

Labour Force Survey, September 2022

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Employment was little changed in September. The unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 5.2% as fewer people searched for work.

Employment declined for a second consecutive month among young women aged 15 to 24, but increased among male youth and core-aged women (25 to 54 years) in September.

Gains in educational services and health care and social assistance were offset by losses in manufacturing; information, culture and recreation; transportation and warehousing and public administration.

The number of employees in the public sector rose in September, partially offsetting declines recorded in July and August. Employment was little changed among employees in the private sector and among self-employed workers.

Employment increased in four provinces, led by British Columbia, while there were fewer people working in Ontario and Prince Edward Island.

Year-over-year wage growth remained above 5% for a fourth consecutive month, with the average hourly wages of employees rising 5.2% (+\$1.57 to \$31.67) compared with September 2021 (not seasonally adjusted).

Total hours worked were down 0.6% in September 2022. Despite declining by 1.1% since June, total hours worked were up 2.4% on a year-over-year basis.

In September, there were just under one million (983,000; 57.5%) people aged 55 to 64 who cited retirement as their main activity.

While the employment rate among core-aged mothers was at a record high in September, those with a child under 16 were twice as likely (14.9%) to have decided not to apply for a job or a promotion over the previous 12 months than their male counterparts (7.1%).



Highlights

Employment little changed in September

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After increasing in August, unemployment rate declines in September

After increasing 0.5 percentage points to 5.4% in August, the unemployment rate dropped to 5.2% in September.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job but did not look for one—was little changed.

In the Spotlight

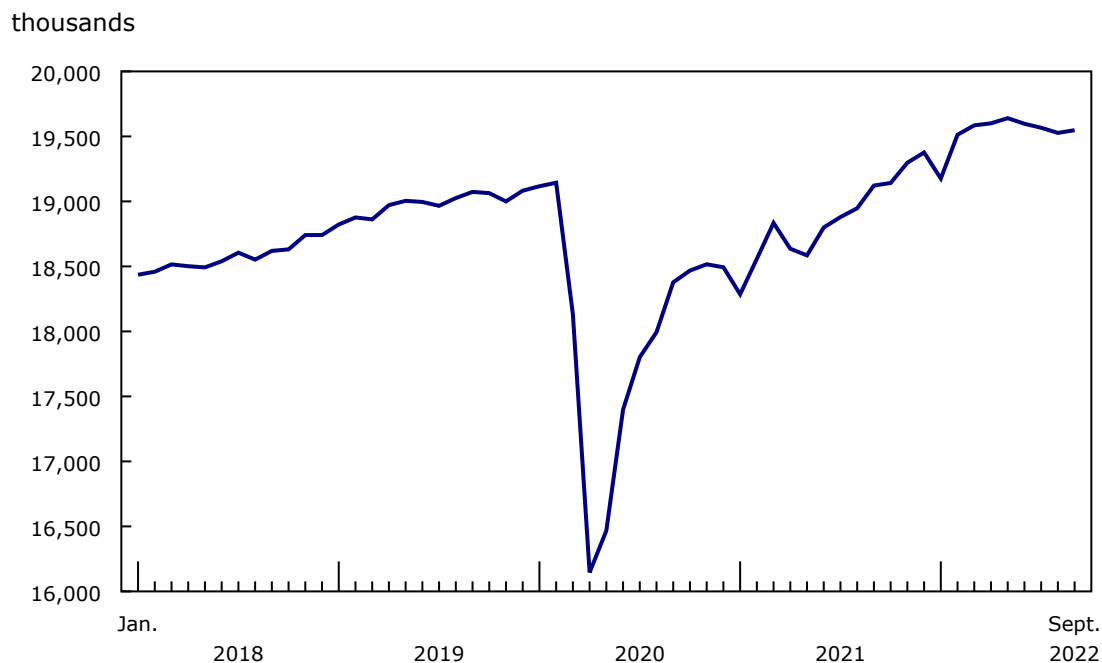
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Employment little changed in September

After dropping in August, employment was little changed (+21,000) in September, with both full-time and part-time work holding steady. Compared with May 2022—when employment last increased—there were 92,000 (-0.5%) fewer people working in September.

Chart 1
Little change in employment in September



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

Among core-aged population, employment rises for women, holds steady for men

Employment among women aged 25 to 54 grew by 47,000 (+0.8%) in September, the first increase since May 2022, with all the gains being in full-time work. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment among core-aged women was up by 174,000 (+2.9%) in September. Year-over-year employment increases were spread across several industries, including manufacturing (+32,000); professional, scientific and technical services (+25,000); and transportation and warehousing (+24,000) (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment among core-aged men was unchanged for a fifth consecutive month in September, but was up by 188,000 (+2.9%) on a year-over-year basis.

The employment rate for core-aged workers as a whole held steady at 84.2% in September.

Across racialized groups, the employment rate was among the lowest for West Asian Canadians (74.9%) and among the highest for Filipino Canadians (87.9%). Among Indigenous populations, the employment rate was 71.2% for First Nations people living off-reserve and 81.8% for Métis in September (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Employment decreases among young women, little changed for older workers

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 fell by 26,000 (-1.0%) in September. The decrease was driven by young women (-40,000; -3.1%), who saw employment declines for a second consecutive month.

After remaining virtually unchanged since February 2022, employment rose by 14,000 (+1.1%) for young men in September, driven primarily by those aged 20 to 24.

Among Canadians aged 55 and older, both total employment and the employment rate were little changed for a third consecutive month.

Employment rebounds in the public sector, boosted by educational services

After declining for two consecutive months, the number of employees in the public sector increased by 35,000 (+0.8%) in September. Most of the gain was attributable to the educational services industry, which accounts for close to one-third (30.4%) of employees in the public sector (not seasonally adjusted).

The number of private sector employees was little changed in September. Despite seeing little growth since June, the number of private sector employees was up 316,000 on a year-over-year basis, and accounted for close to three-quarters (72.8%) of the net increase in the number of employees (+434,000) over the past 12 months.

Self-employment was little changed in September on both a monthly and year-over-year basis. The number of self-employed workers has yet to return to its pre-COVID-19 pandemic level and was down by 244,000 (-8.5%) compared with February 2020.

Since September 2019, self-employment has declined notably in construction (-52,000; -12.0%) and "other services" (-59,000; -23.5%), which includes personal and repair services, as well as civic and religious organizations (not seasonally adjusted).

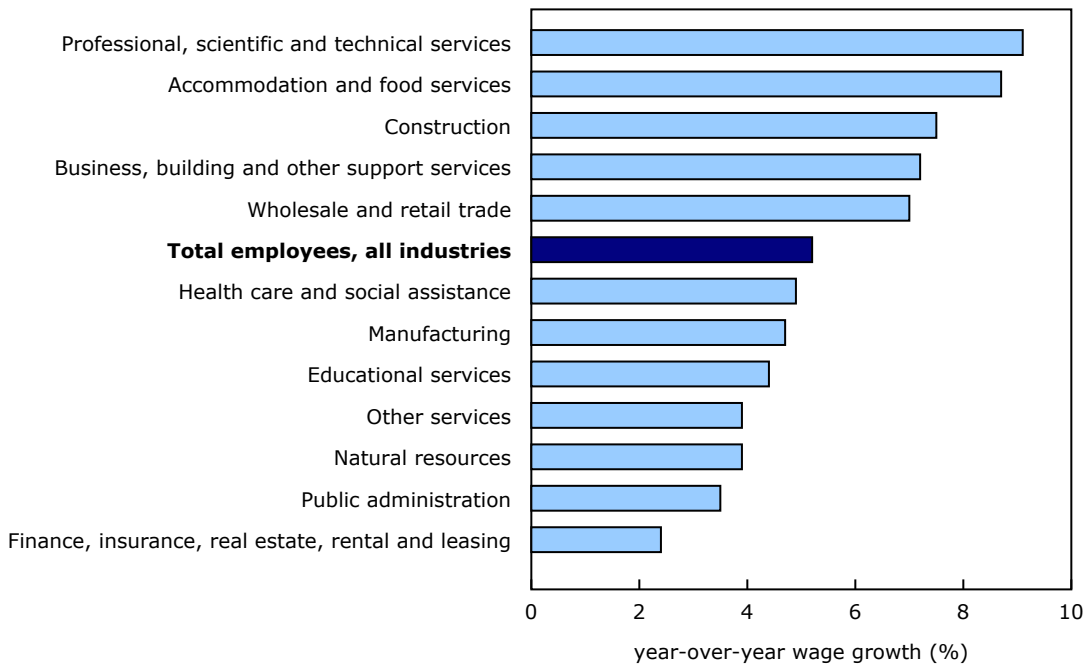
Average hourly wages increase 5.2% on a year-over-year basis

Year-over-year growth in the average hourly wages of employees surpassed 5% for a fourth consecutive month in September (+5.2%; +\$1.57 to \$31.67) (not seasonally adjusted). In comparison, year-over-year growth in the [Consumer Price Index](#) (CPI) was at, or above, 7.0% from May to August.

Average hourly wages were up in nearly all industries on a year-over-year basis in September, including in accommodation and food services (+8.7%; +\$1.51 to \$18.89). In this industry, average wages of employees were up 13.2% in Ontario (+\$2.27 to \$19.51) and 8.1% in Quebec (+\$1.41 to \$18.81), two provinces where the minimum wage for employees who receive tips was increased in 2022. Average wages in the industry were little changed in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on a year-over-year basis (not seasonally adjusted).

Gains in average hourly wages are the result of multiple factors, including wage growth and changes in the composition of employment by industry and occupation. In September, wage gains were boosted by year-over-year growth in the number of employees in relatively high-paying industries, including construction (+109,000; +10.0%) and professional, scientific and technical services (+56,000; +4.4%). Average wages were up 7.5% (+\$2.36 to \$33.79) in construction and 9.1% in professional, scientific and technical services (+\$3.42 to \$40.98) in September, with gains in the latter industry exceeding 7% in six provinces (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 2
Notable wage gain in professional, scientific and technical services in the last 12 months



Note(s): Data are not seasonally adjusted. Year-over-year wage growth is shown for industries with statistically significant change.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0063-01.

Fewer people worked from home in September

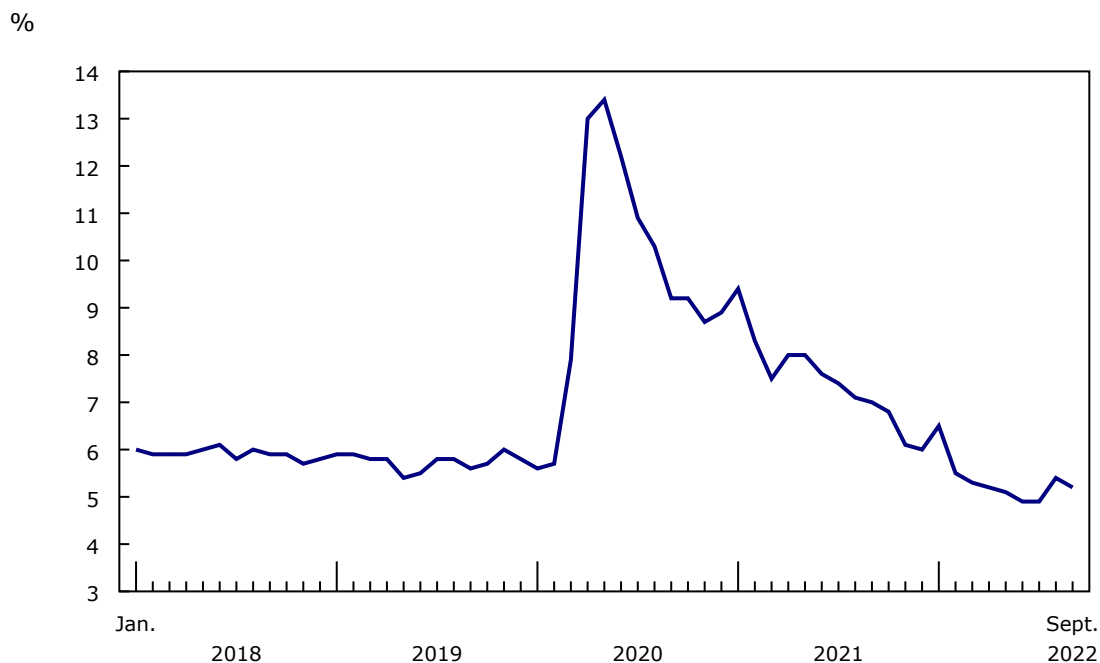
The proportion of workers who report that they usually work exclusively at home fell slightly from 16.8% in August to 16.3% in September. The share of workers with hybrid arrangements—that is, who usually work both at home and in a location other than home—was unchanged in September, at 8.6% (population aged 15 to 69, not seasonally adjusted).

While there was little change in the indicators of usual work location, two measures of where people worked during the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reference week—regardless of their usual arrangement—suggest that workers and employers may be continuing to adapt and adjust where work is done. First, the proportion of employed Canadians who worked exclusively at home during the LFS reference week was lower in September (13.8%) than in August (15.3%). Second, the proportion of workers who worked a mix of hours at home and elsewhere increased 0.9 percentage points to 20.5% over that same period (population aged 15 to 69, not seasonally adjusted).

After increasing in August, unemployment rate declines in September

The number of unemployed Canadians fell 41,000 (-3.7%) in September. After increasing 0.5 percentage points to 5.4% in August, the unemployment rate dropped to 5.2%. The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job but did not look for one—was little changed.

Chart 3 Unemployment rate falls in September



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

Unemployment rate down among core-aged and older women

For women, the unemployment rate fell for those aged 55 and older (-0.5 percentage points to 4.7%) and those aged 25 to 54 (-0.2 percentage points to 4.3%) in September. The unemployment rate among female youth (8.8%) aged 15 to 24 was little changed for a second consecutive month.

The unemployment rate was little changed among men in each of the major age groups in September. Among both male youth (10.8%) and core-aged men (4.5%), the rate held steady after increasing in August. Among men aged 55 and older, the rate (4.6%) was little changed for a fourth consecutive month.

In September, the unemployment rate was relatively low among Japanese Canadians (4.2%) and relatively high among West Asian Canadians (9.8%) (three month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Fewer Canadians in unemployment for 27 weeks or more

Long-term unemployment—the number of people who had been continuously unemployed for 27 weeks or more—declined by 18,000 (-9.7%) in September, offsetting the increase in August (+22,000; +13.7%). Long-term unemployment first returned to its February 2020 level in June 2022 and has hovered around a similar level in recent months. Long-term unemployment expressed as a proportion of the total labour force was 0.8% in September, slightly lower than what it was before the pandemic in February 2020 (0.9%).

