

Labour Force Survey, December 2020

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December Labour Force Survey (LFS) results reflect labour market conditions as of the week of December 6 to 12.

As of the reference week, public health measures introduced earlier in the fall remained in place in Manitoba and much of Quebec. These included the closure of many recreation and cultural facilities and in-person dining services, as well as various degrees of restrictions on retail businesses.

In several other provinces, new restrictions had been introduced since the November LFS reference week. Nova Scotia introduced targeted measures in the urban core of the Halifax Regional Municipality on November 26. In Ontario, a lockdown was implemented in Toronto and Peel on November 23, which was extended to Windsor and York on December 11. Prince Edward Island entered a two-week shutdown on December 7. In Alberta, targeted measures introduced on November 24 required the closure of many entertainment and recreation facilities, but not in-person dining services. Saskatchewan introduced capacity limits for many businesses and activities on November 27.

Additional public health measures implemented in many provinces after the December LFS reference week (December 6 to 12) are likely to be reflected in January Labour Force Survey results.

Highlights

Employment falls for the first time since April

Employment fell by 63,000 (-0.3%) in December—the first decline since April.

Part-time employment declined by 99,000 (-2.9%) in December, led by losses among youth aged 15 to 24 (-58,000; -5.1%) and those aged 55 and older (-27,000; -3.0%).

By December, 1.1 million Canadian workers were affected by the COVID-19 economic shutdown—in the form of lost employment or reduced hours—compared with 5.5 million in April.

Self-employment fell by 62,000 in December, while the number of employees in both the public and private sectors was little changed.

As more provinces adapted their public health measures to slow the spread of COVID-19, total hours worked declined for the first time since April, falling 0.3% in December.

As the number of COVID-19 cases increased in the fall, the share of Canadians working from home trended up, reaching 28.6% in December.

Unemployment rate holds steady

The unemployment rate was 8.6% in December, essentially unchanged from 8.5% in November.

In December, the unemployment rate of Canadians aged 15 to 69 who belong to a population group designated as a visible minority was little changed at 9.9% (not seasonally adjusted).

The participation rate declined for the second month in a row in December, falling 0.2 percentage points to 64.9%.

First employment decline for the services-producing sector since April

Employment in the services-producing sector fell by 74,000 (-0.5%) in December—the first decline in the sector since April.



Employment decreased in accommodation and food services; other services; and information, culture and recreation industries. All three industries were impacted by public health measures.

Although manufacturing employment increased (+15,000; +0.9%), employment in the goods-producing sector as a whole was little changed in December.

Labour market conditions vary across provinces, reflecting differences in public health measures

Employment declined in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island and held steady in the other six provinces.

Employment matched its pre-COVID February level only in Newfoundland and Labrador and was furthest below its February level in Alberta (-5.4%) and Manitoba (-5.8%).

Youth employment falls farther from pre-COVID levels

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 fell by 1.1% (-27,000) in December, with losses in part-time employment (-58,000; -5.1%) partially offset by gains in full-time work (+32,000; +2.7%).

Employment remained farther from pre-pandemic levels for youth (-10.5%) than for all other demographic groups in December, with female youth (-12.1%) continuing to be harder hit than their male counterparts (-8.8%).

Among the core-aged population (25 to 54 years old), both total employment and the unemployment rate were little changed in December.

Employment was closer to its pre-COVID level for the core-aged population than for all other age groups, with employment 1.8% below February levels.

The unemployment rate for Canadians aged 55 and older rose 0.8 percentage points in December to 7.9%.

Over the past several months, employment has remained further below pre-pandemic levels among Indigenous people compared with their non-Indigenous counterparts. This continued in December, with employment among Indigenous Canadians 7.8% below February levels, compared with 2.1% below for non-Indigenous Canadians (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment falls for the first time since April

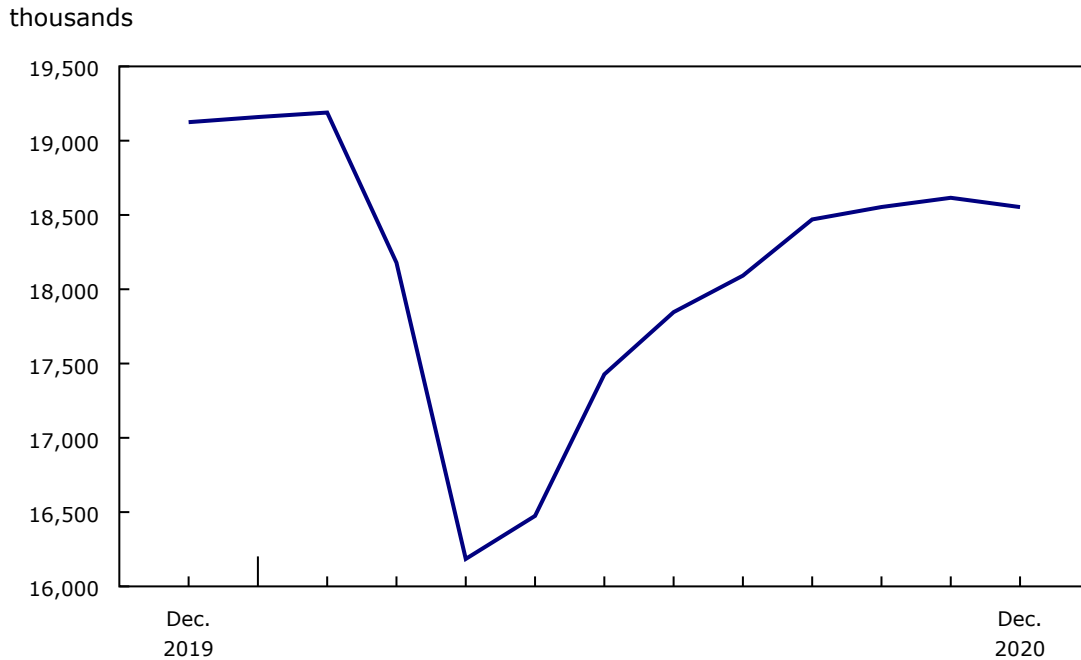
Employment fell by 63,000 (-0.3%) in December—the first decline since April. The unemployment rate was 8.6%, little changed from 8.5% in November.

Employment fell in industries most directly affected by new and continuing public health measures, including accommodation and food services; "other services"; and information, culture and recreation.

By April, the initial widespread COVID-19 economic shutdown had directly affected 5.5 million Canadian workers, including 3.0 million who had lost their job and 2.5 million who were employed but had experienced COVID-related absences from work.

By December, the equivalent figure was 1.1 million, including a 636,000 drop in employment since February and 488,000 more Canadians who were employed but working less than half their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID.

Chart 1
Employment declines for the first time since April



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

Part-time employment declines

Part-time employment declined by 99,000 (-2.9%) in December, led by losses among youth aged 15 to 24 (-58,000; -5.1%) and those aged 55 and older (-27,000; -3.0%). Compared with 12 months earlier, part-time employment was down 6.3% (-224,000), while full-time employment had decreased by 2.2% (-347,000).

Number of self-employed workers at lowest point since February

Self-employment fell by 62,000 in December, while the number of employees in both the public and private sectors was little changed.

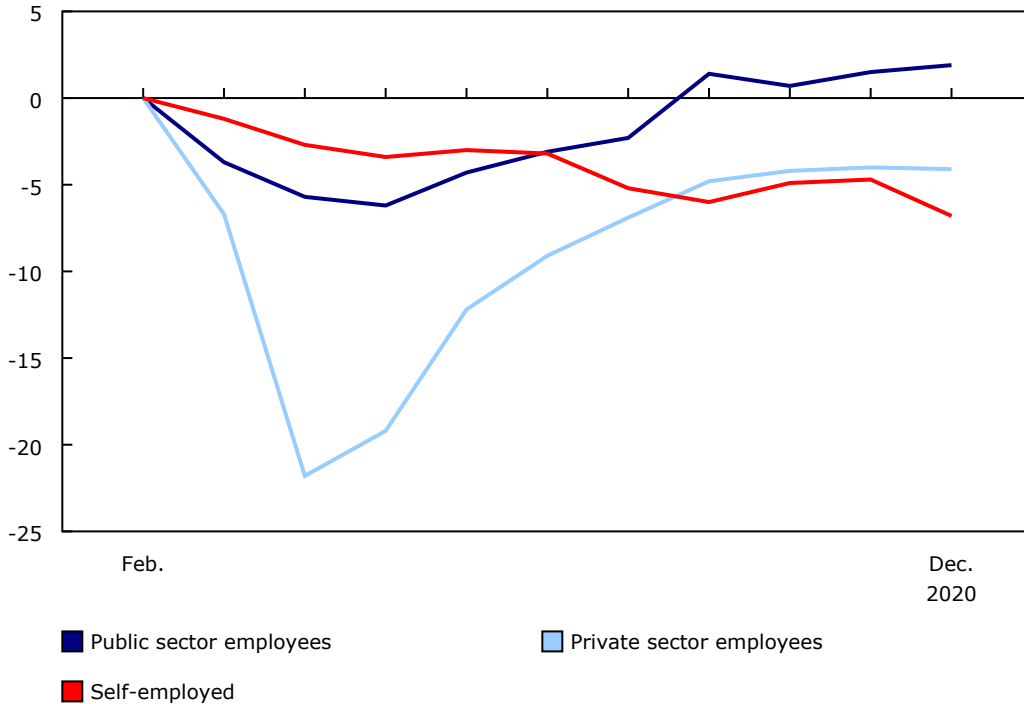
The monthly drop in self-employment more than offset the increase seen over the previous two months and brought the number of self-employed workers to its lowest point since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, or 6.8% (-198,000) lower than in February. In contrast, the number of private-sector employees was 4.1% (-512,000) lower than in February while public sector employment was 1.9% (+73,000) higher.

On a year-over-year basis, self-employment was down by 192,000 (-6.6%) in December, with the largest declines in construction; transportation and warehousing; and health care and social assistance (not seasonally adjusted). The bulk of the decline was among core-aged workers, mostly men (not seasonally adjusted). Decreases were observed among the incorporated self-employed—including those with and without paid employees—as well as those who are unincorporated but have employees (not seasonally adjusted).

In April 2020, the initial impact of COVID-19 public health measures was reflected in a large number of business closures. While many businesses re-opened over the summer, [monthly estimates of business openings and closures](#) showed that the number of active businesses in September was 7.2% lower than in February 2020. The year-over-year decline in the number of self-employed workers with paid employees could be an indication that the number of business closures increased in the fall as some public health measures were reintroduced.

Chart 2
Self-employment declines, while growth halts for private sector employees

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Hours worked fall for the first time since April

Along with employment, total hours worked across all industries is a core indicator of the state of the labour market. In general, total hours worked can be influenced by a number of factors such as employment growth, compositional change in employment by industry and occupation, and changes in absences from work.

As more provinces adapted their public health measures to slow the spread of COVID-19 during the second wave of the pandemic, total hours worked declined for the first time since April, falling 0.3% in December. This decline was driven by losses in the accommodation and food services, and the "other services" industries (which include personal and laundry services). Smaller declines were observed in business, building and other support services, and natural resources.

Prior to December, total hours worked had recovered steadily, following a drop of more than one-quarter (-27.7%) from February to April. In December, total hours worked were 5.3% below February levels, with hours lost by self-employed workers accounting for over two-fifths (44.3%) of the overall decline.

Over one-quarter of Canadians working from home in December

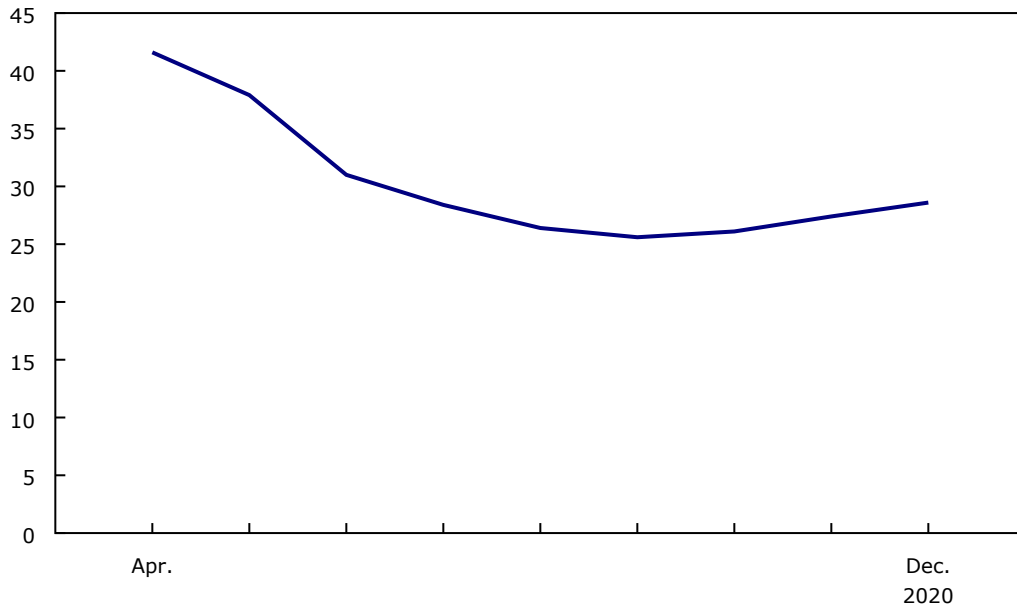
At the height of the COVID-19 economic shutdown in April, two-fifths (41.6%) of people who worked at least half their usual hours worked from home. As the labour market rebounded during the spring and summer, this proportion fell steadily to 25.6% in September. As the number of COVID-19 cases increased in the fall, the share of Canadians working from home trended upwards and reached 28.6% in December.

In general, the proportion of Canadians working from home can be influenced by a number of factors, such as changes in the work location of current jobs, the work location of new hires, and the extent to which employers have been able to adapt their operations to make working from home more practical.

The number of Canadians working at locations other than their home fell by about 250,000 to 12.0 million in December, while the number working from home increased by approximately 200,000 to 4.8 million. Among those working from home, 2.8 million reported that they did not usually do so.

Chart 3 The proportion of Canadians working from home has trended up since October

proportion (%) of non-absent workers working from home

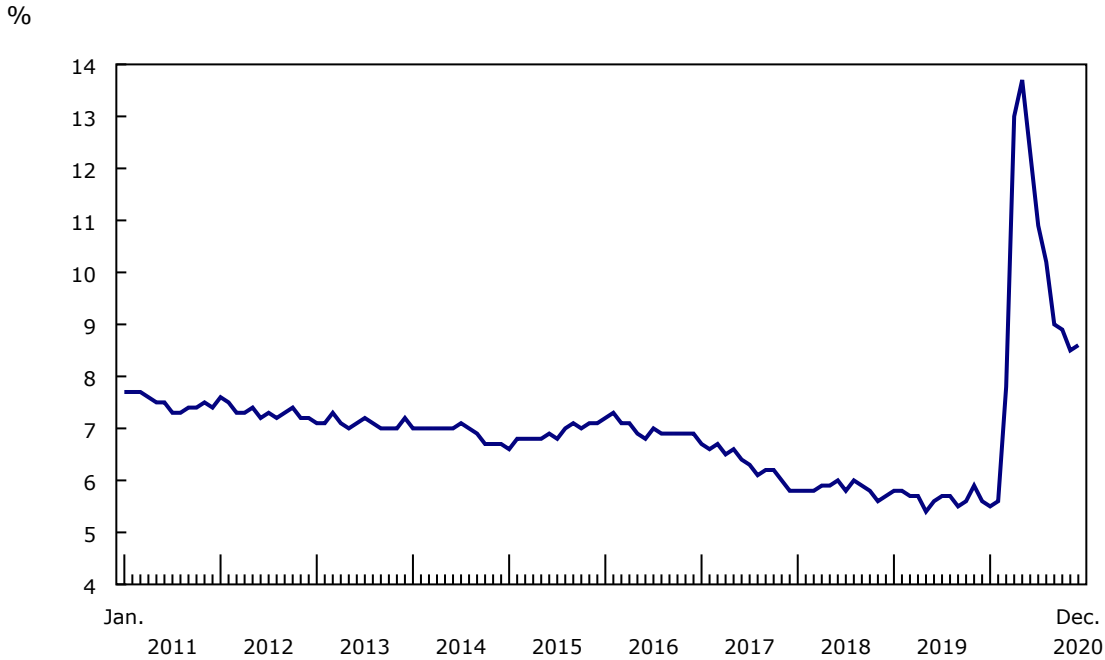


Note(s): Restricted to Canadians who worked at least half their usual hours.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey Supplement (3701), April to December 2020.

Unemployment rate holds steady

The unemployment rate was 8.6% in December, essentially unchanged from 8.5% in November. The unemployment rate rose from 5.6% in February, just prior to the pandemic, to reach a record high of 13.7% in May in the wake of the first shutdown.

