

Labour Force Survey, June 2022

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Employment fell by 43,000 (-0.2%) in June. The unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to a new record low of 4.9%, as fewer people searched for work.

The employment loss was almost entirely due to a decrease among workers aged 55 and older. Across industries, a decline in the services-producing sector, particularly in retail trade, was moderated by gains in the goods-producing sector. At the provincial level, employment decreased in Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec, while there were gains in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

Self-employment declined, while the number of employees in both the public and the private sectors held steady.

Total hours worked rose 1.3% in June, the first increase since March 2022.

Average hourly wages rose 5.2% (+\$1.54 to \$31.24) on a year-over-year basis in June, up from 3.9% in May and 3.3% in April (not seasonally adjusted).

Highlights

Employment falls in June

Employment fell by 43,000 (-0.2%) in June, fully offsetting the increase of 40,000 recorded in May.

The number of self-employed workers fell by 59,000 (-2.2%), while the number of employees held steady in both the public and the private sectors.

Employment was down among workers aged 55 and over (-51,000; -1.2%). It was little changed among youth aged 15 to 24 and the core-age population aged 25 to 54.

Employment decreased in Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec, while there were gains in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

Employment in the services-producing sector declined by 76,000 (-0.5%) in June, with losses spread across several industries, including retail trade.

In the goods-producing sector, employment rose by 33,000 (+0.8%) in June, with gains in construction and manufacturing.

Total hours worked increased 1.3% in June.

Average hourly wages rose 5.2% (+\$1.54 to \$31.24) on a year-over-year basis in June, up from 3.9% in May.

Unemployment rate reaches fourth consecutive record low

The unemployment rate reached a new low of 4.9% in June, and the participation rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 64.9%.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who were not in the labour force but wanted to work—decreased 0.2 percentage points to 6.8% in June, the second consecutive record low.

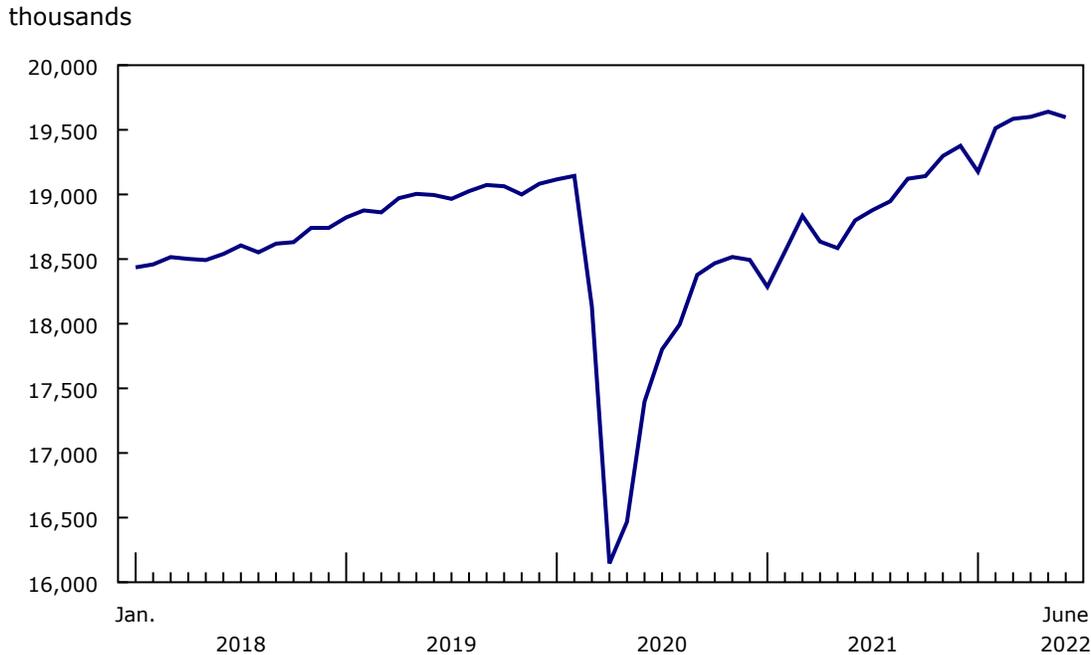
Long-term unemployment stood at 185,000 in June.



Employment declines for the first time since January 2022

Employment fell by 43,000 (-0.2%) in June, offsetting the increase of 40,000 recorded in May. This marks the first employment decline not associated with a tightening of public health restrictions since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 1 Employment down in June



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

Self-employment falls in June

The number of self-employed workers fell by 59,000 (-2.2%) in June, while the number of employees in both the public and the private sectors held steady. The June decrease erased most of the growth in self-employment recorded since October 2021 and pushed down the number of self-employed workers to 249,000 (-8.6%) below February 2020 pre-COVID-19 levels.

In the same way that employees may leave their job to start a business, every month some self-employed workers find work as employees. In the context of high job vacancies and accelerating wage growth, 5.0% of people who were self-employed in May became employees in June. This rate was similar to the transition rate in June 2021 (5.0%) and remained more than twice as high as the average rate recorded from 2016 to 2019 (2.4%) (not seasonally adjusted).

Involuntary part-time work continues to fall

While both full-time and part-time employment were little changed in June, full-time work has increased on a cumulative basis over the last two months. Compared with April, full-time employment was up by 131,000 (+0.8%) in June, while part-time work was down by 135,000 (-3.6%). The involuntary part-time rate—the proportion of part-time workers who cannot find a full-time job—has continued to fall in recent months and reached a new record low of 14.0% in June, down from 19.4% in February 2020, before the pandemic.

In June, the proportion of part-time workers who could not find full-time work was above average among a few racialized groups, including Chinese (21.7%) and Black Canadians (21.2%) (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Employment decreases among workers aged 55 and older

Employment among people aged 55 and older fell by 51,000 (-1.2%) in June. This was the first decline among older workers since April 2021 and was driven by a decrease among men aged 55 to 64 (-32,000; -1.8%).

In June, the employment rate—the proportion of the population that is employed—fell 0.7 percentage points to 62.5% among people aged 55 to 64. This decrease eliminated increases seen earlier in 2022 and returned the employment rate to a level on par with that observed through the second half of 2021. The employment rate among people aged 55 to 64 ranged from 50.7% among First Nations people living off-reserve and 52.1% among Southeast Asian Canadians, to 80.7% among Filipino Canadians (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

In the core-working ages of 25 to 54, employment was little changed for both men and women in June, and the employment rate of both core-aged men (88.0%) and core-aged women (81.3%) remained at or just below the record highs reached during the spring.

Employment also held steady for male and female youth aged 15 to 24 in June, and the employment rate in this age group (58.5%) stayed close to the pre-pandemic high recorded in April 2019 (58.7%).

Student employment continues to be above pre-pandemic levels in June

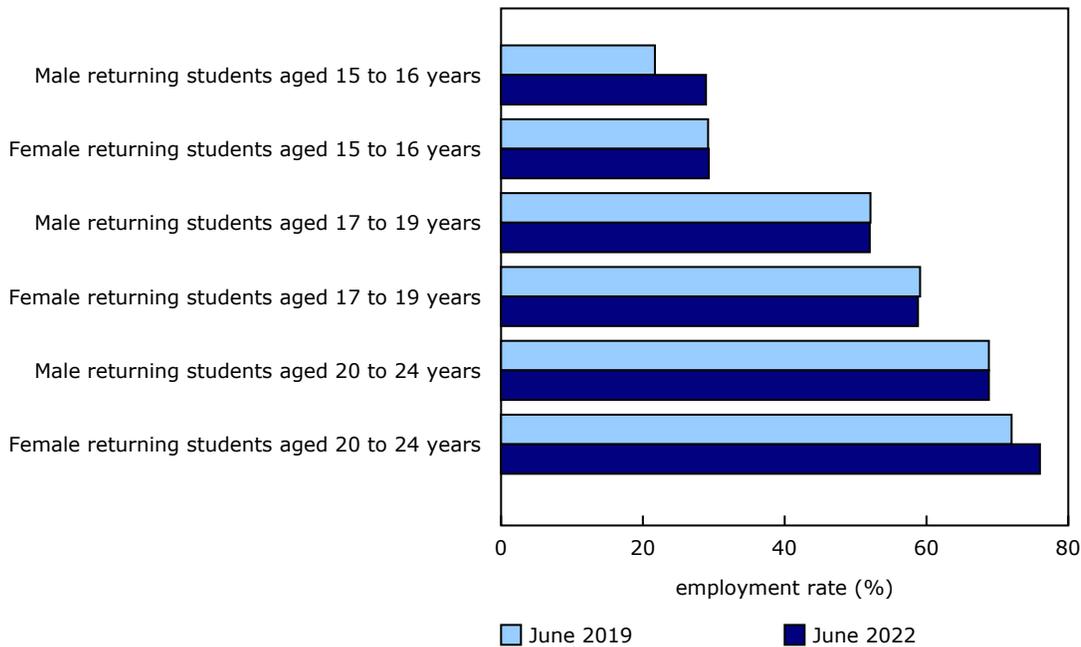
Alongside the elevated employment rate for youth, conditions continued to be favourable for students in the summer job market.

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) collects labour market data on youth aged 15 to 24 who were full-time students in March and who intend to return to school full time in September. The May and June survey results provide the first indicators of the summer job market, especially for those aged 20 to 24, as many younger students aged 15 to 19 are still in school.

The employment rate among returning students aged 15 to 24 was higher in June (53.2%) than before the pandemic in June 2019 (51.2%), mirroring the situation observed in May 2022. A notable part of this increase is attributable to female students aged 20 to 24, more than three-quarters (76.0%) of whom were employed in June. This was the highest June employment rate on record for this group since comparable data first became available in 1977. The employment rate of male students aged 20 to 24 was 68.8% in June 2022, unchanged compared with June 2019 (not seasonally adjusted).

From June 2019 to June 2022, employment among female students aged 20 to 24 increased notably in educational services (+14,000; +70.9%) and health care and social assistance (+14,000; +32.9%) (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 2
Employment rate among returning students continues to be strong in June



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0286-01.

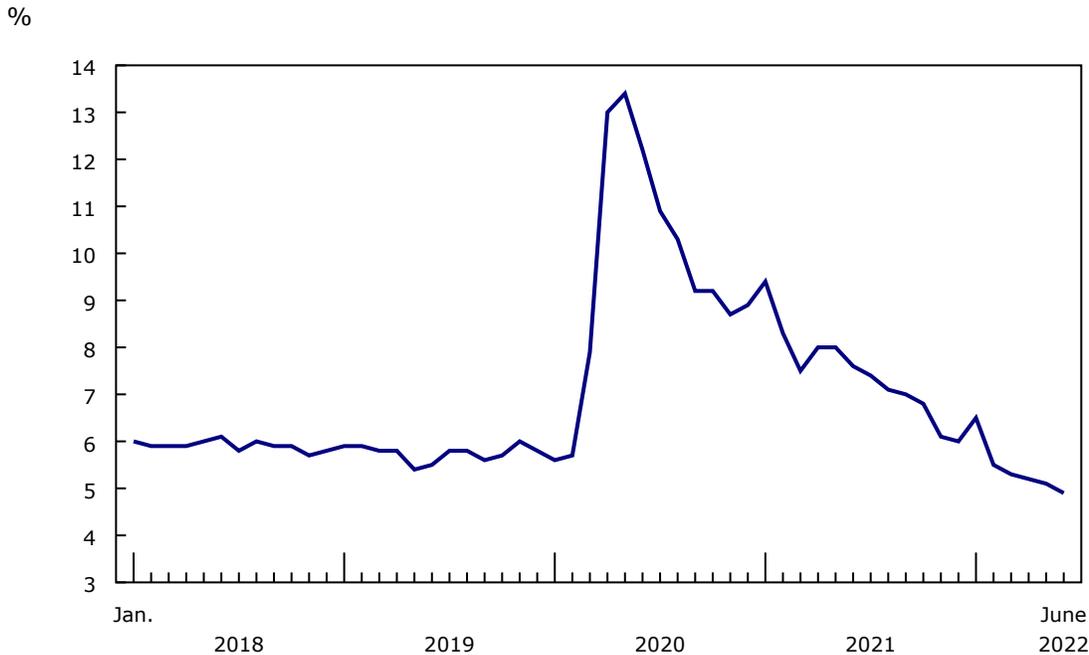
Unemployment rate hits record low for fourth consecutive month

The unemployment rate reached a new historic low of 4.9% in June, down 0.2 percentage points from the previous record in May. The total number of unemployed workers fell by 54,000 (-5.1%) to 1.0 million.

With both employment and unemployment falling in June, the labour force participation rate—the proportion of the working age population who were either employed or unemployed—fell 0.4 percentage points from May to 64.9%.

The drop in labour force participation in June was not associated with an elevated number of discouraged searchers. There were 421,000 people who wanted a job but did not look for one, little changed from May. The adjusted unemployment rate—which accounts for this source of potential labour supply—decreased 0.2 percentage points to 6.8% in June, marking the second consecutive record low.

Chart 3
Unemployment rate continues downward trend to new record low in June



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

Decline in unemployment rate and participation rate widespread across demographic groups

The unemployment rate among people aged 25 to 54 declined 0.2 percentage points to 4.1% in June, reaching a new record low. Among core-aged men, the unemployment rate dropped 0.3 percentage points to 4.0% in June, accompanied by a drop in the labour force participation rate (-0.2 percentage points to 91.7%). Among core-aged women, both the unemployment rate (4.2%) and the participation rate (84.8%) were little changed in June.

The unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 fell 0.6 percentage points to 9.2%. The rate dropped a full percentage point to 7.1% for female youth, while it was little changed for their male counterparts (11.1%). The labour force participation rate dropped 0.7 percentage points for both male (63.7%) and female (65.3%) youth.

Among women aged 55 and older, the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 3.6% in June, trending downward for the eighth consecutive month, while their participation rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 31.2%. Among men aged 55 and older, the unemployment rate (5.2%) was little changed in June, while the participation rate (41.4%) was 0.5 percentage points lower than in May.

Long-term unemployment returns to pre-pandemic levels for the first time

The number of people who had been continuously unemployed for 27 weeks or more stood at 185,000 in June, a drop of 24,000 (-11.3%) compared with May. The decline was driven entirely by a decrease in the number of people who had been continuously unemployed for one year or longer (-22,000; -17.5%). Typically, people who are unemployed for one year or longer are more likely than those who are unemployed for shorter periods of time to drop out of unemployment because they stop looking for work. Among people who were in this group in May, 21.3% stopped looking for work in June, while 9.4% became employed. The remaining 69.3% remained unemployed (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

As of June, the number of long-term unemployed, calculated as a proportion of the total labour force, had returned to the level (0.9%) recorded in February 2020. This represents a faster drop in long-term unemployment than following previous labour market disruptions. After the 2008/2009 recession, for example, long-term unemployment as a proportion of the total labour force did not return to its pre-recession level until May 2019.

Employment in the services-producing sector declines, while it rebounds in the goods-producing sector

Employment in the services-producing sector declined by 76,000 (-0.5%) in June, with losses spread across several industries.

The largest decline was in retail trade (-58,000; -2.5%), erasing gains made earlier in the year. Data over the coming months will shed light on whether employment in this industry might be impacted by any changing consumer behaviours associated with inflation and [Canadians' ability to meet day-to-day expenses](#). Compared with 12 months earlier, there were 67,000 (+3.0%) more people working in retail trade in June.