Labour force shrinks over the summer of 2022

The supply of labour has been a particularly important aspect of the labour market over the past year, in the context of record-high job vacancies earlier in 2022, as well as the longer-term issue of population aging. While [elevated job vacancies continued until at least July](#), both the total size of the labour force—or the number of people who are either employed or unemployed—as well as the participation rate have trended downwards since May. Specifically,

the total labour force was down by 79,000 (-0.4%) compared with May, although it was little changed on a monthly basis in September. The labour force participation rate edged down by 0.1 percentage points from August to 64.7% in September, and was 0.6 percentage points lower than in May.

Among young women aged 15 to 24, the participation rate declined 2.1 percentage points to 63.1% in September, falling below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level for the first time since June 2021. The participation rate among male youth (63.8%) was little changed for a second consecutive month in September and remained on par with its pre-pandemic level.

Among women aged 25 to 54, the participation rate was up 0.4 percentage points in September to 84.8%, on par with the record high of 85.0% seen in May 2022. Among core-aged men, the participation rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 91.4% in September, continuing a downward trend from its recent peak of 92.3% recorded in March 2022.

The participation of those aged 55 and older was 36.1% in September, little changed from August. Specifically, among those aged 55 to 64, the participation rate was up 0.4 percentage points in September to 66.4%. Despite this monthly increase, the participation rates of both men and women aged 55 to 64 trended down from the fall of 2021 to June 2022 and remained below their respective February 2020 levels in September 2022.

Employment gains in educational services and health care and social assistance offset by drop in manufacturing

The number of people working in educational services rose by 46,000 (+3.2%) in September, largely offsetting the decline of 50,000 (-3.3%) recorded in August. Increases in this industry were observed in six provinces, led by Ontario (+17,000; +3.1%) and British Columbia (+12,000; +6.3%). On a year-over-year basis, employment in the industry was little changed.

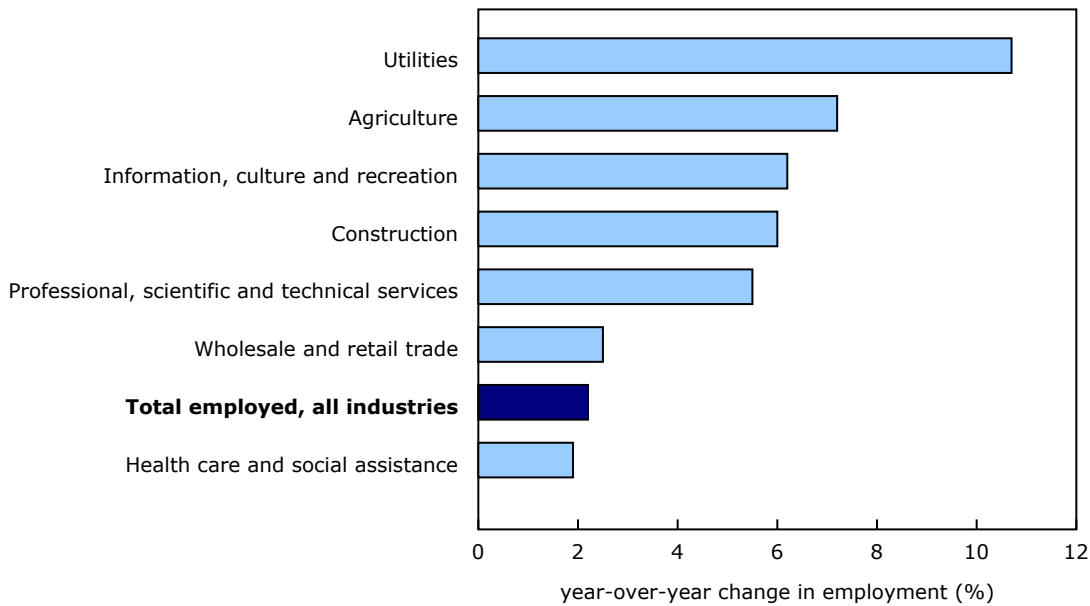
There was also a rise in the number of people working in health care and social assistance (+24,000; +0.9%) in September, the first increase in seven months. According to the [latest results from the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#), there were 143,000 vacant positions in health care and social assistance in July 2022, little changed from the record high observed in March 2022 (148,000). While employment in the industry was up by 48,000 (+1.9%) on a year-over-year basis in September, total hours worked were little changed compared with September 2021. At the same time, the proportion of workers in the industry who were absent due to illness or disability for at least part of the week was up by 1.1 percentage points on a year-over-year basis, to 8.2% (not seasonally adjusted).

The number of people working in manufacturing decreased by 28,000 (-1.6%) in September, bringing employment in the industry back down to the level last recorded in May 2022. The majority of the decline occurred in Ontario (-19,000; -2.4%), followed by British Columbia (-5,900; -3.4%). According to the [latest data from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing](#), manufacturing sales decreased for a third consecutive month in July.

Employment in information, culture and recreation also posted a decrease in September (-22,000; -2.6%). While the number of people working in the industry had hovered above pre-COVID-19 February 2020 levels since February 2022, the September decline brought employment in the industry back down to its pre-pandemic level.

Employment declines were also recorded in transportation and warehousing (-18,000; -1.8%) and public administration (-12,000; -1.0%) in September.

Chart 4
Year-over-year employment growth in seven industries

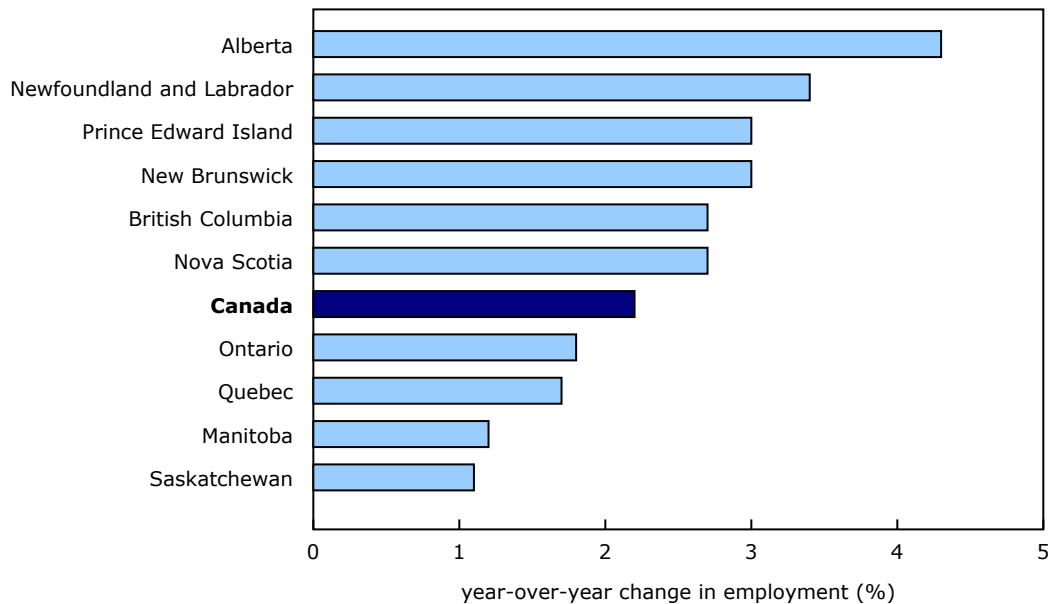


Note(s): Employment change compared with September 2021 is shown for industries with statistically significant change.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0355-01.

Employment up in four provinces in September

Employment increased in British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in September. In contrast, fewer people worked in Ontario and Prince Edward Island. On a year-over-year basis, employment was up in all provinces. For further information on key province and industry level labour market indicators, see "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app.](#)"

Chart 5
Employment up year over year in all provinces



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-03.

Employment in British Columbia increased by 33,000 (+1.2%) in September, offsetting a decrease of 28,000 in August. The unemployment rate declined to 4.3% (-0.5 percentage points). Employment gains in September were led by the educational services, and the professional, scientific, and technical services industries. In the Vancouver census metropolitan area (CMA), employment increased by 28,000 (+1.8%) and the unemployment rate was 3.9%.

In Manitoba, employment increased by 6,900 (+1.0%) in September, partly offsetting a decline of 10,000 in August. The unemployment rate fell 0.8 percentage points to 4.5%. The Winnipeg CMA saw little change in employment, while the unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 4.6% (three-month moving average).

Following a decline in July and little change in August, employment decreased by 32,000 (-0.4%) in Ontario in September. With fewer people participating in the labour force, the unemployment rate was little changed at 5.8%. Industries with employment losses included manufacturing; professional, scientific and technical services; and wholesale and retail trade. In contrast, more Ontarians were employed in educational and in business, building and other support services.

In the Toronto CMA, employment decreased by 66,000 (-1.9%) in September and the unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 6.3%. On a three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate ranged from a high of 8.6% in the CMA of Windsor to a low of 3.9% in the Guelph CMA.

Following an increase in August, employment held steady in Quebec in September and the unemployment rate (4.4%) was little changed.

In Atlantic Canada, employment increased in Nova Scotia (+4,300; +0.9%) and New Brunswick (+2,900; +0.8%) in September, while it fell in Prince Edward Island (-3,800; -4.4%). Post-tropical storm Fiona struck the Atlantic provinces and the Eastern Quebec region of Gaspésie-Magdalen Islands on September 23, after the LFS reference week.

Quarterly update for the territories

Following gains in the first quarter of 2022 and little change in the second quarter, employment in the Northwest Territories fell by 600 (-2.4%) in the third quarter. At 4.3%, the unemployment rate was little changed in the three months ending in September.

Employment in Yukon held steady in the third quarter after an increase in the second quarter, and the unemployment rate remained at 2.5%.

Employment in Nunavut held steady in the third quarter and the employment rate was 55.4%. The unemployment rate was 12.0% in the three months ending in September, little changed from the second quarter (three-month average ending in June).

In the Spotlight: Retirement before age 65, and parents in the labour force

Nearly one million people aged 55 to 64 cite retirement as main activity

Over the past 20 years, total labour force participation—that is, the proportion of the population aged 15 and older that is either employed or unemployed—has fallen slowly but steadily from 67.1% in September 2002 to 64.7% in September 2022. This decline has been due in large part to population aging, as ongoing retirements among the baby boom cohort puts downward pressure on labour supply in Canada. Since September 2019, for example, the number of Canadians aged 65 and older has increased 11.6% (+736,000), compared with working-age population growth of 3.5%.

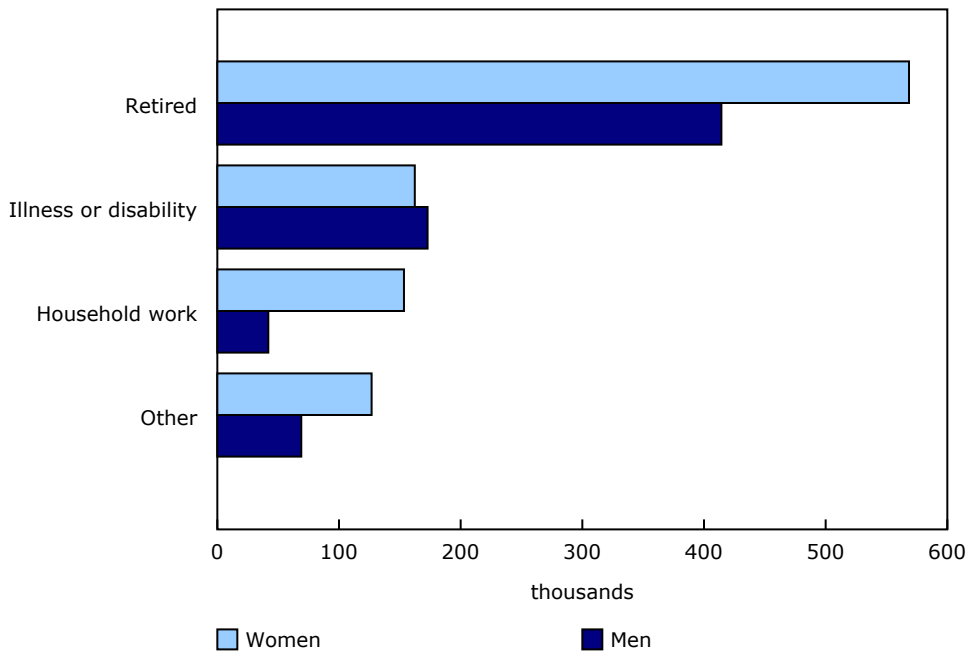
To shed additional light on factors influencing labour force participation, in March 2020 the LFS began collecting information on the main activity of those who are neither employed nor unemployed, and who indicate that they do not currently want a job. In the coming months and years, this new information will be an important complement to trends in labour force participation among various population groups, including those approaching retirement age.

As of September, there were 5.2 million Canadians aged 55 to 64, and two-thirds (66.8%) were either employed or unemployed. Of the remaining 1.7 million who were not participating in the labour market, just under one million (983,000; 57.5%) cited retirement as their main activity. Illustrating the contribution of aging and retirements to current labour supply, 146,000 of these retirees had worked within the last year, including 24,000 whose last job was in educational services and 22,000 who had recently left a job in health care and social assistance (not seasonally adjusted).

In addition to those who report retirement as their main activity, about one-fifth (19.6%; 335,000) of 55-to-64-year-olds reported in September that they were not in the labour market due to illness or disability, while just over one in ten (11.4%; 195,300) indicated they were doing household work. The remaining 196,000 (11.5%) cited some other main activity, including caring for family, travelling, volunteering, or "other" activities (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 6

Majority of men and women aged 55 to 64 not in the labour force cite retirement as main activity



Note(s): "Other" includes activities such as caregiving, travelling, volunteering, going to school and other unspecified activities.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation.

Childcare responsibilities have had more influence on the career decisions of women than men over the past year

For many parents, the COVID-19 pandemic brought notable disruptions to the balance between work and family life. Mothers and fathers across Canada had to contend with the temporary closure of schools and daycares, while those working from home also needed to adapt by finding new ways of managing childcare responsibilities with work calls and virtual meetings. Yet, with the easing of public health restrictions in the summer of 2021, the employment rate of both mothers and fathers aged 25 to 54 surpassed pre-COVID-19 levels in the fall of 2021.

In September 2022, with most COVID-19-related public health measures lifted and as parents and children started to settle back into the school routine, the employment rate of core-age mothers with at least one child under 18 was 79.9%, its highest level for the month of September since 1976, and up 2.1 percentage points compared with September 2019. The employment rate of fathers in the same age group was 93.5%, the highest level for the month of September since 1981 (not seasonally adjusted).

Partly reflecting long-standing differences across population groups, the employment rate among core-aged mothers ranged from 54.4% among Korean women to 81.5% among Filipino women (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Despite their record-high employment rate, women were more likely than men to have taken career or job-related decisions that prioritized childcare responsibilities. In September 2022, according to new data from the LFS focusing on parents with children under 16, core-aged mothers with a child under 16 were twice as likely (14.9%) to have decided not to apply for a job or a promotion over the previous 12 months than their male counterparts (7.1%). In addition, 7.6% of mothers turned down a job offer over the previous year due to childcare responsibilities, compared with 4.0% of fathers (not seasonally adjusted).

Mothers also continue to take on more tasks related to schooling than their male counterparts. In September, nearly half (48.5%) of core-aged mothers with children under 16 indicated that they helped their children with homework and homeschooling most of the time or all of the time, compared with one-quarter (24.3%) of their male counterparts (not seasonally adjusted).

For more information on historical employment trends among mothers and fathers, see "[Employment rate of mothers and fathers, 1976 to 2021](#)," part of the [Quality of Employment in Canada](#) publication.

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 September are for the week of September 11 to 17, 2022.

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

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

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

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

Since March 2020, all LFS face-to-face interviews have been replaced by telephone interviews conducted by interviewers working from their home to protect the health of both respondents and interviewers. While this has resulted in a decline in the LFS response rate, more than 49,000 interviews were completed in September and in-depth data quality evaluations conducted each month confirm that the LFS continues to produce an accurate portrait of Canada's labour market.

Data collection was suspended in many areas of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Eastern Quebec during the last 4 days of the 10-day collection period as a result of post-tropical storm Fiona. Statistics Canada would like to thank the respondents of these areas who completed the survey in the early days of the collection period.

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 September 2022 analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information released monthly starting in September

Five new questions were added to the LFS in March 2020 and have been collected monthly since then. The topics of the questions are: number of jobs held by multiple job holders, earnings of self-employed, employment benefits, main activity of people not in the labour force, and workers working by necessity or choice among people aged 60 and older. Results for these five questions are now available monthly starting in March 2020.

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 November 4, 2022. October data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of October 9 to 15, 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**

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,831.6	31,875.4	...	43.8	484.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	20,639.8	20,619.5	33.8	-20.3	58.8	-0.1	0.3
Employment	19,526.8	19,547.9	34.1	21.1	426.1	0.1	2.2
Full-time employment	15,938.3	15,944.0	46.1	5.7	385.7	0.0	2.5
Part-time employment	3,588.5	3,603.9	43.0	15.4	40.4	0.4	1.1
Unemployment	1,113.0	1,071.6	28.8	-41.4	-367.3	-3.7	-25.5
Participation rate	64.8	64.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.2	0.1	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,479.2	4,486.2	...	7.0	38.1	0.2	0.9
Labour force	2,879.5	2,848.0	19.7	-31.5	-53.0	-1.1	-1.8
Employment	2,594.7	2,568.6	19.1	-26.1	-6.1	-1.0	-0.2
Full-time employment	1,300.0	1,280.9	23.4	-19.1	-19.5	-1.5	-1.5
Part-time employment	1,294.7	1,287.8	24.9	-6.9	13.5	-0.5	1.1
Unemployment	284.8	279.4	16.1	-5.4	-46.9	-1.9	-14.4
Participation rate	64.3	63.5	0.4	-0.8	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	9.8	0.5	-0.1	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	57.3	0.4	-0.6	-0.6	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	27,352.4	27,389.2	...	36.8	446.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	17,760.3	17,771.5	27.2	11.2	111.8	0.1	0.6
Employment	16,932.1	16,979.3	28.4	47.2	432.2	0.3	2.6
Full-time employment	14,638.4	14,663.1	40.3	24.7	405.2	0.2	2.8
Part-time employment	2,293.7	2,316.2	35.4	22.5	27.0	1.0	2.2
Unemployment	828.2	792.2	23.7	-36.0	-320.4	-4.3	-28.8
Participation rate	64.9	64.9	0.1	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.5	0.1	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,418.4	13,437.7	...	19.3	228.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	9,390.9	9,368.4	17.3	-22.5	8.1	-0.2	0.1
Employment	8,955.0	8,944.7	18.7	-10.3	193.8	-0.1	2.2
Full-time employment	8,207.2	8,197.8	25.9	-9.4	240.9	-0.1	3.0
Part-time employment	747.9	747.0	21.8	-0.9	-47.0	-0.1	-5.9
Unemployment	435.9	423.7	16.6	-12.2	-185.7	-2.8	-30.5
Participation rate	70.0	69.7	0.1	-0.3	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	0.2	-0.1	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	66.6	0.1	-0.1	0.4	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,934.0	13,951.5	...	17.5	217.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,369.4	8,403.1	19.3	33.7	103.7	0.4	1.2
Employment	7,977.1	8,034.5	19.7	57.4	238.3	0.7	3.1
Full-time employment	6,431.2	6,465.3	29.6	34.1	164.3	0.5	2.6
Part-time employment	1,545.9	1,569.2	27.5	23.3	74.0	1.5	4.9
Unemployment	392.3	368.6	16.3	-23.7	-134.6	-6.0	-26.7
Participation rate	60.1	60.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.4	0.2	-0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	15,144.5	15,163.4	...	18.9	223.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	13,337.2	13,360.0	25.7	22.8	167.8	0.2	1.3
Employment	12,729.6	12,772.0	28.5	42.4	361.5	0.3	2.9
Unemployment	607.6	588.0	21.3	-19.6	-193.7	-3.2	-24.8
Participation rate	88.1	88.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.4	0.2	-0.2	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	84.1	84.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,578.3	7,588.8	...	10.5	120.0	0.1	1.6
Labour force	6,949.1	6,938.8	16.2	-10.3	70.1	-0.1	1.0
Employment	6,631.6	6,627.2	18.8	-4.4	187.7	-0.1	2.9
Unemployment	317.5	311.6	15.0	-5.9	-117.6	-1.9	-27.4
Participation rate	91.7	91.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	0.2	-0.1	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	87.5	87.3	0.3	-0.2	1.1	...	...

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,566.2	7,574.6	...	8.4	103.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	6,388.1	6,421.2	19.0	33.1	97.7	0.5	1.5
Employment	6,098.0	6,144.8	20.1	46.8	173.8	0.8	2.9
Unemployment	290.1	276.4	14.6	-13.7	-76.1	-4.7	-21.6
Participation rate	84.4	84.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.3	0.2	-0.2	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	80.6	81.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,207.9	12,225.8	...	17.9	222.6	0.1	1.9
Labour force	4,423.1	4,411.5	22.2	-11.6	-56.0	-0.3	-1.3
Employment	4,202.5	4,207.3	22.4	4.8	70.7	0.1	1.7
Unemployment	220.6	204.2	12.7	-16.4	-126.7	-7.4	-38.3
Participation rate	36.2	36.1	0.2	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.6	0.3	-0.4	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	34.4	34.4	0.2	0.0	-0.1	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,840.1	5,848.9	...	8.8	108.3	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,441.8	2,429.6	14.5	-12.2	-62.0	-0.5	-2.5
Employment	2,323.4	2,317.6	14.8	-5.8	6.2	-0.2	0.3
Unemployment	118.4	112.0	9.0	-6.4	-68.1	-5.4	-37.8
Participation rate	41.8	41.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.6	0.4	-0.2	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	39.8	39.6	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,367.8	6,376.9	...	9.1	114.3	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,981.3	1,982.0	15.5	0.7	6.0	0.0	0.3
Employment	1,879.1	1,889.8	15.5	10.7	64.6	0.6	3.5
Unemployment	102.2	92.2	8.5	-10.0	-58.5	-9.8	-38.8
Participation rate	31.1	31.1	0.2	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.7	0.4	-0.5	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	29.5	29.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,869.9	16,913.3	43.2	43.4	433.9	0.3	2.6
Public sector employees	4,234.2	4,268.8	26.9	34.6	117.9	0.8	2.8
Private sector employees	12,635.7	12,644.5	43.6	8.8	316.0	0.1	2.6
Self-employed	2,656.9	2,634.6	31.3	-22.3	-7.8	-0.8	-0.3
Total employed, all industries	19,526.8	19,547.9	34.1	21.1	426.1	0.1	2.2
Goods-producing sector	4,006.8	3,982.0	19.0	-24.8	112.2	-0.6	2.9
Agriculture	261.5	258.6	5.6	-2.9	17.3	-1.1	7.2
Natural resources ²	333.6	339.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	1.8	1.7
Utilities	151.0	154.0	3.4	3.0	14.9	2.0	10.7
Construction	1,512.7	1,509.4	12.6	-3.3	85.9	-0.2	6.0
Manufacturing	1,747.9	1,720.4	12.9	-27.5	-11.6	-1.6	-0.7
Services-producing sector	15,520.0	15,565.9	33.5	45.9	313.8	0.3	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	2,910.0	2,907.3	18.1	-2.7	71.4	-0.1	2.5
Transportation and warehousing	1,005.3	987.1	10.6	-18.2	-16.4	-1.8	-1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,344.0	1,341.4	10.6	-2.6	26.2	-0.2	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,808.7	1,818.0	13.7	9.3	95.3	0.5	5.5
Business, building and other support services	697.7	708.2	11.3	10.5	-14.7	1.5	-2.0
Educational services	1,430.0	1,476.0	12.8	46.0	2.3	3.2	0.2
Health care and social assistance	2,596.4	2,620.2	14.4	23.8	47.8	0.9	1.9
Information, culture and recreation	818.6	797.1	12.2	-21.5	46.6	-2.6	6.2
Accommodation and food services	1,046.8	1,059.0	13.1	12.2	20.1	1.2	1.9
Other services (except public administration)	727.5	728.4	9.8	0.9	17.3	0.1	2.4
Public administration	1,135.0	1,123.2	8.8	-11.8	17.9	-1.0	1.6

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**

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	449.2	449.6	...	0.4	4.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	255.7	253.5	2.1	-2.2	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5
Employment	228.8	229.3	2.2	0.5	7.6	0.2	3.4
Full-time employment	195.0	193.4	2.7	-1.6	2.9	-0.8	1.5
Part-time employment	33.8	35.9	2.2	2.1	4.8	6.2	15.4
Unemployment	26.9	24.2	2.0	-2.7	-8.8	-10.0	-26.7
Participation rate	56.9	56.4	0.5	-0.5	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	9.5	0.8	-1.0	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	50.9	51.0	0.5	0.1	1.2	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	140.1	140.4	...	0.3	5.2	0.2	3.8
Labour force	92.4	89.3	0.9	-3.1	-0.4	-3.4	-0.4
Employment	85.7	81.9	0.9	-3.8	2.4	-4.4	3.0
Full-time employment	71.7	67.2	1.2	-4.5	-0.6	-6.3	-0.9
Part-time employment	14.0	14.7	1.0	0.7	3.0	5.0	25.6
Unemployment	6.7	7.4	0.7	0.7	-2.7	10.4	-26.7
Participation rate	66.0	63.6	0.6	-2.4	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	8.3	0.8	1.0	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	58.3	0.6	-2.9	-0.5	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	844.0	846.2	...	2.2	22.2	0.3	2.7
Labour force	514.9	512.0	2.9	-2.9	3.1	-0.6	0.6
Employment	475.9	480.2	2.9	4.3	12.5	0.9	2.7
Full-time employment	399.2	396.0	4.0	-3.2	22.0	-0.8	5.9
Part-time employment	76.7	84.2	3.8	7.5	-9.6	9.8	-10.2
Unemployment	39.0	31.9	2.5	-7.1	-9.3	-18.2	-22.6
Participation rate	61.0	60.5	0.4	-0.5	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.2	0.5	-1.4	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	56.7	0.4	0.3	-0.1	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	666.6	668.4	...	1.8	16.2	0.3	2.5
Labour force	400.8	399.9	2.5	-0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.2
Employment	370.2	373.1	2.5	2.9	10.9	0.8	3.0
Full-time employment	320.6	323.0	3.2	2.4	15.6	0.7	5.1
Part-time employment	49.6	50.1	2.6	0.5	-4.7	1.0	-8.6
Unemployment	30.6	26.8	2.1	-3.8	-10.3	-12.4	-27.8
Participation rate	60.1	59.8	0.4	-0.3	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.7	0.5	-0.9	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	55.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,165.4	7,173.6	...	8.2	66.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,588.0	4,579.9	16.5	-8.1	10.5	-0.2	0.2
Employment	4,380.3	4,380.5	16.8	0.2	72.7	0.0	1.7
Full-time employment	3,541.5	3,558.7	22.6	17.2	12.5	0.5	0.4
Part-time employment	838.8	821.7	20.7	-17.1	60.1	-2.0	7.9
Unemployment	207.7	199.5	13.9	-8.2	-62.1	-3.9	-23.7
Participation rate	64.0	63.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	0.3	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,535.1	12,549.6	...	14.5	181.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,132.5	8,102.6	22.9	-29.9	-5.9	-0.4	-0.1
Employment	7,667.8	7,636.3	23.3	-31.5	136.6	-0.4	1.8
Full-time employment	6,306.1	6,309.6	30.6	3.5	148.2	0.1	2.4
Part-time employment	1,361.7	1,326.7	28.4	-35.0	-11.7	-2.6	-0.9
Unemployment	464.7	466.3	19.9	1.6	-142.4	0.3	-23.4
Participation rate	64.9	64.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	0.2	0.1	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	60.8	0.2	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,066.0	1,067.1	...	1.1	14.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	699.9	701.9	3.1	2.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.1
Employment	663.2	670.1	3.2	6.9	7.7	1.0	1.2
Full-time employment	541.5	541.3	4.4	-0.2	5.9	-0.0	1.1
Part-time employment	121.7	128.8	4.2	7.1	1.9	5.8	1.5
Unemployment	36.8	31.8	2.5	-5.0	-8.1	-13.6	-20.3
Participation rate	65.7	65.8	0.3	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.5	0.3	-0.8	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	62.8	0.3	0.6	-0.1	...	...

