

Labour Force Survey, March 2021

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March Labour Force Survey (LFS) data reflect labour market conditions during the week of March 14 to 20.

Compared with the February 2021 reference week, public health measures were less restrictive in several provinces during the March LFS reference week. Stay-at-home orders had been lifted for all regions of Ontario by March 8, although personal care services, recreation and fitness facilities, and in-person dining remained closed in some areas, including Toronto. In Quebec, measures affecting restaurants, and recreation and entertainment facilities were eased in some regions in late February and early March, while Montréal and surrounding regions remained under the highest level of restriction.

Lockdown measures in Newfoundland and Labrador were partially eased on February 27 and again on March 11, although in-person dining remained closed in St. John's and the Avalon Peninsula. Various measures were also eased in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Highlights

Employment growth continues and unemployment rate falls

Employment rose 303,000 (+1.6%) in March, and was within 1.5% of its pre-COVID February 2020 level.

The unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points to 7.5%, the lowest level since February 2020.

Both full- (+175,000; +1.2%) and part-time (+128,000; +3.9%) employment increased.

Self-employment rose for the first time in three months, up 56,000 (+2.1%), but remained 5.4% (-156,000) below its pre-COVID February 2020 level.

Total hours worked rose 2.0% in March, driven by gains in several industries, including educational services, retail trade and construction.

There were 1.5 million Canadians unemployed, up 371,000 (+32.4%) compared with February 2020.

Compared with February 2020, there were 296,000 (-1.5%) fewer people employed in March 2021, and 247,000 (+30.4%) more people worked less than half of their usual hours.

The labour underutilization rate fell 1.9 percentage points to 14.7%, the lowest level since February 2020.

Employment up in industries most affected by easing of public health restrictions

Employment in retail trade rose by 95,000 (+4.5%) in March, fully recouping the remainder of the losses sustained in January.

Employment in information, culture and recreation increased (+62,000; +9.4%) for the first time since September.

There were 21,000 (+2.4%) more people working in accommodation and food services.

Following little change in February, employment in the goods-producing sector rose 43,000 (+1.1%) in March, with construction contributing most of the gain (+26,000; +1.8%).

Employment increases in most provinces

Employment increased in seven provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.



Employment was unchanged in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

Young women continue to face challenges despite growth in youth employment

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 rose by 115,000 (+5.0%) in March, with gains entirely in part-time work.

Compared with February 2020, employment was down 122,000 (-9.5%) among young women, compared with 39,000 (-3.0%) among young men.

Building on an increase of 134,000 (+1.1%) in February, employment among people aged 25 to 54 rose a further 87,000 (+0.7%) in March.

Employment among people aged 55 and older rose by 101,000 (+2.5%) but their employment rate was 0.8 percentage points lower than in February 2020.

Employment growth continues and unemployment rate falls

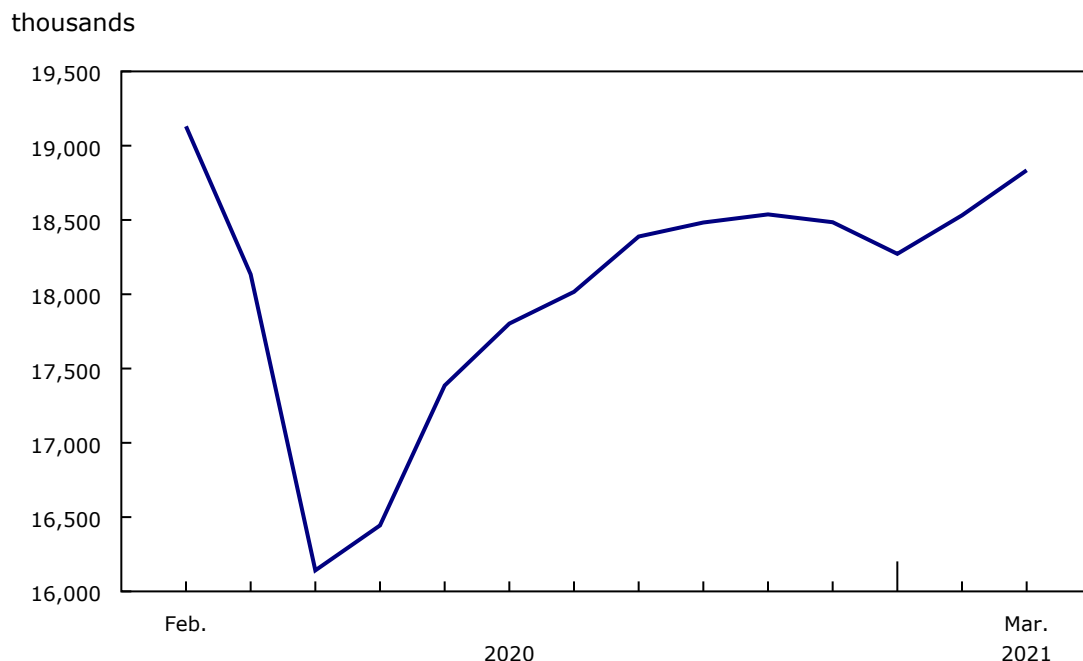
Employment rose by 303,000 (+1.6%) in March. Combined with an increase of 259,000 (+1.4%) in February, this brought employment to within 1.5% (-296,000) of its February 2020 level. The unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points to 7.5%, the lowest level since February 2020.

The employment rate—the percentage of the population aged 15 and older that is employed—increased 0.9 percentage points to 60.3%, which was 1.5 percentage points below the rate seen in February 2020.

Employment gains in March were spread across most provinces, with the largest increases in Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec. Much of the employment increase reflected continued recovery in industries—including retail trade and accommodation and food services—where employment had fallen in January in response to public health restrictions. Growth in health care and social assistance, educational services, and construction also contributed to the national increase in March.

Employment increased for both men and women in all major age groups in March. Compared with February 2020, employment among youth aged 15 to 24, particularly young women (-122,000; -9.5%), remains furthest behind.

Chart 1
Employment within 296,000 of February 2020 level



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

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the labour market. Compared with February 2020, there were 296,000 (-1.5%) fewer people employed in March 2021, and 247,000 (+30.4%) more people working less than half of their usual hours. The number of workers affected by the COVID-19 economic shutdown peaked at 5.5 million in April 2020, including a drop in employment of 3.0 million and an increase in COVID-related absences from work of 2.5 million.

Both part- and full-time work up in March

Both full- (+175,000; +1.2%) and part-time (+128,000; +3.9%) work increased in March. Full-time work continued to grow across a broad range of industries, while the increase in part-time work mostly reflected continued growth in services-producing sectors such as restaurants, recreation, and retail trade, as many businesses were permitted to reopen to customers in March following restrictions in previous months. Part-time employment was 3.8% (-136,000) lower than in February 2020 while full-time work was down 1.0% (-160,000).

Private sector employees drive employment growth in March

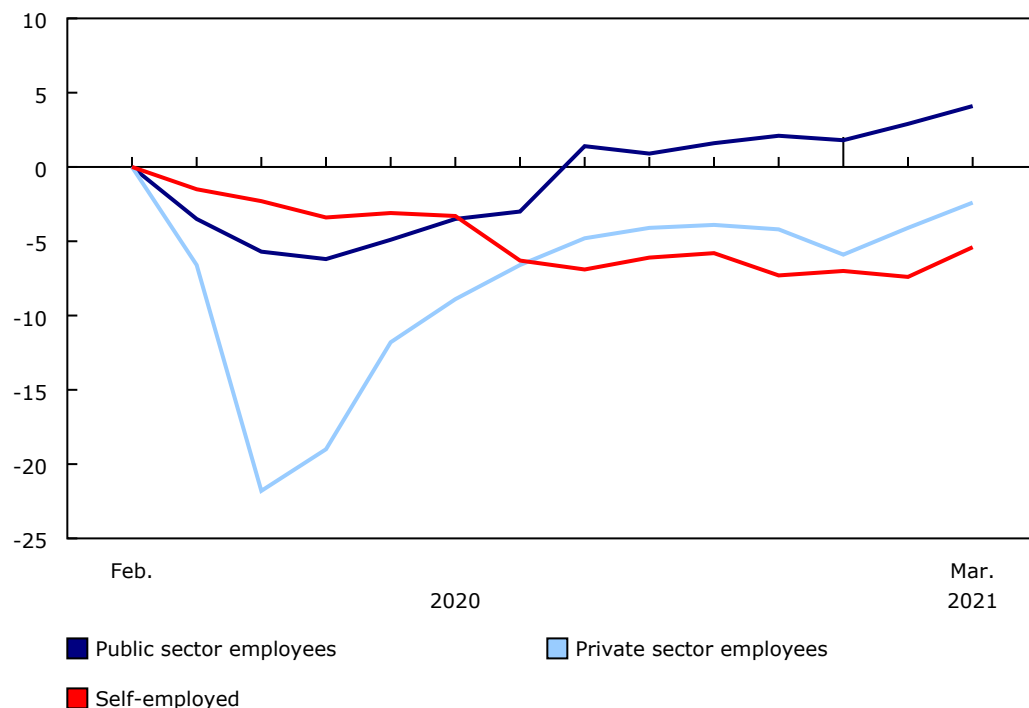
The number of private sector employees rose 201,000 (+1.7%), as public health restrictions continued to ease through late February and early March. This added to gains of 226,000 (+1.9%) in February 2021 and brought the number of private sector employees to within 2.4% (-300,000) of its February 2020 level.

Public sector employment continued on an upward trend, increasing by 46,000 (+1.1%) in March. Compared with February 2020, the number of public sector employees was up 160,000 (+4.1%).

Self-employment rose for the first time in three months, up 56,000 (+2.1%) in March. Proportionally, it remained furthest from pre-pandemic levels, down 5.4% (-156,000) compared with February 2020. The number of self-employed workers had been on a relatively continuous downward trend since the onset of the pandemic.

Chart 2 Employment up for both employees and the self-employed

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Number of Canadians working at locations other than home increases for the second consecutive month

Among workers who worked at least half their usual hours in March, the number working at locations other than home increased by about 600,000 for the second consecutive month as public health restrictions eased across the country.

While the number of Canadians working from home declined by 200,000 in March, working from home remains an important adaptation to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of the 5.0 million Canadians working from home in March, more than half (2.9 million) were doing so temporarily in response to COVID-19.

Total hours worked approaches pre-COVID level

Along with employment, total hours worked across all industries is a core indicator of the state of the labour market. 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.

Total hours worked rose 2.0% in March, driven by gains in several industries, including educational services, retail trade, and construction. Building on a steady upward trend since April 2020, this brought total hours to within 1.2% of February 2020 levels. Hours worked among the self-employed continued to be much further behind (-7.7%) February 2020 levels, while hours among employees returned to pre-pandemic levels.

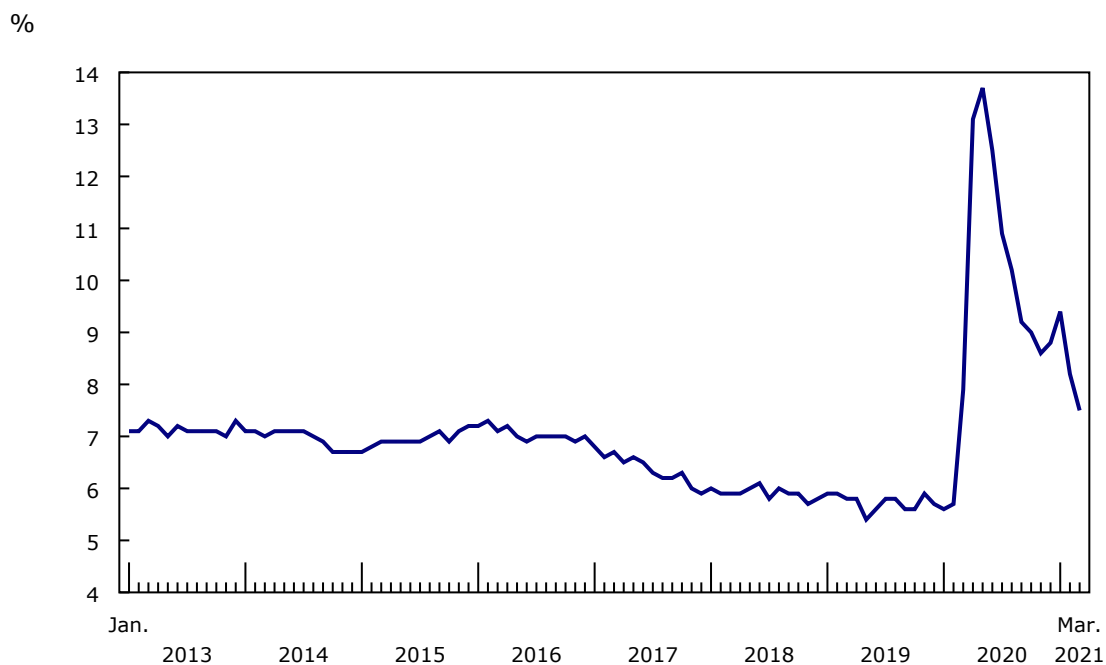
Unemployment rate falls to lowest level since start of pandemic

The unemployment rate declined for the second consecutive month, falling 0.7 percentage points to 7.5% in March, the lowest since February 2020. This reflected strong employment growth that exceeded the number of people entering the labour market.

The number of people unemployed fell 148,000 (-8.9%) in March, with the majority (59.0%) of people leaving unemployment becoming employed. Despite sharp reductions in both February and March, the number of people unemployed stood at 1.5 million, up 371,000 (+32.4%) compared with February 2020.

Consistent with a second month of employment rebound, the number of people on temporary layoff fell by 106,000 (-41.2%) in March. The number of long-term unemployed—people who had been looking for work or on temporary layoff for 27 weeks or more—held steady in March. There were 286,000 (+159.5%) more people in long-term unemployment compared with February 2020.

Chart 3 Unemployment rate lowest since February 2020



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

Unemployment rate edges up among South Asian Canadians, little changed for other visible minority groups

In March, the unemployment rate edged up 1.2 percentage points to 9.9% among South Asian Canadians aged 15 to 69, but was unchanged in the other six largest population groups designated as visible minorities (not seasonally adjusted). The unemployment rate for visible minority groups overall (9.4%) was little changed and remained higher than that of Canadians who are not Indigenous nor a visible minority, whose unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 7.5%.

