

Labour Force Survey, December 2021

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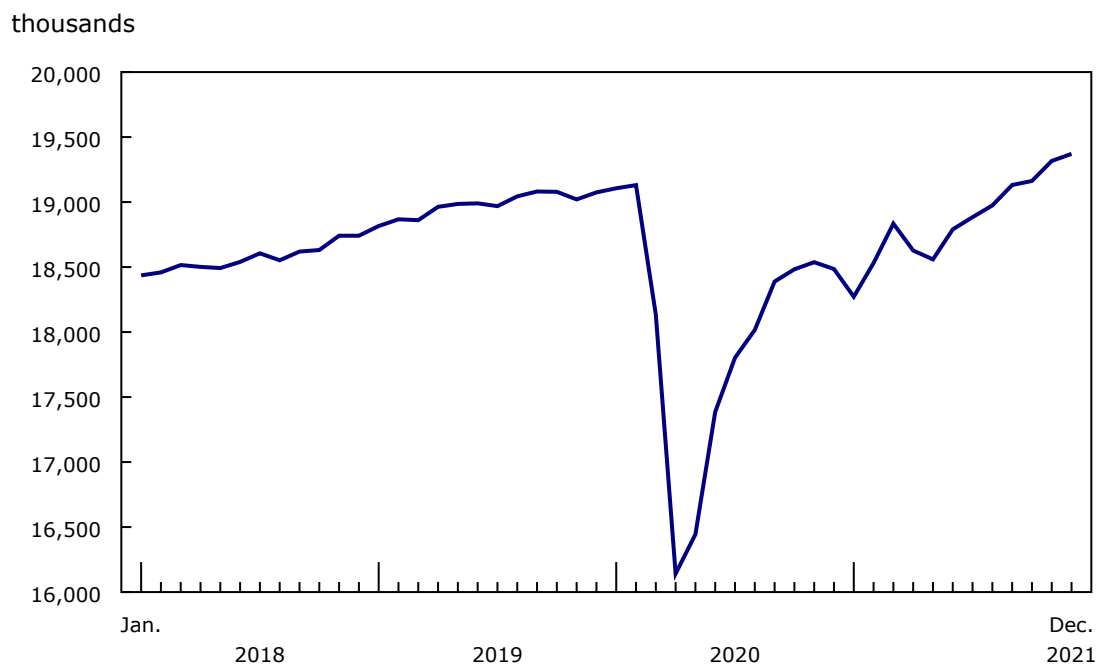
Employment rose by 55,000 (+0.3%) in December, while the unemployment rate was little changed at 5.9%.

There were more people working full-time in December, particularly core-aged men aged 25 to 54. Most of the employment growth was in Ontario. Nationally, gains were driven by the construction and educational services industries.

After having regained its pre-COVID level for the first time in November, total hours worked were little changed in December.

December Labour Force Survey (LFS) data reflect labour market conditions during the week of December 5 to 11. Public health measures in place during the reference week were largely similar to those in place in November, and were among the least restrictive seen during the pandemic. The widespread emergence of the Omicron variant, and associated adjustments to public health measures, occurred after the December reference week.

Chart 1
Strong upward trend in employment from May to December



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

Highlights

Employment growth continues in December

Employment rose by 55,000 (+0.3%) in December, driven by gains in the goods-producing sector (+44,000).

Full-time employment rose by 123,000 (+0.8%), while part-time employment declined by 68,000 (-1.9%).

Total hours worked were little changed in December.

Among core-aged men aged 25 to 54, employment increased by 63,000 (+1.0%), making it 162,000 (+2.5%) higher than in February 2020.

Although little changed in December, employment for core-aged women has also trended upward since June and was 130,000 (+2.2%) above its pre-pandemic level in December.

Public sector employment rose by 32,000 (+0.8%), while there was little change in the number of private sector employees and the number of self-employed workers.

Among workers who worked at least half their usual hours, the proportion who worked from home was little changed in December at 23.8%.

Average hourly wages increased 2.7% (+\$0.80) on a year-over-year basis in December.

The labour force participation rate held steady at 65.3%, virtually the same as before the pandemic.

Employment increased in Ontario and Saskatchewan, while it declined in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Unemployment remains slightly above pre-pandemic level

The unemployment rate was 5.9% in December, little changed from November and slightly above its pre-pandemic February 2020 level (5.7%).

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job, but did not look for one—was 7.6%, marking the first return to the pre-pandemic level for this indicator.

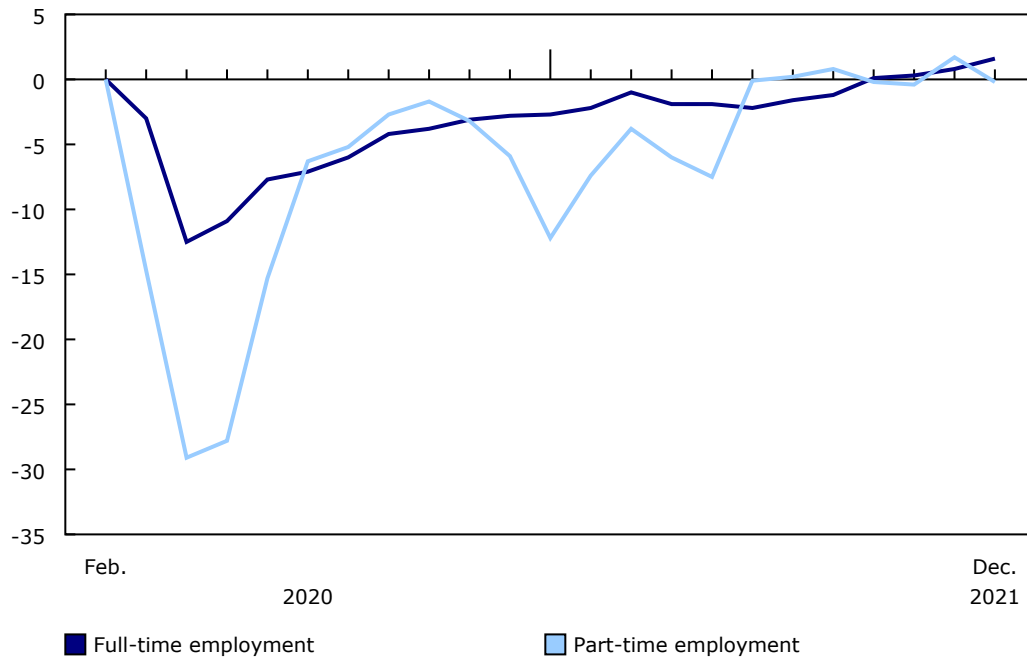
The number of Canadians unemployed for 27 weeks or more fell for the second consecutive month (-25,000; -8.0%).

Employment growth driven by full-time gains

Full-time employment rose by 123,000 (+0.8%) in December, with the majority of the increase occurring among men of core working age (+95,000; +1.6%). In comparison, the number of people working part-time declined (-68,000; -1.9%). Full-time employment has trended up since June, and was 248,000 (+1.6%) higher than its pre-pandemic February 2020 level in December. In contrast, part-time employment has been mostly flat since June and remained at virtually the same level as it was in February 2020.

Chart 2
Full-time employment trends upward from June to December 2021

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Core-aged men lead employment growth

Total employment among core-aged men increased by 63,000 (+1.0%) in December, bringing their employment to 162,000 (+2.5%) above the level observed in February 2020.

Although it was little changed in December, employment for core-aged women has also trended upward since June and was 130,000 (+2.2%) above its pre-pandemic level in December.

There was little change in employment among youth aged 15 to 24 and people aged 55 and older in December.

The share of Canadians working from home little changed in December

Among workers who worked at least half their usual hours, the proportion who worked from home was little changed in December at 23.8%. The proportion of Canadians working from home has remained stable since August 2021.

Compared with December 2020, there were 500,000 fewer Canadians working from home. In 2020, the number of workers working from home had increased steadily in the fall during the second wave of the pandemic.

In January 2022, Statistics Canada will introduce several enhancements to LFS questions on work location in order to better capture permanent and temporary shifts in the locations where Canadians work. Notably, the new questions will capture hybrid arrangements where workers usually work both at home and at locations other than home. These enhancements will provide a more detailed picture of monthly changes in work location associated with the tightening and easing of public health restrictions, as well as insights into more permanent changes prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

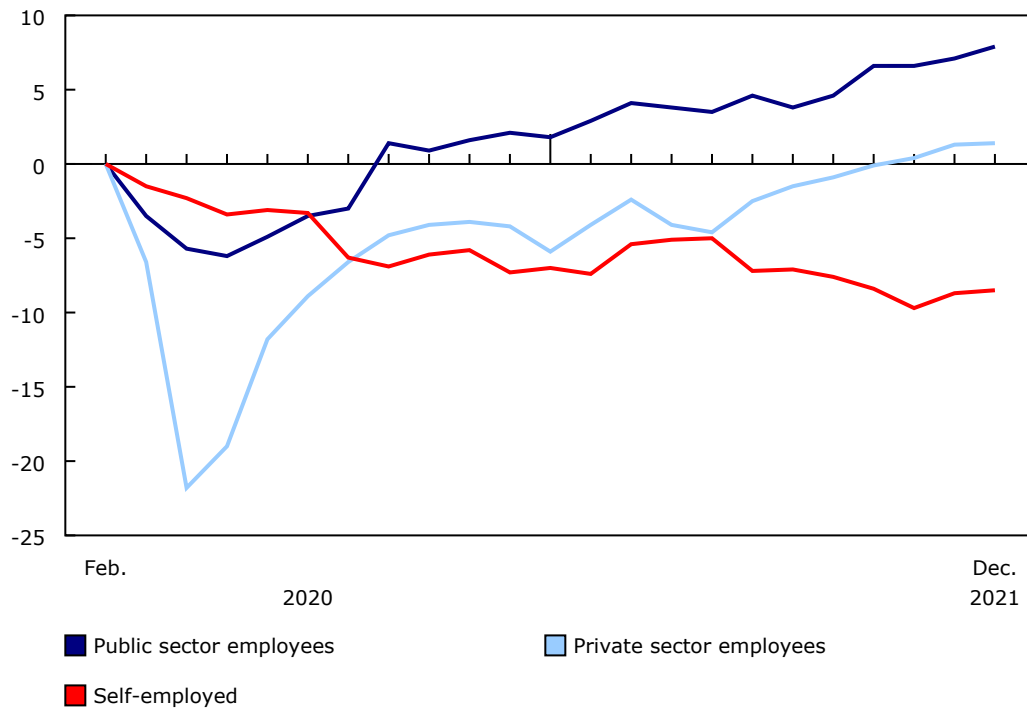
Public sector employment continues upward trend, while self-employment remains flat

Public sector employment rose by 32,000 (+0.8%) in December, while the number of employees in the private sector and the number of self-employed workers were little changed.

The number of employees in the public sector was 7.9% (+307,000) above its pre-pandemic level, due to gains in public administration, educational services, as well as health care and social assistance. The number of private sector employees remained 1.4% higher (+178,000) than in February 2020, while self-employment continued to lag its pre-pandemic level by 8.5% (-245,000).

**Chart 3
Upward trend in public sector employment continues**

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Employment among Indigenous Canadians higher than before the pandemic

Compared with December 2019, total employment among Indigenous people was up 10.4% (+67,000) in December 2021. Increases in manufacturing (+19,000; +47.8%) and public administration (+15,000; +32.7%) contributed most towards these gains. Over the same period, employment increased 0.7% (+138,000) among non-Indigenous people (three-month moving averages; not seasonally adjusted).

LFS information for Indigenous people reflects the experience of those who identify as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit, and who live off reserve in the provinces.

A higher proportion of core-aged newcomers is employed than before the pandemic

After declining earlier in the pandemic due to international travel restrictions, the number of very recent immigrants (those who have arrived within the previous five years) has generally recovered to its pre-pandemic level in recent months. In December, the total number of very recent immigrants of core working age, who are most likely to participate in the labour market, was 0.6% (+5,000) higher than two years earlier (three-month moving average; not seasonally adjusted).

Among very recent immigrants in the core working age group, the share who were employed rose by 7.8 percentage points to 78.7% in the two years ending in December 2021. Employment gains over the period were largest in professional, scientific, and technical services (+26,000; +31.3%) and wholesale and retail trade (+20,000; +28.7%), reflecting the role that both higher-skilled and lower-skilled employment plays in the integration of newcomers into the labour market (three-month moving averages; not seasonally adjusted).

In December, the employment rates among core-aged immigrants who arrived more than five years ago (82.6%) and core-aged people born in Canada (85.5%) were little changed from two years earlier (three-month moving averages; not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rate increases year over year for most groups designated as visible minorities

Compared with one year earlier, the employment rate was up in December among Canadians who belong to population groups designated as visible minorities (+4.0 percentage points to 70.9%), as well as among those who are not a visible minority and not Indigenous (+2.0 percentage points to 70.8%). The employment rate increased for most of the largest visible minority groups, including Southeast Asian (+8.3 percentage points to 68.7%), Black (+4.5 percentage points to 72.1%) and Filipino (+4.0 percentage points to 77.7%) Canadians. The rate was little changed over the year for Chinese Canadians (66.5%) (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

Shift in occupation drives an increase in the importance of selected skills

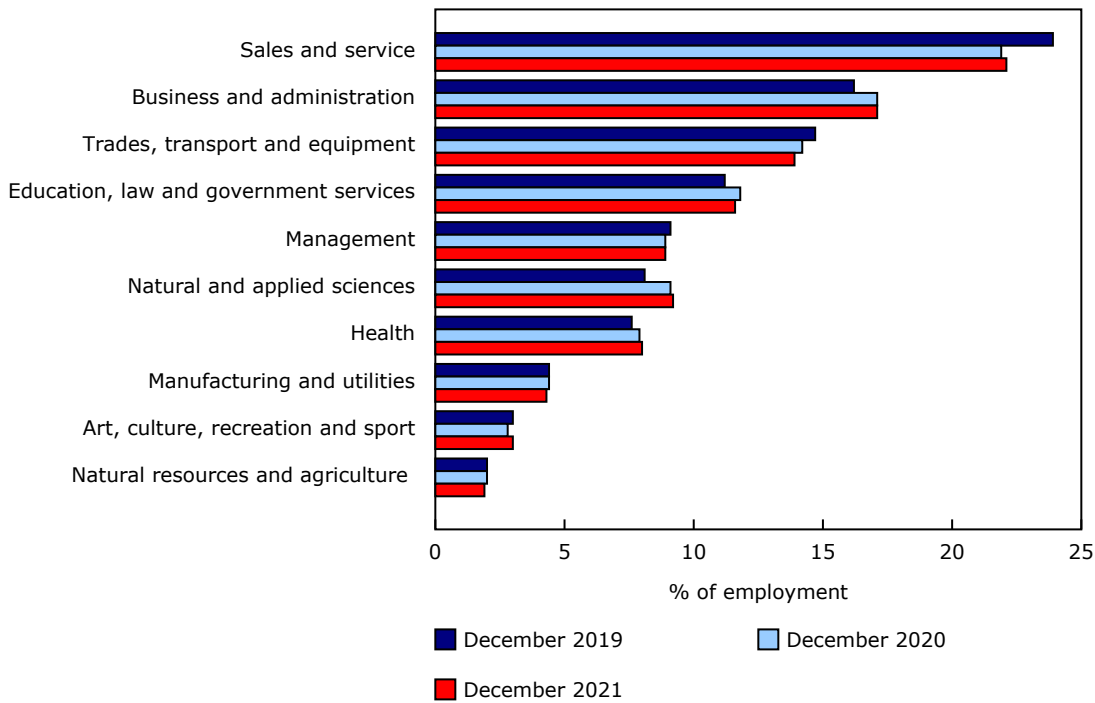
From December 2019 to December 2021, employment in sales and services occupations fell 273,000 (-6.0%), a larger decline than for any other major occupational group. People working in sales and services jobs accounted for 22.1% of all employment in December 2021, down 1.8 percentage points from two years earlier. In contrast, over the same period, the contribution to total employment increased by 1.1 percentage points (to 9.2%) for occupations in natural and applied sciences and related occupations, and by 0.9 percentage points (to 17.1%) for occupations in business, finance and administration.