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
Saskatchewan							
Population	902.6	904.4	...	1.8	14.6	0.2	1.6
Labour force	603.4	596.2	3.2	-7.2	-7.9	-1.2	-1.3
Employment	574.2	572.0	3.2	-2.2	6.3	-0.4	1.1
Full-time employment	470.5	464.9	4.6	-5.6	8.1	-1.2	1.8
Part-time employment	103.7	107.1	4.1	3.4	-1.9	3.3	-1.7
Unemployment	29.3	24.2	2.5	-5.1	-14.2	-17.4	-37.0
Participation rate	66.9	65.9	0.4	-1.0	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.1	0.4	-0.8	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,627.6	3,637.8	...	10.2	87.6	0.3	2.5
Labour force	2,495.5	2,509.4	11.4	13.9	33.4	0.6	1.3
Employment	2,361.5	2,372.3	11.4	10.8	96.9	0.5	4.3
Full-time employment	1,929.8	1,916.7	16.3	-13.1	70.0	-0.7	3.8
Part-time employment	431.7	455.7	15.2	24.0	27.1	5.6	6.3
Unemployment	134.0	137.0	10.2	3.0	-63.6	2.2	-31.7
Participation rate	68.8	69.0	0.3	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.5	0.4	0.1	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	65.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,435.0	4,438.3	...	3.3	71.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,856.7	2,874.8	12.2	18.1	26.9	0.6	0.9
Employment	2,719.4	2,752.3	12.1	32.9	72.6	1.2	2.7
Full-time employment	2,162.6	2,173.1	18.1	10.5	101.0	0.5	4.9
Part-time employment	556.8	579.2	17.4	22.4	-28.4	4.0	-4.7
Unemployment	137.4	122.5	10.1	-14.9	-45.7	-10.8	-27.2
Participation rate	64.4	64.8	0.3	0.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.3	0.3	-0.5	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	62.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	449.2	449.6	...	0.4	4.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	255.7	253.5	2.1	-2.2	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5
Employment	228.8	229.3	2.2	0.5	7.6	0.2	3.4
Full-time employment	195.0	193.4	2.7	-1.6	2.9	-0.8	1.5
Unemployment	26.9	24.2	2.0	-2.7	-8.8	-10.0	-26.7
Participation rate	56.9	56.4	0.5	-0.5	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	9.5	0.8	-1.0	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	50.9	51.0	0.5	0.1	1.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	55.2	55.2	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9
Labour force	35.2	31.9	1.1	-3.3	-3.7	-9.4	-10.4
Employment	30.5	28.4	1.1	-2.1	-1.6	-6.9	-5.3
Unemployment	4.7	3.5	0.9	-1.2	-2.1	-25.5	-37.5
Participation rate	63.8	57.8	2.0	-6.0	-7.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	11.0	2.4	-2.4	-4.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	51.4	1.9	-3.9	-3.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	191.6	191.8	...	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.9
Labour force	112.7	114.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
Employment	99.4	101.2	1.4	1.8	6.4	1.8	6.8
Unemployment	13.3	12.8	1.4	-0.5	-5.3	-3.8	-29.3
Participation rate	58.8	59.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.2	1.2	-0.6	-4.8	...	...
Employment rate	51.9	52.8	0.7	0.9	2.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	202.4	202.5	...	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.9
Labour force	107.7	107.6	1.2	-0.1	1.4	-0.1	1.3
Employment	98.9	99.7	1.2	0.8	2.8	0.8	2.9
Unemployment	8.9	8.0	1.1	-0.9	-1.3	-10.1	-14.0
Participation rate	53.2	53.1	0.6	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.4	0.9	-0.9	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	48.9	49.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	140.1	140.4	...	0.3	5.2	0.2	3.8
Labour force	92.4	89.3	0.9	-3.1	-0.4	-3.4	-0.4
Employment	85.7	81.9	0.9	-3.8	2.4	-4.4	3.0
Full-time employment	71.7	67.2	1.2	-4.5	-0.6	-6.3	-0.9
Unemployment	6.7	7.4	0.7	0.7	-2.7	10.4	-26.7
Participation rate	66.0	63.6	0.6	-2.4	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	8.3	0.8	1.0	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	58.3	0.6	-2.9	-0.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	22.3	22.4	...	0.1	1.3	0.4	6.2
Labour force	14.7	12.2	0.5	-2.5	-2.8	-17.0	-18.7
Employment	13.6	10.8	0.5	-2.8	-1.7	-20.6	-13.6
Unemployment	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	-1.1	40.0	-44.0
Participation rate	65.9	54.5	2.2	-11.4	-16.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	11.5	2.5	4.7	-5.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	48.2	2.4	-12.8	-11.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	57.2	57.4	...	0.2	2.1	0.3	3.8
Labour force	40.1	40.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employment	36.8	36.5	0.5	-0.3	1.9	-0.8	5.5
Unemployment	3.3	3.6	0.4	0.3	-1.9	9.1	-34.5
Participation rate	70.1	69.9	0.7	-0.2	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	9.0	1.0	0.8	-4.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	63.6	0.8	-0.7	1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	60.6	60.7	...	0.1	1.9	0.2	3.2
Labour force	37.6	37.0	0.4	-0.6	2.4	-1.6	6.9
Employment	35.2	34.6	0.5	-0.6	2.2	-1.7	6.8
Unemployment	2.4	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	14.3
Participation rate	62.0	61.0	0.7	-1.0	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	57.0	0.8	-1.1	1.9	...	...

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	844.0	846.2	...	2.2	22.2	0.3	2.7
Labour force	514.9	512.0	2.9	-2.9	3.1	-0.6	0.6
Employment	475.9	480.2	2.9	4.3	12.5	0.9	2.7
Full-time employment	399.2	396.0	4.0	-3.2	22.0	-0.8	5.9
Unemployment	39.0	31.9	2.5	-7.1	-9.3	-18.2	-22.6
Participation rate	61.0	60.5	0.4	-0.5	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.2	0.5	-1.4	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	56.7	0.4	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	110.8	111.1	...	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.1
Labour force	75.9	73.3	1.6	-2.6	-0.6	-3.4	-0.8
Employment	65.8	64.3	1.5	-1.5	-1.8	-2.3	-2.7
Unemployment	10.2	9.0	1.4	-1.2	1.1	-11.8	13.9
Participation rate	68.5	66.0	1.5	-2.5	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	12.3	1.8	-1.1	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	57.9	1.4	-1.5	-2.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	351.2	352.2	...	1.0	10.1	0.3	3.0
Labour force	224.5	221.7	1.6	-2.8	2.6	-1.2	1.2
Employment	206.9	208.4	1.7	1.5	7.0	0.7	3.5
Unemployment	17.6	13.4	1.5	-4.2	-4.3	-23.9	-24.3
Participation rate	63.9	62.9	0.5	-1.0	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.0	0.7	-1.8	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	382.0	382.9	...	0.9	9.7	0.2	2.6
Labour force	214.5	217.0	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.5
Employment	203.3	207.5	1.6	4.2	7.2	2.1	3.6
Unemployment	11.2	9.5	1.4	-1.7	-6.2	-15.2	-39.5
Participation rate	56.2	56.7	0.4	0.5	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.4	0.6	-0.8	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	53.2	54.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	666.6	668.4	...	1.8	16.2	0.3	2.5
Labour force	400.8	399.9	2.5	-0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.2
Employment	370.2	373.1	2.5	2.9	10.9	0.8	3.0
Full-time employment	320.6	323.0	3.2	2.4	15.6	0.7	5.1
Unemployment	30.6	26.8	2.1	-3.8	-10.3	-12.4	-27.8
Participation rate	60.1	59.8	0.4	-0.3	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.7	0.5	-0.9	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	55.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	84.5	84.8	...	0.3	2.5	0.4	3.0
Labour force	57.8	57.3	1.3	-0.5	1.7	-0.9	3.1
Employment	50.7	51.8	1.3	1.1	3.5	2.2	7.2
Unemployment	7.1	5.5	1.1	-1.6	-1.8	-22.5	-24.7
Participation rate	68.4	67.6	1.5	-0.8	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	9.6	2.0	-2.7	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	61.1	1.5	1.1	2.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	284.2	284.9	...	0.7	7.3	0.2	2.6
Labour force	177.7	176.8	1.4	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-0.8
Employment	164.1	164.5	1.5	0.4	4.0	0.2	2.5
Unemployment	13.6	12.3	1.3	-1.3	-5.4	-9.6	-30.5
Participation rate	62.5	62.1	0.5	-0.4	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.0	0.7	-0.7	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.7	0.5	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	297.9	298.6	...	0.7	6.3	0.2	2.2
Labour force	165.3	165.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Employment	155.4	156.8	1.3	1.4	3.4	0.9	2.2
Unemployment	9.9	9.0	1.1	-0.9	-3.0	-9.1	-25.0
Participation rate	55.5	55.5	0.4	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.4	0.7	-0.6	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	52.2	52.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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)

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,165.4	7,173.6	...	8.2	66.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,588.0	4,579.9	16.5	-8.1	10.5	-0.2	0.2
Employment	4,380.3	4,380.5	16.8	0.2	72.7	0.0	1.7
Full-time employment	3,541.5	3,558.7	22.6	17.2	12.5	0.5	0.4
Unemployment	207.7	199.5	13.9	-8.2	-62.1	-3.9	-23.7
Participation rate	64.0	63.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	0.3	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	908.9	910.4	...	1.5	5.8	0.2	0.6
Labour force	621.7	625.7	9.4	4.0	-2.9	0.6	-0.5
Employment	579.6	577.1	9.3	-2.5	3.1	-0.4	0.5
Unemployment	42.1	48.6	7.4	6.5	-6.0	15.4	-11.0
Participation rate	68.4	68.7	1.0	0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.8	1.2	1.0	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.4	1.0	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,106.4	3,109.9	...	3.5	31.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,108.9	2,089.3	8.9	-19.6	-14.5	-0.9	-0.7
Employment	2,008.8	2,000.4	9.7	-8.4	12.5	-0.4	0.6
Unemployment	100.1	88.8	8.3	-11.3	-27.1	-11.3	-23.4
Participation rate	67.9	67.2	0.3	-0.7	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.3	0.4	-0.4	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	64.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,150.1	3,153.3	...	3.2	28.6	0.1	0.9
Labour force	1,857.3	1,865.0	9.5	7.7	28.0	0.4	1.5
Employment	1,791.8	1,802.9	9.6	11.1	57.1	0.6	3.3
Unemployment	65.5	62.1	7.9	-3.4	-29.1	-5.2	-31.9
Participation rate	59.0	59.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.3	0.4	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,535.1	12,549.6	...	14.5	181.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,132.5	8,102.6	22.9	-29.9	-5.9	-0.4	-0.1
Employment	7,667.8	7,636.3	23.3	-31.5	136.6	-0.4	1.8
Full-time employment	6,306.1	6,309.6	30.6	3.5	148.2	0.1	2.4
Unemployment	464.7	466.3	19.9	1.6	-142.4	0.3	-23.4
Participation rate	64.9	64.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	0.2	0.1	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	60.8	0.2	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,855.9	1,858.1	...	2.2	6.7	0.1	0.4
Labour force	1,149.1	1,134.0	13.7	-15.1	-25.8	-1.3	-2.2
Employment	1,018.3	1,003.7	13.2	-14.6	-11.8	-1.4	-1.2
Unemployment	130.8	130.3	11.4	-0.5	-14.0	-0.4	-9.7
Participation rate	61.9	61.0	0.7	-0.9	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.5	0.9	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	54.0	0.7	-0.9	-0.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,199.7	5,206.3	...	6.6	90.0	0.1	1.8
Labour force	3,702.4	3,687.6	11.5	-14.8	15.5	-0.4	0.4
Employment	3,534.8	3,517.5	12.3	-17.3	93.2	-0.5	2.7
Unemployment	167.6	170.1	11.0	2.5	-77.7	1.5	-31.4
Participation rate	71.2	70.8	0.2	-0.4	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	0.3	0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	67.6	0.2	-0.4	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,479.5	5,485.1	...	5.6	85.0	0.1	1.6
Labour force	3,281.0	3,281.0	13.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.1
Employment	3,114.8	3,115.1	13.4	0.3	55.1	0.0	1.8
Unemployment	166.2	165.9	11.5	-0.3	-50.8	-0.2	-23.4
Participation rate	59.9	59.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	0.3	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	56.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	...	...

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,066.0	1,067.1	...	1.1	14.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	699.9	701.9	3.1	2.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.1
Employment	663.2	670.1	3.2	6.9	7.7	1.0	1.2
Full-time employment	541.5	541.3	4.4	-0.2	5.9	-0.0	1.1
Unemployment	36.8	31.8	2.5	-5.0	-8.1	-13.6	-20.3
Participation rate	65.7	65.8	0.3	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.5	0.3	-0.8	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	62.8	0.3	0.6	-0.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.7	167.7	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Labour force	117.2	112.9	1.8	-4.3	-0.2	-3.7	-0.2
Employment	106.3	104.3	1.8	-2.0	1.9	-1.9	1.9
Unemployment	10.9	8.7	1.5	-2.2	-2.0	-20.2	-18.7
Participation rate	69.9	67.3	1.1	-2.6	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	7.7	1.2	-1.6	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	62.2	1.1	-1.2	1.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	441.7	442.4	...	0.7	8.1	0.2	1.9
Labour force	309.3	310.6	1.7	1.3	-5.2	0.4	-1.6
Employment	297.1	299.9	1.8	2.8	0.4	0.9	0.1
Unemployment	12.2	10.7	1.4	-1.5	-5.6	-12.3	-34.4
Participation rate	70.0	70.2	0.4	0.2	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.4	0.5	-0.5	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	67.3	67.8	0.4	0.5	-1.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	456.6	457.0	...	0.4	6.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	273.4	278.4	1.7	5.0	5.0	1.8	1.8
Employment	259.7	266.0	1.8	6.3	5.5	2.4	2.1
Unemployment	13.7	12.5	1.3	-1.2	-0.4	-8.8	-3.1
Participation rate	59.9	60.9	0.4	1.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.5	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	58.2	0.4	1.3	0.4	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	902.6	904.4	...	1.8	14.6	0.2	1.6
Labour force	603.4	596.2	3.2	-7.2	-7.9	-1.2	-1.3
Employment	574.2	572.0	3.2	-2.2	6.3	-0.4	1.1
Full-time employment	470.5	464.9	4.6	-5.6	8.1	-1.2	1.8
Unemployment	29.3	24.2	2.5	-5.1	-14.2	-17.4	-37.0
Participation rate	66.9	65.9	0.4	-1.0	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.1	0.4	-0.8	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	136.1	136.4	...	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.6
Labour force	86.4	82.9	1.8	-3.5	-8.1	-4.1	-8.9
Employment	80.5	76.6	1.7	-3.9	-6.2	-4.8	-7.5
Unemployment	5.9	6.3	1.4	0.4	-2.0	6.8	-24.1
Participation rate	63.5	60.8	1.3	-2.7	-7.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.6	1.5	0.8	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	56.2	1.2	-2.9	-5.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	383.3	384.1	...	0.8	6.9	0.2	1.8
Labour force	279.4	273.8	1.7	-5.6	-4.7	-2.0	-1.7
Employment	266.4	263.1	1.8	-3.3	3.8	-1.2	1.5
Unemployment	12.9	10.7	1.6	-2.2	-8.5	-17.1	-44.3
Participation rate	72.9	71.3	0.4	-1.6	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	3.9	0.6	-0.7	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	69.5	68.5	0.5	-1.0	-0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	383.3	383.9	...	0.6	5.5	0.2	1.5
Labour force	237.7	239.5	1.8	1.8	4.9	0.8	2.1
Employment	227.3	232.3	1.8	5.0	8.6	2.2	3.8
Unemployment	10.4	7.2	1.3	-3.2	-3.7	-30.8	-33.9
Participation rate	62.0	62.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	3.0	0.5	-1.4	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	60.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	...	...

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,627.6	3,637.8	...	10.2	87.6	0.3	2.5
Labour force	2,495.5	2,509.4	11.4	13.9	33.4	0.6	1.3
Employment	2,361.5	2,372.3	11.4	10.8	96.9	0.5	4.3
Full-time employment	1,929.8	1,916.7	16.3	-13.1	70.0	-0.7	3.8
Unemployment	134.0	137.0	10.2	3.0	-63.6	2.2	-31.7
Participation rate	68.8	69.0	0.3	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.5	0.4	0.1	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	65.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	536.4	538.3	...	1.9	14.3	0.4	2.7
Labour force	342.7	335.6	6.3	-7.1	3.8	-2.1	1.1
Employment	306.5	302.4	5.9	-4.1	15.2	-1.3	5.3
Unemployment	36.2	33.2	5.6	-3.0	-11.3	-8.3	-25.4
Participation rate	63.9	62.3	1.2	-1.6	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	9.9	1.5	-0.7	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	56.2	1.1	-0.9	1.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,536.6	1,540.7	...	4.1	36.0	0.3	2.4
Labour force	1,151.1	1,162.1	5.8	11.0	11.1	1.0	1.0
Employment	1,105.8	1,106.4	6.4	0.6	40.5	0.1	3.8
Unemployment	45.3	55.6	5.9	10.3	-29.5	22.7	-34.7
Participation rate	74.9	75.4	0.4	0.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.8	0.5	0.9	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	72.0	71.8	0.4	-0.2	1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,554.7	1,558.8	...	4.1	37.3	0.3	2.5
Labour force	1,001.7	1,011.7	7.0	10.0	18.5	1.0	1.9
Employment	949.2	963.6	6.8	14.4	41.3	1.5	4.5
Unemployment	52.5	48.1	5.7	-4.4	-22.9	-8.4	-32.3
Participation rate	64.4	64.9	0.5	0.5	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.8	0.6	-0.4	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.8	0.4	0.7	1.2	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,435.0	4,438.3	...	3.3	71.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,856.7	2,874.8	12.2	18.1	26.9	0.6	0.9
Employment	2,719.4	2,752.3	12.1	32.9	72.6	1.2	2.7
Full-time employment	2,162.6	2,173.1	18.1	10.5	101.0	0.5	4.9
Unemployment	137.4	122.5	10.1	-14.9	-45.7	-10.8	-27.2
Participation rate	64.4	64.8	0.3	0.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.3	0.3	-0.5	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	62.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	601.6	601.7	...	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.3
Labour force	378.7	382.3	7.1	3.6	-14.5	1.0	-3.7
Employment	343.0	349.4	6.8	6.4	-6.6	1.9	-1.9
Unemployment	35.7	32.9	5.8	-2.8	-7.9	-7.8	-19.4
Participation rate	62.9	63.5	1.2	0.6	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	8.6	1.4	-0.8	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	58.1	1.1	1.1	-1.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,866.4	1,868.0	...	1.6	34.0	0.1	1.9
Labour force	1,284.9	1,292.5	6.3	7.6	3.7	0.6	0.3
Employment	1,234.8	1,246.9	6.6	12.1	24.2	1.0	2.0
Unemployment	50.0	45.6	5.8	-4.4	-20.5	-8.8	-31.0
Participation rate	68.8	69.2	0.3	0.4	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.2	66.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,967.0	1,968.5	...	1.5	35.2	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,193.1	1,200.0	6.9	6.9	37.6	0.6	3.2
Employment	1,141.5	1,156.0	6.9	14.5	55.1	1.3	5.0
Unemployment	51.6	44.0	5.5	-7.6	-17.4	-14.7	-28.3
Participation rate	60.7	61.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	3.7	0.5	-0.6	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	58.7	0.4	0.7	1.8	...	...

... 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 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	228.8	229.3	2.2	0.5	7.6	0.2	3.4
Goods-producing sector	42.4	45.0	1.5	2.6	2.7	6.1	6.4
Agriculture	1.1	0.6	0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-45.5	-57.1
Natural resources ²	14.7	14.8	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.7	3.5
Utilities	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	16.5	17.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	5.5	8.1
Manufacturing	8.7	10.9	0.9	2.2	1.7	25.3	18.5
Services-producing sector	186.3	184.2	1.9	-2.1	4.8	-1.1	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	37.9	36.5	1.0	-1.4	-1.6	-3.7	-4.2
Transportation and warehousing	11.9	12.6	0.6	0.7	3.5	5.9	38.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7.9	8.1	0.4	0.2	1.2	2.5	17.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.9	11.4	0.6	-0.5	-0.1	-4.2	-0.9
Business, building and other support services	6.3	5.3	0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-15.9	-20.9
Educational services	16.2	17.0	0.8	0.8	-0.7	4.9	-4.0
Health care and social assistance	42.8	43.9	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.6	4.0
Information, culture and recreation	7.0	5.9	0.7	-1.1	-0.4	-15.7	-6.3
Accommodation and food services	16.1	14.2	0.8	-1.9	1.4	-11.8	10.9
Other services (except public administration)	8.0	8.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	7.5	10.3
Public administration	20.4	20.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.0
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	85.7	81.9	0.9	-3.8	2.4	-4.4	3.0
Goods-producing sector	21.6	20.5	0.6	-1.1	2.0	-5.1	10.8
Agriculture	3.6	3.3	0.3	-0.3	0.2	-8.3	6.5
Natural resources ²	2.3	1.8	0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-21.7	-25.0
Utilities	x	0.2	0.1	x	-0.2	x	-50.0
Construction	7.3	6.7	0.3	-0.6	1.1	-8.2	19.6
Manufacturing	8.3	8.5	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.4	23.2
Services-producing sector	64.1	61.4	0.8	-2.7	0.3	-4.2	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	10.6	10.6	0.4	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-8.6
Transportation and warehousing	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	-1.3	8.3	-50.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.7	2.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-7.4	-3.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.1	4.6	0.2	-0.5	0.2	-9.8	4.5
Business, building and other support services	2.3	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	21.7	12.0
Educational services	6.0	5.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-3.3	-6.5
Health care and social assistance	13.1	13.0	0.4	-0.1	1.2	-0.8	10.2
Information, culture and recreation	3.5	2.9	0.3	-0.6	0.7	-17.1	31.8
Accommodation and food services	5.9	3.6	0.4	-2.3	-1.2	-39.0	-25.0
Other services (except public administration)	3.0	3.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	16.7	6.1
Public administration	10.8	10.8	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	18.7
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	475.9	480.2	2.9	4.3	12.5	0.9	2.7
Goods-producing sector	90.7	92.9	1.8	2.2	6.6	2.4	7.6
Agriculture	4.1	4.5	0.6	0.4	-1.4	9.8	-23.7
Natural resources ²	9.4	11.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	17.0	11.1
Utilities	4.5	4.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.9	-4.4	-17.3
Construction	40.0	41.0	1.1	1.0	7.6	2.5	22.8
Manufacturing	32.8	32.0	1.1	-0.8	0.1	-2.4	0.3
Services-producing sector	385.2	387.3	2.9	2.1	5.8	0.5	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	71.5	74.0	1.6	2.5	-3.4	3.5	-4.4
Transportation and warehousing	21.6	19.4	0.9	-2.2	-6.2	-10.2	-24.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	24.3	24.0	0.8	-0.3	1.9	-1.2	8.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	40.8	37.5	1.1	-3.3	1.9	-8.1	5.3
Business, building and other support services	18.0	16.7	1.0	-1.3	-2.0	-7.2	-10.7
Educational services	36.4	38.9	1.1	2.5	2.5	6.9	6.9
Health care and social assistance	78.4	80.9	1.3	2.5	5.0	3.2	6.6
Information, culture and recreation	17.2	18.4	1.0	1.2	5.1	7.0	38.3
Accommodation and food services	29.9	29.4	1.3	-0.5	1.2	-1.7	4.3
Other services (except public administration)	16.8	16.7	0.7	-0.1	1.0	-0.6	6.4
Public administration	30.4	31.5	0.8	1.1	-1.0	3.6	-3.1

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	370.2	373.1	2.5	2.9	10.9	0.8	3.0
Goods-producing sector	76.0	76.9	1.5	0.9	6.7	1.2	9.5
Agriculture	6.5	7.0	0.6	0.5	1.7	7.7	32.1
Natural resources ²	7.4	8.1	0.8	0.7	-1.0	9.5	-11.0
Utilities	4.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	6.5	22.5
Construction	27.9	28.0	0.9	0.1	4.4	0.4	18.6
Manufacturing	29.6	29.0	0.9	-0.6	0.8	-2.0	2.8
Services-producing sector	294.2	296.1	2.2	1.9	4.1	0.6	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	56.1	57.2	1.1	1.1	-0.7	2.0	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	18.2	17.9	0.7	-0.3	-0.8	-1.6	-4.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.5	16.0	0.5	-0.5	-1.1	-3.0	-6.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	21.4	21.8	0.7	0.4	3.9	1.9	21.8
Business, building and other support services	11.9	12.2	0.7	0.3	-3.1	2.5	-20.3
Educational services	31.4	32.5	0.9	1.1	3.4	3.5	11.7
Health care and social assistance	60.0	59.8	1.0	-0.2	2.9	-0.3	5.1
Information, culture and recreation	11.0	10.5	0.7	-0.5	0.0	-4.5	0.0
Accommodation and food services	21.4	21.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Other services (except public administration)	14.7	14.3	0.7	-0.4	-1.5	-2.7	-9.5
Public administration	31.7	32.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.8	3.5
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,380.3	4,380.5	16.8	0.2	72.7	0.0	1.7
Goods-producing sector	913.3	908.4	9.3	-4.9	10.5	-0.5	1.2
Agriculture	59.8	62.5	3.0	2.7	10.2	4.5	19.5
Natural resources ²	44.2	46.3	2.1	2.1	6.0	4.8	14.9
Utilities	27.5	27.0	1.7	-0.5	-2.5	-1.8	-8.5
Construction	289.6	283.1	5.8	-6.5	-3.3	-2.2	-1.2
Manufacturing	492.1	489.5	6.8	-2.6	0.2	-0.5	0.0
Services-producing sector	3,467.0	3,472.1	16.4	5.1	62.2	0.1	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	650.9	649.5	9.3	-1.4	9.6	-0.2	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	235.6	223.4	5.2	-12.2	-2.3	-5.2	-1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	268.2	260.7	4.7	-7.5	-24.5	-2.8	-8.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	386.8	396.9	6.6	10.1	21.4	2.6	5.7
Business, building and other support services	165.9	167.8	5.7	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.3
Educational services	335.3	338.6	6.8	3.3	-13.1	1.0	-3.7
Health care and social assistance	604.5	612.8	7.1	8.3	10.2	1.4	1.7
Information, culture and recreation	179.8	170.8	6.1	-9.0	18.0	-5.0	11.8
Accommodation and food services	205.4	215.1	6.0	9.7	23.3	4.7	12.1
Other services (except public administration)	158.3	161.4	4.5	3.1	9.2	2.0	6.0
Public administration	276.2	275.0	4.4	-1.2	8.1	-0.4	3.0
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,667.8	7,636.3	23.3	-31.5	136.6	-0.4	1.8
Goods-producing sector	1,541.5	1,519.6	12.9	-21.9	65.6	-1.4	4.5
Agriculture	70.6	70.7	3.0	0.1	6.0	0.1	9.3
Natural resources ²	42.8	42.4	2.4	-0.4	6.3	-0.9	17.5
Utilities	63.8	63.5	2.1	-0.3	10.8	-0.5	20.5
Construction	581.4	579.2	8.3	-2.2	43.5	-0.4	8.1
Manufacturing	783.0	763.9	9.3	-19.1	-0.9	-2.4	-0.1
Services-producing sector	6,126.3	6,116.7	23.1	-9.6	71.0	-0.2	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,115.1	1,103.5	12.5	-11.6	27.9	-1.0	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	382.3	377.4	7.1	-4.9	-1.6	-1.3	-0.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	671.7	670.0	7.8	-1.7	47.5	-0.3	7.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	801.7	783.2	9.4	-18.5	11.9	-2.3	1.5
Business, building and other support services	291.3	303.0	8.0	11.7	5.0	4.0	1.7
Educational services	546.7	563.4	8.7	16.7	7.7	3.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance	921.3	921.4	9.8	0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.8
Information, culture and recreation	318.5	317.6	8.2	-0.9	-9.9	-0.3	-3.0
Accommodation and food services	385.2	385.7	9.1	0.5	-13.4	0.1	-3.4
Other services (except public administration)	254.7	256.1	7.0	1.4	-2.6	0.5	-1.0
Public administration	437.8	435.4	5.8	-2.4	13.0	-0.5	3.1

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	663.2	670.1	3.2	6.9	7.7	1.0	1.2
Goods-producing sector	141.3	137.7	1.9	-3.6	-9.7	-2.5	-6.6
Agriculture	17.2	14.8	1.0	-2.4	-11.0	-14.0	-42.6
Natural resources ²	4.3	5.4	0.4	1.1	1.7	25.6	45.9
Utilities	5.1	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.0	8.3
Construction	48.6	47.5	1.3	-1.1	-1.3	-2.3	-2.7
Manufacturing	66.2	64.9	1.1	-1.3	0.6	-2.0	0.9
Services-producing sector	521.9	532.4	3.1	10.5	17.4	2.0	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	90.9	94.2	1.6	3.3	0.8	3.6	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	38.7	40.1	1.0	1.4	-2.0	3.6	-4.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	40.0	40.2	0.8	0.2	3.5	0.5	9.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	34.9	35.5	0.9	0.6	3.3	1.7	10.2
Business, building and other support services	21.9	21.5	0.9	-0.4	-0.1	-1.8	-0.5
Educational services	59.7	65.5	1.3	5.8	8.3	9.7	14.5
Health care and social assistance	102.0	102.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Information, culture and recreation	22.0	23.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	5.5	2.7
Accommodation and food services	41.0	39.8	1.3	-1.2	-0.2	-2.9	-0.5
Other services (except public administration)	27.7	26.9	0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-2.9	-2.5
Public administration	42.9	43.2	1.0	0.3	3.8	0.7	9.6
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	574.2	572.0	3.2	-2.2	6.3	-0.4	1.1
Goods-producing sector	124.9	123.7	2.1	-1.2	-5.1	-1.0	-4.0
Agriculture	25.7	25.4	1.1	-0.3	-1.1	-1.2	-4.2
Natural resources ²	17.7	19.2	1.0	1.5	-0.2	8.5	-1.0
Utilities	6.6	7.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	9.1	4.3
Construction	43.8	41.4	1.3	-2.4	-0.2	-5.5	-0.5
Manufacturing	31.0	30.5	1.1	-0.5	-4.0	-1.6	-11.6
Services-producing sector	449.3	448.3	3.1	-1.0	11.3	-0.2	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	95.4	93.5	1.8	-1.9	-3.1	-2.0	-3.2
Transportation and warehousing	24.2	25.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	4.1	4.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	29.9	30.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.1	32.2	0.9	1.1	4.4	3.5	15.8
Business, building and other support services	11.4	11.3	1.1	-0.1	-4.0	-0.9	-26.1
Educational services	45.9	45.9	1.2	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-1.7
Health care and social assistance	92.8	95.6	1.4	2.8	6.9	3.0	7.8
Information, culture and recreation	20.7	19.7	0.9	-1.0	1.9	-4.8	10.7
Accommodation and food services	34.3	35.0	1.2	0.7	4.5	2.0	14.8
Other services (except public administration)	27.7	26.1	0.9	-1.6	1.4	-5.8	5.7
Public administration	36.0	33.9	0.9	-2.1	-1.2	-5.8	-3.4
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,361.5	2,372.3	11.4	10.8	96.9	0.5	4.3
Goods-producing sector	556.9	559.6	7.0	2.7	21.8	0.5	4.1
Agriculture	44.5	41.2	2.4	-3.3	6.0	-7.4	17.0
Natural resources ²	145.2	142.8	4.0	-2.4	-5.1	-1.7	-3.4
Utilities	21.7	23.6	1.3	1.9	4.4	8.8	22.9
Construction	221.2	226.6	5.0	5.4	11.5	2.4	5.3
Manufacturing	124.4	125.2	3.5	0.8	4.8	0.6	4.0
Services-producing sector	1,804.5	1,812.8	11.1	8.3	75.2	0.5	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	369.1	373.1	6.1	4.0	29.2	1.1	8.5
Transportation and warehousing	132.8	132.9	3.9	0.1	-3.6	0.1	-2.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	121.4	122.3	3.3	0.9	-0.4	0.7	-0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	212.7	222.2	4.5	9.5	30.6	4.5	16.0
Business, building and other support services	72.6	72.6	3.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.4
Educational services	155.9	159.4	4.0	3.5	-12.2	2.2	-7.1
Health care and social assistance	308.2	311.7	4.9	3.5	11.2	1.1	3.7
Information, culture and recreation	86.8	76.4	3.7	-10.4	7.2	-12.0	10.4
Accommodation and food services	132.0	133.6	4.4	1.6	6.0	1.2	4.7
Other services (except public administration)	103.2	104.5	3.3	1.3	7.1	1.3	7.3
Public administration	109.8	104.2	3.0	-5.6	-2.1	-5.1	-2.0

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,719.4	2,752.3	12.1	32.9	72.6	1.2	2.7
Goods-producing sector	498.1	497.7	6.9	-0.4	11.0	-0.1	2.3
Agriculture	28.4	28.5	2.1	0.1	7.4	0.4	35.1
Natural resources ²	45.7	47.8	2.8	2.1	-2.9	4.6	-5.7
Utilities	15.7	16.7	0.9	1.0	1.7	6.4	11.3
Construction	236.4	238.5	4.8	2.1	21.1	0.9	9.7
Manufacturing	171.9	166.0	4.1	-5.9	-16.5	-3.4	-9.0
Services-producing sector	2,221.3	2,254.6	11.9	33.3	61.6	1.5	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	412.6	415.2	6.2	2.6	13.7	0.6	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	138.9	137.0	3.9	-1.9	-3.0	-1.4	-2.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	161.4	167.7	3.6	6.3	-2.1	3.9	-1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	262.2	272.7	5.4	10.5	17.9	4.0	7.0
Business, building and other support services	96.1	95.0	3.9	-1.1	-14.2	-1.1	-13.0
Educational services	196.6	208.9	4.6	12.3	14.5	6.3	7.5
Health care and social assistance	373.4	378.8	5.4	5.4	16.4	1.4	4.5
Information, culture and recreation	152.1	151.7	4.9	-0.4	23.4	-0.3	18.2
Accommodation and food services	175.7	181.2	4.7	5.5	-1.6	3.1	-0.9
Other services (except public administration)	113.4	110.3	3.5	-3.1	2.2	-2.7	2.0
Public administration	138.9	136.0	3.3	-2.9	-5.9	-2.1	-4.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	184.9	185.2	...	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.7
Labour force	125.3	122.7	1.0	-2.6	7.3	-2.1	6.3
Employment	118.7	116.5	1.0	-2.2	8.2	-1.9	7.6
Unemployment	6.6	6.2	0.5	-0.4	-0.9	-6.1	-12.7
Participation rate	67.8	66.3	0.5	-1.5	2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.1	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	62.9	0.5	-1.3	3.4	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	394.1	395.7	...	1.6	14.4	0.4	3.8
Labour force	265.6	263.9	1.5	-1.7	7.2	-0.6	2.8
Employment	251.4	250.7	1.5	-0.7	11.7	-0.3	4.9
Unemployment	14.3	13.2	0.8	-1.1	-4.5	-7.7	-25.4
Participation rate	67.4	66.7	0.4	-0.7	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.0	0.3	-0.4	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.4	0.4	-0.4	0.7	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	138.6	139.1	...	0.5	4.8	0.4	3.6
Labour force	89.2	90.2	0.9	1.0	-5.3	1.1	-5.5
Employment	84.6	85.0	0.9	0.4	-4.0	0.5	-4.5
Unemployment	4.6	5.2	0.5	0.6	-1.3	13.0	-20.0
Participation rate	64.4	64.8	0.6	0.4	-6.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.8	0.5	0.6	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.1	0.7	0.1	-5.2	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	112.9	113.2	...	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.4
Labour force	69.2	69.2	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.2
Employment	64.2	64.3	0.9	0.1	1.9	0.2	3.0
Unemployment	5.0	4.9	0.4	-0.1	-1.2	-2.0	-19.7
Participation rate	61.3	61.1	0.8	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.1	0.6	-0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.8	0.8	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.4	135.5	...	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Labour force	82.0	83.0	1.2	1.0	6.7	1.2	8.8
Employment	79.1	79.6	1.1	0.5	7.2	0.6	9.9
Unemployment	2.8	3.4	0.3	0.6	-0.5	21.4	-12.8
Participation rate	60.6	61.3	0.9	0.7	5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.1	0.4	0.7	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.7	0.8	0.3	5.3	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	693.0	693.7	...	0.7	5.1	0.1	0.7
Labour force	458.0	456.3	3.8	-1.7	-3.7	-0.4	-0.8
Employment	445.3	444.1	3.8	-1.2	2.7	-0.3	0.6
Unemployment	12.7	12.2	1.3	-0.5	-6.4	-3.9	-34.4
Participation rate	66.1	65.8	0.5	-0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.7	0.3	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	190.9	191.2	...	0.3	2.6	0.2	1.4
Labour force	112.8	114.9	1.2	2.1	-5.0	1.9	-4.2
Employment	109.4	111.4	1.2	2.0	-3.4	1.8	-3.0
Unemployment	3.4	3.5	0.4	0.1	-1.5	2.9	-30.0
Participation rate	59.1	60.1	0.6	1.0	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.0	0.4	0.0	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	58.3	0.6	1.0	-2.6	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.8	137.9	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6
Labour force	79.2	80.2	1.1	1.0	-1.8	1.3	-2.2
Employment	76.6	77.2	1.0	0.6	-0.7	0.8	-0.9
Unemployment	2.7	3.1	0.3	0.4	-1.0	14.8	-24.4
Participation rate	57.5	58.2	0.8	0.7	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.9	0.4	0.5	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	56.0	0.8	0.4	-0.8	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,676.7	3,681.1	...	4.4	36.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,448.2	2,450.7	9.1	2.5	15.1	0.1	0.6
Employment	2,328.2	2,331.5	9.2	3.3	59.3	0.1	2.6
Unemployment	120.0	119.2	5.4	-0.8	-44.2	-0.7	-27.1
Participation rate	66.6	66.6	0.2	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	0.2	0.0	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	...	...

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,237.9	1,239.9	...	2.0	25.3	0.2	2.1
Labour force	819.3	830.7	5.3	11.4	19.2	1.4	2.4
Employment	791.4	796.7	5.5	5.3	28.4	0.7	3.7
Unemployment	27.9	34.0	2.2	6.1	-9.1	21.9	-21.1
Participation rate	66.2	67.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.1	0.3	0.7	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	64.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	290.4	290.8	...	0.4	3.8	0.1	1.3
Labour force	194.3	194.4	1.6	0.1	7.0	0.1	3.7
Employment	187.5	186.5	1.6	-1.0	6.6	-0.5	3.7
Unemployment	6.9	7.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	14.5	5.3
Participation rate	66.9	66.9	0.6	0.0	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.1	0.5	-0.5	1.4	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	947.5	949.1	...	1.6	21.5	0.2	2.3
Labour force	624.9	636.2	5.0	11.3	12.2	1.8	2.0
Employment	603.9	610.2	5.2	6.3	21.8	1.0	3.7
Unemployment	21.0	26.1	2.1	5.1	-9.5	24.3	-26.7
Participation rate	66.0	67.0	0.5	1.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.1	0.3	0.7	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	64.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	148.5	148.7	...	0.2	3.8	0.1	2.6
Labour force	94.7	94.9	0.9	0.2	7.7	0.2	8.8
Employment	90.0	90.1	1.0	0.1	9.5	0.1	11.8
Unemployment	4.7	4.8	0.4	0.1	-1.7	2.1	-26.2
Participation rate	63.8	63.8	0.6	0.0	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.1	0.5	0.1	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.6	0.7	0.0	5.0	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	100.6	102.0	...	1.4	5.6	1.4	5.8
Labour force	63.4	64.2	3.2	0.8	10.0	1.3	18.5
Employment	60.2	60.0	3.2	-0.2	9.5	-0.3	18.8
Unemployment	3.2	4.2	0.8	1.0	0.4	31.3	10.5
Participation rate	63.0	62.9	2.7	-0.1	6.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	6.5	1.7	1.5	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	58.8	2.7	-1.0	6.4	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	114.6	114.7	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	71.0	72.4	1.7	1.4	4.0	2.0	5.8
Employment	66.8	68.3	1.7	1.5	4.2	2.2	6.6
Unemployment	4.2	4.0	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-4.8	-7.0
Participation rate	62.0	63.1	1.5	1.1	2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.5	0.9	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	59.5	1.5	1.2	2.9	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	351.7	352.1	...	0.4	5.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	237.9	237.4	2.2	-0.5	9.7	-0.2	4.3
Employment	225.5	224.0	2.4	-1.5	13.5	-0.7	6.4
Unemployment	12.3	13.4	1.1	1.1	-3.7	8.9	-21.6
Participation rate	67.6	67.4	0.6	-0.2	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.6	0.5	0.4	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	63.6	0.7	-0.5	2.8	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,663.1	5,670.8	...	7.7	94.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	3,793.4	3,758.8	12.4	-34.6	-21.4	-0.9	-0.6
Employment	3,570.7	3,534.4	12.4	-36.3	87.7	-1.0	2.5
Unemployment	222.8	224.4	7.7	1.6	-109.1	0.7	-32.7
Participation rate	67.0	66.3	0.2	-0.7	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.0	0.2	0.1	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	62.3	0.2	-0.8	0.5	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	673.5	673.9	...	0.4	6.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	438.2	441.7	3.6	3.5	-3.1	0.8	-0.7
Employment	419.5	421.5	3.7	2.0	5.2	0.5	1.2
Unemployment	18.7	20.2	1.6	1.5	-8.3	8.0	-29.1
Participation rate	65.1	65.5	0.5	0.4	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.6	0.4	0.3	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	376.4	376.6	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	226.1	223.6	2.7	-2.5	-1.8	-1.1	-0.8
Employment	213.0	209.9	2.9	-3.1	3.6	-1.5	1.7
Unemployment	13.1	13.7	1.2	0.6	-5.4	4.6	-28.3
Participation rate	60.1	59.4	0.7	-0.7	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.1	0.5	0.3	-2.4	...	...

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
Employment rate	56.6	55.7	0.8	-0.9	0.5	...	...

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	509.7	510.5	...	0.8	9.4	0.2	1.9
Labour force	356.1	354.9	2.7	-1.2	11.5	-0.3	3.3
Employment	337.0	334.7	2.7	-2.3	14.6	-0.7	4.6
Unemployment	19.1	20.2	1.3	1.1	-3.1	5.8	-13.3
Participation rate	69.9	69.5	0.5	-0.4	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.7	0.4	0.3	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.1	65.6	0.5	-0.5	1.7	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	120.7	120.8	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	81.2	82.0	1.0	0.8	3.7	1.0	4.7
Employment	78.0	78.7	1.0	0.7	5.0	0.9	6.8
Unemployment	3.1	3.4	0.4	0.3	-1.2	9.7	-26.1
Participation rate	67.3	67.9	0.8	0.6	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.1	0.5	0.3	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	65.1	0.9	0.5	3.3	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	143.2	143.4	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.8
Labour force	98.1	99.3	1.3	1.2	-0.7	1.2	-0.7
Employment	95.2	95.3	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.4
Unemployment	3.0	3.9	0.6	0.9	-2.1	30.0	-35.0
Participation rate	68.5	69.2	0.9	0.7	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.9	0.6	0.8	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.5	66.5	1.0	0.0	-0.2	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	476.5	477.1	...	0.6	8.2	0.1	1.7
Labour force	313.3	315.0	2.7	1.7	6.7	0.5	2.2
Employment	292.7	295.0	2.8	2.3	9.1	0.8	3.2
Unemployment	20.6	20.0	1.3	-0.6	-2.4	-2.9	-10.7
Participation rate	65.8	66.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	308.9	309.2	...	0.3	3.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	178.7	179.5	2.5	0.8	-3.6	0.4	-2.0
Employment	165.3	164.0	2.6	-1.3	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1
Unemployment	13.4	15.5	1.2	2.1	-3.5	15.7	-18.4
Participation rate	57.9	58.1	0.8	0.2	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.6	0.6	1.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.5	53.0	0.8	-0.5	-0.7	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	184.0	184.2	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	127.8	128.7	2.0	0.9	4.4	0.7	3.5
Employment	121.4	122.8	2.1	1.4	6.2	1.2	5.3
Unemployment	6.4	5.9	1.1	-0.5	-1.9	-7.8	-24.4
Participation rate	69.5	69.9	1.1	0.4	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.6	0.9	-0.4	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	66.0	66.7	1.2	0.7	2.5	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	146.0	146.0	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Labour force	88.3	87.6	1.1	-0.7	-1.0	-0.8	-1.1
Employment	84.8	83.8	1.0	-1.0	2.5	-1.2	3.1
Unemployment	3.5	3.8	0.4	0.3	-3.6	8.6	-48.6
Participation rate	60.5	60.0	0.7	-0.5	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.3	0.5	0.3	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	57.4	0.7	-0.7	1.6	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.6	106.6	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	64.3	64.1	0.7	-0.2	-1.3	-0.3	-2.0
Employment	61.2	60.7	0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7
Unemployment	3.1	3.4	0.3	0.3	-0.9	9.7	-20.9
Participation rate	60.3	60.1	0.6	-0.2	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.3	0.4	0.5	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	56.9	0.6	-0.5	-0.5	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	714.2	715.1	...	0.9	10.7	0.1	1.5
Labour force	479.7	480.9	1.6	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.4
Employment	459.1	458.8	1.7	-0.3	10.2	-0.1	2.3
Unemployment	20.7	22.0	0.9	1.3	-8.6	6.3	-28.1
Participation rate	67.2	67.2	0.2	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.6	0.2	0.3	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.2	0.2	-0.1	0.5	...	...

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	220.2	220.8	...	0.6	4.7	0.3	2.2
Labour force	144.7	143.0	1.1	-1.7	-5.4	-1.2	-3.6
Employment	138.2	136.8	1.2	-1.4	-2.6	-1.0	-1.9
Unemployment	6.4	6.2	0.6	-0.2	-2.8	-3.1	-31.1
Participation rate	65.7	64.8	0.5	-0.9	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	0.4	-0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	62.0	0.5	-0.8	-2.5	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	280.6	281.5	...	0.9	7.3	0.3	2.7
Labour force	200.4	199.4	1.3	-1.0	11.6	-0.5	6.2
Employment	192.5	191.1	1.3	-1.4	17.6	-0.7	10.1
Unemployment	7.9	8.3	0.6	0.4	-6.0	5.1	-42.0
Participation rate	71.4	70.8	0.5	-0.6	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	0.3	0.3	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	68.6	67.9	0.5	-0.7	4.6	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	107.7	108.0	...	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.5
Labour force	70.9	70.6	1.1	-0.3	2.1	-0.4	3.1
Employment	67.1	67.4	1.1	0.3	2.3	0.4	3.5
Unemployment	3.9	3.2	0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-17.9	-5.9
Participation rate	65.8	65.4	1.0	-0.4	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.5	0.7	-1.0	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,298.6	1,302.4	...	3.8	34.1	0.3	2.7
Labour force	940.9	941.3	5.4	0.4	46.8	0.0	5.2
Employment	894.8	892.3	5.6	-2.5	74.2	-0.3	9.1
Unemployment	46.1	49.0	3.2	2.9	-27.4	6.3	-35.9
Participation rate	72.5	72.3	0.4	-0.2	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.2	0.3	0.3	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	68.9	68.5	0.4	-0.4	4.0	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,233.9	1,237.6	...	3.7	33.6	0.3	2.8
Labour force	846.8	846.4	4.9	-0.4	2.5	-0.0	0.3
Employment	805.4	805.6	5.2	0.2	29.4	0.0	3.8
Unemployment	41.4	40.8	2.7	-0.6	-27.0	-1.4	-39.8
Participation rate	68.6	68.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	0.3	-0.1	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.3	65.1	0.4	-0.2	0.6	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	188.9	189.1	...	0.2	4.5	0.1	2.4
Labour force	116.4	114.0	1.9	-2.4	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8
Employment	111.9	109.2	2.0	-2.7	-1.0	-2.4	-0.9
Unemployment	4.5	4.7	0.8	0.2	-1.2	4.4	-20.3
Participation rate	61.6	60.3	1.0	-1.3	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.1	0.7	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	57.7	1.1	-1.5	-2.0	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	174.4	174.5	...	0.1	3.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	117.3	118.6	1.2	1.3	3.7	1.1	3.2
Employment	110.4	111.3	1.2	0.9	4.4	0.8	4.1
Unemployment	6.8	7.3	0.5	0.5	-0.7	7.4	-8.8
Participation rate	67.3	68.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.2	0.5	0.4	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.8	0.7	0.5	1.5	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,393.3	2,395.4	...	2.1	39.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	1,612.0	1,614.8	6.6	2.8	-11.7	0.2	-0.7
Employment	1,534.7	1,542.3	6.6	7.6	24.6	0.5	1.6
Unemployment	77.3	72.5	3.9	-4.8	-36.3	-6.2	-33.4
Participation rate	67.4	67.4	0.3	0.0	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.5	0.2	-0.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	64.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	355.3	355.8	...	0.5	7.9	0.1	2.3
Labour force	224.7	224.1	2.2	-0.6	9.9	-0.3	4.6
Employment	213.8	213.5	2.3	-0.3	8.4	-0.1	4.1
Unemployment	10.9	10.6	0.8	-0.3	1.5	-2.8	16.5
Participation rate	63.2	63.0	0.6	-0.2	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	0.4	-0.2	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	60.0	0.6	-0.2	1.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,680.9	3,685.8	...	4.9	39.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,466.8	2,449.7	18.4	-17.1	25.5	-0.7	1.1
Employment	2,337.6	2,336.4	18.5	-1.2	65.6	-0.1	2.9
Unemployment	129.2	113.3	12.6	-15.9	-40.0	-12.3	-26.1
Participation rate	67.0	66.5	0.5	-0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.6	0.5	-0.6	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.4	0.5	-0.1	1.1	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,670.9	5,679.1	...	8.2	95.6	0.1	1.7
Labour force	3,769.5	3,715.7	25.1	-53.8	-88.2	-1.4	-2.3
Employment	3,546.2	3,480.2	25.4	-66.0	-9.1	-1.9	-0.3
Unemployment	223.3	235.5	17.5	12.2	-79.1	5.5	-25.1
Participation rate	66.5	65.4	0.4	-1.1	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.3	0.4	0.4	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	61.3	0.5	-1.2	-1.2	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,395.6	2,397.5	...	1.9	36.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	1,609.1	1,623.1	13.3	14.0	0.1	0.9	0.0
Employment	1,532.4	1,560.0	13.3	27.6	38.3	1.8	2.5
Unemployment	76.8	63.0	8.9	-13.8	-38.3	-18.0	-37.8
Participation rate	67.2	67.7	0.6	0.5	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	3.9	0.5	-0.9	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	65.1	0.6	1.1	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2021	31,354.4	20,696.9	19,180.0	1,516.9	66.0	7.3	61.2
2022	31,829.7	20,852.1	19,743.3	1,108.8	65.5	5.3	62.0
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2021	445.2	259.8	230.2	29.6	58.4	11.4	51.7
2022	449.1	262.3	238.3	23.9	58.4	9.1	53.1
Avalon Peninsula							
2021	237.1	145.9	133.1	12.8	61.5	8.8	56.1
2022	240.3	151.8	141.7	10.1	63.2	6.7	59.0
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2021	120.9	60.8	51.9	8.9	50.3	14.6	42.9
2022	121.2	57.8	50.2	7.6	47.7	13.1	41.4
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2021	87.2	53.2	45.3	7.9	61.0	14.8	51.9
2022	87.7	52.7	46.5	6.2	60.1	11.8	53.0
Prince Edward Island							
2021	134.6	90.9	83.3	7.7	67.5	8.5	61.9
2022	140.1	93.7	88.2	5.4	66.9	5.8	63.0
Nova Scotia							
2021	822.3	512.4	472.3	40.1	62.3	7.8	57.4
2022	843.7	518.9	485.8	33.2	61.5	6.4	57.6
Cape Breton							
2021	108.9	59.3	52.5	6.8	54.5	11.5	48.2
2022	110.2	59.0	53.4	5.5	53.5	9.3	48.5
North Shore							
2021	127.4	75.2	69.4	5.8	59.0	7.7	54.5
2022	129.4	73.4	66.3	7.1	56.7	9.7	51.2
Annapolis Valley							
2021	106.5	62.4	57.0	5.3	58.6	8.5	53.5
2022	108.8	65.0	62.2	2.9	59.7	4.5	57.2
Southern							
2021	98.2	55.6	51.3	4.3	56.6	7.7	52.2
2022	99.6	54.6	50.2	4.4	54.8	8.1	50.4
Halifax							
2021	381.3	259.9	242.1	17.8	68.2	6.8	63.5
2022	395.7	266.9	253.7	13.2	67.5	4.9	64.1
New Brunswick							
2021	651.2	402.4	368.2	34.2	61.8	8.5	56.5
2022	666.5	406.9	379.6	27.3	61.1	6.7	57.0
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2021	130.8	68.3	59.5	8.8	52.2	12.9	45.5
2022	132.3	72.7	65.6	7.1	55.0	9.8	49.6
Moncton–Richibucto							
2021	190.2	128.8	119.5	9.3	67.7	7.2	62.8
2022	196.4	124.1	116.6	7.5	63.2	6.0	59.4
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2021	146.9	90.9	83.2	7.7	61.9	8.5	56.6
2022	150.1	92.2	85.8	6.4	61.4	6.9	57.2
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2021	118.8	75.3	69.3	6.0	63.4	8.0	58.3
2022	122.3	79.2	74.8	4.4	64.8	5.6	61.2
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2021	64.5	39.0	36.7	2.4	60.5	6.2	56.9
2022	65.4	38.7	36.8	2.0	59.2	5.2	56.3
Quebec							
2021	7,102.9	4,619.4	4,354.1	265.3	65.0	5.7	61.3
2022	7,165.6	4,632.6	4,430.2	202.4	64.7	4.4	61.8
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2021	76.3	41.3	37.6	3.7	54.1	9.0	49.3
2022	76.4	37.4	34.8	2.6	49.0	7.0	45.5
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2021	165.7	97.6	94.3	3.2	58.9	3.3	56.9
2022	165.7	95.3	92.2	3.1	57.5	3.3	55.6
Capitale-Nationale							
2021	625.7	414.0	397.4	16.6	66.2	4.0	63.5
2022	629.3	408.7	395.6	13.2	64.9	3.2	62.9
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2021	356.9	223.5	215.5	8.0	62.6	3.6	60.4
2022	359.6	247.2	243.4	3.9	68.7	1.6	67.7
Estrie							
2021	279.0	171.0	163.3	7.7	61.3	4.5	58.5
2022	282.0	171.9	165.3	6.6	61.0	3.8	58.6
Centre-du-Québec							
2021	207.9	139.5	132.3	7.1	67.1	5.1	63.6
2022	209.8	126.9	125.1	1.8	60.5	1.4	59.6
Montérégie							
2021	1,317.9	878.0	833.2	44.7	66.6	5.1	63.2

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2022	1,334.8	884.5	854.1	30.4	66.3	3.4	64.0
Montréal							
2021	1,762.6	1,180.8	1,082.9	98.0	67.0	8.3	61.4
2022	1,774.3	1,204.1	1,128.2	75.9	67.9	6.3	63.6
Laval							
2021	366.4	249.6	231.2	18.4	68.1	7.4	63.1
2022	370.2	229.6	216.6	13.0	62.0	5.7	58.5
Lanaudière							
2021	427.5	280.1	267.8	12.3	65.5	4.4	62.6
2022	432.4	296.3	283.3	13.0	68.5	4.4	65.5
Laurentides							
2021	527.6	340.2	323.1	17.1	64.5	5.0	61.2
2022	536.0	330.8	315.8	15.0	61.7	4.5	58.9
Outaouais							
2021	329.7	215.9	206.3	9.6	65.5	4.4	62.6
2022	333.7	219.3	210.7	8.5	65.7	3.9	63.1
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2021	118.4	77.3	74.3	3.0	65.3	3.9	62.8
2022	118.5	76.1	73.5	2.6	64.2	3.4	62.0
Mauricie							
2021	227.3	132.5	126.1	6.4	58.3	4.8	55.5
2022	228.1	124.5	117.9	6.6	54.6	5.3	51.7
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2021	228.9	126.9	120.1	6.8	55.4	5.4	52.5
2022	229.0	134.1	130.1	4.0	58.6	3.0	56.8
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2021	85.4	51.3	48.7	2.6	60.1	5.1	57.0
2022	86.0	46.1	43.7	2.4	53.6	5.2	50.8
Ontario							
2021	12,353.7	8,145.4	7,485.0	660.3	65.9	8.1	60.6
2022	12,534.6	8,195.9	7,717.4	478.5	65.4	5.8	61.6
Ottawa							
2021	1,202.5	788.1	738.3	49.9	65.5	6.3	61.4
2022	1,222.8	811.0	773.4	37.6	66.3	4.6	63.2
Kingston-Pembroke							
2021	397.2	239.2	222.6	16.6	60.2	6.9	56.0
2022	402.4	242.0	229.6	12.4	60.1	5.1	57.1
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2021	349.5	180.0	163.9	16.2	51.5	9.0	46.9
2022	353.6	201.0	192.9	8.1	56.8	4.0	54.6
Toronto							
2021	5,832.2	4,003.7	3,633.2	370.5	68.6	9.3	62.3
2022	5,924.7	3,968.9	3,712.2	256.6	67.0	6.5	62.7
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2021	1,219.2	832.1	778.6	53.5	68.2	6.4	63.9
2022	1,242.4	865.3	816.5	48.8	69.6	5.6	65.7
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2021	1,280.5	824.3	763.6	60.7	64.4	7.4	59.6
2022	1,295.4	826.3	782.4	44.0	63.8	5.3	60.4
London							
2021	611.9	402.7	371.1	31.6	65.8	7.8	60.6
2022	622.4	411.7	385.8	25.9	66.1	6.3	62.0
Windsor-Sarnia							
2021	560.2	334.9	304.5	30.4	59.8	9.1	54.4
2022	565.2	327.2	303.7	23.6	57.9	7.2	53.7
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2021	265.6	168.3	162.2	6.0	63.4	3.6	61.1
2022	269.1	171.7	167.0	4.7	63.8	2.7	62.1
Northeast							
2021	461.5	265.0	246.4	18.5	57.4	7.0	53.4
2022	462.3	265.2	253.2	11.9	57.4	4.5	54.8
Northwest							
2021	173.5	107.0	100.6	6.5	61.7	6.1	58.0
2022	174.2	105.5	100.6	5.0	60.6	4.7	57.7
Manitoba							
2021	1,052.0	706.1	661.0	45.2	67.1	6.4	62.8
2022	1,065.8	708.5	673.3	35.2	66.5	5.0	63.2
Southeast							
2021	99.5	66.2	63.2	3.0	66.5	4.5	63.5
2022	101.3	67.6	64.5	3.1	66.7	4.6	63.7
South Central and North Central							
2021	91.3	58.4	54.1	4.3	64.0	7.4	59.3
2022	92.7	60.8	57.9	3.0	65.6	4.9	62.5
Southwest							
2021	90.5	57.2	54.9	2.3	63.2	4.0	60.7
2022	91.1	58.1	55.9	2.2	63.8	3.8	61.4
Winnipeg							
2021	640.4	443.2	412.0	31.2	69.2	7.0	64.3
2022	648.8	440.9	417.7	23.1	68.0	5.2	64.4

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2021	76.5	47.0	44.7	2.3	61.4	4.9	58.4
2022	77.4	47.6	44.6	2.9	61.5	6.1	57.6
Parklands and North							
2021	53.8	34.2	32.0	2.1	63.6	6.1	59.5
2022	54.5	33.5	32.6	0.9	61.5	2.7	59.8
Saskatchewan							
2021	889.7	606.9	566.5	40.4	68.2	6.7	63.7
2022	902.4	607.8	580.8	27.0	67.4	4.4	64.4
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2021	276.2	193.7	181.2	12.5	70.1	6.5	65.6
2022	280.8	184.7	175.9	8.8	65.8	4.8	62.6
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2021	82.8	55.6	51.2	4.5	67.1	8.1	61.8
2022	83.0	53.9	51.3	2.5	64.9	4.6	61.8
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2021	313.3	213.6	197.2	16.4	68.2	7.7	62.9
2022	320.0	228.9	219.1	9.8	71.5	4.3	68.5
Yorkton–Melville							
2021	61.6	38.2	36.6	1.6	62.0	4.2	59.4
2022	61.5	39.3	37.8	1.5	63.9	3.8	61.5
Prince Albert and Northern							
2021	155.8	105.8	100.4	5.4	67.9	5.1	64.4
2022	157.1	101.0	96.6	4.4	64.3	4.4	61.5
Alberta							
2021	3,545.5	2,474.6	2,267.4	207.3	69.8	8.4	64.0
2022	3,627.4	2,520.4	2,383.1	137.3	69.5	5.4	65.7
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2021	239.4	155.4	146.5	8.9	64.9	5.7	61.2
2022	243.1	151.4	146.4	5.0	62.3	3.3	60.2
Camrose–Drumheller							
2021	161.7	105.3	95.7	9.7	65.1	9.2	59.2
2022	163.0	107.7	100.6	7.1	66.1	6.6	61.7
Calgary							
2021	1,356.2	960.6	872.5	88.1	70.8	9.2	64.3
2022	1,391.2	1,014.0	954.4	59.6	72.9	5.9	68.6
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2021	274.3	192.1	178.6	13.6	70.0	7.1	65.1
2022	278.5	188.7	177.9	10.8	67.8	5.7	63.9
Red Deer							
2021	176.3	116.0	105.6	10.4	65.8	9.0	59.9
2022	179.9	109.5	104.6	4.9	60.9	4.5	58.1
Edmonton							
2021	1,233.3	868.3	796.3	71.9	70.4	8.3	64.6
2022	1,266.1	873.6	828.4	45.2	69.0	5.2	65.4
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2021	104.3	76.9	72.2	4.7	73.7	6.1	69.2
2022	105.7	75.5	70.9	4.7	71.4	6.2	67.1
British Columbia							
2021	4,357.4	2,878.9	2,692.0	186.9	66.1	6.5	61.8
2022	4,434.5	2,905.1	2,766.5	138.6	65.5	4.8	62.4
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2021	749.1	440.8	418.0	22.8	58.8	5.2	55.8
2022	764.7	458.5	439.0	19.5	60.0	4.3	57.4
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2021	2,695.8	1,854.6	1,725.0	129.6	68.8	7.0	64.0
2022	2,742.2	1,858.1	1,768.5	89.6	67.8	4.8	64.5
Thompson–Okanagan							
2021	508.1	322.6	305.4	17.3	63.5	5.4	60.1
2022	518.0	326.1	309.9	16.1	63.0	4.9	59.8
Kootenay							
2021	139.0	85.0	79.5	5.5	61.2	6.5	57.2
2022	141.0	84.2	79.1	5.1	59.7	6.1	56.1
Cariboo							
2021	141.1	91.7	85.9	5.8	65.0	6.3	60.9
2022	143.2	93.9	89.0	4.9	65.6	5.2	62.2
North Coast and Nechako							
2021	69.2	45.7	42.1	3.6	66.0	7.9	60.8
2022	69.7	45.0	42.7	2.4	64.6	5.3	61.3
Northeast							
2021	55.1	38.4	36.2	2.2	69.7	5.7	65.7
2022	55.6	39.3	38.2	x	70.7	x	68.7

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

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

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

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

	August 2022	September 2022	Standard error ¹	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022	August to September 2022	September 2021 to September 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	33.5	33.6	...	0.1	0.7	0.3	2.1
Labour force	23.9	24.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	3.9
Employment	23.5	23.5	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.3
Unemployment	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.7	50.0	-53.8
Participation rate	71.3	71.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.8	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	70.1	69.9	0.9	-0.2	3.3	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.2	34.2	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	26.1	25.8	0.4	-0.3	1.4	-1.1	5.7
Employment	25.0	24.7	0.4	-0.3	1.4	-1.2	6.0
Unemployment	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Participation rate	76.3	75.4	1.2	-0.9	3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	1.0	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	73.1	72.2	1.2	-0.9	3.5	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.8	25.8	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.8
Labour force	16.5	16.3	0.5	-0.2	1.0	-1.2	6.5
Employment	14.5	14.3	0.5	-0.2	1.4	-1.4	10.9
Unemployment	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-16.7
Participation rate	63.8	62.9	1.9	-0.9	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.1	12.0	2.2	-0.1	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	55.4	1.9	-0.6	3.9	...	...

... not applicable

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

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	
September 2022										
15 years and over	16,973.4	35.6	1,165.60	31.67	14,082.4	39.4	1,325.16	2,891.0	17.1	388.40
15 to 24 years	2,420.2	26.7	561.75	19.60	1,175.6	39.1	884.38	1,244.7	15.0	257.03
25 years and over	14,553.2	37.1	1,266.03	33.68	12,906.8	39.4	1,365.30	1,646.3	18.6	487.72
Males	8,659.3	37.7	1,301.28	33.63	7,673.7	40.5	1,422.58	985.6	16.5	356.89
Females	8,314.1	33.3	1,024.29	29.63	6,408.7	38.1	1,208.50	1,905.4	17.4	404.69
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,302.9	36.2	1,260.21	34.40	4,622.1	38.7	1,364.59	680.8	19.2	551.57
No union coverage	11,670.5	35.3	1,122.62	30.43	9,460.3	39.7	1,305.89	2,210.1	16.5	338.13
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,978.8	36.5	1,218.76	32.51	12,963.5	39.4	1,343.87	2,015.3	18.0	413.94
Temporary employees	1,994.6	28.6	766.44	25.33	1,118.9	39.3	1,108.32	875.7	15.0	329.62
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,325.5	39.6	2,037.39	51.49	1,302.8	40.1	2,061.34	22.7	15.4	663.25
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,949.6	35.8	1,117.22	30.75	2,575.5	38.4	1,215.34	374.0	17.6	441.59
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,622.5	38.6	1,634.87	42.43	1,569.0	39.3	1,667.86	53.5	18.1	666.90
Health occupations	1,332.0	34.3	1,171.89	33.76	1,049.0	38.3	1,323.08	282.9	19.7	611.31
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,082.0	34.1	1,283.65	36.93	1,715.4	37.7	1,440.71	366.6	17.3	548.66
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	328.0	31.2	969.77	29.32	228.7	39.3	1,264.14	99.4	12.5	292.36
Sales and services occupations	3,894.5	30.4	649.53	20.26	2,453.0	38.5	865.30	1,441.4	16.6	282.33
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,331.5	40.2	1,230.06	30.19	2,160.0	41.9	1,294.11	171.5	18.7	423.27
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	336.0	41.3	1,146.69	26.58	292.2	45.2	1,276.72	43.9	15.3	280.61
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	771.7	39.5	1,038.31	25.98	736.6	40.6	1,071.54	35.1	16.9	341.03
September 2021										
15 years and over	16,551.3	35.4	1,102.47	30.10	13,651.4	39.3	1,258.68	2,899.9	17.3	367.10
15 to 24 years	2,424.9	26.9	523.78	18.33	1,177.1	38.9	813.47	1,247.8	15.6	250.49
25 years and over	14,126.4	36.9	1,201.80	32.12	12,474.3	39.3	1,300.69	1,652.1	18.5	455.16
Males	8,420.2	37.5	1,224.49	31.85	7,379.0	40.4	1,349.68	1,041.2	16.7	337.18
Females	8,131.1	33.3	976.11	28.29	6,272.4	38.0	1,151.61	1,858.7	17.6	383.86
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,079.8	36.0	1,209.38	33.16	4,411.3	38.6	1,315.46	668.5	19.0	509.40
No union coverage	11,471.5	35.2	1,055.12	28.74	9,240.1	39.7	1,231.57	2,231.5	16.7	324.47
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,529.3	36.3	1,151.59	30.91	12,475.4	39.3	1,277.28	2,053.9	18.0	388.10
Temporary employees	2,022.1	29.4	749.52	24.25	1,176.0	39.4	1,061.31	846.0	15.4	316.11
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,096.9	39.4	1,951.30	49.77	1,067.1	40.1	1,987.80	29.8	17.1	645.54
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,991.3	35.6	1,085.32	29.89	2,589.2	38.4	1,189.55	402.0	17.7	414.02
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,625.7	38.2	1,525.29	39.84	1,567.1	39.0	1,562.27	58.6	16.0	535.99
Health occupations	1,273.4	33.8	1,085.74	31.84	990.5	38.1	1,233.45	282.9	18.7	568.66
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,031.8	34.1	1,224.71	35.15	1,671.1	37.7	1,382.05	360.7	17.5	495.76
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	345.2	32.5	973.66	28.45	255.6	39.2	1,204.74	89.6	13.7	314.80
Sales and services occupations	3,860.9	30.5	628.76	19.54	2,430.8	38.5	836.80	1,430.1	17.1	275.14
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,253.2	40.1	1,173.24	28.83	2,081.9	42.0	1,239.85	171.3	17.5	363.62
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	317.9	41.2	1,068.36	25.32	275.2	45.1	1,186.08	42.7	16.4	308.85
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	755.2	39.4	1,010.47	25.40	723.0	40.4	1,040.78	32.2	16.9	329.12

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

	October 9, 2022 to November 5, 2022
	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	4.8
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	15.0
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	5.5
Prince Edward Island ⁴	9.6
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	11.6
Western Nova Scotia	7.3
Halifax	5.0
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	5.8
Madawaska–Charlotte	6.8
Restigouche–Albert	10.9
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10.5
Québec	2.5
Trois-Rivières	3.8
South Central Quebec	2.8
Sherbrooke	3.2
Montérégie	3.9
Montréal	4.9
Central Quebec	4.6
North Western Quebec	5.9
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	5.2
Hull	3.9
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	4.4
Ontario	
Ottawa	4.0
Eastern Ontario	5.0
Kingston	5.0
Central Ontario	5.0
Oshawa	5.5
Toronto	5.9
Hamilton	4.5
St. Catharines	6.0
London	6.8
Niagara	4.9
Windsor	9.1
Kitchener	5.7
Huron	4.7
South Central Ontario	3.3
Sudbury	4.3
Thunder Bay	5.3
Northern Ontario	6.6
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	4.4
Southern Manitoba	5.8
Northern Manitoba	28.0
Saskatchewan	
Regina	4.4
Saskatoon	4.1
Southern Saskatchewan	7.2

Table 12 - continued

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

	October 9, 2022 to November 5, 2022
Northern Saskatchewan	14.4
Alberta	
Calgary	5.5
Edmonton	5.3
Northern Alberta	11.8
Southern Alberta	6.1
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	5.7
Abbotsford	5.7
Vancouver	4.5
Victoria	4.9
Southern Coastal British Columbia	4.3
Northern British Columbia	6.7
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	3.1
Yukon ⁶	5.1
Yellowknife	5.3
Northwest Territories ⁷	6.3
Iqaluit	4.9
Nunavut ⁸	16.6

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](#).

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](#), [14-10-0397-01](#) and [14-10-0401-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: [survey number 3701](#).

More information about the concepts and use of the Labour Force Survey is available online in the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* ([71-543-G](#)).

The product "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app](#)" ([14200001](#)) is also available. This interactive visualization application provides seasonally adjusted estimates by province, sex, age group and industry.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province and census metropolitan area, seasonally adjusted](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This interactive dashboard provides customizable access to key labour market indicators.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province, territory and economic region, unadjusted for seasonality](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This dynamic web application provides access to labour market indicators for Canada, province, territory and economic region.

The product *Labour Force Survey: Public Use Microdata File* ([71M0001X](#)) is also available. This public use microdata file contains non-aggregated data for a wide variety of variables collected from the Labour Force Survey. The data have been modified to ensure that no individual or business is directly or indirectly identified. This product is for users who prefer to do their own analysis by focusing on specific subgroups in the population or by cross-classifying variables that are not in our catalogued products.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).