Chart 4
Unemployment rate down from May record high



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

Unemployment rate increases for Southeast Asian and Latin American Canadians, declines among South Asians

In December, the unemployment rate of Canadians aged 15 to 69 who belong to a population group designated as a visible minority was little changed at 9.9% (not seasonally adjusted). At the same time, the unemployment rate among those who were not Indigenous or a visible minority edged up 0.3 percentage points to 7.2% (not seasonally adjusted).

The unemployment rate among South Asian Canadians declined for the second consecutive month in December (-1.8 percentage points to 8.7%, not seasonally adjusted). In contrast, the unemployment rate increased for Southeast Asian (+3.9 percentage points to 12.6%) and Latin American Canadians (+2.1 percentage points to 12.0%). There was little change among the other four largest population groups designated as visible minorities (not seasonally adjusted).

Labour force participation declines

The labour force—the number of people counted as either employed or unemployed—dropped by 42,000 (-0.2%) in December, the first significant decline since April. Core-aged women and male youth were largely responsible for the fall.

The participation rate—the labour force as a proportion of the population aged 15 and older—declined for the second month in a row in December, falling 0.2 percentage points to 64.9%. The decrease was greatest for male youth (-0.9 percentage points to 63.0%), core-aged women (-0.3 percentage points to 83.5%) and core-aged men (-0.2 percentage points to 91.4%).

While the participation rate remained higher than the record low of 59.8% in April, it was 0.6 percentage points lower than in February.

The December increase in the number of people not in the labour force was entirely due to a rise (+99,000; +1.0%) among those who did not want a job, presumably because they had other responsibilities or interests. The number of people who wanted a job but did not look for one—which is typically an indication of job searchers being discouraged at the prospect of not finding work—declined in December (-35,000; -6.4%).

Labour underutilization flat as many Canadians still searching for work or working less than half their usual hours

Since March, the labour underutilization rate has served as an overall indicator of the impact of COVID-19 on labour market conditions. Above and beyond the unemployment rate, this rate reflects the proportion of people in the potential labour force who are either unemployed, want a job but have not looked for one, or are employed but working less than half of their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19.

After surging from 11.2% in February to 36.1% in April at the height of the COVID-19 economic shutdown, the labour underutilization rate trended downward from May to November. In December, the rate was virtually unchanged at 17.1%.

Job searchers accounted for approximately two-fifths (41.2%) of labour underutilization in December, followed by those who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours (36.4%). Almost one-quarter of labour underutilization was attributable to people who wanted a job but did not look for one (14.3%) and those on temporary layoff or with arrangements to start a job in the near future (8.2%).

First employment decline for the services-producing sector since April

Employment in the services-producing sector fell by 74,000 (-0.5%) in December—the first decline in the sector since April. Employment decreased in accommodation and food services; "other services"; and information, culture and recreation industries. All three industries were affected by continuing and enhanced public health measures.

Although manufacturing employment increased, employment in the goods-producing sector as a whole was little changed in December.

Employment in the services- (-3.5%) and goods-producing (-2.5%) sectors remained below February levels.

Employment falls in accommodation and food services for the third straight month

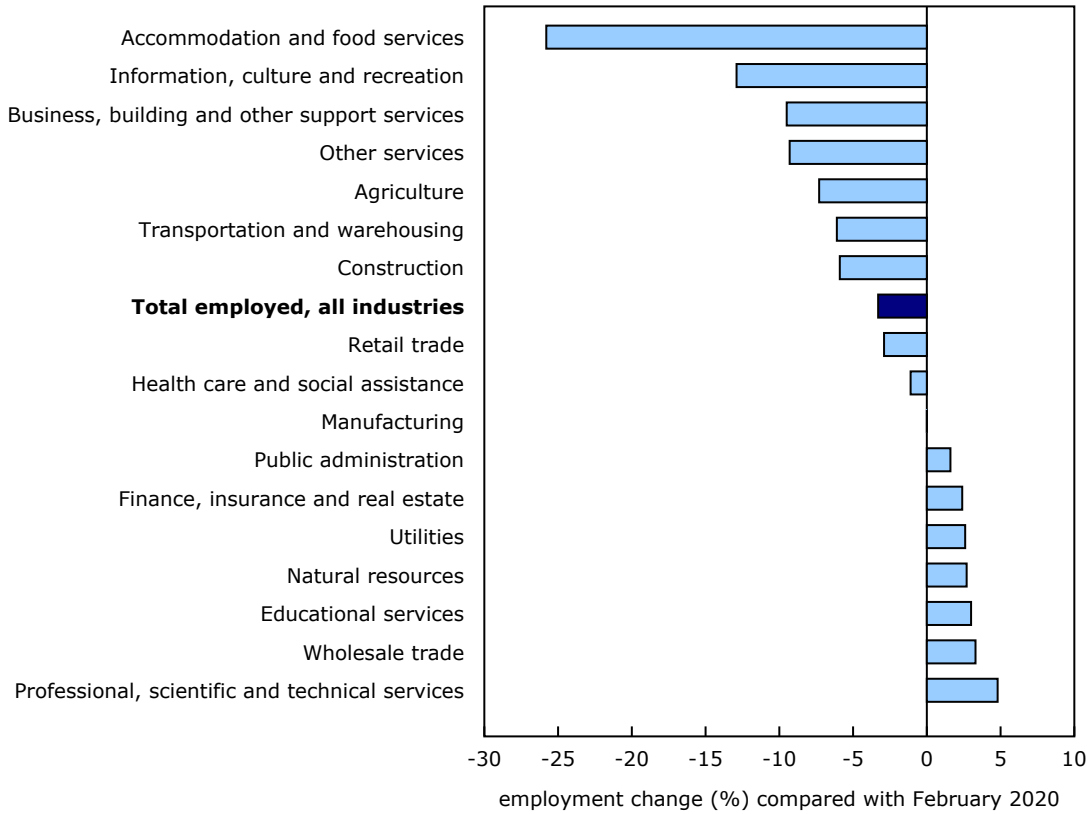
Employment in accommodation and food services declined for the third consecutive month, falling by 57,000 (-5.8%) in December from the previous month and down by 129,000 (-12.4%) from September. Month over month, employment fell in six provinces, with the largest declines in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Nationally, employment in accommodation and food services was one-quarter (-25.8%) lower in December than in February. At its recent peak in September, employment in the industry was 15.3% below its pre-pandemic level, while in April, employment was down by half (-50.0%).

[Sales in food service and drinking places](#) fell 8.9% in October as second-wave COVID restrictions were implemented in several provinces.

Chart 5

Employment in accommodation and food services down by one-quarter compared with February



Note(s): Employment change compared with February 2020 is not statistically significant for health care and social assistance, manufacturing, public administration, utilities, natural resources and wholesale trade.

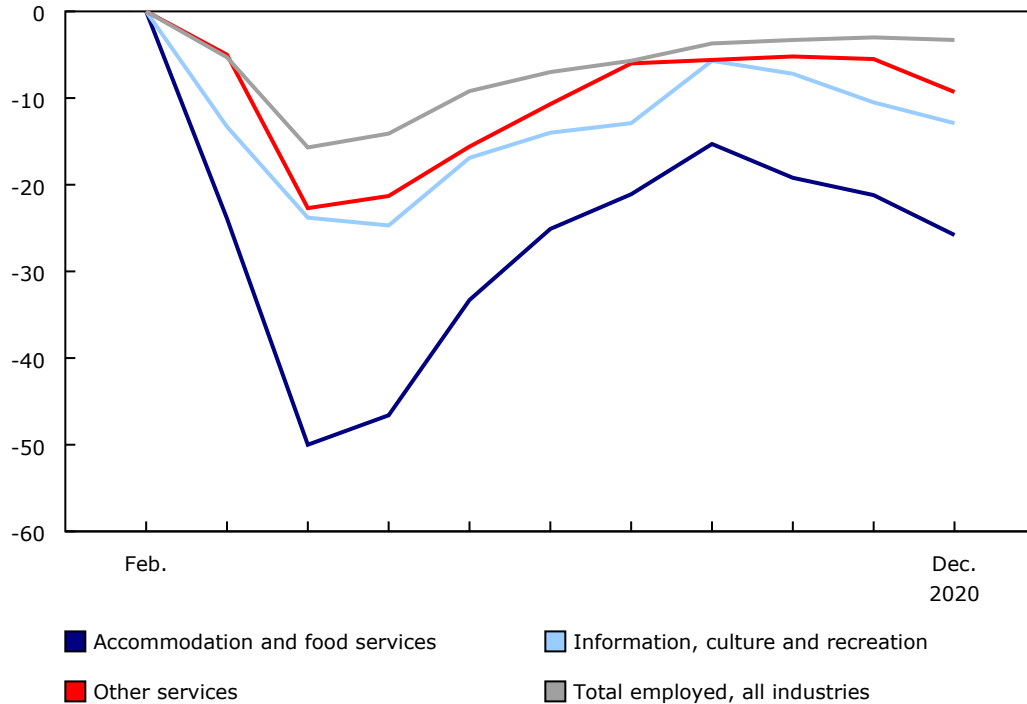
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0355-01.

Second consecutive employment decline in information, culture and recreation

Employment in information, culture and recreation declined for the second straight month, down by 19,000 (-2.7%) in December, as some provinces tightened public health measures at gyms, theaters and other businesses where it is difficult to maintain social distance. Most of the month-over-month employment decrease was in Alberta, where targeted measures were adopted as of November 24. At the national level, employment in information, culture and recreation was 12.9% below February levels.

Chart 6
Employment continues to decline in accommodation and food services, and in information, culture and recreation

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

First employment decline in "other services" since April

Employment in "other services" decreased for the first time since April, falling by 31,000 (-4.0%) in December. This industry includes a variety of businesses affected by public health measures, such as personal and laundry services (which include hair and beauty services) and religious activities. Most of the month-over-month decline occurred in Ontario and Quebec.

In 2019, almost one-third (29.1%) of people working in "other services" were self-employed.

In December, employment in "other services" was 9.3% below the pre-COVID level in February, but well above the low in April, when employment was down by over one-fifth (-22.7%).

Employment little changed for the second consecutive month in health care and social assistance

In health care and social assistance, employment was little changed for the second consecutive month in December. Employment in this industry has hovered around its pre-COVID level since October, when the [Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#) found that there were 80,700 vacancies in the industry, second only to retail trade (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment edges up in retail trade

Employment in retail trade edged up by 19,000 (+0.9%) in December. While this pace of growth was slightly lower than in October (+1.4%) and November (+1.5%), it brought the industry to within 2.9% of its pre-COVID employment level.

Retail trade had the highest number of [job vacancies](#) (92,800) in October and accounted for one-sixth (17%) of all job vacancies that month (not seasonally adjusted). [Retail sales](#) edged up 0.4% in October.

Upward trend in employment continues in professional, scientific and technical services

Employment in professional, scientific and technical services continued to trend upward, rising by 17,000 (+1.0%) in December. A relatively small share of jobs in this industry—which includes computer system design services and advertising and related services—require close physical proximity to others, limiting the impact of public health measures on the sector. Most of the month-over-month employment increase occurred in Quebec.

Nationally, employment in professional, scientific and technical services was 4.8% higher in December than in February.

Growth resumes in manufacturing after two months of little change

Following two months of little change, manufacturing employment rose by 15,000 (+0.9%) in December, driven by an increase in Ontario. At the national level, the employment level in manufacturing has been hovering around its pre-COVID level since September.

COVID-19 public health measures affect provincial labour markets

While national employment fell for the first time since April, labour market conditions varied across provinces, reflecting differences in the extent of new and continuing public health restrictions. Employment declined in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island and held steady in the other six provinces. Employment matched its pre-COVID February level only in Newfoundland and Labrador and was furthest below its February level in Alberta (-5.4%) and Manitoba (-5.8%).

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

Employment growth stalls in Central Canada

Employment in Ontario was little changed in December, following monthly growth averaging 2.2% from June to November. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 9.5% as more people looked for work. Employment losses were greatest in the accommodation and food services industry (-5.9%), while more people were working in manufacturing (+2.1%).

After increasing for five consecutive months, employment in the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA) was unchanged in November and fell by 52,000 (-1.5%) in December, coinciding with tighter public health measures adopted in the CMA on November 14 and a fuller lockdown implemented on November 23.

Given tighter public health measures in place since early October, employment in Quebec was little changed for the third consecutive month. With fewer people looking for work, the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 6.7%—the lowest among the provinces. Employment increased in professional, scientific and technical services, while there were fewer workers in health care and social assistance, as well as in "other services."

Following little change in October and November, fewer people (-32,000; -1.5%) worked in the Montréal CMA in December as COVID-19 red zone restrictions remained in place during the week of December 6 to 12.

Employment losses in Saskatchewan and Manitoba

In Saskatchewan, employment fell by 6,700 (-1.2%) in December, led by losses in full-time work, and the unemployment rate increased 0.9 percentage points to 7.8%. In Manitoba, employment decreased by 6,600 (-1.0%), adding to losses of 18,000 (-2.8%) in November, and the unemployment rate ended the year at 8.2%, up from 7.4% in November.

Employment in Alberta was little changed for the second consecutive month, following average growth of 2.1% from May to October. The unemployment rate was 11.0%, little changed from November, but up from the pre-pandemic rate of 7.2% in February. Employment declines were most notable in information, culture and recreation; construction; and accommodation and food services, while more people were working in business, building and other support services.

Employment in British Columbia was little changed in December, as gains in full-time employment were offset by losses in part-time work, while the unemployment rate was 7.2%. The largest employment losses in the month were in accommodation and food services, while the largest gains were in construction. The Vancouver CMA saw little employment change in December, following gains averaging 2.8% from June to November.

Fewer people working in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

Employment in Nova Scotia fell by 9,600 (-2.0%) and by 900 in Prince Edward Island in December. Both Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick posted little employment change in the month.

No employment losses in the territories

The LFS collects labour market data in the territories produced in the form of three-month moving averages.

Employment in Yukon rose by an estimated 800 people in the fourth quarter, and the employment rate—employment as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older—increased 2.4 percentage points to 67.4%. The unemployment rate fell 1.1 percentage points to 5.1%.

Following little change in the third quarter, employment in the Northwest Territories increased by 1,300 in the fourth quarter and the employment rate increased 3.9 percentage points to 65.6%. The unemployment rate dropped by 3.3 percentage points to 6.1%.

Employment in Nunavut held steady in the fourth quarter.

Youth employment falls farther from pre-COVID levels

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 fell by 1.1% (-27,000) in December, with losses in part-time employment (-58,000; -5.1%) partially offset by gains in full-time work (+32,000; +2.7%). These changes were primarily driven by female youth, with both full-time and part-time work being little changed for male youth.

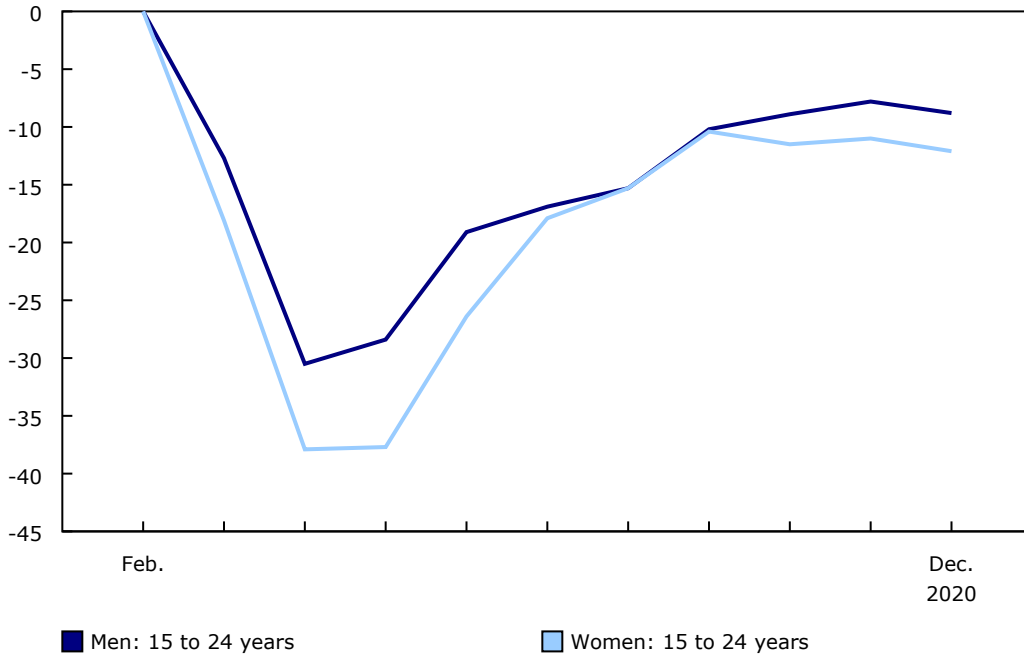
The youth unemployment rate was 17.7% in December, virtually unchanged from November. The labour force participation rate fell by 0.9 percentage points to 63.0% for young men and was little changed at 63.3% for female youth.