Labour market underutilization rate at lowest level since the beginning of pandemic

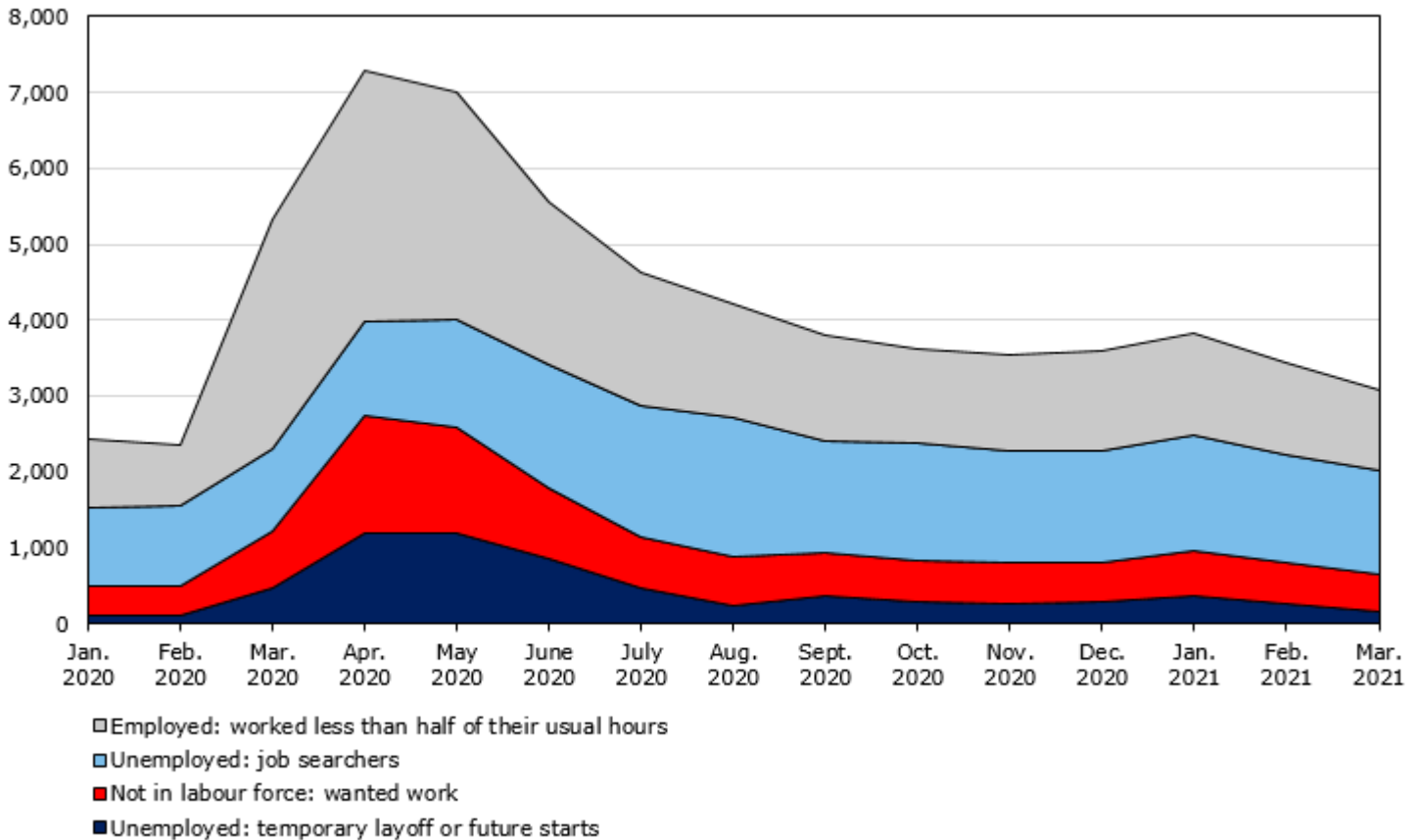
The labour underutilization rate reflects the proportion of people in the potential labour force who are: unemployed; want a job but have not looked for one; or are employed but working less than half of their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19. When used in combination with the unemployment rate, the labour underutilization rate sheds light on the extent to which COVID-19 has resulted in the economy not generating employment for those who want to work and are available to do so.

In March, the labour underutilization rate fell 1.9 percentage points to 14.7%, the lowest level since February 2020. All components of labour underutilization decreased, including those who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours (-159,000; -13.1%); those on temporary layoff or with arrangements to start a job in the near future (-106,000; -41.2%); those who wanted a job but did not look for one (-57,000; -10.3%); and job searchers (-42,000; -3.0%).

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, a wide range of indicators have been used to fully capture the extent of labour market impacts. If those who wanted a job but were not actively looking for one, and therefore did not meet the definition of unemployed, were included in the count of the unemployed, the adjusted unemployment rate in March would be 9.7% (down 1.0 percentage points from February 2021).

Infographic 1 – Notable drop in people working less than half their usual hours

thousands



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation, seasonally adjusted.

Employment rate and labour force participation rate close in on pre-pandemic levels

As the labour market adjusts to the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, the share of the population that is employed, and the share that is participating in the labour market, will be important indicators of labour market conditions.

In March, the employment rate—that is, the share of the population aged 15 and older that is employed—increased 0.9 percentage points to 60.3%, 1.5 percentage points below the rate seen in February 2020. Prior to the pandemic, the employment rate had been hovering between 61% and 62% for several years.

The labour force participation rate—that is, the share of the population aged 15 and older that was either employed or unemployed—rose 0.5 percentage points to 65.2% in March, 0.3 percentage points lower than February 2020. Before the onset of COVID-19, the participation rate had hovered around 65% through most of 2018 and edged up closer to 66% for much of 2019.

Employment up in industries most affected by easing of public health restrictions

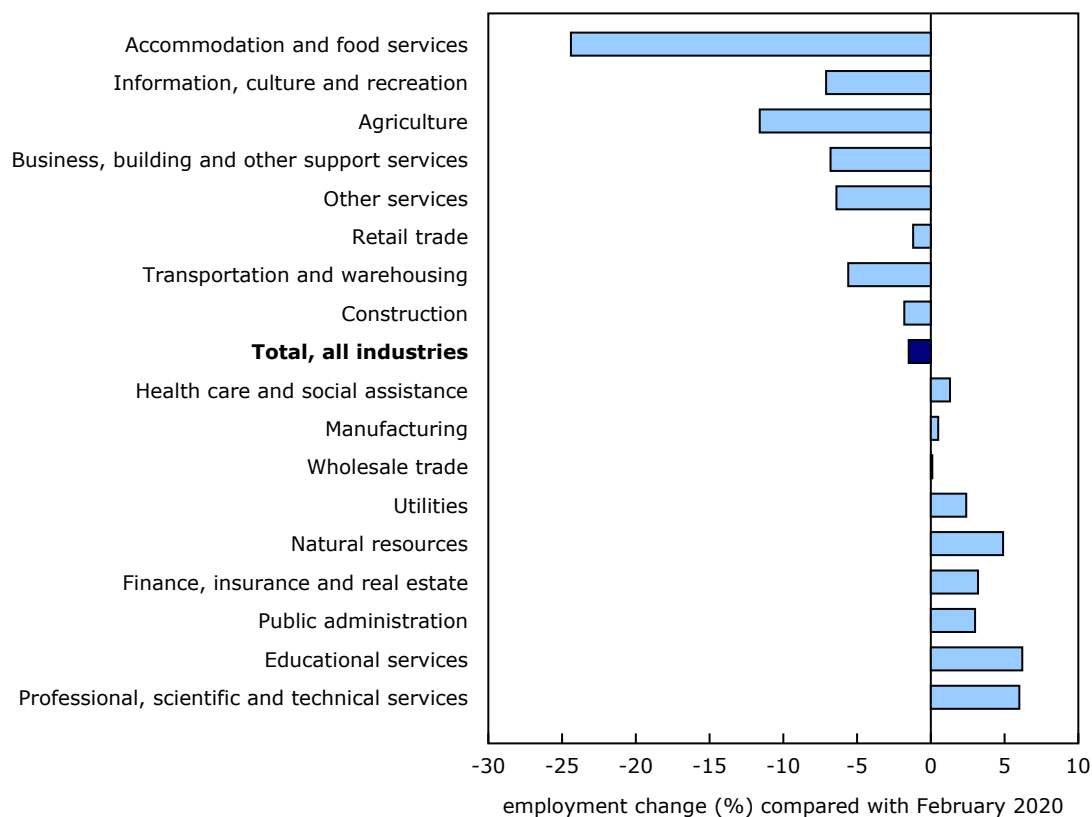
As public health restrictions were further eased in several provinces in March, the number of people working in several industries most affected by these restrictions increased. At the same time, notable gains were also seen in health care and social assistance, educational services, and construction.

Employment in retail trade rose by 95,000 (+4.5%) in March, fully recouping the remainder of the losses sustained in January and bringing employment back to the levels observed before the pandemic in February 2020. Ontario contributed the most to the monthly employment gain.

Employment in information, culture and recreation increased for the first time since September as 62,000 (+9.4%) more people worked in this industry in March. This gain fully offset the declines observed over the previous five months, and returned employment to within 7.1% of its pre-COVID levels.

There were 21,000 (+2.4%) more people working in accommodation and food services in March. Although losses associated with the December and January lockdowns have been erased, employment remains furthest from full recovery at 24.4% (-298,000) below February 2020 levels.

Chart 4
Recovery to pre-COVID employment varies across industries



Note(s): Employment change (%) compared with February 2020 is not statistically significant for utilities, construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, and health care and social assistance.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0355-01.

Notable employment gain in health care and social assistance

In March, the number of people working in health care and social assistance rose by 47,000 (+1.9%). Gains were spread across the country, including in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Employment in the industry has hovered around its pre-COVID level since January. According to data from the [Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#), the health care and social assistance industry recorded more job vacancies (88,600) than any other sector for the third consecutive month in January.

Employment gains continue in educational services

After increasing by nearly 30,000 in February, employment in educational services increased a further 35,000 (+2.4%) in March, almost entirely as a result of gains in Ontario and Alberta. Part of this increase was due to spring break being moved to mid-April in Ontario to limit the spread of COVID-19, affecting typical seasonal patterns for some workers in this industry. Compared with February 2020, employment in this industry was up 86,000 (+6.2%).

Employment in professional, scientific and technical services little changed for a second month

Employment in professional, scientific and technical services was little changed for the second consecutive month in March. Despite this pause, employment in the industry was up 6.0% (+92,000) compared with February 2020.

Payroll employment results from the [Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours](#) (SEPH) for January 2021 showed that, within the industry, scientific research and development services (+6.0%), and computer systems design and related services (+5.0%), were up the most compared with pre-pandemic levels, while advertising, public relations, and related services (-11.4%) was the furthest behind.

Growth in goods-producing sector resumes on the strength of construction

Following little change in February, employment in the goods-producing sector rose 43,000 (+1.1%) in March, with construction contributing the most to the gain (+26,000; +1.8%).

Employment in the natural resources industry also increased (+7,000; +2.2%), with Alberta (+4,400; +3.2%) and British Columbia (+2,900; +5.9%) accounting for nearly all of the rise.

The number of people working in manufacturing was little changed in March. Employment in this industry has been hovering around pre-pandemic levels since September.

Employment increases in most provinces

Employment increased in seven provinces in March, including Ontario and Quebec. Employment was unchanged in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

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

Employment in Ontario rose by 182,000 (+2.5%) in March, accounting for 60.1% of the national increase. Gains were in full- and part-time work and were spread across a number of industries, including a notable increase in retail trade. The unemployment rate fell 1.7 percentage points to 7.5%. In the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA), employment rose 64,000 (+2.0%), the first increase since October 2020.

In Quebec, employment rose by 26,000 (+0.6%) in March, following a notable increase in February. The unemployment rate held steady at 6.4%. In the Montréal CMA, where tighter public health restrictions remained in place as of the LFS reference week, employment was little changed.

Employment increased in Alberta (+37,000; +1.7%), British Columbia (+35,000; +1.3%) and Manitoba (+6,300; +1.0%) in March. The unemployment rate fell 0.8 percentage points in Alberta to 9.1% and was unchanged in both British Columbia (6.9%) and Manitoba (6.8%).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, employment rose by 13,000 (+6.5%) as lockdowns imposed in February were lifted. The unemployment rate declined 2.9 percentage points to 12.4%.

Employment also rose in Prince Edward Island (+1,300; +1.7%) and the unemployment rate fell 1.1 percentage points to 8.1%.

Employment up in the Northwest Territories

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

In the Northwest Territories, employment increased by an estimated 700 people in the first quarter of 2021 and the employment rate (employment as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older) rose 1.8 percentage points to 68.5%. The unemployment rate was little changed at 6.4%.

Following an increase in the fourth quarter of 2020, employment in Yukon was little changed in the first quarter. Over the same period, more people were searching for work and the unemployment rate rose 1.5 percentage points to 6.7%.

Employment in Nunavut held steady for the second consecutive quarter. The unemployment rate was 7.5% in the first quarter.

Young women continue to face challenges despite growth in youth employment

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 rose 115,000 (+5.0%) in March, with gains entirely in part-time work. This followed an increase of 100,000 (+4.5%) in February. Increases in March were evenly split between young men (+56,000; +4.6%) and young women (+59,000; +5.3%).

Youth employment fell sharply in December and January as renewed public health restrictions affected industries with high youth employment such as retail trade. After gains in February and March, these losses have been regained and youth employment was closer to February 2020 levels (-6.2%; -161,000) than at any time since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Young women continue to be more affected than young men by pandemic-related changes in the labour market. Compared with February 2020, employment was down more among young women (-122,000; -9.5%) than among young men (-39,000; -3.0%) in March. Much of this difference was attributable to the retail trade industry, where employment was down 27,000 among young women but up 43,000 for young men (not seasonally adjusted). Within retail trade, young men and women tend to work in different types of businesses. For example, in 2019, one in five (21.8%) young women employed in retail worked in clothing and clothing accessories stores, compared with 7.5% of young men. Payroll employment results from the [SEPH](#) show that the clothing and clothing accessories subsector of retail trade has been hardest hit since the start of the pandemic.

The unemployment rate for youth fell 3.1 percentage points in March to 14.0%, but remained 3.6 percentage points higher than in February 2020. In contrast with recent months, the unemployment rate was not significantly higher among young women (13.8%) than among young men (14.1%) in March.

Among young men, the labour force participation rate—the share of the population that is either employed or unemployed—was up 1.5 percentage points in March to 64.4%, as the increase in employment more than offset the decline in the unemployed. This brought their labour force participation to a rate on par with that seen in February 2020.