In the services-producing sector, employment also fell in health care and social assistance (-20,000; -0.8%), information culture and recreation (-14,000; -1.7%), and educational services (-14,000; -0.9%) in June. In contrast, employment was up in public administration (+15,000; +1.3%).

In the goods-producing sector, overall employment rebounded by 33,000 (+0.8%) in June, following a decline observed in May (-41,000; -1.0%).

The number of people working in construction grew by 23,000 (+1.5%), with Ontario (+19,000; +3.3%) accounting for the majority of the increase. This increase recouped losses observed over the previous two months. On a year-over-year basis, employment in construction grew at a faster pace (+8.0%; +118,000) than most other industries.

In manufacturing, employment rose by 26,000 (+1.5%) in June, partially offsetting a decrease of 43,000 (-2.4%) in May. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the industry was up by 37,000 (+2.2%) in June.

The sole industry in the goods-producing sector to see an employment decrease in June was natural resources (-20,000; -5.8%). Employment in this industry had been trending upward since December 2021, but the June decrease returned it to virtually the same level observed in June 2021. Employment in some components of this industry—such as the oil and gas extraction sector, and mining and forestry—may be particularly vulnerable to instability in global commodity markets.

Employment declines in Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec, rises in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba

Employment declined in June in both Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec, and it rose in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. 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 fell by 4,300 (-1.9%) in June, partly offsetting gains recorded in April and May. The unemployment rate was little changed at 9.9% while the labour force participation rate declined 1.2 percentage points to 56.5%.

Employment in Quebec fell 27,000 in June (-0.6%), the second decline in three months. The largest losses occurred in natural resources, as well as information, culture and recreation. There were notable gains, however, in professional, scientific and technical services, as well as manufacturing. Despite fewer people employed, the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.3% and continued to hover around a record low. In the Montréal census metropolitan area, both employment and the unemployment rate (4.7%) were little changed.

Prince Edward Island saw an employment increase (+1,600; +1.9%) for the second consecutive month in June, and the unemployment rate fell 2.9 percentage points to a record low of 4.9%. The employment increase was spread across a number of industries.

Employment also rose in Manitoba in June (+4,000; +0.6%) as gains in full-time employment more than offset losses in part-time work. The unemployment rate fell 0.9 percentage points to 3.8%, on par with the record low reached in June 2006 (3.7%).

In Ontario, employment was little changed for the third consecutive month, while the unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 5.1%.

Quarterly update for the territories

Following gains in the fourth quarter of 2021 and the first quarter of 2022, employment in the Northwest Territories held steady in the second quarter. Over the same period, the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.5%.

Employment in Yukon increased by 900 in the three months ending in June, partly offsetting a decline in the first quarter of 2022. The employment rate rose from 68.1% in the first quarter of 2022 to 70.4% in the second quarter, and the unemployment rate fell 3.3 percentage points to 2.5%.

In Nunavut, the employment rate was 54.5% for the three months ending in June, and the unemployment rate was 13.3%.

In the Spotlight: Wage growth, work location, and working by necessity

Pace of wage growth accelerates, led by non-unionized employees

Average hourly wages for employees rose 5.2% (+\$1.54 to \$31.24) on a year-over-year basis in June, compared with a year-over-year increase of 3.9% (+\$1.18) in May. The most recent inflation data indicate that the [Consumer Price Index](#) rose 7.7% on a year-over-year basis in May.

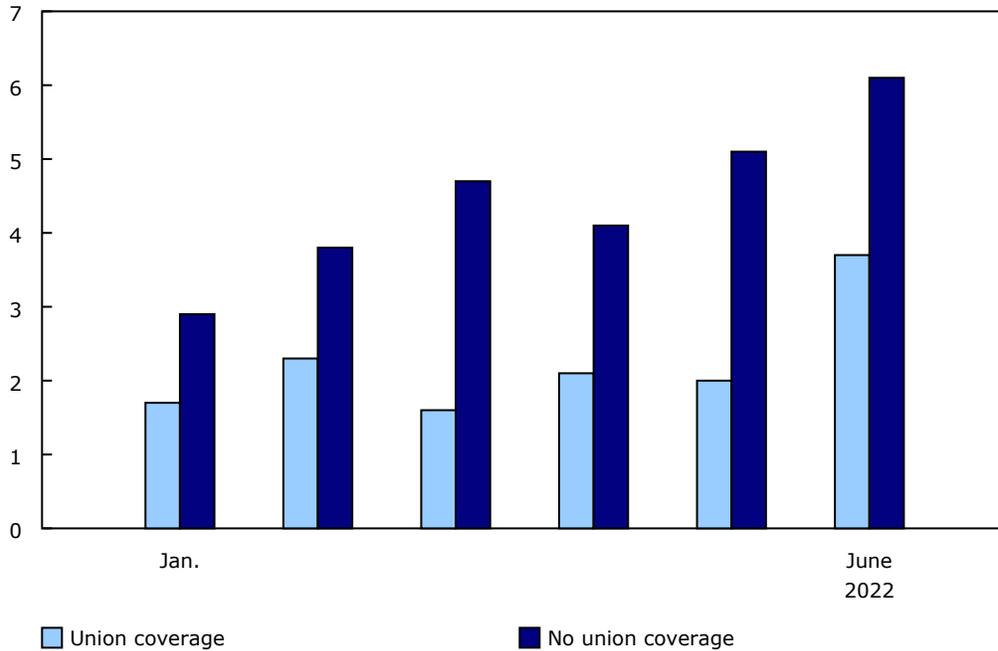
The extent to which individual employees see their wages increase is influenced by a wide range of factors, including whether or not they are covered by a collective bargaining agreement or a union contract. While having union coverage can increase employees' ability to negotiate larger wage increases, these increases can be delayed until collective agreements expire and a new round of collective bargaining begins. As of June, the average hourly wages of all employees who had union coverage were up 3.7% (+\$1.21 to \$34.32) on a year-over-year basis, compared with 6.1% (+\$1.71 to \$29.90) for employees who did not.

Recent differences in the wage growth of unionized versus non-unionized employees were reflected in differences in wage growth across industries in June, as none of the three industries with the highest levels of unionization recorded above-average annual growth. These three industries were health care and social assistance (+4.2%; +\$1.23 to \$30.68); educational services (+2.5%; +\$0.89 to \$36.73); and public administration (+2.5%; +\$0.99 to \$39.97). In contrast, in the professional, scientific and technical services industry, where fewer than 1 in 20 (3.8%) employees have union coverage, wages were up 9.9% (+\$3.59 to \$39.99) in June compared with one year earlier.

For additional information on interpreting wage growth, see "[Disaggregating wage growth: Trends and considerations.](#)"

Chart 4
Growth in average wages continues to lag among employees covered by a collective agreement

year-over-year wage growth (%)



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0065-01.

Nearly 1 in 5 employees working from home report to a worksite located outside their region

Despite the lifting of public health restrictions across the country, working from home and hybrid work arrangements continue to represent a key aspect of daily life at work for many Canadians. For some people who work from home, this may involve working in a different region, province or time zone from their colleagues or managers.

In June 2022, the proportion of workers who usually work all of their hours at home fell 1.3 percentage points to 17.9%. Compared with May, the prevalence of hybrid work—or working some hours at home and some at another location—increased by 0.4 percentage points to 6.7% (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted). During the summer months, changes in work location may be partly due to the composition of employment, as many summer jobs are in industries such as accommodation and food services, where fewer workers are able to work at home.

In a context where job vacancies remain high, some businesses may continue to explore options to widen their recruitment pool and increase retention by allowing their employees to work from a different province or region.

In June, of the 3.3 million employees who usually work most of their hours from home, just under 1 in 5 (601,000 or 18.0%) indicated that they report to an office or worksite that is located in a region to which they could not commute on a daily basis. Among those, more than half (336,000 or 10.0% of all employees who work from home) report to a different town or region within their province, while less than one-third (179,000 or 5.3% of all employees who work from home) report to a worksite located in a different province. The proportion who report to a different province from where they live was highest in the Atlantic provinces (13.6%) and in the Prairies (12.4%) (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

In addition to self-employed workers who may interact with clients in other countries, Canadians who are employees and who work from home may also report to a worksite in another country, provided that their employer hires them through a Canadian subsidiary. As of June, when the LFS included questions on this topic for the first time, 2.6% (87,000) of employees who work most of their hours from home reported to an office or worksite located in a different country (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

People employed at age 60 and older are more likely to work by necessity rather than by choice

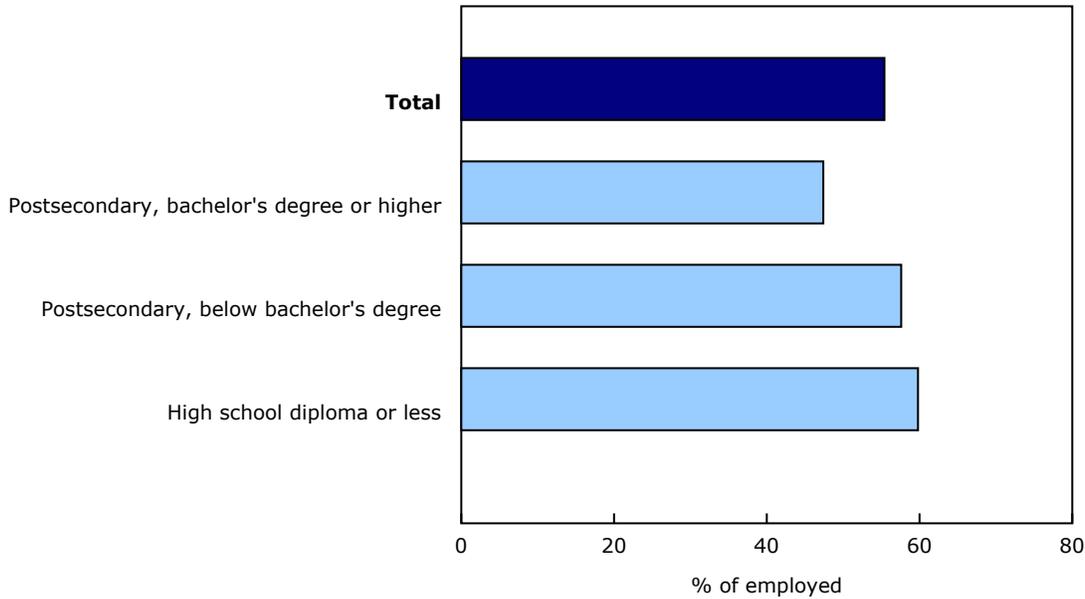
As [Canada faces record-high retirements from an aging labour force](#) in the context of a tight labour market, understanding whether older workers remain in the labour force by necessity or by choice may be helpful in designing strategies to mitigate downward pressure on labour participation.

New data from the LFS show that the proportion of older workers who are working by necessity rather than choice has changed little in the past two years. In February 2022 (the most recent data), more than half (55.4%) of people working past their 60th birthday were doing so by necessity—that is, for reasons such as paying for essential expenses or because they are not yet eligible for a pension. This was similar to the proportion in February 2021 (56.9%) and in March 2020 (56.8%), when this question was first added to the LFS (not seasonally adjusted).

In February 2022, working by necessity was more common among workers aged 60 and older with high school education or less (59.8%). Conversely, a slight majority (52.6%) of those with a bachelor's degree or higher continued to work by choice—that is, for reasons such as paying for travel or other desirable items, or because they enjoyed working and were not ready to retire.

Since February 2022, labour market conditions have continued to tighten, potentially further supporting opportunities for older workers who want to stay employed by choice, and the pace of growth in consumer prices has accelerated, potentially putting pressure on others to stay employed out of necessity. Forthcoming data in the coming months will shed light on whether these changes have shifted the balance of necessity versus choice for this important group of workers.

Chart 5
Working at age 60 and older by necessity is more common among those without a university degree



Note(s): The proportion of employed people 60 years and older working by necessity in February 2022.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation.

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 June are for the week of June 12 to 18, 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 June 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 **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 June 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.'

New information in June

The information on working by necessity or choice among people aged 60 and older comes from one of five new questions that were added to the LFS in March 2020. The topics of the other four questions were: the main activity of people not in the labour force, employment benefits, the total number of jobs held by multiple job holders, and the earnings of self-employed workers. Results for these five questions are now available as custom requests for the period from March 2020 to February 2022. Results for more recent months, as well as ongoing monthly updates, will be available in Fall 2022.

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 August 5, 2022. July data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of July 10 to 16, 2022.

Correction

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

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,706.0	31,745.3	...	39.3	462.0	0.1	1.5
Labour force	20,698.1	20,600.6	37.8	-97.5	257.5	-0.5	1.3
Employment	19,640.3	19,597.1	37.8	-43.2	797.7	-0.2	4.2
Full-time employment	16,032.6	16,028.6	49.7	-4.0	792.7	-0.0	5.2
Part-time employment	3,607.6	3,568.5	45.8	-39.1	5.0	-1.1	0.1
Unemployment	1,057.8	1,003.5	33.5	-54.3	-540.1	-5.1	-35.0
Participation rate	65.3	64.9	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	0.2	-0.2	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.7	0.1	-0.2	1.6	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,466.7	4,469.8	...	3.1	19.5	0.1	0.4
Labour force	2,912.8	2,880.7	22.0	-32.1	48.6	-1.1	1.7
Employment	2,627.8	2,616.4	21.3	-11.4	146.8	-0.4	5.9
Full-time employment	1,349.3	1,350.5	24.4	1.2	90.4	0.1	7.2
Part-time employment	1,278.6	1,265.9	26.2	-12.7	56.4	-1.0	4.7
Unemployment	285.0	264.2	18.9	-20.8	-98.3	-7.3	-27.1
Participation rate	65.2	64.4	0.5	-0.8	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.2	0.6	-0.6	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	58.5	0.5	-0.3	3.0	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	27,239.3	27,275.5	...	36.2	442.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	17,785.3	17,719.9	30.0	-65.4	209.0	-0.4	1.2
Employment	17,012.5	16,980.7	31.1	-31.8	650.9	-0.2	4.0
Full-time employment	14,683.4	14,678.1	43.3	-5.3	702.3	-0.0	5.0
Part-time employment	2,329.1	2,302.6	37.6	-26.5	-51.4	-1.1	-2.2
Unemployment	772.8	739.2	27.3	-33.6	-441.9	-4.3	-37.4
Participation rate	65.3	65.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	0.2	-0.1	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.3	0.1	-0.2	1.4	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,359.9	13,378.7	...	18.8	224.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	9,366.9	9,335.0	19.4	-31.9	32.6	-0.3	0.4
Employment	8,947.9	8,933.6	21.0	-14.3	287.0	-0.2	3.3
Full-time employment	8,190.5	8,193.0	28.4	2.5	329.6	0.0	4.2
Part-time employment	757.4	740.6	23.4	-16.8	-42.7	-2.2	-5.5
Unemployment	419.0	401.4	19.5	-17.6	-254.3	-4.2	-38.8
Participation rate	70.1	69.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.3	0.2	-0.2	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	67.0	66.8	0.2	-0.2	1.1	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,879.4	13,896.9	...	17.5	218.5	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,418.4	8,384.9	21.5	-33.5	176.3	-0.4	2.1
Employment	8,064.6	8,047.1	21.4	-17.5	363.9	-0.2	4.7
Full-time employment	6,492.9	6,485.1	31.0	-7.8	372.6	-0.1	6.1
Part-time employment	1,571.7	1,562.0	28.6	-9.7	-8.8	-0.6	-0.6
Unemployment	353.8	337.9	18.5	-15.9	-187.5	-4.5	-35.7
Participation rate	60.7	60.3	0.2	-0.4	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.0	0.2	-0.2	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	57.9	0.2	-0.2	1.7	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	15,086.1	15,106.0	...	19.9	215.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	13,338.8	13,330.8	28.5	-8.0	316.0	-0.1	2.4
Employment	12,768.8	12,788.3	31.1	19.5	595.3	0.2	4.9
Unemployment	570.1	542.5	24.6	-27.6	-279.3	-4.8	-34.0
Participation rate	88.4	88.2	0.2	-0.2	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.1	0.2	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	84.6	84.7	0.2	0.1	2.8	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,546.6	7,557.4	...	10.8	113.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	6,931.8	6,927.7	17.9	-4.1	125.7	-0.1	1.8
Employment	6,633.5	6,651.3	20.9	17.8	303.4	0.3	4.8
Unemployment	298.3	276.4	17.7	-21.9	-177.7	-7.3	-39.1
Participation rate	91.9	91.7	0.2	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.0	0.3	-0.3	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	87.9	88.0	0.3	0.1	2.7	...	...

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,539.5	7,548.6	...	9.1	101.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	6,407.0	6,403.2	21.2	-3.8	190.4	-0.1	3.1
Employment	6,135.3	6,137.1	21.8	1.8	292.0	0.0	5.0
Unemployment	271.7	266.1	16.9	-5.6	-101.6	-2.1	-27.6
Participation rate	85.0	84.8	0.3	-0.2	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	0.3	0.0	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	81.4	81.3	0.3	-0.1	2.8	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,153.3	12,169.5	...	16.2	227.3	0.1	1.9
Labour force	4,446.5	4,389.1	24.0	-57.4	-107.0	-1.3	-2.4
Employment	4,243.7	4,192.4	24.3	-51.3	55.6	-1.2	1.3
Unemployment	202.7	196.7	14.4	-6.0	-162.6	-3.0	-45.3
Participation rate	36.6	36.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	0.3	-0.1	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	34.9	34.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,813.3	5,821.3	...	8.0	110.1	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,435.1	2,407.3	15.7	-27.8	-93.0	-1.1	-3.7
Employment	2,314.4	2,282.3	16.1	-32.1	-16.4	-1.4	-0.7
Unemployment	120.7	125.0	10.2	4.3	-76.6	3.6	-38.0
Participation rate	41.9	41.4	0.3	-0.5	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	0.4	0.2	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	39.8	39.2	0.3	-0.6	-1.0	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,340.0	6,348.2	...	8.2	117.2	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,011.3	1,981.8	16.6	-29.5	-14.0	-1.5	-0.7
Employment	1,929.3	1,910.0	16.6	-19.3	71.9	-1.0	3.9
Unemployment	82.1	71.7	9.7	-10.4	-86.0	-12.7	-54.5
Participation rate	31.7	31.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.6	0.5	-0.5	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	30.4	30.1	0.3	-0.3	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,950.7	16,966.7	45.8	16.0	833.6	0.1	5.2
Public sector employees	4,313.4	4,312.8	26.9	-0.6	236.3	-0.0	5.8
Private sector employees	12,637.3	12,653.9	45.8	16.6	597.3	0.1	5.0
Self-employed	2,689.6	2,630.4	32.0	-59.2	-36.0	-2.2	-1.4
Total employed, all industries	19,640.3	19,597.1	37.8	-43.2	797.7	-0.2	4.2
Goods-producing sector	3,965.6	3,998.1	20.7	32.5	144.5	0.8	3.7
Agriculture	241.7	248.3	5.6	6.6	-7.5	2.7	-2.9
Natural resources ²	345.3	325.2	5.9	-20.1	-2.2	-5.8	-0.7
Utilities	147.3	144.0	3.3	-3.3	3.6	-2.2	2.6
Construction	1,510.2	1,533.2	13.6	23.0	113.6	1.5	8.0
Manufacturing	1,721.1	1,747.4	14.3	26.3	37.0	1.5	2.2
Services-producing sector	15,674.7	15,599.0	36.7	-75.7	653.2	-0.5	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	2,995.2	2,934.5	20.1	-60.7	122.5	-2.0	4.4
Transportation and warehousing	993.0	1,004.2	11.5	11.2	30.8	1.1	3.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,321.5	1,325.3	11.5	3.8	35.7	0.3	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,790.1	1,796.0	14.6	5.9	113.7	0.3	6.8
Business, building and other support services	716.7	721.2	12.3	4.5	9.9	0.6	1.4
Educational services	1,511.7	1,497.5	13.6	-14.2	43.2	-0.9	3.0
Health care and social assistance	2,630.8	2,610.6	15.1	-20.2	54.1	-0.8	2.1
Information, culture and recreation	829.9	816.0	13.1	-13.9	109.2	-1.7	15.4
Accommodation and food services	1,054.6	1,044.1	14.5	-10.5	86.4	-1.0	9.0
Other services (except public administration)	714.0	717.4	11.2	3.4	-26.2	0.5	-3.5
Public administration	1,117.2	1,132.1	8.8	14.9	73.8	1.3	7.0

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

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

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

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

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	447.7	448.2	...	0.5	3.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	258.1	253.4	2.4	-4.7	1.3	-1.8	0.5
Employment	232.4	228.1	2.4	-4.3	7.1	-1.9	3.2
Full-time employment	192.4	189.2	2.9	-3.2	3.4	-1.7	1.8
Part-time employment	40.0	39.0	2.4	-1.0	3.8	-2.5	10.8
Unemployment	25.7	25.2	2.3	-0.5	-5.9	-1.9	-19.0
Participation rate	57.7	56.5	0.5	-1.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.9	0.9	-0.1	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.9	50.9	0.5	-1.0	1.2	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	138.8	139.2	...	0.4	5.5	0.3	4.1
Labour force	92.8	91.7	0.8	-1.1	3.0	-1.2	3.4
Employment	85.6	87.2	0.8	1.6	9.3	1.9	11.9
Full-time employment	71.1	73.5	1.0	2.4	8.6	3.4	13.3
Part-time employment	14.5	13.6	0.9	-0.9	0.6	-6.2	4.6
Unemployment	7.2	4.5	0.7	-2.7	-6.2	-37.5	-57.9
Participation rate	66.9	65.9	0.6	-1.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	4.9	0.8	-2.9	-7.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.6	0.6	0.9	4.3	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	836.8	838.6	...	1.8	18.9	0.2	2.3
Labour force	513.8	515.5	3.1	1.7	12.1	0.3	2.4
Employment	479.4	479.5	3.0	0.1	19.8	0.0	4.3
Full-time employment	395.1	391.9	4.0	-3.2	23.1	-0.8	6.3
Part-time employment	84.3	87.6	3.8	3.3	-3.3	3.9	-3.6
Unemployment	34.4	35.9	2.7	1.5	-7.9	4.4	-18.0
Participation rate	61.4	61.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.0	0.5	0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.2	0.4	-0.1	1.1	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	661.3	662.6	...	1.3	12.8	0.2	2.0
Labour force	395.7	391.1	2.6	-4.6	-2.1	-1.2	-0.5
Employment	367.8	367.1	2.6	-0.7	9.0	-0.2	2.5
Full-time employment	315.8	316.6	3.3	0.8	14.9	0.3	4.9
Part-time employment	51.9	50.5	2.8	-1.4	-5.9	-2.7	-10.5
Unemployment	27.9	24.0	2.3	-3.9	-11.1	-14.0	-31.6
Participation rate	59.8	59.0	0.4	-0.8	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.1	0.6	-1.0	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	55.4	0.4	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,144.0	7,151.2	...	7.2	57.6	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,577.6	4,551.5	17.9	-26.1	-18.2	-0.6	-0.4
Employment	4,384.6	4,357.6	18.4	-27.0	70.6	-0.6	1.6
Full-time employment	3,606.5	3,566.4	24.1	-40.1	66.4	-1.1	1.9
Part-time employment	778.2	791.2	22.1	13.0	4.2	1.7	0.5
Unemployment	192.9	193.9	15.8	1.0	-88.8	0.5	-31.4
Participation rate	64.1	63.6	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	0.3	0.1	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	60.9	0.3	-0.5	0.5	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,495.6	12,508.5	...	12.9	184.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,186.8	8,129.5	26.7	-57.3	167.1	-0.7	2.1
Employment	7,739.1	7,714.4	26.7	-24.7	403.2	-0.3	5.5
Full-time employment	6,337.1	6,365.0	33.2	27.9	365.4	0.4	6.1
Part-time employment	1,402.0	1,349.5	30.4	-52.5	37.9	-3.7	2.9
Unemployment	447.7	415.1	24.3	-32.6	-236.1	-7.3	-36.3
Participation rate	65.5	65.0	0.2	-0.5	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	0.3	-0.4	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.7	0.2	-0.2	2.4	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,061.9	1,063.1	...	1.2	12.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	699.5	697.1	3.1	-2.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Employment	666.7	670.7	3.1	4.0	23.4	0.6	3.6
Full-time employment	532.7	541.9	4.4	9.2	12.8	1.7	2.4
Part-time employment	134.0	128.7	4.1	-5.3	10.5	-4.0	8.9
Unemployment	32.8	26.5	2.7	-6.3	-23.3	-19.2	-46.8
Participation rate	65.9	65.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	3.8	0.4	-0.9	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	63.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	...	...

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
Saskatchewan							
Population	897.2	898.7	...	1.5	9.6	0.2	1.1
Labour force	607.1	601.4	3.2	-5.7	5.3	-0.9	0.9
Employment	578.1	577.8	3.1	-0.3	21.0	-0.1	3.8
Full-time employment	470.5	470.2	4.4	-0.3	22.8	-0.1	5.1
Part-time employment	107.7	107.7	4.0	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-1.6
Unemployment	29.0	23.6	2.6	-5.4	-15.7	-18.6	-39.9
Participation rate	67.7	66.9	0.4	-0.8	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	3.9	0.4	-0.9	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.3	0.3	-0.1	1.7	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,601.7	3,609.0	...	7.3	71.3	0.2	2.0
Labour force	2,497.3	2,490.2	12.2	-7.1	51.8	-0.3	2.1
Employment	2,365.7	2,367.7	12.3	2.0	147.4	0.1	6.6
Full-time employment	1,940.8	1,934.4	16.5	-6.4	155.3	-0.3	8.7
Part-time employment	424.8	433.3	15.0	8.5	-7.9	2.0	-1.8
Unemployment	131.6	122.5	10.9	-9.1	-95.6	-6.9	-43.8
Participation rate	69.3	69.0	0.3	-0.3	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.9	0.4	-0.4	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	65.6	0.3	-0.1	2.8	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,421.0	4,426.1	...	5.1	85.8	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,869.5	2,879.2	14.0	9.7	37.2	0.3	1.3
Employment	2,740.9	2,747.0	13.3	6.1	86.8	0.2	3.3
Full-time employment	2,170.7	2,179.6	20.1	8.9	119.9	0.4	5.8
Part-time employment	570.3	567.4	19.4	-2.9	-33.1	-0.5	-5.5
Unemployment	128.6	132.2	11.8	3.6	-49.7	2.8	-27.3
Participation rate	64.9	65.1	0.3	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	0.4	0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	...	...

... 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)

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	447.7	448.2	...	0.5	3.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	258.1	253.4	2.4	-4.7	1.3	-1.8	0.5
Employment	232.4	228.1	2.4	-4.3	7.1	-1.9	3.2
Full-time employment	192.4	189.2	2.9	-3.2	3.4	-1.7	1.8
Unemployment	25.7	25.2	2.3	-0.5	-5.9	-1.9	-19.0
Participation rate	57.7	56.5	0.5	-1.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.9	0.9	-0.1	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.9	50.9	0.5	-1.0	1.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	55.0	55.0	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Labour force	35.4	34.7	1.2	-0.7	1.1	-2.0	3.3
Employment	30.6	30.2	1.2	-0.4	1.9	-1.3	6.7
Unemployment	4.8	4.5	1.0	-0.3	-0.8	-6.3	-15.1
Participation rate	64.4	63.1	2.2	-1.3	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	13.0	2.9	-0.6	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	54.9	2.2	-0.7	3.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	191.0	191.3	...	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.8
Labour force	114.0	112.2	1.4	-1.8	-1.4	-1.6	-1.2
Employment	101.9	99.0	1.5	-2.9	2.7	-2.8	2.8
Unemployment	12.1	13.2	1.5	1.1	-4.0	9.1	-23.3
Participation rate	59.7	58.7	0.7	-1.0	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.8	1.3	1.2	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	53.4	51.8	0.8	-1.6	1.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	201.7	201.9	...	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.7
Labour force	108.8	106.5	1.3	-2.3	1.6	-2.1	1.5
Employment	100.0	98.9	1.2	-1.1	2.6	-1.1	2.7
Unemployment	8.8	7.6	1.2	-1.2	-1.0	-13.6	-11.6
Participation rate	53.9	52.7	0.6	-1.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.1	1.1	-1.0	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	49.6	49.0	0.6	-0.6	0.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	138.8	139.2	...	0.4	5.5	0.3	4.1
Labour force	92.8	91.7	0.8	-1.1	3.0	-1.2	3.4
Employment	85.6	87.2	0.8	1.6	9.3	1.9	11.9
Full-time employment	71.1	73.5	1.0	2.4	8.6	3.4	13.3
Unemployment	7.2	4.5	0.7	-2.7	-6.2	-37.5	-57.9
Participation rate	66.9	65.9	0.6	-1.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	4.9	0.8	-2.9	-7.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.6	0.6	0.9	4.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	22.0	22.1	...	0.1	1.4	0.5	6.8
Labour force	15.5	15.1	0.5	-0.4	1.3	-2.6	9.4
Employment	13.9	13.9	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	20.9
Unemployment	1.5	1.2	0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-20.0	-47.8
Participation rate	70.5	68.3	2.2	-2.2	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	7.9	2.7	-1.8	-8.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	62.9	2.0	-0.3	7.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	56.7	56.9	...	0.2	2.2	0.4	4.0
Labour force	39.9	39.5	0.4	-0.4	0.2	-1.0	0.5
Employment	36.7	37.4	0.4	0.7	2.8	1.9	8.1
Unemployment	3.2	2.1	0.4	-1.1	-2.6	-34.4	-55.3
Participation rate	70.4	69.4	0.7	-1.0	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	5.3	1.1	-2.7	-6.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	65.7	0.8	1.0	2.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	60.1	60.3	...	0.2	2.0	0.3	3.4
Labour force	37.4	37.0	0.4	-0.4	1.5	-1.1	4.2
Employment	34.9	35.8	0.4	0.9	4.0	2.6	12.6
Unemployment	2.5	1.2	0.4	-1.3	-2.5	-52.0	-67.6
Participation rate	62.2	61.4	0.7	-0.8	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	3.2	1.0	-3.5	-7.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	59.4	0.7	1.3	4.9	...	...

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)

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	836.8	838.6	...	1.8	18.9	0.2	2.3
Labour force	513.8	515.5	3.1	1.7	12.1	0.3	2.4
Employment	479.4	479.5	3.0	0.1	19.8	0.0	4.3
Full-time employment	395.1	391.9	4.0	-3.2	23.1	-0.8	6.3
Unemployment	34.4	35.9	2.7	1.5	-7.9	4.4	-18.0
Participation rate	61.4	61.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.0	0.5	0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.2	0.4	-0.1	1.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	109.9	110.1	...	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.4
Labour force	75.0	75.6	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.8	2.2
Employment	66.0	65.4	1.7	-0.6	2.6	-0.9	4.1
Unemployment	9.0	10.2	1.6	1.2	-1.1	13.3	-9.7
Participation rate	68.2	68.7	1.6	0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	13.5	2.0	1.5	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	59.4	1.5	-0.7	1.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	348.1	348.9	...	0.8	8.9	0.2	2.6
Labour force	222.9	223.5	1.7	0.6	4.4	0.3	2.0
Employment	208.7	208.2	1.8	-0.5	7.6	-0.2	3.8
Unemployment	14.3	15.3	1.8	1.0	-3.2	7.0	-17.3
Participation rate	64.0	64.1	0.5	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.8	0.8	0.4	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	59.7	0.5	-0.3	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	378.9	379.6	...	0.7	8.5	0.2	2.3
Labour force	215.8	216.4	1.7	0.6	6.1	0.3	2.9
Employment	204.7	205.9	1.8	1.2	9.6	0.6	4.9
Unemployment	11.1	10.5	1.5	-0.6	-3.5	-5.4	-25.0
Participation rate	57.0	57.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	0.7	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	54.2	0.5	0.2	1.3	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	661.3	662.6	...	1.3	12.8	0.2	2.0
Labour force	395.7	391.1	2.6	-4.6	-2.1	-1.2	-0.5
Employment	367.8	367.1	2.6	-0.7	9.0	-0.2	2.5
Full-time employment	315.8	316.6	3.3	0.8	14.9	0.3	4.9
Unemployment	27.9	24.0	2.3	-3.9	-11.1	-14.0	-31.6
Participation rate	59.8	59.0	0.4	-0.8	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.1	0.6	-1.0	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	55.4	0.4	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	83.7	83.8	...	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.2
Labour force	53.3	53.2	1.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Employment	48.6	49.4	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.7
Unemployment	4.7	3.7	1.2	-1.0	-1.5	-21.3	-28.8
Participation rate	63.7	63.5	1.7	-0.2	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.0	2.1	-1.8	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.9	1.7	0.8	0.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	281.8	282.3	...	0.5	5.9	0.2	2.1
Labour force	175.6	175.4	1.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Employment	162.2	163.3	1.5	1.1	7.3	0.7	4.7
Unemployment	13.4	12.1	1.5	-1.3	-7.0	-9.7	-36.6
Participation rate	62.3	62.1	0.5	-0.2	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.9	0.8	-0.7	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	57.8	0.5	0.2	1.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	295.8	296.4	...	0.6	5.0	0.2	1.7
Labour force	166.7	162.4	1.4	-4.3	-2.5	-2.6	-1.5
Employment	157.0	154.4	1.4	-2.6	0.3	-1.7	0.2
Unemployment	9.8	8.1	1.2	-1.7	-2.7	-17.3	-25.0
Participation rate	56.4	54.8	0.5	-1.6	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.0	0.7	-0.9	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	53.1	52.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.8	...	...

... 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)

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,144.0	7,151.2	...	7.2	57.6	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,577.6	4,551.5	17.9	-26.1	-18.2	-0.6	-0.4
Employment	4,384.6	4,357.6	18.4	-27.0	70.6	-0.6	1.6
Full-time employment	3,606.5	3,566.4	24.1	-40.1	66.4	-1.1	1.9
Unemployment	192.9	193.9	15.8	1.0	-88.8	0.5	-31.4
Participation rate	64.1	63.6	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	0.3	0.1	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	60.9	0.3	-0.5	0.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	906.1	906.9	...	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.2
Labour force	623.2	613.3	9.7	-9.9	-25.9	-1.6	-4.1
Employment	580.1	568.8	10.1	-11.3	-16.8	-1.9	-2.9
Unemployment	43.1	44.4	8.4	1.3	-9.2	3.0	-17.2
Participation rate	68.8	67.6	1.1	-1.2	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.2	1.3	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	62.7	1.1	-1.3	-2.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,096.5	3,099.9	...	3.4	29.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,087.7	2,078.9	10.0	-8.8	-21.7	-0.4	-1.0
Employment	2,002.9	1,998.6	10.6	-4.3	22.8	-0.2	1.2
Unemployment	84.8	80.3	9.9	-4.5	-44.4	-5.3	-35.6
Participation rate	67.4	67.1	0.3	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.9	0.5	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	64.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,141.4	3,144.3	...	2.9	26.7	0.1	0.9
Labour force	1,866.7	1,859.4	10.1	-7.3	29.5	-0.4	1.6
Employment	1,801.7	1,790.2	10.2	-11.5	64.6	-0.6	3.7
Unemployment	65.0	69.2	8.7	4.2	-35.2	6.5	-33.7
Participation rate	59.4	59.1	0.3	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.7	0.5	0.2	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	56.9	0.3	-0.5	1.5	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,495.6	12,508.5	...	12.9	184.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,186.8	8,129.5	26.7	-57.3	167.1	-0.7	2.1
Employment	7,739.1	7,714.4	26.7	-24.7	403.2	-0.3	5.5
Full-time employment	6,337.1	6,365.0	33.2	27.9	365.4	0.4	6.1
Unemployment	447.7	415.1	24.3	-32.6	-236.1	-7.3	-36.3
Participation rate	65.5	65.0	0.2	-0.5	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	0.3	-0.4	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.7	0.2	-0.2	2.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,853.8	1,854.3	...	0.5	-1.0	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	1,167.3	1,139.8	15.8	-27.5	40.3	-2.4	3.7
Employment	1,034.1	1,020.5	15.2	-13.6	95.3	-1.3	10.3
Unemployment	133.3	119.4	14.2	-13.9	-55.0	-10.4	-31.5
Participation rate	63.0	61.5	0.9	-1.5	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	10.5	1.2	-0.9	-5.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	55.0	0.8	-0.8	5.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,180.2	5,186.6	...	6.4	94.3	0.1	1.9
Labour force	3,699.0	3,690.2	13.4	-8.8	48.0	-0.2	1.3
Employment	3,536.4	3,536.3	14.7	-0.1	163.1	-0.0	4.8
Unemployment	162.5	153.9	13.5	-8.6	-115.0	-5.3	-42.8
Participation rate	71.4	71.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.2	0.4	-0.2	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	68.3	68.2	0.3	-0.1	2.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,461.7	5,467.7	...	6.0	91.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	3,320.5	3,299.5	15.1	-21.0	78.8	-0.6	2.4
Employment	3,168.6	3,157.7	15.1	-10.9	144.9	-0.3	4.8
Unemployment	151.9	141.8	13.2	-10.1	-66.1	-6.6	-31.8
Participation rate	60.8	60.3	0.3	-0.5	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.3	0.4	-0.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	57.8	0.3	-0.2	1.8	...	...

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,061.9	1,063.1	...	1.2	12.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	699.5	697.1	3.1	-2.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Employment	666.7	670.7	3.1	4.0	23.4	0.6	3.6
Full-time employment	532.7	541.9	4.4	9.2	12.8	1.7	2.4
Unemployment	32.8	26.5	2.7	-6.3	-23.3	-19.2	-46.8
Participation rate	65.9	65.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	3.8	0.4	-0.9	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	63.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.6	167.6	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Labour force	114.1	114.4	1.8	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.0
Employment	102.1	105.5	1.8	3.4	7.2	3.3	7.3
Unemployment	11.9	8.9	1.6	-3.0	-5.0	-25.2	-36.0
Participation rate	68.1	68.3	1.1	0.2	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	7.8	1.4	-2.6	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	62.9	1.0	2.0	4.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	439.4	440.1	...	0.7	6.8	0.2	1.6
Labour force	308.8	308.8	1.7	0.0	-4.8	0.0	-1.5
Employment	297.9	299.4	1.7	1.5	4.4	0.5	1.5
Unemployment	10.9	9.4	1.5	-1.5	-9.3	-13.8	-49.7
Participation rate	70.3	70.2	0.4	-0.1	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.0	0.5	-0.5	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	67.8	68.0	0.4	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	454.8	455.4	...	0.6	5.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	276.6	273.9	1.7	-2.7	2.6	-1.0	1.0
Employment	266.6	265.8	1.7	-0.8	11.7	-0.3	4.6
Unemployment	9.9	8.1	1.4	-1.8	-9.1	-18.2	-52.9
Participation rate	60.8	60.1	0.4	-0.7	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.0	0.5	-0.6	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.4	0.4	-0.2	1.9	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	897.2	898.7	...	1.5	9.6	0.2	1.1
Labour force	607.1	601.4	3.2	-5.7	5.3	-0.9	0.9
Employment	578.1	577.8	3.1	-0.3	21.0	-0.1	3.8
Full-time employment	470.5	470.2	4.4	-0.3	22.8	-0.1	5.1
Unemployment	29.0	23.6	2.6	-5.4	-15.7	-18.6	-39.9
Participation rate	67.7	66.9	0.4	-0.8	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	3.9	0.4	-0.9	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.3	0.3	-0.1	1.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	135.3	135.5	...	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	90.9	89.6	1.9	-1.3	3.4	-1.4	3.9
Employment	80.6	83.1	1.7	2.5	5.7	3.1	7.4
Unemployment	10.3	6.5	1.5	-3.8	-2.3	-36.9	-26.1
Participation rate	67.2	66.1	1.4	-1.1	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	7.3	1.6	-4.0	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	61.3	1.3	1.7	3.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	380.7	381.4	...	0.7	4.7	0.2	1.2
Labour force	280.2	276.8	1.7	-3.4	1.0	-1.2	0.4
Employment	268.4	264.7	1.8	-3.7	7.4	-1.4	2.9
Unemployment	11.8	12.1	1.6	0.3	-6.4	2.5	-34.6
Participation rate	73.6	72.6	0.5	-1.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	0.6	0.2	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	70.5	69.4	0.5	-1.1	1.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	381.2	381.8	...	0.6	3.8	0.2	1.0
Labour force	236.0	235.1	1.8	-0.9	1.0	-0.4	0.4
Employment	229.1	230.0	1.8	0.9	7.9	0.4	3.6
Unemployment	6.9	5.1	1.3	-1.8	-6.9	-26.1	-57.5
Participation rate	61.9	61.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.2	0.5	-0.7	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.2	0.5	0.1	1.4	...	...

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,601.7	3,609.0	...	7.3	71.3	0.2	2.0
Labour force	2,497.3	2,490.2	12.2	-7.1	51.8	-0.3	2.1
Employment	2,365.7	2,367.7	12.3	2.0	147.4	0.1	6.6
Full-time employment	1,940.8	1,934.4	16.5	-6.4	155.3	-0.3	8.7
Unemployment	131.6	122.5	10.9	-9.1	-95.6	-6.9	-43.8
Participation rate	69.3	69.0	0.3	-0.3	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.9	0.4	-0.4	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	65.6	0.3	-0.1	2.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	531.8	532.9	...	1.1	10.5	0.2	2.0
Labour force	352.0	352.4	6.8	0.4	30.4	0.1	9.4
Employment	312.9	316.3	6.2	3.4	48.9	1.1	18.3
Unemployment	39.1	36.0	5.9	-3.1	-18.6	-7.9	-34.1
Participation rate	66.2	66.1	1.3	-0.1	4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.2	1.7	-0.9	-6.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	59.4	1.2	0.6	8.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,526.0	1,529.2	...	3.2	29.6	0.2	2.0
Labour force	1,142.4	1,133.7	6.0	-8.7	-5.6	-0.8	-0.5
Employment	1,091.0	1,082.8	7.0	-8.2	27.9	-0.8	2.6
Unemployment	51.4	50.9	6.2	-0.5	-33.5	-1.0	-39.7
Participation rate	74.9	74.1	0.4	-0.8	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	0.5	0.0	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	71.5	70.8	0.5	-0.7	0.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,543.8	1,547.0	...	3.2	31.3	0.2	2.1
Labour force	1,002.9	1,004.1	7.4	1.2	27.0	0.1	2.8
Employment	961.9	968.5	7.2	6.6	70.5	0.7	7.9
Unemployment	41.1	35.6	6.3	-5.5	-43.5	-13.4	-55.0
Participation rate	65.0	64.9	0.5	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.5	0.6	-0.6	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.6	0.5	0.3	3.4	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,421.0	4,426.1	...	5.1	85.8	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,869.5	2,879.2	14.0	9.7	37.2	0.3	1.3
Employment	2,740.9	2,747.0	13.3	6.1	86.8	0.2	3.3
Full-time employment	2,170.7	2,179.6	20.1	8.9	119.9	0.4	5.8
Unemployment	128.6	132.2	11.8	3.6	-49.7	2.8	-27.3
Participation rate	64.9	65.1	0.3	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	0.4	0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	601.6	601.5	...	-0.1	2.4	-0.0	0.4
Labour force	386.1	392.6	8.6	6.5	-5.8	1.7	-1.5
Employment	358.9	363.2	7.8	4.3	-1.9	1.2	-0.5
Unemployment	27.2	29.4	7.2	2.2	-3.9	8.1	-11.7
Participation rate	64.2	65.3	1.4	1.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.5	1.7	0.5	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	60.4	1.3	0.7	-0.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,859.5	1,862.1	...	2.6	40.9	0.1	2.2
Labour force	1,296.4	1,296.0	6.9	-0.4	12.2	-0.0	1.0
Employment	1,241.8	1,243.9	7.2	2.1	41.0	0.2	3.4
Unemployment	54.6	52.1	6.7	-2.5	-28.8	-4.6	-35.6
Participation rate	69.7	69.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.0	0.5	-0.2	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	66.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,959.9	1,962.5	...	2.6	42.5	0.1	2.2
Labour force	1,187.0	1,190.6	7.6	3.6	30.8	0.3	2.7
Employment	1,140.2	1,139.9	7.6	-0.3	47.8	-0.0	4.4
Unemployment	46.8	50.7	6.3	3.9	-17.0	8.3	-25.1
Participation rate	60.6	60.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.3	0.5	0.4	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.1	0.4	-0.1	1.2	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	232.4	228.1	2.4	-4.3	7.1	-1.9	3.2
Goods-producing sector	44.9	43.2	1.6	-1.7	-1.4	-3.8	-3.1
Agriculture	1.2	0.8	0.4	-0.4	-1.4	-33.3	-63.6
Natural resources ²	14.6	14.5	0.8	-0.1	1.2	-0.7	9.0
Utilities	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.2	-0.4	14.3	-20.0
Construction	19.0	17.9	1.0	-1.1	1.6	-5.8	9.8
Manufacturing	8.7	8.3	0.9	-0.4	-2.5	-4.6	-23.1
Services-producing sector	187.5	185.0	2.1	-2.5	8.6	-1.3	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade	38.5	38.2	1.1	-0.3	0.8	-0.8	2.1
Transportation and warehousing	10.2	10.7	0.6	0.5	2.6	4.9	32.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	6.2	7.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	17.7	7.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.6	11.2	0.6	-0.4	0.7	-3.4	6.7
Business, building and other support services	5.7	5.5	0.6	-0.2	-1.5	-3.5	-21.4
Educational services	18.8	18.9	0.8	0.1	3.1	0.5	19.6
Health care and social assistance	43.6	43.7	1.0	0.1	-0.7	0.2	-1.6
Information, culture and recreation	7.7	7.6	0.7	-0.1	0.4	-1.3	5.6
Accommodation and food services	15.4	13.3	0.8	-2.1	1.9	-13.6	16.7
Other services (except public administration)	9.0	8.0	0.6	-1.0	0.5	-11.1	6.7
Public administration	20.7	20.6	0.7	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	2.0
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	85.6	87.2	0.8	1.6	9.3	1.9	11.9
Goods-producing sector	22.2	21.8	0.6	-0.4	3.8	-1.8	21.1
Agriculture	3.3	3.4	0.3	0.1	-0.3	3.0	-8.1
Natural resources ²	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.3	4.3
Utilities	0.3	x	0.1	x	x	x	x
Construction	7.9	7.9	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	43.6
Manufacturing	8.4	8.1	0.4	-0.3	1.9	-3.6	30.6
Services-producing sector	63.4	65.4	0.7	2.0	5.5	3.2	9.2
Wholesale and retail trade	11.1	11.5	0.4	0.4	-0.7	3.6	-5.7
Transportation and warehousing	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-31.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.8	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	6.3	13.3
Business, building and other support services	2.5	3.1	0.3	0.6	1.5	24.0	93.8
Educational services	6.1	6.2	0.3	0.1	-0.3	1.6	-4.6
Health care and social assistance	12.4	12.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.6	7.7
Information, culture and recreation	3.6	3.1	0.3	-0.5	0.5	-13.9	19.2
Accommodation and food services	5.1	5.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	5.9	22.7
Other services (except public administration)	3.2	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.3	6.3
Public administration	10.3	10.6	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.9	27.7
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	479.4	479.5	3.0	0.1	19.8	0.0	4.3
Goods-producing sector	90.2	90.7	1.9	0.5	2.2	0.6	2.5
Agriculture	5.1	6.3	0.7	1.2	0.4	23.5	6.8
Natural resources ²	10.0	6.8	1.0	-3.2	-4.1	-32.0	-37.6
Utilities	4.6	4.2	0.4	-0.4	0.0	-8.7	0.0
Construction	39.9	42.1	1.2	2.2	6.2	5.5	17.3
Manufacturing	30.7	31.3	1.0	0.6	-0.3	2.0	-0.9
Services-producing sector	389.1	388.8	2.8	-0.3	17.7	-0.1	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	70.1	69.5	1.6	-0.6	-3.1	-0.9	-4.3
Transportation and warehousing	22.4	22.2	1.0	-0.2	-2.8	-0.9	-11.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	25.6	25.7	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.4	9.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	39.9	40.6	1.1	0.7	6.0	1.8	17.3
Business, building and other support services	21.2	18.0	1.0	-3.2	-0.8	-15.1	-4.3
Educational services	38.3	38.9	1.2	0.6	3.3	1.6	9.3
Health care and social assistance	76.9	78.2	1.2	1.3	5.6	1.7	7.7
Information, culture and recreation	15.6	15.0	1.0	-0.6	1.0	-3.8	7.1
Accommodation and food services	30.1	31.7	1.3	1.6	3.9	5.3	14.0
Other services (except public administration)	17.3	17.7	0.8	0.4	2.2	2.3	14.2
Public administration	31.8	31.3	0.9	-0.5	0.0	-1.6	0.0

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	367.8	367.1	2.6	-0.7	8.9	-0.2	2.5
Goods-producing sector	77.4	75.6	1.5	-1.8	7.1	-2.3	10.4
Agriculture	6.1	6.4	0.6	0.3	1.8	4.9	39.1
Natural resources ²	8.6	7.0	0.8	-1.6	-2.3	-18.6	-24.7
Utilities	4.4	4.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	6.8	17.5
Construction	30.1	29.2	0.9	-0.9	6.1	-3.0	26.4
Manufacturing	28.2	28.4	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.7	3.3
Services-producing sector	290.3	291.5	2.3	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	55.2	54.4	1.2	-0.8	-1.1	-1.4	-2.0
Transportation and warehousing	18.3	18.1	0.7	-0.2	-1.5	-1.1	-7.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	15.6	16.0	0.5	0.4	-1.5	2.6	-8.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	21.5	21.4	0.7	-0.1	4.8	-0.5	28.9
Business, building and other support services	13.2	13.1	0.8	-0.1	-1.9	-0.8	-12.7
Educational services	33.0	33.6	0.9	0.6	5.6	1.8	20.0
Health care and social assistance	57.8	57.1	1.1	-0.7	-4.3	-1.2	-7.0
Information, culture and recreation	9.5	11.1	0.7	1.6	0.9	16.8	8.8
Accommodation and food services	21.9	21.3	1.0	-0.6	1.1	-2.7	5.4
Other services (except public administration)	13.6	13.3	0.7	-0.3	-1.9	-2.2	-12.5
Public administration	30.8	32.3	0.8	1.5	1.9	4.9	6.3
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,384.6	4,357.6	18.4	-27.0	70.6	-0.6	1.6
Goods-producing sector	917.2	914.9	10.2	-2.3	30.3	-0.3	3.4
Agriculture	53.6	57.2	2.6	3.6	-0.5	6.7	-0.9
Natural resources ²	50.6	41.3	2.0	-9.3	3.1	-18.4	8.1
Utilities	27.9	26.0	1.7	-1.9	-1.7	-6.8	-6.1
Construction	294.8	290.9	6.7	-3.9	3.9	-1.3	1.4
Manufacturing	490.2	499.6	7.4	9.4	25.6	1.9	5.4
Services-producing sector	3,467.5	3,442.6	18.1	-24.9	40.2	-0.7	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	657.3	655.2	10.1	-2.1	-7.8	-0.3	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	221.4	222.9	5.4	1.5	-4.6	0.7	-2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	269.2	265.4	5.0	-3.8	-9.5	-1.4	-3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	369.8	379.4	6.6	9.6	19.1	2.6	5.3
Business, building and other support services	175.2	172.3	5.9	-2.9	10.3	-1.7	6.4
Educational services	356.1	352.9	7.0	-3.2	-19.2	-0.9	-5.2
Health care and social assistance	608.7	601.2	7.6	-7.5	2.1	-1.2	0.4
Information, culture and recreation	185.5	177.1	6.0	-8.4	20.5	-4.5	13.1
Accommodation and food services	183.8	184.6	6.5	0.8	-5.4	0.4	-2.8
Other services (except public administration)	161.8	156.2	5.2	-5.6	4.0	-3.5	2.6
Public administration	278.6	275.4	4.5	-3.2	30.7	-1.1	12.5
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,739.1	7,714.4	26.7	-24.7	403.2	-0.3	5.5
Goods-producing sector	1,504.9	1,529.1	13.8	24.2	70.8	1.6	4.9
Agriculture	63.3	64.8	3.0	1.5	-6.4	2.4	-9.0
Natural resources ²	42.4	43.6	1.8	1.2	6.8	2.8	18.5
Utilities	60.6	62.5	2.0	1.9	11.6	3.1	22.8
Construction	570.3	589.3	9.0	19.0	53.6	3.3	10.0
Manufacturing	768.3	769.0	10.3	0.7	5.3	0.1	0.7
Services-producing sector	6,234.2	6,185.3	25.8	-48.9	332.3	-0.8	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,144.1	1,120.7	14.2	-23.4	64.9	-2.0	6.1
Transportation and warehousing	384.8	384.9	8.3	0.1	15.3	0.0	4.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	651.3	657.5	8.6	6.2	46.7	1.0	7.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	811.8	804.7	10.3	-7.1	58.0	-0.9	7.8
Business, building and other support services	291.5	297.8	8.7	6.3	11.4	2.2	4.0
Educational services	582.1	577.4	9.5	-4.7	44.5	-0.8	8.4
Health care and social assistance	937.1	919.8	10.3	-17.3	-4.8	-1.8	-0.5
Information, culture and recreation	347.4	339.8	9.3	-7.6	55.0	-2.2	19.3
Accommodation and food services	402.7	397.3	10.2	-5.4	55.5	-1.3	16.2
Other services (except public administration)	254.0	250.4	8.1	-3.6	-33.5	-1.4	-11.8
Public administration	427.3	434.8	5.8	7.5	19.3	1.8	4.6

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	666.7	670.7	3.1	4.0	23.4	0.6	3.6
Goods-producing sector	135.7	138.8	1.9	3.1	-6.7	2.3	-4.6
Agriculture	19.0	17.5	1.0	-1.5	-5.9	-7.9	-25.2
Natural resources ²	4.4	5.7	0.3	1.3	2.1	29.5	58.3
Utilities	5.0	4.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-6.0	-2.1
Construction	48.0	48.1	1.2	0.1	-1.1	0.2	-2.2
Manufacturing	59.3	62.8	1.1	3.5	-1.7	5.9	-2.6
Services-producing sector	531.0	531.8	3.1	0.8	30.0	0.2	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	96.4	90.9	1.6	-5.5	-6.7	-5.7	-6.9
Transportation and warehousing	40.3	40.8	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.2	2.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	38.6	40.5	0.7	1.9	4.7	4.9	13.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	34.1	35.0	0.8	0.9	2.4	2.6	7.4
Business, building and other support services	20.5	20.8	0.8	0.3	-0.3	1.5	-1.4
Educational services	61.6	62.0	1.3	0.4	3.5	0.6	6.0
Health care and social assistance	104.4	105.2	1.5	0.8	-0.9	0.8	-0.8
Information, culture and recreation	23.9	23.5	1.0	-0.4	5.3	-1.7	29.1
Accommodation and food services	39.5	41.5	1.2	2.0	12.1	5.1	41.2
Other services (except public administration)	28.6	29.1	0.9	0.5	3.4	1.7	13.2
Public administration	43.1	42.6	0.9	-0.5	5.6	-1.2	15.1
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	578.1	577.8	3.1	-0.3	21.0	-0.1	3.8
Goods-producing sector	128.3	129.2	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3
Agriculture	25.8	26.0	1.1	0.2	-3.2	0.8	-11.0
Natural resources ²	17.1	17.9	0.8	0.8	-1.8	4.7	-9.1
Utilities	6.3	5.1	0.4	-1.2	-1.0	-19.0	-16.4
Construction	47.8	46.3	1.3	-1.5	4.1	-3.1	9.7
Manufacturing	31.3	33.9	1.0	2.6	2.3	8.3	7.3
Services-producing sector	449.8	448.6	3.0	-1.2	20.6	-0.3	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	96.7	93.9	1.7	-2.8	2.9	-2.9	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	24.4	25.6	0.9	1.2	3.0	4.9	13.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	30.4	29.8	0.8	-0.6	3.0	-2.0	11.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	28.7	31.0	0.8	2.3	3.0	8.0	10.7
Business, building and other support services	13.3	11.2	0.9	-2.1	-3.9	-15.8	-25.8
Educational services	49.1	48.4	1.1	-0.7	2.4	-1.4	5.2
Health care and social assistance	91.0	94.4	1.3	3.4	7.9	3.7	9.1
Information, culture and recreation	19.1	19.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	3.7	4.8
Accommodation and food services	34.6	33.8	1.2	-0.8	3.3	-2.3	10.8
Other services (except public administration)	26.2	25.9	1.0	-0.3	-0.8	-1.1	-3.0
Public administration	36.4	34.9	0.9	-1.5	-0.9	-4.1	-2.5
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,365.7	2,367.7	12.3	2.0	147.4	0.1	6.6
Goods-producing sector	554.3	552.2	7.1	-2.1	12.0	-0.4	2.2
Agriculture	36.6	37.3	2.3	0.7	1.6	1.9	4.5
Natural resources ²	150.1	139.6	3.9	-10.5	-4.1	-7.0	-2.9
Utilities	21.2	19.9	1.2	-1.3	1.5	-6.1	8.2
Construction	224.6	232.0	5.0	7.4	13.3	3.3	6.1
Manufacturing	121.8	123.4	3.6	1.6	-0.4	1.3	-0.3
Services-producing sector	1,811.4	1,815.5	11.6	4.1	135.4	0.2	8.1
Wholesale and retail trade	392.8	371.1	6.1	-21.7	38.7	-5.5	11.6
Transportation and warehousing	132.2	136.3	3.8	4.1	15.8	3.1	13.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	117.2	122.8	3.4	5.6	6.0	4.8	5.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	206.8	205.4	4.5	-1.4	20.9	-0.7	11.3
Business, building and other support services	73.2	77.1	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.3
Educational services	169.2	160.0	4.2	-9.2	-14.5	-5.4	-8.3
Health care and social assistance	309.9	314.2	4.6	4.3	21.9	1.4	7.5
Information, culture and recreation	75.4	78.2	3.6	2.8	17.7	3.7	29.3
Accommodation and food services	139.3	137.0	4.8	-2.3	11.6	-1.7	9.3
Other services (except public administration)	92.7	103.1	3.6	10.4	3.1	11.2	3.1
Public administration	102.7	110.1	2.6	7.4	9.4	7.2	9.3

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,740.9	2,747.0	13.3	6.1	86.8	0.2	3.3
Goods-producing sector	490.3	502.5	7.8	12.2	25.9	2.5	5.4
Agriculture	27.6	28.5	2.2	0.9	6.2	3.3	27.8
Natural resources ²	45.1	46.5	2.8	1.4	-3.1	3.1	-6.3
Utilities	15.7	15.4	1.0	-0.3	-6.6	-1.9	-30.0
Construction	227.8	229.5	5.2	1.7	23.4	0.7	11.4
Manufacturing	174.1	182.5	4.7	8.4	5.8	4.8	3.3
Services-producing sector	2,250.6	2,244.5	13.3	-6.1	60.9	-0.3	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	433.2	429.1	7.0	-4.1	34.7	-0.9	8.8
Transportation and warehousing	137.5	141.2	4.0	3.7	2.6	2.7	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	164.5	157.5	3.9	-7.0	-16.6	-4.3	-9.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	261.1	262.2	6.0	1.1	-1.8	0.4	-0.7
Business, building and other support services	100.4	102.3	4.7	1.9	-9.5	1.9	-8.5
Educational services	197.4	199.2	4.7	1.8	14.9	0.9	8.1
Health care and social assistance	388.9	384.3	6.1	-4.6	26.6	-1.2	7.4
Information, culture and recreation	142.2	140.7	5.5	-1.5	6.9	-1.1	5.2
Accommodation and food services	182.2	178.3	5.6	-3.9	1.5	-2.1	0.8
Other services (except public administration)	107.7	110.2	3.9	2.5	-3.5	2.3	-3.1
Public administration	135.4	139.6	3.4	4.2	5.3	3.1	3.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	183.9	184.2	...	0.3	2.5	0.2	1.4
Labour force	124.2	125.7	1.0	1.5	13.0	1.2	11.5
Employment	115.8	117.8	1.1	2.0	14.3	1.7	13.8
Unemployment	8.4	7.9	0.6	-0.5	-1.3	-6.0	-14.1
Participation rate	67.5	68.2	0.6	0.7	6.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.3	0.5	-0.5	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	64.0	0.6	1.0	7.0	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	390.1	391.3	...	1.2	12.6	0.3	3.3
Labour force	261.5	265.0	1.5	3.5	8.7	1.3	3.4
Employment	249.3	252.7	1.4	3.4	18.5	1.4	7.9
Unemployment	12.2	12.3	0.9	0.1	-9.8	0.8	-44.3
Participation rate	67.0	67.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	0.3	-0.1	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	64.6	0.4	0.7	2.8	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	137.2	137.6	...	0.4	4.0	0.3	3.0
Labour force	90.3	90.1	0.9	-0.2	-3.8	-0.2	-4.0
Employment	86.2	86.2	1.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.7
Unemployment	4.2	3.8	0.6	-0.4	-3.3	-9.5	-46.5
Participation rate	65.8	65.5	0.7	-0.3	-4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.2	0.6	-0.5	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	62.6	0.8	-0.2	-2.4	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	112.1	112.3	...	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.8
Labour force	69.3	69.1	0.9	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Employment	64.3	64.0	0.9	-0.3	0.9	-0.5	1.4
Unemployment	5.0	5.1	0.5	0.1	-0.8	2.0	-13.6
Participation rate	61.8	61.5	0.8	-0.3	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.4	0.7	0.2	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.0	0.8	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.4	135.4	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	82.8	82.5	1.1	-0.3	5.1	-0.4	6.6
Employment	79.6	79.7	1.1	0.1	7.1	0.1	9.8
Unemployment	3.2	2.8	0.4	-0.4	-1.9	-12.5	-40.4
Participation rate	61.2	60.9	0.8	-0.3	3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.4	0.5	-0.5	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	58.9	0.8	0.1	5.3	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	691.4	691.8	...	0.4	4.3	0.1	0.6
Labour force	452.2	455.6	3.9	3.4	6.9	0.8	1.5
Employment	439.5	442.1	4.0	2.6	15.9	0.6	3.7
Unemployment	12.7	13.5	1.6	0.8	-9.0	6.3	-40.0
Participation rate	65.4	65.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.0	0.3	0.2	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.9	0.6	0.3	1.9	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	190.2	190.4	...	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	111.5	110.8	1.2	-0.7	-6.0	-0.6	-5.1
Employment	107.8	107.0	1.3	-0.8	-3.8	-0.7	-3.4
Unemployment	3.6	3.8	0.5	0.2	-2.1	5.6	-35.6
Participation rate	58.6	58.2	0.7	-0.4	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.4	0.4	0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.2	0.7	-0.5	-2.7	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.5	137.6	...	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4
Labour force	81.1	79.3	1.0	-1.8	-2.8	-2.2	-3.4
Employment	78.5	76.8	1.0	-1.7	-1.6	-2.2	-2.0
Unemployment	2.6	2.5	0.4	-0.1	-1.2	-3.8	-32.4
Participation rate	59.0	57.6	0.7	-1.4	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	0.5	0.0	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	55.8	0.7	-1.3	-1.4	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,664.3	3,668.2	...	3.9	30.0	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,432.3	2,433.2	9.9	0.9	-17.8	0.0	-0.7
Employment	2,315.8	2,316.8	10.3	1.0	50.7	0.0	2.2
Unemployment	116.5	116.4	6.2	-0.1	-68.5	-0.1	-37.0
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	0.3	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.3	0.0	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	...	...

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,232.1	1,234.1	...	2.0	25.1	0.2	2.1
Labour force	841.8	835.6	5.4	-6.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1
Employment	805.2	805.2	5.7	0.0	31.1	0.0	4.0
Unemployment	36.6	30.4	2.7	-6.2	-31.6	-16.9	-51.0
Participation rate	68.3	67.7	0.4	-0.6	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	3.6	0.3	-0.7	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	65.4	65.2	0.5	-0.2	1.2	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	289.3	289.7	...	0.4	3.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	198.2	197.3	1.6	-0.9	13.2	-0.5	7.2
Employment	193.0	191.7	1.6	-1.3	18.8	-0.7	10.9
Unemployment	5.2	5.6	0.7	0.4	-5.6	7.7	-50.0
Participation rate	68.5	68.1	0.6	-0.4	3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.8	0.4	0.2	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	66.2	0.6	-0.5	5.8	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	942.8	944.4	...	1.6	21.5	0.2	2.3
Labour force	643.5	638.3	5.1	-5.2	-13.7	-0.8	-2.1
Employment	612.2	613.5	5.4	1.3	12.3	0.2	2.0
Unemployment	31.4	24.8	2.6	-6.6	-26.0	-21.0	-51.2
Participation rate	68.3	67.6	0.6	-0.7	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	3.9	0.4	-1.0	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.9	65.0	0.6	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	147.5	147.8	...	0.3	3.6	0.2	2.5
Labour force	88.7	90.7	0.9	2.0	5.0	2.3	5.8
Employment	83.2	85.3	0.9	2.1	6.7	2.5	8.5
Unemployment	5.6	5.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.8	-3.6	-25.0
Participation rate	60.1	61.4	0.6	1.3	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.0	0.5	-0.3	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	57.7	0.7	1.3	3.2	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	92.8	96.4	...	3.6	7.6	3.9	8.6
Labour force	58.7	60.4	3.5	1.7	12.2	2.9	25.3
Employment	57.0	59.2	3.4	2.2	16.0	3.9	37.0
Unemployment	1.7	1.2	1.1	-0.5	-3.8	-29.4	-76.0
Participation rate	63.3	62.7	2.9	-0.6	8.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.0	2.2	-0.9	-8.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.4	3.0	0.0	12.8	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	114.3	114.4	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	70.9	71.4	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.6
Employment	66.7	67.0	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.7
Unemployment	4.2	4.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.0
Participation rate	62.0	62.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.2	1.2	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	350.5	350.9	...	0.4	6.1	0.1	1.8
Labour force	240.8	240.9	2.2	0.1	19.9	0.0	9.0
Employment	228.7	229.1	2.3	0.4	27.2	0.2	13.5
Unemployment	12.1	11.9	1.2	-0.2	-7.1	-1.7	-37.4
Participation rate	68.7	68.7	0.6	0.0	4.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	0.5	-0.1	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.3	0.7	0.1	6.7	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,642.0	5,649.0	...	7.0	90.0	0.1	1.6
Labour force	3,818.2	3,819.9	13.7	1.7	160.9	0.0	4.4
Employment	3,581.6	3,585.3	13.7	3.7	280.7	0.1	8.5
Unemployment	236.6	234.7	9.1	-1.9	-119.7	-0.8	-33.8
Participation rate	67.7	67.6	0.2	-0.1	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	0.2	-0.1	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.5	0.2	0.0	4.1	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	672.4	672.8	...	0.4	6.6	0.1	1.0
Labour force	436.5	437.7	4.1	1.2	-1.9	0.3	-0.4
Employment	414.3	417.5	4.2	3.2	12.4	0.8	3.1
Unemployment	22.2	20.2	2.1	-2.0	-14.3	-9.0	-41.4
Participation rate	64.9	65.1	0.6	0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	0.5	-0.5	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	62.1	0.6	0.5	1.3	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	375.8	376.0	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	243.6	238.9	2.7	-4.7	22.8	-1.9	10.6
Employment	231.4	228.2	2.8	-3.2	36.6	-1.4	19.1
Unemployment	12.2	10.7	1.4	-1.5	-13.8	-12.3	-56.3
Participation rate	64.8	63.5	0.7	-1.3	5.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.5	0.6	-0.5	-6.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	60.7	0.7	-0.9	9.3	...	...

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	507.6	508.3	...	0.7	9.0	0.1	1.8
Labour force	347.5	349.7	2.9	2.2	6.3	0.6	1.8
Employment	328.7	331.7	2.8	3.0	10.3	0.9	3.2
Unemployment	18.7	18.0	1.6	-0.7	-4.1	-3.7	-18.6
Participation rate	68.5	68.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.1	0.4	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	65.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	120.4	120.5	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	78.4	78.8	1.0	0.4	-0.1	0.5	-0.1
Employment	74.8	75.6	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.1	2.3
Unemployment	3.6	3.1	0.4	-0.5	-1.8	-13.9	-36.7
Participation rate	65.1	65.4	0.9	0.3	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	3.9	0.5	-0.7	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	62.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	142.7	142.8	...	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.8
Labour force	105.3	102.9	1.5	-2.4	3.3	-2.3	3.3
Employment	99.7	98.3	1.5	-1.4	7.8	-1.4	8.6
Unemployment	5.7	4.6	0.7	-1.1	-4.5	-19.3	-49.5
Participation rate	73.8	72.1	1.0	-1.7	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.5	0.7	-0.9	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	68.8	1.1	-1.1	4.3	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	474.7	475.3	...	0.6	8.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	312.5	313.1	3.2	0.6	2.9	0.2	0.9
Employment	296.4	294.8	3.3	-1.6	14.2	-0.5	5.1
Unemployment	16.1	18.2	1.5	2.1	-11.5	13.0	-38.7
Participation rate	65.8	65.9	0.7	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.8	0.5	0.6	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	62.0	0.7	-0.4	2.0	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	308.1	308.4	...	0.3	3.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	186.5	183.6	2.8	-2.9	-1.2	-1.6	-0.6
Employment	175.6	173.6	2.8	-2.0	10.4	-1.1	6.4
Unemployment	10.9	10.0	1.3	-0.9	-11.6	-8.3	-53.7
Participation rate	60.5	59.5	0.9	-1.0	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.4	0.7	-0.4	-6.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.3	0.9	-0.7	2.8	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	183.5	183.7	...	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	131.6	131.0	1.9	-0.6	7.8	-0.5	6.3
Employment	122.9	123.2	2.0	0.3	10.2	0.2	9.0
Unemployment	8.7	7.9	1.1	-0.8	-2.4	-9.2	-23.3
Participation rate	71.7	71.3	1.1	-0.4	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.0	0.9	-0.6	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	67.0	67.1	1.1	0.1	4.7	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	146.0	146.0	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Labour force	90.5	90.2	1.1	-0.3	1.3	-0.3	1.5
Employment	86.5	86.3	1.1	-0.2	4.2	-0.2	5.1
Unemployment	4.0	3.9	0.5	-0.1	-2.9	-2.5	-42.6
Participation rate	62.0	61.8	0.8	-0.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	0.6	-0.1	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.1	0.8	-0.1	2.7	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.6	106.6	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Labour force	66.5	65.4	0.7	-1.1	0.1	-1.7	0.2
Employment	63.8	62.6	0.7	-1.2	1.8	-1.9	3.0
Unemployment	2.7	2.8	0.3	0.1	-1.6	3.7	-36.4
Participation rate	62.4	61.4	0.6	-1.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.3	0.5	0.2	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	58.7	0.7	-1.1	1.6	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	711.2	712.2	...	1.0	9.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	482.8	481.4	1.6	-1.4	1.6	-0.3	0.3
Employment	457.1	457.8	1.6	0.7	15.5	0.2	3.5
Unemployment	25.7	23.6	1.0	-2.1	-13.9	-8.2	-37.1
Participation rate	67.9	67.6	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.9	0.2	-0.4	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	...	...

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	218.7	219.2	...	0.5	3.6	0.2	1.7
Labour force	151.8	151.0	1.2	-0.8	0.3	-0.5	0.2
Employment	143.2	143.1	1.2	-0.1	2.6	-0.1	1.9
Unemployment	8.6	7.9	0.6	-0.7	-2.4	-8.1	-23.3
Participation rate	69.4	68.9	0.5	-0.5	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.2	0.4	-0.5	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	65.3	0.5	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	278.4	279.1	...	0.7	6.0	0.3	2.2
Labour force	204.0	202.7	1.3	-1.3	16.8	-0.6	9.0
Employment	194.4	193.9	1.3	-0.5	21.6	-0.3	12.5
Unemployment	9.6	8.9	0.7	-0.7	-4.7	-7.3	-34.6
Participation rate	73.3	72.6	0.5	-0.7	4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.4	0.3	-0.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	69.8	69.5	0.5	-0.3	6.4	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	107.0	107.2	...	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.0
Labour force	70.3	70.7	1.1	0.4	3.6	0.6	5.4
Employment	66.8	66.7	1.1	-0.1	3.5	-0.1	5.5
Unemployment	3.5	3.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	11.4	0.0
Participation rate	65.7	66.0	1.0	0.3	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.5	0.7	0.5	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	62.2	1.0	-0.2	2.1	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,288.8	1,291.9	...	3.1	28.1	0.2	2.2
Labour force	922.1	926.6	5.5	4.5	37.3	0.5	4.2
Employment	861.6	875.1	5.7	13.5	67.3	1.6	8.3
Unemployment	60.5	51.4	3.5	-9.1	-30.1	-15.0	-36.9
Participation rate	71.5	71.7	0.4	0.2	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	5.5	0.4	-1.1	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	67.7	0.4	0.8	3.8	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,224.3	1,227.3	...	3.0	27.9	0.2	2.3
Labour force	851.8	854.8	5.0	3.0	12.4	0.4	1.5
Employment	798.7	804.0	5.3	5.3	44.3	0.7	5.8
Unemployment	53.1	50.8	3.1	-2.3	-31.9	-4.3	-38.6
Participation rate	69.6	69.6	0.4	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.9	0.4	-0.3	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.5	0.4	0.3	2.2	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	187.9	188.3	...	0.4	5.0	0.2	2.7
Labour force	117.4	117.4	1.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.0
Employment	112.1	112.7	1.8	0.6	7.2	0.5	6.8
Unemployment	5.3	4.7	0.8	-0.6	-1.7	-11.3	-26.6
Participation rate	62.5	62.3	1.0	-0.2	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.0	0.7	-0.5	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.9	1.0	0.2	2.3	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	173.8	174.0	...	0.2	3.4	0.1	2.0
Labour force	115.8	116.5	1.2	0.7	-0.7	0.6	-0.6
Employment	110.8	111.3	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Unemployment	5.1	5.2	0.6	0.1	-1.5	2.0	-22.4
Participation rate	66.6	67.0	0.7	0.4	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	0.5	0.1	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	64.0	0.7	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,385.5	2,388.4	...	2.9	42.9	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,624.0	1,619.5	7.1	-4.5	12.9	-0.3	0.8
Employment	1,539.9	1,539.2	7.2	-0.7	52.5	-0.0	3.5
Unemployment	84.1	80.4	4.7	-3.7	-39.5	-4.4	-32.9
Participation rate	68.1	67.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.0	0.3	-0.2	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.4	0.3	-0.2	1.0	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	353.8	354.3	...	0.5	8.8	0.1	2.5
Labour force	224.6	223.9	2.3	-0.7	0.3	-0.3	0.1
Employment	215.7	214.8	2.4	-0.9	3.0	-0.4	1.4
Unemployment	8.9	9.1	0.9	0.2	-2.7	2.2	-22.9
Participation rate	63.5	63.2	0.7	-0.3	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.1	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	60.6	0.7	-0.4	-0.7	...	...

... 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 14-10-0380-02.

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,668.2	3,672.6	...	4.4	33.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,438.2	2,442.1	20.2	3.9	-41.7	0.2	-1.7
Employment	2,321.0	2,326.4	20.7	5.4	18.5	0.2	0.8
Unemployment	117.2	115.7	14.5	-1.5	-60.2	-1.3	-34.2
Participation rate	66.5	66.5	0.6	0.0	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.7	0.6	-0.1	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.3	0.6	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,649.2	5,656.2	...	7.0	93.8	0.1	1.7
Labour force	3,810.7	3,819.6	28.5	8.9	115.8	0.2	3.1
Employment	3,580.8	3,588.9	28.6	8.1	231.8	0.2	6.9
Unemployment	229.8	230.7	21.5	0.9	-116.0	0.4	-33.5
Participation rate	67.5	67.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.0	0.6	0.0	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.5	0.5	0.1	3.1	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,388.5	2,391.1	...	2.6	43.2	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,616.5	1,614.6	15.1	-1.9	-6.2	-0.1	-0.4
Employment	1,543.7	1,537.2	14.9	-6.5	34.6	-0.4	2.3
Unemployment	72.9	77.4	10.8	4.5	-40.8	6.2	-34.5
Participation rate	67.7	67.5	0.6	-0.2	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.8	0.7	0.3	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.3	0.6	-0.3	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 14-10-0383-02.

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2021	31,267.0	20,407.9	18,767.5	1,640.4	65.3	8.0	60.0
2022	31,704.8	20,789.5	19,727.2	1,062.3	65.6	5.1	62.2
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2021	445.0	256.7	221.3	35.4	57.7	13.8	49.7
2022	447.7	258.5	230.7	27.8	57.7	10.8	51.5
Avalon Peninsula							
2021	236.8	141.0	126.1	14.9	59.5	10.6	53.3
2022	239.2	149.2	137.3	12.0	62.4	8.0	57.4
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2021	121.0	63.4	51.8	11.6	52.4	18.3	42.8
2022	121.0	59.3	50.8	8.5	49.0	14.3	42.0
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2021	87.2	52.3	43.4	8.9	60.0	17.0	49.8
2022	87.5	50.0	42.6	7.3	57.1	14.6	48.7
Prince Edward Island							
2021	133.6	88.5	80.0	8.6	66.2	9.7	59.9
2022	138.7	94.0	87.5	6.5	67.8	6.9	63.1
Nova Scotia							
2021	818.8	505.3	460.2	45.1	61.7	8.9	56.2
2022	836.7	517.8	484.6	33.2	61.9	6.4	57.9
Cape Breton							
2021	108.9	55.0	47.2	7.8	50.5	14.2	43.3
2022	109.7	59.6	51.9	7.7	54.3	12.9	47.3
North Shore							
2021	127.1	75.1	69.5	5.6	59.1	7.5	54.7
2022	128.7	73.5	67.5	6.0	57.1	8.2	52.4
Annapolis Valley							
2021	106.0	62.7	57.4	5.3	59.2	8.5	54.2
2022	108.0	66.2	63.0	3.2	61.3	4.8	58.3
Southern							
2021	98.0	56.1	52.2	3.9	57.2	7.0	53.3
2022	99.1	54.5	50.6	4.0	55.0	7.3	51.1
Halifax							
2021	378.7	256.5	233.9	22.6	67.7	8.8	61.8
2022	391.3	263.9	251.7	12.3	67.4	4.7	64.3
New Brunswick							
2021	649.3	402.7	365.4	37.3	62.0	9.3	56.3
2022	661.2	402.1	374.7	27.3	60.8	6.8	56.7
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2021	130.8	72.3	62.9	9.4	55.3	13.0	48.1
2022	131.6	70.1	62.5	7.7	53.3	11.0	47.5
Moncton–Richibucto							
2021	189.4	126.7	115.5	11.2	66.9	8.8	61.0
2022	194.4	124.6	118.2	6.5	64.1	5.2	60.8
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2021	146.5	90.9	83.5	7.4	62.0	8.1	57.0
2022	149.0	90.8	85.0	5.8	60.9	6.4	57.0
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2021	118.3	76.7	70.1	6.6	64.8	8.6	59.3
2022	121.1	78.5	73.4	5.1	64.8	6.5	60.6
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2021	64.4	36.1	33.4	2.6	56.1	7.2	51.9
2022	65.0	38.0	35.7	2.3	58.5	6.1	54.9
Quebec							
2021	7,091.8	4,567.8	4,274.8	293.0	64.4	6.4	60.3
2022	7,144.0	4,582.0	4,394.4	187.7	64.1	4.1	61.5
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2021	76.3	38.7	34.4	4.3	50.7	11.1	45.1
2022	76.3	38.5	35.5	3.0	50.5	7.8	46.5
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2021	165.7	92.7	87.8	4.9	55.9	5.3	53.0
2022	165.6	93.1	89.8	3.3	56.2	3.5	54.2
Capitale-Nationale							
2021	625.0	399.1	378.0	21.1	63.9	5.3	60.5
2022	627.9	408.0	395.6	12.4	65.0	3.0	63.0
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2021	356.4	223.3	215.1	8.1	62.7	3.6	60.4
2022	358.7	232.9	228.3	4.5	64.9	1.9	63.6
Estrie							
2021	278.3	169.9	161.7	8.2	61.0	4.8	58.1
2022	281.0	163.3	158.4	4.9	58.1	3.0	56.4
Centre-du-Québec							
2021	207.4	134.7	129.4	5.3	64.9	3.9	62.4
2022	209.2	136.8	133.6	3.3	65.4	2.4	63.9
Montérégie							
2021	1,314.1	860.5	813.2	47.3	65.5	5.5	61.9

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2022	1,329.3	858.6	827.1	31.5	64.6	3.7	62.2
Montréal							
2021	1,762.3	1,190.5	1,077.5	113.0	67.6	9.5	61.1
2022	1,769.2	1,185.8	1,117.1	68.7	67.0	5.8	63.1
Laval							
2021	365.6	245.0	227.7	17.3	67.0	7.1	62.3
2022	369.0	234.6	223.4	11.3	63.6	4.8	60.5
Lanaudière							
2021	426.3	275.1	264.7	10.4	64.5	3.8	62.1
2022	430.9	295.4	287.2	8.2	68.6	2.8	66.7
Laurentides							
2021	525.5	332.8	314.1	18.7	63.3	5.6	59.8
2022	533.6	338.7	322.6	16.1	63.5	4.8	60.5
Outaouais							
2021	328.8	208.8	196.1	12.7	63.5	6.1	59.6
2022	332.6	218.5	212.4	6.1	65.7	2.8	63.9
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2021	118.4	78.5	75.2	3.3	66.3	4.2	63.5
2022	118.4	76.9	74.2	2.7	64.9	3.5	62.7
Mauricie							
2021	227.2	132.5	124.9	7.6	58.3	5.7	55.0
2022	227.8	120.1	115.9	4.2	52.7	3.5	50.9
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2021	228.9	132.9	124.2	8.6	58.1	6.5	54.3
2022	228.8	129.8	124.1	5.6	56.7	4.3	54.2
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2021	85.5	52.9	50.7	2.2	61.9	4.2	59.3
2022	85.7	51.2	49.3	1.9	59.7	3.7	57.5
Ontario							
2021	12,317.5	7,992.8	7,273.4	719.4	64.9	9.0	59.0
2022	12,495.5	8,214.3	7,769.2	445.2	65.7	5.4	62.2
Ottawa							
2021	1,198.0	818.3	752.1	66.2	68.3	8.1	62.8
2022	1,218.7	805.8	770.5	35.4	66.1	4.4	63.2
Kingston-Pembroke							
2021	396.1	225.8	205.1	20.7	57.0	9.2	51.8
2022	401.4	247.5	238.0	9.5	61.7	3.8	59.3
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2021	348.5	204.0	191.6	12.3	58.5	6.0	55.0
2022	352.9	197.1	187.7	9.4	55.9	4.8	53.2
Toronto							
2021	5,814.9	3,839.9	3,457.8	382.1	66.0	10.0	59.5
2022	5,903.6	3,998.7	3,746.9	251.8	67.7	6.3	63.5
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2021	1,213.8	824.0	761.8	62.2	67.9	7.5	62.8
2022	1,237.3	841.1	802.3	38.9	68.0	4.6	64.8
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2021	1,277.3	807.3	736.0	71.3	63.2	8.8	57.6
2022	1,292.5	829.6	792.4	37.2	64.2	4.5	61.3
London							
2021	609.7	406.9	368.8	38.1	66.7	9.4	60.5
2022	620.1	417.6	393.3	24.3	67.3	5.8	63.4
Windsor-Sarnia							
2021	559.5	331.7	298.4	33.3	59.3	10.0	53.3
2022	564.2	327.2	311.8	15.4	58.0	4.7	55.3
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2021	264.6	165.6	159.3	6.3	62.6	3.8	60.2
2022	268.5	171.2	164.2	6.9	63.8	4.0	61.2
Northeast							
2021	461.5	262.5	243.7	18.9	56.9	7.2	52.8
2022	462.4	274.6	263.1	11.5	59.4	4.2	56.9
Northwest							
2021	173.6	106.8	98.7	8.1	61.5	7.6	56.9
2022	174.0	103.8	99.0	4.7	59.7	4.5	56.9
Manitoba							
2021	1,050.6	708.5	657.6	50.8	67.4	7.2	62.6
2022	1,061.7	707.0	675.1	31.9	66.6	4.5	63.6
Southeast							
2021	99.1	65.5	61.5	4.0	66.1	6.1	62.1
2022	100.8	67.0	63.6	3.4	66.5	5.1	63.1
South Central and North Central							
2021	91.1	58.9	54.6	4.3	64.7	7.3	59.9
2022	92.3	61.0	59.0	2.0	66.1	3.3	63.9
Southwest							
2021	90.5	60.0	56.5	3.5	66.3	5.8	62.4
2022	90.9	59.0	56.8	2.1	64.9	3.6	62.5
Winnipeg							
2021	639.4	441.8	407.4	34.4	69.1	7.8	63.7
2022	646.5	440.4	419.6	20.8	68.1	4.7	64.9

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2021	76.4	48.9	46.1	2.8	64.0	5.7	60.3
2022	77.1	47.3	45.0	2.3	61.3	4.9	58.4
Parklands and North							
2021	54.1	33.4	31.7	1.7	61.7	5.1	58.6
2022	54.1	32.3	31.0	1.2	59.7	3.7	57.3
Saskatchewan							
2021	889.3	602.8	562.9	39.9	67.8	6.6	63.3
2022	897.2	612.5	582.9	29.6	68.3	4.8	65.0
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2021	275.8	194.6	180.7	13.9	70.6	7.1	65.5
2022	279.1	189.9	180.0	9.9	68.0	5.2	64.5
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2021	82.9	57.4	53.5	3.9	69.2	6.8	64.5
2022	82.8	53.9	51.0	2.8	65.1	5.2	61.6
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2021	312.5	212.5	197.6	14.9	68.0	7.0	63.2
2022	317.7	228.6	218.8	9.8	72.0	4.3	68.9
Yorkton–Melville							
2021	61.9	36.0	34.5	1.5	58.2	4.2	55.7
2022	61.4	38.7	37.4	1.3	63.0	3.4	60.9
Prince Albert and Northern							
2021	156.2	102.3	96.6	5.7	65.5	5.6	61.8
2022	156.3	101.5	95.7	5.8	64.9	5.7	61.2
Alberta							
2021	3,536.4	2,452.2	2,232.4	219.8	69.3	9.0	63.1
2022	3,601.3	2,507.9	2,372.6	135.3	69.6	5.4	65.9
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2021	239.2	148.3	139.9	8.4	62.0	5.7	58.5
2022	241.8	156.3	148.6	7.8	64.6	5.0	61.5
Camrose–Drumheller							
2021	161.9	108.5	101.3	7.1	67.0	6.5	62.6
2022	162.4	105.3	100.9	4.3	64.8	4.1	62.1
Calgary							
2021	1,351.7	936.7	851.0	85.6	69.3	9.1	63.0
2022	1,380.3	986.5	934.4	52.1	71.5	5.3	67.7
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2021	274.3	195.2	177.8	17.4	71.2	8.9	64.8
2022	276.9	193.0	184.3	8.7	69.7	4.5	66.6
Red Deer							
2021	176.0	125.1	112.3	12.7	71.1	10.2	63.8
2022	178.8	111.2	103.5	7.7	62.2	6.9	57.9
Edmonton							
2021	1,229.0	859.8	776.4	83.4	70.0	9.7	63.2
2022	1,256.0	874.9	824.7	50.2	69.7	5.7	65.7
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2021	104.4	78.7	73.6	5.2	75.4	6.6	70.5
2022	105.2	80.7	76.2	4.4	76.7	5.5	72.4
British Columbia							
2021	4,334.7	2,830.6	2,639.5	191.1	65.3	6.8	60.9
2022	4,420.8	2,893.4	2,755.6	137.7	65.4	4.8	62.3
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2021	744.1	435.5	410.9	24.6	58.5	5.6	55.2
2022	761.8	453.3	435.1	18.3	59.5	4.0	57.1
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2021	2,683.1	1,825.7	1,694.5	131.2	68.0	7.2	63.2
2022	2,733.9	1,852.3	1,764.3	88.0	67.8	4.8	64.5
Thompson–Okanagan							
2021	504.9	300.1	280.6	19.4	59.4	6.5	55.6
2022	516.2	326.3	307.4	18.8	63.2	5.8	59.6
Kootenay							
2021	138.3	88.7	83.7	5.0	64.1	5.6	60.5
2022	140.7	86.6	83.3	3.3	61.5	3.8	59.2
Cariboo							
2021	140.4	94.0	88.3	5.7	67.0	6.1	62.9
2022	142.9	96.2	90.5	5.7	67.3	5.9	63.3
North Coast and Nechako							
2021	68.9	47.6	44.0	3.6	69.1	7.6	63.9
2022	69.7	40.8	39.1	1.7	58.5	4.2	56.1
Northeast							
2021	54.9	38.9	37.5	1.5	70.9	3.9	68.3
2022	55.6	37.9	36.0	1.9	68.2	5.0	64.7

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

	May 2022	June 2022	Standard error ¹	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022	May to June 2022	June 2021 to June 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	33.4	33.4	...	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.5
Labour force	24.2	24.1	0.2	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	2.1
Employment	22.9	23.5	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.6	7.3
Unemployment	1.3	0.6	0.2	-0.7	-1.0	-53.8	-62.5
Participation rate	72.5	72.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	2.5	0.6	-2.9	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	68.6	70.4	0.8	1.8	3.2	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.2	34.2	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	26.9	26.5	0.4	-0.4	1.5	-1.5	6.0
Employment	25.4	25.3	0.4	-0.1	1.5	-0.4	6.3
Unemployment	1.5	1.2	0.2	-0.3	0.1	-20.0	9.1
Participation rate	78.7	77.5	1.0	-1.2	3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.5	0.9	-1.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	74.3	74.0	1.1	-0.3	3.8	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.6	25.7	...	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.8
Labour force	16.1	16.2	0.4	0.1	3.7	0.6	29.6
Employment	14.0	14.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	15.7
Unemployment	2.0	2.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	5.0	425.0
Participation rate	62.7	62.9	1.6	0.2	12.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	13.3	1.9	0.5	9.8	...	...
Employment rate	54.7	54.5	1.5	-0.2	6.2	...	...

... not applicable

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

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	
June 2022										
15 years and over	17,313.5	35.8	1,153.23	31.24	14,553.4	39.3	1,296.91	2,760.1	17.7	395.63
15 to 24 years	2,771.4	28.8	580.17	19.11	1,590.2	38.2	810.71	1,181.2	16.3	269.82
25 years and over	14,542.2	37.2	1,262.44	33.55	12,963.2	39.4	1,356.55	1,578.9	18.8	489.75
Males	8,785.3	37.8	1,281.97	33.11	7,836.9	40.3	1,391.97	948.5	17.5	373.09
Females	8,528.2	33.8	1,020.60	29.30	6,716.5	38.1	1,185.99	1,811.7	17.8	407.43
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,232.1	36.3	1,258.46	34.32	4,611.0	38.6	1,352.07	621.1	19.5	563.49
No union coverage	12,081.4	35.6	1,107.65	29.90	9,942.4	39.6	1,271.32	2,139.0	17.2	346.89
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,899.8	36.6	1,214.66	32.37	12,981.4	39.3	1,332.34	1,918.4	18.4	418.36
Temporary employees	2,413.7	31.0	773.99	24.25	1,572.0	38.9	1,004.31	841.7	16.2	343.84
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,249.7	39.8	2,012.84	50.68	1,218.1	40.4	2,046.63	31.6	18.8	711.83
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,072.7	36.0	1,119.94	30.60	2,717.3	38.4	1,208.15	355.4	17.7	445.45
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,741.4	38.5	1,622.46	42.24	1,689.9	39.1	1,647.32	51.5	19.2	806.46
Health occupations	1,378.0	34.8	1,183.61	33.76	1,117.8	38.2	1,310.76	260.2	20.0	637.41
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,181.0	34.5	1,266.04	36.10	1,825.3	37.8	1,410.70	355.8	17.6	523.93
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	370.2	30.7	901.00	27.63	253.8	38.7	1,184.10	116.4	13.3	283.60
Sales and services occupations	3,868.5	31.0	653.69	20.06	2,524.4	38.3	847.33	1,344.1	17.4	290.00
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,299.2	39.8	1,171.39	29.02	2,119.8	41.5	1,236.54	179.5	19.3	401.97
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	362.7	42.6	1,172.85	26.76	331.4	45.0	1,252.79	31.3	17.5	327.52
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	790.0	39.5	1,026.58	25.77	755.7	40.5	1,057.11	34.3	17.8	354.35
June 2021										
15 years and over	16,469.1	35.6	1,089.80	29.70	13,712.0	39.2	1,232.74	2,757.1	17.9	378.89
15 to 24 years	2,612.2	29.1	551.89	18.10	1,485.2	38.5	770.94	1,127.0	16.7	263.22
25 years and over	13,856.9	36.9	1,191.20	31.88	12,226.9	39.3	1,288.84	1,630.0	18.7	458.86
Males	8,438.9	37.7	1,208.52	31.36	7,477.7	40.3	1,318.84	961.1	17.6	350.25
Females	8,030.3	33.5	965.03	27.95	6,234.3	37.9	1,129.47	1,796.0	18.0	394.21
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,054.4	36.1	1,205.55	33.11	4,422.4	38.5	1,302.19	632.0	19.3	529.26
No union coverage	11,414.7	35.4	1,038.54	28.19	9,289.6	39.5	1,199.68	2,125.1	17.4	334.17
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,222.6	36.4	1,142.74	30.66	12,261.0	39.2	1,262.56	1,961.6	18.5	393.79
Temporary employees	2,246.5	31.0	754.63	23.59	1,451.0	39.1	980.76	795.5	16.4	342.15
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,039.6	39.3	1,922.12	48.94	1,008.2	40.0	1,963.28	31.5	17.2	603.49
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,944.2	35.7	1,076.15	29.68	2,593.0	38.2	1,166.83	351.2	17.7	406.54
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,540.3	38.4	1,526.13	39.77	1,488.9	39.1	1,555.60	51.5	19.0	673.37
Health occupations	1,313.8	34.1	1,084.53	31.65	1,010.9	38.3	1,227.27	302.9	19.8	608.15
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,032.2	34.3	1,217.25	34.99	1,689.9	37.6	1,361.86	342.4	17.7	503.47
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	299.6	33.4	987.43	28.51	226.2	39.5	1,196.56	73.5	14.6	343.50
Sales and services occupations	3,848.4	30.9	627.47	19.29	2,468.6	38.2	823.18	1,379.8	17.6	277.36
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,336.7	40.1	1,157.34	28.55	2,176.7	41.7	1,212.69	160.0	18.9	404.33
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	342.0	41.4	1,071.52	25.14	304.0	44.7	1,172.31	38.0	15.4	265.21
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	772.1	39.5	971.92	24.35	745.7	40.3	994.40	26.4	18.4	337.69

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

July 10, 2022 to August 6, 2022

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	6.4
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	14.3
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	5.9
Prince Edward Island ⁴	8.9
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	13.7
Western Nova Scotia	7.2
Halifax	4.7
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	5.8
Madawaska–Charlotte	6.6
Restigouche–Albert	10.6
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9.5
Québec	2.9
Trois-Rivières	2.9
South Central Quebec	2.8
Sherbrooke	3.7
Montérégie	4.4
Montréal	4.8
Central Quebec	3.9
North Western Quebec	5.3
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	4.6
Hull	2.6
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	4.0
Ontario	
Ottawa	3.5
Eastern Ontario	3.8
Kingston	5.9
Central Ontario	4.4
Oshawa	4.9
Toronto	6.2
Hamilton	4.7
St. Catharines	5.0
London	5.7
Niagara	4.4
Windsor	5.1
Kitchener	5.1
Huron	4.2
South Central Ontario	4.4
Sudbury	3.6
Thunder Bay	4.4
Northern Ontario	6.4
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	5.0
Southern Manitoba	5.7
Northern Manitoba	28.3
Saskatchewan	
Regina	5.1
Saskatoon	4.4
Southern Saskatchewan	6.3

Table 12 - continued

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

	July 10, 2022 to August 6, 2022
Northern Saskatchewan	16.6
Alberta	
Calgary	5.8
Edmonton	5.9
Northern Alberta	11.4
Southern Alberta	6.3
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	6.1
Abbotsford	4.7
Vancouver	5.0
Victoria	4.4
Southern Coastal British Columbia	4.9
Northern British Columbia	7.1
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	4.0
Yukon ⁶	5.8
Yellowknife	4.3
Northwest Territories ⁷	6.6
Iqaluit	5.5
Nunavut ⁸	18.6

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

	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	Standard error ¹	June 2021 to June 2022	June 2020 to June 2021	June 2021 to June 2022	June 2020 to June 2021
	thousands (except rates)				change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Students 15 to 24 years²								
Population	2,438.8	2,431.4	2,483.8	38.6	52.4	-7.4	2.2	-0.3
Labour force	1,414.7	1,430.3	1,475.0	39.5	44.7	15.6	3.1	1.1
Employment	947.6	1,212.0	1,322.4	36.3	110.4	264.4	9.1	27.9
Full-time employment	361.9	426.0	489.5	25.7	63.5	64.1	14.9	17.7
Part-time employment	585.7	786.0	832.9	29.7	46.9	200.3	6.0	34.2
Unemployment	467.1	218.3	152.6	23.2	-65.7	-248.8	-30.1	-53.3
Participation rate	58.0	58.8	59.4	1.2	0.6	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	33.0	15.3	10.3	1.4	-5.0	-17.7	...	...
Employment rate	38.9	49.8	53.2	1.2	3.4	10.9	...	...
Students 15 to 16 years²								
Population	740.8	762.2	766.8	5.9	4.6	21.4	0.6	2.9
Labour force	249.1	253.8	265.2	15.3	11.4	4.7	4.5	1.9
Employment	158.0	196.7	223.3	13.4	26.6	38.7	13.5	24.5
Full-time employment	30.1	12.2	10.2	6.0	-2.0	-17.9	-16.4	-59.5
Part-time employment	127.8	184.5	213.0	12.4	28.5	56.7	15.4	44.4
Unemployment	91.2	57.1	41.9	9.7	-15.2	-34.1	-26.6	-37.4
Participation rate	33.6	33.3	34.6	2.0	1.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	36.6	22.5	15.8	3.1	-6.7	-14.1	...	...
Employment rate	21.3	25.8	29.1	1.8	3.3	4.5	...	...
Students 17 to 19 years²								
Population	900.1	880.1	872.9	18.6	-7.2	-20.0	-0.8	-2.2
Labour force	590.5	574.3	545.6	20.4	-28.7	-16.2	-5.0	-2.7
Employment	405.8	482.5	484.7	19.8	2.2	76.7	0.5	18.9
Full-time employment	141.0	131.4	134.7	13.1	3.3	-9.6	2.5	-6.8
Part-time employment	264.8	351.1	350.0	18.4	-1.1	86.3	-0.3	32.6
Unemployment	184.7	91.7	60.9	13.3	-30.8	-93.0	-33.6	-50.4
Participation rate	65.6	65.3	62.5	1.9	-2.8	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	31.3	16.0	11.2	2.1	-4.8	-15.3	...	...
Employment rate	45.1	54.8	55.5	2.0	0.7	9.7	...	...
Students 20 to 24 years²								
Population	797.9	789.0	844.1	32.3	55.1	-8.9	7.0	-1.1
Labour force	575.1	602.2	664.2	28.8	62.0	27.1	10.3	4.7
Employment	383.8	532.8	614.5	26.0	81.7	149.0	15.3	38.8
Full-time employment	190.7	282.4	344.6	19.9	62.2	91.7	22.0	48.1
Part-time employment	193.1	250.4	269.9	19.3	19.5	57.3	7.8	29.7
Unemployment	191.3	69.4	49.8	15.8	-19.6	-121.9	-28.2	-63.7
Participation rate	72.1	76.3	78.7	2.2	2.4	4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	33.3	11.5	7.5	2.4	-4.0	-21.8	...	...
Employment rate	48.1	67.5	72.8	2.4	5.3	19.4	...	...
Other persons aged 15 to 24³								
Population	2,039.0	2,018.8	1,986.0	38.7	-32.8	-20.2	-1.6	-1.0
Labour force	1,640.8	1,681.9	1,658.5	38.1	-23.4	41.1	-1.4	2.5
Employment	1,274.2	1,474.3	1,510.7	36.5	36.4	200.1	2.5	15.7
Full-time employment	986.9	1,097.0	1,130.7	34.1	33.7	110.1	3.1	11.2
Part-time employment	287.3	377.3	379.9	23.8	2.6	90.0	0.7	31.3
Unemployment	366.6	207.7	147.7	21.3	-60.0	-158.9	-28.9	-43.3
Participation rate	80.5	83.3	83.5	1.2	0.2	2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	22.3	12.3	8.9	1.2	-3.4	-10.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	73.0	76.1	1.4	3.0	10.5	...	...

... 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									
June 2021	28.9	15.0	12.9	2.9	10.1	2.0	51.9	13.3	44.6
June 2022	29.5	17.5	15.9	5.5	10.4	1.6	59.3	9.1	53.9
Prince Edward Island									
June 2021	9.8	6.2	5.0	2.2	2.8	1.2	63.3	19.4	51.0
June 2022	10.9	7.9	7.7	3.9	3.7	0.3	72.5	3.8	70.6
Nova Scotia									
June 2021	56.0	34.7	28.9	8.0	20.9	5.8	62.0	16.7	51.6
June 2022	56.3	36.4	30.3	8.3	22.1	6.1	64.7	16.8	53.8
New Brunswick									
June 2021	39.6	27.6	23.9	10.2	13.8	3.6	69.7	13.0	60.4
June 2022	39.7	24.5	22.8	10.4	12.4	1.7	61.7	6.9	57.4
Quebec									
June 2021	539.6	375.7	342.3	122.3	220.0	33.4	69.6	8.9	63.4
June 2022	548.3	363.5	339.5	133.3	206.2	24.0	66.3	6.6	61.9
Ontario									
June 2021	1,051.3	593.3	474.6	182.0	292.6	118.7	56.4	20.0	45.1
June 2022	1,043.1	596.8	515.1	200.3	314.8	81.7	57.2	13.7	49.4
Manitoba									
June 2021	81.9	46.5	37.3	16.8	20.5	9.2	56.8	19.8	45.5
June 2022	82.2	51.3	46.8	14.6	32.2	4.5	62.4	8.8	56.9
Saskatchewan									
June 2021	69.7	39.2	35.6	13.4	22.2	3.5	56.2	8.9	51.1
June 2022	72.4	42.0	39.0	15.3	23.7	3.0	58.0	7.1	53.9
Alberta									
June 2021	253.4	123.4	99.6	32.9	66.7	23.8	48.7	19.3	39.3
June 2022	292.9	170.1	155.1	54.8	100.3	14.9	58.1	8.8	53.0
British Columbia									
June 2021	301.2	168.8	151.9	35.3	116.6	16.9	56.0	10.0	50.4
June 2022	308.3	165.0	150.1	43.0	107.1	14.9	53.5	9.0	48.7
Other persons²									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
June 2021	25.9	21.3	17.9	13.2	4.7	x	82.2	x	69.1
June 2022	25.5	19.9	16.6	12.4	4.2	x	78.0	x	65.1
Prince Edward Island									
June 2021	10.9	10.0	8.9	7.4	1.5	1.1	91.7	11.0	81.7
June 2022	11.2	9.7	8.7	7.1	1.6	x	86.6	x	77.7
Nova Scotia									
June 2021	52.7	46.1	39.1	32.5	6.6	7.0	87.5	15.2	74.2
June 2022	53.7	45.4	40.0	31.3	8.7	5.4	84.5	11.9	74.5
New Brunswick									
June 2021	42.4	34.8	31.0	24.5	6.6	3.7	82.1	10.6	73.1
June 2022	44.1	36.3	33.0	26.1	7.0	x	82.3	x	74.8
Quebec									
June 2021	365.9	325.7	298.8	237.2	61.5	26.9	89.0	8.3	81.7
June 2022	358.6	303.4	280.1	217.3	63.0	23.1	84.6	7.6	78.1
Ontario									
June 2021	804.1	640.8	540.4	390.2	150.2	100.3	79.7	15.7	67.2
June 2022	811.2	659.7	597.8	444.9	152.9	61.9	81.3	9.4	73.7
Manitoba									
June 2021	85.4	73.9	67.2	51.7	15.5	6.7	86.5	9.1	78.7
June 2022	85.4	71.6	65.6	52.2	13.4	x	83.8	x	76.8
Saskatchewan									
June 2021	64.6	54.0	48.8	36.0	12.8	5.2	83.6	9.6	75.5
June 2022	63.0	54.7	51.4	35.9	15.5	x	86.8	x	81.6
Alberta									
June 2021	269.1	223.8	190.3	128.4	61.9	33.6	83.2	15.0	70.7
June 2022	239.9	208.7	185.2	141.0	44.4	23.4	87.0	11.2	77.2

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									
June 2021	297.9	251.6	231.9	175.9	56.0	19.7	84.5	7.8	77.8
June 2022	293.2	249.1	232.0	162.6	69.4	17.1	85.0	6.9	79.1

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.

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