Employment remained farther from pre-pandemic levels for youth (-10.5%) than for all other demographic groups in December, with female youth (-12.1%) continuing to be harder hit than their male counterparts (-8.8%).

There were 247,000 fewer youth employed in December 2020 than 12 months earlier, including 153,000 young women and 94,000 young men (not seasonally adjusted) The accommodation and food services industry accounted for over three-fifths (-152,000) of the net year-over-year drop in youth employment.

Chart 7 Employment recovery for youth falters in December

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Employment for core-aged population remains closest to pre-shutdown levels

Among the core-aged population (25 to 54 years old), total employment was little changed for both men and women in December. Despite the stability in the month, employment was closer to its pre-COVID level for the core-aged population than for all other age groups, with employment 1.8% below February levels.

The unemployment rate for the core-aged population was little changed from November, at 7.0%.

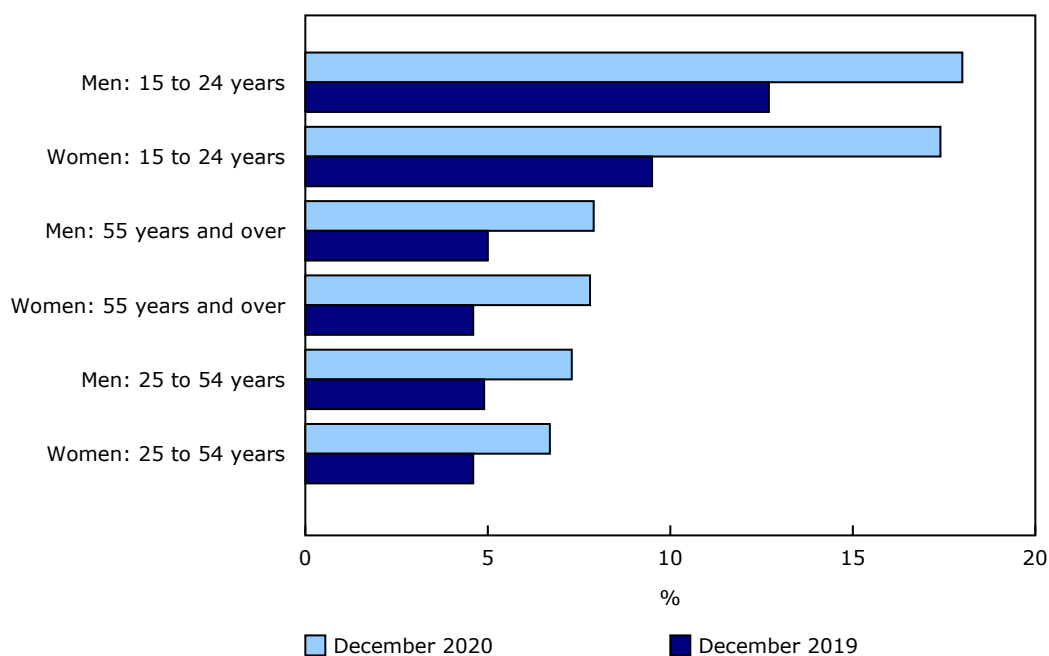
There were approximately 44,000 (-0.3%) fewer core-aged people in the labour force in December compared with November, mainly driven by a decline among women (-27,000; -0.4%). The participation rate declined for both women (-0.3 percentage points to 83.5%) and men (-0.2 percentage points to 91.4%).

Unemployment increases for Canadians aged 55 and older

Total employment was little changed for older workers in December, despite part-time employment being down 27,000 (-3.0%) from November. Employment for this group was 3.4% below February levels, with employment 2.6% below pre-pandemic levels for older men and 4.4% below for older women.

The unemployment rate for Canadians aged 55 and older rose 0.8 percentage points in December to 7.9%. Unemployment for this group grew at a faster pace among women (+24,000; +18.7%) than among men (+10,000; +5.6%).

Chart 8
Unemployment rate up for all age groups, highest among youth



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

Like other youth, younger recent immigrants face labour market challenges

In recent months, the employment rate—that is, the percentage of the population that is employed—has been closer to pre-pandemic levels among immigrants who landed within the past five years than among more established immigrants and those born in Canada (not seasonally adjusted). This reflects the fact that declines in employment for this group have coincided with a decline in the number of new immigrants, a direct result of COVID-related international travel restrictions.

This pattern continued in December. Using three-month moving averages, which help smooth out monthly variations for smaller population groups, the employment rate among immigrants who landed within the past five years was little changed from the same three-month period a year earlier (65.4%, not seasonally adjusted) as their population and employment levels fell at a similar pace. In contrast, the three-month moving average employment rate declined for immigrants who landed over five years ago (-2.3 percentage points to 57.8%) and for those born in Canada (-2.9 percentage points to 59.6%).

The relative stability of the employment rate among very recent immigrants masks the fact that, like youth as a whole, younger members of this group continue to face challenging labour market conditions. Among those aged 15 to 24, the three-month moving average of the employment rate fell to a similar degree on a year-over-year basis for those who landed within the past five years, those who landed more than five years ago, and those born in Canada.

Among Indigenous Canadians, employment remains further from recovery for women than men

Over the past several months, employment has remained further below pre-pandemic levels among Indigenous people compared with their non-Indigenous counterparts. This continued in December, with employment among Indigenous Canadians 7.8% below February levels, compared with 2.1% below for non-Indigenous Canadians (not seasonally adjusted).

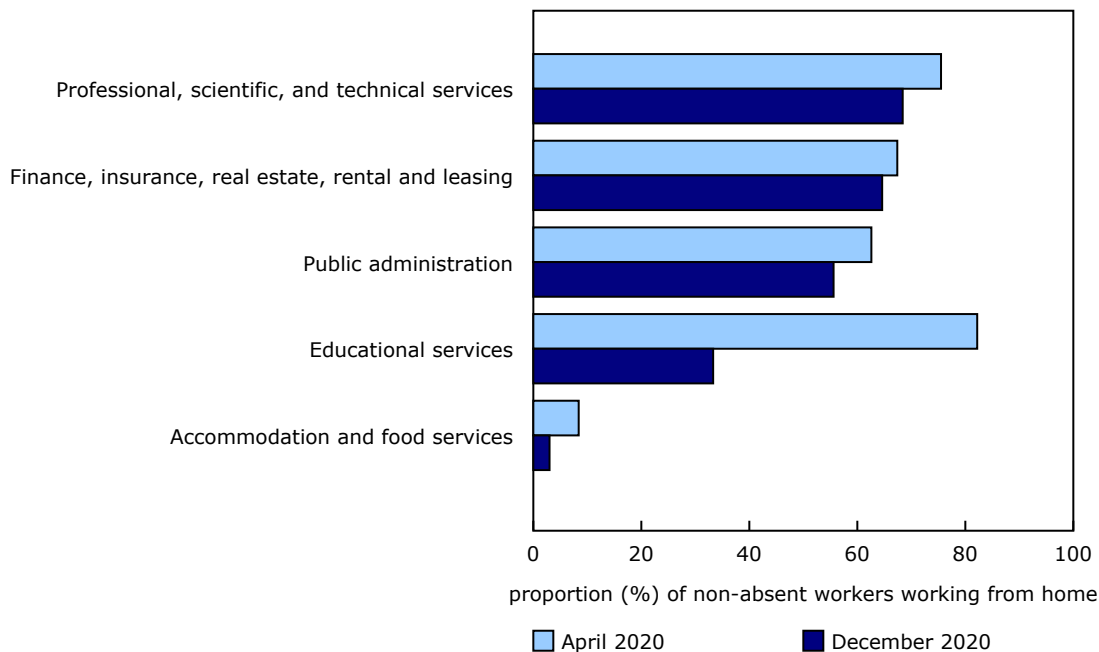
Using a three-month moving average of the employment rate to examine trends for smaller population groups shows that Indigenous women remain further below pre-pandemic levels than Indigenous men. Compared with one year earlier, the three-month moving average of the employment rate for Indigenous women was down 8.0 percentage points to 47.8% in December, compared with a 3.2 percentage point decline for Indigenous men to 57.1% (not seasonally adjusted). In contrast, the drop in the employment rate among the non-Indigenous population was similar for men (-2.4 percentage points to 63.4%) and women (-2.6 percentage points to 55.7%). These differences are consistent with findings from earlier in the pandemic, as reported in [Labour market impacts of COVID-19 on Indigenous people: March to August 2020](#).

Looking ahead: Working from home continues to be widespread in industries with little need for physical proximity

A notable impact of COVID-19 has been the large-scale adoption of working from home as a means of balancing employment with the need to protect health and safety. With the labour market recording its first employment losses since April and public health measures being tightened in response to a new wave of COVID-19 infections, the continued viability of telework will be an important factor in the performance of the Canadian economy in 2021.

While the proportion of Canadians working from home declined from a peak in April (41.6%) to a low in September (25.6%), before increasing slightly in the fall, the degree of change has varied by sector. In three industries—professional, scientific and technical services; finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing; and public administration—working from home has remained at elevated levels. These industries have the lowest proportions of workers in occupations that typically require close physical proximity to others, and all have regained or surpassed February employment levels.

Chart 9
With the shift from remote learning to classrooms, the educational services industry has seen the largest decline in working from home



Note(s): Data for accommodation and food services should be used with caution as the coefficient of variation (CV) is greater than 16.5%. All changes from April to December 2020 are significant at the 68% confidence level, with the exception of finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey Supplement (3701), April and December 2020.

In the educational services industry, the share of people working from home fell notably from April to December (down 48.9 percentage points to 33.3%). This is consistent with public health measures that required most schools to suddenly switch to remote learning in the spring, but that have since allowed many students and educators back into the classroom. As schools adjust to a new wave of COVID-19 cases in early 2021, a partial return to remote learning may influence the work location of teachers and other workers in this industry.

The accommodation and food services industry, where work generally requires close physical proximity to others, had the lowest proportion of employees working from home in both April and December. This reflects the significant challenges facing this industry, which employed an average of 1.2 million Canadians in 2019 and where 25.8% fewer people were working in December than in February.

As the New Year begins, Statistics Canada remains committed to informing Canadians of the ongoing effects of COVID-19 on the labour market, including the impact of public health measures and the challenges and opportunities for both workers and employers, which are likely to follow the unprecedented events of 2020.

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 sustainable development goals. This release will be used to help measure the following goals:



Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for December are for the week of December 6 to 12.

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.

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](#)).

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

Since March 2020, all face-to-face interviews have been replaced by telephone interviews to protect the health of both interviewers and respondents. In addition, all telephone interviews were conducted by interviewers working from their home and none were done from Statistics Canada's call centres. As has been the case each month since June, approximately 40,000 interviews were completed in December.

The distribution of LFS interviews in December 2020 compared with November 2020, was as follows:

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- November 2020: 67.5%
- December 2020: 67.6%

Online interviews

- November 2020: 32.5%
- December 2020: 32.4%

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 December 2020 analysis

To continue capturing the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market, the supplementary indicators used in March and April were slightly adapted. Therefore, the May to December supplementary indicators are not directly comparable to the supplementary indicators published in April and March 2020.

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 COVID-19 impact) 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.'

Time-related underemployment rate combines people who remained employed but lost all or the majority of their usual work hours as a proportion of all employed people.

Information on population groups

Beginning in July, the LFS includes a question asking respondents to report the population groups to which they belong. Possible responses, which are the same as in the 2016 Census, include:

- White
- South Asian e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan
- Chinese
- Black
- Filipino
- Arab
- Latin American
- Southeast Asian e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai
- West Asian e.g., Iranian, Afghan
- Korean
- Japanese
- Other

For LFS records interviewed before July, population group characteristics were assigned using an experimental sample matching data integration method, which involves LFS and the Census of Population. This historical data complements population group data collected directly in LFS, through a comparison of year-over-year changes in the unemployment rate.

According to the Employment Equity Act, visible minorities are "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." In the text, data for the population who identify as Aboriginals are analyzed separately. The remaining category is described as "people not designated as visible minorities" or "people who are not a visible minority."

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).

Revisions to the Labour Force Survey

To ensure that the LFS reflects current labour market conditions as accurately as possible, data are revised following each census to reflect the most recently available population estimates, geographic boundaries, and industry and occupation classifications. This standard revision process results in minor changes to recent and historical LFS data and has little impact on trends in key labour market indicators, such as employment, unemployment, and labour force participation rates.

Changes to LFS data tables on the Statistics Canada website and information products resulting from this historical revision will be announced in *The Daily* on January 25, 2021.

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on February 5, 2021.

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,275.6	31,297.7	...	22.1	333.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	20,350.8	20,308.8	36.4	-42.0	41.1	-0.2	0.2
Employment	18,615.6	18,553.0	37.0	-62.6	-571.6	-0.3	-3.0
Full-time employment	15,151.8	15,188.3	45.9	36.5	-347.2	0.2	-2.2
Part-time employment	3,463.7	3,364.7	41.4	-99.0	-224.4	-2.9	-6.3
Unemployment	1,735.2	1,755.8	32.6	20.6	612.6	1.2	53.6
Participation rate	65.1	64.9	0.1	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.6	0.2	0.1	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.3	0.1	-0.2	-2.5	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,400.9	4,400.3	...	-0.6	2.4	-0.0	0.1
Labour force	2,800.8	2,777.6	20.5	-23.2	-62.7	-0.8	-2.2
Employment	2,312.5	2,286.0	19.6	-26.5	-238.2	-1.1	-9.4
Full-time employment	1,169.7	1,201.3	22.2	31.6	-82.7	2.7	-6.4
Part-time employment	1,142.8	1,084.7	22.9	-58.1	-155.5	-5.1	-12.5
Unemployment	488.3	491.6	18.2	3.3	175.5	0.7	55.5
Participation rate	63.6	63.1	0.5	-0.5	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.4	17.7	0.6	0.3	6.6	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	52.0	0.4	-0.5	-5.4	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,874.7	26,897.3	...	22.6	330.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	17,549.9	17,531.2	29.7	-18.7	103.8	-0.1	0.6
Employment	16,303.1	16,267.0	30.9	-36.1	-333.4	-0.2	-2.0
Full-time employment	13,982.1	13,987.0	40.3	4.9	-264.5	0.0	-1.9
Part-time employment	2,321.0	2,279.9	34.6	-41.1	-69.0	-1.8	-2.9
Unemployment	1,246.9	1,264.3	26.0	17.4	437.2	1.4	52.9
Participation rate	65.3	65.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.2	0.1	0.1	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	60.5	0.1	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,171.3	13,182.8	...	11.5	170.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	9,314.8	9,305.4	19.4	-9.4	84.7	-0.1	0.9
Employment	8,627.3	8,611.9	20.8	-15.4	-156.8	-0.2	-1.8
Full-time employment	7,842.1	7,862.1	25.8	20.0	-143.3	0.3	-1.8
Part-time employment	785.2	749.8	20.1	-35.4	-13.5	-4.5	-1.8
Unemployment	687.5	693.6	18.6	6.1	241.6	0.9	53.5
Participation rate	70.7	70.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.5	0.2	0.1	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	65.3	0.2	-0.2	-2.1	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,703.4	13,714.6	...	11.2	160.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	8,235.1	8,225.8	21.0	-9.3	19.1	-0.1	0.2
Employment	7,675.7	7,655.1	21.4	-20.6	-176.6	-0.3	-2.3
Full-time employment	6,139.9	6,125.0	29.7	-14.9	-121.1	-0.2	-1.9
Part-time employment	1,535.8	1,530.1	27.3	-5.7	-55.5	-0.4	-3.5
Unemployment	559.4	570.7	17.7	11.3	195.7	2.0	52.2
Participation rate	60.1	60.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.9	0.2	0.1	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	55.8	0.2	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	15,003.8	15,008.9	...	5.1	76.4	0.0	0.5
Labour force	13,161.2	13,117.3	27.8	-43.9	96.9	-0.3	0.7
Employment	12,227.4	12,200.2	29.8	-27.2	-205.1	-0.2	-1.7
Unemployment	933.9	917.1	23.2	-16.8	301.9	-1.8	49.1
Participation rate	87.7	87.4	0.2	-0.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.0	0.2	-0.1	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	81.5	81.3	0.2	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,483.9	7,486.7	...	2.8	44.2	0.0	0.6
Labour force	6,857.1	6,839.9	17.5	-17.2	65.1	-0.3	1.0
Employment	6,354.0	6,340.9	19.7	-13.1	-103.7	-0.2	-1.6
Unemployment	503.1	498.9	16.7	-4.2	168.7	-0.8	51.1
Participation rate	91.6	91.4	0.2	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.3	0.2	0.0	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	84.9	84.7	0.3	-0.2	-1.9	...	...