For young women, labour force participation was little changed in March at 62.6%, as the increase in employment was similar to the decrease in the unemployed. The labour force participation rate of young women was 2.7 percentage points lower than in February 2020.

Employment continues to recover among core-aged Canadians

Building on an increase of 134,000 (+1.1%) in February, employment among people aged 25 to 54 rose a further 87,000 (+0.7%) in March, with gains focussed in full-time work. The employment increase was similar among core-aged women (+30,000; +0.5%) and men (+56,000; +0.9%). This brought employment to within 61,000 (-0.9%) of its pre-pandemic level for core-aged men, and within 77,000 (-1.3%) for women.

The labour force participation rate for core-aged adults—or the proportion of this age group who are either employed or unemployed—rose 0.4 percentage points to 87.7% in March and has been similar to pre-pandemic levels for both men and women since September 2020.

The unemployment rate fell half a percentage point for core-aged men to 6.4% in March, the lowest rate since February 2020. Following declines in February, the unemployment rate for core-aged women held steady at 6.4% in March.

Employment among older Canadians returns to pre-pandemic levels

Employment among people aged 55 and older rose by 101,000 (+2.5%) in March. While this brought total employment for this age group back to pre-pandemic levels, the employment rate was 0.8 percentage points lower than in February 2020, as the population in this age group increased 2.4% over the period.

March employment gains among older workers were primarily in full-time work. Increases were seen among both women (+3.3%; +60,000) and men (+1.8%; +41,000) and were spread across a number of industries, particularly retail trade, and professional, scientific, and technical services.

The unemployment rate for people aged 55 and older fell 0.9 percentage points to 6.3% in March, 1.1 percentage points higher than in February 2020.

Employment rate for very recent immigrants remains stable

COVID-19 travel restrictions have brought the number of newcomers to Canada to a record low. With the population of very recent immigrants (people who have been in Canada for less than five years) falling faster than their employment, the employment rate for this group recovered quickly from losses early in the pandemic. In the three months ending in March, the employment rate for this group was 65.4%, little changed from the three months ending in February 2020.

Compared with the three-month period immediately before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (December 2019 to February 2020), the employment rate for immigrants who have been in Canada for five years or more, was down 2.3 percentage points to 57.4% in March, while for people born in Canada, the rate fell 3.1 percentage points to 58.3% (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rate still below pre-pandemic levels for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians

Among Indigenous people, the employment rate for the three-month period ending in March was 52.7% (not seasonally adjusted). This was 3.5 percentage points lower than what it was during the three-month period immediately before the pandemic (December 2019 to February 2020). Over the same period, the employment rate among non-Indigenous Canadians fell 2.7 percentage points to 58.5% (not seasonally adjusted).

Looking ahead: Public health restrictions tighten in response to the third wave

LFS results over the past year have demonstrated the extent to which employment—particularly part-time employment among youth and women—responds to public health measures intended to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Since the March LFS reference week, restrictions have been tightened in a number of jurisdictions across Canada, including in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario, where "circuit breaker" lockdowns of various degrees have been implemented in recent weeks. The labour market impact of these new restrictions may be reflected in April LFS results, to be released on May 7.

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 March are for the week of March 14 to 20.

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

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

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

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

Since March 2020, all 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 March.

The distribution of LFS interviews in March 2021 compared with February 2021, was as follows:

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- February 2021: 67.0%
- March 2021: 66.6%

Online interviews

- February 2021: 33.0%
- March 2021: 33.4%

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 March 2021 analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

Potential labour force (specific definition to measure the 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.'

Information on population groups

Beginning in July 2020, the LFS includes a question asking respondents to report the population group(s) 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 2020, population group characteristics were assigned using an experimental sample matching data integration method, which involves LFS and the Census of Population. These historical data occasionally complement 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, people who identify as a member of a population group (visible minority) are analyzed separately.

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.

Changes to LFS data tables on the Statistics Canada website and information products resulting from this historical revision were released on January 25, 2021.

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on May 7, 2021. April data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of April 11 to 17.

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,216.2	31,234.5	...	18.3	255.7	0.1	0.8
Labour force	20,196.2	20,351.1	40.8	154.9	663.5	0.8	3.4
Employment	18,531.2	18,834.3	41.6	303.1	700.5	1.6	3.9
Full-time employment	15,220.5	15,395.9	50.3	175.4	309.7	1.2	2.1
Part-time employment	3,310.7	3,438.5	44.3	127.8	390.9	3.9	12.8
Unemployment	1,665.1	1,516.7	39.1	-148.4	-37.1	-8.9	-2.4
Participation rate	64.7	65.2	0.1	0.5	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.5	0.2	-0.7	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	60.3	0.1	0.9	1.8	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,468.4	4,464.6	...	-3.8	-20.2	-0.1	-0.5
Labour force	2,803.6	2,836.0	23.6	32.4	202.1	1.2	7.7
Employment	2,324.6	2,440.0	22.1	115.4	254.3	5.0	11.6
Full-time employment	1,263.7	1,274.6	24.0	10.9	34.8	0.9	2.8
Part-time employment	1,060.9	1,165.4	25.1	104.5	219.5	9.9	23.2
Unemployment	479.0	396.0	22.4	-83.0	-52.2	-17.3	-11.6
Participation rate	62.7	63.5	0.5	0.8	4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.1	14.0	0.7	-3.1	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	52.0	54.7	0.5	2.7	6.0	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,747.8	26,769.9	...	22.1	275.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	17,392.6	17,515.0	32.8	122.4	461.3	0.7	2.7
Employment	16,206.6	16,394.3	34.6	187.7	446.2	1.2	2.8
Full-time employment	13,956.8	14,121.2	44.4	164.4	274.8	1.2	2.0
Part-time employment	2,249.7	2,273.1	36.4	23.4	171.4	1.0	8.2
Unemployment	1,186.1	1,120.7	30.8	-65.4	15.1	-5.5	1.4
Participation rate	65.0	65.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.4	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	61.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,112.8	13,123.6	...	10.8	140.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	9,220.6	9,286.0	21.8	65.4	204.9	0.7	2.3
Employment	8,579.8	8,677.5	23.4	97.7	137.6	1.1	1.6
Full-time employment	7,821.8	7,923.9	29.2	102.1	61.5	1.3	0.8
Part-time employment	757.9	753.6	22.2	-4.3	76.1	-0.6	11.2
Unemployment	640.8	608.5	21.9	-32.3	67.3	-5.0	12.4
Participation rate	70.3	70.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.6	0.2	-0.3	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.4	66.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,635.1	13,646.3	...	11.2	135.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	8,172.1	8,229.0	23.1	56.9	256.4	0.7	3.2
Employment	7,626.8	7,716.8	24.1	90.0	308.6	1.2	4.2
Full-time employment	6,135.0	6,197.3	32.1	62.3	213.3	1.0	3.6
Part-time employment	1,491.8	1,519.5	28.9	27.7	95.3	1.9	6.7
Unemployment	545.3	512.2	20.8	-33.1	-52.2	-6.1	-9.2
Participation rate	59.9	60.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	56.5	0.2	0.6	1.7	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,876.2	14,880.7	...	4.5	26.6	0.0	0.2
Labour force	12,989.8	13,043.3	31.1	53.5	280.9	0.4	2.2
Employment	12,118.9	12,205.4	33.7	86.5	284.5	0.7	2.4
Unemployment	870.9	837.9	27.5	-33.0	-3.6	-3.8	-0.4
Participation rate	87.3	87.7	0.2	0.4	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	81.5	82.0	0.2	0.5	1.7	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,436.0	7,438.3	...	2.3	18.6	0.0	0.3
Labour force	6,772.4	6,801.6	20.0	29.2	111.2	0.4	1.7
Employment	6,306.6	6,363.0	22.4	56.4	68.7	0.9	1.1
Unemployment	465.8	438.6	19.7	-27.2	42.5	-5.8	10.7
Participation rate	91.1	91.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.4	0.3	-0.5	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	84.8	85.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	...	...

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,440.2	7,442.4	...	2.2	8.0	0.0	0.1
Labour force	6,217.4	6,241.7	22.5	24.3	169.7	0.4	2.8
Employment	5,812.3	5,842.5	23.9	30.2	215.9	0.5	3.8
Unemployment	405.1	399.2	18.8	-5.9	-46.2	-1.5	-10.4
Participation rate	83.6	83.9	0.3	0.3	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	78.1	78.5	0.3	0.4	2.8	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,871.7	11,889.1	...	17.4	249.2	0.1	2.1
Labour force	4,402.8	4,471.7	24.1	68.9	180.5	1.6	4.2
Employment	4,087.6	4,188.9	25.0	101.3	161.7	2.5	4.0
Unemployment	315.2	282.9	15.0	-32.3	18.9	-10.2	7.2
Participation rate	37.1	37.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.3	0.3	-0.9	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	34.4	35.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,676.8	5,685.3	...	8.5	121.8	0.1	2.2
Labour force	2,448.1	2,484.5	16.3	36.4	93.8	1.5	3.9
Employment	2,273.2	2,314.5	16.8	41.3	68.9	1.8	3.1
Unemployment	175.0	169.9	10.8	-5.1	24.8	-2.9	17.1
Participation rate	43.1	43.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.8	0.4	-0.3	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	40.0	40.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,194.9	6,203.9	...	9.0	127.5	0.1	2.1
Labour force	1,954.7	1,987.3	16.6	32.6	86.7	1.7	4.6
Employment	1,814.5	1,874.3	16.9	59.8	92.7	3.3	5.2
Unemployment	140.2	113.0	10.0	-27.2	-5.9	-19.4	-5.0
Participation rate	31.6	32.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	5.7	0.5	-1.5	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	29.3	30.2	0.3	0.9	0.9	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,862.4	16,109.1	47.4	246.7	814.1	1.6	5.3
Public sector employees	4,006.3	4,051.8	26.8	45.5	295.7	1.1	7.9
Private sector employees	11,856.1	12,057.4	46.9	201.3	518.5	1.7	4.5
Self-employed	2,668.8	2,725.2	32.2	56.4	-113.6	2.1	-4.0
Total employed, all industries	18,531.2	18,834.3	41.6	303.1	700.5	1.6	3.9
Goods-producing sector	3,912.8	3,956.0	21.8	43.2	17.1	1.1	0.4
Agriculture	262.7	265.2	5.9	2.5	-21.0	1.0	-7.3
Natural resources ²	316.8	323.8	6.2	7.0	6.7	2.2	2.1
Utilities	143.9	143.8	3.1	-0.1	9.5	-0.1	7.1
Construction	1,442.4	1,468.1	15.1	25.7	-24.0	1.8	-1.6
Manufacturing	1,746.9	1,755.1	14.1	8.2	45.8	0.5	2.7
Services-producing sector	14,618.4	14,878.4	39.0	260.0	683.5	1.8	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	2,752.4	2,844.2	20.9	91.8	179.5	3.3	6.7
Transportation and warehousing	981.2	973.9	11.7	-7.3	-18.5	-0.7	-1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,278.2	1,279.3	11.2	1.1	61.6	0.1	5.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,623.8	1,629.7	14.4	5.9	84.1	0.4	5.4
Business, building and other support services	695.5	706.8	12.1	11.3	-25.2	1.6	-3.4
Educational services	1,433.6	1,468.6	14.0	35.0	207.1	2.4	16.4
Health care and social assistance	2,503.9	2,550.7	15.5	46.8	127.8	1.9	5.3
Information, culture and recreation	656.5	718.0	13.0	61.5	47.0	9.4	7.0
Accommodation and food services	902.3	923.7	15.8	21.4	-6.4	2.4	-0.7
Other services (except public administration)	758.5	755.5	11.3	-3.0	-7.5	-0.4	-1.0
Public administration	1,032.6	1,027.9	8.2	-4.7	33.9	-0.5	3.4

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): 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**

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	445.1	445.1	...	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	244.4	251.6	2.6	7.2	4.9	2.9	2.0
Employment	207.1	220.5	2.6	13.4	2.5	6.5	1.1
Full-time employment	174.8	186.4	3.0	11.6	-1.9	6.6	-1.0
Part-time employment	32.3	34.1	2.5	1.8	4.4	5.6	14.8
Unemployment	37.3	31.2	2.4	-6.1	2.5	-16.4	8.7
Participation rate	54.9	56.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.3	12.4	0.9	-2.9	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	46.5	49.5	0.6	3.0	0.6	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	133.2	133.4	...	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.1
Labour force	85.8	86.2	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.5	-0.1
Employment	77.9	79.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.7	0.8
Full-time employment	65.5	65.8	1.0	0.3	-1.4	0.5	-2.1
Part-time employment	12.3	13.4	0.8	1.1	2.0	8.9	17.5
Unemployment	7.9	7.0	0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-11.4	-9.1
Participation rate	64.4	64.6	0.6	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.1	0.8	-1.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	59.4	0.6	0.9	-0.1	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	817.4	817.7	...	0.3	5.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	506.2	510.7	3.5	4.5	24.2	0.9	5.0
Employment	465.2	466.8	3.5	1.6	26.0	0.3	5.9
Full-time employment	379.9	382.1	4.3	2.2	14.2	0.6	3.9
Part-time employment	85.3	84.6	3.8	-0.7	11.7	-0.8	16.0
Unemployment	41.0	43.9	3.2	2.9	-1.9	7.1	-4.1
Participation rate	61.9	62.5	0.4	0.6	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.6	0.6	0.5	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.1	0.4	0.2	2.8	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	648.4	648.7	...	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.4
Labour force	394.2	396.2	2.7	2.0	12.5	0.5	3.3
Employment	359.2	359.6	2.8	0.4	10.6	0.1	3.0
Full-time employment	302.2	301.2	3.3	-1.0	-1.4	-0.3	-0.5
Part-time employment	57.0	58.4	2.7	1.4	12.0	2.5	25.9
Unemployment	35.0	36.6	2.6	1.6	1.8	4.6	5.2
Participation rate	60.8	61.1	0.4	0.3	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	55.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,085.6	7,088.3	...	2.7	47.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	4,504.0	4,529.9	19.0	25.9	74.6	0.6	1.7
Employment	4,214.7	4,240.6	21.2	25.9	150.2	0.6	3.7
Full-time employment	3,479.8	3,527.2	25.2	47.4	78.9	1.4	2.3
Part-time employment	734.9	713.4	21.7	-21.5	71.2	-2.9	11.1
Unemployment	289.4	289.3	19.1	-0.1	-75.6	-0.0	-20.7
Participation rate	63.6	63.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.4	0.4	0.0	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.8	0.3	0.3	1.7	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,292.4	12,301.8	...	9.4	117.6	0.1	1.0
Labour force	7,912.3	7,964.5	29.0	52.2	295.9	0.7	3.9
Employment	7,185.8	7,368.1	28.2	182.3	269.9	2.5	3.8
Full-time employment	6,003.9	6,110.2	33.6	106.3	205.0	1.8	3.5
Part-time employment	1,181.9	1,257.9	29.4	76.0	64.9	6.4	5.4
Unemployment	726.5	596.4	26.9	-130.1	25.9	-17.9	4.5
Participation rate	64.4	64.7	0.2	0.3	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	7.5	0.3	-1.7	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	59.9	0.2	1.4	1.6	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,050.4	1,050.8	...	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	694.2	700.9	3.4	6.7	17.4	1.0	2.5
Employment	647.2	653.5	3.4	6.3	15.5	1.0	2.4
Full-time employment	529.6	534.9	4.6	5.3	21.4	1.0	4.2
Part-time employment	117.5	118.6	4.3	1.1	-5.9	0.9	-4.7
Unemployment	47.0	47.4	3.1	0.4	1.8	0.9	3.9
Participation rate	66.1	66.7	0.3	0.6	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	62.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	...	...

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
Saskatchewan							
Population	889.1	889.4	...	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1
Labour force	592.8	593.1	3.2	0.3	-2.2	0.1	-0.4
Employment	549.7	549.7	3.3	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-0.2
Full-time employment	449.4	447.5	4.3	-1.9	-15.3	-0.4	-3.3
Part-time employment	100.3	102.2	3.9	1.9	14.0	1.9	15.9
Unemployment	43.1	43.4	3.0	0.3	-0.8	0.7	-1.8
Participation rate	66.7	66.7	0.4	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.3	0.5	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.8	0.4	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,531.3	3,533.5	...	2.2	37.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,440.3	2,458.7	13.8	18.4	77.3	0.8	3.2
Employment	2,198.2	2,235.3	13.8	37.1	71.6	1.7	3.3
Full-time employment	1,781.0	1,792.9	16.5	11.9	-11.1	0.7	-0.6
Part-time employment	417.3	442.4	14.7	25.1	82.6	6.0	23.0
Unemployment	242.1	223.4	13.4	-18.7	5.7	-7.7	2.6
Participation rate	69.1	69.6	0.4	0.5	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	9.1	0.5	-0.8	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	63.3	0.4	1.1	1.4	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,323.3	4,325.8	...	2.5	39.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,821.9	2,859.3	15.7	37.4	159.1	1.3	5.9
Employment	2,626.2	2,661.2	15.8	35.0	155.1	1.3	6.2
Full-time employment	2,054.3	2,047.6	20.3	-6.7	21.1	-0.3	1.0
Part-time employment	571.8	613.6	18.5	41.8	134.0	7.3	27.9
Unemployment	195.8	198.1	14.1	2.3	4.0	1.2	2.1
Participation rate	65.3	66.1	0.4	0.8	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.9	0.5	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	61.5	0.4	0.8	3.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	445.1	445.1	...	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	244.4	251.6	2.6	7.2	4.9	2.9	2.0
Employment	207.1	220.5	2.6	13.4	2.5	6.5	1.1
Full-time employment	174.8	186.4	3.0	11.6	-1.9	6.6	-1.0
Unemployment	37.3	31.2	2.4	-6.1	2.5	-16.4	8.7
Participation rate	54.9	56.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.3	12.4	0.9	-2.9	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	46.5	49.5	0.6	3.0	0.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	55.0	54.9	...	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7
Labour force	30.5	35.3	1.2	4.8	7.1	15.7	25.2
Employment	23.9	29.4	1.2	5.5	5.8	23.0	24.6
Unemployment	6.5	5.9	1.2	-0.6	1.4	-9.2	31.1
Participation rate	55.5	64.3	2.2	8.8	13.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	21.3	16.7	3.3	-4.6	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	43.5	53.6	2.1	10.1	10.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	189.9	189.9	...	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	113.6	112.4	1.6	-1.2	-2.2	-1.1	-1.9
Employment	93.9	96.6	1.6	2.7	-1.8	2.9	-1.8
Unemployment	19.7	15.8	1.6	-3.9	-0.4	-19.8	-2.5
Participation rate	59.8	59.2	0.8	-0.6	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.3	14.1	1.3	-3.2	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	49.4	50.9	0.8	1.5	-0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	200.3	200.3	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	100.4	103.9	1.4	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0
Employment	89.3	94.5	1.4	5.2	-1.4	5.8	-1.5
Unemployment	11.1	9.4	1.2	-1.7	1.4	-15.3	17.5
Participation rate	50.1	51.9	0.7	1.8	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	9.0	1.2	-2.1	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	44.6	47.2	0.7	2.6	-0.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	133.2	133.4	...	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.1
Labour force	85.8	86.2	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.5	-0.1
Employment	77.9	79.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.7	0.8
Full-time employment	65.5	65.8	1.0	0.3	-1.4	0.5	-2.1
Unemployment	7.9	7.0	0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-11.4	-9.1
Participation rate	64.4	64.6	0.6	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.1	0.8	-1.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	59.4	0.6	0.9	-0.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	20.7	20.7	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Labour force	12.8	13.1	0.5	0.3	-0.3	2.3	-2.2
Employment	11.2	11.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	2.7	-1.7
Unemployment	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	6.3	6.3
Participation rate	61.8	63.3	2.3	1.5	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	13.0	3.2	0.5	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.1	55.6	2.3	1.5	-1.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.5	54.6	...	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.3
Labour force	38.5	38.8	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	3.2
Employment	35.1	35.5	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.1	4.1
Unemployment	3.4	3.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-5.9	-8.6
Participation rate	70.6	71.1	0.8	0.5	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.2	1.1	-0.6	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	65.0	0.9	0.6	1.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	58.0	58.1	...	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.0
Labour force	34.4	34.3	0.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.3	-2.8
Employment	31.6	32.2	0.5	0.6	-0.6	1.9	-1.8
Unemployment	2.9	2.1	0.4	-0.8	-0.4	-27.6	-16.0
Participation rate	59.3	59.0	0.7	-0.3	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	6.1	1.1	-2.3	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	55.4	0.8	0.9	-1.6	...	...

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)

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	817.4	817.7	...	0.3	5.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	506.2	510.7	3.5	4.5	24.2	0.9	5.0
Employment	465.2	466.8	3.5	1.6	26.0	0.3	5.9
Full-time employment	379.9	382.1	4.3	2.2	14.2	0.6	3.9
Unemployment	41.0	43.9	3.2	2.9	-1.9	7.1	-4.1
Participation rate	61.9	62.5	0.4	0.6	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.6	0.6	0.5	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.1	0.4	0.2	2.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	109.2	109.0	...	-0.2	-1.1	-0.2	-1.0
Labour force	73.4	76.8	2.0	3.4	7.9	4.6	11.5
Employment	64.1	66.2	2.0	2.1	9.5	3.3	16.8
Unemployment	9.2	10.6	1.8	1.4	-1.6	15.2	-13.1
Participation rate	67.2	70.5	1.8	3.3	7.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	13.8	2.4	1.3	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	60.7	1.8	2.0	9.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	338.7	338.9	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	219.1	220.9	2.0	1.8	10.3	0.8	4.9
Employment	199.4	201.3	2.1	1.9	7.9	1.0	4.1
Unemployment	19.6	19.6	1.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	14.0
Participation rate	64.7	65.2	0.6	0.5	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.9	0.9	0.0	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.4	0.6	0.5	1.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	369.6	369.8	...	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.9
Labour force	213.8	212.9	1.9	-0.9	5.9	-0.4	2.9
Employment	201.7	199.2	2.0	-2.5	8.6	-1.2	4.5
Unemployment	12.2	13.7	1.8	1.5	-2.7	12.3	-16.5
Participation rate	57.8	57.6	0.5	-0.2	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.4	0.8	0.7	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	53.9	0.5	-0.7	1.9	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	648.4	648.7	...	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.4
Labour force	394.2	396.2	2.7	2.0	12.5	0.5	3.3
Employment	359.2	359.6	2.8	0.4	10.6	0.1	3.0
Full-time employment	302.2	301.2	3.3	-1.0	-1.4	-0.3	-0.5
Unemployment	35.0	36.6	2.6	1.6	1.8	4.6	5.2
Participation rate	60.8	61.1	0.4	0.3	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	55.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	82.1	82.0	...	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	58.2	59.2	1.3	1.0	8.9	1.7	17.7
Employment	51.1	49.5	1.4	-1.6	7.0	-3.1	16.5
Unemployment	7.1	9.7	1.4	2.6	2.0	36.6	26.0
Participation rate	70.9	72.2	1.6	1.3	11.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.2	16.4	2.5	4.2	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	60.4	1.7	-1.8	8.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	275.7	275.8	...	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.6
Labour force	172.0	173.0	1.6	1.0	-0.5	0.6	-0.3
Employment	154.0	157.2	1.7	3.2	-1.6	2.1	-1.0
Unemployment	18.0	15.8	1.6	-2.2	1.0	-12.2	6.8
Participation rate	62.4	62.7	0.6	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	9.1	0.9	-1.4	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	57.0	0.6	1.1	-0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	290.7	290.8	...	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.4
Labour force	164.0	164.0	1.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.6
Employment	154.1	152.9	1.5	-1.2	5.2	-0.8	3.5
Unemployment	10.0	11.1	1.3	1.1	-1.2	11.0	-9.8
Participation rate	56.4	56.4	0.5	0.0	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.8	0.8	0.7	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	53.0	52.6	0.5	-0.4	1.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,085.6	7,088.3	...	2.7	47.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	4,504.0	4,529.9	19.0	25.9	74.6	0.6	1.7
Employment	4,214.7	4,240.6	21.2	25.9	150.2	0.6	3.7
Full-time employment	3,479.8	3,527.2	25.2	47.4	78.9	1.4	2.3
Unemployment	289.4	289.3	19.1	-0.1	-75.6	-0.0	-20.7
Participation rate	63.6	63.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.4	0.4	0.0	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.8	0.3	0.3	1.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	908.1	907.6	...	-0.5	-3.2	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	604.1	616.2	10.6	12.1	-6.2	2.0	-1.0
Employment	533.5	539.6	10.6	6.1	29.9	1.1	5.9
Unemployment	70.6	76.6	10.5	6.0	-36.0	8.5	-32.0
Participation rate	66.5	67.9	1.2	1.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	12.4	1.5	0.7	-5.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	59.5	1.2	0.8	3.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,064.8	3,066.5	...	1.7	27.9	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,083.4	2,090.6	10.9	7.2	55.5	0.3	2.7
Employment	1,954.9	1,965.0	12.6	10.1	44.4	0.5	2.3
Unemployment	128.5	125.5	11.2	-3.0	10.9	-2.3	9.5
Participation rate	68.0	68.2	0.4	0.2	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.0	0.5	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	64.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,112.6	3,114.2	...	1.6	22.9	0.1	0.7
Labour force	1,816.5	1,823.1	10.9	6.6	25.3	0.4	1.4
Employment	1,726.3	1,736.0	12.1	9.7	75.8	0.6	4.6
Unemployment	90.2	87.2	10.7	-3.0	-50.5	-3.3	-36.7
Participation rate	58.4	58.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.8	0.6	-0.2	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	55.7	0.4	0.2	2.0	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,292.4	12,301.8	...	9.4	117.6	0.1	1.0
Labour force	7,912.3	7,964.5	29.0	52.2	295.9	0.7	3.9
Employment	7,185.8	7,368.1	28.2	182.3	269.9	2.5	3.8
Full-time employment	6,003.9	6,110.2	33.6	106.3	205.0	1.8	3.5
Unemployment	726.5	596.4	26.9	-130.1	25.9	-17.9	4.5
Participation rate	64.4	64.7	0.2	0.3	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	7.5	0.3	-1.7	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	59.9	0.2	1.4	1.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,864.9	1,863.2	...	-1.7	-9.6	-0.1	-0.5
Labour force	1,107.2	1,100.8	17.0	-6.4	86.2	-0.6	8.5
Employment	875.8	934.8	15.4	59.0	78.6	6.7	9.2
Unemployment	231.4	166.0	16.0	-65.4	7.6	-28.3	4.8
Participation rate	59.4	59.1	0.9	-0.3	4.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	20.9	15.1	1.3	-5.8	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	47.0	50.2	0.8	3.2	4.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,071.8	5,077.3	...	5.5	65.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	3,589.8	3,627.4	14.9	37.6	87.0	1.0	2.5
Employment	3,340.2	3,401.4	15.4	61.2	57.0	1.8	1.7
Unemployment	249.5	226.0	14.4	-23.5	30.0	-9.4	15.3
Participation rate	70.8	71.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.2	0.4	-0.8	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	67.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,355.8	5,361.4	...	5.6	62.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,215.3	3,236.4	16.5	21.1	122.8	0.7	3.9
Employment	2,969.8	3,031.9	16.5	62.1	134.4	2.1	4.6
Unemployment	245.5	204.4	14.0	-41.1	-11.7	-16.7	-5.4
Participation rate	60.0	60.4	0.3	0.4	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.3	0.4	-1.3	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	56.6	0.3	1.1	1.9	...	...

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,050.4	1,050.8	...	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.4
Labour force	694.2	700.9	3.4	6.7	17.4	1.0	2.5
Employment	647.2	653.5	3.4	6.3	15.5	1.0	2.4
Full-time employment	529.6	534.9	4.6	5.3	21.4	1.0	4.2
Unemployment	47.0	47.4	3.1	0.4	1.8	0.9	3.9
Participation rate	66.1	66.7	0.3	0.6	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	62.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	168.2	168.1	...	-0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-1.0
Labour force	110.1	114.0	2.1	3.9	11.3	3.5	11.0
Employment	92.7	97.8	2.0	5.1	9.0	5.5	10.1
Unemployment	17.3	16.2	1.9	-1.1	2.2	-6.4	15.7
Participation rate	65.5	67.8	1.3	2.3	7.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.7	14.2	1.6	-1.5	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	58.2	1.2	3.1	5.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	433.0	433.2	...	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.6
Labour force	314.3	316.2	1.8	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.3
Employment	300.2	299.9	1.9	-0.3	2.6	-0.1	0.9
Unemployment	14.1	16.3	1.7	2.2	-1.7	15.6	-9.4
Participation rate	72.6	73.0	0.4	0.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.2	0.5	0.7	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	69.3	69.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	449.3	449.5	...	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.6
Labour force	269.9	270.7	2.0	0.8	5.2	0.3	2.0
Employment	254.3	255.8	2.0	1.5	3.9	0.6	1.5
Unemployment	15.5	15.0	1.7	-0.5	1.4	-3.2	10.3
Participation rate	60.1	60.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.5	0.6	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	56.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	889.1	889.4	...	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1
Labour force	592.8	593.1	3.2	0.3	-2.2	0.1	-0.4
Employment	549.7	549.7	3.3	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-0.2
Full-time employment	449.4	447.5	4.3	-1.9	-15.3	-0.4	-3.3
Unemployment	43.1	43.4	3.0	0.3	-0.8	0.7	-1.8
Participation rate	66.7	66.7	0.4	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.3	0.5	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.8	0.4	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.5	134.5	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	85.3	86.9	1.8	1.6	3.8	1.9	4.6
Employment	73.0	74.9	1.8	1.9	5.3	2.6	7.6
Unemployment	12.3	11.9	1.8	-0.4	-1.6	-3.3	-11.9
Participation rate	63.4	64.6	1.4	1.2	2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.4	13.7	1.9	-0.7	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.3	55.7	1.4	1.4	4.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	376.7	376.8	...	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Labour force	276.3	277.7	1.7	1.4	-1.9	0.5	-0.7
Employment	260.1	258.8	1.9	-1.3	-3.5	-0.5	-1.3
Unemployment	16.2	18.8	1.8	2.6	1.5	16.0	8.7
Participation rate	73.3	73.7	0.4	0.4	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	69.0	68.7	0.5	-0.3	-1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	377.9	378.1	...	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Labour force	231.1	228.6	1.8	-2.5	-3.9	-1.1	-1.7
Employment	216.6	215.9	1.8	-0.7	-3.2	-0.3	-1.5
Unemployment	14.5	12.7	1.5	-1.8	-0.7	-12.4	-5.2
Participation rate	61.2	60.5	0.5	-0.7	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.6	0.6	-0.7	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.9	...	...

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,531.3	3,533.5	...	2.2	37.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,440.3	2,458.7	13.8	18.4	77.3	0.8	3.2
Employment	2,198.2	2,235.3	13.8	37.1	71.6	1.7	3.3
Full-time employment	1,781.0	1,792.9	16.5	11.9	-11.1	0.7	-0.6
Unemployment	242.1	223.4	13.4	-18.7	5.7	-7.7	2.6
Participation rate	69.1	69.6	0.4	0.5	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	9.1	0.5	-0.8	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	63.3	0.4	1.1	1.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	523.4	523.3	...	-0.1	1.2	-0.0	0.2
Labour force	323.4	321.3	7.8	-2.1	20.6	-0.6	6.9
Employment	260.2	274.1	7.1	13.9	40.0	5.3	17.1
Unemployment	63.1	47.2	7.5	-15.9	-19.4	-25.2	-29.1
Participation rate	61.8	61.4	1.5	-0.4	3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	19.5	14.7	2.1	-4.8	-7.4	...	...
Employment rate	49.7	52.4	1.4	2.7	7.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,496.4	1,497.5	...	1.1	17.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	1,145.4	1,147.5	7.2	2.1	16.5	0.2	1.5
Employment	1,046.7	1,055.0	7.9	8.3	1.5	0.8	0.1
Unemployment	98.8	92.5	7.7	-6.3	15.0	-6.4	19.4
Participation rate	76.5	76.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.1	0.7	-0.5	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	70.5	0.5	0.6	-0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,511.5	1,512.7	...	1.2	19.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	971.5	989.8	7.9	18.3	40.1	1.9	4.2
Employment	891.4	906.2	8.0	14.8	30.1	1.7	3.4
Unemployment	80.1	83.7	7.0	3.6	10.1	4.5	13.7
Participation rate	64.3	65.4	0.5	1.1	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.9	0.5	0.9	1.2	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,323.3	4,325.8	...	2.5	39.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,821.9	2,859.3	15.7	37.4	159.1	1.3	5.9
Employment	2,626.2	2,661.2	15.8	35.0	155.1	1.3	6.2
Full-time employment	2,054.3	2,047.6	20.3	-6.7	21.1	-0.3	1.0
Unemployment	195.8	198.1	14.1	2.3	4.0	1.2	2.1
Participation rate	65.3	66.1	0.4	0.8	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.9	0.5	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	61.5	0.4	0.8	3.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	602.3	601.3	...	-1.0	-4.9	-0.2	-0.8
Labour force	398.7	412.4	9.3	13.7	62.8	3.4	18.0
Employment	339.0	362.3	8.4	23.3	69.7	6.9	23.8
Unemployment	59.7	50.1	8.1	-9.6	-7.0	-16.1	-12.3
Participation rate	66.2	68.6	1.5	2.4	10.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.0	12.1	2.0	-2.9	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	60.3	1.4	4.0	12.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,811.4	1,813.1	...	1.7	21.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	1,268.1	1,281.7	8.0	13.6	38.3	1.1	3.1
Employment	1,195.3	1,206.8	8.5	11.5	29.7	1.0	2.5
Unemployment	72.8	74.9	7.8	2.1	8.6	2.9	13.0
Participation rate	70.0	70.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.0	66.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,909.5	1,911.4	...	1.9	22.9	0.1	1.2
Labour force	1,155.1	1,165.2	8.5	10.1	58.1	0.9	5.2
Employment	1,091.9	1,092.2	8.9	0.3	55.8	0.0	5.4
Unemployment	63.3	73.0	7.4	9.7	2.3	15.3	3.3
Participation rate	60.5	61.0	0.4	0.5	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.3	0.6	0.8	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.1	0.5	-0.1	2.2	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	207.1	220.5	2.6	13.4	2.5	6.5	1.1
Goods-producing sector	40.1	43.1	1.6	3.0	-2.6	7.5	-5.7
Agriculture	1.3	0.6	0.4	-0.7	-1.2	-53.8	-66.7
Natural resources ²	12.4	12.7	0.9	0.3	-0.5	2.4	-3.8
Utilities	2.7	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	3.7	16.7
Construction	15.3	17.3	1.1	2.0	-1.9	13.1	-9.9
Manufacturing	8.3	9.6	0.7	1.3	0.4	15.7	4.3
Services-producing sector	167.0	177.3	2.2	10.3	5.0	6.2	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade	33.3	38.3	1.3	5.0	3.7	15.0	10.7
Transportation and warehousing	8.4	8.8	0.6	0.4	-2.8	4.8	-24.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7.3	7.2	0.5	-0.1	0.3	-1.4	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.9	10.0	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.0	12.4
Business, building and other support services	7.0	7.3	0.8	0.3	-0.1	4.3	-1.4
Educational services	15.0	15.5	0.7	0.5	-1.2	3.3	-7.2
Health care and social assistance	44.0	45.1	1.0	1.1	6.3	2.5	16.2
Information, culture and recreation	5.1	7.0	0.6	1.9	2.3	37.3	48.9
Accommodation and food services	11.1	11.0	0.9	-0.1	-4.3	-0.9	-28.1
Other services (except public administration)	7.4	7.6	0.7	0.2	-4.0	2.7	-34.5
Public administration	18.5	19.4	0.8	0.9	3.6	4.9	22.8
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	77.9	79.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.7	0.8
Goods-producing sector	19.9	19.9	0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-1.0
Agriculture	3.8	3.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	-7.9	-22.2
Natural resources ²	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	9.1	33.3
Utilities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.5	6.7	0.3	0.2	-0.3	3.1	-4.3
Manufacturing	7.2	7.0	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-2.8	4.5
Services-producing sector	58.0	59.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	2.2	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	10.5	11.1	0.4	0.6	-0.6	5.7	-5.1
Transportation and warehousing	2.7	2.6	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-3.7	4.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	3.0	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.0	4.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	10.0	4.8
Business, building and other support services	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	-0.6	5.6	-24.0
Educational services	6.4	6.2	0.3	-0.2	0.5	-3.1	8.8
Health care and social assistance	11.4	11.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	6.5
Information, culture and recreation	2.2	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	18.2	36.8
Accommodation and food services	4.5	4.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-4.4	-6.5
Other services (except public administration)	2.6	2.8	0.2	0.2	-0.8	7.7	-22.2
Public administration	8.9	8.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	9.9
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	465.2	466.8	3.5	1.6	26.0	0.3	5.9
Goods-producing sector	91.4	95.2	2.1	3.8	9.3	4.2	10.8
Agriculture	8.3	8.2	0.7	-0.1	3.7	-1.2	82.2
Natural resources ²	10.1	10.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.0
Utilities	4.7	4.5	0.2	-0.2	1.1	-4.3	32.4
Construction	35.2	38.6	1.4	3.4	5.2	9.7	15.6
Manufacturing	33.1	33.5	1.2	0.4	-0.7	1.2	-2.0
Services-producing sector	373.8	371.6	3.3	-2.2	16.7	-0.6	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	73.4	73.1	1.8	-0.3	1.1	-0.4	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	21.9	22.6	0.8	0.7	2.5	3.2	12.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	24.8	23.9	0.8	-0.9	1.3	-3.6	5.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.8	34.2	1.0	1.4	5.5	4.3	19.2
Business, building and other support services	17.2	15.9	1.0	-1.3	-0.4	-7.6	-2.5
Educational services	39.2	38.7	1.2	-0.5	5.7	-1.3	17.3
Health care and social assistance	72.4	72.5	1.4	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.4
Information, culture and recreation	15.4	14.8	1.0	-0.6	-0.9	-3.9	-5.7
Accommodation and food services	30.0	28.8	1.5	-1.2	-0.2	-4.0	-0.7
Other services (except public administration)	16.3	16.7	1.0	0.4	1.6	2.5	10.6
Public administration	30.5	30.4	0.9	-0.1	0.8	-0.3	2.7

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	359.2	359.6	2.8	0.4	10.6	0.1	3.0
Goods-producing sector	68.6	69.2	1.7	0.6	-5.8	0.9	-7.7
Agriculture	4.6	4.5	0.7	-0.1	-1.6	-2.2	-26.2
Natural resources ²	9.1	9.5	0.8	0.4	-1.8	4.4	-15.9
Utilities	3.5	3.7	0.2	0.2	-0.1	5.7	-2.6
Construction	22.1	22.1	1.0	0.0	-2.6	0.0	-10.5
Manufacturing	29.4	29.4	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0
Services-producing sector	290.6	290.4	2.5	-0.2	16.4	-0.1	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	56.9	55.9	1.3	-1.0	1.9	-1.8	3.5
Transportation and warehousing	19.1	19.2	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.5	9.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	17.5	18.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	4.6	8.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	18.0	18.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.2	6.4
Business, building and other support services	15.8	16.2	0.8	0.4	-0.6	2.5	-3.6
Educational services	28.5	27.8	1.0	-0.7	4.6	-2.5	19.8
Health care and social assistance	60.4	60.3	1.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.2	1.9
Information, culture and recreation	10.2	9.7	0.7	-0.5	-1.6	-4.9	-14.2
Accommodation and food services	20.5	21.3	1.1	0.8	2.4	3.9	12.7
Other services (except public administration)	15.3	15.1	0.7	-0.2	1.7	-1.3	12.7
Public administration	28.5	28.3	0.8	-0.2	2.9	-0.7	11.4
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,214.7	4,240.6	21.2	25.9	150.2	0.6	3.7
Goods-producing sector	918.3	915.8	10.7	-2.5	13.5	-0.3	1.5
Agriculture	63.8	64.0	2.7	0.2	12.1	0.3	23.3
Natural resources ²	37.0	36.7	2.2	-0.3	-2.8	-0.8	-7.1
Utilities	27.0	26.3	1.2	-0.7	2.8	-2.6	11.9
Construction	295.5	291.4	7.4	-4.1	8.1	-1.4	2.9
Manufacturing	495.1	497.3	7.4	2.2	-6.8	0.4	-1.3
Services-producing sector	3,296.4	3,324.9	19.4	28.5	136.7	0.9	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	645.9	654.6	10.0	8.7	30.1	1.3	4.8
Transportation and warehousing	235.1	222.2	6.0	-12.9	-9.7	-5.5	-4.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	261.2	260.6	5.0	-0.6	13.0	-0.2	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	356.0	353.1	6.5	-2.9	4.3	-0.8	1.2
Business, building and other support services	163.5	160.6	6.7	-2.9	8.8	-1.8	5.8
Educational services	347.8	349.6	7.2	1.8	102.8	0.5	41.7
Health care and social assistance	581.2	597.1	7.9	15.9	9.1	2.7	1.5
Information, culture and recreation	124.0	139.0	6.4	15.0	-18.7	12.1	-11.9
Accommodation and food services	176.5	185.1	7.9	8.6	-11.0	4.9	-5.6
Other services (except public administration)	158.6	154.1	4.9	-4.5	-6.3	-2.8	-3.9
Public administration	246.7	248.9	3.9	2.2	14.3	0.9	6.1
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,185.8	7,368.1	28.2	182.3	270.0	2.5	3.8
Goods-producing sector	1,469.6	1,481.9	14.6	12.3	47.9	0.8	3.3
Agriculture	59.8	63.0	3.1	3.2	-7.0	5.4	-10.0
Natural resources ²	35.1	34.9	2.3	-0.2	2.6	-0.6	8.0
Utilities	51.9	51.6	1.9	-0.3	4.1	-0.6	8.6
Construction	532.9	544.8	9.8	11.9	-12.5	2.2	-2.2
Manufacturing	790.0	787.6	10.2	-2.4	60.7	-0.3	8.4
Services-producing sector	5,716.2	5,886.2	26.9	170.0	222.0	3.0	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,015.2	1,084.2	14.7	69.0	64.4	6.8	6.3
Transportation and warehousing	361.3	365.2	8.1	3.9	-21.4	1.1	-5.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	633.2	630.8	8.6	-2.4	28.7	-0.4	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	711.4	712.7	10.6	1.3	35.0	0.2	5.2
Business, building and other support services	272.6	283.2	8.0	10.6	-43.2	3.9	-13.2
Educational services	541.9	565.5	9.7	23.6	50.9	4.4	9.9
Health care and social assistance	900.2	914.6	10.8	14.4	50.2	1.6	5.8
Information, culture and recreation	284.0	317.6	8.8	33.6	47.2	11.8	17.5
Accommodation and food services	321.1	331.5	10.5	10.4	5.1	3.2	1.6
Other services (except public administration)	286.7	292.0	8.0	5.3	5.4	1.8	1.9
Public administration	388.6	388.8	5.6	0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.1

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	647.2	653.5	3.4	6.3	15.5	1.0	2.4
Goods-producing sector	148.8	149.7	1.9	0.9	-0.3	0.6	-0.2
Agriculture	25.4	25.4	1.0	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-6.3
Natural resources ²	3.8	3.9	0.5	0.1	-1.5	2.6	-27.8
Utilities	4.7	4.9	0.3	0.2	-2.0	4.3	-29.0
Construction	50.7	50.9	1.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	5.6
Manufacturing	64.3	64.6	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.5	3.5
Services-producing sector	498.4	503.8	3.3	5.4	15.8	1.1	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	95.7	96.3	1.6	0.6	8.7	0.6	9.9
Transportation and warehousing	41.1	39.5	1.0	-1.6	-1.5	-3.9	-3.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	34.2	34.4	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.6	5.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.7	32.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.5	3.2
Business, building and other support services	21.4	22.5	0.9	1.1	0.5	5.1	2.3
Educational services	57.9	57.8	1.3	-0.1	4.5	-0.2	8.4
Health care and social assistance	101.4	102.2	1.4	0.8	-1.7	0.8	-1.6
Information, culture and recreation	19.1	20.6	1.0	1.5	2.0	7.9	10.8
Accommodation and food services	29.6	30.8	1.4	1.2	-5.2	4.1	-14.4
Other services (except public administration)	29.2	30.2	1.0	1.0	4.2	3.4	16.2
Public administration	37.0	36.9	0.9	-0.1	1.4	-0.3	3.9
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	549.7	549.7	3.3	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-0.2
Goods-producing sector	133.8	133.4	2.1	-0.4	-2.6	-0.3	-1.9
Agriculture	32.2	31.5	1.2	-0.7	-6.8	-2.2	-17.8
Natural resources ²	21.9	20.9	0.9	-1.0	2.0	-4.6	10.6
Utilities	5.8	5.6	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-3.4	-1.8
Construction	43.1	45.9	1.4	2.8	2.4	6.5	5.5
Manufacturing	30.8	29.5	1.0	-1.3	0.0	-4.2	0.0
Services-producing sector	416.0	416.3	3.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	87.9	89.4	1.6	1.5	7.1	1.7	8.6
Transportation and warehousing	22.9	23.1	0.9	0.2	-1.4	0.9	-5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	26.4	25.9	0.7	-0.5	-4.2	-1.9	-14.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.6	28.1	0.9	0.5	-0.1	1.8	-0.4
Business, building and other support services	16.0	16.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Educational services	43.4	43.3	1.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	1.2
Health care and social assistance	83.2	84.6	1.3	1.4	5.0	1.7	6.3
Information, culture and recreation	13.8	13.5	1.0	-0.3	-6.7	-2.2	-33.2
Accommodation and food services	30.2	28.9	1.3	-1.3	-1.9	-4.3	-6.2
Other services (except public administration)	28.6	27.6	1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-3.5	-4.2
Public administration	36.0	35.7	0.8	-0.3	3.7	-0.8	11.6
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,198.2	2,235.3	13.8	37.1	71.6	1.7	3.3
Goods-producing sector	541.9	553.1	8.0	11.2	-28.2	2.1	-4.9
Agriculture	38.5	39.8	2.5	1.3	-7.7	3.4	-16.2
Natural resources ²	135.6	140.0	4.0	4.4	-2.1	3.2	-1.5
Utilities	23.8	24.9	1.0	1.1	0.2	4.6	0.8
Construction	224.3	227.5	5.7	3.2	-3.9	1.4	-1.7
Manufacturing	119.7	120.9	3.9	1.2	-14.7	1.0	-10.8
Services-producing sector	1,656.3	1,682.1	12.5	25.8	99.6	1.6	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	336.0	339.3	6.5	3.3	33.5	1.0	11.0
Transportation and warehousing	129.9	130.6	3.8	0.7	11.5	0.5	9.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	107.6	109.1	3.1	1.5	11.9	1.4	12.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	174.4	181.8	4.3	7.4	2.1	4.2	1.2
Business, building and other support services	77.0	73.8	3.7	-3.2	1.0	-4.2	1.4
Educational services	161.4	172.9	4.2	11.5	19.3	7.1	12.6
Health care and social assistance	308.3	310.3	5.1	2.0	31.5	0.6	11.3
Information, culture and recreation	58.2	61.1	4.1	2.9	0.1	5.0	0.2
Accommodation and food services	104.5	104.3	4.5	-0.2	-7.0	-0.2	-6.3
Other services (except public administration)	99.5	99.5	4.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
Public administration	99.6	99.4	2.6	-0.2	-5.6	-0.2	-5.3

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,626.2	2,661.2	15.8	35.0	155.1	1.3	6.2
Goods-producing sector	480.4	494.7	7.8	14.3	-14.0	3.0	-2.8
Agriculture	25.2	24.7	2.6	-0.5	-9.8	-2.0	-28.4
Natural resources ²	49.5	52.4	2.7	2.9	10.2	5.9	24.2
Utilities	19.8	19.2	1.4	-0.6	3.0	-3.0	18.5
Construction	216.8	222.8	5.9	6.0	-21.3	2.8	-8.7
Manufacturing	169.0	175.6	4.6	6.6	3.9	3.9	2.3
Services-producing sector	2,145.8	2,166.5	15.3	20.7	169.1	1.0	8.5
Wholesale and retail trade	397.7	402.0	7.7	4.3	29.6	1.1	7.9
Transportation and warehousing	138.7	140.0	4.2	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	163.0	166.2	3.8	3.2	7.4	2.0	4.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	257.8	254.4	5.3	-3.4	33.8	-1.3	15.3
Business, building and other support services	103.3	109.3	4.3	6.0	9.2	5.8	9.2
Educational services	192.2	191.4	5.2	-0.8	19.5	-0.4	11.3
Health care and social assistance	341.5	352.5	5.3	11.0	25.8	3.2	7.9
Information, culture and recreation	124.4	132.0	5.2	7.6	22.6	6.1	20.7
Accommodation and food services	174.5	177.7	6.6	3.2	16.0	1.8	9.9
Other services (except public administration)	114.3	110.0	4.3	-4.3	-9.3	-3.8	-7.8
Public administration	138.3	131.2	2.8	-7.1	12.4	-5.1	10.4

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	181.6	181.6	...	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6
Labour force	115.1	113.5	1.0	-1.6	-4.9	-1.4	-4.1
Employment	104.3	102.7	1.1	-1.6	-5.6	-1.5	-5.2
Unemployment	10.8	10.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.9
Participation rate	63.4	62.5	0.6	-0.9	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	56.6	0.6	-0.8	-3.4	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	376.8	377.3	...	0.5	6.9	0.1	1.9
Labour force	261.2	264.1	1.6	2.9	14.7	1.1	5.9
Employment	240.1	242.5	1.6	2.4	10.6	1.0	4.6
Unemployment	21.1	21.6	1.0	0.5	4.1	2.4	23.4
Participation rate	69.3	70.0	0.4	0.7	2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	64.3	0.4	0.6	1.7	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	133.0	133.1	...	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	88.4	89.0	1.0	0.6	2.3	0.7	2.7
Employment	80.2	80.5	1.0	0.3	-1.1	0.4	-1.3
Unemployment	8.1	8.5	0.6	0.4	3.4	4.9	66.7
Participation rate	66.5	66.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.6	0.6	0.4	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.5	0.8	0.2	-1.6	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	110.1	110.1	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Labour force	71.2	70.5	0.9	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	1.4
Employment	62.6	62.8	0.9	0.2	-1.5	0.3	-2.3
Unemployment	8.7	7.7	0.5	-1.0	2.5	-11.5	48.1
Participation rate	64.7	64.0	0.8	-0.7	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.2	10.9	0.7	-1.3	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.0	0.8	0.1	-1.7	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.6	135.6	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	80.7	81.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7
Employment	76.0	76.2	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.9
Unemployment	4.8	4.8	0.5	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-14.3
Participation rate	59.5	59.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.9	0.5	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	56.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	686.6	686.9	...	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.4
Labour force	452.6	448.2	3.6	-4.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.0
Employment	429.7	426.2	3.8	-3.5	2.7	-0.8	0.6
Unemployment	22.8	22.0	1.8	-0.8	-2.8	-3.5	-11.3
Participation rate	65.9	65.2	0.5	-0.7	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	62.0	0.5	-0.6	0.1	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	187.4	187.5	...	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	116.6	114.8	1.2	-1.8	-1.3	-1.5	-1.1
Employment	109.4	108.2	1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1	-1.2
Unemployment	7.2	6.6	0.6	-0.6	0.0	-8.3	0.0
Participation rate	62.2	61.2	0.7	-1.0	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.7	0.5	-0.5	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	57.7	0.7	-0.7	-1.3	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	136.9	136.9	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Labour force	80.5	80.3	0.9	-0.2	-4.4	-0.2	-5.2
Employment	75.1	75.1	0.9	0.0	-4.2	0.0	-5.3
Unemployment	5.4	5.1	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-5.6	-7.3
Participation rate	58.8	58.7	0.7	-0.1	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	54.9	0.7	0.0	-3.1	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,631.7	3,634.0	...	2.3	39.5	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,394.7	2,411.4	9.4	16.7	42.0	0.7	1.8
Employment	2,198.8	2,211.6	9.9	12.8	-5.9	0.6	-0.3
Unemployment	195.9	199.8	6.7	3.9	48.0	2.0	31.6
Participation rate	65.9	66.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.3	0.3	0.1	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.9	0.3	0.4	-0.8	...	...

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,202.6	1,204.3	...	1.7	16.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	804.1	812.3	5.1	8.2	16.5	1.0	2.1
Employment	752.0	759.7	5.4	7.7	5.1	1.0	0.7
Unemployment	52.1	52.7	2.8	0.6	11.5	1.2	27.9
Participation rate	66.9	67.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.5	0.4	0.0	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	63.1	0.4	0.6	-0.4	...	...
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	285.2	285.4	...	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.7
Labour force	185.1	185.6	1.6	0.5	-2.8	0.3	-1.5
Employment	171.0	172.1	1.6	1.1	-5.2	0.6	-2.9
Unemployment	14.1	13.5	0.8	-0.6	2.4	-4.3	21.6
Participation rate	64.9	65.0	0.5	0.1	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.3	0.4	-0.3	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.3	0.6	0.3	-2.3	...	...
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	917.4	918.8	...	1.4	14.2	0.2	1.6
Labour force	619.0	626.8	4.8	7.8	19.4	1.3	3.2
Employment	580.9	587.5	5.1	6.6	10.2	1.1	1.8
Unemployment	38.0	39.2	2.7	1.2	9.1	3.2	30.2
Participation rate	67.5	68.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	143.2	143.4	...	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	91.6	91.4	0.8	-0.2	4.1	-0.2	4.7
Employment	85.0	84.4	0.9	-0.6	2.5	-0.7	3.1
Unemployment	6.7	7.0	0.4	0.3	1.6	4.5	29.6
Participation rate	64.0	63.7	0.6	-0.3	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.7	0.5	0.4	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	58.9	0.6	-0.5	1.0	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	94.6	93.8	...	-0.8	-23.9	-0.8	-20.3
Labour force	59.4	58.7	3.4	-0.7	-1.3	-1.2	-2.2
Employment	55.0	52.6	3.3	-2.4	-0.9	-4.4	-1.7
Unemployment	4.4	6.1	1.7	1.7	-0.5	38.6	-7.6
Participation rate	62.8	62.6	2.1	-0.2	11.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	10.4	2.7	3.0	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	56.1	2.3	-2.0	10.6	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	112.9	112.9	...	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.4
Labour force	65.4	66.0	1.6	0.6	6.2	0.9	10.4
Employment	57.2	59.8	1.5	2.6	3.8	4.5	6.8
Unemployment	8.2	6.2	0.9	-2.0	2.4	-24.4	63.2
Participation rate	57.9	58.5	1.4	0.6	4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	9.4	1.4	-3.1	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	50.7	53.0	1.4	2.3	2.7	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	343.3	343.7	...	0.4	3.3	0.1	1.0
Labour force	225.3	222.7	2.2	-2.6	-6.0	-1.2	-2.6
Employment	207.2	205.2	2.3	-2.0	-5.2	-1.0	-2.5
Unemployment	18.1	17.5	1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-3.3	-3.8
Participation rate	65.6	64.8	0.6	-0.8	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.9	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	59.7	0.7	-0.7	-2.1	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,540.9	5,545.8	...	4.9	73.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	3,679.4	3,647.0	13.0	-32.4	45.1	-0.9	1.3
Employment	3,272.2	3,271.6	13.2	-0.6	-115.4	-0.0	-3.4
Unemployment	407.2	375.4	9.1	-31.8	160.5	-7.8	74.7
Participation rate	66.4	65.8	0.2	-0.6	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.3	0.2	-0.8	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	59.0	0.2	-0.1	-2.9	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	665.2	665.4	...	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.3
Labour force	432.8	436.1	4.2	3.3	-0.6	0.8	-0.1
Employment	401.9	408.4	4.3	6.5	-3.1	1.6	-0.8
Unemployment	30.9	27.7	2.4	-3.2	2.5	-10.4	9.9
Participation rate	65.1	65.5	0.6	0.4	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.4	0.5	-0.7	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	61.4	0.6	1.0	-0.6	...	...
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario							
Population	372.5	372.6	...	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.6
Labour force	207.9	212.3	2.5	4.4	-3.5	2.1	-1.6
Employment	182.1	186.5	2.4	4.4	-12.3	2.4	-6.2
Unemployment	25.8	25.9	1.3	0.1	8.8	0.4	51.5
Participation rate	55.8	57.0	0.7	1.2	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	12.2	0.6	-0.2	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	48.9	50.1	0.7	1.2	-3.6	...	...

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	497.4	497.9	...	0.5	8.7	0.1	1.8
Labour force	340.7	337.8	2.6	-2.9	-13.2	-0.9	-3.8
Employment	314.2	314.2	2.8	0.0	-15.6	0.0	-4.7
Unemployment	26.5	23.6	1.6	-2.9	2.3	-10.9	10.8
Participation rate	68.5	67.8	0.5	-0.7	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.0	0.5	-0.8	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.1	0.6	-0.1	-4.3	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	118.7	118.8	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Labour force	79.1	81.0	0.9	1.9	4.9	2.4	6.4
Employment	73.1	75.2	1.0	2.1	3.3	2.9	4.6
Unemployment	6.0	5.8	0.5	-0.2	1.6	-3.3	38.1
Participation rate	66.6	68.2	0.8	1.6	3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.2	0.7	-0.4	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	63.3	0.8	1.7	2.5	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	139.7	139.9	...	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	93.0	96.4	1.3	3.4	4.9	3.7	5.4
Employment	85.7	87.7	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.6
Unemployment	7.3	8.7	0.8	1.4	3.6	19.2	70.6
Participation rate	66.6	68.9	1.0	2.3	2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	9.0	0.8	1.2	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	62.7	1.1	1.4	0.4	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	465.5	466.0	...	0.5	6.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	293.1	295.1	3.0	2.0	11.0	0.7	3.9
Employment	273.0	274.3	3.1	1.3	6.7	0.5	2.5
Unemployment	20.1	20.8	1.5	0.7	4.3	3.5	26.1
Participation rate	63.0	63.3	0.7	0.3	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.0	0.5	0.1	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	304.5	304.6	...	0.1	4.2	0.0	1.4
Labour force	173.3	180.6	2.2	7.3	-0.9	4.2	-0.5
Employment	154.8	162.9	2.2	8.1	0.4	5.2	0.2
Unemployment	18.5	17.7	1.2	-0.8	-1.2	-4.3	-6.3
Participation rate	56.9	59.3	0.7	2.4	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	9.8	0.7	-0.9	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	50.8	53.5	0.7	2.7	-0.6	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	180.6	180.8	...	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	122.1	123.1	1.7	1.0	-9.3	0.8	-7.0
Employment	106.2	109.5	2.0	3.3	-15.6	3.1	-12.5
Unemployment	15.9	13.6	1.3	-2.3	6.3	-14.5	86.3
Participation rate	67.6	68.1	1.0	0.5	-5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.0	11.0	1.0	-2.0	5.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	60.6	1.1	1.8	-9.4	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	145.5	145.5	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	87.5	87.9	0.9	0.4	-2.8	0.5	-3.1
Employment	79.9	80.5	0.9	0.6	-5.1	0.8	-6.0
Unemployment	7.6	7.4	0.4	-0.2	2.3	-2.6	45.1
Participation rate	60.1	60.4	0.6	0.3	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.4	0.5	-0.3	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	55.3	0.6	0.4	-3.7	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.6	106.6	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.3
Labour force	64.9	64.5	0.7	-0.4	-2.1	-0.6	-3.2
Employment	59.4	59.2	0.7	-0.2	-3.2	-0.3	-5.1
Unemployment	5.4	5.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	25.6
Participation rate	60.9	60.5	0.6	-0.4	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	55.5	0.7	-0.2	-2.9	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	701.6	702.1	...	0.5	5.3	0.1	0.8
Labour force	464.9	470.4	1.7	5.5	0.0	1.2	0.0
Employment	426.4	433.9	1.7	7.5	-10.7	1.8	-2.4
Unemployment	38.5	36.5	1.1	-2.0	10.7	-5.2	41.5
Participation rate	66.3	67.0	0.2	0.7	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.8	0.2	-0.5	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.8	0.2	1.0	-2.0	...	...

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	214.8	215.1	...	0.3	2.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	144.8	146.0	1.1	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.5
Employment	132.5	133.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2
Unemployment	12.3	12.5	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.6	16.8
Participation rate	67.4	67.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	62.0	0.6	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	271.5	272.0	...	0.5	4.1	0.2	1.5
Labour force	183.1	183.5	1.3	0.4	-3.5	0.2	-1.9
Employment	167.8	168.5	1.3	0.7	-5.0	0.4	-2.9
Unemployment	15.3	15.0	0.8	-0.3	1.6	-2.0	11.9
Participation rate	67.4	67.5	0.5	0.1	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.2	0.4	-0.2	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.9	0.5	0.1	-2.9	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	104.7	104.8	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	67.6	67.5	1.0	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.6
Employment	63.0	63.2	1.0	0.2	-0.9	0.3	-1.4
Unemployment	4.6	4.3	0.5	-0.3	1.3	-6.5	43.3
Participation rate	64.6	64.4	0.9	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.4	0.8	-0.4	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	60.3	0.9	0.1	-1.8	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,259.1	1,260.6	...	1.5	19.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	901.6	894.4	4.8	-7.2	18.9	-0.8	2.2
Employment	806.3	805.4	5.3	-0.9	7.9	-0.1	1.0
Unemployment	95.3	89.0	3.6	-6.3	11.0	-6.6	14.1
Participation rate	71.6	71.0	0.4	-0.6	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.0	0.4	-0.6	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	63.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,194.7	1,196.2	...	1.5	19.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	840.1	856.3	5.2	16.2	41.9	1.9	5.1
Employment	743.0	760.8	5.4	17.8	13.5	2.4	1.8
Unemployment	97.1	95.5	3.6	-1.6	28.5	-1.6	42.5
Participation rate	70.3	71.6	0.4	1.3	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.2	0.4	-0.4	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	63.6	0.4	1.4	0.1	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	182.2	182.4	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.8
Labour force	117.6	115.0	1.8	-2.6	-0.7	-2.2	-0.6
Employment	111.5	109.3	1.7	-2.2	0.7	-2.0	0.6
Unemployment	6.1	5.7	0.9	-0.4	-1.4	-6.6	-19.7
Participation rate	64.5	63.0	1.0	-1.5	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.0	0.7	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	59.9	0.9	-1.3	-0.7	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	170.1	170.2	...	0.1	2.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	115.6	117.8	1.1	2.2	8.9	1.9	8.2
Employment	107.0	110.3	1.1	3.3	6.4	3.1	6.2
Unemployment	8.6	7.4	0.5	-1.2	2.4	-14.0	48.0
Participation rate	68.0	69.2	0.6	1.2	4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.3	0.5	-1.1	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	64.8	0.6	1.9	2.8	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,340.6	2,341.2	...	0.6	20.7	0.0	0.9
Labour force	1,580.5	1,603.8	7.6	23.3	61.2	1.5	4.0
Employment	1,456.2	1,474.6	7.8	18.4	13.3	1.3	0.9
Unemployment	124.3	129.1	5.2	4.8	47.8	3.9	58.8
Participation rate	67.5	68.5	0.3	1.0	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.0	0.3	0.1	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	63.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	343.8	344.1	...	0.3	3.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	218.4	221.3	2.2	2.9	2.1	1.3	1.0
Employment	207.6	208.7	2.2	1.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.0
Unemployment	10.8	12.6	1.1	1.8	2.2	16.7	21.2
Participation rate	63.5	64.3	0.7	0.8	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.7	0.7	0.3	-0.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,634.5	3,636.0	...	1.5	37.9	0.0	1.1
Labour force	2,410.3	2,426.1	20.2	15.8	111.8	0.7	4.8
Employment	2,232.1	2,233.6	21.7	1.5	125.8	0.1	6.0
Unemployment	178.2	192.5	17.3	14.3	-14.0	8.0	-6.8
Participation rate	66.3	66.7	0.6	0.4	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.9	0.7	0.5	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.4	0.6	0.0	2.8	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,546.4	5,551.0	...	4.6	70.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	3,628.7	3,629.2	30.0	0.5	139.8	0.0	4.0
Employment	3,251.6	3,315.4	28.9	63.8	78.7	2.0	2.4
Unemployment	377.1	313.9	23.2	-63.2	61.2	-16.8	24.2
Participation rate	65.4	65.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	8.6	0.6	-1.8	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	59.7	0.5	1.1	0.6	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,341.2	2,342.0	...	0.8	18.9	0.0	0.8
Labour force	1,591.6	1,622.2	16.9	30.6	129.3	1.9	8.7
Employment	1,468.5	1,500.8	17.0	32.3	116.7	2.2	8.4
Unemployment	123.1	121.4	12.6	-1.7	12.6	-1.4	11.6
Participation rate	68.0	69.3	0.7	1.3	5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.5	0.8	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	64.1	0.7	1.4	4.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

Table 9
Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in March 2020 and March 2021, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2020	30,950.7	19,810.6	18,471.7	1,338.9	64.0	6.8	59.7
2021	31,214.0	19,997.4	18,231.6	1,765.8	64.1	8.8	58.4
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2020	445.8	245.3	211.5	33.9	55.0	13.8	47.4
2021	445.2	242.2	204.9	37.3	54.4	15.4	46.0
Avalon Peninsula							
2020	236.0	143.4	127.4	16.1	60.8	11.2	54.0
2021	236.7	138.1	120.4	17.8	58.3	12.9	50.9
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2020	122.0	55.8	45.5	10.3	45.7	18.5	37.3
2021	121.1	55.6	44.4	11.2	45.9	20.1	36.7
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2020	87.7	46.1	38.6	7.5	52.6	16.3	44.0
2021	87.3	48.5	40.2	8.3	55.6	17.1	46.0
Prince Edward Island							
2020	131.8	84.6	75.9	8.7	64.2	10.3	57.6
2021	133.2	82.5	73.7	8.8	61.9	10.7	55.3
Nova Scotia							
2020	811.8	488.7	444.4	44.3	60.2	9.1	54.7
2021	817.4	498.4	452.5	45.9	61.0	9.2	55.4
Cape Breton							
2020	109.7	58.3	49.8	8.4	53.1	14.4	45.4
2021	109.1	50.2	43.1	7.1	46.0	14.1	39.5
North Shore							
2020	127.7	72.2	64.7	7.5	56.5	10.4	50.7
2021	127.2	73.1	66.5	6.6	57.5	9.0	52.3
Annapolis Valley							
2020	105.5	59.0	53.6	5.5	55.9	9.3	50.8
2021	105.9	61.3	55.8	5.5	57.9	9.0	52.7
Southern							
2020	98.5	53.1	47.9	5.2	53.9	9.8	48.6
2021	98.0	52.9	48.1	4.7	54.0	8.9	49.1
Halifax							
2020	370.4	246.1	228.4	17.7	66.4	7.2	61.7
2021	377.3	260.9	238.9	22.0	69.1	8.4	63.3
New Brunswick							
2020	645.9	382.0	346.1	35.9	59.1	9.4	53.6
2021	648.5	387.3	345.9	41.4	59.7	10.7	53.3
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2020	131.8	67.2	57.1	10.1	51.0	15.0	43.3
2021	130.9	69.7	59.7	10.0	53.2	14.3	45.6
Moncton–Richibucto							
2020	186.9	117.1	108.0	9.1	62.7	7.8	57.8
2021	188.9	118.0	105.5	12.5	62.5	10.6	55.8
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2020	145.9	90.2	82.2	8.1	61.8	9.0	56.3
2021	146.3	90.4	80.1	10.4	61.8	11.5	54.8
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2020	116.5	68.8	63.4	5.4	59.1	7.8	54.4
2021	117.9	74.5	68.8	5.6	63.2	7.5	58.4
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2020	64.8	38.6	35.4	3.2	59.6	8.3	54.6
2021	64.5	34.7	31.8	2.9	53.8	8.4	49.3
Quebec							
2020	7,037.0	4,469.9	4,178.2	291.7	63.5	6.5	59.4
2021	7,084.9	4,455.6	4,102.5	353.1	62.9	7.9	57.9
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2020	76.6	37.8	31.1	6.7	49.3	17.7	40.6
2021	76.3	34.8	29.4	5.4	45.6	15.5	38.5
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2020	166.8	91.1	84.2	6.9	54.6	7.6	50.5
2021	165.9	90.1	83.9	6.2	54.3	6.9	50.6
Capitale-Nationale							
2020	622.8	394.4	367.5	26.9	63.3	6.8	59.0
2021	624.6	388.8	362.1	26.8	62.2	6.9	58.0
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2020	355.4	231.9	220.5	11.4	65.3	4.9	62.0
2021	356.1	224.9	214.2	10.8	63.2	4.8	60.2
Estrie							
2020	276.1	168.7	159.7	9.0	61.1	5.3	57.8
2021	277.8	170.3	156.6	13.7	61.3	8.0	56.4
Centre-du-Québec							
2020	206.3	135.1	130.8	4.2	65.5	3.1	63.4
2021	207.2	131.8	119.9	11.9	63.6	9.0	57.9
Montérégie							
2020	1,300.2	851.8	810.2	41.6	65.5	4.9	62.3

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in March 2020 and March 2021, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2021	1,311.2	835.9	777.2	58.7	63.8	7.0	59.3
Montréal							
2020	1,739.2	1,141.8	1,055.6	86.2	65.7	7.5	60.7
2021	1,762.5	1,138.5	1,032.9	105.6	64.6	9.3	58.6
Laval							
2020	362.8	218.8	204.4	14.4	60.3	6.6	56.3
2021	365.0	242.5	218.9	23.6	66.4	9.7	60.0
Lanaudière							
2020	423.0	286.6	268.0	18.6	67.8	6.5	63.4
2021	425.6	266.0	248.2	17.8	62.5	6.7	58.3
Laurentides							
2020	518.6	302.0	280.2	21.9	58.2	7.3	54.0
2021	524.0	339.9	312.8	27.1	64.9	8.0	59.7
Outaouais							
2020	326.0	207.3	193.8	13.5	63.6	6.5	59.4
2021	328.1	202.1	185.8	16.4	61.6	8.1	56.6
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2020	119.1	74.9	71.0	3.9	62.9	5.2	59.6
2021	118.5	77.4	71.1	6.3	65.3	8.1	60.0
Mauricie							
2020	227.7	137.9	127.2	10.7	60.6	7.8	55.9
2021	227.3	124.1	113.3	10.9	54.6	8.8	49.8
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2020	230.0	133.9	121.7	12.3	58.2	9.2	52.9
2021	229.1	135.3	125.9	9.4	59.1	6.9	55.0
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2020	86.6	55.9	52.3	3.6	64.5	6.4	60.4
2021	85.7	53.2	50.5	2.6	62.1	4.9	58.9
Ontario							
2020	12,170.9	7,729.1	7,246.6	482.5	63.5	6.2	59.5
2021	12,291.6	7,817.6	7,105.6	712.0	63.6	9.1	57.8
Ottawa							
2020	1,182.0	760.4	722.2	38.2	64.3	5.0	61.1
2021	1,194.4	778.0	728.7	49.3	65.1	6.3	61.0
Kingston-Pembroke							
2020	393.6	224.0	207.9	16.1	56.9	7.2	52.8
2021	395.4	231.0	209.2	21.7	58.4	9.4	52.9
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2020	345.5	182.4	164.7	17.8	52.8	9.8	47.7
2021	347.8	204.9	187.2	17.7	58.9	8.6	53.8
Toronto							
2020	5,732.5	3,730.0	3,500.2	229.9	65.1	6.2	61.1
2021	5,802.3	3,772.4	3,390.9	381.5	65.0	10.1	58.4
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2020	1,192.3	816.3	772.6	43.7	68.5	5.4	64.8
2021	1,209.8	801.6	725.2	76.4	66.3	9.5	59.9
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2020	1,267.0	784.8	731.9	52.9	61.9	6.7	57.8
2021	1,275.3	792.8	725.1	67.7	62.2	8.5	56.9
London							
2020	600.1	372.4	351.7	20.7	62.1	5.6	58.6
2021	608.0	388.3	359.5	28.8	63.9	7.4	59.1
Windsor-Sarnia							
2020	556.0	313.3	283.3	29.9	56.3	9.5	51.0
2021	559.1	317.8	289.2	28.6	56.8	9.0	51.7
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2020	262.6	173.6	163.4	10.2	66.1	5.9	62.2
2021	264.0	164.5	153.7	10.8	62.3	6.6	58.2
Northeast							
2020	464.2	267.6	251.4	16.2	57.6	6.1	54.2
2021	461.8	262.1	240.5	21.5	56.8	8.2	52.1
Northwest							
2020	175.0	104.2	97.2	7.0	59.5	6.7	55.5
2021	173.8	104.3	96.4	7.9	60.0	7.6	55.5
Manitoba							
2020	1,046.5	685.7	646.4	39.4	65.5	5.7	61.8
2021	1,050.2	685.0	635.5	49.4	65.2	7.2	60.5
Southeast							
2020	98.0	63.1	59.4	3.7	64.4	5.9	60.6
2021	98.9	64.3	60.0	4.3	65.0	6.7	60.7
South Central and North Central							
2020	90.4	57.9	55.0	2.9	64.0	5.0	60.8
2021	90.9	61.1	57.7	3.3	67.2	5.4	63.5
Southwest							
2020	90.9	58.1	55.1	3.1	63.9	5.3	60.6
2021	90.6	59.7	56.7	3.0	65.9	5.0	62.6
Winnipeg							
2020	635.2	423.8	399.1	24.8	66.7	5.9	62.8
2021	639.0	423.6	389.6	34.0	66.3	8.0	61.0

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in March 2020 and March 2021, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2020	76.2	47.1	44.0	3.1	61.8	6.6	57.7
2021	76.3	43.1	40.7	2.4	56.5	5.6	53.3
Parklands and North							
2020	55.9	35.7	33.9	1.9	63.9	5.3	60.6
2021	54.4	33.2	30.8	2.4	61.0	7.2	56.6
Saskatchewan							
2020	888.1	597.5	556.1	41.3	67.3	6.9	62.6
2021	888.9	585.6	539.7	45.9	65.9	7.8	60.7
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2020	274.0	186.2	172.3	13.8	68.0	7.4	62.9
2021	275.5	183.0	167.5	15.5	66.4	8.5	60.8
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2020	83.8	56.3	52.6	3.6	67.2	6.4	62.8
2021	83.1	55.5	51.7	3.8	66.8	6.8	62.2
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2020	308.7	210.2	194.6	15.6	68.1	7.4	63.0
2021	311.7	207.3	190.2	17.1	66.5	8.2	61.0
Yorkton–Melville							
2020	63.1	41.2	39.0	2.3	65.3	5.6	61.8
2021	62.1	37.9	35.9	2.0	61.0	5.3	57.8
Prince Albert and Northern							
2020	158.6	103.6	97.6	6.0	65.3	5.8	61.5
2021	156.6	101.9	94.4	7.5	65.1	7.4	60.3
Alberta							
2020	3,491.3	2,403.4	2,203.0	200.4	68.8	8.3	63.1
2021	3,530.8	2,432.2	2,176.1	256.1	68.9	10.5	61.6
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2020	238.2	149.4	141.5	7.9	62.7	5.3	59.4
2021	239.3	143.2	129.6	13.6	59.8	9.5	54.2
Camrose–Drumheller							
2020	162.6	109.5	101.2	8.3	67.3	7.6	62.2
2021	162.2	93.8	85.3	8.5	57.8	9.1	52.6
Calgary							
2020	1,329.6	924.1	841.7	82.4	69.5	8.9	63.3
2021	1,348.6	935.2	838.2	97.0	69.3	10.4	62.2
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2020	274.1	197.4	183.2	14.3	72.0	7.2	66.8
2021	274.4	196.2	176.6	19.7	71.5	10.0	64.4
Red Deer							
2020	174.3	117.2	104.4	12.8	67.2	10.9	59.9
2021	175.7	118.1	106.1	12.1	67.2	10.2	60.4
Edmonton							
2020	1,207.7	827.6	757.9	69.7	68.5	8.4	62.8
2021	1,226.1	869.4	771.1	98.3	70.9	11.3	62.9
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2020	104.8	78.2	73.2	5.0	74.6	6.4	69.8
2021	104.5	76.2	69.3	6.9	72.9	9.1	66.3
British Columbia							
2020	4,281.7	2,724.4	2,563.5	160.8	63.6	5.9	59.9
2021	4,323.2	2,810.9	2,595.1	215.7	65.0	7.7	60.0
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2020	733.4	425.6	398.6	27.1	58.0	6.4	54.3
2021	741.1	430.9	399.2	31.7	58.1	7.4	53.9
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2020	2,651.9	1,739.7	1,645.4	94.2	65.6	5.4	62.0
2021	2,677.5	1,810.0	1,665.9	144.1	67.6	8.0	62.2
Thompson–Okanagan							
2020	496.2	306.1	283.6	22.5	61.7	7.4	57.2
2021	503.0	303.4	281.4	22.0	60.3	7.3	55.9
Kootenay							
2020	137.2	80.6	75.6	5.0	58.7	6.2	55.1
2021	138.0	86.1	80.3	5.8	62.4	6.7	58.2
Cariboo							
2020	139.0	87.2	79.6	7.7	62.7	8.8	57.3
2021	140.0	91.3	85.1	6.2	65.2	6.8	60.8
North Coast and Nechako							
2020	69.0	44.1	41.5	2.7	63.9	6.1	60.1
2021	68.8	48.1	44.0	4.1	69.9	8.5	64.0
Northeast							
2020	54.9	40.9	39.3	1.6	74.5	3.9	71.6
2021	54.8	41.0	39.3	1.7	74.8	4.1	71.7

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

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

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

	February 2021	March 2021	Standard error ¹	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	32.4	32.4	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	23.6	23.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3
Employment	22.1	22.3	0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.9	-2.2
Unemployment	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Participation rate	72.8	73.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.7	0.6	-0.1	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	68.2	68.8	0.8	0.6	-2.2	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	33.9	34.0	...	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Labour force	24.7	24.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.2
Employment	23.0	23.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.3	4.0
Unemployment	1.7	1.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-5.9	-23.8
Participation rate	72.9	73.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.4	0.8	-0.5	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.8	68.5	0.9	0.7	2.2	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	24.9	25.0	...	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.5
Labour force	13.0	13.2	0.2	0.2	-2.1	1.5	-13.7
Employment	12.2	12.2	0.2	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-5.4
Unemployment	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	-1.4	25.0	-58.3
Participation rate	52.1	53.0	0.9	0.9	-9.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.5	1.2	1.0	-8.1	...	...
Employment rate	48.8	49.0	0.9	0.2	-3.8	...	...

... 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.

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	
March 2021										
15 years and over	15,817.3	35.1	1,086.69	29.89	13,007.7	39.1	1,243.12	2,809.5	16.7	362.42
15 to 24 years	2,223.9	25.8	498.67	18.18	1,034.0	38.5	803.43	1,189.8	14.7	233.81
25 years and over	13,593.4	36.6	1,182.88	31.81	11,973.7	39.1	1,281.09	1,619.7	18.2	456.89
Males	8,040.4	37.2	1,206.74	31.58	7,037.7	40.2	1,331.05	1,002.7	16.2	334.25
Females	7,776.9	33.0	962.57	28.14	5,970.1	37.8	1,139.47	1,806.8	17.0	378.05
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,988.9	35.7	1,201.93	33.17	4,316.7	38.4	1,309.31	672.2	18.4	512.40
No union coverage	10,828.4	34.8	1,033.59	28.38	8,691.1	39.4	1,210.24	2,137.3	16.1	315.24
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,052.0	36.0	1,131.05	30.52	12,022.5	39.1	1,257.69	2,029.6	17.6	380.87
Temporary employees	1,765.3	27.9	733.54	24.85	985.3	38.7	1,065.33	780.0	14.4	314.42
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,006.8	39.3	1,855.40	47.19	974.3	39.9	1,892.90	32.5	20.3	731.43
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,842.1	35.5	1,079.20	29.90	2,480.5	38.2	1,177.58	361.6	17.2	404.29
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,454.3	38.3	1,523.62	39.69	1,402.2	39.1	1,557.21	52.1	18.7	620.46
Health occupations	1,291.8	34.1	1,102.37	32.02	1,021.5	38.2	1,236.08	270.4	19.0	597.19
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,074.3	33.1	1,195.59	35.22	1,655.8	37.5	1,381.13	418.5	15.7	461.49
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	305.2	31.2	960.56	29.17	208.9	39.2	1,247.30	96.2	13.8	337.89
Sales and services occupations	3,700.8	30.3	626.51	19.50	2,336.5	38.4	840.57	1,364.3	16.3	259.90
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,142.2	39.8	1,165.01	28.83	1,991.3	41.4	1,225.41	150.9	17.9	367.79
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	227.6	40.2	1,129.92	26.84	191.2	45.1	1,295.42	36.4	14.6	261.74
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	772.2	39.6	995.50	24.87	745.5	40.4	1,018.71	26.6	17.5	345.50
March 2020										
15 years and over	14,994.5	35.6	1,076.50	29.27	12,572.2	39.1	1,214.11	2,422.3	17.5	362.31
15 to 24 years	1,967.6	27.1	507.72	17.59	1,000.6	38.4	769.43	967.0	15.5	236.93
25 years and over	13,026.9	36.9	1,162.41	31.04	11,571.7	39.2	1,252.56	1,455.3	18.8	445.63
Males	7,699.7	37.6	1,198.78	31.08	6,859.1	40.2	1,305.96	840.6	16.8	324.25
Females	7,294.8	33.5	947.43	27.36	5,713.1	37.9	1,103.83	1,581.7	17.8	382.54
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,686.6	36.0	1,178.90	32.37	4,077.6	38.5	1,277.22	609.0	19.2	520.61
No union coverage	10,307.9	35.5	1,029.94	27.86	8,494.6	39.4	1,183.81	1,813.3	16.9	309.15
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,366.9	36.4	1,118.27	29.92	11,604.5	39.2	1,230.13	1,762.4	18.3	381.69
Temporary employees	1,627.7	28.9	733.51	23.95	967.7	38.3	1,021.93	659.9	15.1	310.55
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,053.1	39.5	1,852.80	47.20	1,024.6	40.0	1,884.73	28.5	20.9	702.87
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,775.9	35.9	1,046.69	28.70	2,445.0	38.4	1,133.62	330.9	17.8	404.33
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,393.7	38.4	1,502.70	39.13	1,347.8	39.0	1,532.35	45.8	18.3	630.64
Health occupations	1,124.9	34.5	1,106.22	31.74	914.2	37.8	1,223.31	210.7	19.8	598.26
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,818.0	34.0	1,209.20	34.84	1,506.5	37.6	1,359.51	311.5	16.4	482.22
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	233.9	31.7	900.73	26.60	168.0	38.8	1,140.05	65.9	13.8	290.19
Sales and services occupations	3,535.8	31.0	622.68	19.04	2,296.0	38.4	813.56	1,239.8	17.3	269.16
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,088.1	39.8	1,129.41	27.93	1,959.4	41.2	1,179.35	128.7	18.3	368.88
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	251.4	40.9	1,152.03	27.16	215.7	44.9	1,291.37	35.8	17.0	311.74
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	719.8	39.4	955.51	23.99	695.0	40.3	979.25	24.9	15.9	291.54

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

April 11, 2021 to May 8, 2021

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	13.1
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	17.2
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	13.1
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13.2
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	29.6
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

April 11, 2021 to May 8, 2021

Northern Saskatchewan	17.6
Alberta	
Calgary	13.1
Edmonton	13.1
Northern Alberta	14.1
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	16.5

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

2. This region excludes St. John's.

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

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

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

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

9. 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](#), [14-10-0021-01](#), [14-10-0022-01](#), [14-10-0026-01](#), [14-10-0028-01](#), [14-10-0030-01](#), [14-10-0032-01](#), [14-10-0034-01](#), [14-10-0036-01](#), [14-10-0042-01](#), [14-10-0045-01](#), [14-10-0048-01](#), [14-10-0050-01](#), [14-10-0054-01](#), [14-10-0058-01](#), [14-10-0063-01](#), [14-10-0065-01](#), [14-10-0067-01](#), [14-10-0069-01](#), [14-10-0071-01](#), [14-10-0075-01](#), [14-10-0077-01](#), [14-10-0082-01](#), [14-10-0084-01](#), [14-10-0086-01](#), [14-10-0088-01](#), [14-10-0109-01](#), [14-10-0113-01](#), [14-10-0117-01](#), [14-10-0121-01](#), [14-10-0123-01](#), [14-10-0125-01](#), [14-10-0127-01](#), [14-10-0286-01](#) to [14-10-0289-01](#), [14-10-0291-01](#), [14-10-0292-01](#), [14-10-0296-01](#), [14-10-0298-01](#), [14-10-0300-01](#), [14-10-0302-01](#), [14-10-0304-01](#), [14-10-0306-01](#), [14-10-0308-01](#), [14-10-0310-01](#), [14-10-0315-01](#), [14-10-0317-01](#), [14-10-0320-01](#), [14-10-0342-01](#), [14-10-0354-01](#), [14-10-0355-01](#), [14-10-0374-01](#), [14-10-0376-01](#), [14-10-0378-01](#) to [14-10-0381-01](#), [14-10-0383-01](#) and [14-10-0386-01](#) to [14-10-0388-01](#).

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

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

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

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province and census metropolitan area, seasonally adjusted](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This interactive dashboard provides customizable access to key labour market indicators. Users can 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 labour market indicators for Canada, province, territory and economic region and allows users to view key labour market indicators, observe geographical rankings for indicators using an interactive map and table, and copy data into other programs.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca).