.3	232.4	2.4	4.1	11.7	1.8	5.3
Full-time employment	189.9	192.4	2.9	2.5	5.9	1.3	3.2
Unemployment	27.6	25.7	2.3	-1.9	-7.5	-6.9	-22.6
Participation rate	57.2	57.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	10.0	0.9	-0.8	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	51.9	0.5	0.8	2.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	54.9	55.0	...	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Labour force	33.3	35.4	1.2	2.1	1.0	6.3	2.9
Employment	29.1	30.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	5.2	4.1
Unemployment	4.3	4.8	1.0	0.5	-0.2	11.6	-4.0
Participation rate	60.7	64.4	2.2	3.7	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	13.6	2.9	0.7	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	53.0	55.6	2.2	2.6	2.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	190.8	191.0	...	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.6
Labour force	114.5	114.0	1.4	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.2
Employment	101.2	101.9	1.5	0.7	5.5	0.7	5.7
Unemployment	13.3	12.1	1.5	-1.2	-5.2	-9.0	-30.1
Participation rate	60.0	59.7	0.7	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	10.6	1.3	-1.0	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	53.0	53.4	0.8	0.4	2.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	201.5	201.7	...	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.7
Labour force	108.0	108.8	1.3	0.8	3.1	0.7	2.9
Employment	98.0	100.0	1.2	2.0	5.1	2.0	5.4
Unemployment	10.0	8.8	1.2	-1.2	-2.1	-12.0	-19.3
Participation rate	53.6	53.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.1	1.1	-1.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	48.6	49.6	0.6	1.0	2.2	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	138.1	138.8	...	0.7	5.2	0.5	3.9
Labour force	92.1	92.8	0.8	0.7	6.1	0.8	7.0
Employment	84.5	85.6	0.8	1.1	6.8	1.3	8.6
Full-time employment	69.9	71.1	1.0	1.2	5.7	1.7	8.7
Unemployment	7.5	7.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-4.0	-8.9
Participation rate	66.7	66.9	0.6	0.2	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.8	0.8	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.7	0.6	0.5	2.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	21.8	22.0	...	0.2	1.3	0.9	6.3
Labour force	15.6	15.5	0.5	-0.1	1.8	-0.6	13.1
Employment	12.9	13.9	0.4	1.0	2.0	7.8	16.8
Unemployment	2.7	1.5	0.4	-1.2	-0.3	-44.4	-16.7
Participation rate	71.6	70.5	2.2	-1.1	4.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.3	9.7	2.7	-7.6	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	63.2	2.0	4.0	5.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	56.4	56.7	...	0.3	2.0	0.5	3.7
Labour force	40.3	39.9	0.4	-0.4	1.8	-1.0	4.7
Employment	37.7	36.7	0.4	-1.0	1.9	-2.7	5.5
Unemployment	2.6	3.2	0.4	0.6	-0.1	23.1	-3.0
Participation rate	71.5	70.4	0.7	-1.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	8.0	1.1	1.5	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	64.7	0.8	-2.1	1.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	59.8	60.1	...	0.3	1.9	0.5	3.3
Labour force	36.2	37.4	0.4	1.2	2.4	3.3	6.9
Employment	33.9	34.9	0.4	1.0	2.8	2.9	8.7
Unemployment	2.2	2.5	0.4	0.3	-0.4	13.6	-13.8
Participation rate	60.5	62.2	0.7	1.7	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.7	1.0	0.6	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	58.1	0.7	1.4	2.9	...	...

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)

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	834.7	836.8	...	2.1	18.1	0.3	2.2
Labour force	512.1	513.8	3.1	1.7	22.5	0.3	4.6
Employment	481.5	479.4	3.0	-2.1	35.1	-0.4	7.9
Full-time employment	394.1	395.1	4.0	1.0	28.8	0.3	7.9
Unemployment	30.6	34.4	2.7	3.8	-12.6	12.4	-26.8
Participation rate	61.4	61.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.7	0.5	0.7	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.3	0.4	-0.4	3.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	109.7	109.9	...	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.1
Labour force	74.6	75.0	1.7	0.4	6.3	0.5	9.2
Employment	67.2	66.0	1.7	-1.2	8.3	-1.8	14.4
Unemployment	7.4	9.0	1.6	1.6	-1.9	21.6	-17.4
Participation rate	68.0	68.2	1.6	0.2	5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	12.0	2.0	2.1	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	60.1	1.5	-1.2	7.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	347.1	348.1	...	1.0	8.6	0.3	2.5
Labour force	222.6	222.9	1.7	0.3	6.0	0.1	2.8
Employment	209.2	208.7	1.8	-0.5	13.3	-0.2	6.8
Unemployment	13.4	14.3	1.8	0.9	-7.2	6.7	-33.5
Participation rate	64.1	64.0	0.5	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.4	0.8	0.4	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.0	0.5	-0.3	2.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	378.0	378.9	...	0.9	8.5	0.2	2.3
Labour force	214.9	215.8	1.7	0.9	10.1	0.4	4.9
Employment	205.1	204.7	1.8	-0.4	13.6	-0.2	7.1
Unemployment	9.8	11.1	1.5	1.3	-3.5	13.3	-24.0
Participation rate	56.9	57.0	0.5	0.1	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.1	0.7	0.5	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	54.3	54.0	0.5	-0.3	2.4	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	659.7	661.3	...	1.6	12.0	0.2	1.8
Labour force	399.7	395.7	2.6	-4.0	1.1	-1.0	0.3
Employment	371.7	367.8	2.6	-3.9	8.3	-1.0	2.3
Full-time employment	317.4	315.8	3.3	-1.6	13.5	-0.5	4.5
Unemployment	28.0	27.9	2.3	-0.1	-7.2	-0.4	-20.5
Participation rate	60.6	59.8	0.4	-0.8	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.1	0.6	0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	55.6	0.4	-0.7	0.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	83.4	83.7	...	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.1
Labour force	55.5	53.3	1.4	-2.2	-2.3	-4.0	-4.1
Employment	48.9	48.6	1.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.6	-2.0
Unemployment	6.6	4.7	1.2	-1.9	-1.3	-28.8	-21.7
Participation rate	66.5	63.7	1.7	-2.8	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.9	8.8	2.1	-3.1	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.1	1.7	-0.5	-2.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	281.0	281.8	...	0.8	5.7	0.3	2.1
Labour force	176.6	175.6	1.5	-1.0	1.1	-0.6	0.6
Employment	163.0	162.2	1.5	-0.8	5.3	-0.5	3.4
Unemployment	13.5	13.4	1.5	-0.1	-4.2	-0.7	-23.9
Participation rate	62.8	62.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.6	0.8	0.0	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	57.6	0.5	-0.4	0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	295.3	295.8	...	0.5	4.7	0.2	1.6
Labour force	167.6	166.7	1.4	-0.9	2.2	-0.5	1.3
Employment	159.7	157.0	1.4	-2.7	4.0	-1.7	2.6
Unemployment	7.9	9.8	1.2	1.9	-1.7	24.1	-14.8
Participation rate	56.8	56.4	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.9	0.7	1.2	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.1	53.1	0.5	-1.0	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 14-10-0287-03.

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,136.8	7,144.0	...	7.2	52.5	0.1	0.7
Labour force	4,559.1	4,577.6	17.9	18.5	56.6	0.4	1.3
Employment	4,379.5	4,384.6	18.4	5.1	155.1	0.1	3.7
Full-time employment	3,570.4	3,606.5	24.1	36.1	97.4	1.0	2.8
Unemployment	179.6	192.9	15.8	13.3	-98.6	7.4	-33.8
Participation rate	63.9	64.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	0.3	0.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.4	0.3	0.0	1.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	905.5	906.1	...	0.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.0
Labour force	617.8	623.2	9.7	5.4	12.4	0.9	2.0
Employment	575.5	580.1	10.1	4.6	31.1	0.8	5.7
Unemployment	42.3	43.1	8.4	0.8	-18.7	1.9	-30.3
Participation rate	68.2	68.8	1.1	0.6	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.9	1.3	0.1	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	64.0	1.1	0.4	3.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,093.0	3,096.5	...	3.5	27.6	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,085.4	2,087.7	10.0	2.3	-3.2	0.1	-0.2
Employment	2,010.9	2,002.9	10.6	-8.0	37.4	-0.4	1.9
Unemployment	74.5	84.8	9.9	10.3	-40.6	13.8	-32.4
Participation rate	67.4	67.4	0.3	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.1	0.5	0.5	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	64.7	0.3	-0.3	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,138.4	3,141.4	...	3.0	25.3	0.1	0.8
Labour force	1,856.0	1,866.7	10.1	10.7	47.4	0.6	2.6
Employment	1,793.1	1,801.7	10.2	8.6	86.7	0.5	5.1
Unemployment	62.8	65.0	8.7	2.2	-39.3	3.5	-37.7
Participation rate	59.1	59.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.5	0.5	0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	57.4	0.3	0.3	2.4	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,482.2	12,495.6	...	13.4	178.4	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,178.8	8,186.8	26.7	8.0	268.3	0.1	3.4
Employment	7,737.2	7,739.1	26.7	1.9	533.0	0.0	7.4
Full-time employment	6,323.8	6,337.1	33.2	13.3	351.2	0.2	5.9
Unemployment	441.6	447.7	24.3	6.1	-264.6	1.4	-37.1
Participation rate	65.5	65.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.5	0.3	0.1	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.9	0.2	-0.1	3.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,853.9	1,853.8	...	-0.1	-4.9	-0.0	-0.3
Labour force	1,148.8	1,167.3	15.8	18.5	106.9	1.6	10.1
Employment	1,020.1	1,034.1	15.2	14.0	188.4	1.4	22.3
Unemployment	128.7	133.3	14.2	4.6	-81.5	3.6	-37.9
Participation rate	62.0	63.0	0.9	1.0	5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.4	1.2	0.2	-8.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	55.8	0.8	0.8	10.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,173.2	5,180.2	...	7.0	93.0	0.1	1.8
Labour force	3,707.0	3,699.0	13.4	-8.0	59.8	-0.2	1.6
Employment	3,556.8	3,536.4	14.7	-20.4	161.7	-0.6	4.8
Unemployment	150.2	162.5	13.5	12.3	-102.0	8.2	-38.6
Participation rate	71.7	71.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.4	0.4	0.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	68.8	68.3	0.3	-0.5	2.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,455.1	5,461.7	...	6.6	90.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	3,323.1	3,320.5	15.1	-2.6	101.7	-0.1	3.2
Employment	3,160.4	3,168.6	15.1	8.2	182.9	0.3	6.1
Unemployment	162.7	151.9	13.2	-10.8	-81.2	-6.6	-34.8
Participation rate	60.9	60.8	0.3	-0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.6	0.4	-0.3	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	58.0	0.3	0.1	2.4	...	...

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,060.3	1,061.9	...	1.6	11.3	0.2	1.1
Labour force	702.5	699.5	3.1	-3.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.0
Employment	667.2	666.7	3.1	-0.5	14.5	-0.1	2.2
Full-time employment	532.5	532.7	4.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.3
Unemployment	35.2	32.8	2.7	-2.4	-14.8	-6.8	-31.1
Participation rate	66.3	65.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.7	0.4	-0.3	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	62.8	0.3	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.6	167.6	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	118.2	114.1	1.8	-4.1	1.6	-3.5	1.4
Employment	106.2	102.1	1.8	-4.1	3.4	-3.9	3.4
Unemployment	11.9	11.9	1.6	0.0	-1.9	0.0	-13.8
Participation rate	70.5	68.1	1.1	-2.4	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.4	1.4	0.3	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	60.9	1.0	-2.5	2.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	438.5	439.4	...	0.9	6.1	0.2	1.4
Labour force	308.3	308.8	1.7	0.5	-7.2	0.2	-2.3
Employment	295.4	297.9	1.7	2.5	-0.5	0.8	-0.2
Unemployment	12.9	10.9	1.5	-2.0	-6.7	-15.5	-38.1
Participation rate	70.3	70.3	0.4	0.0	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	3.5	0.5	-0.7	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.8	0.4	0.4	-1.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	454.2	454.8	...	0.6	5.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	276.0	276.6	1.7	0.6	5.3	0.2	2.0
Employment	265.6	266.6	1.7	1.0	11.5	0.4	4.5
Unemployment	10.4	9.9	1.4	-0.5	-6.3	-4.8	-38.9
Participation rate	60.8	60.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.6	0.5	-0.2	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.6	0.4	0.1	1.9	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	895.7	897.2	...	1.5	7.8	0.2	0.9
Labour force	609.9	607.1	3.2	-2.8	9.5	-0.5	1.6
Employment	576.6	578.1	3.1	1.5	16.9	0.3	3.0
Full-time employment	474.6	470.5	4.4	-4.1	20.5	-0.9	4.6
Unemployment	33.3	29.0	2.6	-4.3	-7.4	-12.9	-20.3
Participation rate	68.1	67.7	0.4	-0.4	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.8	0.4	-0.7	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	135.1	135.3	...	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.7
Labour force	90.6	90.9	1.9	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.6
Employment	81.3	80.6	1.7	-0.7	1.7	-0.9	2.2
Unemployment	9.3	10.3	1.5	1.0	0.6	10.8	6.2
Participation rate	67.1	67.2	1.4	0.1	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	11.3	1.6	1.0	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	59.6	1.3	-0.6	0.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	380.0	380.7	...	0.7	3.8	0.2	1.0
Labour force	281.1	280.2	1.7	-0.9	3.4	-0.3	1.2
Employment	267.2	268.4	1.8	1.2	7.5	0.4	2.9
Unemployment	13.9	11.8	1.6	-2.1	-4.1	-15.1	-25.8
Participation rate	74.0	73.6	0.5	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.2	0.6	-0.7	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	70.3	70.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	380.6	381.2	...	0.6	3.0	0.2	0.8
Labour force	238.2	236.0	1.8	-2.2	3.8	-0.9	1.6
Employment	228.1	229.1	1.8	1.0	7.7	0.4	3.5
Unemployment	10.1	6.9	1.3	-3.2	-3.9	-31.7	-36.1
Participation rate	62.6	61.9	0.5	-0.7	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	2.9	0.5	-1.3	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.1	0.5	0.2	1.6	...	...

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,593.3	3,601.7	...	8.4	65.4	0.2	1.8
Labour force	2,485.0	2,497.3	12.2	12.3	74.0	0.5	3.1
Employment	2,338.2	2,365.7	12.3	27.5	145.6	1.2	6.6
Full-time employment	1,880.2	1,940.8	16.5	60.6	123.3	3.2	6.8
Unemployment	146.8	131.6	10.9	-15.2	-71.5	-10.4	-35.2
Participation rate	69.2	69.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.3	0.4	-0.6	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	65.7	0.3	0.6	2.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	530.6	531.8	...	1.2	9.0	0.2	1.7
Labour force	345.6	352.0	6.8	6.4	32.1	1.9	10.0
Employment	309.3	312.9	6.2	3.6	42.2	1.2	15.6
Unemployment	36.3	39.1	5.9	2.8	-10.2	7.7	-20.7
Participation rate	65.1	66.2	1.3	1.1	5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	11.1	1.7	0.6	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.8	1.2	0.5	7.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,522.5	1,526.0	...	3.5	27.1	0.2	1.8
Labour force	1,142.7	1,142.4	6.0	-0.3	3.7	-0.0	0.3
Employment	1,080.3	1,091.0	7.0	10.7	32.9	1.0	3.1
Unemployment	62.5	51.4	6.2	-11.1	-29.2	-17.8	-36.2
Participation rate	75.1	74.9	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.5	0.5	-1.0	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	71.0	71.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,540.1	1,543.8	...	3.7	29.2	0.2	1.9
Labour force	996.6	1,002.9	7.4	6.3	38.2	0.6	4.0
Employment	948.6	961.9	7.2	13.3	70.5	1.4	7.9
Unemployment	48.1	41.1	6.3	-7.0	-32.2	-14.6	-43.9
Participation rate	64.7	65.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.1	0.6	-0.7	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	62.3	0.5	0.7	3.4	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,415.2	4,421.0	...	5.8	86.5	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,891.4	2,869.5	14.0	-21.9	61.1	-0.8	2.2
Employment	2,735.8	2,740.9	13.3	5.1	128.6	0.2	4.9
Full-time employment	2,144.2	2,170.7	20.1	26.5	107.0	1.2	5.2
Unemployment	155.6	128.6	11.8	-27.0	-67.4	-17.4	-34.4
Participation rate	65.5	64.9	0.3	-0.6	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.5	0.4	-0.9	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	601.6	601.6	...	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3
Labour force	406.8	386.1	8.6	-20.7	2.0	-5.1	0.5
Employment	363.1	358.9	7.8	-4.2	33.6	-1.2	10.3
Unemployment	43.7	27.2	7.2	-16.5	-31.7	-37.8	-53.8
Participation rate	67.6	64.2	1.4	-3.4	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	7.0	1.7	-3.7	-8.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	59.7	1.3	-0.7	5.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,856.6	1,859.5	...	2.9	41.5	0.2	2.3
Labour force	1,303.6	1,296.4	6.9	-7.2	21.7	-0.6	1.7
Employment	1,241.8	1,241.8	7.2	0.0	41.0	0.0	3.4
Unemployment	61.8	54.6	6.7	-7.2	-19.3	-11.7	-26.1
Participation rate	70.2	69.7	0.4	-0.5	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.2	0.5	-0.5	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	66.8	0.4	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,957.0	1,959.9	...	2.9	43.3	0.1	2.3
Labour force	1,181.0	1,187.0	7.6	6.0	37.4	0.5	3.3
Employment	1,130.8	1,140.2	7.6	9.4	53.9	0.8	5.0
Unemployment	50.2	46.8	6.3	-3.4	-16.5	-6.8	-26.1
Participation rate	60.3	60.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	3.9	0.5	-0.4	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.2	0.4	0.4	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 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	228.3	232.4	2.4	4.1	11.7	1.8	5.3
Goods-producing sector	47.4	44.9	1.6	-2.5	1.6	-5.3	3.7
Agriculture	1.5	1.2	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-20.0	0.0
Natural resources ²	14.1	14.6	0.8	0.5	1.5	3.5	11.5
Utilities	1.6	1.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-12.5	-26.3
Construction	19.7	19.0	1.0	-0.7	2.9	-3.6	18.0
Manufacturing	10.5	8.7	0.9	-1.8	-2.3	-17.1	-20.9
Services-producing sector	180.9	187.5	2.1	6.6	10.1	3.6	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	37.3	38.5	1.1	1.2	3.8	3.2	11.0
Transportation and warehousing	10.1	10.2	0.6	0.1	2.9	1.0	39.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.3	6.2	0.5	0.9	-1.0	17.0	-13.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	10.8	11.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	7.4	10.5
Business, building and other support services	6.1	5.7	0.6	-0.4	-1.8	-6.6	-24.0
Educational services	17.6	18.8	0.8	1.2	2.9	6.8	18.2
Health care and social assistance	43.4	43.6	1.0	0.2	-1.7	0.5	-3.8
Information, culture and recreation	7.2	7.7	0.7	0.5	-1.6	6.9	-17.2
Accommodation and food services	14.6	15.4	0.8	0.8	4.1	5.5	36.3
Other services (except public administration)	7.3	9.0	0.6	1.7	1.0	23.3	12.5
Public administration	21.2	20.7	0.7	-0.5	0.3	-2.4	1.5
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	84.5	85.6	0.8	1.1	6.8	1.3	8.6
Goods-producing sector	22.2	22.2	0.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	24.0
Agriculture	3.6	3.3	0.3	-0.3	0.1	-8.3	3.1
Natural resources ²	2.6	2.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-11.5	-4.2
Utilities	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	8.0	7.9	0.3	-0.1	2.2	-1.3	38.6
Manufacturing	7.8	8.4	0.4	0.6	2.1	7.7	33.3
Services-producing sector	62.4	63.4	0.7	1.0	2.5	1.6	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	11.4	11.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-2.6	-7.5
Transportation and warehousing	1.6	1.5	0.2	-0.1	-1.1	-6.3	-42.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.7	2.8	0.2	0.1	-0.1	3.7	-3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.1	4.8	0.2	-0.3	0.3	-5.9	6.7
Business, building and other support services	2.1	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	19.0	13.6
Educational services	6.2	6.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-1.6	-7.6
Health care and social assistance	12.1	12.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.5	6.0
Information, culture and recreation	3.2	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	12.5	33.3
Accommodation and food services	4.7	5.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	8.5	27.5
Other services (except public administration)	3.2	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.2
Public administration	10.1	10.3	0.3	0.2	1.7	2.0	19.8
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	481.5	479.4	3.0	-2.1	35.1	-0.4	7.9
Goods-producing sector	91.0	90.2	1.9	-0.8	-2.6	-0.9	-2.8
Agriculture	6.8	5.1	0.7	-1.7	-2.6	-25.0	-33.8
Natural resources ²	9.4	10.0	1.0	0.6	-0.7	6.4	-6.5
Utilities	4.2	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	9.5	7.0
Construction	39.2	39.9	1.2	0.7	3.8	1.8	10.5
Manufacturing	31.5	30.7	1.0	-0.8	-3.3	-2.5	-9.7
Services-producing sector	390.5	389.1	2.8	-1.4	37.7	-0.4	10.7
Wholesale and retail trade	74.6	70.1	1.6	-4.5	5.6	-6.0	8.7
Transportation and warehousing	23.3	22.4	1.0	-0.9	-0.3	-3.9	-1.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	26.2	25.6	0.8	-0.6	2.8	-2.3	12.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	37.3	39.9	1.1	2.6	5.8	7.0	17.0
Business, building and other support services	20.7	21.2	1.0	0.5	3.5	2.4	19.8
Educational services	38.2	38.3	1.2	0.1	3.6	0.3	10.4
Health care and social assistance	76.4	76.9	1.2	0.5	5.6	0.7	7.9
Information, culture and recreation	15.3	15.6	1.0	0.3	3.0	2.0	23.8
Accommodation and food services	29.8	30.1	1.3	0.3	5.6	1.0	22.9
Other services (except public administration)	17.8	17.3	0.8	-0.5	1.6	-2.8	10.2
Public administration	31.0	31.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.6	3.9

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	371.7	367.8	2.6	-3.9	8.3	-1.0	2.3
Goods-producing sector	79.2	77.4	1.5	-1.8	9.1	-2.3	13.3
Agriculture	7.0	6.1	0.6	-0.9	1.3	-12.9	27.1
Natural resources ²	7.9	8.6	0.8	0.7	-0.4	8.9	-4.4
Utilities	4.8	4.4	0.3	-0.4	0.5	-8.3	12.8
Construction	29.5	30.1	0.9	0.6	7.6	2.0	33.8
Manufacturing	30.0	28.2	0.9	-1.8	0.1	-6.0	0.4
Services-producing sector	292.5	290.3	2.3	-2.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	53.7	55.2	1.2	1.5	-0.6	2.8	-1.1
Transportation and warehousing	18.2	18.3	0.7	0.1	-1.1	0.5	-5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.4	15.6	0.5	-0.8	-2.5	-4.9	-13.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	22.0	21.5	0.7	-0.5	4.7	-2.3	28.0
Business, building and other support services	15.1	13.2	0.8	-1.9	-1.8	-12.6	-12.0
Educational services	34.4	33.0	0.9	-1.4	5.5	-4.1	20.0
Health care and social assistance	57.0	57.8	1.1	0.8	-3.8	1.4	-6.2
Information, culture and recreation	9.7	9.5	0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-2.1	-4.0
Accommodation and food services	21.4	21.9	1.0	0.5	-0.7	2.3	-3.1
Other services (except public administration)	14.0	13.6	0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-2.9	-2.9
Public administration	30.9	30.8	0.8	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	1.0
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,379.5	4,384.6	18.4	5.1	155.1	0.1	3.7
Goods-producing sector	920.5	917.2	10.2	-3.3	26.3	-0.4	3.0
Agriculture	55.8	53.6	2.6	-2.2	-3.1	-3.9	-5.5
Natural resources ²	48.5	50.6	2.0	2.1	6.7	4.3	15.3
Utilities	30.1	27.9	1.7	-2.2	-1.4	-7.3	-4.8
Construction	288.2	294.8	6.7	6.6	10.9	2.3	3.8
Manufacturing	497.9	490.2	7.4	-7.7	12.9	-1.5	2.7
Services-producing sector	3,459.0	3,467.5	18.1	8.5	129.0	0.2	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	641.3	657.3	10.1	16.0	4.3	2.5	0.7
Transportation and warehousing	234.6	221.4	5.4	-13.2	-6.5	-5.6	-2.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	280.3	269.2	5.0	-11.1	0.0	-4.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	369.3	369.8	6.6	0.5	14.0	0.1	3.9
Business, building and other support services	164.6	175.2	5.9	10.6	17.7	6.4	11.2
Educational services	347.3	356.1	7.0	8.8	-4.7	2.5	-1.3
Health care and social assistance	601.5	608.7	7.6	7.2	15.4	1.2	2.6
Information, culture and recreation	188.1	185.5	6.0	-2.6	28.4	-1.4	18.1
Accommodation and food services	189.5	183.8	6.5	-5.7	26.1	-3.0	16.6
Other services (except public administration)	166.0	161.8	5.2	-4.2	13.2	-2.5	8.9
Public administration	276.5	278.6	4.5	2.1	20.8	0.8	8.1
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,737.2	7,739.1	26.7	1.9	533.0	0.0	7.4
Goods-producing sector	1,552.3	1,504.9	13.8	-47.4	56.1	-3.1	3.9
Agriculture	68.3	63.3	3.0	-5.0	-9.1	-7.3	-12.6
Natural resources ²	42.4	42.4	1.8	0.0	7.4	0.0	21.1
Utilities	62.4	60.6	2.0	-1.8	9.7	-2.9	19.1
Construction	595.4	570.3	9.0	-25.1	42.6	-4.2	8.1
Manufacturing	783.8	768.3	10.3	-15.5	5.6	-2.0	0.7
Services-producing sector	6,184.9	6,234.2	25.8	49.3	476.9	0.8	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,127.8	1,144.1	14.2	16.3	139.7	1.4	13.9
Transportation and warehousing	387.1	384.8	8.3	-2.3	3.0	-0.6	0.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	656.0	651.3	8.6	-4.7	26.5	-0.7	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	807.1	811.8	10.3	4.7	80.4	0.6	11.0
Business, building and other support services	287.6	291.5	8.7	3.9	10.2	1.4	3.6
Educational services	567.7	582.1	9.5	14.4	49.8	2.5	9.4
Health care and social assistance	941.1	937.1	10.3	-4.0	20.9	-0.4	2.3
Information, culture and recreation	341.8	347.4	9.3	5.6	66.1	1.6	23.5
Accommodation and food services	391.0	402.7	10.2	11.7	76.6	3.0	23.5
Other services (except public administration)	257.5	254.0	8.1	-3.5	-22.8	-1.4	-8.2
Public administration	420.1	427.3	5.8	7.2	26.4	1.7	6.6

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	667.2	666.7	3.1	-0.5	14.5	-0.1	2.2
Goods-producing sector	136.1	135.7	1.9	-0.4	-10.8	-0.3	-7.4
Agriculture	18.8	19.0	1.0	0.2	-4.7	1.1	-19.8
Natural resources ²	3.2	4.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	37.5	18.9
Utilities	4.9	5.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	4.2
Construction	46.9	48.0	1.2	1.1	-1.6	2.3	-3.2
Manufacturing	62.3	59.3	1.1	-3.0	-5.4	-4.8	-8.3
Services-producing sector	531.2	531.0	3.1	-0.2	25.3	-0.0	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	97.5	96.4	1.6	-1.1	0.0	-1.1	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	40.3	40.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	39.9	38.6	0.7	-1.3	3.1	-3.3	8.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	33.3	34.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.4	4.3
Business, building and other support services	22.1	20.5	0.8	-1.6	-1.0	-7.2	-4.7
Educational services	59.6	61.6	1.3	2.0	2.5	3.4	4.2
Health care and social assistance	104.8	104.4	1.5	-0.4	-2.3	-0.4	-2.2
Information, culture and recreation	23.8	23.9	1.0	0.1	4.1	0.4	20.7
Accommodation and food services	40.2	39.5	1.2	-0.7	9.3	-1.7	30.8
Other services (except public administration)	27.7	28.6	0.9	0.9	2.0	3.2	7.5
Public administration	42.0	43.1	0.9	1.1	5.5	2.6	14.6
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	576.6	578.1	3.1	1.5	16.9	0.3	3.0
Goods-producing sector	127.1	128.3	2.0	1.2	-3.2	0.9	-2.4
Agriculture	25.2	25.8	1.1	0.6	-4.5	2.4	-14.9
Natural resources ²	18.1	17.1	0.8	-1.0	-3.2	-5.5	-15.8
Utilities	6.4	6.3	0.4	-0.1	0.8	-1.6	14.5
Construction	46.4	47.8	1.3	1.4	5.0	3.0	11.7
Manufacturing	31.0	31.3	1.0	0.3	-1.2	1.0	-3.7
Services-producing sector	449.5	449.8	3.0	0.3	20.0	0.1	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	95.7	96.7	1.7	1.0	3.1	1.0	3.3
Transportation and warehousing	26.7	24.4	0.9	-2.3	1.3	-8.6	5.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	31.3	30.4	0.8	-0.9	3.5	-2.9	13.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.6	28.7	0.8	1.1	0.1	4.0	0.3
Business, building and other support services	14.0	13.3	0.9	-0.7	-2.5	-5.0	-15.8
Educational services	49.2	49.1	1.1	-0.1	2.5	-0.2	5.4
Health care and social assistance	89.1	91.0	1.3	1.9	4.7	2.1	5.4
Information, culture and recreation	20.5	19.1	0.9	-1.4	0.9	-6.8	4.9
Accommodation and food services	32.9	34.6	1.2	1.7	6.0	5.2	21.0
Other services (except public administration)	25.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	-0.2	1.2	-0.8
Public administration	36.5	36.4	0.9	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	2.0
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,338.1	2,365.7	12.3	27.6	145.6	1.2	6.6
Goods-producing sector	548.0	554.3	7.1	6.3	-6.6	1.1	-1.2
Agriculture	33.8	36.6	2.3	2.8	-0.5	8.3	-1.3
Natural resources ²	147.4	150.1	3.9	2.7	5.7	1.8	3.9
Utilities	17.0	21.2	1.2	4.2	1.4	24.7	7.1
Construction	225.1	224.6	5.0	-0.5	-9.3	-0.2	-4.0
Manufacturing	124.6	121.8	3.6	-2.8	-4.0	-2.2	-3.2
Services-producing sector	1,790.2	1,811.4	11.6	21.2	152.1	1.2	9.2
Wholesale and retail trade	387.3	392.8	6.1	5.5	60.4	1.4	18.2
Transportation and warehousing	124.0	132.2	3.8	8.2	5.3	6.6	4.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	114.4	117.2	3.4	2.8	0.2	2.4	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	196.0	206.8	4.5	10.8	19.7	5.5	10.5
Business, building and other support services	75.1	73.2	3.6	-1.9	-0.3	-2.5	-0.4
Educational services	166.9	169.2	4.2	2.3	-3.3	1.4	-1.9
Health care and social assistance	317.4	309.9	4.6	-7.5	7.3	-2.4	2.4
Information, culture and recreation	80.2	75.4	3.6	-4.8	12.4	-6.0	19.7
Accommodation and food services	135.3	139.3	4.8	4.0	43.8	3.0	45.9
Other services (except public administration)	88.3	92.7	3.6	4.4	2.8	5.0	3.1
Public administration	105.2	102.7	2.6	-2.5	4.1	-2.4	4.2

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,735.8	2,740.9	13.3	5.1	128.6	0.2	4.9
Goods-producing sector	483.0	490.3	7.8	7.3	1.3	1.5	0.3
Agriculture	25.1	27.6	2.2	2.5	6.4	10.0	30.2
Natural resources ²	43.6	45.1	2.8	1.5	-8.9	3.4	-16.5
Utilities	14.8	15.7	1.0	0.9	-5.1	6.1	-24.5
Construction	214.7	227.8	5.2	13.1	11.8	6.1	5.5
Manufacturing	184.8	174.1	4.7	-10.7	-2.9	-5.8	-1.6
Services-producing sector	2,252.8	2,250.6	13.3	-2.2	127.3	-0.1	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	430.7	433.2	7.0	2.5	40.6	0.6	10.3
Transportation and warehousing	151.8	137.5	4.0	-14.3	-1.9	-9.4	-1.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	167.5	164.5	3.9	-3.0	-3.5	-1.8	-2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	261.2	261.1	6.0	-0.1	0.9	-0.0	0.3
Business, building and other support services	97.3	100.4	4.7	3.1	-6.6	3.2	-6.2
Educational services	200.7	197.4	4.7	-3.3	14.0	-1.6	7.6
Health care and social assistance	380.3	388.9	6.1	8.6	43.0	2.3	12.4
Information, culture and recreation	134.8	142.2	5.5	7.4	14.4	5.5	11.3
Accommodation and food services	175.4	182.2	5.6	6.8	25.3	3.9	16.1
Other services (except public administration)	113.8	107.7	3.9	-6.1	-3.0	-5.4	-2.7
Public administration	139.3	135.4	3.4	-3.9	3.8	-2.8	2.9

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

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

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

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

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	183.6	183.9	...	0.3	2.2	0.2	1.2
Labour force	123.0	124.2	1.0	1.2	10.5	1.0	9.2
Employment	114.5	115.8	1.1	1.3	11.3	1.1	10.8
Unemployment	8.5	8.4	0.6	-0.1	-0.8	-1.2	-8.7
Participation rate	67.0	67.5	0.6	0.5	4.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.8	0.5	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	63.0	0.6	0.6	5.5	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	388.9	390.1	...	1.2	12.0	0.3	3.2
Labour force	258.0	261.5	1.5	3.5	2.7	1.4	1.0
Employment	245.5	249.3	1.4	3.8	13.2	1.5	5.6
Unemployment	12.6	12.2	0.9	-0.4	-10.5	-3.2	-46.3
Participation rate	66.3	67.0	0.4	0.7	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	0.3	-0.2	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.9	0.4	0.8	1.5	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	136.8	137.2	...	0.4	3.8	0.3	2.8
Labour force	89.8	90.3	0.9	0.5	-2.4	0.6	-2.6
Employment	85.3	86.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3
Unemployment	4.5	4.2	0.6	-0.3	-3.4	-6.7	-44.7
Participation rate	65.6	65.8	0.7	0.2	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.7	0.6	-0.3	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	62.8	0.8	0.4	-1.0	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	111.9	112.1	...	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.7
Labour force	69.4	69.3	0.9	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3
Employment	64.5	64.3	0.9	-0.2	1.3	-0.3	2.1
Unemployment	4.9	5.0	0.5	0.1	-1.1	2.0	-18.0
Participation rate	62.0	61.8	0.8	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.2	0.7	0.1	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	57.4	0.8	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.4	135.4	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	83.3	82.8	1.1	-0.5	4.6	-0.6	5.9
Employment	80.0	79.6	1.1	-0.4	6.2	-0.5	8.4
Unemployment	3.3	3.2	0.4	-0.1	-1.6	-3.0	-33.3
Participation rate	61.5	61.2	0.8	-0.3	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	0.5	-0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	58.8	0.8	-0.3	4.7	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	691.0	691.4	...	0.4	4.0	0.1	0.6
Labour force	448.2	452.2	3.9	4.0	3.4	0.9	0.8
Employment	437.2	439.5	4.0	2.3	12.9	0.5	3.0
Unemployment	11.0	12.7	1.6	1.7	-9.5	15.5	-42.8
Participation rate	64.9	65.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.5	2.8	0.3	0.3	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.6	0.6	0.3	1.5	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	189.9	190.2	...	0.3	2.4	0.2	1.3
Labour force	113.0	111.5	1.2	-1.5	-4.5	-1.3	-3.9
Employment	109.8	107.8	1.3	-2.0	-2.5	-1.8	-2.3
Unemployment	3.3	3.6	0.5	0.3	-2.1	9.1	-36.8
Participation rate	59.5	58.6	0.7	-0.9	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.2	0.4	0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	56.7	0.7	-1.1	-2.0	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.5	137.5	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Labour force	82.3	81.1	1.0	-1.2	0.4	-1.5	0.5
Employment	79.5	78.5	1.0	-1.0	1.4	-1.3	1.8
Unemployment	2.8	2.6	0.4	-0.2	-1.0	-7.1	-27.8
Participation rate	59.9	59.0	0.7	-0.9	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.2	0.5	-0.2	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	57.1	0.7	-0.7	0.8	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,660.8	3,664.3	...	3.5	27.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,434.0	2,432.3	9.9	-1.7	1.3	-0.1	0.1
Employment	2,317.0	2,315.8	10.3	-1.2	74.6	-0.1	3.3
Unemployment	117.0	116.5	6.2	-0.5	-73.3	-0.4	-38.6
Participation rate	66.5	66.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.3	0.0	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.2	0.3	-0.1	1.6	...	...

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,230.0	1,232.1	...	2.1	24.6	0.2	2.0
Labour force	833.6	841.8	5.4	8.2	10.5	1.0	1.3
Employment	795.5	805.2	5.7	9.7	36.0	1.2	4.7
Unemployment	38.0	36.6	2.7	-1.4	-25.4	-3.7	-41.0
Participation rate	67.8	68.3	0.4	0.5	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.3	0.3	-0.3	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	65.4	0.5	0.7	1.7	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	289.0	289.3	...	0.3	3.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	197.1	198.2	1.6	1.1	14.4	0.6	7.8
Employment	191.9	193.0	1.6	1.1	20.5	0.6	11.9
Unemployment	5.2	5.2	0.7	0.0	-6.2	0.0	-54.4
Participation rate	68.2	68.5	0.6	0.3	4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.0	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.4	66.7	0.6	0.3	6.4	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	941.0	942.8	...	1.8	21.2	0.2	2.3
Labour force	636.5	643.5	5.1	7.0	-3.9	1.1	-0.6
Employment	603.6	612.2	5.4	8.6	15.5	1.4	2.6
Unemployment	32.9	31.4	2.6	-1.5	-19.3	-4.6	-38.1
Participation rate	67.6	68.3	0.6	0.7	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.9	0.4	-0.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	64.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	147.2	147.5	...	0.3	3.6	0.2	2.5
Labour force	88.4	88.7	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.1
Employment	82.9	83.2	0.9	0.3	2.8	0.4	3.5
Unemployment	5.5	5.6	0.4	0.1	-1.6	1.8	-22.2
Participation rate	60.1	60.1	0.6	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.3	0.5	0.1	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	56.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	90.5	92.8	...	2.3	0.1	2.5	0.1
Labour force	54.1	58.7	3.5	4.6	4.4	8.5	8.1
Employment	52.4	57.0	3.4	4.6	8.7	8.8	18.0
Unemployment	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.0	-4.3	0.0	-71.7
Participation rate	59.8	63.3	2.9	3.5	4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.1	2.9	2.2	-0.2	-8.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	61.4	3.0	3.5	9.3	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	114.2	114.3	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	71.0	70.9	1.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Employment	68.2	66.7	1.8	-1.5	0.4	-2.2	0.6
Unemployment	2.8	4.2	0.8	1.4	-0.3	50.0	-6.7
Participation rate	62.2	62.0	1.5	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	5.9	1.2	2.0	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	58.4	1.5	-1.3	-0.3	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	350.1	350.5	...	0.4	6.1	0.1	1.8
Labour force	237.5	240.8	2.2	3.3	20.0	1.4	9.1
Employment	225.8	228.7	2.3	2.9	25.9	1.3	12.8
Unemployment	11.7	12.1	1.2	0.4	-5.9	3.4	-32.8
Participation rate	67.8	68.7	0.6	0.9	4.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.0	0.5	0.1	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	65.2	0.7	0.7	6.3	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,634.7	5,642.0	...	7.3	86.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	3,821.9	3,818.2	13.7	-3.7	176.8	-0.1	4.9
Employment	3,579.6	3,581.6	13.7	2.0	284.3	0.1	8.6
Unemployment	242.3	236.6	9.1	-5.7	-107.4	-2.4	-31.2
Participation rate	67.8	67.7	0.2	-0.1	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.2	0.2	-0.1	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.5	0.2	0.0	4.1	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	671.9	672.4	...	0.5	6.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	434.6	436.5	4.1	1.9	-5.7	0.4	-1.3
Employment	412.0	414.3	4.2	2.3	5.5	0.6	1.3
Unemployment	22.6	22.2	2.1	-0.4	-11.2	-1.8	-33.5
Participation rate	64.7	64.9	0.6	0.2	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	0.5	-0.1	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	375.6	375.8	...	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.8
Labour force	245.5	243.6	2.7	-1.9	23.5	-0.8	10.7
Employment	232.6	231.4	2.8	-1.2	34.4	-0.5	17.5
Unemployment	12.8	12.2	1.4	-0.6	-10.9	-4.7	-47.2
Participation rate	65.4	64.8	0.7	-0.6	5.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.0	0.6	-0.2	-5.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.6	0.7	-0.3	8.8	...	...

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	506.8	507.6	...	0.8	8.7	0.2	1.7
Labour force	345.8	347.5	2.9	1.7	4.5	0.5	1.3
Employment	326.7	328.7	2.8	2.0	9.6	0.6	3.0
Unemployment	19.2	18.7	1.6	-0.5	-5.2	-2.6	-21.8
Participation rate	68.2	68.5	0.6	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	64.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	120.3	120.4	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	78.6	78.4	1.0	-0.2	-2.2	-0.3	-2.7
Employment	74.8	74.8	1.1	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-1.3
Unemployment	3.8	3.6	0.4	-0.2	-1.2	-5.3	-25.0
Participation rate	65.3	65.1	0.9	-0.2	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.6	0.5	-0.2	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	62.1	0.9	-0.1	-1.7	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	142.5	142.7	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.8
Labour force	104.1	105.3	1.5	1.2	4.5	1.2	4.5
Employment	98.9	99.7	1.5	0.8	7.7	0.8	8.4
Unemployment	5.3	5.7	0.7	0.4	-3.2	7.5	-36.0
Participation rate	73.1	73.8	1.0	0.7	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	0.7	0.3	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.4	69.9	1.1	0.5	4.3	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	474.0	474.7	...	0.7	7.8	0.1	1.7
Labour force	309.8	312.5	3.2	2.7	4.1	0.9	1.3
Employment	295.0	296.4	3.3	1.4	17.2	0.5	6.2
Unemployment	14.8	16.1	1.5	1.3	-13.1	8.8	-44.9
Participation rate	65.4	65.8	0.7	0.4	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.2	0.5	0.4	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	62.4	0.7	0.2	2.6	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	307.9	308.1	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	189.5	186.5	2.8	-3.0	1.5	-1.6	0.8
Employment	177.4	175.6	2.8	-1.8	10.1	-1.0	6.1
Unemployment	12.1	10.9	1.3	-1.2	-8.7	-9.9	-44.4
Participation rate	61.5	60.5	0.9	-1.0	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.8	0.7	-0.6	-4.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	57.0	0.9	-0.6	2.7	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	183.4	183.5	...	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	128.8	131.6	1.9	2.8	9.3	2.2	7.6
Employment	119.6	122.9	2.0	3.3	10.0	2.8	8.9
Unemployment	9.2	8.7	1.1	-0.5	-0.7	-5.4	-7.4
Participation rate	70.2	71.7	1.1	1.5	4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.6	0.9	-0.5	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	67.0	1.1	1.8	4.6	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	146.0	146.0	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Labour force	90.3	90.5	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.3
Employment	87.1	86.5	1.1	-0.6	4.3	-0.7	5.2
Unemployment	3.2	4.0	0.5	0.8	-3.1	25.0	-43.7
Participation rate	61.8	62.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.4	0.6	0.9	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.2	0.8	-0.5	2.7	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.6	106.6	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Labour force	67.2	66.5	0.7	-0.7	1.2	-1.0	1.8
Employment	64.4	63.8	0.7	-0.6	3.3	-0.9	5.5
Unemployment	2.7	2.7	0.3	0.0	-2.1	0.0	-43.8
Participation rate	63.0	62.4	0.6	-0.6	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	0.5	0.1	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	59.8	0.7	-0.6	3.0	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	710.0	711.2	...	1.2	8.4	0.2	1.2
Labour force	483.1	482.8	1.6	-0.3	0.9	-0.1	0.2
Employment	457.5	457.1	1.6	-0.4	12.2	-0.1	2.7
Unemployment	25.6	25.7	1.0	0.1	-11.3	0.4	-30.5
Participation rate	68.0	67.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.3	0.2	0.0	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.3	0.2	-0.1	1.0	...	...

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	218.3	218.7	...	0.4	3.2	0.2	1.5
Labour force	151.8	151.8	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.5
Employment	142.7	143.2	1.2	0.5	4.6	0.4	3.3
Unemployment	9.1	8.6	0.6	-0.5	-2.4	-5.5	-21.8
Participation rate	69.5	69.4	0.5	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.7	0.4	-0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.4	65.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	277.7	278.4	...	0.7	5.6	0.3	2.1
Labour force	203.0	204.0	1.3	1.0	17.1	0.5	9.1
Employment	194.0	194.4	1.3	0.4	21.3	0.2	12.3
Unemployment	9.0	9.6	0.7	0.6	-4.2	6.7	-30.4
Participation rate	73.1	73.3	0.5	0.2	4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.7	0.3	0.3	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	69.8	0.5	-0.1	6.3	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	106.7	107.0	...	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.9
Labour force	69.6	70.3	1.1	0.7	3.3	1.0	4.9
Employment	65.8	66.8	1.1	1.0	4.3	1.5	6.9
Unemployment	3.8	3.5	0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-7.9	-22.2
Participation rate	65.2	65.7	1.0	0.5	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.0	0.7	-0.5	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.4	1.0	0.7	2.9	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,285.9	1,288.8	...	2.9	25.9	0.2	2.1
Labour force	923.7	922.1	5.5	-1.6	36.4	-0.2	4.1
Employment	857.1	861.6	5.7	4.5	53.2	0.5	6.6
Unemployment	66.7	60.5	3.5	-6.2	-16.8	-9.3	-21.7
Participation rate	71.8	71.5	0.4	-0.3	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.6	0.4	-0.6	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	66.9	0.4	0.2	2.9	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,221.4	1,224.3	...	2.9	25.8	0.2	2.2
Labour force	844.9	851.8	5.0	6.9	1.5	0.8	0.2
Employment	786.8	798.7	5.3	11.9	35.5	1.5	4.7
Unemployment	58.1	53.1	3.1	-5.0	-34.1	-8.6	-39.1
Participation rate	69.2	69.6	0.4	0.4	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.2	0.4	-0.7	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	65.2	0.4	0.8	1.5	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	187.6	187.9	...	0.3	4.9	0.2	2.7
Labour force	115.5	117.4	1.8	1.9	6.6	1.6	6.0
Employment	109.5	112.1	1.8	2.6	7.3	2.4	7.0
Unemployment	6.1	5.3	0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-13.1	-11.7
Participation rate	61.6	62.5	1.0	0.9	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.5	0.7	-0.8	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	59.7	1.0	1.3	2.4	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	173.5	173.8	...	0.3	3.4	0.2	2.0
Labour force	114.3	115.8	1.2	1.5	-2.7	1.3	-2.3
Employment	109.2	110.8	1.2	1.6	-0.8	1.5	-0.7
Unemployment	5.1	5.1	0.6	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-25.0
Participation rate	65.9	66.6	0.7	0.7	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	0.5	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.8	0.7	0.9	-1.7	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,382.5	2,385.5	...	3.0	41.9	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,622.6	1,624.0	7.1	1.4	17.7	0.1	1.1
Employment	1,535.4	1,539.9	7.2	4.5	54.1	0.3	3.6
Unemployment	87.2	84.1	4.7	-3.1	-36.4	-3.6	-30.2
Participation rate	68.1	68.1	0.3	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.2	0.3	-0.2	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.6	0.3	0.2	1.2	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	353.2	353.8	...	0.6	8.8	0.2	2.6
Labour force	228.1	224.6	2.3	-3.5	2.0	-1.5	0.9
Employment	218.0	215.7	2.4	-2.3	6.3	-1.1	3.0
Unemployment	10.1	8.9	0.9	-1.2	-4.3	-11.9	-32.6
Participation rate	64.6	63.5	0.7	-1.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	0.4	-0.4	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.0	0.7	-0.7	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,663.8	3,668.2	...	4.4	30.1	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,419.1	2,438.2	20.2	19.1	-3.8	0.8	-0.2
Employment	2,303.0	2,321.0	20.7	18.0	71.0	0.8	3.2
Unemployment	116.2	117.2	14.5	1.0	-74.8	0.9	-39.0
Participation rate	66.0	66.5	0.6	0.5	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.6	0.0	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.3	0.6	0.4	1.5	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,641.7	5,649.2	...	7.5	90.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	3,829.5	3,810.7	28.5	-18.8	174.3	-0.5	4.8
Employment	3,586.1	3,580.8	28.6	-5.3	310.2	-0.1	9.5
Unemployment	243.4	229.8	21.5	-13.6	-136.0	-5.6	-37.2
Participation rate	67.9	67.5	0.5	-0.4	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.0	0.6	-0.4	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.4	0.5	-0.2	4.6	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,385.5	2,388.5	...	3.0	43.1	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,627.5	1,616.5	15.1	-11.0	2.6	-0.7	0.2
Employment	1,536.6	1,543.7	14.9	7.1	60.3	0.5	4.1
Unemployment	90.9	72.9	10.8	-18.0	-57.6	-19.8	-44.1
Participation rate	68.2	67.7	0.6	-0.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.5	0.7	-1.1	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.6	0.6	0.2	1.4	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2021	31,250.7	20,223.6	18,547.9	1,675.7	64.7	8.3	59.4
2022	31,665.4	20,620.4	19,497.2	1,123.2	65.1	5.4	61.6
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2021	445.0	250.7	213.5	37.2	56.3	14.8	48.0
2022	447.3	254.4	222.6	31.7	56.9	12.5	49.8
Avalon Peninsula							
2021	236.8	140.3	124.3	16.0	59.2	11.4	52.5
2022	238.9	147.2	133.3	13.9	61.6	9.4	55.8
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2021	121.0	60.5	48.1	12.4	50.0	20.5	39.8
2022	121.0	58.7	49.1	9.6	48.5	16.4	40.6
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2021	87.2	50.0	41.2	8.8	57.3	17.6	47.2
2022	87.4	48.4	40.2	8.2	55.4	16.9	46.0
Prince Edward Island							
2021	133.5	85.6	76.8	8.8	64.1	10.3	57.5
2022	138.1	91.6	83.4	8.3	66.3	9.1	60.4
Nova Scotia							
2021	818.1	501.9	454.7	47.2	61.3	9.4	55.6
2022	834.9	509.6	475.8	33.8	61.0	6.6	57.0
Cape Breton							
2021	108.9	52.4	44.4	8.1	48.1	15.5	40.8
2022	109.5	59.0	50.1	9.0	53.9	15.3	45.8
North Shore							
2021	127.1	73.2	67.4	5.8	57.6	7.9	53.0
2022	128.5	71.5	65.7	5.8	55.6	8.1	51.1
Annapolis Valley							
2021	106.0	62.3	56.6	5.7	58.8	9.1	53.4
2022	107.8	65.8	62.7	3.1	61.0	4.7	58.2
Southern							
2021	98.0	55.8	51.8	4.1	56.9	7.3	52.9
2022	99.0	54.0	50.3	3.7	54.5	6.9	50.8
Halifax							
2021	378.1	258.1	234.6	23.5	68.3	9.1	62.0
2022	390.1	259.2	247.0	12.2	66.4	4.7	63.3
New Brunswick							
2021	648.9	396.0	355.6	40.4	61.0	10.2	54.8
2022	659.9	395.5	364.2	31.3	59.9	7.9	55.2
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2021	130.8	71.5	61.2	10.3	54.7	14.4	46.8
2022	131.5	67.5	58.5	9.0	51.3	13.3	44.5
Moncton–Richibucto							
2021	189.2	123.4	111.2	12.1	65.2	9.8	58.8
2022	193.9	123.3	115.5	7.7	63.6	6.2	59.6
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2021	146.4	90.2	81.7	8.5	61.6	9.4	55.8
2022	148.7	89.8	83.1	6.7	60.4	7.5	55.9
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2021	118.1	76.0	69.6	6.4	64.4	8.4	58.9
2022	120.9	77.4	72.0	5.4	64.0	7.0	59.6
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2021	64.5	34.9	32.0	3.0	54.1	8.6	49.6
2022	64.9	37.5	35.0	2.5	57.8	6.7	53.9
Quebec							
2021	7,090.0	4,508.6	4,194.8	313.8	63.6	7.0	59.2
2022	7,137.5	4,544.6	4,346.2	198.5	63.7	4.4	60.9
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2021	76.3	36.9	31.4	5.5	48.4	14.9	41.2
2022	76.3	38.1	34.3	3.8	49.9	10.0	45.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2021	165.8	89.7	83.8	5.8	54.1	6.5	50.5
2022	165.6	92.3	87.9	4.4	55.7	4.8	53.1
Capitale-Nationale							
2021	624.9	394.8	372.3	22.5	63.2	5.7	59.6
2022	627.6	401.3	388.3	13.0	63.9	3.2	61.9
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2021	356.3	223.1	213.5	9.6	62.6	4.3	59.9
2022	358.5	229.6	223.6	6.0	64.0	2.6	62.4
Estrie							
2021	278.1	168.2	158.4	9.8	60.5	5.8	57.0
2022	280.8	161.7	156.4	5.3	57.6	3.3	55.7
Centre-du-Québec							
2021	207.4	134.8	127.1	7.8	65.0	5.8	61.3
2022	209.0	137.2	133.0	4.2	65.6	3.1	63.6
Montérégie							
2021	1,313.1	847.3	798.7	48.6	64.5	5.7	60.8

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2022	1,327.5	850.3	817.0	33.3	64.1	3.9	61.5
Montréal							
2021	1,762.7	1,172.2	1,059.7	112.5	66.5	9.6	60.1
2022	1,767.8	1,178.4	1,110.9	67.5	66.7	5.7	62.8
Laval							
2021	365.4	241.9	221.9	20.0	66.2	8.3	60.7
2022	368.7	235.6	225.2	10.5	63.9	4.5	61.1
Lanaudière							
2021	426.1	272.2	258.6	13.6	63.9	5.0	60.7
2022	430.5	288.2	277.9	10.3	66.9	3.6	64.6
Laurentides							
2021	525.0	329.7	308.8	20.9	62.8	6.3	58.8
2022	532.8	339.7	323.8	15.9	63.8	4.7	60.8
Outaouais							
2021	328.6	204.3	190.7	13.6	62.2	6.7	58.0
2022	332.2	216.6	209.5	7.1	65.2	3.3	63.1
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2021	118.4	78.1	74.3	3.8	66.0	4.9	62.8
2022	118.4	75.5	72.5	3.0	63.8	4.0	61.2
Mauricie							
2021	227.3	128.4	119.6	8.8	56.5	6.9	52.6
2022	227.7	120.1	115.0	5.0	52.7	4.2	50.5
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2021	229.0	133.9	124.9	9.0	58.5	6.7	54.5
2022	228.8	128.1	121.5	6.5	56.0	5.1	53.1
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2021	85.5	53.0	51.1	1.9	62.0	3.6	59.8
2022	85.6	52.0	49.4	2.6	60.7	5.0	57.7
Ontario							
2021	12,310.1	7,918.2	7,211.3	706.9	64.3	8.9	58.6
2022	12,482.4	8,148.3	7,691.4	456.9	65.3	5.6	61.6
Ottawa							
2021	1,196.9	801.9	739.2	62.7	67.0	7.8	61.8
2022	1,217.2	799.3	760.1	39.1	65.7	4.9	62.4
Kingston-Pembroke							
2021	395.8	226.9	204.5	22.4	57.3	9.9	51.7
2022	400.9	245.9	234.8	11.1	61.3	4.5	58.6
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2021	348.3	203.8	190.0	13.8	58.5	6.8	54.6
2022	352.6	194.4	186.6	7.8	55.1	4.0	52.9
Toronto							
2021	5,811.3	3,787.0	3,417.7	369.3	65.2	9.8	58.8
2022	5,896.8	3,960.8	3,710.8	250.0	67.2	6.3	62.9
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2021	1,212.6	820.5	755.4	65.1	67.7	7.9	62.3
2022	1,235.6	834.8	791.5	43.3	67.6	5.2	64.1
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2021	1,276.7	810.8	741.2	69.6	63.5	8.6	58.1
2022	1,291.5	826.8	785.1	41.7	64.0	5.0	60.8
London							
2021	609.2	403.5	365.0	38.5	66.2	9.5	59.9
2022	619.3	416.1	393.3	22.8	67.2	5.5	63.5
Windsor-Sarnia							
2021	559.4	328.1	298.4	29.7	58.7	9.1	53.3
2022	563.9	325.3	308.8	16.6	57.7	5.1	54.8
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2021	264.4	166.5	159.9	6.6	63.0	4.0	60.5
2022	268.3	167.6	161.5	6.1	62.5	3.6	60.2
Northeast							
2021	461.6	263.1	242.4	20.7	57.0	7.9	52.5
2022	462.4	272.8	259.8	13.0	59.0	4.8	56.2
Northwest							
2021	173.7	106.0	97.6	8.4	61.0	7.9	56.2
2022	174.0	104.7	99.1	5.5	60.2	5.3	57.0
Manitoba							
2021	1,050.7	703.2	653.1	50.1	66.9	7.1	62.2
2022	1,060.3	703.0	667.9	35.1	66.3	5.0	63.0
Southeast							
2021	99.1	64.7	60.4	4.3	65.3	6.6	60.9
2022	100.7	66.3	62.5	3.8	65.8	5.7	62.1
South Central and North Central							
2021	91.0	59.4	55.4	4.0	65.3	6.7	60.9
2022	92.1	60.8	58.8	2.1	66.0	3.5	63.8
Southwest							
2021	90.6	60.1	56.9	3.2	66.3	5.3	62.8
2022	90.8	58.6	56.4	2.2	64.5	3.8	62.1
Winnipeg							
2021	639.4	439.4	405.5	33.9	68.7	7.7	63.4
2022	645.7	438.9	415.6	23.3	68.0	5.3	64.4

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2021	76.4	46.8	44.2	2.6	61.3	5.6	57.9
2022	77.1	46.2	44.0	2.2	59.9	4.8	57.1
Parklands and North							
2021	54.2	32.8	30.8	2.1	60.5	6.4	56.8
2022	53.9	32.1	30.6	1.5	59.6	4.7	56.8
Saskatchewan							
2021	889.4	596.6	553.0	43.6	67.1	7.3	62.2
2022	895.8	608.1	574.8	33.3	67.9	5.5	64.2
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2021	275.8	190.9	175.9	15.1	69.2	7.9	63.8
2022	278.6	189.8	179.1	10.7	68.1	5.6	64.3
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2021	83.0	56.7	52.6	4.1	68.3	7.2	63.4
2022	82.7	53.8	50.6	3.2	65.1	5.9	61.2
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2021	312.3	210.6	194.5	16.1	67.4	7.6	62.3
2022	317.0	225.3	214.4	11.0	71.1	4.9	67.6
Yorkton–Melville							
2021	61.9	36.5	34.8	1.8	59.0	4.9	56.2
2022	61.4	38.2	36.3	1.9	62.2	5.0	59.1
Prince Albert and Northern							
2021	156.4	101.8	95.2	6.6	65.1	6.5	60.9
2022	156.0	101.0	94.5	6.5	64.7	6.4	60.6
Alberta							
2021	3,535.0	2,443.0	2,216.1	226.9	69.1	9.3	62.7
2022	3,593.8	2,489.1	2,338.9	150.2	69.3	6.0	65.1
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2021	239.3	144.8	134.3	10.5	60.5	7.3	56.1
2022	241.4	156.8	149.0	7.8	65.0	5.0	61.7
Camrose–Drumheller							
2021	162.0	104.4	97.1	7.2	64.4	6.9	59.9
2022	162.3	100.3	95.7	4.6	61.8	4.6	59.0
Calgary							
2021	1,350.9	928.9	845.8	83.1	68.8	8.9	62.6
2022	1,377.2	976.5	915.1	61.4	70.9	6.3	66.4
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2021	274.4	196.8	178.1	18.7	71.7	9.5	64.9
2022	276.5	193.4	184.3	9.0	69.9	4.7	66.7
Red Deer							
2021	175.9	123.7	111.1	12.6	70.3	10.2	63.2
2022	178.4	112.1	103.8	8.3	62.8	7.4	58.2
Edmonton							
2021	1,228.2	866.6	777.2	89.3	70.6	10.3	63.3
2022	1,253.0	870.0	815.6	54.4	69.4	6.3	65.1
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2021	104.5	77.9	72.5	5.5	74.5	7.1	69.4
2022	105.0	80.1	75.5	4.6	76.3	5.7	71.9
British Columbia							
2021	4,329.8	2,819.8	2,618.9	200.9	65.1	7.1	60.5
2022	4,415.3	2,876.2	2,732.1	144.1	65.1	5.0	61.9
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2021	742.9	433.5	404.8	28.7	58.4	6.6	54.5
2022	760.7	449.1	429.8	19.4	59.0	4.3	56.5
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2021	2,680.6	1,817.9	1,684.6	133.3	67.8	7.3	62.8
2022	2,730.5	1,846.1	1,753.5	92.7	67.6	5.0	64.2
Thompson–Okanagan							
2021	504.1	298.5	276.1	22.3	59.2	7.5	54.8
2022	515.5	319.3	299.6	19.8	61.9	6.2	58.1
Kootenay							
2021	138.2	88.9	83.1	5.8	64.3	6.5	60.1
2022	140.6	85.6	81.9	3.7	60.9	4.3	58.3
Cariboo							
2021	140.2	93.0	87.0	6.0	66.3	6.5	62.1
2022	142.8	96.7	91.7	5.0	67.7	5.2	64.2
North Coast and Nechako							
2021	68.9	47.7	44.7	3.1	69.2	6.5	64.9
2022	69.7	41.1	39.4	1.7	59.0	4.1	56.5
Northeast							
2021	54.9	40.4	38.6	1.8	73.6	4.5	70.3
2022	55.5	38.1	36.2	1.9	68.6	5.0	65.2

1. For geographic descriptions of economic regions, refer to the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)*.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0387-02.

Table 10
Labour force characteristics by territory, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

	April 2022	May 2022	Standard error ¹	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022	April to May 2022	May 2021 to May 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	33.3	33.4	...	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.8
Labour force	24.5	24.2	0.2	-0.3	0.6	-1.2	2.5
Employment	23.2	22.9	0.3	-0.3	0.9	-1.3	4.1
Unemployment	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-18.8
Participation rate	73.6	72.5	0.7	-1.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	0.6	0.1	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.7	68.6	0.8	-1.1	0.9	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.2	34.2	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
Labour force	26.4	26.9	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.9	8.0
Employment	25.0	25.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.6	6.3
Unemployment	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	7.1	36.4
Participation rate	77.2	78.7	1.0	1.5	5.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	0.9	0.3	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	73.1	74.3	1.1	1.2	4.0	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.5	25.6	...	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.4
Labour force	16.3	16.1	0.4	-0.2	3.5	-1.2	27.8
Employment	14.8	14.0	0.4	-0.8	2.1	-5.4	17.6
Unemployment	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.3	33.3	185.7
Participation rate	63.9	62.7	1.6	-1.2	12.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	12.8	1.9	3.3	7.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	54.7	1.5	-3.1	7.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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	
May 2022										
15 years and over	17,128.9	35.5	1,143.30	31.12	14,266.0	39.2	1,296.00	2,862.9	17.2	382.40
15 to 24 years	2,675.9	27.6	555.63	18.92	1,424.6	38.4	821.40	1,251.3	15.3	253.08
25 years and over	14,453.0	37.0	1,252.11	33.38	12,841.4	39.3	1,348.65	1,611.6	18.6	482.81
Males	8,696.1	37.6	1,271.49	32.95	7,715.9	40.2	1,386.71	980.2	16.9	364.46
Females	8,432.8	33.4	1,011.11	29.23	6,550.0	38.0	1,189.14	1,882.7	17.3	391.74
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,188.4	36.1	1,238.69	33.93	4,527.3	38.6	1,340.57	661.2	19.0	541.10
No union coverage	11,940.5	35.3	1,101.85	29.90	9,738.7	39.5	1,275.28	2,201.8	16.6	334.74
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,891.2	36.4	1,200.52	32.14	12,886.7	39.2	1,324.33	2,004.4	18.0	404.54
Temporary employees	2,237.7	30.0	762.52	24.33	1,379.2	39.1	1,031.29	858.5	15.3	330.71
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,200.0	39.6	2,009.77	50.81	1,176.4	40.1	2,033.22	23.6	18.2	841.69
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,063.1	36.1	1,130.17	30.91	2,718.9	38.4	1,216.22	344.3	17.6	450.57
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,701.8	38.4	1,592.20	41.53	1,652.6	39.0	1,620.05	49.2	18.3	656.27
Health occupations	1,343.1	34.2	1,154.52	33.52	1,073.5	37.9	1,292.93	269.6	19.1	603.39
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,155.7	33.9	1,250.23	36.01	1,756.2	37.7	1,417.88	399.5	17.1	513.21
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	323.6	30.8	922.54	28.07	223.7	38.9	1,205.79	99.9	12.8	288.14
Sales and services occupations	3,937.0	30.5	649.29	20.12	2,492.8	38.4	864.61	1,444.2	16.7	277.64
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,279.4	40.0	1,184.97	29.23	2,113.3	41.6	1,246.01	166.2	19.2	408.61
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	345.3	42.6	1,186.63	26.84	315.9	45.0	1,267.90	29.5	16.6	316.05
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	779.8	39.3	1,011.71	25.48	742.7	40.3	1,044.85	37.0	18.5	347.12
May 2021										
15 years and over	15,980.8	35.7	1,100.12	29.94	13,380.2	39.3	1,241.55	2,600.5	17.3	372.39
15 to 24 years	2,311.1	28.3	546.65	18.26	1,265.6	38.7	794.51	1,045.4	15.7	246.57
25 years and over	13,669.7	36.9	1,193.69	31.91	12,114.6	39.3	1,288.25	1,555.1	18.4	456.98
Males	8,187.7	37.7	1,220.17	31.61	7,264.5	40.4	1,331.54	923.2	17.0	343.84
Females	7,793.1	33.5	973.98	28.18	6,115.8	37.9	1,134.66	1,677.3	17.5	388.11
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,981.1	36.2	1,213.83	33.25	4,380.5	38.6	1,308.11	600.6	18.9	526.21
No union coverage	10,999.7	35.5	1,048.62	28.44	8,999.8	39.6	1,209.16	1,999.9	16.8	326.20
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,972.1	36.4	1,148.44	30.77	12,109.1	39.2	1,265.33	1,863.0	18.0	388.68
Temporary employees	2,008.6	30.6	763.94	24.13	1,271.1	39.4	1,014.99	737.5	15.6	331.25
Occupation										
Management occupations	968.3	39.3	1,937.00	49.25	939.2	40.0	1,975.03	29.1	17.8	709.77
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,942.7	35.6	1,080.12	29.85	2,587.2	38.1	1,172.29	355.5	17.4	409.26
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,509.6	38.4	1,515.81	39.46	1,460.9	39.1	1,545.40	48.7	18.4	628.47
Health occupations	1,275.1	34.1	1,091.62	31.89	1,002.8	38.1	1,223.11	272.3	19.4	607.38
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,031.5	34.3	1,221.08	35.03	1,687.1	37.9	1,372.34	344.4	16.8	480.13
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	315.2	33.2	987.05	28.83	242.8	38.9	1,175.61	72.4	14.2	355.00
Sales and services occupations	3,599.7	31.1	650.33	19.77	2,362.6	38.5	849.31	1,237.1	17.1	270.29
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,220.6	40.0	1,163.68	28.69	2,062.7	41.7	1,225.16	157.8	17.7	360.28
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	330.6	41.2	1,100.00	25.51	279.0	46.1	1,251.48	51.6	15.2	280.88
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	787.5	39.7	972.66	24.25	755.9	40.7	1,000.76	31.6	17.1	299.45

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

June 12, 2022 to July 9, 2022

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	6.9
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	14.9
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	7.3
Prince Edward Island ⁴	8.7
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	13.6
Western Nova Scotia	6.5
Halifax	4.7
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	6.1
Madawaska–Charlotte	6.9
Restigouche–Albert	11.1
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9.7
Québec	2.7
Trois-Rivières	2.9
South Central Quebec	2.7
Sherbrooke	3.3
Montérégie	4.2
Montréal	4.8
Central Quebec	3.8
North Western Quebec	5.3
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	4.7
Hull	2.5
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	4.0
Ontario	
Ottawa	4.8
Eastern Ontario	3.7
Kingston	6.2
Central Ontario	3.9
Oshawa	4.8
Toronto	6.3
Hamilton	5.1
St. Catharines	5.4
London	5.1
Niagara	4.0
Windsor	5.4
Kitchener	5.0
Huron	4.8
South Central Ontario	4.5
Sudbury	4.0
Thunder Bay	4.5
Northern Ontario	7.0
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	5.5
Southern Manitoba	5.8
Northern Manitoba	29.7
Saskatchewan	
Regina	5.5
Saskatoon	4.7
Southern Saskatchewan	6.9

Table 12 - continued

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

June 12, 2022 to July 9, 2022

Northern Saskatchewan	17.0
Alberta	
Calgary	6.8
Edmonton	6.3
Northern Alberta	11.4
Southern Alberta	6.1
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	6.1
Abbotsford	5.0
Vancouver	5.2
Victoria	4.5
Southern Coastal British Columbia	5.0
Northern British Columbia	6.6
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	5.1
Yukon ⁶	9.7
Yellowknife	5.3
Northwest Territories ⁷	7.4
Iqaluit	6.2
Nunavut ⁸	17.5

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](#).

Table 13
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by detailed age group, unadjusted for seasonality

	May 2020	May 2021	May 2022	Standard error ¹	May 2021 to May 2022	May 2020 to May 2021	May 2021 to May 2022	May 2020 to May 2021
	thousands (except rates)				change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Students 15 to 24 years²								
Population	2,465.1	2,433.9	2,444.9	38.6	11.0	-31.2	0.5	-1.3
Labour force	1,137.4	1,251.6	1,375.3	39.5	123.7	114.2	9.9	10.0
Employment	682.2	962.1	1,218.1	36.3	256.0	279.9	26.6	41.0
Full-time employment	214.8	233.2	327.0	25.7	93.8	18.4	40.2	8.6
Part-time employment	467.5	729.0	891.1	29.7	162.1	261.5	22.2	55.9
Unemployment	455.1	289.5	157.2	23.2	-132.3	-165.6	-45.7	-36.4
Participation rate	46.1	51.4	56.3	1.2	4.9	5.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	40.0	23.1	11.4	1.4	-11.7	-16.9	...	...
Employment rate	27.7	39.5	49.8	1.2	10.3	11.8	...	...
Students 15 to 16 years²								
Population	744.3	762.4	764.2	5.9	1.8	18.1	0.2	2.4
Labour force	201.6	220.3	268.9	15.3	48.6	18.7	22.1	9.3
Employment	123.3	162.3	222.9	13.4	60.6	39.0	37.3	31.6
Full-time employment	17.3	1.8	6.3	6.0	4.5	-15.5	250.0	-89.6
Part-time employment	106.0	160.4	216.6	12.4	56.2	54.4	35.0	51.3
Unemployment	78.4	58.0	45.9	9.7	-12.1	-20.4	-20.9	-26.0
Participation rate	27.1	28.9	35.2	2.0	6.3	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	38.9	26.3	17.1	3.1	-9.2	-12.6	...	...
Employment rate	16.6	21.3	29.2	1.8	7.9	4.7	...	...
Students 17 to 19 years²								
Population	910.4	881.1	869.5	18.6	-11.6	-29.3	-1.3	-3.2
Labour force	460.7	499.9	513.5	20.4	13.6	39.2	2.7	8.5
Employment	282.8	396.5	457.0	19.8	60.5	113.7	15.3	40.2
Full-time employment	72.0	65.5	76.5	13.1	11.0	-6.5	16.8	-9.0
Part-time employment	210.8	331.0	380.5	18.4	49.5	120.2	15.0	57.0
Unemployment	177.9	103.4	56.6	13.3	-46.8	-74.5	-45.3	-41.9
Participation rate	50.6	56.7	59.1	1.9	2.4	6.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	38.6	20.7	11.0	2.1	-9.7	-17.9	...	...
Employment rate	31.1	45.0	52.6	2.0	7.6	13.9	...	...
Students 20 to 24 years²								
Population	810.4	790.4	811.2	32.3	20.8	-20.0	2.6	-2.5
Labour force	475.0	531.4	592.9	28.8	61.5	56.4	11.6	11.9
Employment	276.2	403.3	538.2	26.0	134.9	127.1	33.4	46.0
Full-time employment	125.5	165.8	244.3	19.9	78.5	40.3	47.3	32.1
Part-time employment	150.7	237.6	293.9	19.3	56.3	86.9	23.7	57.7
Unemployment	198.8	128.1	54.7	15.8	-73.4	-70.7	-57.3	-35.6
Participation rate	58.6	67.2	73.1	2.2	5.9	8.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	41.9	24.1	9.2	2.4	-14.9	-17.8	...	...
Employment rate	34.1	51.0	66.3	2.4	15.3	16.9	...	...
Other persons aged 15 to 24³								
Population	2,014.5	2,022.4	2,021.8	38.7	-0.6	7.9	-0.0	0.4
Labour force	1,516.9	1,646.9	1,684.2	38.1	37.3	130.0	2.3	8.6
Employment	1,137.3	1,414.5	1,521.4	36.5	106.9	277.2	7.6	24.4
Full-time employment	874.1	1,070.8	1,129.0	34.1	58.2	196.7	5.4	22.5
Part-time employment	263.2	343.7	392.5	23.8	48.8	80.5	14.2	30.6
Unemployment	379.6	232.4	162.7	21.3	-69.7	-147.2	-30.0	-38.8
Participation rate	75.3	81.4	83.3	1.2	1.9	6.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	25.0	14.1	9.7	1.2	-4.5	-10.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	69.9	75.2	1.4	5.3	13.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

2. Students are persons aged 15 to 24 who attended school full-time in March and who are planning to return to school in the fall.

3. Other persons are all other youths aged 15 to 24 who are not included in the student population.

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0286-02.

Table 14
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by province, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands						%		
Students¹									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
May 2021	27.0	12.0	9.6	2.9	6.7	2.4	44.4	20.0	35.6
May 2022	29.9	17.4	14.7	3.0	11.8	2.7	58.2	15.5	49.2
Prince Edward Island									
May 2021	11.1	6.5	4.9	1.9	3.1	1.6	58.6	24.6	44.1
May 2022	12.3	7.7	6.7	2.2	4.5	1.0	62.6	13.0	54.5
Nova Scotia									
May 2021	53.9	27.2	21.0	6.5	14.5	6.2	50.5	22.8	39.0
May 2022	55.7	31.6	26.6	7.6	19.0	5.0	56.7	15.8	47.8
New Brunswick									
May 2021	38.8	24.7	21.3	5.9	15.4	3.3	63.7	13.4	54.9
May 2022	38.8	21.6	20.1	7.0	13.0	1.5	55.7	6.9	51.8
Quebec									
May 2021	538.4	298.5	254.4	40.3	214.1	44.1	55.4	14.8	47.3
May 2022	551.6	333.5	310.6	70.2	240.4	23.0	60.5	6.9	56.3
Ontario									
May 2021	1,051.5	515.5	372.1	108.4	263.7	143.4	49.0	27.8	35.4
May 2022	1,003.5	548.7	469.1	133.6	335.5	79.6	54.7	14.5	46.7
Manitoba									
May 2021	82.3	47.0	37.2	12.5	24.7	9.8	57.1	20.9	45.2
May 2022	82.1	49.1	44.4	8.6	35.7	4.8	59.8	9.8	54.1
Saskatchewan									
May 2021	72.5	41.5	35.0	9.7	25.2	6.5	57.2	15.7	48.3
May 2022	70.7	40.4	37.0	11.3	25.7	3.4	57.1	8.4	52.3
Alberta									
May 2021	258.9	122.8	88.5	26.1	62.3	34.4	47.4	28.0	34.2
May 2022	294.1	169.0	144.6	49.0	95.7	24.4	57.5	14.4	49.2
British Columbia									
May 2021	299.4	155.9	118.0	18.9	99.1	37.9	52.1	24.3	39.4
May 2022	306.2	156.2	144.4	34.5	109.9	11.8	51.0	7.6	47.2
Other persons²									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
May 2021	27.9	22.5	18.6	13.5	5.2	x	80.6	x	66.7
May 2022	25.1	19.1	16.2	11.5	4.8	2.9	76.1	15.2	64.5
Prince Edward Island									
May 2021	9.6	8.6	7.6	6.3	1.2	1.1	89.6	12.8	79.2
May 2022	9.6	9.0	8.0	6.4	x	x	93.8	x	83.3
Nova Scotia									
May 2021	54.9	45.0	38.1	30.5	7.7	6.8	82.0	15.1	69.4
May 2022	54.2	46.9	42.2	34.3	7.8	4.7	86.5	10.0	77.9
New Brunswick									
May 2021	43.2	36.6	31.8	25.7	6.1	4.8	84.7	13.1	73.6
May 2022	44.9	36.6	32.0	26.6	5.5	4.4	81.5	12.0	71.3
Quebec									
May 2021	368.2	323.6	297.6	232.3	65.3	26.0	87.9	8.0	80.8
May 2022	354.4	303.5	280.0	214.7	65.3	23.5	85.6	7.7	79.0
Ontario									
May 2021	807.2	631.6	507.8	375.9	131.9	123.8	78.2	19.6	62.9
May 2022	850.2	691.3	617.9	456.2	161.7	73.4	81.3	10.6	72.7
Manitoba									
May 2021	85.3	70.4	65.0	49.7	15.3	5.4	82.5	7.7	76.2
May 2022	85.5	70.6	62.2	45.6	16.6	8.5	82.6	12.0	72.7
Saskatchewan									
May 2021	62.0	50.6	45.0	32.0	13.0	5.6	81.6	11.1	72.6
May 2022	64.5	55.1	47.6	34.1	13.5	7.4	85.4	13.4	73.8
Alberta									
May 2021	263.9	214.9	186.0	137.2	48.8	28.9	81.4	13.4	70.5
May 2022	237.7	201.4	185.1	141.8	43.2	x	84.7	x	77.9

Table 14
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by province, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
British Columbia									
May 2021	300.4	243.0	216.8	167.7	49.3	26.2	80.9	10.8	72.2
May 2022	295.4	250.9	230.2	158.0	72.2	20.8	84.9	8.3	77.9

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

1. Students are persons aged 15 to 24 who attended school full-time in March and who are planning to return to school in the fall.
2. Other persons are all other youths aged 15 to 24 who are not included in the student population.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0286-03](#).

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).