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,520.0	7,522.3	...	2.3	32.3	0.0	0.4
Labour force	6,304.2	6,277.4	20.2	-26.8	31.8	-0.4	0.5
Employment	5,873.4	5,859.3	21.1	-14.1	-101.4	-0.2	-1.7
Unemployment	430.8	418.1	15.8	-12.7	133.1	-2.9	46.7
Participation rate	83.8	83.5	0.3	-0.3	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.7	0.3	-0.1	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	78.1	77.9	0.3	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,870.9	11,888.4	...	17.5	254.1	0.1	2.2
Labour force	4,388.7	4,414.0	22.0	25.3	7.0	0.6	0.2
Employment	4,075.7	4,066.8	22.6	-8.9	-128.3	-0.2	-3.1
Unemployment	313.0	347.2	12.6	34.2	135.3	10.9	63.9
Participation rate	37.0	37.1	0.2	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.9	0.3	0.8	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	34.3	34.2	0.2	-0.1	-1.9	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,687.4	5,696.1	...	8.7	126.1	0.2	2.3
Labour force	2,457.7	2,465.6	14.6	7.9	19.7	0.3	0.8
Employment	2,273.4	2,270.9	15.0	-2.5	-53.1	-0.1	-2.3
Unemployment	184.3	194.6	9.0	10.3	72.8	5.6	59.8
Participation rate	43.2	43.3	0.3	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.9	0.4	0.4	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	40.0	39.9	0.3	-0.1	-1.8	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,183.4	6,192.3	...	8.9	128.0	0.1	2.1
Labour force	1,931.0	1,948.4	15.0	17.4	-12.7	0.9	-0.6
Employment	1,802.3	1,795.8	15.3	-6.5	-75.2	-0.4	-4.0
Unemployment	128.6	152.6	8.4	24.0	62.5	18.7	69.4
Participation rate	31.2	31.5	0.2	0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.8	0.4	1.1	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	29.1	29.0	0.3	-0.1	-1.9	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

Source(s): Table [14-10-0287-02](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,840.8	15,840.2	43.5	-0.6	-379.5	-0.0	-2.3
Public sector employees	3,960.0	3,974.6	24.1	14.6	94.0	0.4	2.4
Private sector employees	11,880.9	11,865.7	43.3	-15.2	-473.4	-0.1	-3.8
Self-employed	2,774.7	2,712.7	28.9	-62.0	-192.2	-2.2	-6.6
Total employed, all industries	18,615.6	18,553.0	37.0	-62.6	-571.6	-0.3	-3.0
Goods-producing sector	3,870.5	3,881.8	19.7	11.3	-43.3	0.3	-1.1
Agriculture	281.7	279.6	5.4	-2.1	-11.9	-0.7	-4.1
Natural resources ²	320.3	319.1	5.5	-1.2	3.8	-0.4	1.2
Utilities	140.2	142.4	2.9	2.2	8.6	1.6	6.4
Construction	1,404.1	1,401.2	13.8	-2.9	-80.6	-0.2	-5.4
Manufacturing	1,724.2	1,739.6	13.0	15.4	36.9	0.9	2.2
Services-producing sector	14,745.1	14,671.1	35.0	-74.0	-528.4	-0.5	-3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2,827.9	2,837.3	18.5	9.4	-13.5	0.3	-0.5
Transportation and warehousing	967.0	969.8	10.4	2.8	-56.3	0.3	-5.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,271.0	1,273.0	10.1	2.0	32.5	0.2	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,620.6	1,637.4	13.2	16.8	63.1	1.0	4.0
Business, building and other support services	700.4	689.9	11.2	-10.5	-68.8	-1.5	-9.1
Educational services	1,422.6	1,426.9	12.9	4.3	37.5	0.3	2.7
Health care and social assistance	2,494.7	2,488.7	13.9	-6.0	-42.0	-0.2	-1.7
Information, culture and recreation	697.2	678.4	11.6	-18.8	-86.4	-2.7	-11.3
Accommodation and food services	969.3	912.6	14.4	-56.7	-332.3	-5.8	-26.7
Other services (except public administration)	761.3	730.5	10.0	-30.8	-74.6	-4.0	-9.3
Public administration	1,012.9	1,026.6	8.0	13.7	12.2	1.4	1.2

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

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

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

Source(s): Tables 14-10-0288-02 and 14-10-0355-02 (formerly CANSIM tables 282-0089 and 282-0088).

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province, seasonally adjusted

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	439.4	439.4	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	255.6	254.5	2.2	-1.1	3.2	-0.4	1.3
Employment	224.4	223.1	2.2	-1.3	1.4	-0.6	0.6
Full-time employment	186.5	186.0	2.7	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Part-time employment	37.9	37.1	2.1	-0.8	1.3	-2.1	3.6
Unemployment	31.3	31.4	2.0	0.1	1.8	0.3	6.1
Participation rate	58.2	57.9	0.5	-0.3	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.2	12.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	50.8	0.5	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	132.2	132.4	...	0.2	2.3	0.2	1.8
Labour force	86.3	85.1	0.7	-1.2	-1.8	-1.4	-2.1
Employment	77.4	76.5	0.7	-0.9	-3.5	-1.2	-4.4
Full-time employment	64.7	65.3	0.9	0.6	-2.9	0.9	-4.3
Part-time employment	12.7	11.3	0.7	-1.4	-0.5	-11.0	-4.2
Unemployment	8.8	8.6	0.7	-0.2	1.7	-2.3	24.6
Participation rate	65.3	64.3	0.5	-1.0	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.1	0.7	-0.1	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	57.8	0.6	-0.7	-3.7	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	820.0	820.3	...	0.3	7.9	0.0	1.0
Labour force	500.7	502.3	3.1	1.6	-3.1	0.3	-0.6
Employment	468.5	458.9	3.2	-9.6	-6.7	-2.0	-1.4
Full-time employment	383.2	381.2	3.9	-2.0	-1.4	-0.5	-0.4
Part-time employment	85.3	77.8	3.5	-7.5	-5.2	-8.8	-6.3
Unemployment	32.2	43.4	2.8	11.2	3.7	34.8	9.3
Participation rate	61.1	61.2	0.4	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	8.6	0.6	2.2	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	55.9	0.4	-1.2	-1.4	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	638.1	638.4	...	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.6
Labour force	394.5	392.6	2.5	-1.9	7.6	-0.5	2.0
Employment	356.9	356.1	2.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Full-time employment	304.3	299.5	3.2	-4.8	-7.3	-1.6	-2.4
Part-time employment	52.6	56.7	2.6	4.1	7.2	7.8	14.5
Unemployment	37.7	36.4	2.4	-1.3	7.7	-3.4	26.8
Participation rate	61.8	61.5	0.4	-0.3	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.3	0.6	-0.3	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	55.8	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,142.7	7,147.4	...	4.7	64.4	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,603.4	4,562.7	17.3	-40.7	-23.7	-0.9	-0.5
Employment	4,273.7	4,256.9	19.0	-16.8	-88.5	-0.4	-2.0
Full-time employment	3,513.8	3,505.9	23.4	-7.9	-26.0	-0.2	-0.7
Part-time employment	760.0	751.0	20.3	-9.0	-62.6	-1.2	-7.7
Unemployment	329.7	305.8	16.1	-23.9	64.9	-7.2	26.9
Participation rate	64.4	63.8	0.2	-0.6	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.7	0.3	-0.5	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	59.6	0.3	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,378.9	12,388.7	...	9.8	149.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	8,037.5	8,054.4	25.7	16.9	88.6	0.2	1.1
Employment	7,303.8	7,291.9	25.0	-11.9	-250.5	-0.2	-3.3
Full-time employment	6,012.1	6,019.8	31.0	7.7	-143.9	0.1	-2.3
Part-time employment	1,291.7	1,272.1	27.9	-19.6	-106.5	-1.5	-7.7
Unemployment	733.7	762.5	22.1	28.8	339.0	3.9	80.0
Participation rate	64.9	65.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.5	0.3	0.4	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	58.9	0.2	-0.1	-2.7	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,048.2	1,048.6	...	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.5
Labour force	683.4	681.5	3.3	-1.9	-7.4	-0.3	-1.1
Employment	632.4	625.8	3.3	-6.6	-28.7	-1.0	-4.4
Full-time employment	514.5	510.1	4.4	-4.4	-12.7	-0.9	-2.4
Part-time employment	118.0	115.8	4.1	-2.2	-15.9	-1.9	-12.1
Unemployment	50.9	55.7	2.7	4.8	21.3	9.4	61.9
Participation rate	65.2	65.0	0.3	-0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.2	0.4	0.8	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	59.7	0.3	-0.6	-3.0	...	...

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
Saskatchewan							
Population	894.0	894.2	...	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1
Labour force	601.8	600.5	2.9	-1.3	-13.7	-0.2	-2.2
Employment	560.1	553.4	3.0	-6.7	-25.6	-1.2	-4.4
Full-time employment	461.3	454.7	3.9	-6.6	-23.0	-1.4	-4.8
Part-time employment	98.9	98.7	3.5	-0.2	-2.7	-0.2	-2.7
Unemployment	41.7	47.0	2.6	5.3	11.8	12.7	33.5
Participation rate	67.3	67.2	0.3	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.8	0.4	0.9	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	61.9	0.3	-0.8	-2.9	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,588.7	3,591.5	...	2.8	37.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,493.4	2,476.1	12.3	-17.3	-37.5	-0.7	-1.5
Employment	2,216.6	2,204.7	12.6	-11.9	-132.7	-0.5	-5.7
Full-time employment	1,774.0	1,804.3	15.5	30.3	-94.3	1.7	-5.0
Part-time employment	442.6	400.4	14.0	-42.2	-38.3	-9.5	-8.7
Unemployment	276.7	271.4	11.6	-5.3	95.1	-1.9	53.9
Participation rate	69.5	68.9	0.3	-0.6	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.0	0.5	-0.1	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.4	0.4	-0.4	-4.4	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,193.4	4,196.8	...	3.4	62.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,694.1	2,699.2	13.2	5.1	29.0	0.2	1.1
Employment	2,501.7	2,505.5	13.1	3.8	-36.7	0.2	-1.4
Full-time employment	1,937.6	1,961.6	17.3	24.0	-35.6	1.2	-1.8
Part-time employment	564.1	543.8	15.5	-20.3	-1.2	-3.6	-0.2
Unemployment	192.4	193.7	11.0	1.3	65.7	0.7	51.3
Participation rate	64.2	64.3	0.3	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.2	0.4	0.1	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.7	0.3	0.0	-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 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	439.4	439.4	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	255.6	254.5	2.2	-1.1	3.2	-0.4	1.3
Employment	224.4	223.1	2.2	-1.3	1.4	-0.6	0.6
Full-time employment	186.5	186.0	2.7	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Unemployment	31.3	31.4	2.0	0.1	1.8	0.3	6.1
Participation rate	58.2	57.9	0.5	-0.3	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.2	12.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	50.8	0.5	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	53.1	53.2	...	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Labour force	33.7	33.4	1.0	-0.3	2.4	-0.9	7.7
Employment	28.8	28.8	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	9.9
Unemployment	4.8	4.7	1.0	-0.1	-0.1	-2.1	-2.1
Participation rate	63.5	62.8	1.9	-0.7	4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.2	14.1	2.9	-0.1	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	54.1	1.8	-0.1	4.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	187.5	187.4	...	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Labour force	115.5	115.4	1.3	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7
Employment	98.9	97.8	1.4	-1.1	-2.0	-1.1	-2.0
Unemployment	16.6	17.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	6.0	7.3
Participation rate	61.6	61.6	0.7	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.4	15.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	52.7	52.2	0.7	-0.5	-1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	198.8	198.8	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	106.4	105.6	1.2	-0.8	1.5	-0.8	1.4
Employment	96.6	96.6	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Unemployment	9.8	9.1	1.0	-0.7	0.7	-7.1	8.3
Participation rate	53.5	53.1	0.6	-0.4	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.6	1.0	-0.6	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	48.6	48.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	132.2	132.4	...	0.2	2.3	0.2	1.8
Labour force	86.3	85.1	0.7	-1.2	-1.8	-1.4	-2.1
Employment	77.4	76.5	0.7	-0.9	-3.5	-1.2	-4.4
Full-time employment	64.7	65.3	0.9	0.6	-2.9	0.9	-4.3
Unemployment	8.8	8.6	0.7	-0.2	1.7	-2.3	24.6
Participation rate	65.3	64.3	0.5	-1.0	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.1	0.7	-0.1	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	57.8	0.6	-0.7	-3.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	19.5	19.6	...	0.1	0.7	0.5	3.7
Labour force	12.8	12.8	0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-2.3
Employment	10.8	10.4	0.4	-0.4	-1.6	-3.7	-13.3
Unemployment	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	14.3	118.2
Participation rate	65.6	65.3	2.1	-0.3	-4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.4	18.8	2.6	2.4	10.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	53.1	2.0	-2.3	-10.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.5	54.6	...	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.5
Labour force	38.6	37.9	0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-1.8	-0.5
Employment	35.2	34.5	0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-2.0	-0.6
Unemployment	3.4	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Participation rate	70.8	69.4	0.8	-1.4	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	63.2	0.8	-1.4	-1.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	58.1	58.2	...	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.4
Labour force	34.8	34.4	0.4	-0.4	-1.3	-1.1	-3.6
Employment	31.4	31.6	0.4	0.2	-1.7	0.6	-5.1
Unemployment	3.4	2.8	0.4	-0.6	0.5	-17.6	21.7
Participation rate	59.9	59.1	0.7	-0.8	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.1	1.0	-1.7	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	54.3	0.7	0.3	-3.7	...	...

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)

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	820.0	820.3	...	0.3	7.9	0.0	1.0
Labour force	500.7	502.3	3.1	1.6	-3.1	0.3	-0.6
Employment	468.5	458.9	3.2	-9.6	-6.7	-2.0	-1.4
Full-time employment	383.2	381.2	3.9	-2.0	-1.4	-0.5	-0.4
Unemployment	32.2	43.4	2.8	11.2	3.7	34.8	9.3
Participation rate	61.1	61.2	0.4	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	8.6	0.6	2.2	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	55.9	0.4	-1.2	-1.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.9	108.8	...	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.4
Labour force	70.7	68.6	1.7	-2.1	-8.6	-3.0	-11.1
Employment	63.1	59.5	1.7	-3.6	-8.7	-5.7	-12.8
Unemployment	7.6	9.1	1.6	1.5	0.1	19.7	1.1
Participation rate	64.9	63.1	1.6	-1.8	-8.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	13.3	2.0	2.6	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	54.7	1.6	-3.2	-8.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	342.0	342.2	...	0.2	3.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	218.9	219.4	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.8
Employment	204.5	199.0	1.9	-5.5	-1.4	-2.7	-0.7
Unemployment	14.4	20.3	1.7	5.9	3.0	41.0	17.3
Participation rate	64.0	64.1	0.5	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	9.3	0.7	2.7	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	58.2	0.6	-1.6	-1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	369.1	369.3	...	0.2	4.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	211.1	214.3	1.8	3.2	3.8	1.5	1.8
Employment	200.9	200.4	1.8	-0.5	3.4	-0.2	1.7
Unemployment	10.2	13.9	1.6	3.7	0.4	36.3	3.0
Participation rate	57.2	58.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	6.5	0.8	1.7	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.4	54.3	0.5	-0.1	0.4	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	638.1	638.4	...	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.6
Labour force	394.5	392.6	2.5	-1.9	7.6	-0.5	2.0
Employment	356.9	356.1	2.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Full-time employment	304.3	299.5	3.2	-4.8	-7.3	-1.6	-2.4
Unemployment	37.7	36.4	2.4	-1.3	7.7	-3.4	26.8
Participation rate	61.8	61.5	0.4	-0.3	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.3	0.6	-0.3	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	55.8	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	80.1	80.2	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Labour force	55.4	55.5	1.3	0.1	4.4	0.2	8.6
Employment	44.8	46.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	4.5	3.8
Unemployment	10.6	8.7	1.3	-1.9	2.7	-17.9	45.0
Participation rate	69.2	69.2	1.6	0.0	5.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	19.1	15.7	2.4	-3.4	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	58.4	1.7	2.5	2.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	270.8	270.9	...	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.7
Labour force	176.2	174.5	1.5	-1.7	2.2	-1.0	1.3
Employment	158.0	157.0	1.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6
Unemployment	18.1	17.5	1.5	-0.6	3.2	-3.3	22.4
Participation rate	65.1	64.4	0.6	-0.7	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	10.0	0.9	-0.3	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	287.2	287.4	...	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.7
Labour force	162.9	162.6	1.3	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	0.6
Employment	154.0	152.4	1.4	-1.6	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5
Unemployment	8.9	10.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	14.6	21.4
Participation rate	56.7	56.6	0.5	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	53.6	53.0	0.5	-0.6	-0.7	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,142.7	7,147.4	...	4.7	64.4	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,603.4	4,562.7	17.3	-40.7	-23.7	-0.9	-0.5
Employment	4,273.7	4,256.9	19.0	-16.8	-88.5	-0.4	-2.0
Full-time employment	3,513.8	3,505.9	23.4	-7.9	-26.0	-0.2	-0.7
Unemployment	329.7	305.8	16.1	-23.9	64.9	-7.2	26.9
Participation rate	64.4	63.8	0.2	-0.6	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.7	0.3	-0.5	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	59.6	0.3	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	889.9	889.9	...	0.0	-2.1	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	616.0	579.2	9.0	-36.8	-57.8	-6.0	-9.1
Employment	537.2	518.4	9.3	-18.8	-58.0	-3.5	-10.1
Unemployment	78.8	60.8	8.6	-18.0	0.2	-22.8	0.3
Participation rate	69.2	65.1	1.0	-4.1	-6.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	10.5	1.3	-2.3	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	58.3	1.0	-2.1	-6.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,095.0	3,097.6	...	2.6	37.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,131.9	2,129.5	10.0	-2.4	45.6	-0.1	2.2
Employment	1,978.7	1,984.9	11.6	6.2	3.8	0.3	0.2
Unemployment	153.2	144.5	9.8	-8.7	41.7	-5.7	40.6
Participation rate	68.9	68.7	0.3	-0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.8	0.5	-0.4	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	64.1	0.4	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,157.8	3,159.9	...	2.1	28.9	0.1	0.9
Labour force	1,855.5	1,854.0	10.1	-1.5	-11.5	-0.1	-0.6
Employment	1,757.8	1,753.6	11.1	-4.2	-34.3	-0.2	-1.9
Unemployment	97.7	100.4	9.2	2.7	22.8	2.8	29.4
Participation rate	58.8	58.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	0.5	0.1	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	55.5	0.4	-0.2	-1.6	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,378.9	12,388.7	...	9.8	149.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	8,037.5	8,054.4	25.7	16.9	88.6	0.2	1.1
Employment	7,303.8	7,291.9	25.0	-11.9	-250.5	-0.2	-3.3
Full-time employment	6,012.1	6,019.8	31.0	7.7	-143.9	0.1	-2.3
Unemployment	733.7	762.5	22.1	28.8	339.0	3.9	80.0
Participation rate	64.9	65.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.5	0.3	0.4	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	58.9	0.2	-0.1	-2.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,843.4	1,843.1	...	-0.3	1.1	-0.0	0.1
Labour force	1,138.7	1,168.9	14.9	30.2	42.8	2.7	3.8
Employment	909.1	924.5	13.8	15.4	-71.1	1.7	-7.1
Unemployment	229.7	244.4	12.8	14.7	113.8	6.4	87.1
Participation rate	61.8	63.4	0.8	1.6	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	20.2	20.9	1.1	0.7	9.3	...	...
Employment rate	49.3	50.2	0.8	0.9	-3.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,106.4	5,111.5	...	5.1	76.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	3,613.9	3,623.4	13.2	9.5	36.3	0.3	1.0
Employment	3,367.6	3,356.8	13.4	-10.8	-79.7	-0.3	-2.3
Unemployment	246.3	266.6	12.2	20.3	116.0	8.2	77.0
Participation rate	70.8	70.9	0.3	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.4	0.3	0.6	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	65.7	0.3	-0.2	-2.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,429.1	5,434.0	...	4.9	72.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	3,284.9	3,262.1	14.6	-22.8	9.6	-0.7	0.3
Employment	3,027.2	3,010.5	14.4	-16.7	-99.8	-0.6	-3.2
Unemployment	257.7	251.5	12.1	-6.2	109.2	-2.4	76.7
Participation rate	60.5	60.0	0.3	-0.5	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.7	0.4	-0.1	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	55.4	0.3	-0.4	-2.6	...	...

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,048.2	1,048.6	...	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.5
Labour force	683.4	681.5	3.3	-1.9	-7.4	-0.3	-1.1
Employment	632.4	625.8	3.3	-6.6	-28.7	-1.0	-4.4
Full-time employment	514.5	510.1	4.4	-4.4	-12.7	-0.9	-2.4
Unemployment	50.9	55.7	2.7	4.8	21.3	9.4	61.9
Participation rate	65.2	65.0	0.3	-0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.2	0.4	0.8	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	59.7	0.3	-0.6	-3.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	165.6	165.4	...	-0.2	-1.8	-0.1	-1.1
Labour force	101.7	100.0	1.9	-1.7	-10.4	-1.7	-9.4
Employment	85.6	81.8	1.8	-3.8	-18.1	-4.4	-18.1
Unemployment	16.2	18.2	1.6	2.0	7.8	12.3	75.0
Participation rate	61.4	60.5	1.1	-0.9	-5.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.9	18.2	1.4	2.3	8.8	...	...
Employment rate	51.7	49.5	1.1	-2.2	-10.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	433.7	433.9	...	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.7
Labour force	317.0	316.0	1.7	-1.0	2.4	-0.3	0.8
Employment	297.9	298.0	1.8	0.1	-2.6	0.0	-0.9
Unemployment	19.1	17.9	1.6	-1.2	4.9	-6.3	37.7
Participation rate	73.1	72.8	0.4	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.7	0.5	-0.3	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.7	68.7	0.4	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	449.0	449.2	...	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.8
Labour force	264.7	265.6	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2
Employment	249.0	246.0	1.9	-3.0	-7.9	-1.2	-3.1
Unemployment	15.7	19.6	1.5	3.9	8.6	24.8	78.2
Participation rate	59.0	59.1	0.4	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	7.4	0.5	1.5	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	54.8	0.4	-0.7	-2.2	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	894.0	894.2	...	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1
Labour force	601.8	600.5	2.9	-1.3	-13.7	-0.2	-2.2
Employment	560.1	553.4	3.0	-6.7	-25.6	-1.2	-4.4
Full-time employment	461.3	454.7	3.9	-6.6	-23.0	-1.4	-4.8
Unemployment	41.7	47.0	2.6	5.3	11.8	12.7	33.5
Participation rate	67.3	67.2	0.3	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.8	0.4	0.9	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	61.9	0.3	-0.8	-2.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	131.5	131.5	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	84.4	84.1	1.6	-0.3	-3.0	-0.4	-3.4
Employment	73.2	69.9	1.5	-3.3	-5.2	-4.5	-6.9
Unemployment	11.2	14.2	1.5	3.0	2.3	26.8	19.3
Participation rate	64.2	64.0	1.2	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.3	16.9	1.7	3.6	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	53.2	1.2	-2.5	-3.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	381.7	381.8	...	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Labour force	285.2	286.1	1.5	0.9	-0.5	0.3	-0.2
Employment	266.3	265.3	1.7	-1.0	-8.5	-0.4	-3.1
Unemployment	18.9	20.9	1.6	2.0	8.1	10.6	63.3
Participation rate	74.7	74.9	0.4	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.3	0.5	0.7	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	69.8	69.5	0.5	-0.3	-2.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	380.8	380.9	...	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2
Labour force	232.3	230.2	1.6	-2.1	-10.3	-0.9	-4.3
Employment	220.7	218.3	1.6	-2.4	-11.8	-1.1	-5.1
Unemployment	11.6	11.9	1.3	0.3	1.5	2.6	14.4
Participation rate	61.0	60.4	0.4	-0.6	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	57.3	0.4	-0.7	-3.3	...	...

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,588.7	3,591.5	...	2.8	37.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,493.4	2,476.1	12.3	-17.3	-37.5	-0.7	-1.5
Employment	2,216.6	2,204.7	12.6	-11.9	-132.7	-0.5	-5.7
Full-time employment	1,774.0	1,804.3	15.5	30.3	-94.3	1.7	-5.0
Unemployment	276.7	271.4	11.6	-5.3	95.1	-1.9	53.9
Participation rate	69.5	68.9	0.3	-0.6	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.0	0.5	-0.1	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.4	0.4	-0.4	-4.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	512.6	512.5	...	-0.1	2.4	-0.0	0.5
Labour force	323.0	315.3	6.7	-7.7	-19.5	-2.4	-5.8
Employment	247.0	236.5	6.3	-10.5	-49.1	-4.3	-17.2
Unemployment	76.1	78.8	6.2	2.7	29.6	3.5	60.2
Participation rate	63.0	61.5	1.3	-1.5	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	23.6	25.0	1.8	1.4	10.3	...	...
Employment rate	48.2	46.1	1.2	-2.1	-9.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,539.6	1,541.0	...	1.4	16.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	1,190.3	1,179.7	6.4	-10.6	-15.0	-0.9	-1.3
Employment	1,072.3	1,066.9	7.4	-5.4	-56.1	-0.5	-5.0
Unemployment	118.0	112.8	6.9	-5.2	41.1	-4.4	57.3
Participation rate	77.3	76.6	0.4	-0.7	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	9.6	0.6	-0.3	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	69.2	0.5	-0.4	-4.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,536.5	1,538.0	...	1.5	18.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	980.0	981.1	7.4	1.1	-3.0	0.1	-0.3
Employment	897.3	901.4	7.5	4.1	-27.4	0.5	-3.0
Unemployment	82.7	79.8	6.1	-2.9	24.5	-3.5	44.3
Participation rate	63.8	63.8	0.5	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.1	0.6	-0.3	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.6	0.5	0.2	-2.5	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,193.4	4,196.8	...	3.4	62.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,694.1	2,699.2	13.2	5.1	29.0	0.2	1.1
Employment	2,501.7	2,505.5	13.1	3.8	-36.7	0.2	-1.4
Full-time employment	1,937.6	1,961.6	17.3	24.0	-35.6	1.2	-1.8
Unemployment	192.4	193.7	11.0	1.3	65.7	0.7	51.3
Participation rate	64.2	64.3	0.3	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.2	0.4	0.1	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.7	0.3	0.0	-1.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	596.4	596.1	...	-0.3	1.7	-0.1	0.3
Labour force	364.3	359.7	7.7	-4.6	-12.9	-1.3	-3.5
Employment	313.0	309.5	7.2	-3.5	-30.6	-1.1	-9.0
Unemployment	51.3	50.2	6.3	-1.1	17.7	-2.1	54.5
Participation rate	61.1	60.3	1.3	-0.8	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.1	14.0	1.7	-0.1	5.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	51.9	1.2	-0.6	-5.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,760.1	1,761.9	...	1.8	31.0	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,227.2	1,223.6	6.7	-3.6	13.2	-0.3	1.1
Employment	1,147.9	1,151.6	7.2	3.7	-9.1	0.3	-0.8
Unemployment	79.3	72.0	6.0	-7.3	22.3	-9.2	44.9
Participation rate	69.7	69.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.9	0.5	-0.6	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.4	0.4	0.2	-1.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,837.0	1,838.8	...	1.8	29.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	1,102.5	1,115.8	7.3	13.3	28.6	1.2	2.6
Employment	1,040.8	1,044.4	7.4	3.6	2.9	0.3	0.3
Unemployment	61.7	71.5	6.0	9.8	25.7	15.9	56.1
Participation rate	60.0	60.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.4	0.5	0.8	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.8	0.4	0.1	-0.8	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	224.4	223.1	2.2	-1.3	1.4	-0.6	0.6
Goods-producing sector	43.3	40.9	1.3	-2.4	-2.4	-5.5	-5.5
Agriculture	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	44.4	0.0
Natural resources ²	12.6	13.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	4.0	8.3
Utilities	2.9	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	16.0
Construction	17.4	16.2	0.9	-1.2	-2.0	-6.9	-11.0
Manufacturing	9.4	7.4	0.6	-2.0	-1.8	-21.3	-19.6
Services-producing sector	181.1	182.3	2.0	1.2	3.8	0.7	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	34.5	35.8	1.0	1.3	0.0	3.8	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	10.4	9.1	0.5	-1.3	-1.8	-12.5	-16.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7.9	8.0	0.4	0.1	1.6	1.3	25.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.8	10.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	9.2	10.3
Business, building and other support services	5.9	6.3	0.6	0.4	-0.6	6.8	-8.7
Educational services	17.9	18.3	0.7	0.4	2.7	2.2	17.3
Health care and social assistance	42.3	43.9	0.8	1.6	5.2	3.8	13.4
Information, culture and recreation	7.2	6.7	0.5	-0.5	0.0	-6.9	0.0
Accommodation and food services	16.1	15.6	0.8	-0.5	-1.6	-3.1	-9.3
Other services (except public administration)	10.0	9.3	0.7	-0.7	-2.4	-7.0	-20.5
Public administration	19.2	18.5	0.6	-0.7	-0.3	-3.6	-1.6
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	77.4	76.5	0.7	-0.9	-3.5	-1.2	-4.4
Goods-producing sector	19.4	19.4	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-1.0
Agriculture	3.6	3.4	0.3	-0.2	-1.1	-5.6	-24.4
Natural resources ²	2.4	2.8	0.3	0.4	1.1	16.7	64.7
Utilities	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.3	6.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-1.6	-12.7
Manufacturing	6.8	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.5	13.1
Services-producing sector	58.1	57.1	0.7	-1.0	-3.3	-1.7	-5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	10.2	10.2	0.3	0.0	-1.4	0.0	-12.1
Transportation and warehousing	2.7	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.7	12.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	3.1	2.6	0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-16.1	-23.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.3	4.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-7.0	-2.4
Business, building and other support services	2.9	2.4	0.2	-0.5	0.2	-17.2	9.1
Educational services	5.7	6.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	5.3	9.1
Health care and social assistance	11.2	11.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0
Information, culture and recreation	2.1	2.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	4.8	-4.3
Accommodation and food services	5.3	4.4	0.3	-0.9	-2.0	-17.0	-31.3
Other services (except public administration)	2.4	2.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-4.2	-28.1
Public administration	8.3	8.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	4.8	8.8
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	468.5	458.9	3.2	-9.6	-6.7	-2.0	-1.4
Goods-producing sector	88.6	88.7	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7
Agriculture	8.3	8.4	0.6	0.1	2.8	1.2	50.0
Natural resources ²	8.7	9.1	1.0	0.4	-0.8	4.6	-8.1
Utilities	4.3	4.2	0.2	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	16.7
Construction	34.5	34.2	1.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.3
Manufacturing	32.8	32.8	1.1	0.0	-2.0	0.0	-5.7
Services-producing sector	379.8	370.2	3.0	-9.6	-7.3	-2.5	-1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	71.9	71.5	1.6	-0.4	-8.2	-0.6	-10.3
Transportation and warehousing	19.6	19.0	0.7	-0.6	-0.1	-3.1	-0.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	24.9	24.9	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	11.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.1	32.8	0.9	0.7	5.8	2.2	21.5
Business, building and other support services	17.7	18.2	0.8	0.5	-1.1	2.8	-5.7
Educational services	41.6	41.3	1.1	-0.3	4.9	-0.7	13.5
Health care and social assistance	74.8	74.3	1.2	-0.5	-1.0	-0.7	-1.3
Information, culture and recreation	16.1	14.4	1.0	-1.7	-1.9	-10.6	-11.7
Accommodation and food services	33.3	26.2	1.3	-7.1	-10.9	-21.3	-29.4
Other services (except public administration)	17.0	16.9	0.9	-0.1	1.4	-0.6	9.0
Public administration	30.9	30.8	0.7	-0.1	1.2	-0.3	4.1