In parallel with shifts in the composition of employment by occupation, specific skills have assumed increased importance over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, presenting both opportunities and challenges to employers with vacant positions to fill and workers seeking to keep up-to-date with emerging labour market trends.

As of December 2021, more than half (52.7%) of employed Canadians worked in occupations where active learning skills are important, up 2.6 percentage points from two years earlier. "Active learning" involves understanding the implications of new information for both current and future problem-solving and decision-making. Over the same period, there were also notable increases in the proportion of workers in occupations where it is important to have reading comprehension (+2.4 percentage points to 73.0%); writing (+2.1 percentage points to 59.0%); and complex problem solving skills (+2.1 percentage points to 57.4%) (not seasonally adjusted).

Within selected occupation groups, the importance of specialised technical skills has also shifted over the course of the pandemic. For example, within the broad group of natural and applied science and related occupations, employment increases over the two years to December were greatest in occupations where programming skills (+32.3%; +111,000) or operations analysis skills (+20.0%; +106,000) are important. As a result of these increases, the proportion of employment in this group of occupations where these skills are important rose to 25.7% (+3.3 percentage points) for programming and to 36.1% (+1.5 percentage points) for operations analysis skills (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 4
Share of employment by occupation has shifted since 2019



Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0310-01.

Average hourly wages increased over the past 12 months

Average hourly wages increased 2.7% (+\$0.80) on a year-over-year basis in December, similar to the average pace of wage growth observed from 2017 to 2019 (+2.6%).

One year ago, in December 2020, average hourly wages were up 5.5% on a year-over-year basis. This was due in part to changes in the composition of employment which occurred earlier in the pandemic. Using a method that holds the composition of employees by occupation and tenure constant at the 2019 average, year-over-year wage growth was 3.0% in December 2020.

In recent months, changes in the composition of employment have had less of an effect on wage growth than earlier in the pandemic. In December 2021, for the third consecutive month, year-over-year wage growth was essentially the same when holding the composition of employees constant (+2.6%; +\$0.75 in December) as when no controls were applied (+2.7%; +\$0.80 in December).

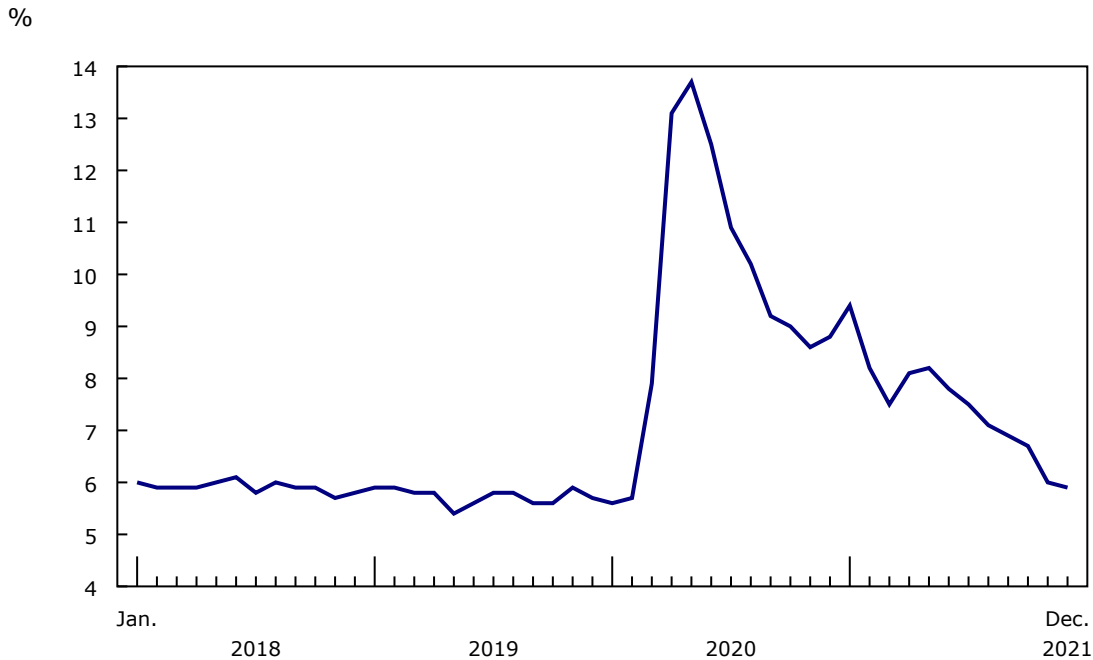
Unemployment remains slightly above pre-pandemic level

The unemployment rate was 5.9% in December, little changed from November. The rate was slightly above its pre-pandemic February 2020 level (5.7%), and within 0.5 percentage points of the record low of 5.4% observed in May 2019.

Total unemployment (1.21 million) was also little changed in December, and stood 67,000 (+5.8%) higher than the 1.15 million people who were unemployed in February 2020.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job, but did not look for one—was 7.6% in December, marking the first return to the pre-pandemic level for this indicator.

Chart 5 Unemployment rate little changed in December



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

Widespread unemployment rate declines among men

In December, the unemployment rate fell for men in each of the three main age groups: those aged 15 to 24 (-1.1 percentage points to 11.9%); those aged 25 to 54 (-0.5 percentage points to 4.6%); and those aged 55 and older (-0.4 percentage points to 6.3%).

Among women, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 rose 1.7 percentage points to 9.6%, while it was little changed for the other age groups.

Compared with February 2020, the unemployment rate was little changed among young men (11.9%) and young women (9.6%) in December. The rates for core-age men (4.6%) and women (4.7%) remained on par with pre-pandemic levels for the second consecutive month, after first reaching the milestone in November 2021. The unemployment rate remained elevated compared with February 2020 for both men (+1.0 percentage points; 6.3%) and women (+1.8 percentage points; 6.8%) aged 55 and older.

Long-term unemployment falls for second consecutive month

The number of Canadians unemployed for 27 weeks or more fell for the second consecutive month (-25,000; -8.0%) and stood at 293,000 in December. While long-term unemployment fell in each of the previous two months, it continued to account for a substantially higher share of total unemployment in December (24.1%) than in February 2020 (15.6%), prior to the onset of the pandemic.

Among people who were in long-term unemployment in November, 14.7% had found employment in December, slightly higher than the average of 11.6% observed from 2017 to 2019. The majority (69.5%) remained unemployed and 15.9% had left the labour market.

Labour underutilization continues decline to new pandemic low

The labour underutilization rate—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—fell 0.4 percentage points to 12.0% in December, the lowest rate observed since the onset of the pandemic. While this remained 0.6 percentage points above the record low of 11.4% observed immediately before the pandemic in February 2020, it is within the range of monthly rates observed through 2018 and 2019, which ranged from 11.5% to 12.2%.

The decline in the labour underutilization rate in December was driven by a decrease in the number of people working less than half of their usual hours (-39,000; -4.0%).

Compared with February 2020, the number of people working less than half their usual hours (+116,000; +14.3%) and the number of job searchers (+85,000; +8.2%) remained elevated in December 2021. In contrast, the number of people who wanted a job but did not look for one, and the number of people on temporary layoff were on par with their pre-pandemic levels.

Labour force participation remains at record-high for core-aged population

The share of the population aged 15 years and older participating in the labour market held steady at 65.3% in December, virtually the same as it was prior to the pandemic.

Strong labour force growth over the previous six months was driven by core-aged people (aged 25 to 54), whose participation rate (88.3%) remained at a record high for the fourth consecutive month in December. The rate for core-aged women held steady at its record high of 84.6%, and the rate for core-aged men was little changed at 92.0%.

Among people aged 55 and older, the participation rates of both men and women remained below pre-pandemic levels in December. For women aged 55 and older, the rate was virtually unchanged at 31.2% (1.3 percentage points below February 2020). For men in this age group, the rate fell by 0.6 percentage points to 42.7% (1.3 percentage points below February 2020). The decline in participation of people aged 55 and older over the course of the pandemic is partly due to population aging, as the share of this age group that is 65 and older was higher in December 2021 than two years earlier.

For female youth aged 15 to 24, the participation rate rose by 1.2 percentage points to 66.9% in December, and was 1.6 percentage points higher than prior to the pandemic in February 2020. The male youth participation rate was little changed at 64.0%, virtually the same as it was prior to the pandemic.

Employment gains driven by the goods-producing sector

Employment in the goods-producing sector grew for a second consecutive month in December, rising by 44,000. An increase in construction (+27,000) accounted for most of the gain in the sector.

After increasing by 127,000 in November, the number of people working in the services-producing sector was virtually unchanged in December. Employment was up by 17,000 in educational services, but was little changed in all other services-producing industries, including accommodation and food services.

Since May 2021, employment in the services-producing sector has grown by 780,000 and was 2.0% above its pre-COVID February 2020 level in December 2021. In contrast, the number of people working in goods-producing industries grew little during the summer and early fall, following losses in May and June. Despite recent gains, employment in goods-producing industries in December 2021 remained 1.6% below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level.

First employment increase in construction since August

In December, employment increased in construction by 27,000 (+1.9%), the first gain in the industry since August. Nationally, most of the growth was concentrated in full-time work and among paid employees. The December employment gains follow an increase in the industry's [gross domestic product](#), which rose 1.6% in October 2021.

Despite the gain in December, employment in construction remains 2.7% (-41,000) below its pre-COVID February 2020 level.

More people working in educational services

The number of people working in educational services rose by 17,000 (+1.2%) in December, with Ontario accounting for the majority of the increase. Employment in the industry has hovered around the same level since September and was 6.7% (+93,000) above its pre-COVID level in December.

In Quebec, schools were closed after the December LFS reference week, and several provinces have delayed the return of students or moved to online learning following the December holiday. Statistics Canada will continue to monitor the impact of public health measures on employment in educational services over the coming months.

Employment trends diverge across industries in 2021

While overall employment returned to its pre-COVID level in 2021, industries followed different trajectories over the course of the year.

The information, culture, and recreation industry saw notable employment recovery in 2021. In December 2020, the number of people working in this industry was 12.6% below its pre-COVID level. Employment grew by 107,000 in 2021, and returned to its pre-pandemic level in September 2021. Most of the increases in information, culture and recreation occurred in the late summer and early fall of 2021.

Despite increasing by 103,000 in 2021, employment in accommodation and food services remained 16.9% (-206,000) below its February 2020 pre-COVID level in December 2021, with little employment growth in the industry since September. High job vacancies since the summer point to ongoing recruitment challenges for employers in this industry.

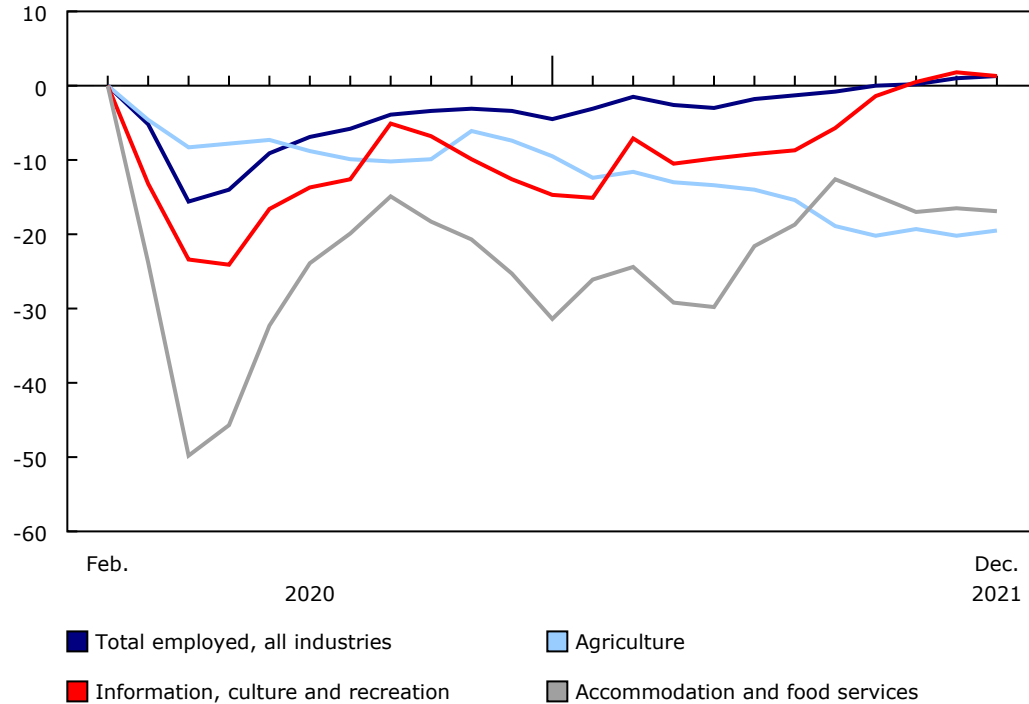
While employment in manufacturing had returned to its pre-COVID level by the end of 2020, there was little net growth in the industry in 2021, with several subsectors affected by semiconductor shortages. Losses in May 2021 were erased by gains in the fall. According to data from the [Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours \(SEPH\)](#), payroll employment in beverage manufacturing (+2,800; +6.2%) was furthest above its pre-pandemic level in October 2021, while printing and related support activities (-5,300; -11.2%) and motor vehicle parts manufacturing (-3,500; -4.7%) were furthest behind.

In December 2020, the number of people working in agriculture was 7.4% lower than its pre-COVID level. Employment continued to decline in 2021, falling to 19.5% (-59,000) below its February 2020 level by December 2021. In December, there were 37,000 fewer people working in agriculture compared with 12 months earlier, with nearly all of the losses attributable to self-employment (not seasonally adjusted). Businesses in agriculture faced significant challenges in 2021, including hot and dry weather impacting the growing season in Western Canada ([Production of principal field crops, November 2021](#)).

Chart 6

In 2021, employment recovered partially in accommodation and food services and trended down in agriculture

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Employment up in two provinces

In December 2021, employment increased in Ontario and Saskatchewan, while it declined in Newfoundland and Labrador. There was little change in all other provinces.

In the 12 months ending in December 2021, nearly all provinces posted employment growth, led by Ontario (+413,000; +5.7%), Quebec (+158,000; +3.8%), Alberta (+130,000; +6.0%) and British Columbia (+101,000; +3.9%). There were also more people working in Manitoba (+37,000; +5.9%), Saskatchewan (+23,000; +4.3%), Nova Scotia (+16,000; +3.4%) and Prince Edward Island (+5,800; +7.5%) in December 2021 than in December 2020. There was little overall employment change in December 2021 in New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador, although employment in both provinces was on par with pre-pandemic levels in December. Employment changes for Nova Scotia in particular have occurred in the context of record high population growth due to both international and interprovincial migration ([Canada's population estimates, third quarter 2021](#)).

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

Employment in Ontario rose for the seventh consecutive month (+47,000; +0.6%) in December, bringing total gains since May to 468,000 (+6.5%). Increases were in full-time work, and mostly in wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing. Men aged 15 to 24 and men aged 25 to 54 accounted for most of the gains. The unemployment rate fell for the seventh consecutive month, down 0.4 percentage points to 6.0%, the lowest since February 2020.

Despite changing little in December, since May 2021 employment gains in the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA) totalled 330,000 (+10.1%) and the unemployment rate fell from 10.5% to 6.8%. In December, the Peterborough CMA had one of the highest unemployment rates among all CMAs (9.5%; +3.2 percentage points compared with February 2020), while recovery also lagged in the Brantford CMA, where the unemployment rate was 7.2% in December (+2.2 percentage points compared with February 2020) (three-month moving averages).

In December, employment also rose in Saskatchewan (+6,000; +1.1%), the first notable increase since September. The gain was in full-time employment and mainly among men aged 25 to 54. The most notable increase was in professional, scientific and technical services. The unemployment rate in the province was 5.4% and was below its pre-pandemic level in the CMAs of Regina (5.6%; 1.2 percentage points below February 2020) and Saskatoon (5.5%; 1.1 percentage points below February 2020) (three-month moving averages).

In Quebec, employment was little changed as increases in full-time work offset decreases in part-time work. While construction posted the largest gain in December, there were notably fewer people working in healthcare and social assistance. The unemployment rate ended the year at 4.6% and remained near the pre-pandemic low of February 2020. The Québec CMA had the lowest unemployment rate among all CMAs at 2.6% (1.5 percentage points below February 2020; three-month moving average).

Following an increase in November, employment in Alberta was little changed in December and the unemployment rate was 7.3%. At 64.2%, the employment rate was again the highest among the provinces.

In British Columbia, employment held steady for the sixth consecutive month. The unemployment rate was 5.3%. Gains earlier in 2021 lifted employment in the province 56,000 (+2.1%) above its February 2020 level. The recent severe flooding affecting the southwest region of the province occurred just after the end of the November reference week and, by December, the region was in early reconstruction. On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, hours worked in the province rose by 8.7% in December following declines of 4.4% in October and 4.2% in November. In the CMA of Vancouver, employment was little changed in December, however, compared with December 2019 there were fewer people (-8.5%) working in transportation and warehousing, coinciding with disruptions at the Port of Vancouver linked to supply chain challenges and, more recently, flooding (three-month moving average; not seasonally adjusted).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, employment fell by 4,600 (-2.0%) in December, partly offsetting the increase observed in November. The decline was mainly in full-time work. The unemployment rate rose 1.2 percentage points to 11.6% as the number of unemployed increased by 2,900.

Quarterly update for the territories

Employment in Yukon rose by 2,300 in the three months ending in December to 24,000, the first notable quarterly increase in 2021. The employment rate increased from 66.0% in the third quarter to 72.3% in the fourth quarter, while the unemployment rate fell 3.3 percentage points to 2.8%.

Compared with the third quarter, employment in the Northwest Territories rose by 700 in the fourth quarter of 2021 to 24,000. The employment rate rose by 1.9 percentage points to 70.6% and the unemployment rate was 5.1%.

Employment in Nunavut averaged 11,500 for the 12 months ending in December, down 900 compared with the 12 months ending in September. The employment rate was little changed at 50.0%. The unemployment rate averaged 10.2% in the 12 months ending in December.

Looking Ahead

Since the December reference week, many provinces have made adjustments to public health measures in response to rising COVID-19 cases, including renewed capacity limits or closures for restaurants, stores, recreational facilities, and entertainment venues, as well as the extension of school holiday breaks or a return to online schooling. Similar measures in previous months have resulted in labour market impacts.

LFS results for the week of January 9 to 15 will be released on February 4, 2022.

Sustainable Development Goals

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

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



Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for December are for the week of December 5 to 11, 2021.

A standard revision to the LFS data will be released on January 24, 2022. The LFS seasonally adjusted estimates will be revised back to January 2019 using updated seasonal factors.

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](#)).

Skills data were derived for occupations at the four-digit National Occupation Classification (NOC) level using occupational skill ratings obtained from the Occupational Information Network (O*NET), a free U.S. online database. A crosswalk was developed to convert the O*NET data to the NOC 2016, version 1.3.

For more information on the [O*NET® 26.1 Database](#) by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (USDOL/ETA), please consult the [O*NET® Content Model](#). Used under the [CC BY 4.0](#) license. O*NET® is a trademark of USDOL/ETA.

Since March 2020, all LFS face-to-face interviews have been replaced by telephone interviews to protect the health of both respondents and interviewers. While this has resulted in a decline in the LFS response rate, more than 42,000 interviews were completed in December and in-depth data quality evaluations conducted each month confirm that the LFS continues to produce an accurate portrait of Canada's labour market.

The suspension of face-to-face interviewing has had a larger impact on response rates in Nunavut than in other jurisdictions. Due to the larger decline in response rates for Nunavut, and resulting changes in the composition of the responding sample, data for Nunavut (table [14-10-0292-01](#)) should be used with caution. To reduce the risks associated with declining data quality for Nunavut, users are advised to use 12-month averages (available upon request) rather than 3-month averages when possible. Statistics Canada will continue to monitor the quality of LFS data for Nunavut each month and provide users with updated guidelines as required.

In addition, all telephone interviews were conducted by interviewers working from their home and none were done from Statistics Canada's call centres.

The distribution of LFS interviews in December 2021 compared with November 2021, was as follows:

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- November 2021: 63.6%
- December 2021: 63.5%

Online interviews

- November 2021: 36.4%
- December 2021: 36.5%

The **employment rate** is the number of employed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older. The rate for a particular group (for example, youths aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older.

Full-time employment consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time employment consists of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Total hours worked refers to the number of hours actually worked at the main job by the respondent during the reference week, including paid and unpaid hours. These hours reflect temporary decreases or increases in work hours (for example, hours lost due to illness, vacation, holidays or weather; or more hours worked due to overtime).

In general, month-to-month or year-to-year changes in the number of people employed in an age group reflect the net effect of two factors: (1) the number of people who changed employment status between reference periods, and (2) the number of employed people who entered or left the age group (including through aging, death or migration) between reference periods.

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

Information on population groups

Since July 2020, the LFS has included a question asking respondents to report the population group(s) to which they belong. Possible responses, which are the same as in the 2021 Census of Population, 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

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).

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on February 4, 2022. January data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of January 9 to 15, 2022.

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,466.5	31,510.3	...	43.8	332.8	0.1	1.1
Labour force	20,560.0	20,583.2	40.0	23.2	324.4	0.1	1.6
Employment	19,316.1	19,370.8	40.0	54.7	886.0	0.3	4.8
Full-time employment	15,680.9	15,803.4	50.9	122.5	683.7	0.8	4.5
Part-time employment	3,635.2	3,567.5	46.3	-67.7	202.4	-1.9	6.0
Unemployment	1,243.8	1,212.3	37.4	-31.5	-561.6	-2.5	-31.7
Participation rate	65.3	65.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.9	0.2	-0.1	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.5	0.1	0.1	2.2	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,450.2	4,454.5	...	4.3	-21.7	0.1	-0.5
Labour force	2,888.9	2,912.7	23.5	23.8	74.6	0.8	2.6
Employment	2,586.2	2,599.4	21.9	13.2	267.4	0.5	11.5
Full-time employment	1,266.3	1,304.1	24.3	37.8	82.3	3.0	6.7
Part-time employment	1,319.9	1,295.3	26.2	-24.6	185.1	-1.9	16.7
Unemployment	302.7	313.3	21.8	10.6	-192.8	3.5	-38.1
Participation rate	64.9	65.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.8	0.7	0.3	-7.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.4	0.5	0.3	6.3	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	27,016.3	27,055.8	...	39.5	354.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	17,671.1	17,670.4	31.6	-0.7	249.7	-0.0	1.4
Employment	16,729.9	16,771.4	32.9	41.5	618.5	0.2	3.8
Full-time employment	14,414.7	14,499.2	44.5	84.5	601.3	0.6	4.3
Part-time employment	2,315.3	2,272.2	37.8	-43.1	17.3	-1.9	0.8
Unemployment	941.2	899.0	29.5	-42.2	-368.8	-4.5	-29.1
Participation rate	65.4	65.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.1	0.2	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,245.6	13,265.4	...	19.8	176.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	9,369.2	9,363.1	20.8	-6.1	118.8	-0.1	1.3
Employment	8,850.1	8,892.3	22.3	42.2	340.2	0.5	4.0
Full-time employment	8,036.0	8,132.4	29.8	96.4	322.5	1.2	4.1
Part-time employment	814.1	759.8	23.7	-54.3	17.5	-6.7	2.4
Unemployment	519.1	470.8	21.3	-48.3	-221.4	-9.3	-32.0
Participation rate	70.7	70.6	0.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.0	0.2	-0.5	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	67.0	0.2	0.2	1.7	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,770.6	13,790.4	...	19.8	178.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	8,301.9	8,307.4	22.4	5.5	131.0	0.1	1.6
Employment	7,879.8	7,879.2	22.6	-0.6	278.4	-0.0	3.7
Full-time employment	6,378.7	6,366.8	32.1	-11.9	278.7	-0.2	4.6
Part-time employment	1,501.1	1,512.3	29.4	11.2	-0.4	0.7	-0.0
Unemployment	422.1	428.2	19.9	6.1	-147.4	1.4	-25.6
Participation rate	60.3	60.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	0.2	0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.1	0.2	-0.1	1.3	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,979.1	15,001.9	...	22.8	130.9	0.2	0.9
Labour force	13,208.6	13,247.1	30.2	38.5	239.8	0.3	1.8
Employment	12,570.0	12,635.2	32.4	65.2	543.1	0.5	4.5
Unemployment	638.6	611.9	26.7	-26.7	-303.3	-4.2	-33.1
Participation rate	88.2	88.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.6	0.2	-0.2	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	83.9	84.2	0.2	0.3	2.9	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,488.8	7,500.7	...	11.9	68.1	0.2	0.9
Labour force	6,874.9	6,902.1	19.3	27.2	118.2	0.4	1.7
Employment	6,522.9	6,585.4	21.9	62.5	299.6	1.0	4.8
Unemployment	352.0	316.7	19.3	-35.3	-181.4	-10.0	-36.4
Participation rate	91.8	92.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	0.3	-0.5	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	87.1	87.8	0.3	0.7	3.2	...	...

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,490.3	7,501.2	...	10.9	62.8	0.1	0.8
Labour force	6,333.6	6,345.0	22.2	11.4	121.6	0.2	2.0
Employment	6,047.0	6,049.7	22.8	2.7	243.4	0.0	4.2
Unemployment	286.6	295.3	18.5	8.7	-121.8	3.0	-29.2
Participation rate	84.6	84.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	0.3	0.2	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	80.7	80.6	0.3	-0.1	2.5	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,037.2	12,054.0	...	16.8	223.7	0.1	1.9
Labour force	4,462.5	4,423.3	24.3	-39.2	9.9	-0.9	0.2
Employment	4,160.0	4,136.3	24.8	-23.7	75.5	-0.6	1.9
Unemployment	302.6	287.1	15.0	-15.5	-65.5	-5.1	-18.6
Participation rate	37.1	36.7	0.2	-0.4	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	34.6	34.3	0.2	-0.3	0.0	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,756.8	5,764.7	...	7.9	108.1	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,494.2	2,461.0	16.3	-33.2	0.6	-1.3	0.0
Employment	2,327.2	2,306.8	16.7	-20.4	40.5	-0.9	1.8
Unemployment	167.1	154.1	10.8	-13.0	-40.0	-7.8	-20.6
Participation rate	43.3	42.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.3	0.4	-0.4	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	40.4	40.0	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,280.4	6,289.2	...	8.8	115.5	0.1	1.9
Labour force	1,968.3	1,962.4	16.8	-5.9	9.4	-0.3	0.5
Employment	1,832.8	1,829.4	16.9	-3.4	35.0	-0.2	2.0
Unemployment	135.5	132.9	10.0	-2.6	-25.6	-1.9	-16.2
Participation rate	31.3	31.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.8	0.5	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	29.2	29.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,684.9	16,733.9	46.8	49.0	921.2	0.3	5.8
Public sector employees	4,166.9	4,198.5	27.1	31.6	227.0	0.8	5.7
Private sector employees	12,518.0	12,535.4	46.6	17.4	694.3	0.1	5.9
Self-employed	2,631.3	2,636.9	33.0	5.6	-35.3	0.2	-1.3
Total employed, all industries	19,316.1	19,370.8	40.0	54.7	886.0	0.3	4.8
Goods-producing sector	3,883.4	3,927.6	21.3	44.2	41.5	1.1	1.1
Agriculture	239.2	241.3	6.0	2.1	-36.5	0.9	-13.1
Natural resources ²	319.8	321.3	6.1	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5
Utilities	137.8	140.7	3.1	2.9	0.0	2.1	0.0
Construction	1,426.7	1,453.8	14.3	27.1	56.9	1.9	4.1
Manufacturing	1,759.9	1,770.4	14.4	10.5	19.5	0.6	1.1
Services-producing sector	15,432.7	15,443.3	38.3	10.6	844.6	0.1	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	2,948.2	2,950.7	20.7	2.5	153.0	0.1	5.5
Transportation and warehousing	1,023.1	1,021.2	11.7	-1.9	49.8	-0.2	5.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,328.7	1,318.0	11.7	-10.7	49.7	-0.8	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,727.6	1,725.7	14.6	-1.9	116.4	-0.1	7.2
Business, building and other support services	707.0	714.3	12.3	7.3	13.9	1.0	2.0
Educational services	1,458.8	1,476.1	14.0	17.3	58.5	1.2	4.1
Health care and social assistance	2,609.2	2,605.2	15.1	-4.0	123.5	-0.2	5.0
Information, culture and recreation	787.4	782.9	13.3	-4.5	107.2	-0.6	15.9
Accommodation and food services	1,019.2	1,015.5	15.2	-3.7	103.2	-0.4	11.3
Other services (except public administration)	716.1	723.7	11.4	7.6	-15.5	1.1	-2.1
Public administration	1,107.5	1,110.1	8.1	2.6	85.1	0.2	8.3

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

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

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

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

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	445.7	446.0	...	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
Labour force	255.5	253.8	2.5	-1.7	-3.4	-0.7	-1.3
Employment	228.9	224.3	2.6	-4.6	-0.5	-2.0	-0.2
Full-time employment	195.0	191.0	3.0	-4.0	2.5	-2.1	1.3
Part-time employment	33.9	33.4	2.5	-0.5	-2.9	-1.5	-8.0
Unemployment	26.6	29.5	2.5	2.9	-2.9	10.9	-9.0
Participation rate	57.3	56.9	0.6	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	11.6	0.9	1.2	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	51.4	50.3	0.6	-1.1	-0.2	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	135.9	136.4	...	0.5	3.3	0.4	2.5
Labour force	90.2	90.3	0.8	0.1	4.3	0.1	5.0
Employment	82.9	83.3	0.7	0.4	5.8	0.5	7.5
Full-time employment	68.4	68.2	1.0	-0.2	2.0	-0.3	3.0
Part-time employment	14.5	15.0	0.9	0.5	3.7	3.4	32.7
Unemployment	7.2	7.0	0.7	-0.2	-1.5	-2.8	-17.6
Participation rate	66.4	66.2	0.6	-0.2	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.8	0.8	-0.2	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.1	0.6	0.1	2.9	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	826.6	828.3	...	1.7	11.3	0.2	1.4
Labour force	512.1	510.5	3.2	-1.6	11.8	-0.3	2.4
Employment	470.4	470.5	3.2	0.1	15.6	0.0	3.4
Full-time employment	382.6	384.1	4.2	1.5	6.7	0.4	1.8
Part-time employment	87.8	86.4	3.9	-1.4	8.9	-1.6	11.5
Unemployment	41.6	40.1	3.0	-1.5	-3.7	-3.6	-8.4
Participation rate	62.0	61.6	0.4	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.9	0.6	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.8	0.4	-0.1	1.1	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	653.9	654.9	...	1.0	6.7	0.2	1.0
Labour force	399.9	395.2	2.6	-4.7	-3.7	-1.2	-0.9
Employment	365.7	363.8	2.6	-1.9	3.1	-0.5	0.9
Full-time employment	312.0	310.1	3.2	-1.9	7.0	-0.6	2.3
Part-time employment	53.7	53.7	2.7	0.0	-3.9	0.0	-6.8
Unemployment	34.1	31.4	2.4	-2.7	-6.8	-7.9	-17.8
Participation rate	61.2	60.3	0.4	-0.9	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.9	0.6	-0.6	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	55.6	0.4	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,116.0	7,119.9	...	3.9	42.2	0.1	0.6
Labour force	4,568.9	4,569.3	18.6	0.4	65.0	0.0	1.4
Employment	4,364.5	4,358.3	19.7	-6.2	158.3	-0.1	3.8
Full-time employment	3,542.1	3,582.0	24.5	39.9	133.7	1.1	3.9
Part-time employment	822.3	776.3	22.2	-46.0	24.6	-5.6	3.3
Unemployment	204.4	211.0	17.4	6.6	-93.3	3.2	-30.7
Participation rate	64.2	64.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	0.4	0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.2	0.3	-0.1	1.9	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,399.2	12,420.0	...	20.8	145.5	0.2	1.2
Labour force	8,123.8	8,143.6	28.9	19.8	132.3	0.2	1.7
Employment	7,604.8	7,651.7	28.4	46.9	412.7	0.6	5.7
Full-time employment	6,230.4	6,270.1	34.5	39.7	303.3	0.6	5.1
Part-time employment	1,374.3	1,381.7	31.1	7.4	109.4	0.5	8.6
Unemployment	519.1	491.9	27.3	-27.2	-280.4	-5.2	-36.3
Participation rate	65.5	65.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.0	0.3	-0.4	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.6	0.2	0.3	2.6	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,053.2	1,054.3	...	1.1	4.9	0.1	0.5
Labour force	695.5	699.1	3.2	3.6	17.3	0.5	2.5
Employment	660.1	662.6	3.1	2.5	37.1	0.4	5.9
Full-time employment	536.3	534.7	4.5	-1.6	24.9	-0.3	4.9
Part-time employment	123.8	127.9	4.1	4.1	12.2	3.3	10.5
Unemployment	35.4	36.4	2.9	1.0	-19.9	2.8	-35.3
Participation rate	66.0	66.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	0.4	0.1	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	62.8	0.3	0.1	3.2	...	...

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
Saskatchewan							
Population	890.1	890.9	...	0.8	2.8	0.1	0.3
Labour force	593.2	601.2	3.1	8.0	8.9	1.3	1.5
Employment	562.6	568.6	3.0	6.0	23.4	1.1	4.3
Full-time employment	460.4	468.4	4.3	8.0	21.5	1.7	4.8
Part-time employment	102.2	100.2	4.0	-2.0	1.9	-2.0	1.9
Unemployment	30.6	32.6	2.8	2.0	-14.5	6.5	-30.8
Participation rate	66.6	67.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.4	0.5	0.2	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.8	0.3	0.6	2.4	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,562.1	3,568.1	...	6.0	43.2	0.2	1.2
Labour force	2,465.6	2,471.9	13.0	6.3	41.8	0.3	1.7
Employment	2,279.3	2,290.4	12.8	11.1	129.8	0.5	6.0
Full-time employment	1,848.9	1,865.0	16.5	16.1	98.0	0.9	5.5
Part-time employment	430.5	425.4	15.1	-5.1	31.8	-1.2	8.1
Unemployment	186.2	181.4	12.3	-4.8	-88.1	-2.6	-32.7
Participation rate	69.2	69.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.3	0.5	-0.3	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	64.2	0.4	0.2	2.9	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,383.8	4,391.3	...	7.5	72.1	0.2	1.7
Labour force	2,855.4	2,848.4	15.1	-7.0	50.2	-0.2	1.8
Employment	2,696.9	2,697.3	14.5	0.4	100.5	0.0	3.9
Full-time employment	2,104.9	2,129.9	20.3	25.0	84.0	1.2	4.1
Part-time employment	592.0	567.4	19.7	-24.6	16.5	-4.2	3.0
Unemployment	158.5	151.0	13.1	-7.5	-50.4	-4.7	-25.0
Participation rate	65.1	64.9	0.4	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.4	0.3	-0.1	1.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	445.7	446.0	...	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
Labour force	255.5	253.8	2.5	-1.7	-3.4	-0.7	-1.3
Employment	228.9	224.3	2.6	-4.6	-0.5	-2.0	-0.2
Full-time employment	195.0	191.0	3.0	-4.0	2.5	-2.1	1.3
Unemployment	26.6	29.5	2.5	2.9	-2.9	10.9	-9.0
Participation rate	57.3	56.9	0.6	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	11.6	0.9	1.2	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	51.4	50.3	0.6	-1.1	-0.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	54.7	54.7	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	33.8	33.2	1.3	-0.6	-2.1	-1.8	-5.9
Employment	28.9	27.9	1.3	-1.0	-2.4	-3.5	-7.9
Unemployment	4.9	5.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	10.2	8.0
Participation rate	61.8	60.7	2.3	-1.1	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.5	16.3	3.2	1.8	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	52.8	51.0	2.3	-1.8	-4.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	190.2	190.3	...	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Labour force	115.0	115.0	1.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.3
Employment	100.6	99.1	1.6	-1.5	1.6	-1.5	1.6
Unemployment	14.3	15.9	1.6	1.6	-2.0	11.2	-11.2
Participation rate	60.5	60.4	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	13.8	1.3	1.4	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	52.9	52.1	0.8	-0.8	0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	200.9	201.0	...	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3
Labour force	106.7	105.6	1.3	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9
Employment	99.4	97.4	1.4	-2.0	0.4	-2.0	0.4
Unemployment	7.3	8.2	1.3	0.9	-1.4	12.3	-14.6
Participation rate	53.1	52.5	0.7	-0.6	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.8	1.2	1.0	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	49.5	48.5	0.7	-1.0	0.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	135.9	136.4	...	0.5	3.3	0.4	2.5
Labour force	90.2	90.3	0.8	0.1	4.3	0.1	5.0
Employment	82.9	83.3	0.7	0.4	5.8	0.5	7.5
Full-time employment	68.4	68.2	1.0	-0.2	2.0	-0.3	3.0
Unemployment	7.2	7.0	0.7	-0.2	-1.5	-2.8	-17.6
Participation rate	66.4	66.2	0.6	-0.2	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.8	0.8	-0.2	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.1	0.6	0.1	2.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	21.3	21.4	...	0.1	0.7	0.5	3.4
Labour force	15.1	15.3	0.5	0.2	1.7	1.3	12.5
Employment	13.5	14.2	0.4	0.7	3.1	5.2	27.9
Unemployment	1.5	1.1	0.4	-0.4	-1.4	-26.7	-56.0
Participation rate	70.9	71.5	2.3	0.6	5.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	7.2	3.0	-2.7	-11.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	66.4	2.0	3.0	12.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	55.6	55.8	...	0.2	1.5	0.4	2.8
Labour force	40.1	39.9	0.4	-0.2	2.1	-0.5	5.6
Employment	36.5	36.1	0.4	-0.4	1.7	-1.1	4.9
Unemployment	3.6	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.8	8.8
Participation rate	72.1	71.5	0.7	-0.6	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	64.7	0.8	-0.9	1.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	59.1	59.3	...	0.2	1.3	0.3	2.2
Labour force	35.0	35.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
Employment	32.9	32.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.8
Unemployment	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-22.2
Participation rate	59.2	59.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.0	1.1	0.0	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	55.5	0.7	-0.2	0.3	...	...

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	826.6	828.3	...	1.7	11.3	0.2	1.4
Labour force	512.1	510.5	3.2	-1.6	11.8	-0.3	2.4
Employment	470.4	470.5	3.2	0.1	15.6	0.0	3.4
Full-time employment	382.6	384.1	4.2	1.5	6.7	0.4	1.8
Unemployment	41.6	40.1	3.0	-1.5	-3.7	-3.6	-8.4
Participation rate	62.0	61.6	0.4	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.9	0.6	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.8	0.4	-0.1	1.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.9	109.1	...	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.4
Labour force	76.1	75.8	1.8	-0.3	6.3	-0.4	9.1
Employment	65.5	65.3	1.8	-0.2	4.6	-0.3	7.6
Unemployment	10.6	10.5	1.7	-0.1	1.7	-0.9	19.3
Participation rate	69.9	69.5	1.7	-0.4	6.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	13.9	2.2	0.0	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	59.9	1.6	-0.2	4.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	343.3	344.1	...	0.8	5.8	0.2	1.7
Labour force	220.9	218.8	1.9	-2.1	3.4	-1.0	1.6
Employment	204.1	203.4	2.0	-0.7	8.6	-0.3	4.4
Unemployment	16.8	15.5	2.0	-1.3	-5.1	-7.7	-24.8
Participation rate	64.3	63.6	0.6	-0.7	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.1	0.9	-0.5	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.1	0.6	-0.4	1.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	374.4	375.1	...	0.7	6.0	0.2	1.6
Labour force	215.1	215.9	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.4	1.0
Employment	200.8	201.8	1.9	1.0	2.5	0.5	1.3
Unemployment	14.2	14.1	1.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-2.1
Participation rate	57.5	57.6	0.5	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.5	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	53.6	53.8	0.5	0.2	-0.2	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	653.9	654.9	...	1.0	6.7	0.2	1.0
Labour force	399.9	395.2	2.6	-4.7	-3.7	-1.2	-0.9
Employment	365.7	363.8	2.6	-1.9	3.1	-0.5	0.9
Full-time employment	312.0	310.1	3.2	-1.9	7.0	-0.6	2.3
Unemployment	34.1	31.4	2.4	-2.7	-6.8	-7.9	-17.8
Participation rate	61.2	60.3	0.4	-0.9	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.9	0.6	-0.6	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	55.6	0.4	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	82.5	82.6	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6
Labour force	56.9	54.6	1.3	-2.3	-3.0	-4.0	-5.2
Employment	47.6	46.0	1.3	-1.6	-3.0	-3.4	-6.1
Unemployment	9.3	8.7	1.3	-0.6	0.1	-6.5	1.2
Participation rate	69.0	66.1	1.6	-2.9	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.3	15.9	2.1	-0.4	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	55.7	1.6	-2.0	-4.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	278.4	278.8	...	0.4	3.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	177.5	175.9	1.5	-1.6	-1.1	-0.9	-0.6
Employment	162.6	163.4	1.6	0.8	5.0	0.5	3.2
Unemployment	14.9	12.4	1.6	-2.5	-6.1	-16.8	-33.0
Participation rate	63.8	63.1	0.5	-0.7	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.0	0.9	-1.4	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	293.0	293.4	...	0.4	2.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	165.5	164.7	1.4	-0.8	0.4	-0.5	0.2
Employment	155.6	154.4	1.4	-1.2	1.1	-0.8	0.7
Unemployment	9.9	10.3	1.2	0.4	-0.7	4.0	-6.4
Participation rate	56.5	56.1	0.5	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.3	0.7	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	53.1	52.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,116.0	7,119.9	...	3.9	42.2	0.1	0.6
Labour force	4,568.9	4,569.3	18.6	0.4	65.0	0.0	1.4
Employment	4,364.5	4,358.3	19.7	-6.2	158.3	-0.1	3.8
Full-time employment	3,542.1	3,582.0	24.5	39.9	133.7	1.1	3.9
Unemployment	204.4	211.0	17.4	6.6	-93.3	3.2	-30.7
Participation rate	64.2	64.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	0.4	0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.2	0.3	-0.1	1.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	904.7	904.9	...	0.2	-4.2	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	615.2	635.4	10.3	20.2	44.8	3.3	7.6
Employment	583.0	582.9	10.4	-0.1	55.7	-0.0	10.6
Unemployment	32.2	52.5	9.5	20.3	-10.9	63.0	-17.2
Participation rate	68.0	70.2	1.1	2.2	5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	8.3	1.4	3.1	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.4	1.1	0.0	6.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,082.4	3,084.4	...	2.0	24.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,104.9	2,095.3	10.7	-9.6	4.3	-0.5	0.2
Employment	1,997.8	2,008.9	11.4	11.1	58.7	0.6	3.0
Unemployment	107.1	86.4	10.7	-20.7	-54.4	-19.3	-38.6
Participation rate	68.3	67.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.1	0.5	-1.0	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	65.1	0.4	0.3	1.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,128.9	3,130.7	...	1.8	22.1	0.1	0.7
Labour force	1,848.8	1,838.6	10.4	-10.2	15.9	-0.6	0.9
Employment	1,783.7	1,766.4	10.8	-17.3	43.8	-1.0	2.5
Unemployment	65.1	72.2	9.4	7.1	-27.9	10.9	-27.9
Participation rate	59.1	58.7	0.3	-0.4	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.9	0.5	0.4	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.4	0.3	-0.6	1.0	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,399.2	12,420.0	...	20.8	145.5	0.2	1.2
Labour force	8,123.8	8,143.6	28.9	19.8	132.3	0.2	1.7
Employment	7,604.8	7,651.7	28.4	46.9	412.7	0.6	5.7
Full-time employment	6,230.4	6,270.1	34.5	39.7	303.3	0.6	5.1
Unemployment	519.1	491.9	27.3	-27.2	-280.4	-5.2	-36.3
Participation rate	65.5	65.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.0	0.3	-0.4	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.6	0.2	0.3	2.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,850.1	1,851.6	...	1.5	-16.8	0.1	-0.9
Labour force	1,150.4	1,162.7	17.2	12.3	-33.2	1.1	-2.8
Employment	1,018.8	1,037.6	15.7	18.8	94.8	1.8	10.1
Unemployment	131.6	125.1	16.4	-6.5	-128.0	-4.9	-50.6
Participation rate	62.2	62.8	0.9	0.6	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	10.8	1.3	-0.6	-10.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	56.0	0.8	0.9	5.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,132.6	5,142.3	...	9.7	81.5	0.2	1.6
Labour force	3,689.3	3,687.3	14.5	-2.0	86.7	-0.1	2.4
Employment	3,490.5	3,511.2	15.7	20.7	177.9	0.6	5.3
Unemployment	198.7	176.1	14.6	-22.6	-91.3	-11.4	-34.1
Participation rate	71.9	71.7	0.3	-0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.8	0.4	-0.6	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	68.3	0.3	0.3	2.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,416.4	5,426.1	...	9.7	80.9	0.2	1.5
Labour force	3,284.2	3,293.6	16.4	9.4	78.8	0.3	2.5
Employment	3,095.4	3,103.0	16.1	7.6	140.0	0.2	4.7
Unemployment	188.7	190.6	14.5	1.9	-61.2	1.0	-24.3
Participation rate	60.6	60.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	0.4	0.1	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	57.2	0.3	0.1	1.8	...	...

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,053.2	1,054.3	...	1.1	4.9	0.1	0.5
Labour force	695.5	699.1	3.2	3.6	17.3	0.5	2.5
Employment	660.1	662.6	3.1	2.5	37.1	0.4	5.9
Full-time employment	536.3	534.7	4.5	-1.6	24.9	-0.3	4.9
Unemployment	35.4	36.4	2.9	1.0	-19.9	2.8	-35.3
Participation rate	66.0	66.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	0.4	0.1	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	62.8	0.3	0.1	3.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.2	167.3	...	0.1	-1.2	0.1	-0.7
Labour force	111.9	113.4	2.0	1.5	12.4	1.3	12.3
Employment	102.2	102.7	1.8	0.5	20.2	0.5	24.5
Unemployment	9.7	10.6	1.8	0.9	-7.9	9.3	-42.7
Participation rate	66.9	67.8	1.2	0.9	7.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.3	1.5	0.6	-9.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.4	1.1	0.3	12.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	434.8	435.3	...	0.5	3.0	0.1	0.7
Labour force	311.7	312.1	1.6	0.4	-2.8	0.1	-0.9
Employment	297.0	297.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
Unemployment	14.7	14.6	1.5	-0.1	-3.3	-0.7	-18.4
Participation rate	71.7	71.7	0.4	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	0.5	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	68.3	68.4	0.4	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	451.3	451.7	...	0.4	3.1	0.1	0.7
Labour force	271.8	273.6	1.8	1.8	7.7	0.7	2.9
Employment	260.9	262.3	1.8	1.4	16.4	0.5	6.7
Unemployment	11.0	11.2	1.5	0.2	-8.7	1.8	-43.7
Participation rate	60.2	60.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	0.5	0.1	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.1	0.4	0.3	3.3	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	890.1	890.9	...	0.8	2.8	0.1	0.3
Labour force	593.2	601.2	3.1	8.0	8.9	1.3	1.5
Employment	562.6	568.6	3.0	6.0	23.4	1.1	4.3
Full-time employment	460.4	468.4	4.3	8.0	21.5	1.7	4.8
Unemployment	30.6	32.6	2.8	2.0	-14.5	6.5	-30.8
Participation rate	66.6	67.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.4	0.5	0.2	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.8	0.3	0.6	2.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.3	134.5	...	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Labour force	86.5	89.5	1.8	3.0	3.7	3.5	4.3
Employment	78.4	79.1	1.7	0.7	8.4	0.9	11.9
Unemployment	8.1	10.4	1.7	2.3	-4.7	28.4	-31.1
Participation rate	64.4	66.5	1.3	2.1	2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	11.6	1.8	2.2	-6.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.8	1.3	0.4	6.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	377.3	377.6	...	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.4
Labour force	274.0	277.6	1.6	3.6	-3.9	1.3	-1.4
Employment	261.0	265.0	1.8	4.0	3.8	1.5	1.5
Unemployment	13.0	12.6	1.6	-0.4	-7.7	-3.1	-37.9
Participation rate	72.6	73.5	0.4	0.9	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.5	0.6	-0.2	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	69.2	70.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	378.5	378.8	...	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.3
Labour force	232.7	234.1	1.7	1.4	9.1	0.6	4.0
Employment	223.2	224.5	1.8	1.3	11.2	0.6	5.3
Unemployment	9.5	9.6	1.4	0.1	-2.1	1.1	-17.9
Participation rate	61.5	61.8	0.5	0.3	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	0.6	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.3	0.5	0.3	2.8	...	...

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,562.1	3,568.1	...	6.0	43.2	0.2	1.2
Labour force	2,465.6	2,471.9	13.0	6.3	41.8	0.3	1.7
Employment	2,279.3	2,290.4	12.8	11.1	129.8	0.5	6.0
Full-time employment	1,848.9	1,865.0	16.5	16.1	98.0	0.9	5.5
Unemployment	186.2	181.4	12.3	-4.8	-88.1	-2.6	-32.7
Participation rate	69.2	69.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.3	0.5	-0.3	-3.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	64.2	0.4	0.2	2.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	525.9	527.0	...	1.1	3.3	0.2	0.6
Labour force	337.0	334.3	7.5	-2.7	12.4	-0.8	3.9
Employment	293.8	290.3	6.5	-3.5	47.5	-1.2	19.6
Unemployment	43.1	44.0	7.0	0.9	-35.1	2.1	-44.4
Participation rate	64.1	63.4	1.4	-0.7	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	13.2	1.9	0.4	-11.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	55.1	1.2	-0.8	8.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,509.5	1,511.8	...	2.3	18.5	0.2	1.2
Labour force	1,140.5	1,143.9	6.4	3.4	2.1	0.3	0.2
Employment	1,063.1	1,073.7	7.3	10.6	41.7	1.0	4.0
Unemployment	77.4	70.2	6.9	-7.2	-39.6	-9.3	-36.1
Participation rate	75.6	75.7	0.4	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.1	0.6	-0.7	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	70.4	71.0	0.5	0.6	1.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,526.8	1,529.3	...	2.5	21.3	0.2	1.4
Labour force	988.1	993.6	7.5	5.5	27.2	0.6	2.8
Employment	922.4	926.4	7.3	4.0	40.6	0.4	4.6
Unemployment	65.7	67.2	6.8	1.5	-13.4	2.3	-16.6
Participation rate	64.7	65.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.8	0.7	0.2	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.6	0.5	0.2	1.9	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,383.8	4,391.3	...	7.5	72.1	0.2	1.7
Labour force	2,855.4	2,848.4	15.1	-7.0	50.2	-0.2	1.8
Employment	2,696.9	2,697.3	14.5	0.4	100.5	0.0	3.9
Full-time employment	2,104.9	2,129.9	20.3	25.0	84.0	1.2	4.1
Unemployment	158.5	151.0	13.1	-7.5	-50.4	-4.7	-25.0
Participation rate	65.1	64.9	0.4	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.4	0.3	-0.1	1.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	600.7	601.3	...	0.6	-3.3	0.1	-0.5
Labour force	406.0	398.5	9.4	-7.5	31.7	-1.8	8.6
Employment	354.4	353.5	8.4	-0.9	38.7	-0.3	12.3
Unemployment	51.6	45.1	8.1	-6.5	-7.0	-12.6	-13.4
Participation rate	67.6	66.3	1.6	-1.3	5.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.7	11.3	1.9	-1.4	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	58.8	1.4	-0.2	6.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,841.7	1,845.0	...	3.3	36.5	0.2	2.0
Labour force	1,295.3	1,297.3	7.6	2.0	28.2	0.2	2.2
Employment	1,236.9	1,233.9	7.6	-3.0	40.4	-0.2	3.4
Unemployment	58.4	63.4	7.6	5.0	-12.2	8.6	-16.1
Participation rate	70.3	70.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.9	0.6	0.4	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.2	66.9	0.4	-0.3	0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,941.4	1,945.0	...	3.6	38.9	0.2	2.0
Labour force	1,154.2	1,152.6	7.9	-1.6	-9.7	-0.1	-0.8
Employment	1,105.6	1,110.0	8.2	4.4	21.5	0.4	2.0
Unemployment	48.6	42.6	6.7	-6.0	-31.1	-12.3	-42.2
Participation rate	59.5	59.3	0.4	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	3.7	0.6	-0.5	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	228.9	224.3	2.6	-4.6	-0.5	-2.0	-0.2
Goods-producing sector	47.4	44.5	1.6	-2.9	2.2	-6.1	5.2
Agriculture	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.7	20.0	-53.8
Natural resources ²	15.3	15.2	0.9	-0.1	1.6	-0.7	11.8
Utilities	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	-1.4	7.7	-50.0
Construction	16.9	17.4	1.1	0.5	0.9	3.0	5.5
Manufacturing	13.3	9.9	0.8	-3.4	1.7	-25.6	20.7
Services-producing sector	181.5	179.8	2.3	-1.7	-2.7	-0.9	-1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	38.3	36.9	1.3	-1.4	-0.1	-3.7	-0.3
Transportation and warehousing	9.1	8.8	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-3.3	-4.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.8	5.7	0.6	-0.1	-2.3	-1.7	-28.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	10.8	11.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	4.6	0.9
Business, building and other support services	6.8	6.7	0.7	-0.1	0.4	-1.5	6.3
Educational services	18.3	18.8	0.7	0.5	1.7	2.7	9.9
Health care and social assistance	43.9	44.3	1.1	0.4	-0.6	0.9	-1.3
Information, culture and recreation	7.7	7.9	0.7	0.2	1.3	2.6	19.7
Accommodation and food services	12.7	11.8	0.9	-0.9	-4.3	-7.1	-26.7
Other services (except public administration)	8.2	7.6	0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-7.3	-3.8
Public administration	19.9	20.0	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.5	8.7
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	82.9	83.3	0.7	0.4	5.8	0.5	7.5
Goods-producing sector	21.9	21.1	0.5	-0.8	1.6	-3.7	8.2
Agriculture	4.3	3.7	0.3	-0.6	0.4	-14.0	12.1
Natural resources ²	2.2	2.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	-9.1	-31.0
Utilities	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-25.0	50.0
Construction	6.1	6.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.6	6.6
Manufacturing	8.8	8.5	0.3	-0.3	1.5	-3.4	21.4
Services-producing sector	61.1	62.2	0.7	1.1	4.3	1.8	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade	11.5	11.7	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.7	11.4
Transportation and warehousing	2.5	1.9	0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-24.0	-29.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-3.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.7	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	14.6
Business, building and other support services	2.1	1.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-14.3	-21.7
Educational services	6.1	6.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-1.6	-3.2
Health care and social assistance	12.1	12.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.5	6.0
Information, culture and recreation	2.8	3.6	0.3	0.8	1.2	28.6	50.0
Accommodation and food services	4.7	4.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	4.3	8.9
Other services (except public administration)	3.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	3.1	43.5
Public administration	8.9	9.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	5.6	8.0
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	470.4	470.5	3.2	0.1	15.6	0.0	3.4
Goods-producing sector	88.3	89.0	2.0	0.7	-0.1	0.8	-0.1
Agriculture	6.1	6.9	0.8	0.8	-1.5	13.1	-17.9
Natural resources ²	8.3	9.5	1.0	1.2	0.7	14.5	8.0
Utilities	5.3	5.8	0.3	0.5	1.3	9.4	28.9
Construction	35.8	34.0	1.4	-1.8	-1.3	-5.0	-3.7
Manufacturing	32.8	32.7	1.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.3	1.6
Services-producing sector	382.2	381.5	3.0	-0.7	15.7	-0.2	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	76.5	73.8	1.7	-2.7	2.4	-3.5	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	25.7	24.7	0.9	-1.0	5.2	-3.9	26.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	22.3	22.0	0.9	-0.3	-1.4	-1.3	-6.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	36.4	37.4	1.1	1.0	4.3	2.7	13.0
Business, building and other support services	18.8	18.8	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.2
Educational services	38.1	38.9	1.3	0.8	-1.3	2.1	-3.2
Health care and social assistance	75.2	75.1	1.3	-0.1	1.8	-0.1	2.5
Information, culture and recreation	14.4	14.1	1.0	-0.3	0.5	-2.1	3.7
Accommodation and food services	28.2	29.4	1.4	1.2	3.9	4.3	15.3
Other services (except public administration)	16.4	16.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.3	-1.2	-1.8
Public administration	30.1	31.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	3.3	0.6

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	365.7	363.8	2.6	-1.9	3.1	-0.5	0.9
Goods-producing sector	76.6	75.7	1.6	-0.9	5.1	-1.2	7.2
Agriculture	6.4	6.0	0.6	-0.4	1.8	-6.3	42.9
Natural resources ²	9.5	8.7	0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-8.4	-4.4
Utilities	4.0	4.7	0.2	0.7	0.9	17.5	23.7
Construction	26.8	27.3	1.0	0.5	3.5	1.9	14.7
Manufacturing	30.0	29.0	1.0	-1.0	-0.7	-3.3	-2.4
Services-producing sector	289.2	288.1	2.3	-1.1	-2.0	-0.4	-0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	55.6	54.3	1.1	-1.3	-2.8	-2.3	-4.9
Transportation and warehousing	18.4	18.7	0.7	0.3	-0.3	1.6	-1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	17.5	17.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	18.6	19.6	0.7	1.0	1.6	5.4	8.9
Business, building and other support services	15.1	15.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.0
Educational services	30.6	30.9	0.9	0.3	3.3	1.0	12.0
Health care and social assistance	56.2	56.4	1.1	0.2	-4.3	0.4	-7.1
Information, culture and recreation	8.3	8.4	0.6	0.1	-2.2	1.2	-20.8
Accommodation and food services	21.8	20.0	1.0	-1.8	-0.6	-8.3	-2.9
Other services (except public administration)	14.8	14.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.7	4.9
Public administration	32.1	32.2	0.7	0.1	3.4	0.3	11.8
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,364.5	4,358.3	19.7	-6.2	158.3	-0.1	3.8
Goods-producing sector	890.6	906.9	10.3	16.3	40.5	1.8	4.7
Agriculture	51.4	53.5	2.7	2.1	-7.8	4.1	-12.7
Natural resources ²	40.3	38.7	2.3	-1.6	2.2	-4.0	6.0
Utilities	27.1	26.8	1.6	-0.3	0.3	-1.1	1.1
Construction	279.0	292.9	7.0	13.9	36.4	5.0	14.2
Manufacturing	492.7	494.9	7.3	2.2	9.3	0.4	1.9
Services-producing sector	3,473.9	3,451.3	18.7	-22.6	117.7	-0.7	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	649.4	640.9	9.7	-8.5	-22.5	-1.3	-3.4
Transportation and warehousing	234.9	234.8	5.4	-0.1	-3.4	-0.0	-1.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	286.6	283.1	5.2	-3.5	29.5	-1.2	11.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	387.1	385.4	6.7	-1.7	12.6	-0.4	3.4
Business, building and other support services	162.4	169.7	6.3	7.3	1.0	4.5	0.6
Educational services	347.7	353.9	6.8	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.0
Health care and social assistance	610.2	598.1	8.0	-12.1	14.0	-2.0	2.4
Information, culture and recreation	162.9	162.7	6.2	-0.2	18.5	-0.1	12.8
Accommodation and food services	192.2	191.8	7.1	-0.4	26.4	-0.2	16.0
Other services (except public administration)	162.9	161.0	5.0	-1.9	13.5	-1.2	9.2
Public administration	277.6	270.0	4.1	-7.6	24.7	-2.7	10.1
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,604.8	7,651.7	28.4	46.9	412.7	0.6	5.7
Goods-producing sector	1,480.3	1,500.3	14.3	20.0	7.2	1.4	0.5
Agriculture	68.5	65.7	3.3	-2.8	-7.7	-4.1	-10.5
Natural resources ²	37.3	39.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	5.1	6.2
Utilities	55.3	58.4	1.6	3.1	7.9	5.6	15.6
Construction	544.4	546.1	9.5	1.7	6.5	0.3	1.2
Manufacturing	774.9	791.1	10.5	16.2	-1.6	2.1	-0.2
Services-producing sector	6,124.5	6,151.4	27.1	26.9	405.4	0.4	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,141.8	1,159.7	15.0	17.9	93.6	1.6	8.8
Transportation and warehousing	382.1	384.4	8.6	2.3	35.0	0.6	10.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	637.0	640.7	8.9	3.7	9.8	0.6	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	768.8	767.1	10.5	-1.7	69.6	-0.2	10.0
Business, building and other support services	291.3	292.8	8.2	1.5	18.3	0.5	6.7
Educational services	553.0	563.0	9.9	10.0	27.5	1.8	5.1
Health care and social assistance	936.8	931.4	10.1	-5.4	46.4	-0.6	5.2
Information, culture and recreation	348.7	341.4	9.4	-7.3	55.2	-2.1	19.3
Accommodation and food services	392.7	392.5	10.5	-0.2	54.7	-0.1	16.2
Other services (except public administration)	254.6	258.4	8.2	3.8	-35.6	1.5	-12.1
Public administration	417.8	420.1	5.4	2.3	31.2	0.6	8.0

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	660.1	662.6	3.1	2.5	37.1	0.4	5.9
Goods-producing sector	140.9	140.3	1.8	-0.6	-2.6	-0.4	-1.8
Agriculture	23.1	21.0	0.9	-2.1	-3.7	-9.1	-15.0
Natural resources ²	3.5	3.5	0.4	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-20.5
Utilities	4.9	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.3
Construction	46.3	47.6	1.2	1.3	-0.2	2.8	-0.4
Manufacturing	63.1	63.3	1.1	0.2	2.0	0.3	3.3
Services-producing sector	519.1	522.4	3.0	3.3	39.9	0.6	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	97.1	99.8	1.5	2.7	8.8	2.8	9.7
Transportation and warehousing	42.0	42.3	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.7	3.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	37.2	37.7	0.7	0.5	2.6	1.3	7.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.1	31.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.6	3.9
Business, building and other support services	20.2	19.7	0.9	-0.5	-1.9	-2.5	-8.8
Educational services	59.0	58.8	1.2	-0.2	3.2	-0.3	5.8
Health care and social assistance	104.1	103.6	1.4	-0.5	2.9	-0.5	2.9
Information, culture and recreation	24.7	26.3	0.9	1.6	6.9	6.5	35.6
Accommodation and food services	36.8	35.1	1.2	-1.7	8.5	-4.6	32.0
Other services (except public administration)	27.1	27.5	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.5	6.6
Public administration	39.7	39.9	0.9	0.2	4.4	0.5	12.4
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	562.6	568.6	3.0	6.0	23.4	1.1	4.3
Goods-producing sector	124.1	125.9	2.0	1.8	-3.0	1.5	-2.3
Agriculture	24.0	23.9	1.1	-0.1	-8.6	-0.4	-26.5
Natural resources ²	18.2	19.5	0.8	1.3	-1.0	7.1	-4.9
Utilities	6.3	6.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6
Construction	42.7	44.5	1.3	1.8	4.8	4.2	12.1
Manufacturing	32.8	31.7	0.9	-1.1	1.8	-3.4	6.0
Services-producing sector	438.5	442.7	2.9	4.2	26.4	1.0	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	96.8	95.5	1.6	-1.3	7.4	-1.3	8.4
Transportation and warehousing	25.6	26.2	0.8	0.6	1.7	2.3	6.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	31.6	30.9	0.8	-0.7	4.3	-2.2	16.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	26.5	28.9	0.8	2.4	0.8	9.1	2.8
Business, building and other support services	15.5	15.6	0.9	0.1	-0.4	0.6	-2.5
Educational services	46.5	46.3	1.1	-0.2	3.9	-0.4	9.2
Health care and social assistance	89.2	89.8	1.3	0.6	8.2	0.7	10.0
Information, culture and recreation	16.5	16.9	1.0	0.4	3.7	2.4	28.0
Accommodation and food services	31.2	32.8	1.2	1.6	2.6	5.1	8.6
Other services (except public administration)	24.7	25.1	1.1	0.4	-5.6	1.6	-18.2
Public administration	34.4	34.7	0.8	0.3	-0.2	0.9	-0.6
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,279.3	2,290.4	12.8	11.1	129.8	0.5	6.0
Goods-producing sector	529.4	535.6	7.6	6.2	0.4	1.2	0.1
Agriculture	33.6	32.5	2.5	-1.1	-5.4	-3.3	-14.2
Natural resources ²	139.1	142.8	3.9	3.7	5.7	2.7	4.2
Utilities	19.0	17.4	1.2	-1.6	-5.5	-8.4	-24.0
Construction	219.6	224.0	5.3	4.4	12.8	2.0	6.1
Manufacturing	118.2	118.9	3.8	0.7	-7.2	0.6	-5.7
Services-producing sector	1,750.0	1,754.8	11.8	4.8	129.3	0.3	8.0
Wholesale and retail trade	361.7	356.1	6.1	-5.6	28.5	-1.5	8.7
Transportation and warehousing	139.4	136.9	3.8	-2.5	8.7	-1.8	6.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	121.2	117.4	3.1	-3.8	8.7	-3.1	8.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	193.0	196.1	4.4	3.1	22.4	1.6	12.9
Business, building and other support services	71.4	69.0	3.8	-2.4	2.5	-3.4	3.8
Educational services	166.3	163.8	4.1	-2.5	11.7	-1.5	7.7
Health care and social assistance	303.6	311.0	4.9	7.4	8.5	2.4	2.8
Information, culture and recreation	69.2	68.0	3.7	-1.2	5.0	-1.7	7.9
Accommodation and food services	118.6	123.7	4.8	5.1	20.5	4.3	19.9
Other services (except public administration)	98.7	102.6	3.9	3.9	5.9	4.0	6.1
Public administration	106.9	110.2	2.4	3.3	6.9	3.1	6.7

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,696.9	2,697.3	14.5	0.4	100.5	0.0	3.9
Goods-producing sector	484.1	488.1	7.8	4.0	-10.0	0.8	-2.0
Agriculture	21.4	27.5	2.5	6.1	-3.3	28.5	-10.7
Natural resources ²	46.2	42.2	2.8	-4.0	-7.9	-8.7	-15.8
Utilities	14.2	14.4	1.2	0.2	-4.1	1.4	-22.2
Construction	209.1	213.6	5.3	4.5	-6.8	2.2	-3.1
Manufacturing	193.3	190.4	4.9	-2.9	12.1	-1.5	6.8
Services-producing sector	2,212.8	2,209.2	14.4	-3.6	110.5	-0.2	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade	419.6	422.1	7.4	2.5	36.4	0.6	9.4
Transportation and warehousing	143.4	142.5	4.0	-0.9	2.6	-0.6	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	167.0	160.7	3.9	-6.3	-0.7	-3.8	-0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	250.5	243.7	5.5	-6.8	3.4	-2.7	1.4
Business, building and other support services	103.5	104.7	4.8	1.2	-6.0	1.2	-5.4
Educational services	193.2	195.6	5.1	2.4	5.0	1.2	2.6
Health care and social assistance	377.9	383.2	5.8	5.3	46.0	1.4	13.6
Information, culture and recreation	132.0	133.6	5.4	1.6	17.2	1.2	14.8
Accommodation and food services	180.2	173.5	5.8	-6.7	-8.9	-3.7	-4.9
Other services (except public administration)	105.4	107.2	4.2	1.8	3.6	1.7	3.5
Public administration	140.1	142.4	3.0	2.3	12.0	1.6	9.2

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

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

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

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

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	182.3	182.5	...	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.6
Labour force	121.1	120.7	1.1	-0.4	2.0	-0.3	1.7
Employment	112.7	112.1	1.1	-0.6	3.3	-0.5	3.0
Unemployment	8.4	8.5	0.7	0.1	-1.4	1.2	-14.1
Participation rate	66.4	66.1	0.6	-0.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.0	0.6	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.4	0.6	-0.4	1.4	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	383.4	384.4	...	1.0	8.5	0.3	2.3
Labour force	257.9	258.2	1.6	0.3	2.8	0.1	1.1
Employment	241.5	242.1	1.6	0.6	5.6	0.2	2.4
Unemployment	16.4	16.1	1.0	-0.3	-2.9	-1.8	-15.3
Participation rate	67.3	67.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.2	0.4	-0.2	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	63.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	134.9	135.2	...	0.3	2.4	0.2	1.8
Labour force	94.9	92.6	0.9	-2.3	2.8	-2.4	3.1
Employment	88.3	86.8	1.0	-1.5	5.2	-1.7	6.4
Unemployment	6.6	5.8	0.6	-0.8	-2.4	-12.1	-29.3
Participation rate	70.3	68.5	0.7	-1.8	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.3	0.7	-0.7	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	64.2	0.8	-1.3	2.8	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	110.9	111.1	...	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.0
Labour force	68.0	68.7	0.9	0.7	-0.8	1.0	-1.2
Employment	62.2	63.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.3
Unemployment	5.8	5.7	0.5	-0.1	-2.2	-1.7	-27.8
Participation rate	61.3	61.8	0.8	0.5	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.3	0.8	-0.2	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	56.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.5	135.5	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	79.4	81.6	1.0	2.2	0.8	2.8	1.0
Employment	76.1	78.7	1.0	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.3
Unemployment	3.3	2.9	0.4	-0.4	-1.7	-12.1	-37.0
Participation rate	58.6	60.2	0.8	1.6	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	3.6	0.5	-0.6	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	58.1	0.8	1.9	1.9	...	...
Québec, Québec, Quebec							
Population	689.4	689.8	...	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.5
Labour force	456.1	452.2	3.6	-3.9	-6.4	-0.9	-1.4
Employment	443.2	440.3	3.8	-2.9	1.3	-0.7	0.3
Unemployment	12.9	11.9	1.8	-1.0	-7.7	-7.8	-39.3
Participation rate	66.2	65.6	0.5	-0.6	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.6	0.4	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	63.8	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	189.0	189.2	...	0.2	2.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	116.1	113.6	1.3	-2.5	-2.9	-2.2	-2.5
Employment	112.1	109.9	1.3	-2.2	0.1	-2.0	0.1
Unemployment	3.9	3.7	0.6	-0.2	-3.0	-5.1	-44.8
Participation rate	61.4	60.0	0.7	-1.4	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.3	0.5	-0.1	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	58.1	0.7	-1.2	-0.6	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.2	137.3	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Labour force	80.3	80.7	1.0	0.4	-2.3	0.5	-2.8
Employment	76.6	76.7	1.0	0.1	-1.5	0.1	-1.9
Unemployment	3.7	4.0	0.4	0.3	-0.9	8.1	-18.4
Participation rate	58.5	58.8	0.7	0.3	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.0	0.5	0.4	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	55.9	0.7	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,648.9	3,651.4	...	2.5	25.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,438.6	2,441.2	9.9	2.6	29.8	0.1	1.2
Employment	2,296.9	2,311.2	10.5	14.3	96.0	0.6	4.3
Unemployment	141.7	130.0	7.0	-11.7	-66.2	-8.3	-33.7
Participation rate	66.8	66.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.3	0.3	-0.5	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	63.3	0.3	0.4	2.2	...	...

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,218.8	1,221.0	...	2.2	21.4	0.2	1.8
Labour force	788.2	785.4	5.3	-2.8	4.1	-0.4	0.5
Employment	753.6	753.3	5.7	-0.3	25.2	-0.0	3.5
Unemployment	34.6	32.1	3.0	-2.5	-21.1	-7.2	-39.7
Participation rate	64.7	64.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.1	0.4	-0.3	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.7	0.5	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	287.6	287.9	...	0.3	3.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	184.7	185.0	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.9
Employment	177.8	177.2	1.6	-0.6	6.7	-0.3	3.9
Unemployment	6.9	7.9	0.8	1.0	-4.9	14.5	-38.3
Participation rate	64.2	64.3	0.6	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.7	4.3	0.4	0.6	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.5	0.6	-0.3	1.6	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	931.1	933.1	...	2.0	18.2	0.2	2.0
Labour force	603.5	600.3	5.1	-3.2	2.4	-0.5	0.4
Employment	575.8	576.1	5.4	0.3	18.6	0.1	3.3
Unemployment	27.7	24.2	2.9	-3.5	-16.2	-12.6	-40.1
Participation rate	64.8	64.3	0.6	-0.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.0	0.5	-0.6	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.7	0.6	-0.1	0.8	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	145.5	145.8	...	0.3	2.9	0.2	2.0
Labour force	87.8	88.2	0.9	0.4	-1.5	0.5	-1.7
Employment	82.1	82.8	0.9	0.7	-1.7	0.9	-2.0
Unemployment	5.7	5.4	0.5	-0.3	0.1	-5.3	1.9
Participation rate	60.3	60.5	0.6	0.2	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.1	0.5	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	56.8	0.6	0.4	-2.3	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	95.8	98.5	...	2.7	-4.0	2.8	-3.9
Labour force	53.0	57.0	3.3	4.0	2.2	7.5	4.0
Employment	48.7	53.9	3.3	5.2	0.8	10.7	1.5
Unemployment	4.2	3.1	1.6	-1.1	1.4	-26.2	82.4
Participation rate	55.3	57.9	2.6	2.6	4.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	5.4	2.8	-2.5	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	50.8	54.7	2.8	3.9	2.9	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	113.6	113.7	...	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	71.2	69.5	1.6	-1.7	7.0	-2.4	11.2
Employment	65.1	62.9	1.7	-2.2	8.4	-3.4	15.4
Unemployment	6.0	6.6	1.0	0.6	-1.5	10.0	-18.5
Participation rate	62.7	61.1	1.5	-1.6	5.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	9.5	1.5	1.1	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	55.3	1.5	-2.0	7.0	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	347.3	347.9	...	0.6	5.2	0.2	1.5
Labour force	239.7	242.4	2.2	2.7	9.3	1.1	4.0
Employment	224.9	226.6	2.3	1.7	11.6	0.8	5.4
Unemployment	14.8	15.8	1.2	1.0	-2.4	6.8	-13.2
Participation rate	69.0	69.7	0.6	0.7	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.5	0.5	0.3	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	65.1	0.7	0.3	2.4	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,591.1	5,599.6	...	8.5	68.1	0.2	1.2
Labour force	3,827.5	3,836.3	14.0	8.8	85.6	0.2	2.3
Employment	3,532.7	3,559.0	14.0	26.3	210.7	0.7	6.3
Unemployment	294.8	277.3	10.1	-17.5	-125.1	-5.9	-31.1
Participation rate	68.5	68.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.2	0.3	-0.5	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.6	0.3	0.4	3.1	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	668.8	669.5	...	0.7	4.7	0.1	0.7
Labour force	434.5	436.5	4.2	2.0	11.4	0.5	2.7
Employment	409.7	411.3	4.3	1.6	20.0	0.4	5.1
Unemployment	24.9	25.3	2.5	0.4	-8.5	1.6	-25.1
Participation rate	65.0	65.2	0.6	0.2	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	0.6	0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.4	0.6	0.1	2.5	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	373.9	374.3	...	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.5
Labour force	227.0	223.4	2.5	-3.6	6.8	-1.6	3.1
Employment	209.9	206.5	2.5	-3.4	9.8	-1.6	5.0
Unemployment	17.1	16.9	1.5	-0.2	-2.9	-1.2	-14.6
Participation rate	60.7	59.7	0.7	-1.0	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.6	0.7	0.1	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	55.2	0.7	-0.9	2.4	...	...

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	502.5	503.4	...	0.9	7.0	0.2	1.4
Labour force	349.8	350.5	2.7	0.7	7.7	0.2	2.2
Employment	329.8	331.2	2.7	1.4	17.2	0.4	5.5
Unemployment	20.0	19.3	1.8	-0.7	-9.5	-3.5	-33.0
Participation rate	69.6	69.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.5	0.5	-0.2	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	65.8	0.5	0.2	2.5	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.6	119.7	...	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9
Labour force	79.9	79.4	0.9	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1
Employment	73.8	73.6	1.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.8
Unemployment	6.1	5.7	0.5	-0.4	0.4	-6.6	7.5
Participation rate	66.8	66.3	0.8	-0.5	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.2	0.6	-0.4	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.5	0.8	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	141.4	141.6	...	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	99.2	100.0	1.4	0.8	9.0	0.8	9.9
Employment	94.7	96.1	1.5	1.4	10.2	1.5	11.9
Unemployment	4.5	3.9	0.7	-0.6	-1.2	-13.3	-23.5
Participation rate	70.2	70.6	1.0	0.4	5.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	3.9	0.8	-0.6	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	67.0	67.9	1.1	0.9	6.3	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	470.2	471.0	...	0.8	6.3	0.2	1.4
Labour force	308.0	309.7	3.3	1.7	21.4	0.6	7.4
Employment	288.4	291.9	3.4	3.5	25.9	1.2	9.7
Unemployment	19.6	17.8	1.6	-1.8	-4.5	-9.2	-20.2
Participation rate	65.5	65.8	0.7	0.3	3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.7	0.5	-0.7	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	62.0	0.7	0.7	4.8	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	306.1	306.5	...	0.4	2.3	0.1	0.8
Labour force	191.5	196.9	2.8	5.4	25.6	2.8	14.9
Employment	175.9	183.3	2.8	7.4	31.2	4.2	20.5
Unemployment	15.6	13.6	1.3	-2.0	-5.6	-12.8	-29.2
Participation rate	62.6	64.2	0.9	1.6	7.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	6.9	0.7	-1.2	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	59.8	0.9	2.3	9.8	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	182.2	182.4	...	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	126.1	123.1	1.9	-3.0	-4.1	-2.4	-3.2
Employment	120.3	116.4	2.1	-3.9	4.4	-3.2	3.9
Unemployment	5.8	6.7	1.4	0.9	-8.6	15.5	-56.2
Participation rate	69.2	67.5	1.0	-1.7	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.4	1.0	0.8	-6.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.0	63.8	1.2	-2.2	1.7	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	145.7	145.8	...	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Labour force	89.7	89.3	1.1	-0.4	1.1	-0.4	1.2
Employment	84.1	84.2	1.1	0.1	2.7	0.1	3.3
Unemployment	5.6	5.1	0.5	-0.5	-1.6	-8.9	-23.9
Participation rate	61.6	61.2	0.7	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.7	0.6	-0.5	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.8	0.7	0.1	1.8	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.4	106.5	...	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.2
Labour force	67.1	67.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.9	2.4
Employment	62.7	63.3	0.7	0.6	2.2	1.0	3.6
Unemployment	4.4	4.5	0.3	0.1	-0.5	2.3	-10.0
Participation rate	63.1	63.6	0.7	0.5	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.6	0.5	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.4	0.7	0.5	2.1	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	705.3	705.9	...	0.6	5.0	0.1	0.7
Labour force	477.0	476.0	1.6	-1.0	9.3	-0.2	2.0
Employment	449.9	450.4	1.7	0.5	23.7	0.1	5.6
Unemployment	27.1	25.5	1.1	-1.6	-14.5	-5.9	-36.3
Participation rate	67.6	67.4	0.2	-0.2	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	0.2	-0.3	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.8	0.2	0.0	2.9	...	...

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	216.5	216.7	...	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.1
Labour force	146.5	145.8	1.2	-0.7	0.1	-0.5	0.1
Employment	138.4	137.5	1.2	-0.9	1.1	-0.7	0.8
Unemployment	8.1	8.2	0.7	0.1	-1.0	1.2	-10.9
Participation rate	67.7	67.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	0.5	0.1	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	63.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	274.9	275.3	...	0.4	4.6	0.1	1.7
Labour force	190.5	194.3	1.3	3.8	11.7	2.0	6.4
Employment	178.3	183.6	1.3	5.3	16.0	3.0	9.5
Unemployment	12.2	10.7	0.7	-1.5	-4.3	-12.3	-28.7
Participation rate	69.3	70.6	0.5	1.3	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.5	0.4	-0.9	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.9	66.7	0.5	1.8	4.8	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	105.7	105.9	...	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.3
Labour force	67.6	68.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0
Employment	63.5	63.8	1.0	0.3	1.9	0.5	3.1
Unemployment	4.1	4.6	0.6	0.5	-1.9	12.2	-29.2
Participation rate	64.0	64.6	1.0	0.6	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.7	0.8	0.6	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.2	1.0	0.1	1.0	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,272.9	1,275.4	...	2.5	19.3	0.2	1.5
Labour force	906.9	907.8	5.1	0.9	-10.0	0.1	-1.1
Employment	833.0	833.8	5.4	0.8	12.7	0.1	1.5
Unemployment	73.9	74.0	3.6	0.1	-22.7	0.1	-23.5
Participation rate	71.2	71.2	0.4	0.0	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.2	0.4	0.1	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.4	65.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,208.5	1,211.0	...	2.5	19.3	0.2	1.6
Labour force	850.7	847.4	5.1	-3.3	31.3	-0.4	3.8
Employment	785.9	791.6	5.3	5.7	68.4	0.7	9.5
Unemployment	64.8	55.8	3.5	-9.0	-37.2	-13.9	-40.0
Participation rate	70.4	70.0	0.4	-0.4	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.6	0.4	-1.0	-4.8	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	65.4	0.4	0.4	4.7	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	185.6	186.1	...	0.5	4.3	0.3	2.4
Labour force	117.0	115.4	1.8	-1.6	-4.5	-1.4	-3.8
Employment	111.8	109.5	1.7	-2.3	-4.9	-2.1	-4.3
Unemployment	5.2	5.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	13.5	7.3
Participation rate	63.0	62.0	1.0	-1.0	-4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	58.8	1.0	-1.4	-4.1	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	172.2	172.5	...	0.3	2.5	0.2	1.5
Labour force	112.8	112.9	1.1	0.1	-0.9	0.1	-0.8
Employment	103.4	104.6	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3
Unemployment	9.3	8.4	0.6	-0.9	-1.0	-9.7	-10.6
Participation rate	65.5	65.4	0.7	-0.1	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.4	0.5	-0.8	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.6	0.7	0.6	-0.8	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,365.1	2,369.2	...	4.1	29.6	0.2	1.3
Labour force	1,612.5	1,609.8	7.7	-2.7	56.3	-0.2	3.6
Employment	1,517.2	1,518.4	7.8	1.2	79.0	0.1	5.5
Unemployment	95.3	91.3	5.4	-4.0	-22.8	-4.2	-20.0
Participation rate	68.2	67.9	0.3	-0.3	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.7	0.3	-0.2	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	64.1	0.3	0.0	2.6	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	349.7	350.5	...	0.8	7.4	0.2	2.2
Labour force	216.8	219.6	2.4	2.8	3.8	1.3	1.8
Employment	208.2	211.1	2.4	2.9	7.9	1.4	3.9
Unemployment	8.6	8.5	1.2	-0.1	-4.1	-1.2	-32.5
Participation rate	62.0	62.7	0.7	0.7	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	0.5	-0.1	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	60.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,651.2	3,653.8	...	2.6	24.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,453.3	2,434.4	20.6	-18.9	58.4	-0.8	2.5
Employment	2,336.6	2,316.5	21.5	-20.1	121.2	-0.9	5.5
Unemployment	116.7	117.9	16.1	1.2	-62.9	1.0	-34.8
Participation rate	67.2	66.6	0.6	-0.6	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.6	0.0	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	63.4	0.6	-0.6	2.9	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,598.6	5,609.1	...	10.5	72.8	0.2	1.3
Labour force	3,836.7	3,848.1	31.0	11.4	121.7	0.3	3.3
Employment	3,567.3	3,586.2	29.9	18.9	269.1	0.5	8.1
Unemployment	269.5	262.0	23.9	-7.5	-147.3	-2.8	-36.0
Participation rate	68.5	68.6	0.6	0.1	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.8	0.6	-0.2	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	63.9	0.5	0.2	4.0	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,369.2	2,373.1	...	3.9	32.8	0.2	1.4
Labour force	1,608.1	1,611.5	16.6	3.4	59.1	0.2	3.8
Employment	1,516.0	1,523.5	16.4	7.5	77.9	0.5	5.4
Unemployment	92.1	88.0	12.0	-4.1	-18.8	-4.5	-17.6
Participation rate	67.9	67.9	0.7	0.0	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.5	0.7	-0.2	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	64.2	0.7	0.2	2.4	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2020	31,159.2	20,139.2	18,509.5	1,629.6	64.6	8.1	59.4
2021	31,468.9	20,439.1	19,282.7	1,156.4	65.0	5.7	61.3
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2020	445.4	253.8	223.4	30.3	57.0	11.9	50.2
2021	445.7	252.2	224.1	28.2	56.6	11.2	50.3
Avalon Peninsula							
2020	236.7	143.1	129.8	13.3	60.5	9.3	54.8
2021	237.5	146.4	134.2	12.2	61.6	8.3	56.5
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2020	121.4	61.4	50.0	11.4	50.6	18.6	41.2
2021	121.0	58.6	50.3	8.3	48.4	14.2	41.6
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2020	87.4	49.3	43.7	5.6	56.4	11.4	50.0
2021	87.3	47.2	39.6	7.6	54.1	16.1	45.4
Prince Edward Island							
2020	133.0	84.8	76.4	8.4	63.8	9.9	57.4
2021	136.0	87.7	80.7	7.0	64.5	8.0	59.3
Nova Scotia							
2020	816.8	493.7	455.8	37.9	60.4	7.7	55.8
2021	826.7	507.9	469.0	38.9	61.4	7.7	56.7
Cape Breton							
2020	109.5	56.8	49.7	7.2	51.9	12.7	45.4
2021	109.0	59.1	50.9	8.2	54.2	13.9	46.7
North Shore							
2020	127.3	70.7	66.1	4.6	55.5	6.5	51.9
2021	127.8	74.0	68.4	5.6	57.9	7.6	53.5
Annapolis Valley							
2020	105.9	60.4	57.4	2.9	57.0	4.8	54.2
2021	106.9	63.6	59.0	4.6	59.5	7.2	55.2
Southern							
2020	98.2	51.4	46.8	4.6	52.3	8.9	47.7
2021	98.5	54.3	48.5	5.8	55.1	10.7	49.2
Halifax							
2020	375.9	254.4	235.9	18.6	67.7	7.3	62.8
2021	384.4	257.0	242.3	14.6	66.9	5.7	63.0
New Brunswick							
2020	648.0	393.6	358.1	35.5	60.7	9.0	55.3
2021	654.0	392.5	362.5	30.0	60.0	7.6	55.4
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2020	131.2	72.6	63.5	9.1	55.3	12.5	48.4
2021	131.0	65.8	57.7	8.1	50.2	12.3	44.0
Moncton–Richibucto							
2020	188.5	120.0	109.2	10.8	63.7	9.0	57.9
2021	191.3	122.2	113.0	9.2	63.9	7.5	59.1
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2020	146.2	90.8	81.9	8.9	62.1	9.8	56.0
2021	147.5	88.4	81.2	7.2	59.9	8.1	55.1
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2020	117.5	73.3	68.6	4.7	62.4	6.4	58.4
2021	119.6	77.9	74.1	3.8	65.1	4.9	62.0
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2020	64.6	36.9	34.9	2.0	57.1	5.4	54.0
2021	64.6	38.2	36.4	1.7	59.1	4.5	56.3
Quebec							
2020	7,073.7	4,513.4	4,209.1	304.4	63.8	6.7	59.5
2021	7,116.1	4,547.0	4,344.7	202.3	63.9	4.4	61.1
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2020	76.4	34.0	30.5	3.5	44.5	10.3	39.9
2021	76.3	40.8	34.7	6.1	53.5	15.0	45.5
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2020	166.0	95.8	92.1	3.7	57.7	3.9	55.5
2021	165.7	91.3	87.4	3.8	55.1	4.2	52.7
Capitale-Nationale							
2020	624.2	396.1	377.6	18.5	63.5	4.7	60.5
2021	626.5	396.5	385.6	10.9	63.3	2.7	61.5
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2020	355.7	237.4	228.4	9.0	66.7	3.8	64.2
2021	357.6	224.1	218.4	5.7	62.7	2.5	61.1
Estrie							
2020	277.3	173.1	162.4	10.7	62.4	6.2	58.6
2021	279.7	169.0	163.6	5.4	60.4	3.2	58.5
Centre-du-Québec							
2020	206.9	126.7	120.0	6.6	61.2	5.2	58.0
2021	208.3	141.5	137.0	4.4	67.9	3.1	65.8
Montérégie							
2020	1,307.9	840.9	780.8	60.1	64.3	7.1	59.7

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2021	1,321.5	856.4	819.5	36.9	64.8	4.3	62.0
Montréal							
2020	1,759.7	1,150.6	1,055.2	95.4	65.4	8.3	60.0
2021	1,764.0	1,193.1	1,120.0	73.0	67.6	6.1	63.5
Laval							
2020	364.3	241.1	226.0	15.2	66.2	6.3	62.0
2021	367.3	242.8	232.7	10.1	66.1	4.2	63.4
Lanaudière							
2020	424.7	278.2	260.4	17.8	65.5	6.4	61.3
2021	428.7	272.2	259.3	12.9	63.5	4.7	60.5
Laurentides							
2020	522.3	341.0	312.0	29.1	65.3	8.5	59.7
2021	529.6	333.1	321.0	12.1	62.9	3.6	60.6
Outaouais							
2020	327.4	203.7	190.6	13.2	62.2	6.5	58.2
2021	330.7	212.3	204.1	8.3	64.2	3.9	61.7
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2020	118.5	74.9	71.1	3.9	63.2	5.2	60.0
2021	118.4	73.1	71.2	1.9	61.7	2.6	60.1
Mauricie							
2020	227.4	131.5	123.1	8.5	57.8	6.5	54.1
2021	227.5	122.4	118.9	3.5	53.8	2.9	52.3
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2020	229.3	135.0	128.2	6.8	58.9	5.0	55.9
2021	228.9	128.2	122.5	5.7	56.0	4.4	53.5
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2020	85.8	53.3	50.9	2.5	62.1	4.7	59.3
2021	85.3	50.3	48.8	1.6	59.0	3.2	57.2
Ontario							
2020	12,266.1	7,913.7	7,236.4	677.3	64.5	8.6	59.0
2021	12,401.0	8,071.5	7,601.7	469.8	65.1	5.8	61.3
Ottawa							
2020	1,191.1	760.5	712.8	47.7	63.8	6.3	59.8
2021	1,208.0	755.2	724.2	31.0	62.5	4.1	60.0
Kingston-Pembroke							
2020	394.9	225.5	211.3	14.2	57.1	6.3	53.5
2021	398.6	239.3	228.6	10.7	60.0	4.5	57.4
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2020	347.2	199.0	184.4	14.6	57.3	7.3	53.1
2021	350.8	170.5	160.4	10.1	48.6	5.9	45.7
Toronto							
2020	5,788.7	3,896.1	3,504.0	392.2	67.3	10.1	60.5
2021	5,855.0	3,987.7	3,723.7	264.1	68.1	6.6	63.6
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2020	1,205.6	806.8	746.5	60.3	66.9	7.5	61.9
2021	1,225.4	825.2	784.8	40.4	67.3	4.9	64.0
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2020	1,273.5	796.0	736.7	59.3	62.5	7.4	57.8
2021	1,284.8	814.1	766.5	47.6	63.4	5.8	59.7
London							
2020	606.3	378.1	351.2	26.9	62.4	7.1	57.9
2021	614.6	408.7	386.5	22.1	66.5	5.4	62.9
Windsor-Sarnia							
2020	558.8	312.7	285.4	27.3	56.0	8.7	51.1
2021	561.5	338.8	318.5	20.3	60.3	6.0	56.7
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2020	263.5	168.5	158.6	9.9	63.9	5.9	60.2
2021	266.7	164.2	159.2	5.0	61.6	3.0	59.7
Northeast							
2020	462.4	266.1	247.6	18.4	57.5	6.9	53.5
2021	462.0	263.4	250.5	13.0	57.0	4.9	54.2
Northwest							
2020	174.2	104.5	97.9	6.5	60.0	6.2	56.2
2021	173.6	104.5	98.8	5.6	60.2	5.4	56.9
Manitoba							
2020	1,049.3	684.7	636.0	48.8	65.3	7.1	60.6
2021	1,053.4	692.1	659.1	33.0	65.7	4.8	62.6
Southeast							
2020	98.5	63.3	60.1	3.2	64.3	5.1	61.0
2021	99.8	67.0	63.6	3.4	67.1	5.1	63.7
South Central and North Central							
2020	90.7	59.5	58.2	1.3	65.6	2.2	64.2
2021	91.5	59.2	57.3	1.9	64.7	3.2	62.6
Southwest							
2020	90.6	59.1	56.2	2.9	65.2	4.9	62.0
2021	90.6	54.9	51.7	3.3	60.6	6.0	57.1
Winnipeg							
2020	638.3	425.4	389.1	36.4	66.6	8.6	61.0
2021	641.4	431.4	410.5	20.9	67.3	4.8	64.0

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2020	76.2	43.2	40.2	3.0	56.7	6.9	52.8
2021	76.7	46.3	44.2	2.1	60.4	4.5	57.6
Parklands and North							
2020	54.8	34.3	32.3	2.1	62.6	6.1	58.9
2021	53.5	33.3	31.8	1.5	62.2	4.5	59.4
Saskatchewan							
2020	888.0	590.7	551.8	38.9	66.5	6.6	62.1
2021	890.3	593.1	563.7	29.3	66.6	4.9	63.3
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2020	274.9	185.0	173.8	11.2	67.3	6.1	63.2
2021	276.6	186.3	177.7	8.6	67.4	4.6	64.2
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2020	83.2	55.6	51.8	3.7	66.8	6.7	62.3
2021	82.7	53.9	50.6	3.4	65.2	6.3	61.2
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2020	310.7	211.1	196.0	15.2	67.9	7.2	63.1
2021	314.2	213.9	203.3	10.6	68.1	5.0	64.7
Yorkton–Melville							
2020	62.3	36.5	34.3	2.1	58.6	5.8	55.1
2021	61.4	36.1	34.4	1.6	58.8	4.4	56.0
Prince Albert and Northern							
2020	157.0	102.5	95.9	6.6	65.3	6.4	61.1
2021	155.4	102.9	97.7	5.2	66.2	5.1	62.9
Alberta							
2020	3,521.9	2,425.4	2,177.7	247.7	68.9	10.2	61.8
2021	3,562.1	2,450.4	2,281.0	169.4	68.8	6.9	64.0
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2020	239.2	151.4	135.2	16.2	63.3	10.7	56.5
2021	240.1	148.2	138.5	9.7	61.7	6.5	57.7
Camrose–Drumheller							
2020	162.3	89.3	80.2	9.1	55.0	10.2	49.4
2021	161.9	97.3	88.7	8.6	60.1	8.8	54.8
Calgary							
2020	1,344.2	967.7	869.4	98.3	72.0	10.2	64.7
2021	1,363.5	958.5	885.4	73.1	70.3	7.6	64.9
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2020	274.4	191.3	172.7	18.5	69.7	9.7	62.9
2021	275.0	189.9	177.7	12.2	69.1	6.4	64.6
Red Deer							
2020	175.4	110.3	99.8	10.5	62.9	9.5	56.9
2021	177.0	113.2	105.8	7.4	64.0	6.5	59.8
Edmonton							
2020	1,221.9	837.9	749.4	88.6	68.6	10.6	61.3
2021	1,240.1	866.8	813.7	53.1	69.9	6.1	65.6
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2020	104.6	77.5	70.9	6.6	74.1	8.5	67.8
2021	104.5	76.5	71.2	5.3	73.2	6.9	68.1
British Columbia							
2020	4,317.1	2,785.3	2,584.9	200.4	64.5	7.2	59.9
2021	4,383.6	2,844.6	2,696.1	148.6	64.9	5.2	61.5
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2020	739.0	433.1	401.9	31.2	58.6	7.2	54.4
2021	754.4	453.0	432.4	20.6	60.0	4.5	57.3
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2020	2,675.1	1,769.6	1,643.6	126.0	66.2	7.1	61.4
2021	2,711.2	1,820.1	1,719.7	100.4	67.1	5.5	63.4
Thompson–Okanagan							
2020	501.8	319.6	294.9	24.7	63.7	7.7	58.8
2021	511.5	316.4	301.9	14.5	61.9	4.6	59.0
Kootenay							
2020	137.8	83.2	77.6	5.5	60.4	6.6	56.3
2021	139.8	78.7	74.0	4.7	56.3	6.0	52.9
Cariboo							
2020	139.7	94.0	85.2	8.8	67.3	9.4	61.0
2021	141.9	91.6	87.5	4.1	64.6	4.5	61.7
North Coast and Nechako							
2020	68.9	43.6	41.2	2.4	63.3	5.5	59.8
2021	69.5	45.6	42.9	2.8	65.6	6.1	61.7
Northeast							
2020	54.8	42.2	40.4	1.8	77.0	4.3	73.7
2021	55.3	39.1	37.8	x	70.7	x	68.4

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*1. For geographic descriptions of economic regions, refer to the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)*.

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

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

	November 2021	December 2021	Standard error ¹	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021	November to December 2021	December 2020 to December 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	33.1	33.2	...	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.5
Labour force	23.9	24.6	0.2	0.7	1.3	2.9	5.6
Employment	23.2	24.0	0.3	0.8	1.9	3.4	8.6
Unemployment	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-41.7
Participation rate	72.2	74.1	0.8	1.9	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.8	0.7	-0.1	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	70.1	72.3	0.8	2.2	4.1	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.0	34.0	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Labour force	23.9	25.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	5.9	5.4
Employment	23.1	24.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	3.9	6.2
Unemployment	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.5	-0.1	62.5	-7.1
Participation rate	70.3	74.4	0.9	4.1	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.3	5.1	0.8	1.8	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	67.9	70.6	0.9	2.7	3.9	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.2	25.3	...	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.6
Labour force	16.0	17.2	0.3	1.2	3.8	7.5	28.4
Employment	14.1	15.1	0.3	1.0	2.9	7.1	23.8
Unemployment	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	5.0	61.5
Participation rate	63.5	68.1	1.1	4.6	14.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.2	12.3	1.3	0.1	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	59.8	1.1	4.0	10.8	...	...

... 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](#).

Table 11
Average usual hours and wages of employees by selected characteristics, unadjusted for seasonality

	Employees				Full-time			Part-time		
	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Average hourly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages
	thousands		current dollars		thousands		current dollars	thousands		current dollars
December 2021										
15 years and over	16,684.1	35.2	1,112.98	30.49	13,685.9	39.2	1,276.26	2,998.2	17.0	367.63
15 to 24 years	2,448.9	25.8	511.09	18.54	1,108.7	38.6	830.99	1,340.1	15.2	246.43
25 years and over	14,235.3	36.9	1,216.52	32.54	12,577.2	39.3	1,315.51	1,658.1	18.5	465.59
Males	8,449.0	37.4	1,246.88	32.48	7,444.1	40.2	1,369.42	1,004.9	16.5	339.11
Females	8,235.1	33.0	975.60	28.45	6,241.8	38.0	1,165.15	1,993.3	17.3	382.01
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,156.8	36.1	1,217.23	33.41	4,505.0	38.6	1,317.65	651.8	18.7	523.13
No union coverage	11,527.3	34.9	1,066.34	29.18	9,180.9	39.5	1,255.95	2,346.4	16.6	324.43
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,760.9	36.2	1,162.12	31.22	12,647.8	39.3	1,291.69	2,113.2	17.8	386.64
Temporary employees	1,923.2	27.9	735.76	24.90	1,038.1	38.8	1,088.31	885.0	15.1	322.23
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,158.6	39.5	1,951.08	49.47	1,126.6	40.1	1,987.48	32.0	19.4	668.82
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,023.8	35.5	1,078.02	29.85	2,612.8	38.4	1,183.02	411.0	17.1	410.57
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,615.2	38.5	1,593.16	41.41	1,562.5	39.2	1,624.66	52.7	17.9	658.80
Health occupations	1,310.5	33.8	1,082.44	31.69	1,010.9	38.3	1,237.51	299.6	18.7	559.25
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,098.1	34.2	1,248.56	35.82	1,725.2	37.9	1,408.54	373.0	17.0	508.57
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	347.7	31.1	966.59	29.16	250.6	38.6	1,242.09	97.1	11.7	255.87
Sales and services occupations	3,857.3	30.2	633.14	19.81	2,379.7	38.5	856.40	1,477.6	16.8	273.57
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,240.7	39.6	1,158.47	28.76	2,057.0	41.5	1,227.79	183.8	18.3	382.54
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	259.6	41.2	1,158.62	27.34	227.9	44.8	1,281.38	31.7	15.0	277.24
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	772.6	38.8	986.93	25.18	732.9	40.0	1,024.07	39.7	16.4	301.34
December 2020										
15 years and over	15,769.2	35.1	1,080.76	29.69	13,004.3	39.0	1,233.54	2,765.0	16.8	362.23
15 to 24 years	2,164.1	25.9	494.61	17.84	1,028.0	38.3	788.47	1,136.2	14.7	228.74
25 years and over	13,605.1	36.6	1,174.00	31.58	11,976.3	39.1	1,271.74	1,628.8	18.3	455.34
Males	8,022.4	37.2	1,199.74	31.34	7,059.9	40.1	1,318.01	962.5	16.2	332.24
Females	7,746.8	33.0	957.56	27.99	5,944.4	37.8	1,133.21	1,802.4	17.1	378.24
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,973.4	35.5	1,185.23	32.78	4,281.9	38.3	1,295.58	691.4	18.6	501.83
No union coverage	10,795.9	34.9	1,032.64	28.27	8,722.3	39.4	1,203.08	2,073.5	16.2	315.68
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,020.4	36.0	1,125.91	30.40	12,014.3	39.1	1,250.73	2,006.1	17.5	378.39
Temporary employees	1,748.9	28.3	718.81	24.07	989.9	38.6	1,024.93	758.9	15.0	319.52
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,022.1	39.1	1,825.71	46.69	986.9	39.9	1,870.81	35.1	15.5	559.31
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,870.6	35.6	1,062.95	29.35	2,516.2	38.1	1,152.67	354.4	17.7	425.94
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,501.0	38.0	1,510.21	39.58	1,432.6	38.9	1,553.61	68.4	18.7	600.98
Health occupations	1,234.1	33.6	1,085.53	31.91	961.5	37.7	1,228.52	272.7	19.1	581.35
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,021.7	33.8	1,206.51	34.95	1,653.9	37.7	1,368.78	367.7	16.3	476.70
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	290.0	31.7	953.70	28.51	211.9	38.4	1,184.55	78.1	13.6	327.45
Sales and services occupations	3,640.7	30.3	626.34	19.44	2,307.4	38.4	841.02	1,333.3	16.3	254.83
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,180.1	39.4	1,143.06	28.50	1,992.3	41.4	1,215.57	187.8	18.1	373.97
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	240.8	39.7	1,127.51	27.31	203.3	44.1	1,277.60	37.5	16.3	313.09
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	768.2	39.3	988.69	24.87	738.3	40.3	1,016.95	29.9	16.0	290.92

Source(s): Table 14-10-0320-02.

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

January 9, 2022 to February 5, 2022

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	7.2
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	17.1
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	6.3
Prince Edward Island ⁴	11.2
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	15.0
Western Nova Scotia	8.8
Halifax	6.2
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	6.9
Madawaska–Charlotte	6.9
Restigouche–Albert	13.8
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	14.0
Québec	2.8
Trois-Rivières	4.9
South Central Quebec	3.2
Sherbrooke	3.6
Montérégie	4.1
Montréal	5.7
Central Quebec	4.9
North Western Quebec	6.6
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	6.2
Hull	4.0
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	3.5
Ontario	
Ottawa	4.5
Eastern Ontario	6.9
Kingston	6.4
Central Ontario	6.3
Oshawa	6.6
Toronto	7.5
Hamilton	5.6
St. Catharines	8.0
London	6.3
Niagara	7.0
Windsor	7.1
Kitchener	5.7
Huron	7.0
South Central Ontario	4.5
Sudbury	5.7
Thunder Bay	6.8
Northern Ontario	8.1
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	5.6
Southern Manitoba	6.6
Northern Manitoba	30.5
Saskatchewan	
Regina	5.9
Saskatoon	5.8
Southern Saskatchewan	7.8

Table 12 - continued

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

	January 9, 2022 to February 5, 2022
Northern Saskatchewan	16.4
Alberta	
Calgary	8.1
Edmonton	6.9
Northern Alberta	13.1
Southern Alberta	8.8
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	5.7
Abbotsford	7.1
Vancouver	6.0
Victoria	4.5
Southern Coastal British Columbia	6.2
Northern British Columbia	7.6
Territories^{3,5}	
Whitehorse	5.4
Yukon ⁶	7.1
Yellowknife	4.5
Northwest Territories ⁷	8.3
Iqaluit	4.1
Nunavut ⁸	17.9

1. The boundaries of these employment insurance regions are determined by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). For geographic descriptions and maps of these regions, see the [ESDC](#) website.
2. This region excludes St. John's.
3. Prince Edward Island as well as the territories are each comprised of two regions effective October 12, 2014.
4. This region excludes Charlottetown.
5. The monthly regional unemployment rate for EI purposes in the territories is subject to the highest between the seasonally adjusted three-month moving average and twelve-month moving average.
6. This region excludes Whitehorse.
7. This region excludes Yellowknife.
8. This region excludes Iqaluit.
9. From August 9, 2020 to September 25, 2021, Employment and Social Development Canada applied a minimum unemployment rate of 13.1% for Employment Insurance (EI) economic regions with an unemployment rate lower than 13.1%; regions with a higher unemployment rate kept their actual rate. The unemployment rates for the relevant effective periods reflect this change.

Note(s): All regions are based on the 1996 Census boundaries, with the exception of those in Prince Edward Island and in the territories, which respect the 2011 Census boundaries.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0354-01](#).

Available tables: [14-10-0017-01](#), [14-10-0019-01](#) to [14-10-0023-01](#), [14-10-0026-01](#) to [14-10-0037-01](#), [14-10-0042-01](#) to [14-10-0045-01](#), [14-10-0048-01](#) to [14-10-0051-01](#), [14-10-0054-01](#), [14-10-0055-01](#), [14-10-0057-01](#) to [14-10-0060-01](#), [14-10-0063-01](#) to [14-10-0072-01](#), [14-10-0075-01](#) to [14-10-0078-01](#), [14-10-0081-01](#) to [14-10-0089-01](#), [14-10-0104-01](#), [14-10-0109-01](#), [14-10-0110-01](#), [14-10-0113-01](#), [14-10-0114-01](#), [14-10-0117-01](#), [14-10-0118-01](#), [14-10-0121-01](#) to [14-10-0130-01](#), [14-10-0132-01](#) to [14-10-0134-01](#), [14-10-0191-01](#), [14-10-0193-01](#) to [14-10-0200-01](#), [14-10-0285-01](#) to [14-10-0289-01](#), [14-10-0291-01](#), [14-10-0292-01](#), [14-10-0296-01](#), [14-10-0298-01](#) to [14-10-0306-01](#), [14-10-0308-01](#) to [14-10-0310-01](#), [14-10-0315-01](#) to [14-10-0320-01](#), [14-10-0327-01](#), [14-10-0335-01](#), [14-10-0340-01](#), [14-10-0342-01](#), [14-10-0354-01](#), [14-10-0355-01](#), [14-10-0359-01](#), [14-10-0363-01](#) to [14-10-0367-01](#), [14-10-0370-01](#), [14-10-0374-01](#) to [14-10-0393-01](#), [14-10-0396-01](#) and [14-10-0397-01](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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