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	356.9	356.1	2.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Goods-producing sector	71.2	69.6	1.6	-1.6	-5.7	-2.2	-7.6
Agriculture	4.5	4.5	0.6	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-27.4
Natural resources ²	9.8	9.0	0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-8.2	-9.1
Utilities	3.7	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.7
Construction	22.8	23.1	0.9	0.3	-2.5	1.3	-9.8
Manufacturing	30.4	29.2	1.0	-1.2	-0.8	-3.9	-2.7
Services-producing sector	285.6	286.5	2.4	0.9	5.5	0.3	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	55.3	56.5	1.3	1.2	3.6	2.2	6.8
Transportation and warehousing	17.2	18.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	6.4	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.8	17.8	0.5	1.0	1.4	6.0	8.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	18.8	18.0	0.5	-0.8	1.2	-4.3	7.1
Business, building and other support services	15.4	15.1	0.8	-0.3	-1.5	-1.9	-9.0
Educational services	28.4	27.9	0.9	-0.5	1.9	-1.8	7.3
Health care and social assistance	60.0	59.8	1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8
Information, culture and recreation	10.0	10.9	0.7	0.9	-1.2	9.0	-9.9
Accommodation and food services	20.1	20.0	1.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-3.4
Other services (except public administration)	14.2	13.3	0.6	-0.9	-1.1	-6.3	-7.6
Public administration	29.5	28.9	0.6	-0.6	2.2	-2.0	8.2
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,273.7	4,256.9	19.0	-16.8	-88.5	-0.4	-2.0
Goods-producing sector	877.0	874.4	10.1	-2.6	-15.2	-0.3	-1.7
Agriculture	64.1	60.7	2.5	-3.4	1.8	-5.3	3.1
Natural resources ²	37.5	36.5	2.0	-1.0	-2.7	-2.7	-6.9
Utilities	25.3	26.7	1.0	1.4	3.3	5.5	14.1
Construction	266.0	263.4	7.1	-2.6	-12.3	-1.0	-4.5
Manufacturing	484.1	487.0	7.2	2.9	-5.4	0.6	-1.1
Services-producing sector	3,396.8	3,382.6	17.5	-14.2	-73.2	-0.4	-2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	673.6	678.7	9.5	5.1	13.8	0.8	2.1
Transportation and warehousing	237.9	238.0	5.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	255.6	255.6	4.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	372.3	383.1	6.1	10.8	33.8	2.9	9.7
Business, building and other support services	170.9	167.0	5.9	-3.9	-1.6	-2.3	-0.9
Educational services	353.2	352.0	6.5	-1.2	53.6	-0.3	18.0
Health care and social assistance	609.4	599.7	6.8	-9.7	-16.5	-1.6	-2.7
Information, culture and recreation	144.7	141.1	5.8	-3.6	-35.9	-2.5	-20.3
Accommodation and food services	173.8	167.0	7.2	-6.8	-96.0	-3.9	-36.5
Other services (except public administration)	157.8	150.8	4.7	-7.0	-28.1	-4.4	-15.7
Public administration	247.6	249.5	3.8	1.9	-1.1	0.8	-0.4
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,303.8	7,291.9	25.0	-11.9	-250.5	-0.2	-3.3
Goods-producing sector	1,483.0	1,502.5	12.9	19.5	41.0	1.3	2.8
Agriculture	73.1	76.0	2.9	2.9	0.9	4.0	1.2
Natural resources ²	39.6	37.6	1.6	-2.0	-0.4	-5.1	-1.1
Utilities	50.9	51.0	2.1	0.1	-1.9	0.2	-3.6
Construction	544.9	546.9	8.7	2.0	-4.0	0.4	-0.7
Manufacturing	774.6	791.0	9.2	16.4	46.4	2.1	6.2
Services-producing sector	5,820.8	5,789.4	24.2	-31.4	-291.5	-0.5	-4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,092.9	1,090.4	12.8	-2.5	-12.2	-0.2	-1.1
Transportation and warehousing	344.8	348.7	6.9	3.9	-56.0	1.1	-13.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	625.3	629.4	7.6	4.1	29.6	0.7	4.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	706.0	708.2	9.7	2.2	11.7	0.3	1.7
Business, building and other support services	283.4	267.9	7.9	-15.5	-55.5	-5.5	-17.2
Educational services	539.2	543.0	9.2	3.8	-16.9	0.7	-3.0
Health care and social assistance	893.0	891.1	9.8	-1.9	-37.7	-0.2	-4.1
Information, culture and recreation	296.5	296.2	8.0	-0.3	-12.5	-0.1	-4.0
Accommodation and food services	362.8	341.5	9.6	-21.3	-122.3	-5.9	-26.4
Other services (except public administration)	290.9	276.3	6.7	-14.6	-28.4	-5.0	-9.3
Public administration	386.0	396.8	5.7	10.8	9.0	2.8	2.3

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	632.4	625.8	3.3	-6.6	-28.7	-1.0	-4.4
Goods-producing sector	140.6	141.7	1.8	1.1	-8.2	0.8	-5.5
Agriculture	25.1	24.8	0.9	-0.3	-0.7	-1.2	-2.7
Natural resources ²	3.3	4.2	0.4	0.9	-1.5	27.3	-26.3
Utilities	5.0	5.1	0.3	0.1	-1.4	2.0	-21.5
Construction	46.5	47.4	1.2	0.9	-3.2	1.9	-6.3
Manufacturing	60.7	60.1	1.0	-0.6	-1.6	-1.0	-2.6
Services-producing sector	491.8	484.2	3.1	-7.6	-20.4	-1.5	-4.0
Wholesale and retail trade	90.9	89.7	1.5	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3
Transportation and warehousing	41.5	41.8	0.9	0.3	2.1	0.7	5.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	34.5	34.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	30.7	30.1	0.9	-0.6	0.2	-2.0	0.7
Business, building and other support services	22.1	22.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.9	3.2
Educational services	56.3	55.3	1.2	-1.0	2.7	-1.8	5.1
Health care and social assistance	102.5	100.7	1.5	-1.8	-4.1	-1.8	-3.9
Information, culture and recreation	19.8	19.4	1.0	-0.4	-2.9	-2.0	-13.0
Accommodation and food services	27.3	26.7	1.3	-0.6	-18.0	-2.2	-40.3
Other services (except public administration)	30.2	27.5	0.9	-2.7	-0.9	-8.9	-3.2
Public administration	36.0	36.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	560.1	553.4	3.0	-6.7	-25.6	-1.2	-4.4
Goods-producing sector	133.4	130.6	1.9	-2.8	-11.3	-2.1	-8.0
Agriculture	34.7	33.3	1.1	-1.4	-6.1	-4.0	-15.5
Natural resources ²	20.7	20.5	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-1.0
Utilities	6.4	6.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	14.3
Construction	41.0	40.9	1.3	-0.1	-3.9	-0.2	-8.7
Manufacturing	30.5	29.5	0.8	-1.0	-1.9	-3.3	-6.1
Services-producing sector	426.7	422.8	2.8	-3.9	-14.4	-0.9	-3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	88.0	90.2	1.4	2.2	6.3	2.5	7.5
Transportation and warehousing	25.6	25.4	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	28.1	28.0	0.6	-0.1	-2.7	-0.4	-8.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	28.0	28.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.8	5.2
Business, building and other support services	16.3	15.6	0.8	-0.7	0.0	-4.3	0.0
Educational services	45.3	44.4	1.1	-0.9	-2.6	-2.0	-5.5
Health care and social assistance	83.0	82.3	1.1	-0.7	2.3	-0.8	2.9
Information, culture and recreation	13.8	13.5	0.9	-0.3	-9.5	-2.2	-41.3
Accommodation and food services	31.0	29.7	1.2	-1.3	-12.1	-4.2	-28.9
Other services (except public administration)	32.0	30.6	0.9	-1.4	1.8	-4.4	6.3
Public administration	35.6	34.7	0.7	-0.9	1.3	-2.5	3.9
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,216.6	2,204.7	12.6	-11.9	-132.6	-0.5	-5.7
Goods-producing sector	545.2	540.2	7.7	-5.0	-37.3	-0.9	-6.5
Agriculture	39.5	38.7	2.4	-0.8	-10.9	-2.0	-22.0
Natural resources ²	136.9	139.8	3.9	2.9	3.7	2.1	2.7
Utilities	22.8	23.3	1.1	0.5	-0.9	2.2	-3.7
Construction	224.4	213.9	5.5	-10.5	-21.3	-4.7	-9.1
Manufacturing	121.7	124.4	3.8	2.7	-8.0	2.2	-6.0
Services-producing sector	1,671.5	1,664.5	11.7	-7.0	-95.3	-0.4	-5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	331.6	335.8	6.0	4.2	-3.8	1.3	-1.1
Transportation and warehousing	131.3	131.6	3.6	0.3	-0.7	0.2	-0.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	118.4	114.6	2.8	-3.8	5.8	-3.2	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	178.8	178.9	4.2	0.1	-13.7	0.1	-7.1
Business, building and other support services	60.0	66.6	3.5	6.6	-10.3	11.0	-13.4
Educational services	150.6	152.5	4.3	1.9	-11.0	1.3	-6.7
Health care and social assistance	307.7	311.9	4.6	4.2	9.3	1.4	3.1
Information, culture and recreation	75.4	64.8	3.7	-10.6	-12.3	-14.1	-16.0
Accommodation and food services	112.5	103.2	4.5	-9.3	-51.2	-8.3	-33.2
Other services (except public administration)	102.2	100.8	3.9	-1.4	-4.2	-1.4	-4.0
Public administration	102.8	103.7	2.7	0.9	-3.6	0.9	-3.4

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,501.7	2,505.5	13.1	3.8	-36.7	0.2	-1.4
Goods-producing sector	471.9	480.0	6.7	8.1	1.2	1.7	0.3
Agriculture	30.7	30.2	2.2	-0.5	3.7	-1.6	14.0
Natural resources ²	47.5	46.6	2.1	-0.9	5.6	-1.9	13.7
Utilities	18.8	18.3	0.9	-0.5	6.5	-2.7	55.1
Construction	205.7	212.3	5.2	6.6	-28.0	3.2	-11.7
Manufacturing	169.2	172.5	3.9	3.3	13.3	2.0	8.4
Services-producing sector	2,029.8	2,025.5	12.7	-4.3	-37.9	-0.2	-1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	376.8	377.4	6.6	0.6	-12.3	0.2	-3.2
Transportation and warehousing	130.4	131.3	3.6	0.9	-6.5	0.7	-4.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	163.0	157.3	3.6	-5.7	-5.7	-3.5	-3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	233.8	236.6	4.8	2.8	15.2	1.2	6.9
Business, building and other support services	103.9	105.6	3.6	1.7	-2.0	1.6	-1.9
Educational services	184.1	184.9	4.2	0.8	2.5	0.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance	316.6	319.0	4.6	2.4	8.6	0.8	2.8
Information, culture and recreation	111.3	109.8	4.5	-1.5	-11.1	-1.3	-9.2
Accommodation and food services	187.9	180.5	5.7	-7.4	-16.8	-3.9	-8.5
Other services (except public administration)	103.0	101.5	3.6	-1.5	-12.5	-1.5	-11.0
Public administration	119.1	121.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.4

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](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0088).

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	188.1	188.3	...	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	122.4	122.9	0.9	0.5	-1.5	0.4	-1.2
Employment	111.0	112.2	1.0	1.2	-3.4	1.1	-2.9
Unemployment	11.4	10.7	0.5	-0.7	2.0	-6.1	23.0
Participation rate	65.1	65.3	0.5	0.2	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.7	0.4	-0.6	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.6	0.5	0.6	-2.4	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	385.0	385.6	...	0.6	8.0	0.2	2.1
Labour force	260.2	262.6	1.4	2.4	6.0	0.9	2.3
Employment	242.9	243.5	1.5	0.6	3.8	0.2	1.6
Unemployment	17.3	19.1	0.8	1.8	2.2	10.4	13.0
Participation rate	67.6	68.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.1	0.4	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	134.5	134.7	...	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	91.1	90.7	0.9	-0.4	4.8	-0.4	5.6
Employment	82.9	82.5	0.9	-0.4	1.1	-0.5	1.4
Unemployment	8.1	8.2	0.4	0.1	3.8	1.2	86.4
Participation rate	67.7	67.3	0.7	-0.4	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.0	0.5	0.1	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.2	0.7	-0.4	-0.3	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	108.3	108.4	...	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	66.5	68.4	0.9	1.9	-1.0	2.9	-1.4
Employment	59.6	60.9	0.9	1.3	-3.2	2.2	-5.0
Unemployment	6.8	7.5	0.4	0.7	2.2	10.3	41.5
Participation rate	61.4	63.1	0.8	1.7	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	11.0	0.6	0.8	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	56.2	0.8	1.2	-3.4	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	132.8	132.8	...	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	80.1	79.2	0.9	-0.9	0.1	-1.1	0.1
Employment	76.0	74.7	1.0	-1.3	0.5	-1.7	0.7
Unemployment	4.2	4.5	0.4	0.3	-0.4	7.1	-8.2
Participation rate	60.3	59.6	0.7	-0.7	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.7	0.5	0.5	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	56.3	0.7	-0.9	0.7	...	...
Québec, Québec, Quebec							
Population	692.4	692.7	...	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.5
Labour force	461.1	463.3	3.4	2.2	-1.0	0.5	-0.2
Employment	441.3	444.2	3.6	2.9	-3.7	0.7	-0.8
Unemployment	19.8	19.1	1.5	-0.7	2.7	-3.5	16.5
Participation rate	66.6	66.9	0.5	0.3	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.1	0.3	-0.2	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	64.1	0.5	0.4	-0.9	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	191.0	191.2	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	118.5	119.2	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.2
Employment	110.9	112.0	1.1	1.1	-0.3	1.0	-0.3
Unemployment	7.6	7.1	0.5	-0.5	1.6	-6.6	29.1
Participation rate	62.0	62.3	0.6	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.0	0.4	-0.4	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.6	0.6	0.5	-0.9	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	136.0	136.0	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Labour force	84.8	82.8	0.8	-2.0	0.7	-2.4	0.9
Employment	80.0	77.9	0.8	-2.1	0.1	-2.6	0.1
Unemployment	4.8	4.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.1	14.0
Participation rate	62.4	60.9	0.6	-1.5	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	57.3	0.6	-1.5	-0.2	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,580.0	3,583.7	...	3.7	52.0	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,414.9	2,393.7	8.7	-21.2	45.0	-0.9	1.9
Employment	2,209.1	2,198.8	9.0	-10.3	-8.4	-0.5	-0.4
Unemployment	205.9	194.9	5.2	-11.0	53.4	-5.3	37.7
Participation rate	67.5	66.8	0.2	-0.7	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.1	0.2	-0.4	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.4	0.3	-0.3	-1.1	...	...

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,197.9	1,199.3	...	1.4	18.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	784.1	781.9	4.6	-2.2	-52.8	-0.3	-6.3
Employment	728.2	729.5	4.8	1.3	-68.6	0.2	-8.6
Unemployment	55.9	52.4	2.2	-3.5	15.9	-6.3	43.6
Participation rate	65.5	65.2	0.4	-0.3	-5.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.7	0.3	-0.4	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.8	0.4	0.0	-6.8	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	285.3	285.5	...	0.2	2.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	184.1	184.1	1.4	0.0	-9.8	0.0	-5.1
Employment	170.8	171.3	1.5	0.5	-12.9	0.3	-7.0
Unemployment	13.3	12.8	0.7	-0.5	3.2	-3.8	33.3
Participation rate	64.5	64.5	0.5	0.0	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.0	0.4	-0.2	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.0	0.5	0.1	-5.2	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	912.6	913.7	...	1.1	15.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	600.0	597.8	4.4	-2.2	-43.0	-0.4	-6.7
Employment	557.4	558.2	4.6	0.8	-55.7	0.1	-9.1
Unemployment	42.6	39.6	2.1	-3.0	12.7	-7.0	47.2
Participation rate	65.7	65.4	0.5	-0.3	-5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.6	0.3	-0.5	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.1	0.5	0.0	-7.2	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	148.2	148.3	...	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.8
Labour force	91.8	92.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Employment	85.2	86.6	0.9	1.4	0.1	1.6	0.1
Unemployment	6.6	5.4	0.3	-1.2	0.1	-18.2	1.9
Participation rate	61.9	62.0	0.6	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	5.9	0.4	-1.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	58.4	0.6	0.9	-0.4	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	109.0	109.0	...	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
Labour force	58.8	60.6	1.5	1.8	-0.9	3.1	-1.5
Employment	51.9	52.4	1.5	0.5	-4.4	1.0	-7.7
Unemployment	7.0	8.2	0.6	1.2	3.5	17.1	74.5
Participation rate	53.9	55.6	1.4	1.7	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.9	13.5	1.0	1.6	5.9	...	...
Employment rate	47.6	48.1	1.3	0.5	-4.4	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	353.1	353.5	...	0.4	4.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	240.1	238.4	2.1	-1.7	11.4	-0.7	5.0
Employment	221.1	219.9	2.1	-1.2	6.8	-0.5	3.2
Unemployment	19.0	18.6	1.0	-0.4	4.7	-2.1	33.8
Participation rate	68.0	67.4	0.6	-0.6	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.8	0.4	-0.1	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	62.2	0.6	-0.4	1.1	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,714.2	5,721.2	...	7.0	101.7	0.1	1.8
Labour force	3,871.1	3,865.6	11.9	-5.5	122.5	-0.1	3.3
Employment	3,457.2	3,453.8	11.9	-3.4	-78.2	-0.1	-2.2
Unemployment	413.9	411.7	7.0	-2.2	200.6	-0.5	95.0
Participation rate	67.7	67.6	0.2	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.7	0.2	0.0	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.4	0.2	-0.1	-2.5	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	688.2	688.6	...	0.4	5.8	0.1	0.8
Labour force	428.0	437.8	4.0	9.8	-11.8	2.3	-2.6
Employment	393.8	402.5	4.1	8.7	-27.0	2.2	-6.3
Unemployment	34.2	35.3	1.8	1.1	15.2	3.2	75.6
Participation rate	62.2	63.6	0.6	1.4	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.1	0.4	0.1	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	58.5	0.6	1.3	-4.4	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	361.9	362.1	...	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.8
Labour force	211.0	210.7	2.3	-0.3	-6.3	-0.1	-2.9
Employment	195.7	191.6	2.3	-4.1	-14.9	-2.1	-7.2
Unemployment	15.2	19.2	1.0	4.0	8.7	26.3	82.9
Participation rate	58.3	58.2	0.6	-0.1	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.1	0.5	1.9	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.1	52.9	0.6	-1.2	-4.6	...	...

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	457.9	458.4	...	0.5	6.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	310.9	312.1	2.4	1.2	-10.2	0.4	-3.2
Employment	282.8	285.5	2.5	2.7	-20.3	1.0	-6.6
Unemployment	28.2	26.6	1.3	-1.6	10.0	-5.7	60.2
Participation rate	67.9	68.1	0.5	0.2	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.5	0.4	-0.6	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.3	0.6	0.5	-5.3	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.9	120.0	...	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9
Labour force	80.8	79.8	0.9	-1.0	-0.8	-1.2	-1.0
Employment	75.6	74.9	0.9	-0.7	-2.6	-0.9	-3.4
Unemployment	5.3	4.9	0.4	-0.4	1.8	-7.5	58.1
Participation rate	67.4	66.5	0.8	-0.9	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.1	0.5	-0.5	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	62.4	0.8	-0.7	-2.8	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	143.3	143.5	...	0.2	2.8	0.1	2.0
Labour force	95.8	93.6	1.3	-2.2	0.9	-2.3	1.0
Employment	89.1	88.2	1.3	-0.9	0.6	-1.0	0.7
Unemployment	6.7	5.4	0.6	-1.3	0.2	-19.4	3.8
Participation rate	66.9	65.2	0.9	-1.7	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	5.8	0.6	-1.2	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	61.5	0.9	-0.7	-0.8	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	456.0	456.3	...	0.3	5.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	279.8	281.7	2.6	1.9	6.1	0.7	2.2
Employment	256.5	260.2	2.7	3.7	0.1	1.4	0.0
Unemployment	23.4	21.6	1.2	-1.8	6.1	-7.7	39.4
Participation rate	61.4	61.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.7	0.4	-0.7	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	57.0	0.6	0.7	-0.7	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	300.3	300.6	...	0.3	3.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	171.4	168.2	2.0	-3.2	-12.3	-1.9	-6.8
Employment	153.4	149.7	2.0	-3.7	-17.1	-2.4	-10.3
Unemployment	18.1	18.6	1.0	0.5	4.9	2.8	35.8
Participation rate	57.1	56.0	0.7	-1.1	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.1	0.6	0.5	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	49.8	0.7	-1.3	-6.3	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	184.2	184.4	...	0.2	2.7	0.1	1.5
Labour force	131.4	129.2	1.9	-2.2	-2.5	-1.7	-1.9
Employment	117.5	113.6	2.0	-3.9	-11.3	-3.3	-9.0
Unemployment	13.9	15.6	1.0	1.7	8.8	12.2	129.4
Participation rate	71.3	70.1	1.0	-1.2	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	12.1	0.8	1.5	6.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	61.6	1.1	-2.2	-7.1	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	140.9	140.8	...	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	86.3	85.7	0.8	-0.6	-3.7	-0.7	-4.1
Employment	79.7	79.1	0.9	-0.6	-5.5	-0.8	-6.5
Unemployment	6.6	6.6	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	37.5
Participation rate	61.2	60.9	0.6	-0.3	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.7	0.4	0.1	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	56.2	0.6	-0.4	-3.6	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	104.1	104.1	...	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.6
Labour force	64.0	64.2	0.6	0.2	-2.2	0.3	-3.3
Employment	59.2	59.3	0.6	0.1	-3.8	0.2	-6.0
Unemployment	4.8	4.9	0.3	0.1	1.6	2.1	48.5
Participation rate	61.5	61.7	0.6	0.2	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.6	0.4	0.1	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.0	0.6	0.1	-3.3	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	708.0	708.4	...	0.4	6.6	0.1	0.9
Labour force	475.0	470.5	1.5	-4.5	-1.1	-0.9	-0.2
Employment	436.3	430.8	1.6	-5.5	-15.9	-1.3	-3.6
Unemployment	38.7	39.7	0.9	1.0	14.8	2.6	59.4
Participation rate	67.1	66.4	0.2	-0.7	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.4	0.2	0.3	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	60.8	0.2	-0.8	-2.9	...	...

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	216.8	217.0	...	0.2	3.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	149.3	147.7	1.1	-1.6	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9
Employment	141.2	138.4	1.1	-2.8	-1.7	-2.0	-1.2
Unemployment	8.1	9.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	14.8	3.3
Participation rate	68.9	68.1	0.5	-0.8	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	63.8	0.5	-1.3	-1.7	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	283.0	283.4	...	0.4	5.2	0.1	1.9
Labour force	191.2	191.7	1.2	0.5	-0.4	0.3	-0.2
Employment	176.3	176.1	1.2	-0.2	-5.0	-0.1	-2.8
Unemployment	14.9	15.5	0.7	0.6	4.5	4.0	40.9
Participation rate	67.6	67.6	0.4	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.1	0.4	0.3	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.1	0.4	-0.2	-3.0	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,307.6	1,309.4	...	1.8	23.4	0.1	1.8
Labour force	958.7	954.0	4.7	-4.7	19.7	-0.5	2.1
Employment	856.0	855.0	4.9	-1.0	-13.3	-0.1	-1.5
Unemployment	102.6	99.0	3.2	-3.6	33.0	-3.5	50.0
Participation rate	73.3	72.9	0.4	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.4	0.3	-0.3	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	65.3	0.4	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,216.2	1,217.8	...	1.6	20.8	0.1	1.7
Labour force	826.2	832.5	4.5	6.3	-27.6	0.8	-3.2
Employment	732.7	739.8	4.8	7.1	-51.0	1.0	-6.4
Unemployment	93.5	92.8	3.1	-0.7	23.4	-0.7	33.7
Participation rate	67.9	68.4	0.4	0.5	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	11.1	0.4	-0.2	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	60.7	0.4	0.5	-5.4	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	170.8	171.1	...	0.3	3.5	0.2	2.1
Labour force	110.1	111.6	1.6	1.5	3.5	1.4	3.2
Employment	104.9	106.6	1.5	1.7	3.0	1.6	2.9
Unemployment	5.2	5.0	0.7	-0.2	0.5	-3.8	11.1
Participation rate	64.5	65.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.5	0.6	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	62.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	162.9	163.1	...	0.2	4.0	0.1	2.5
Labour force	106.2	107.7	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.6
Employment	97.5	98.7	0.9	1.2	-3.2	1.2	-3.1
Unemployment	8.6	9.0	0.4	0.4	3.8	4.7	73.1
Participation rate	65.2	66.0	0.6	0.8	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.4	0.4	0.3	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.5	0.6	0.6	-3.5	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,329.1	2,331.3	...	2.2	40.4	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,520.5	1,534.0	6.3	13.5	-12.8	0.9	-0.8
Employment	1,397.9	1,420.8	6.5	22.9	-51.6	1.6	-3.5
Unemployment	122.6	113.2	3.7	-9.4	38.7	-7.7	51.9
Participation rate	65.3	65.8	0.3	0.5	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.4	0.2	-0.7	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.9	0.3	0.9	-3.4	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	328.4	328.8	...	0.4	5.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	206.0	203.7	1.9	-2.3	-2.0	-1.1	-1.0
Employment	193.0	191.9	1.9	-1.1	-6.9	-0.6	-3.5
Unemployment	13.0	11.8	0.7	-1.2	4.9	-9.2	71.0
Participation rate	62.7	62.0	0.6	-0.7	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.8	0.3	-0.5	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	58.4	0.6	-0.4	-3.1	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0294-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0135).

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,583.9	3,587.4	...	3.5	51.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,409.5	2,355.4	18.6	-54.1	-5.2	-2.2	-0.2
Employment	2,207.2	2,174.9	19.6	-32.3	-43.6	-1.5	-2.0
Unemployment	202.3	180.4	14.2	-21.9	38.3	-10.8	27.0
Participation rate	67.2	65.7	0.5	-1.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.7	0.6	-0.7	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	60.6	0.6	-1.0	-2.1	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,721.6	5,728.0	...	6.4	98.9	0.1	1.8
Labour force	3,874.1	3,835.1	26.4	-39.0	82.7	-1.0	2.2
Employment	3,471.7	3,419.5	25.5	-52.2	-125.5	-1.5	-3.5
Unemployment	402.5	415.6	19.0	13.1	208.3	3.3	100.5
Participation rate	67.7	67.0	0.5	-0.7	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.8	0.5	0.4	5.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	59.7	0.5	-1.0	-3.3	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,331.6	2,333.4	...	1.8	38.8	0.1	1.7
Labour force	1,541.2	1,533.3	14.0	-7.9	-4.8	-0.5	-0.3
Employment	1,427.1	1,426.0	13.8	-1.1	-40.7	-0.1	-2.8
Unemployment	114.2	107.3	9.8	-6.9	35.9	-6.0	50.3
Participation rate	66.1	65.7	0.6	-0.4	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.0	0.6	-0.4	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.1	0.6	-0.1	-2.8	...	...

... 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 14-10-0295-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0136).

Table 9
Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in December 2019 and December 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2019	30,931.2	20,197.9	19,146.2	1,051.7	65.3	5.2	61.9
2020	31,274.4	20,208.7	18,585.7	1,622.9	64.6	8.0	59.4
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2019	439.9	250.9	223.4	27.6	57.0	11.0	50.8
2020	439.4	252.6	223.4	29.2	57.5	11.6	50.8
Avalon Peninsula							
2019	237.4	149.0	136.7	12.3	62.8	8.3	57.6
2020	238.5	145.2	132.1	13.1	60.9	9.0	55.4
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2019	118.2	55.9	46.8	9.1	47.3	16.3	39.6
2020	117.3	59.7	48.9	10.8	50.9	18.1	41.7
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2019	84.2	46.1	39.9	6.2	54.8	13.4	47.4
2020	83.6	47.7	42.4	5.3	57.1	11.1	50.7
Prince Edward Island							
2019	129.9	84.9	78.3	6.6	65.4	7.8	60.3
2020	132.2	84.2	75.9	8.3	63.7	9.9	57.4
Nova Scotia							
2019	811.6	505.2	466.7	38.6	62.2	7.6	57.5
2020	819.9	499.3	462.2	37.1	60.9	7.4	56.4
Cape Breton							
2019	103.9	58.1	51.2	6.9	55.9	11.9	49.3
2020	103.4	54.1	47.4	6.7	52.3	12.4	45.8
North Shore							
2019	128.1	75.6	69.7	5.9	59.0	7.8	54.4
2020	128.3	71.5	67.0	4.6	55.7	6.4	52.2
Annapolis Valley							
2019	103.8	62.4	59.0	3.4	60.1	5.4	56.8
2020	104.2	60.2	57.4	2.8	57.8	4.7	55.1
Southern							
2019	98.2	52.5	47.5	5.1	53.5	9.7	48.4
2020	98.5	51.9	47.3	4.6	52.7	8.9	48.0
Halifax							
2019	377.6	256.6	239.3	17.3	68.0	6.7	63.4
2020	385.6	261.6	243.1	18.5	67.8	7.1	63.0
New Brunswick							
2019	634.0	381.9	355.2	26.7	60.2	7.0	56.0
2020	638.2	388.7	354.7	33.9	60.9	8.7	55.6
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2019	127.0	63.7	56.2	7.5	50.2	11.8	44.3
2020	126.6	70.5	61.8	8.6	55.7	12.2	48.8
Moncton–Richibucto							
2019	185.1	115.4	109.4	6.1	62.3	5.3	59.1
2020	187.3	119.7	109.1	10.6	63.9	8.9	58.2
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2019	143.8	92.2	85.4	6.8	64.1	7.4	59.4
2020	144.6	89.9	81.4	8.5	62.2	9.5	56.3
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2019	115.1	72.4	68.1	4.2	62.9	5.8	59.2
2020	116.7	72.4	68.1	4.3	62.0	5.9	58.4
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2019	63.0	38.2	36.1	2.1	60.6	5.5	57.3
2020	63.0	36.2	34.2	1.9	57.5	5.2	54.3
Quebec							
2019	7,077.3	4,571.7	4,355.7	216.0	64.6	4.7	61.5
2020	7,142.5	4,563.7	4,259.6	304.1	63.9	6.7	59.6
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2019	75.4	38.0	32.2	5.8	50.4	15.3	42.7
2020	74.7	33.3	29.9	3.4	44.6	10.2	40.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2019	167.6	94.1	89.9	4.3	56.1	4.6	53.6
2020	167.1	96.7	93.1	3.6	57.9	3.7	55.7
Capitale-Nationale							
2019	632.3	408.9	395.4	13.5	64.7	3.3	62.5
2020	635.0	403.4	384.7	18.6	63.5	4.6	60.6
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2019	354.5	233.3	225.9	7.4	65.8	3.2	63.7
2020	355.6	237.9	229.2	8.7	66.9	3.7	64.5
Estrie							
2019	278.4	173.3	166.1	7.2	62.2	4.2	59.7
2020	281.0	175.3	164.8	10.5	62.4	6.0	58.6
Centre-du-Québec							
2019	204.6	129.4	128.1	x	63.2	x	62.6
2020	205.5	125.7	119.2	6.5	61.2	5.2	58.0
Montérégie							
2019	1,293.4	860.2	830.1	30.1	66.5	3.5	64.2

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in December 2019 and December 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2020	1,304.0	840.1	780.7	59.4	64.4	7.1	59.9
Montréal							
2019	1,765.1	1,200.6	1,119.3	81.3	68.0	6.8	63.4
2020	1,800.2	1,175.9	1,079.5	96.4	65.3	8.2	60.0
Laval							
2019	369.6	215.7	208.5	7.2	58.4	3.3	56.4
2020	374.5	247.7	232.1	15.6	66.1	6.3	62.0
Lanaudière							
2019	424.9	277.3	266.3	11.0	65.3	4.0	62.7
2020	427.5	282.1	264.1	18.0	66.0	6.4	61.8
Laurentides							
2019	519.3	323.1	306.3	16.8	62.2	5.2	59.0
2020	525.4	343.5	314.4	29.1	65.4	8.5	59.8
Outaouais							
2019	329.1	214.6	204.7	9.9	65.2	4.6	62.2
2020	331.9	207.0	194.0	13.0	62.4	6.3	58.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2019	119.8	78.0	75.3	2.7	65.1	3.5	62.9
2020	119.4	75.9	72.1	3.8	63.6	5.0	60.4
Mauricie							
2019	225.7	128.1	120.7	7.5	56.8	5.9	53.5
2020	225.7	130.8	122.5	8.3	58.0	6.3	54.3
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2019	228.9	137.6	130.6	7.0	60.1	5.1	57.1
2020	227.7	134.6	128.0	6.6	59.1	4.9	56.2
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2019	88.6	59.5	56.6	3.0	67.2	5.0	63.9
2020	87.3	53.7	51.1	2.6	61.5	4.8	58.5
Ontario							
2019	12,223.7	7,917.9	7,535.2	382.7	64.8	4.8	61.6
2020	12,378.2	7,980.0	7,299.1	680.9	64.5	8.5	59.0
Ottawa							
2019	1,170.7	798.0	768.3	29.7	68.2	3.7	65.6
2020	1,184.4	757.5	710.9	46.6	64.0	6.2	60.0
Kingston-Pembroke							
2019	389.3	225.1	212.2	12.9	57.8	5.7	54.5
2020	390.5	222.7	208.6	14.0	57.0	6.3	53.4
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2019	340.7	188.0	173.3	14.7	55.2	7.8	50.9
2020	343.2	196.2	181.7	14.5	57.2	7.4	52.9
Toronto							
2019	5,877.7	3,880.6	3,684.9	195.7	66.0	5.0	62.7
2020	5,980.3	4,009.9	3,609.2	400.7	67.1	10.0	60.4
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2019	1,167.3	793.7	756.5	37.2	68.0	4.7	64.8
2020	1,185.8	793.0	733.3	59.6	66.9	7.5	61.8
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2019	1,271.6	817.5	784.4	33.1	64.3	4.0	61.7
2020	1,283.2	801.7	741.7	60.0	62.5	7.5	57.8
London							
2019	587.4	362.1	345.9	16.1	61.6	4.4	58.9
2020	593.6	370.9	344.9	26.0	62.5	7.0	58.1
Windsor-Sarnia							
2019	541.3	319.9	300.4	19.5	59.1	6.1	55.5
2020	543.6	303.7	277.6	26.2	55.9	8.6	51.1
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2019	251.0	164.9	160.4	4.4	65.7	2.7	63.9
2020	251.3	161.5	152.6	9.0	64.3	5.6	60.7
Northeast							
2019	454.8	262.8	248.5	14.3	57.8	5.4	54.6
2020	451.6	260.7	242.7	17.9	57.7	6.9	53.7
Northwest							
2019	171.8	105.2	100.3	5.0	61.2	4.8	58.4
2020	170.7	102.2	95.9	6.4	59.9	6.3	56.2
Manitoba							
2019	1,042.9	687.1	653.6	33.5	65.9	4.9	62.7
2020	1,048.2	683.7	635.7	48.0	65.2	7.0	60.6
Southeast							
2019	96.2	62.1	58.6	3.5	64.6	5.6	60.9
2020	97.0	62.4	59.4	3.1	64.3	5.0	61.2
South Central and North Central							
2019	88.4	56.3	54.3	2.1	63.7	3.7	61.4
2020	88.7	58.1	56.8	1.3	65.5	2.2	64.0
Southwest							
2019	90.8	61.6	58.1	3.6	67.8	5.8	64.0
2020	90.7	59.2	56.3	2.9	65.3	4.9	62.1
Winnipeg							
2019	639.0	427.9	407.0	20.9	67.0	4.9	63.7
2020	645.4	429.1	393.2	36.0	66.5	8.4	60.9

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in December 2019 and December 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2019	76.5	47.8	45.9	1.8	62.5	3.8	60.0
2020	76.4	43.3	40.4	2.9	56.7	6.7	52.9
Parklands and North							
2019	52.1	31.4	29.7	1.7	60.3	5.4	57.0
2020	50.1	31.6	29.7	1.9	63.1	6.0	59.3
Saskatchewan							
2019	892.6	613.8	582.7	31.1	68.8	5.1	65.3
2020	894.0	598.8	560.0	38.8	67.0	6.5	62.6
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2019	276.8	191.4	181.5	9.8	69.1	5.1	65.6
2020	278.6	188.4	177.1	11.2	67.6	5.9	63.6
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2019	80.4	55.9	53.6	2.2	69.5	3.9	66.7
2020	79.6	53.9	50.2	3.7	67.7	6.9	63.1
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2019	318.7	220.9	209.9	11.0	69.3	5.0	65.9
2020	322.9	220.0	204.5	15.5	68.1	7.0	63.3
Yorkton–Melville							
2019	59.0	39.5	37.6	1.9	66.9	4.8	63.7
2020	57.7	34.4	32.5	1.9	59.6	5.5	56.3
Prince Albert and Northern							
2019	157.7	106.2	100.1	6.1	67.3	5.7	63.5
2020	155.2	102.1	95.7	6.4	65.8	6.3	61.7
Alberta							
2019	3,550.4	2,509.7	2,345.2	164.5	70.7	6.6	66.1
2020	3,588.6	2,471.0	2,221.8	249.3	68.9	10.1	61.9
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2019	233.9	151.4	145.3	6.0	64.7	4.0	62.1
2020	234.7	148.9	133.2	15.7	63.4	10.5	56.8
Camrose–Drumheller							
2019	158.8	103.3	99.0	4.3	65.1	4.2	62.3
2020	157.5	86.5	77.8	8.7	54.9	10.1	49.4
Calgary							
2019	1,375.7	985.1	918.1	67.0	71.6	6.8	66.7
2020	1,400.5	1,005.2	903.8	101.4	71.8	10.1	64.5
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2019	273.2	196.8	185.2	11.6	72.0	5.9	67.8
2020	270.3	188.7	170.8	18.0	69.8	9.5	63.2
Red Deer							
2019	176.4	117.6	109.9	7.8	66.7	6.6	62.3
2020	176.8	111.4	100.7	10.7	63.0	9.6	57.0
Edmonton							
2019	1,220.8	872.9	808.6	64.3	71.5	7.4	66.2
2020	1,240.5	850.0	762.0	88.0	68.5	10.4	61.4
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2019	111.5	82.6	79.1	3.5	74.1	4.2	70.9
2020	108.3	80.3	73.6	6.7	74.1	8.3	68.0
British Columbia							
2019	4,129.0	2,674.6	2,550.2	124.5	64.8	4.7	61.8
2020	4,193.2	2,686.8	2,493.5	193.3	64.1	7.2	59.5
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2019	691.4	396.4	378.3	18.1	57.3	4.6	54.7
2020	701.1	407.8	378.2	29.6	58.2	7.3	53.9
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2019	2,608.2	1,750.1	1,670.5	79.6	67.1	4.5	64.0
2020	2,656.9	1,742.7	1,618.6	124.1	65.6	7.1	60.9
Thompson–Okanagan							
2019	456.1	285.2	270.9	14.3	62.5	5.0	59.4
2020	462.5	293.1	270.5	22.6	63.4	7.7	58.5
Kootenay							
2019	123.6	74.2	71.2	3.1	60.0	4.2	57.6
2020	123.8	74.2	69.3	4.9	59.9	6.6	56.0
Cariboo							
2019	128.3	84.3	78.7	5.7	65.7	6.8	61.3
2020	128.5	85.8	77.8	8.0	66.8	9.3	60.5
North Coast and Nechako							
2019	66.1	43.3	41.7	1.7	65.5	3.9	63.1
2020	65.8	41.3	39.0	2.3	62.8	5.6	59.3
Northeast							
2019	55.3	41.0	39.0	2.1	74.1	5.1	70.5
2020	54.6	41.7	40.0	1.8	76.4	4.3	73.3

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 14-10-0293-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0122).

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

	November 2020	December 2020	Standard error ¹	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020	November to December 2020	December 2019 to December 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	30.4	30.4	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.7
Labour force	21.5	21.7	0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.9	-1.8
Employment	20.6	20.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-2.8
Unemployment	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	22.2	10.0
Participation rate	70.7	71.4	0.7	0.7	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	67.8	67.4	0.7	-0.4	-3.2	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	32.6	32.6	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	22.6	22.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.3
Employment	21.1	21.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	3.9
Unemployment	1.5	1.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-6.7	-26.3
Participation rate	69.3	69.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.1	0.7	-0.5	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	65.6	0.8	0.9	1.8	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	26.6	26.6	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1
Labour force	14.8	14.3	0.2	-0.5	-1.6	-3.4	-10.1
Employment	13.1	13.0	0.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.8	-7.1
Unemployment	1.7	1.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-23.5	-27.8
Participation rate	55.5	53.6	0.8	-1.9	-6.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	8.8	1.0	-2.5	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	49.2	48.9	0.7	-0.3	-4.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

Source(s): Table [14-10-0292-02](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0100).

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
December 2020										
15 years and over	15,810.8	35.2	1,084.01	29.78	13,054.2	39.0	1,236.09	2,756.6	16.8	363.82
15 to 24 years	2,122.3	25.9	493.87	17.83	1,006.9	38.3	787.74	1,115.3	14.7	228.57
25 years and over	13,688.5	36.6	1,175.51	31.63	12,047.3	39.1	1,273.57	1,641.2	18.3	455.73
Males	8,034.2	37.3	1,204.15	31.44	7,081.3	40.1	1,321.27	952.9	16.3	333.86
Females	7,776.6	33.0	959.89	28.06	5,972.9	37.8	1,135.11	1,803.7	17.2	379.65
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,982.0	35.6	1,187.59	32.85	4,291.0	38.3	1,297.63	691.0	18.6	504.18
No union coverage	10,828.8	35.0	1,036.36	28.36	8,763.2	39.4	1,205.96	2,065.6	16.3	316.87
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,066.0	36.0	1,128.95	30.48	12,064.3	39.1	1,253.24	2,001.7	17.5	379.86
Temporary employees	1,744.8	28.4	721.73	24.14	989.9	38.5	1,027.11	754.9	15.0	321.27
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,032.7	39.1	1,826.69	46.73	997.6	39.9	1,871.72	35.1	15.3	547.61
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,889.4	35.6	1,064.26	29.39	2,533.1	38.1	1,153.83	356.3	17.8	427.44
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,513.2	38.0	1,513.77	39.67	1,444.6	38.9	1,557.05	68.6	18.6	601.93
Health occupations	1,236.5	33.6	1,086.58	31.96	963.0	37.7	1,229.59	273.5	19.0	582.96
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,040.2	33.8	1,209.35	35.02	1,670.1	37.7	1,371.21	370.1	16.3	479.03
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	290.7	31.9	964.00	28.71	214.3	38.4	1,190.19	76.4	13.6	329.74
Sales and services occupations	3,637.2	30.4	628.85	19.47	2,316.4	38.4	841.98	1,320.8	16.3	255.04
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,171.4	39.4	1,145.50	28.55	1,983.5	41.4	1,218.60	187.9	18.1	373.68
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	239.3	39.7	1,124.53	27.29	201.3	44.1	1,275.26	38.1	16.4	327.89
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	760.2	39.3	989.50	24.89	730.3	40.3	1,018.14	29.9	16.0	289.22
December 2019										
15 years and over	16,208.6	35.1	1,025.06	28.20	13,207.3	39.1	1,178.03	3,001.4	17.1	351.92
15 to 24 years	2,384.9	25.8	486.58	17.57	1,091.3	38.6	787.48	1,293.5	15.0	232.73
25 years and over	13,823.8	36.6	1,117.96	30.03	12,116.0	39.2	1,213.21	1,707.8	18.7	442.20
Males	8,138.0	37.3	1,151.48	30.04	7,118.1	40.2	1,270.01	1,019.9	16.6	324.24
Females	8,070.7	32.8	897.59	26.34	6,089.2	37.9	1,070.52	1,981.4	17.3	366.17
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,895.4	35.6	1,151.60	31.96	4,201.8	38.4	1,256.95	693.5	18.8	513.32
No union coverage	11,313.3	34.8	970.30	26.57	9,005.4	39.5	1,141.21	2,307.8	16.6	303.42
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,245.2	36.1	1,074.70	28.91	12,194.4	39.2	1,192.05	2,050.7	18.2	376.88
Temporary employees	1,963.5	27.1	664.91	23.02	1,012.8	38.7	1,009.20	950.6	14.7	298.09
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,038.4	39.7	1,809.00	45.83	1,010.8	40.2	1,835.10	27.6	20.3	852.22
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,806.4	35.6	1,019.07	28.04	2,451.0	38.2	1,110.50	355.4	17.6	388.50
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,369.5	38.4	1,487.88	38.68	1,331.4	39.0	1,513.32	38.1	17.9	598.72
Health occupations	1,198.4	33.9	1,057.25	31.00	943.2	37.9	1,181.50	255.2	19.3	597.99
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,989.1	33.1	1,128.90	33.27	1,569.8	37.6	1,307.60	419.3	16.3	459.83
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	338.4	29.5	831.64	26.19	217.4	39.0	1,140.82	121.0	12.4	276.37
Sales and services occupations	4,153.0	30.3	592.98	18.54	2,598.3	38.3	788.76	1,554.7	17.0	265.77
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,288.2	39.7	1,111.69	27.61	2,116.3	41.4	1,172.23	171.9	18.7	366.54
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	256.1	42.5	1,115.98	25.76	228.4	45.8	1,215.54	27.6	15.1	293.28
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	771.3	39.4	976.05	24.43	740.7	40.4	1,004.60	30.6	16.3	285.40

Source(s): Table 14-10-0320-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0167).

Table 12
Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,^{1, 9} three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

	January 10, 2021 to February 6, 2021	%
Newfoundland and Labrador		
St. John's		13.1
Newfoundland and Labrador ²		16.6
Prince Edward Island³		
Charlottetown		13.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴		13.1
Nova Scotia		
Eastern Nova Scotia		13.1
Western Nova Scotia		13.1
Halifax		13.1
New Brunswick		
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John		13.1
Madawaska–Charlotte		13.1
Restigouche–Albert		13.5
Quebec		
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine		13.1
Québec		13.1
Trois-Rivières		13.1
South Central Quebec		13.1
Sherbrooke		13.1
Montérégie		13.1
Montréal		13.1
Central Quebec		13.1
North Western Quebec		13.1
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore		13.1
Hull		13.1
Chicoutimi–Jonquière		13.1
Ontario		
Ottawa		13.1
Eastern Ontario		13.1
Kingston		13.1
Central Ontario		13.1
Oshawa		13.1
Toronto		13.1
Hamilton		13.1
St. Catharines		13.1
London		13.1
Niagara		13.1
Windsor		13.1
Kitchener		13.1
Huron		13.1
South Central Ontario		13.1
Sudbury		13.1
Thunder Bay		13.1
Northern Ontario		13.1
Manitoba		
Winnipeg		13.1
Southern Manitoba		13.1
Northern Manitoba		35.7
Saskatchewan		
Regina		13.1
Saskatoon		13.1
Southern Saskatchewan		13.1

Table 12 - continued

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

	January 10, 2021 to February 6, 2021
Northern Saskatchewan	20.2
Alberta	
Calgary	13.1
Edmonton	13.1
Northern Alberta	14.7
Southern Alberta	13.1
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	13.1
Abbotsford	13.1
Vancouver	13.1
Victoria	13.1
Southern Coastal British Columbia	13.1
Northern British Columbia	13.1
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	13.1
Yukon ⁶	13.1
Yellowknife	13.1
Northwest Territories ⁷	13.1
Iqaluit	13.1
Nunavut ⁸	18.6

1. The boundaries of these employment insurance regions are determined by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). For geographic descriptions and maps of these regions, see the [ESDC](#) website.

2. This region excludes St. John's.

3. Prince Edward Island as well as the territories are each comprised of two regions effective October 12, 2014.

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

5. The monthly regional unemployment rate for EI purposes in the territories is subject to the highest between the seasonally adjusted three-month moving average and twelve-month moving average.

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

9. Effective August 9, 2020 Employment and Social Development Canada announced that a minimum unemployment rate of 13.1% will be applied temporarily for Employment Insurance (EI) economic regions with an unemployment rate lower than 13.1%; regions with a higher unemployment rate will keep their actual rate. The unemployment rates for the effective period beginning August 9, 2020 have been adjusted to 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](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0168).

Available tables: [14-10-0017-01](#), [14-10-0019-01](#) to [14-10-0023-01](#) , [14-10-0026-01](#) to [14-10-0037-01](#) , [14-10-0042-01](#) to [14-10-0045-01](#) , [14-10-0048-01](#) to [14-10-0051-01](#) , [14-10-0054-01](#), [14-10-0055-01](#), [14-10-0057-01](#) to [14-10-0060-01](#) , [14-10-0063-01](#) to [14-10-0072-01](#) , [14-10-0075-01](#) to [14-10-0078-01](#) , [14-10-0081-01](#) to [14-10-0092-01](#) , [14-10-0095-01](#) to [14-10-0098-01](#) , [14-10-0102-01](#), [14-10-0104-01](#) to [14-10-0110-01](#) , [14-10-0113-01](#), [14-10-0114-01](#), [14-10-0117-01](#) to [14-10-0130-01](#) , [14-10-0132-01](#) to [14-10-0134-01](#) , [14-10-0190-01](#), [14-10-0191-01](#), [14-10-0193-01](#) to [14-10-0200-01](#) , [14-10-0285-01](#) to [14-10-0289-01](#) , [14-10-0291-01](#) to [14-10-0296-01](#) , [14-10-0298-01](#) to [14-10-0306-01](#) , [14-10-0308-01](#) to [14-10-0320-01](#) , [14-10-0327-01](#), [14-10-0335-01](#) , [14-10-0340-01](#), [14-10-0342-01](#), [14-10-0354-01](#), [14-10-0355-01](#), [14-10-0359-01](#), [14-10-0363-01](#) to [14-10-0367-01](#) and [14-10-0370-01](#).

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 available by province, sex, age group and industry. Historical estimates going back five years are also included for monthly employment changes and unemployment rates. The interactive application allows users to quickly and easily explore and personalize the information presented. Combine multiple provinces, sexes and age groups to create your own labour market domains of interest.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province and census metropolitan area, seasonally adjusted](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This interactive dashboard provides easy, customizable access to key labour market indicators. Users can now configure an interactive map and chart showing labour force characteristics at the national, provincial or census metropolitan area level.

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 Statistics Canada's labour market indicators for Canada, by province, territory and economic region and allows users to view a snapshot of key labour market indicators, observe geographical rankings for each indicator using an interactive map and table, and easily copy data into other programs.

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; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca).