

Labour Force Survey, July 2022

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Employment was little changed (-31,000) in July, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.9%.

Employment declined among older and core-aged women, while it was up among older men.

At the industry level, a decline in the services-producing sector was offset by an increase in the goods-producing sector.

A decrease in the number of employees working in the public sector was tempered by a gain among self-employed workers.

Fewer people were working in Ontario and Prince Edward Island, while employment was little changed in all other provinces.

Total hours worked were down 0.5% in July, after increasing 1.3% in June. Compared with a recent peak in March 2022, total hours worked were down 1.5% in July.

The average hourly wages of employees were up 5.2% (+\$1.55 to \$31.14) on a year-over-year basis in July, matching the pace of wage growth recorded in June.

Highlights

Employment little changed in July

Employment was little changed on a monthly basis in July (-31,000). Compared with May, employment was down 74,000 (-0.4%).

The number of public sector employees fell by 51,000 (-1.2%) in July, while the number of self-employed workers increased by 34,000 (+1.3%). The number of private sector employees was little changed.

Employment fell among women aged 55 and older (-33,000; -1.7%) and women aged 25 to 54 (-31,000; -0.5%) in July. For men aged 55 and older, employment rose by 32,000 (+1.4%). It was little changed among youth aged 15 to 24 and men aged 25 to 54.

In the services-producing sector, employment fell by 53,000 (-0.3%) in July, with losses spread across several industries, including wholesale and retail trade, health care and social assistance, and educational services.

Employment rose in the goods-producing sector (+23,000; +0.6%) in July.

Total hours worked were down 0.5% in July.

The average hourly wages of employees were up 5.2% (+\$1.55 to \$31.14) on a year-over-year basis in July, matching the pace of wage growth recorded in June.

Unemployment rate remains at record low

The unemployment rate held steady at 4.9% in July, matching the historic low reached in June.

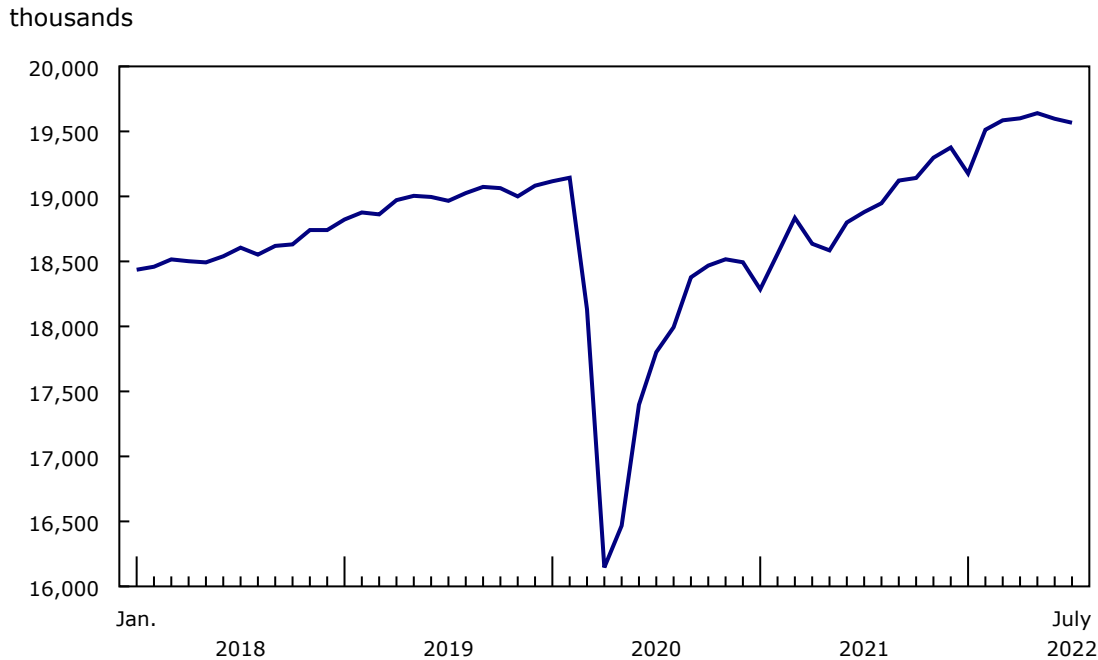
The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who were not in the labour force but wanted to work—remained at 6.8% in July, also matching its record low.

Long-term unemployment dropped 23,000 (-12.2%) to 162,000 in July, the third consecutive monthly decline.

Employment little changed in July after declining in June

While employment was little changed on a monthly basis in July (-31,000), cumulative declines from May to July totalled 74,000 (-0.4%). From May 2021 to May 2022, employment had increased by more than one million (+1,056,000; +5.7%).

Chart 1
Employment falls in the two months from May to July



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

Employment down among public sector employees, up among self-employed

Employment among public sector employees fell by 51,000 (-1.2%) in July, the first decline in the sector in 12 months. The decrease was largely concentrated in Ontario and Quebec. On a year-over-year basis, public sector employment was up 5.3% (+215,000).

After falling by 59,000 (-2.2%) in June, the number of self-employed workers increased by 34,000 (+1.3%) in July. Despite this increase, self-employment remained flat on a year-over-year basis and was 214,000 (-7.4%) below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level. Self-employment accounted for 13.6% of employment in July, 1.6 percentage points less than the average from 2017 to 2019 (15.2%).

Across the population, the share of workers who were self-employed ranged from 6.0% among Filipino Canadians and 7.6% among First Nations people living off-reserve to 18.3% among Korean Canadians and 18.6% among West Asian Canadians (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

The number of employees working in the private sector was little changed in July and last increased in February 2022. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of private sector employees was up 3.8% (+458,000) in July.

No indication of increased labour market churn

As of July, there was little indication that tight labour market conditions in recent months had led to an increase in the likelihood of workers voluntarily leaving a job or switching jobs. The number of core-aged (25 to 54 years) job leavers—people who left a job voluntarily in the previous 12 months and remained not employed in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reference week—stood at 346,000 in July, down 3.4% (-12,000) compared with before the pandemic in July 2019. The number of core-aged job leavers trended down throughout 2020 and early 2021, and reached a record low of 217,000 in April 2021 (not seasonally adjusted).

Similarly, the job-changing rate—which measures the proportion of workers who remain employed from one month to the next but who change jobs between months—was 0.6% in both June and July, comparable to the period from 2016 to 2019, when it averaged 0.7%. The job changing rate reached a recent peak of 0.8% in January 2022.

Another indicator of job churn is the proportion of workers who have been in their current position for a short period. For example, the proportion of workers with job tenure of six months or less was 13.7% in July, virtually unchanged from 13.6% in July 2019.

Understanding labour market churn

Over the past year, as labour market conditions have tightened and Canadians have continued to adjust to the economic impacts of COVID-19, there has been renewed focus on labour market churn, or the rate at which people are changing jobs or changing employment status.

As with other measures of labour market conditions, understanding labour market churn requires the use of a broad range of complementary indicators, as well as consideration of past trends.

The **labour force participation rate**, especially for those aged 25 to 54, is an overall measure of the extent to which Canadians are either employed or looking for work, rather than pursuing other interests or responsibilities.

- In July 2019, the core-age labour force participation rate was 87.2%.
- After falling in the first months of the pandemic, the rate reached a record high of 88.6% in March 2022.
- In July 2022, the core-age labour force participation rate was 87.9%.

Information on labour force participation by sex, age group, and province is available from [table 14-10-0287-01](#).

The **job-changing rate** measures the proportion of workers who remain employed from one month to the next but who change jobs between months.

- From 2016 to 2019, the job changing rate averaged 0.7% and never fell below 0.6% or rose above 0.8%.
- In July 2019, the job-changing rate was 0.7%.
- Three years later, in July 2022, the job-changing rate was essentially unchanged, at 0.6%.

Core-aged job leavers are people aged 25 to 54 who left a job voluntarily in the previous 12 months and remained not employed in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reference week.

- In July 2019, the LFS measured 358,000 core-aged job leavers (not seasonally adjusted).
- This number trended down through late 2020 and early 2021, and reached a record low of 217,000 in April 2021.
- In July 2022, there were 346,000 core-aged job leavers, down 3.4% (-12,000) from July 2019.

Information on core-age job leavers is available by sex, age group, and province in [table 14-10-0125-01](#).

Especially for those aged 55 and older, the proportion of people moving into **retirement** is a key measure of current labour market dynamics, as well as an indicator of future labour supply.

- In July 2019, of those aged 55 and older who had left a job in the previous 12 months and remained not employed, 74.1% had left their last job because they retired.
- In July 2022, the equivalent proportion was 76.9%.

Information on those leaving jobs due to retirement is available by sex, age group, and province in [table 14-10-0125-01](#).

Job tenure is a measure of how long employees have been in their current job. An increase in the proportion of employees in low-tenure jobs can be an indication of increased labour market churn.

- In July 2019, 13.6% of employees had been in their position for six months or less.
- In July 2022, this proportion was 13.7%, essentially unchanged from three years earlier.

Information on job tenure by sex, age group, province, and other variables is available in tables [14-10-0050-01](#), [14-10-0054-01](#), and [14-10-0304-01](#).

Employment down among older and core-aged women

Employment among women aged 55 and older fell by 33,000 (-1.7%) in July. This was entirely due to a decline of 30,000 (-7.7%) among women aged 65 and older, as employment was little changed for women aged 55 to 64.

As with other age groups, women aged 55 and older move in and out of employment for a number of reasons. For some, it may be a response to short-term labour market conditions, while for others it is the result of a decision to retire. Among women aged 65 and older who were not employed in July and had left a job within the previous 12 months, 85.8% (66,000) did so due to retirement, up from 79.7% in July 2019.

Employment rose by 32,000 (+1.4%) for men aged 55 and older in July, fully offsetting the decline of 32,000 recorded in June. The increase was entirely due to men aged 55 to 64 and was driven by gains in manufacturing, and in professional, scientific and technical services. Employment was little changed among men aged 65 and older in July.

Employment among women aged 25 to 54 fell 31,000 (-0.5%) in July, the first decline since January 2022. While all of the July losses were in full-time work (-34,000; -0.7%), full-time employment for this group was up by 233,000 (+4.8%) compared with July 2021. From June to July 2022, the employment rate of core-aged women fell 0.5 percentage points to 80.8%, but remained close to the record high of 81.4% reached in May 2022.

Both employment and the employment rate (87.9%) were little changed among core-aged men in July.

For a fifth consecutive month, employment was little changed among youth aged 15 to 24 in July. The youth employment rate (58.6%) was similar to its pre-pandemic February 2020 level, as it has been since February 2022.

Across the youth population, the employment rate in July ranged from 43.7% among Chinese youth to 69.4% among Métis youth (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rate among teenage returning students holding strong in July

To shed light on the summer employment of students, from May to August the LFS collects labour market data on youth aged 15 to 24 who were full-time students in March and who intend to return to school full time in September.

Favourable labour market conditions for students continued in July, as the overall employment rate for returning students aged 15 to 24 was 58.7%, 2.6 percentage points higher than in July 2019. The unemployment rate for returning students was 11.0% in July, the lowest July rate for this group since 1989 (not seasonally adjusted).

July data include information on the labour market experiences of returning students aged 15 and 16, many of whom were still in school until the end of June. The employment rate for this group (36.6%) was up 4.3 percentage points compared with July 2019, mostly due to an increase among male teens in this age group (+8.2 percentage points to 36.7%). More than three-fifths (62.1%) of students aged 15 and 16 who were employed in July were working in retail trade or accommodation and food services (not seasonally adjusted).

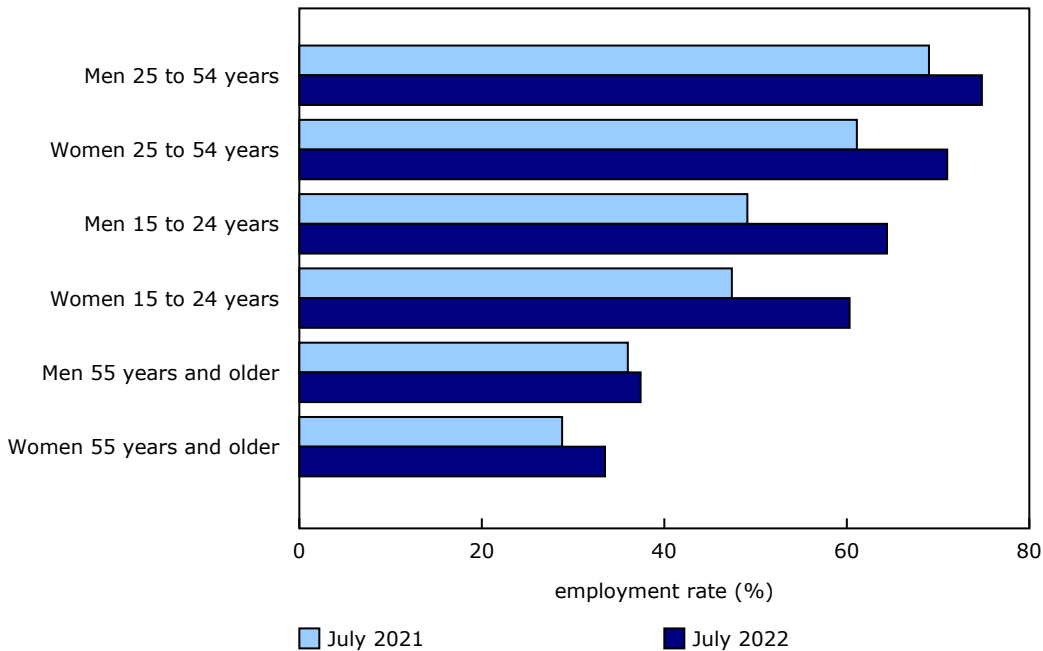
Employment rate in July reaches a record high among First Nations people living off-reserve

The employment rate of First Nations people living off-reserve rose 8.4 percentage points on a year-over-year basis to 61.0% in July, reaching its highest level since the beginning of the data series in 2007 (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

The increase was particularly notable among First Nations youth aged 15 to 24, with the employment rate rising 15.3 percentage points to 64.4% among young men and 12.9 percentage points to 60.3% among young women. Sales and service occupations (+12,000; +39.2%) accounted for nearly half of overall year-over-year employment gains among First Nations youth (+26,000; +43.3%) (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

The employment rate among Métis increased 4.3 percentage points on a year-over-year basis to 65.6% in July (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 2
Notable year-over-year increases in employment rate for First Nations people living off-reserve



Note(s): Data are three-month moving averages and are not seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0401-01.

Share of workers working most of their hours at home edges up in July

With the number of COVID-19 cases increasing in July, some employers and workers may have started to respond by increasing the number of hours worked from home. Among people who were at work in July, the proportion who worked most of their hours at home edged up 0.4 percentage points to 24.2% (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

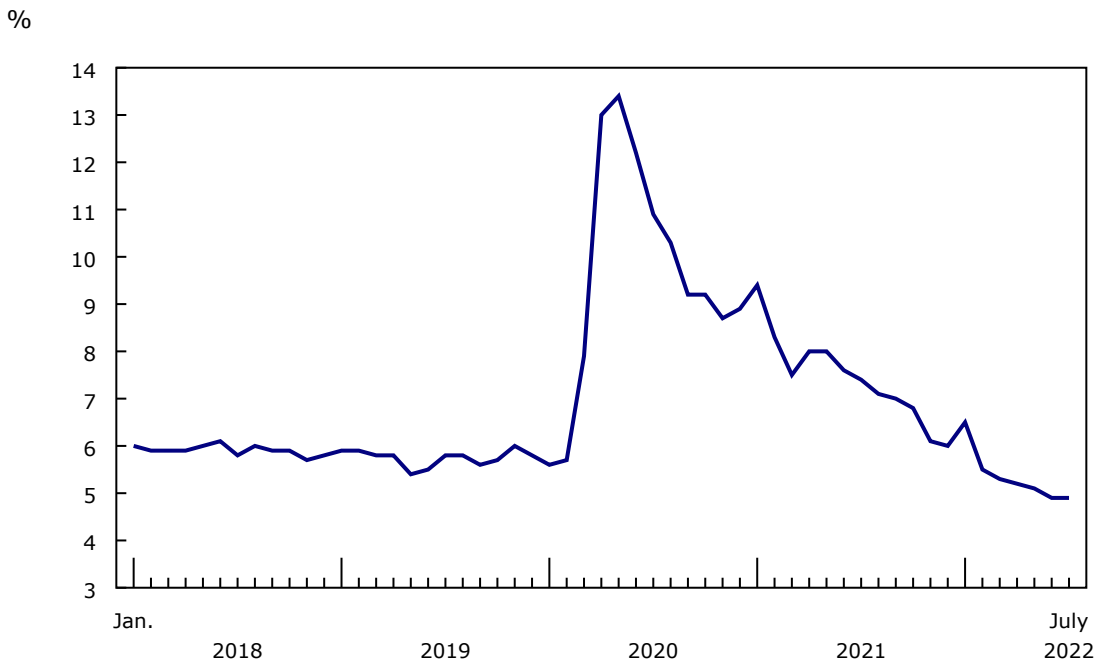
Alongside short-term shifts in work location, many employers have continued to implement a longer-term transition towards hybrid work arrangements in recent months, with employees working some hours at home and some hours in a location other than home. In July, the proportion of employees who usually work some hours at home and some hours at a location other than home increased 1.2 percentage points to 7.4% (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted). The proportion of employees with hybrid arrangements has more than doubled since January 2022 (up 4.1 percentage points from 3.3%).

Unemployment rate remains at record low

The unemployment rate held steady at 4.9% in July, matching the historic low reached in June. There was little movement in the rate across the major demographic groups. Among those aged 25 to 54, the unemployment rate was 4.0%, and was little changed compared with June for both core-aged men (4.0%) and women (4.1%). The rate was also little changed in July for those aged 55 and older (4.7%) and for youth aged 15 to 24 (9.2%).

The total number of unemployed people held steady at 1.0 million in July. In addition, 426,000 people wanted a job in July but did not look for one, and therefore did not meet the definition of unemployed. This was little changed for the sixth consecutive month. The adjusted unemployment rate—which accounts for this source of potential labour supply—remained at 6.8% in July, the lowest rate since comparable data first became available in 1997.

Chart 3
Unemployment rate unchanged in July



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

Long-term unemployment falls for the second consecutive month

Long-term unemployment dropped 23,000 (-12.2%) to 162,000 in July, the second consecutive monthly decline. While some people in long-term unemployment eventually transition to employment, others leave the labour force, either because they are discouraged from actively searching for work, or to pursue other activities. From May to July, of the people who had been continuously unemployed for 27 weeks or more in the previous month, an average of 21.0% left the labour force, 12.0% transitioned into employment, and 67.0% remained unemployed (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted.)

Long-term unemployment expressed as a proportion of the total labour force dropped to 0.8% in July (-0.1 percentage points), after returning to its pre-pandemic level for the first time in June.

Core-age labour force participation rate eases down from historic high

The overall labour force participation rate—the proportion of the population aged 15 and older who were either employed or unemployed—decreased 0.2 percentage points to 64.7% in July, following a 0.4 percentage point drop in June.

Among people aged 25 to 54, the participation rate continued to ease down from the record high of 88.6% reached in March 2022. The rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 87.9% in July, the third decrease in four months, and 0.7 percentage points below the record set in March. Declines in July were seen among both core-aged men (-0.2 percentage points to 91.5%) and core-aged women (-0.5% percentage points to 84.3%).

Among core-aged women, the labour force participation rate in July was relatively low among West Asian (70.9%) and Korean women (72.7%) and relatively high among Filipino women (89.0%). Among core-aged men, the participation rate ranged from 81.0% for First Nations men living off-reserve to 94.5% for South Asian men and 95.5% for Filipino men (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Among people aged 55 and older, the labour force participation rate (36.1%) was unchanged in July, after falling in May and June.

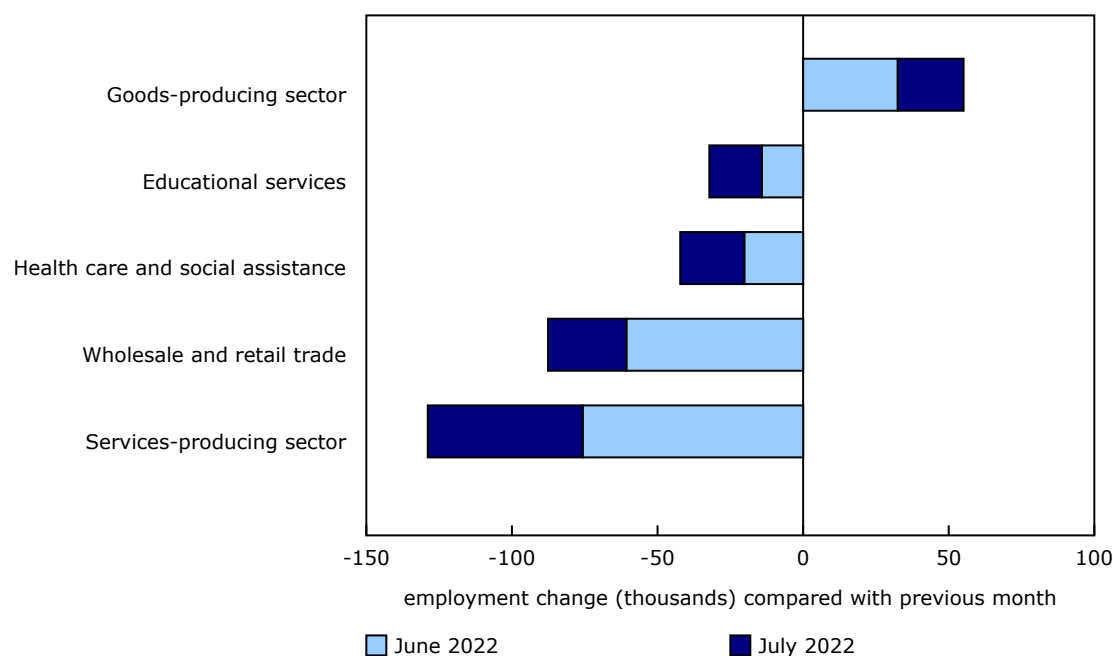
The proportion of youth aged 15 to 24 who were either employed or unemployed was also little changed in July at 64.5%.

Employment declines for a second consecutive month in the services-producing sector

Employment fell by 53,000 (-0.3%) in the services-producing sector in July, with month-over-month losses in wholesale and retail trade (-27,000; -0.9%), health care and social assistance (-22,000; -0.8%), educational services (-18,000; -1.2%), and business building and other support services (-12,000; -1.7%). Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (+11,000; +0.8%) was the only services-producing industry to see employment gains in the month.

For a second consecutive month, employment declines in services were moderated by an increase in the goods-producing sector, where employment rose 23,000 (+0.6%) in July. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the goods-producing sector was up by 177,000 (+4.6%), compared with an increase of 510,000 (+3.4%) in services over that same period.

Chart 4
Employment declines for a second consecutive month in several services-producing industries



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

Wholesale and retail trade contributes the most to losses in the services-producing sector

The number of people working in wholesale and retail trade fell by 27,000 (-0.9%) in July, the second consecutive monthly decline in the industry. The vast majority of the net decrease took place in Ontario (-14,000; -1.3%) and Quebec (-12,000; -1.8%). According to the latest data from the [Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours](#), payroll employment in retail trade fell in both April and May. Within retail trade, 9 of the 12 subsectors recorded payroll employment decreases in May.

Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in wholesale and retail trade—as measured by the LFS—was up 82,000 (+2.9%) in July.

Employment falls in health care and social assistance despite growing pressure on health care systems

The number of people working in health care and social assistance also declined for a second consecutive month, falling by 22,000 (-0.8%) in July. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the industry was little changed.

The employment declines in June and July occurred despite continued strong labour demand in the industry. According to the [Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#), there were 143,400 job vacancies in health care and social assistance in May, up 20.0% (+23,900) from May 2021. This industry includes hospitals, ambulatory health care services, and nursing and residential care facilities, as well as a variety of social services such as community food and housing services, and child day-care services.

Fewer people working in educational services

Employment in educational services was down for a second consecutive month, falling by 18,000 (-1.2%) in July. The majority of the decrease occurred in Quebec (-14,000; -3.8%). On a year-over-year basis, there were 42,000 (+2.9%) more people working in the industry in July.

Employment declines in Ontario and Prince Edward Island

Employment declined in both Ontario and Prince Edward Island in July, while there was little change in all other provinces. For further information on key province and industry level labour market indicators, see "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app.](#)"

Employment in Ontario fell by 27,000 (-0.4%) in July, with declines in full-time work partly offset by gains in part-time employment. The provincial unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 5.3%. Industries with notable employment losses in the month included wholesale and retail trade, and educational services. Employment rose in manufacturing and in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing. In the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Toronto, both employment and the unemployment rate (5.7%) were little changed. Across the province, the unemployment rate ranged from a high of 6.5% in Windsor CMA to a low of 3.2% in Guelph CMA (three-month moving averages).

In Prince Edward Island, employment fell by 2,300 (-2.6%) in July, largely erasing gains in May and June which totalled 2,700 (+3.2%). The unemployment rate increased 0.8 percentage points to 5.7% in July.

Following declines in two of the previous three months, employment held steady in Quebec in July and the unemployment rate (4.1%) continued to hover around a record low. In the Montréal CMA, employment was little changed, and the unemployment rate remained at 4.7%.

In Manitoba, employment was little changed in July, following a gain in June. The unemployment rate in the province continued on a steady downward trend, falling 0.3 percentage points to 3.5%, on par with previous record lows seen in various months from 2006 to 2008. The Winnipeg CMA posted an unemployment rate of 4.2% (three-month moving average).

In the spotlight: wages and multiple jobholding; absences and paid sick leave; and overtime among nurses

Multiple jobholding stable amid accelerating inflation

Average hourly wages for employees rose 5.2% (+\$1.55 to \$31.14) on a year-over-year basis in July, the same year-over-year rate of increase observed in June (+5.2%; +\$1.54). For a second consecutive month, average hourly wages grew at a similar pace among part-time (+5.0%; +\$1.05) and full-time (+4.9%; +\$1.52) employees in July. Earlier in 2022, wage growth had been slower among part-time employees than among their full-time counterparts. The most recent inflation data indicated that the [Consumer Price Index](#) rose 8.1% on a year-over-year basis in June, the largest annual change in nearly 40 years.

When consumer prices increase at a faster rate than wages, workers may respond in a number of ways, including changing their spending habits, working more hours, or looking for a higher-paying job. In addition, some workers, particularly those whose main job is part-time or lower-paid, may take on a second job to help pay their bills. Given current labour market conditions, which include historic low unemployment rates and an unprecedented number of vacant positions, this may be a particularly viable option for many.

As of July 2022, there was little indication that rising prices or other factors have so far led to an increase in multiple jobholding. The proportion of employed people who held more than one job was 5.4% in the month, unchanged from one year earlier, and similar to the average for the month of July recorded from 2017 to 2019 (5.6%). In the context of unprecedented job losses associated with COVID-19, the multiple jobholding rate had dropped to a low of 3.9% in July 2020.

Consistent with historical trends, workers employed part-time at their main job were more likely than full-time workers to be multiple jobholders in July. Around 1 in 10 (10.1%) workers whose main job offered less than 30 hours per week had a second job, more than double the rate among those whose main job was full-time (4.5%). This multiple jobholding rate was similar to pre-pandemic levels for both full-time and part-time workers.

In the context of affordability, people working in lower wage positions can be particularly vulnerable to rising consumer prices, and are typically more likely to hold multiple jobs. Employees whose usual hourly wage at their main job was within the lowest wage quartile in July (\$19.33 per hour or less) were more likely (6.9%) to hold multiple jobs than employees in the highest wage quartile (3.8%), in line with historical trends.

While working more than one job may be an indication that the main job provides insufficient earnings, people may hold multiple jobs for other reasons, including to help accumulate skills and expertise in other occupations. For more information on historical trends in multiple jobholding, see "[Multiple jobholders, 1976 to 2021](#)," part of the [Quality of Employment in Canada](#) publication.

No spike in absences during July reference week

In the July reference week (July 10 to 16), as workers and employers faced the seventh wave of COVID-19, 5.5% (947,000) of employees were absent from work due to illness or disability. This was 0.6 percentage points higher than the July average from 2017 to 2019, but less than the record high of 10.0% set in January 2022, during the fifth wave of COVID-19 (not seasonally adjusted).

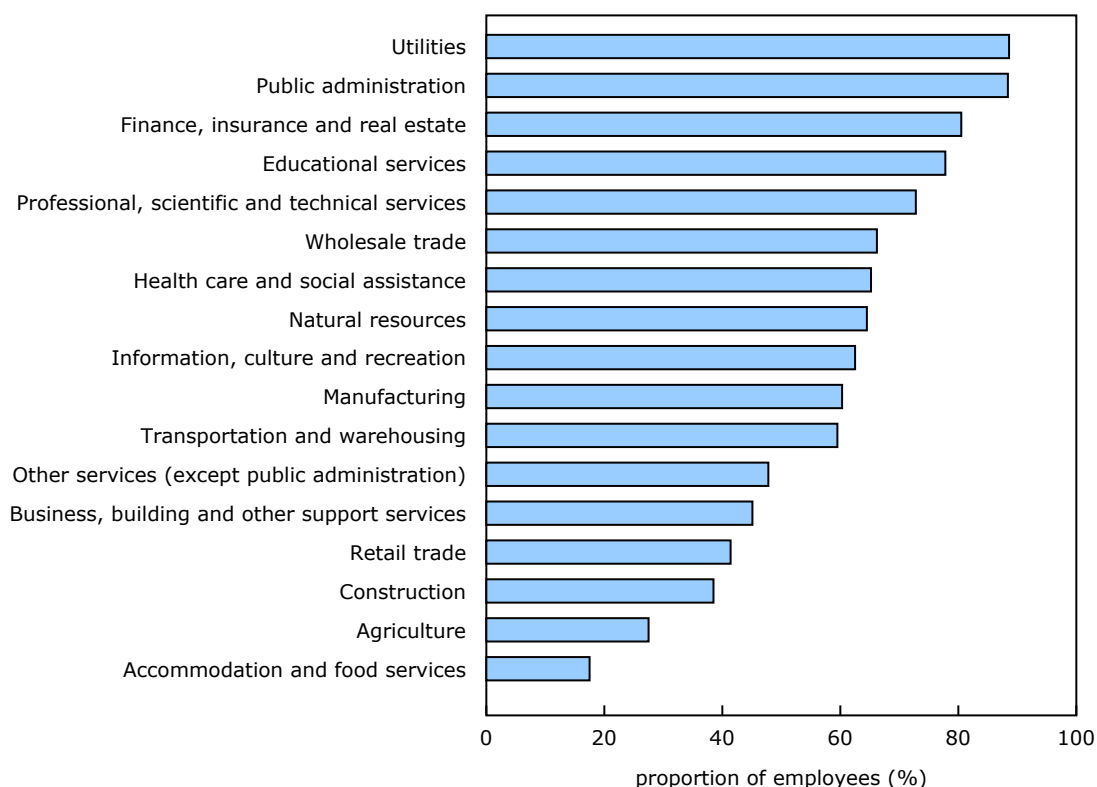
In the health care and social assistance industry, which typically has one of the highest proportions of employees absent due to illness and disability, the proportion in July 2022 (8.7%) exceeded the average in the month of July from 2017 to 2019 by 1.6 percentage points but remained below the high reached in January 2022 (13.3%). Other industries where the proportion of employees missing work for this reason was somewhat higher than the average July included retail trade (+1.5 percentage points to 6.0%), construction (+1.1 percentage points to 4.9%) and natural resources (+0.9 percentage points to 4.3%).

With working from home now more common in certain parts of the labour market, some employers and workers may be more able to adapt to changing public health conditions by temporarily increasing the amount of time worked from home. Among people who were at work in July, the proportion who worked most of their hours at home edged up 0.4 percentage points to 24.2% (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

In addition to factors like close contact with others which may affect the likelihood of becoming sick, absences due to illness or disability may be influenced by access to paid sick leave. New annual data from the LFS shed light on this important aspect of quality of employment, showing that 6 in 10 employees (59.9%) had paid sick leave benefits in 2021. This included 67.8% of full-time employees and 64.5% of permanent employees.

The share of employees with access to paid sick leave varied widely across industries in 2021, with the highest rates in utilities (88.6%), public administration (88.4%) and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (80.5%). Industries where the proportion of employees with paid sick leave was below average included accommodations and food services (17.5%), agriculture (27.5%), construction (38.5%) and retail trade (41.4%).

Chart 5
Share of employees with paid sick leave in 2021 varied across industries



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

More than one in five nurses worked paid overtime in July

As Canada faced a seventh wave of COVID-19 in June and July, some hospitals across the country reported that the combination of COVID-19 infections among staff and labour shortages had forced them to reduce some services, including temporarily closing some emergency rooms.

These reductions and closures occurred against the backdrop of unprecedented levels of unmet labour demand in the health care sector, particularly among nurses. While LFS recorded an employment increase of 30,000 (+8.8%) in professional occupations in nursing from December 2020 to December 2021, this was not sufficient to meet rising labour demand, and the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey reported 23,620 vacant nursing positions in the first quarter of 2022. Nursing vacancies in early 2022 were more than triple (+219.8%) the level of five years earlier, illustrating the extent to which longer-term trends may be contributing to the current challenges facing hospitals and other health care employers.

Meeting the demand for labour can be particularly challenging if workplaces face high levels of absences among existing employees. In the context of the seventh wave of COVID-19, absences among nurses due to illness or disability were somewhat above the average seen in the years before the pandemic. In July 2022, 11.2% of nurses who were employees were off sick for at least part of the week, 2.8 percentage points higher than the average of 8.4% seen in July from 2017 to 2019 (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

One of the ways hospitals and clinics can respond to absences and unmet labour demand is by scheduling more employees to work extra hours. In July 2022, the proportion of nurses working paid overtime was at its highest level for the month of July since comparable data became available in 1997. More than one in five (21.6%) employees working in professional occupations in nursing and who were not absent from work completed paid overtime hours in July, more than double the proportion for all other employees who were at work (9.7%) and up 2.2 percentage points compared with July 2021 (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

The leading role that health care professionals, including nurses, have played in responding to COVID-19 has focussed attention on various aspects of their quality of employment, including the extent to which nurses work 49 or more hours per week, the threshold for very long work hours defined by the International Labour Organization.

In July, 7.8% of nurses who were at work worked 49 or more total hours during the LFS reference week, a higher proportion than one year earlier (7.3%) and well above the average level observed in the month of July from 2017 to 2019 (5.4%). For more information on workers who usually work long hours, see "[Long working hours, 1976 to 2021](#)," part of the [Quality of Employment in Canada](#) publication.

Sustainable Development Goals

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

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



Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for July are for the week of July 10 to 16, 2022.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supplementary indicators used in the July 2022 analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New data table on the labour force characteristics of Indigenous peoples living off-reserve

A new data table (14-10-0401-01) presenting labour force characteristics of Indigenous peoples living off-reserve is now available on the Statistics Canada website. This new table provides estimates based on 3-month moving averages and can help users monitor recent trends in employment, unemployment and labour force participation among Indigenous peoples.

New information in July

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

Seasonal adjustment

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitate comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The seasonally adjusted data for retail trade and wholesale trade industries presented here are not published in other public LFS tables. A seasonally adjusted series is published for the combined industry classification (wholesale and retail trade).

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on September 9, 2022. August data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of August 14 to 20, 2022.

Correction

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

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,745.3	31,782.2	...	36.9	466.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	20,600.6	20,573.6	33.8	-27.0	177.6	-0.1	0.9
Employment	19,597.1	19,566.5	34.1	-30.6	687.0	-0.2	3.6
Full-time employment	16,028.6	16,015.5	46.1	-13.1	712.0	-0.1	4.7
Part-time employment	3,568.5	3,551.0	43.0	-17.5	-25.1	-0.5	-0.7
Unemployment	1,003.5	1,007.1	28.8	3.6	-509.4	0.4	-33.6
Participation rate	64.9	64.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	0.1	0.0	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.6	0.1	-0.1	1.3	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,469.8	4,473.1	...	3.3	24.5	0.1	0.6
Labour force	2,880.7	2,883.9	19.7	3.2	5.1	0.1	0.2
Employment	2,616.4	2,619.5	19.1	3.1	82.8	0.1	3.3
Full-time employment	1,350.5	1,350.4	23.4	-0.1	89.1	-0.0	7.1
Part-time employment	1,265.9	1,269.1	24.9	3.2	-6.3	0.3	-0.5
Unemployment	264.2	264.4	16.1	0.2	-77.8	0.1	-22.7
Participation rate	64.4	64.5	0.4	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.2	0.5	0.0	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.6	0.4	0.1	1.6	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	27,275.5	27,309.0	...	33.5	442.3	0.1	1.6
Labour force	17,719.9	17,689.7	27.2	-30.2	172.5	-0.2	1.0
Employment	16,980.7	16,947.0	28.4	-33.7	604.1	-0.2	3.7
Full-time employment	14,678.1	14,665.2	40.3	-12.9	623.0	-0.1	4.4
Part-time employment	2,302.6	2,281.9	35.4	-20.7	-18.8	-0.9	-0.8
Unemployment	739.2	742.7	23.7	3.5	-431.6	0.5	-36.8
Participation rate	65.0	64.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.0	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.1	0.1	-0.2	1.3	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,378.7	13,396.0	...	17.3	224.7	0.1	1.7
Labour force	9,335.0	9,358.0	17.3	23.0	50.3	0.2	0.5
Employment	8,933.6	8,963.9	18.7	30.3	303.7	0.3	3.5
Full-time employment	8,193.0	8,220.2	25.9	27.2	356.1	0.3	4.5
Part-time employment	740.6	743.7	21.8	3.1	-52.4	0.4	-6.6
Unemployment	401.4	394.1	16.6	-7.3	-253.4	-1.8	-39.1
Participation rate	69.8	69.9	0.1	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	0.2	-0.1	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	66.9	0.1	0.1	1.1	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,896.9	13,913.0	...	16.1	217.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,384.9	8,331.7	19.3	-53.2	122.2	-0.6	1.5
Employment	8,047.1	7,983.1	19.7	-64.0	300.4	-0.8	3.9
Full-time employment	6,485.1	6,444.9	29.6	-40.2	266.8	-0.6	4.3
Part-time employment	1,562.0	1,538.2	27.5	-23.8	33.6	-1.5	2.2
Unemployment	337.9	348.6	16.3	10.7	-178.2	3.2	-33.8
Participation rate	60.3	59.9	0.1	-0.4	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.2	0.2	0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	57.4	0.1	-0.5	1.3	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	15,106.0	15,122.7	...	16.7	217.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	13,330.8	13,292.1	25.7	-38.7	248.2	-0.3	1.9
Employment	12,788.3	12,755.3	28.5	-33.0	532.1	-0.3	4.4
Unemployment	542.5	536.8	21.3	-5.7	-283.8	-1.1	-34.6
Participation rate	88.2	87.9	0.2	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	0.2	-0.1	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	84.7	84.3	0.2	-0.4	2.3	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,557.4	7,566.4	...	9.0	115.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	6,927.7	6,925.2	16.2	-2.5	116.6	-0.0	1.7
Employment	6,651.3	6,649.2	18.8	-2.1	292.9	-0.0	4.6
Unemployment	276.4	276.0	15.0	-0.4	-176.3	-0.1	-39.0
Participation rate	91.7	91.5	0.2	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	88.0	87.9	0.3	-0.1	2.6	...	...

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,548.6	7,556.3	...	7.7	101.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	6,403.2	6,366.9	19.0	-36.3	131.6	-0.6	2.1
Employment	6,137.1	6,106.1	20.1	-31.0	239.1	-0.5	4.1
Unemployment	266.1	260.8	14.6	-5.3	-107.5	-2.0	-29.2
Participation rate	84.8	84.3	0.3	-0.5	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	0.2	-0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	81.3	80.8	0.3	-0.5	2.1	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,169.5	12,186.3	...	16.8	224.9	0.1	1.9
Labour force	4,389.1	4,397.6	22.2	8.5	-75.7	0.2	-1.7
Employment	4,192.4	4,191.7	22.4	-0.7	72.1	-0.0	1.8
Unemployment	196.7	205.9	12.7	9.2	-147.8	4.7	-41.8
Participation rate	36.1	36.1	0.2	0.0	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	0.3	0.2	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	34.5	34.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,821.3	5,829.6	...	8.3	109.1	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,407.3	2,432.7	14.5	25.4	-66.4	1.1	-2.7
Employment	2,282.3	2,314.7	14.8	32.4	10.8	1.4	0.5
Unemployment	125.0	118.1	9.0	-6.9	-77.1	-5.5	-39.5
Participation rate	41.4	41.7	0.3	0.3	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.9	0.4	-0.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	39.2	39.7	0.3	0.5	-0.6	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,348.2	6,356.7	...	8.5	115.7	0.1	1.9
Labour force	1,981.8	1,964.8	15.5	-17.0	-9.4	-0.9	-0.5
Employment	1,910.0	1,877.1	15.5	-32.9	61.4	-1.7	3.4
Unemployment	71.7	87.8	8.5	16.1	-70.7	22.5	-44.6
Participation rate	31.2	30.9	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.5	0.4	0.9	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	30.1	29.5	0.2	-0.6	0.4	...	...

... 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 14-10-0287-02.

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,966.7	16,901.9	43.2	-64.8	672.7	-0.4	4.1
Public sector employees	4,312.8	4,261.8	26.9	-51.0	215.2	-1.2	5.3
Private sector employees	12,653.9	12,640.1	43.6	-13.8	457.5	-0.1	3.8
Self-employed	2,630.4	2,664.6	31.3	34.2	14.3	1.3	0.5
Total employed, all industries	19,597.1	19,566.5	34.1	-30.6	687.0	-0.2	3.6
Goods-producing sector	3,998.1	4,020.7	19.0	22.6	177.4	0.6	4.6
Agriculture	248.3	252.5	5.6	4.2	-0.4	1.7	-0.2
Natural resources ²	325.2	327.9	6.2	2.7	0.1	0.8	0.0
Utilities	144.0	144.9	3.4	0.9	5.5	0.6	3.9
Construction	1,533.2	1,540.9	12.6	7.7	131.6	0.5	9.3
Manufacturing	1,747.4	1,754.5	12.9	7.1	40.7	0.4	2.4
Services-producing sector	15,599.0	15,545.8	33.5	-53.2	509.6	-0.3	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	2,934.5	2,907.6	18.1	-26.9	81.7	-0.9	2.9
Transportation and warehousing	1,004.2	1,013.0	10.6	8.8	27.6	0.9	2.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,325.3	1,336.1	10.6	10.8	28.4	0.8	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,796.0	1,794.3	13.7	-1.7	112.3	-0.1	6.7
Business, building and other support services	721.2	708.9	11.3	-12.3	-12.5	-1.7	-1.7
Educational services	1,497.5	1,479.5	12.8	-18.0	41.5	-1.2	2.9
Health care and social assistance	2,610.6	2,588.6	14.4	-22.0	26.3	-0.8	1.0
Information, culture and recreation	816.0	821.6	12.2	5.6	110.4	0.7	15.5
Accommodation and food services	1,044.1	1,048.4	13.1	4.3	55.1	0.4	5.5
Other services (except public administration)	717.4	712.1	9.8	-5.3	-35.3	-0.7	-4.7
Public administration	1,132.1	1,135.7	8.8	3.6	74.1	0.3	7.0

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

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

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

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

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	448.2	448.6	...	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.8
Labour force	253.4	252.8	2.1	-0.6	1.2	-0.2	0.5
Employment	228.1	227.0	2.2	-1.1	6.5	-0.5	2.9
Full-time employment	189.2	190.1	2.7	0.9	3.1	0.5	1.7
Part-time employment	39.0	36.9	2.2	-2.1	3.3	-5.4	9.8
Unemployment	25.2	25.8	2.0	0.6	-5.2	2.4	-16.8
Participation rate	56.5	56.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	10.2	0.8	0.3	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.9	50.6	0.5	-0.3	1.0	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	139.2	139.7	...	0.5	5.8	0.4	4.3
Labour force	91.7	90.1	0.9	-1.6	2.6	-1.7	3.0
Employment	87.2	84.9	0.9	-2.3	5.8	-2.6	7.3
Full-time employment	73.5	72.3	1.2	-1.2	6.5	-1.6	9.9
Part-time employment	13.6	12.7	1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-6.6	-4.5
Unemployment	4.5	5.1	0.7	0.6	-3.3	13.3	-39.3
Participation rate	65.9	64.5	0.6	-1.4	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.7	0.8	0.8	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	60.8	0.6	-1.8	1.7	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	838.6	840.8	...	2.2	20.3	0.3	2.5
Labour force	515.5	511.1	2.9	-4.4	7.8	-0.9	1.5
Employment	479.5	481.1	2.9	1.6	19.2	0.3	4.2
Full-time employment	391.9	392.5	4.0	0.6	20.4	0.2	5.5
Part-time employment	87.6	88.6	3.8	1.0	-1.2	1.1	-1.3
Unemployment	35.9	30.0	2.5	-5.9	-11.4	-16.4	-27.5
Participation rate	61.5	60.8	0.4	-0.7	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	5.9	0.5	-1.1	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	662.6	664.4	...	1.8	14.2	0.3	2.2
Labour force	391.1	396.6	2.5	5.5	2.6	1.4	0.7
Employment	367.1	368.3	2.5	1.2	10.6	0.3	3.0
Full-time employment	316.6	323.2	3.2	6.6	20.5	2.1	6.8
Part-time employment	50.5	45.2	2.6	-5.3	-9.8	-10.5	-17.8
Unemployment	24.0	28.3	2.1	4.3	-8.0	17.9	-22.0
Participation rate	59.0	59.7	0.4	0.7	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.1	0.5	1.0	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	55.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,151.2	7,157.9	...	6.7	59.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,551.5	4,538.3	16.5	-13.2	-29.6	-0.3	-0.6
Employment	4,357.6	4,353.1	16.8	-4.5	59.2	-0.1	1.4
Full-time employment	3,566.4	3,570.1	22.6	3.7	55.5	0.1	1.6
Part-time employment	791.2	783.1	20.7	-8.1	3.8	-1.0	0.5
Unemployment	193.9	185.1	13.9	-8.8	-88.9	-4.5	-32.4
Participation rate	63.6	63.4	0.2	-0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.1	0.3	-0.2	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.8	0.2	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,508.5	12,519.3	...	10.8	180.7	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,129.5	8,114.0	22.9	-15.5	101.0	-0.2	1.3
Employment	7,714.4	7,687.0	23.3	-27.4	319.3	-0.4	4.3
Full-time employment	6,365.0	6,307.4	30.6	-57.6	283.2	-0.9	4.7
Part-time employment	1,349.5	1,379.6	28.4	30.1	36.1	2.2	2.7
Unemployment	415.1	426.9	19.9	11.8	-218.5	2.8	-33.9
Participation rate	65.0	64.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.3	0.2	0.2	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.4	0.2	-0.3	1.7	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,063.1	1,064.3	...	1.2	12.9	0.1	1.2
Labour force	697.1	697.6	3.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1
Employment	670.7	673.2	3.2	2.5	18.5	0.4	2.8
Full-time employment	541.9	540.9	4.4	-1.0	10.4	-0.2	2.0
Part-time employment	128.7	132.2	4.2	3.5	8.0	2.7	6.4
Unemployment	26.5	24.4	2.5	-2.1	-17.7	-7.9	-42.0
Participation rate	65.6	65.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.5	0.3	-0.3	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	...	...

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
Saskatchewan							
Population	898.7	900.3	...	1.6	10.9	0.2	1.2
Labour force	601.4	600.2	3.2	-1.2	5.8	-0.2	1.0
Employment	577.8	576.2	3.2	-1.6	23.8	-0.3	4.3
Full-time employment	470.2	475.3	4.6	5.1	29.9	1.1	6.7
Part-time employment	107.7	100.9	4.1	-6.8	-6.1	-6.3	-5.7
Unemployment	23.6	24.0	2.5	0.4	-18.0	1.7	-42.9
Participation rate	66.9	66.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	0.4	0.1	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.0	0.4	-0.3	1.9	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,609.0	3,616.8	...	7.8	76.0	0.2	2.1
Labour force	2,490.2	2,488.7	11.4	-1.5	45.6	-0.1	1.9
Employment	2,367.7	2,368.0	11.4	0.3	133.5	0.0	6.0
Full-time employment	1,934.4	1,949.4	16.3	15.0	148.2	0.8	8.2
Part-time employment	433.3	418.6	15.2	-14.7	-14.7	-3.4	-3.4
Unemployment	122.5	120.6	10.2	-1.9	-88.0	-1.6	-42.2
Participation rate	69.0	68.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	0.4	-0.1	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	65.5	0.3	-0.1	2.4	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,426.1	4,430.1	...	4.0	82.7	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,879.2	2,884.3	12.2	5.1	39.7	0.2	1.4
Employment	2,747.0	2,747.5	12.1	0.5	90.3	0.0	3.4
Full-time employment	2,179.6	2,194.5	18.1	14.9	134.5	0.7	6.5
Part-time employment	567.4	553.1	17.4	-14.3	-44.1	-2.5	-7.4
Unemployment	132.2	136.8	10.1	4.6	-50.5	3.5	-27.0
Participation rate	65.1	65.1	0.3	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	0.3	0.1	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	62.0	0.3	-0.1	0.9	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	448.2	448.6	...	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.8
Labour force	253.4	252.8	2.1	-0.6	1.2	-0.2	0.5
Employment	228.1	227.0	2.2	-1.1	6.5	-0.5	2.9
Full-time employment	189.2	190.1	2.7	0.9	3.1	0.5	1.7
Unemployment	25.2	25.8	2.0	0.6	-5.2	2.4	-16.8
Participation rate	56.5	56.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	10.2	0.8	0.3	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.9	50.6	0.5	-0.3	1.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	55.0	55.1	...	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7
Labour force	34.7	34.5	1.1	-0.2	1.3	-0.6	3.9
Employment	30.2	30.4	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.7	7.8
Unemployment	4.5	4.2	0.9	-0.3	-0.7	-6.7	-14.3
Participation rate	63.1	62.6	2.0	-0.5	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.0	12.2	2.4	-0.8	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	55.2	1.9	0.3	3.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	191.3	191.4	...	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.8
Labour force	112.2	111.2	1.3	-1.0	-1.5	-0.9	-1.3
Employment	99.0	98.2	1.4	-0.8	2.6	-0.8	2.7
Unemployment	13.2	13.0	1.4	-0.2	-4.0	-1.5	-23.5
Participation rate	58.7	58.1	0.7	-0.6	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.7	1.2	-0.1	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.8	51.3	0.7	-0.5	0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	201.9	202.1	...	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.8
Labour force	106.5	107.0	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.2
Employment	98.9	98.4	1.2	-0.5	1.7	-0.5	1.8
Unemployment	7.6	8.6	1.1	1.0	-0.5	13.2	-5.5
Participation rate	52.7	52.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.0	0.9	0.9	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	49.0	48.7	0.6	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	139.2	139.7	...	0.5	5.8	0.4	4.3
Labour force	91.7	90.1	0.9	-1.6	2.6	-1.7	3.0
Employment	87.2	84.9	0.9	-2.3	5.8	-2.6	7.3
Full-time employment	73.5	72.3	1.2	-1.2	6.5	-1.6	9.9
Unemployment	4.5	5.1	0.7	0.6	-3.3	13.3	-39.3
Participation rate	65.9	64.5	0.6	-1.4	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.7	0.8	0.8	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	60.8	0.6	-1.8	1.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	22.1	22.2	...	0.1	1.4	0.5	6.7
Labour force	15.1	14.6	0.5	-0.5	0.2	-3.3	1.4
Employment	13.9	13.4	0.5	-0.5	0.7	-3.6	5.5
Unemployment	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-25.0
Participation rate	68.3	65.8	2.2	-2.5	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.2	2.5	0.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	60.4	2.4	-2.5	-0.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	56.9	57.1	...	0.2	2.3	0.4	4.2
Labour force	39.5	38.9	0.4	-0.6	0.2	-1.5	0.5
Employment	37.4	36.4	0.5	-1.0	1.9	-2.7	5.5
Unemployment	2.1	2.4	0.4	0.3	-1.8	14.3	-42.9
Participation rate	69.4	68.1	0.7	-1.3	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	6.2	1.0	0.9	-4.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	63.7	0.8	-2.0	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	60.3	60.4	...	0.1	2.0	0.2	3.4
Labour force	37.0	36.6	0.4	-0.4	2.2	-1.1	6.4
Employment	35.8	35.1	0.5	-0.7	3.2	-2.0	10.0
Unemployment	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.3	-1.0	25.0	-40.0
Participation rate	61.4	60.6	0.7	-0.8	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.2	4.1	1.0	0.9	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	58.1	0.8	-1.3	3.5	...	...

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)

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	838.6	840.8	...	2.2	20.3	0.3	2.5
Labour force	515.5	511.1	2.9	-4.4	7.8	-0.9	1.5
Employment	479.5	481.1	2.9	1.6	19.2	0.3	4.2
Full-time employment	391.9	392.5	4.0	0.6	20.4	0.2	5.5
Unemployment	35.9	30.0	2.5	-5.9	-11.4	-16.4	-27.5
Participation rate	61.5	60.8	0.4	-0.7	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	5.9	0.5	-1.1	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	110.1	110.3	...	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.6
Labour force	75.6	73.1	1.6	-2.5	-0.7	-3.3	-0.9
Employment	65.4	67.8	1.5	2.4	3.6	3.7	5.6
Unemployment	10.2	5.4	1.4	-4.8	-4.2	-47.1	-43.8
Participation rate	68.7	66.3	1.5	-2.4	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.5	7.4	1.8	-6.1	-5.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	61.5	1.4	2.1	2.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	348.9	349.9	...	1.0	9.5	0.3	2.8
Labour force	223.5	222.6	1.6	-0.9	3.4	-0.4	1.6
Employment	208.2	208.4	1.7	0.2	6.8	0.1	3.4
Unemployment	15.3	14.2	1.5	-1.1	-3.4	-7.2	-19.3
Participation rate	64.1	63.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.4	0.7	-0.4	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.6	0.5	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	379.6	380.7	...	1.1	9.2	0.3	2.5
Labour force	216.4	215.3	1.6	-1.1	5.0	-0.5	2.4
Employment	205.9	205.0	1.6	-0.9	8.9	-0.4	4.5
Unemployment	10.5	10.3	1.4	-0.2	-3.9	-1.9	-27.5
Participation rate	57.0	56.6	0.4	-0.4	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	0.6	-0.1	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	53.8	0.4	-0.4	1.0	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	662.6	664.4	...	1.8	14.2	0.3	2.2
Labour force	391.1	396.6	2.5	5.5	2.6	1.4	0.7
Employment	367.1	368.3	2.5	1.2	10.6	0.3	3.0
Full-time employment	316.6	323.2	3.2	6.6	20.5	2.1	6.8
Unemployment	24.0	28.3	2.1	4.3	-8.0	17.9	-22.0
Participation rate	59.0	59.7	0.4	0.7	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.1	0.5	1.0	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	55.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	83.8	84.1	...	0.3	2.0	0.4	2.4
Labour force	53.2	55.6	1.3	2.4	0.6	4.5	1.1
Employment	49.4	49.8	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.5
Unemployment	3.7	5.8	1.1	2.1	-0.6	56.8	-9.4
Participation rate	63.5	66.1	1.5	2.6	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	10.4	2.0	3.4	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.2	1.5	0.3	0.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	282.3	283.2	...	0.9	6.6	0.3	2.4
Labour force	175.4	176.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7
Employment	163.3	163.3	1.5	0.0	6.6	0.0	4.2
Unemployment	12.1	13.3	1.3	1.2	-5.3	9.9	-28.5
Participation rate	62.1	62.4	0.5	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.5	0.7	0.6	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	57.7	0.5	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	296.4	297.1	...	0.7	5.6	0.2	1.9
Labour force	162.4	164.4	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.4
Employment	154.4	155.2	1.3	0.8	2.8	0.5	1.8
Unemployment	8.1	9.2	1.1	1.1	-2.2	13.6	-19.3
Participation rate	54.8	55.3	0.4	0.5	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.6	0.7	0.6	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	52.1	52.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,151.2	7,157.9	...	6.7	59.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,551.5	4,538.3	16.5	-13.2	-29.6	-0.3	-0.6
Employment	4,357.6	4,353.1	16.8	-4.5	59.2	-0.1	1.4
Full-time employment	3,566.4	3,570.1	22.6	3.7	55.5	0.1	1.6
Unemployment	193.9	185.1	13.9	-8.8	-88.9	-4.5	-32.4
Participation rate	63.6	63.4	0.2	-0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.1	0.3	-0.2	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.8	0.2	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	906.9	907.8	...	0.9	2.7	0.1	0.3
Labour force	613.3	610.6	9.4	-2.7	-30.5	-0.4	-4.8
Employment	568.8	564.1	9.3	-4.7	-31.4	-0.8	-5.3
Unemployment	44.4	46.5	7.4	2.1	0.9	4.7	2.0
Participation rate	67.6	67.3	1.0	-0.3	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.6	1.2	0.4	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	62.1	1.0	-0.6	-3.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,099.9	3,103.0	...	3.1	30.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,078.9	2,099.3	8.9	20.4	6.2	1.0	0.3
Employment	1,998.6	2,010.3	9.7	11.7	38.8	0.6	2.0
Unemployment	80.3	89.0	8.3	8.7	-32.7	10.8	-26.9
Participation rate	67.1	67.7	0.3	0.6	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	0.4	0.3	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	64.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,144.3	3,147.1	...	2.8	27.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	1,859.4	1,828.4	9.5	-31.0	-5.3	-1.7	-0.3
Employment	1,790.2	1,778.7	9.6	-11.5	51.7	-0.6	3.0
Unemployment	69.2	49.7	7.9	-19.5	-57.0	-28.2	-53.4
Participation rate	59.1	58.1	0.3	-1.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.7	2.7	0.4	-1.0	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.5	0.3	-0.4	1.1	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,508.5	12,519.3	...	10.8	180.7	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,129.5	8,114.0	22.9	-15.5	101.0	-0.2	1.3
Employment	7,714.4	7,687.0	23.3	-27.4	319.3	-0.4	4.3
Full-time employment	6,365.0	6,307.4	30.6	-57.6	283.2	-0.9	-4.7
Unemployment	415.1	426.9	19.9	11.8	-218.5	2.8	-33.9
Participation rate	65.0	64.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.3	0.2	0.2	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.4	0.2	-0.3	1.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,854.3	1,854.6	...	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Labour force	1,139.8	1,149.3	13.7	9.5	12.5	0.8	1.1
Employment	1,020.5	1,026.3	13.2	5.8	58.9	0.6	6.1
Unemployment	119.4	123.0	11.4	3.6	-46.4	3.0	-27.4
Participation rate	61.5	62.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.7	0.9	0.2	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	55.3	0.7	0.3	3.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,186.6	5,192.1	...	5.5	91.8	0.1	1.8
Labour force	3,690.2	3,682.1	11.5	-8.1	35.9	-0.2	1.0
Employment	3,536.3	3,539.8	12.3	3.5	159.3	0.1	4.7
Unemployment	153.9	142.3	11.0	-11.6	-123.4	-7.5	-46.4
Participation rate	71.1	70.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	3.9	0.3	-0.3	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	68.2	68.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,467.7	5,472.6	...	4.9	88.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	3,299.5	3,282.6	13.0	-16.9	52.5	-0.5	1.6
Employment	3,157.7	3,121.0	13.4	-36.7	101.2	-1.2	3.4
Unemployment	141.8	161.6	11.5	19.8	-48.7	14.0	-23.2
Participation rate	60.3	60.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.9	0.3	0.6	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	57.0	0.2	-0.8	0.9	...	...

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,063.1	1,064.3	...	1.2	12.9	0.1	1.2
Labour force	697.1	697.6	3.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1
Employment	670.7	673.2	3.2	2.5	18.5	0.4	2.8
Full-time employment	541.9	540.9	4.4	-1.0	10.4	-0.2	2.0
Unemployment	26.5	24.4	2.5	-2.1	-17.7	-7.9	-42.0
Participation rate	65.6	65.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.5	0.3	-0.3	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.6	167.6	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	114.4	113.0	1.8	-1.4	-1.7	-1.2	-1.5
Employment	105.5	108.5	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.2
Unemployment	8.9	4.5	1.5	-4.4	-4.1	-49.4	-47.7
Participation rate	68.3	67.4	1.1	-0.9	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	4.0	1.2	-3.8	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	64.7	1.1	1.8	1.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	440.1	440.8	...	0.7	7.0	0.2	1.6
Labour force	308.8	309.5	1.7	0.7	-2.7	0.2	-0.9
Employment	299.4	299.8	1.8	0.4	5.3	0.1	1.8
Unemployment	9.4	9.7	1.4	0.3	-8.0	3.2	-45.2
Participation rate	70.2	70.2	0.4	0.0	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.1	0.5	0.1	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	68.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	455.4	455.9	...	0.5	5.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	273.9	275.1	1.7	1.2	5.3	0.4	2.0
Employment	265.8	264.8	1.8	-1.0	10.8	-0.4	4.3
Unemployment	8.1	10.2	1.3	2.1	-5.6	25.9	-35.4
Participation rate	60.1	60.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.7	0.5	0.7	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.1	0.4	-0.3	1.7	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	898.7	900.3	...	1.6	10.9	0.2	1.2
Labour force	601.4	600.2	3.2	-1.2	5.8	-0.2	1.0
Employment	577.8	576.2	3.2	-1.6	23.8	-0.3	4.3
Full-time employment	470.2	475.3	4.6	5.1	29.9	1.1	6.7
Unemployment	23.6	24.0	2.5	0.4	-18.0	1.7	-42.9
Participation rate	66.9	66.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	0.4	0.1	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.0	0.4	-0.3	1.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	135.5	135.7	...	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	89.6	88.5	1.8	-1.1	2.6	-1.2	3.0
Employment	83.1	83.2	1.7	0.1	6.2	0.1	8.1
Unemployment	6.5	5.3	1.4	-1.2	-3.6	-18.5	-40.4
Participation rate	66.1	65.2	1.3	-0.9	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.0	1.5	-1.3	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.3	1.2	0.0	4.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	381.4	382.3	...	0.9	5.4	0.2	1.4
Labour force	276.8	277.5	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0
Employment	264.7	265.6	1.8	0.9	7.9	0.3	3.1
Unemployment	12.1	11.9	1.6	-0.2	-7.8	-1.7	-39.6
Participation rate	72.6	72.6	0.4	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	0.6	-0.1	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	69.4	69.5	0.5	0.1	1.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	381.8	382.4	...	0.6	4.2	0.2	1.1
Labour force	235.1	234.3	1.8	-0.8	3.3	-0.3	1.4
Employment	230.0	227.5	1.8	-2.5	9.8	-1.1	4.5
Unemployment	5.1	6.8	1.3	1.7	-6.6	33.3	-49.3
Participation rate	61.6	61.3	0.5	-0.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.2	2.9	0.5	0.7	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	59.5	0.5	-0.7	1.9	...	...

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,609.0	3,616.8	...	7.8	76.0	0.2	2.1
Labour force	2,490.2	2,488.7	11.4	-1.5	45.6	-0.1	1.9
Employment	2,367.7	2,368.0	11.4	0.3	133.5	0.0	6.0
Full-time employment	1,934.4	1,949.4	16.3	15.0	148.2	0.8	8.2
Unemployment	122.5	120.6	10.2	-1.9	-88.0	-1.6	-42.2
Participation rate	69.0	68.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	0.4	-0.1	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	65.5	0.3	-0.1	2.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	532.9	534.2	...	1.3	11.6	0.2	2.2
Labour force	352.4	349.4	6.3	-3.0	27.3	-0.9	8.5
Employment	316.3	313.4	5.9	-2.9	35.7	-0.9	12.9
Unemployment	36.0	36.0	5.6	0.0	-8.4	0.0	-18.9
Participation rate	66.1	65.4	1.2	-0.7	3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.3	1.5	0.1	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	58.7	1.1	-0.7	5.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,529.2	1,532.3	...	3.1	31.3	0.2	2.1
Labour force	1,133.7	1,138.7	5.8	5.0	-2.2	0.4	-0.2
Employment	1,082.8	1,093.6	6.4	10.8	36.8	1.0	3.5
Unemployment	50.9	45.1	5.9	-5.8	-39.0	-11.4	-46.4
Participation rate	74.1	74.3	0.4	0.2	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.0	0.5	-0.5	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	70.8	71.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,547.0	1,550.3	...	3.3	33.1	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,004.1	1,000.6	7.0	-3.5	20.6	-0.3	2.1
Employment	968.5	961.1	6.8	-7.4	61.2	-0.8	6.8
Unemployment	35.6	39.5	5.7	3.9	-40.6	11.0	-50.7
Participation rate	64.9	64.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.9	0.6	0.4	-4.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	62.0	0.4	-0.6	2.7	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,426.1	4,430.1	...	4.0	82.7	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,879.2	2,884.3	12.2	5.1	39.7	0.2	1.4
Employment	2,747.0	2,747.5	12.1	0.5	90.3	0.0	3.4
Full-time employment	2,179.6	2,194.5	18.1	14.9	134.5	0.7	6.5
Unemployment	132.2	136.8	10.1	4.6	-50.5	3.5	-27.0
Participation rate	65.1	65.1	0.3	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	0.3	0.1	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	62.0	0.3	-0.1	0.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	601.5	601.5	...	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.4
Labour force	392.6	395.2	7.1	2.6	-6.6	0.7	-1.6
Employment	363.2	362.6	6.8	-0.6	3.5	-0.2	1.0
Unemployment	29.4	32.6	5.8	3.2	-10.1	10.9	-23.7
Participation rate	65.3	65.7	1.2	0.4	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.2	1.4	0.7	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.3	1.1	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,862.1	1,864.1	...	2.0	39.4	0.1	2.2
Labour force	1,296.0	1,301.7	6.3	5.7	9.7	0.4	0.8
Employment	1,243.9	1,248.5	6.6	4.6	37.8	0.4	3.1
Unemployment	52.1	53.2	5.8	1.1	-28.1	2.1	-34.6
Participation rate	69.6	69.8	0.3	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	67.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,962.5	1,964.6	...	2.1	40.9	0.1	2.1
Labour force	1,190.6	1,187.4	6.9	-3.2	36.7	-0.3	3.2
Employment	1,139.9	1,136.4	6.9	-3.5	49.1	-0.3	4.5
Unemployment	50.7	51.0	5.5	0.3	-12.3	0.6	-19.4
Participation rate	60.7	60.4	0.4	-0.3	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	0.5	0.0	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	57.8	0.4	-0.3	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 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	228.1	227.0	2.2	-1.1	6.5	-0.5	2.9
Goods-producing sector	43.2	42.4	1.5	-0.8	-1.8	-1.9	-4.1
Agriculture	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.5	-1.2	62.5	-48.0
Natural resources ²	14.5	13.3	0.8	-1.2	0.1	-8.3	0.8
Utilities	1.6	1.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-6.3	-6.3
Construction	17.9	17.2	1.0	-0.7	1.5	-3.9	9.6
Manufacturing	8.3	9.0	0.9	0.7	-2.2	8.4	-19.6
Services-producing sector	185.0	184.6	1.9	-0.4	8.3	-0.2	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	38.2	37.4	1.0	-0.8	0.0	-2.1	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	10.7	10.0	0.6	-0.7	1.5	-6.5	17.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7.3	8.3	0.4	1.0	1.7	13.7	25.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.2	11.4	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.8	18.8
Business, building and other support services	5.5	6.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	18.2	4.8
Educational services	18.9	16.8	0.8	-2.1	-0.1	-11.1	-0.6
Health care and social assistance	43.7	43.5	0.9	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.9
Information, culture and recreation	7.6	7.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.0
Accommodation and food services	13.3	15.2	0.8	1.9	3.4	14.3	28.8
Other services (except public administration)	8.0	7.9	0.5	-0.1	0.3	-1.3	3.9
Public administration	20.6	20.0	0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-2.9	-3.4
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	87.2	84.9	0.9	-2.3	5.8	-2.6	7.3
Goods-producing sector	21.8	21.1	0.6	-0.7	2.6	-3.2	14.1
Agriculture	3.4	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	13.3
Natural resources ²	2.4	1.9	0.3	-0.5	-1.1	-20.8	-36.7
Utilities	x	x	0.1	x	x	x	x
Construction	7.9	7.9	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	46.3
Manufacturing	8.1	7.8	0.4	-0.3	1.2	-3.7	18.2
Services-producing sector	65.4	63.8	0.8	-1.6	3.2	-2.4	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade	11.5	10.9	0.4	-0.6	-1.3	-5.2	-10.7
Transportation and warehousing	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-31.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.8	2.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-7.1	-7.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	18.6
Business, building and other support services	3.1	2.5	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	-19.4	-3.8
Educational services	6.2	6.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-3.2	-7.7
Health care and social assistance	12.6	12.5	0.4	-0.1	0.7	-0.8	5.9
Information, culture and recreation	3.1	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	6.5	26.9
Accommodation and food services	5.4	5.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	3.7	21.7
Other services (except public administration)	3.4	3.1	0.2	-0.3	0.0	-8.8	0.0
Public administration	10.6	10.8	0.4	0.2	2.8	1.9	35.0
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	479.5	481.1	2.9	1.6	19.2	0.3	4.2
Goods-producing sector	90.7	93.8	1.8	3.1	5.3	3.4	6.0
Agriculture	6.3	5.3	0.6	-1.0	-0.7	-15.9	-11.7
Natural resources ²	6.8	7.3	0.9	0.5	-3.7	7.4	-33.6
Utilities	4.2	3.9	0.4	-0.3	0.5	-7.1	14.7
Construction	42.1	43.1	1.1	1.0	6.8	2.4	18.7
Manufacturing	31.3	34.3	1.1	3.0	2.7	9.6	8.5
Services-producing sector	388.8	387.3	2.9	-1.5	13.9	-0.4	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	69.5	71.4	1.6	1.9	-0.5	2.7	-0.7
Transportation and warehousing	22.2	20.5	0.9	-1.7	-4.5	-7.7	-18.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	25.7	24.5	0.8	-1.2	1.2	-4.7	5.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	40.6	40.6	1.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	17.7
Business, building and other support services	18.0	17.9	1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.6
Educational services	38.9	39.6	1.1	0.7	4.3	1.8	12.2
Health care and social assistance	78.2	78.4	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.6
Information, culture and recreation	15.0	16.2	1.0	1.2	2.8	8.0	20.9
Accommodation and food services	31.7	30.2	1.3	-1.5	1.2	-4.7	4.1
Other services (except public administration)	17.7	17.8	0.7	0.1	2.8	0.6	18.7
Public administration	31.3	30.1	0.8	-1.2	-0.4	-3.8	-1.3

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	367.1	368.3	2.5	1.2	10.6	0.3	3.0
Goods-producing sector	75.6	76.6	1.5	1.0	6.6	1.3	9.4
Agriculture	6.4	6.2	0.6	-0.2	0.3	-3.1	5.1
Natural resources ²	7.0	7.4	0.8	0.4	-1.2	5.7	-14.0
Utilities	4.7	4.6	0.3	-0.1	0.5	-2.1	12.2
Construction	29.2	29.1	0.9	-0.1	5.9	-0.3	25.4
Manufacturing	28.4	29.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	3.2	3.9
Services-producing sector	291.5	291.7	2.2	0.2	4.0	0.1	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	54.4	55.5	1.1	1.1	-1.6	2.0	-2.8
Transportation and warehousing	18.1	18.4	0.7	0.3	-1.5	1.7	-7.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.0	15.5	0.5	-0.5	-1.8	-3.1	-10.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	21.4	21.5	0.7	0.1	4.7	0.5	28.0
Business, building and other support services	13.1	12.8	0.7	-0.3	-0.9	-2.3	-6.6
Educational services	33.6	31.4	0.9	-2.2	5.7	-6.5	22.2
Health care and social assistance	57.1	58.6	1.0	1.5	-2.5	2.6	-4.1
Information, culture and recreation	11.1	11.4	0.7	0.3	1.1	2.7	10.7
Accommodation and food services	21.3	20.8	1.0	-0.5	0.5	-2.3	2.5
Other services (except public administration)	13.3	13.8	0.7	0.5	-0.4	3.8	-2.8
Public administration	32.3	32.1	0.8	-0.2	0.7	-0.6	2.2
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,357.6	4,353.1	16.8	-4.5	59.2	-0.1	1.4
Goods-producing sector	914.9	920.9	9.3	6.0	49.7	0.7	5.7
Agriculture	57.2	56.0	3.0	-1.2	-2.1	-2.1	-3.6
Natural resources ²	41.3	43.7	2.1	2.4	5.9	5.8	15.6
Utilities	26.0	27.2	1.7	1.2	-0.1	4.6	-0.4
Construction	290.9	293.5	5.8	2.6	9.4	0.9	3.3
Manufacturing	499.6	500.6	6.8	1.0	36.6	0.2	7.9
Services-producing sector	3,442.6	3,432.2	16.4	-10.4	9.5	-0.3	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	655.2	643.1	9.3	-12.1	-13.7	-1.8	-2.1
Transportation and warehousing	222.9	233.5	5.2	10.6	6.1	4.8	2.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	265.4	268.5	4.7	3.1	-18.0	1.2	-6.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	379.4	377.5	6.6	-1.9	12.1	-0.5	3.3
Business, building and other support services	172.3	170.2	5.7	-2.1	11.5	-1.2	7.2
Educational services	352.9	339.4	6.8	-13.5	-14.0	-3.8	-4.0
Health care and social assistance	601.2	596.9	7.1	-4.3	-3.2	-0.7	-0.5
Information, culture and recreation	177.1	178.5	6.1	1.4	11.9	0.8	7.1
Accommodation and food services	184.6	191.4	6.0	6.8	-4.4	3.7	-2.2
Other services (except public administration)	156.2	155.4	4.5	-0.8	-3.0	-0.5	-1.9
Public administration	275.4	277.7	4.4	2.3	24.2	0.8	9.5
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,714.4	7,687.0	23.3	-27.4	319.3	-0.4	4.3
Goods-producing sector	1,529.1	1,547.7	12.9	18.6	78.0	1.2	5.3
Agriculture	64.8	72.6	3.0	7.8	3.2	12.0	4.6
Natural resources ²	43.6	43.0	2.4	-0.6	7.6	-1.4	21.5
Utilities	62.5	58.7	2.1	-3.8	3.3	-6.1	6.0
Construction	589.3	591.0	8.3	1.7	68.4	0.3	13.1
Manufacturing	769.0	782.4	9.3	13.4	-4.4	1.7	-0.6
Services-producing sector	6,185.3	6,139.4	23.1	-45.9	241.4	-0.7	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,120.7	1,106.5	12.5	-14.2	26.3	-1.3	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	384.9	387.5	7.1	2.6	14.3	0.7	3.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	657.5	667.3	7.8	9.8	53.8	1.5	8.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	804.7	801.3	9.4	-3.4	60.2	-0.4	8.1
Business, building and other support services	297.8	290.1	8.0	-7.7	-4.1	-2.6	-1.4
Educational services	577.4	566.0	8.7	-11.4	28.6	-2.0	5.3
Health care and social assistance	919.8	916.4	9.8	-3.4	-5.4	-0.4	-0.6
Information, culture and recreation	339.8	330.2	8.2	-9.6	49.0	-2.8	17.4
Accommodation and food services	397.3	390.8	9.1	-6.5	28.8	-1.6	8.0
Other services (except public administration)	250.4	247.4	7.0	-3.0	-38.5	-1.2	-13.5
Public administration	434.8	435.8	5.8	1.0	28.1	0.2	6.9

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	670.7	673.2	3.2	2.5	18.5	0.4	2.8
Goods-producing sector	138.8	141.4	1.9	2.6	-3.3	1.9	-2.3
Agriculture	17.5	17.6	1.0	0.1	-5.8	0.6	-24.8
Natural resources ²	5.7	4.7	0.4	-1.0	0.8	-17.5	20.5
Utilities	4.7	4.7	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-4.1
Construction	48.1	48.8	1.3	0.7	-0.4	1.5	-0.8
Manufacturing	62.8	65.5	1.1	2.7	2.1	4.3	3.3
Services-producing sector	531.8	531.8	3.1	0.0	21.9	0.0	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	90.9	89.5	1.6	-1.4	-5.9	-1.5	-6.2
Transportation and warehousing	40.8	39.6	1.0	-1.2	-1.6	-2.9	-3.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	40.5	38.6	0.8	-1.9	3.2	-4.7	9.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	35.0	35.5	0.9	0.5	3.0	1.4	9.2
Business, building and other support services	20.8	23.2	0.9	2.4	2.5	11.5	12.1
Educational services	62.0	67.3	1.3	5.3	9.9	8.5	17.2
Health care and social assistance	105.2	102.8	1.5	-2.4	-2.5	-2.3	-2.4
Information, culture and recreation	23.5	23.3	1.1	-0.2	0.8	-0.9	3.6
Accommodation and food services	41.5	41.6	1.3	0.1	5.4	0.2	14.9
Other services (except public administration)	29.1	28.3	0.9	-0.8	2.2	-2.7	8.4
Public administration	42.6	42.2	1.0	-0.4	4.9	-0.9	13.1
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	577.8	576.2	3.2	-1.6	23.8	-0.3	4.3
Goods-producing sector	129.2	126.8	2.1	-2.4	-3.4	-1.9	-2.6
Agriculture	26.0	25.9	1.1	-0.1	-3.9	-0.4	-13.1
Natural resources ²	17.9	17.0	1.0	-0.9	-2.0	-5.0	-10.5
Utilities	5.1	6.6	0.3	1.5	0.3	29.4	4.8
Construction	46.3	44.5	1.3	-1.8	1.7	-3.9	4.0
Manufacturing	33.9	32.8	1.1	-1.1	0.6	-3.2	1.9
Services-producing sector	448.6	449.4	3.1	0.8	27.2	0.2	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade	93.9	91.9	1.8	-2.0	3.1	-2.1	3.5
Transportation and warehousing	25.6	25.1	0.9	-0.5	3.0	-2.0	13.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	29.8	30.4	0.8	0.6	2.5	2.0	9.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.0	31.4	0.9	0.4	3.6	1.3	12.9
Business, building and other support services	11.2	11.6	1.1	0.4	-4.3	3.6	-27.0
Educational services	48.4	49.2	1.2	0.8	5.8	1.7	13.4
Health care and social assistance	94.4	90.8	1.4	-3.6	5.4	-3.8	6.3
Information, culture and recreation	19.8	19.5	0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-1.5	-1.5
Accommodation and food services	33.8	37.1	1.2	3.3	7.9	9.8	27.1
Other services (except public administration)	25.9	26.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	3.1	2.7
Public administration	34.9	35.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	2.6	0.3
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,367.7	2,368.0	11.4	0.3	133.5	0.0	6.0
Goods-producing sector	552.2	549.5	7.0	-2.7	6.0	-0.5	1.1
Agriculture	37.3	36.5	2.4	-0.8	1.0	-2.1	2.8
Natural resources ²	139.6	140.8	4.0	1.2	-5.8	0.9	-4.0
Utilities	19.9	21.2	1.3	1.3	3.6	6.5	20.5
Construction	232.0	231.8	5.0	-0.2	12.1	-0.1	5.5
Manufacturing	123.4	119.2	3.5	-4.2	-4.9	-3.4	-3.9
Services-producing sector	1,815.5	1,818.5	11.1	3.0	127.5	0.2	7.5
Wholesale and retail trade	371.1	373.7	6.1	2.6	43.6	0.7	13.2
Transportation and warehousing	136.3	136.1	3.9	-0.2	9.1	-0.1	7.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	122.8	119.8	3.3	-3.0	-1.3	-2.4	-1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	205.4	207.2	4.5	1.8	20.3	0.9	10.9
Business, building and other support services	77.1	71.5	3.3	-5.6	0.3	-7.3	0.4
Educational services	160.0	161.9	4.0	1.9	-11.5	1.2	-6.6
Health care and social assistance	314.2	313.5	4.9	-0.7	22.4	-0.2	7.7
Information, culture and recreation	78.2	78.7	3.7	0.5	13.3	0.6	20.3
Accommodation and food services	137.0	139.3	4.4	2.3	13.2	1.7	10.5
Other services (except public administration)	103.1	103.9	3.3	0.8	6.7	0.8	6.9
Public administration	110.1	112.8	3.0	2.7	11.3	2.5	11.1

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,747.0	2,747.5	12.1	0.5	90.3	0.0	3.4
Goods-producing sector	502.5	500.5	6.9	-2.0	37.7	-0.4	8.1
Agriculture	28.5	27.7	2.1	-0.8	8.4	-2.8	43.5
Natural resources ²	46.5	48.9	2.8	2.4	-0.4	5.2	-0.8
Utilities	15.4	16.2	0.9	0.8	-2.1	5.2	-11.5
Construction	229.5	234.1	4.8	4.6	23.9	2.0	11.4
Manufacturing	182.5	173.6	4.1	-8.9	7.9	-4.9	4.8
Services-producing sector	2,244.5	2,247.0	11.9	2.5	52.6	0.1	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	429.1	427.6	6.2	-1.5	31.7	-0.3	8.0
Transportation and warehousing	141.2	141.0	3.9	-0.2	2.1	-0.1	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	157.5	160.8	3.6	3.3	-12.5	2.1	-7.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	262.2	262.7	5.4	0.5	-0.6	0.2	-0.2
Business, building and other support services	102.3	102.6	3.9	0.3	-17.5	0.3	-14.6
Educational services	199.2	201.8	4.6	2.6	13.2	1.3	7.0
Health care and social assistance	384.3	375.0	5.4	-9.3	10.4	-2.4	2.9
Information, culture and recreation	140.7	152.9	4.9	12.2	30.6	8.7	25.0
Accommodation and food services	178.3	176.2	4.7	-2.1	-2.1	-1.2	-1.2
Other services (except public administration)	110.2	107.9	3.5	-2.3	-6.0	-2.1	-5.3
Public administration	139.6	138.5	3.3	-1.1	3.2	-0.8	2.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	184.2	184.5	...	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.5
Labour force	125.7	126.4	1.0	0.7	12.8	0.6	11.3
Employment	117.8	118.8	1.0	1.0	13.9	0.8	13.3
Unemployment	7.9	7.6	0.5	-0.3	-1.2	-3.8	-13.6
Participation rate	68.2	68.5	0.5	0.3	6.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.0	0.4	-0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	64.4	0.5	0.4	6.7	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	391.3	392.6	...	1.3	13.2	0.3	3.5
Labour force	265.0	266.2	1.5	1.2	11.1	0.5	4.4
Employment	252.7	253.2	1.5	0.5	19.7	0.2	8.4
Unemployment	12.3	13.1	0.8	0.8	-8.5	6.5	-39.4
Participation rate	67.7	67.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.5	0.4	-0.1	3.0	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	137.6	138.1	...	0.5	4.3	0.4	3.2
Labour force	90.1	90.0	0.9	-0.1	-4.3	-0.1	-4.6
Employment	86.2	85.9	0.9	-0.3	-1.9	-0.3	-2.2
Unemployment	3.8	4.1	0.5	0.3	-2.4	7.9	-36.9
Participation rate	65.5	65.2	0.6	-0.3	-5.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.6	0.5	0.4	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	62.2	0.7	-0.4	-3.4	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	112.3	112.6	...	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.0
Labour force	69.1	68.8	0.9	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.1
Employment	64.0	63.4	0.9	-0.6	1.0	-0.9	1.6
Unemployment	5.1	5.4	0.4	0.3	-0.8	5.9	-12.9
Participation rate	61.5	61.1	0.8	-0.4	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.8	0.6	0.4	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.3	0.8	-0.7	-0.2	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.4	135.4	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	82.5	81.4	1.2	-1.1	4.7	-1.3	6.1
Employment	79.7	78.7	1.1	-1.0	6.2	-1.3	8.6
Unemployment	2.8	2.7	0.3	-0.1	-1.5	-3.6	-35.7
Participation rate	60.9	60.1	0.9	-0.8	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.3	0.4	-0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	58.1	0.8	-0.8	4.6	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	691.8	692.4	...	0.6	4.7	0.1	0.7
Labour force	455.6	457.8	3.8	2.2	9.9	0.5	2.2
Employment	442.1	444.6	3.8	2.5	14.4	0.6	3.3
Unemployment	13.5	13.2	1.3	-0.3	-4.5	-2.2	-25.4
Participation rate	65.9	66.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.0	2.9	0.3	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	64.2	0.6	0.3	1.6	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	190.4	190.6	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	110.8	111.3	1.2	0.5	-6.2	0.5	-5.3
Employment	107.0	107.3	1.2	0.3	-4.3	0.3	-3.9
Unemployment	3.8	4.0	0.4	0.2	-1.9	5.3	-32.2
Participation rate	58.2	58.4	0.6	0.2	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.6	0.4	0.2	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	56.3	0.6	0.1	-3.0	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.6	137.7	...	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5
Labour force	79.3	78.6	1.1	-0.7	-4.5	-0.9	-5.4
Employment	76.8	76.2	1.0	-0.6	-3.0	-0.8	-3.8
Unemployment	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.0	-1.4	0.0	-35.9
Participation rate	57.6	57.1	0.8	-0.5	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	0.4	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	55.3	0.8	-0.5	-2.5	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,668.2	3,672.5	...	4.3	32.8	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,433.2	2,438.6	9.1	5.4	-25.0	0.2	-1.0
Employment	2,316.8	2,322.7	9.2	5.9	39.7	0.3	1.7
Unemployment	116.4	116.0	5.4	-0.4	-64.6	-0.3	-35.8
Participation rate	66.3	66.4	0.2	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.2	0.0	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	...	...

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,234.1	1,236.0	...	1.9	25.4	0.2	2.1
Labour force	835.6	826.1	5.3	-9.5	-7.8	-1.1	-0.9
Employment	805.2	796.9	5.5	-8.3	18.4	-1.0	2.4
Unemployment	30.4	29.2	2.2	-1.2	-26.2	-3.9	-47.3
Participation rate	67.7	66.8	0.4	-0.9	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.5	0.3	-0.1	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	64.5	0.4	-0.7	0.2	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	289.7	290.0	...	0.3	3.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	197.3	195.0	1.6	-2.3	9.6	-1.2	5.2
Employment	191.7	188.2	1.6	-3.5	12.4	-1.8	7.1
Unemployment	5.6	6.8	0.6	1.2	-2.8	21.4	-29.2
Participation rate	68.1	67.2	0.6	-0.9	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.5	0.3	0.7	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	66.2	64.9	0.5	-1.3	3.5	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	944.4	946.0	...	1.6	21.7	0.2	2.3
Labour force	638.3	631.1	5.0	-7.2	-17.4	-1.1	-2.7
Employment	613.5	608.7	5.2	-4.8	6.0	-0.8	1.0
Unemployment	24.8	22.4	2.1	-2.4	-23.4	-9.7	-51.1
Participation rate	67.6	66.7	0.5	-0.9	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.5	0.3	-0.4	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	64.3	0.6	-0.7	-0.9	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	147.8	148.1	...	0.3	3.6	0.2	2.5
Labour force	90.7	92.9	0.9	2.2	7.5	2.4	8.8
Employment	85.3	87.9	1.0	2.6	9.4	3.0	12.0
Unemployment	5.4	5.0	0.4	-0.4	-1.9	-7.4	-27.5
Participation rate	61.4	62.7	0.6	1.3	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.4	0.5	-0.6	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	59.4	0.7	1.7	5.1	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	96.4	98.7	...	2.3	9.7	2.4	10.9
Labour force	60.4	63.2	3.2	2.8	14.1	4.6	28.7
Employment	59.2	61.0	3.2	1.8	16.2	3.0	36.2
Unemployment	1.2	2.3	0.8	1.1	-2.0	91.7	-46.5
Participation rate	62.7	64.0	2.7	1.3	8.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.0	3.6	1.7	1.6	-5.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.8	2.7	0.4	11.5	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	114.4	114.5	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	71.4	72.5	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.5	3.1
Employment	67.0	68.1	1.7	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.7
Unemployment	4.4	4.4	0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-4.3
Participation rate	62.4	63.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	59.5	1.5	0.9	1.4	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	350.9	351.3	...	0.4	6.1	0.1	1.8
Labour force	240.9	239.2	2.2	-1.7	16.8	-0.7	7.6
Employment	229.1	227.8	2.4	-1.3	23.7	-0.6	11.6
Unemployment	11.9	11.4	1.1	-0.5	-6.9	-4.2	-37.7
Participation rate	68.7	68.1	0.6	-0.6	3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	0.5	-0.1	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.3	64.8	0.7	-0.5	5.7	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,649.0	5,655.9	...	6.9	92.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	3,819.9	3,807.2	12.4	-12.7	112.4	-0.3	3.0
Employment	3,585.3	3,582.2	12.4	-3.1	241.2	-0.1	7.2
Unemployment	234.7	224.9	7.7	-9.8	-128.9	-4.2	-36.4
Participation rate	67.6	67.3	0.2	-0.3	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.9	0.2	-0.2	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.3	0.2	-0.2	3.2	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	672.8	673.1	...	0.3	6.7	0.0	1.0
Labour force	437.7	436.3	3.6	-1.4	1.4	-0.3	0.3
Employment	417.5	417.5	3.7	0.0	13.8	0.0	3.4
Unemployment	20.2	18.8	1.6	-1.4	-12.4	-6.9	-39.7
Participation rate	65.1	64.8	0.5	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.3	0.4	-0.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	62.0	0.6	-0.1	1.4	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	376.0	376.2	...	0.2	3.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	238.9	229.7	2.7	-9.2	14.9	-3.9	6.9
Employment	228.2	218.5	2.9	-9.7	26.2	-4.3	13.6
Unemployment	10.7	11.2	1.2	0.5	-11.3	4.7	-50.2
Participation rate	63.5	61.1	0.7	-2.4	3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.9	0.5	0.4	-5.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	58.1	0.8	-2.6	6.5	...	...

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	508.3	509.0	...	0.7	9.2	0.1	1.8
Labour force	349.7	353.3	2.7	3.6	10.5	1.0	3.1
Employment	331.7	335.2	2.7	3.5	14.5	1.1	4.5
Unemployment	18.0	18.1	1.3	0.1	-4.1	0.6	-18.5
Participation rate	68.8	69.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	0.4	0.0	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.3	65.9	0.5	0.6	1.7	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	120.5	120.6	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	78.8	79.5	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.4
Employment	75.6	76.7	1.0	1.1	2.7	1.5	3.6
Unemployment	3.1	2.7	0.4	-0.4	-1.7	-12.9	-38.6
Participation rate	65.4	65.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.4	0.5	-0.5	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	63.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	142.8	143.0	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.8
Labour force	102.9	100.4	1.3	-2.5	0.4	-2.4	0.4
Employment	98.3	97.2	1.4	-1.1	5.4	-1.1	5.9
Unemployment	4.6	3.2	0.6	-1.4	-5.0	-30.4	-61.0
Participation rate	72.1	70.2	0.9	-1.9	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	3.2	0.6	-1.3	-5.0	...	...
Employment rate	68.8	68.0	1.0	-0.8	2.7	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	475.3	475.9	...	0.6	8.2	0.1	1.8
Labour force	313.1	314.2	2.7	1.1	4.9	0.4	1.6
Employment	294.8	294.9	2.8	0.1	12.4	0.0	4.4
Unemployment	18.2	19.3	1.3	1.1	-7.4	6.0	-27.7
Participation rate	65.9	66.0	0.6	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.1	0.4	0.3	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	308.4	308.6	...	0.2	3.5	0.1	1.1
Labour force	183.6	181.8	2.5	-1.8	-1.4	-1.0	-0.8
Employment	173.6	169.9	2.6	-3.7	6.6	-2.1	4.0
Unemployment	10.0	11.8	1.2	1.8	-8.1	18.0	-40.7
Participation rate	59.5	58.9	0.8	-0.6	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.5	0.6	1.1	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	55.1	0.8	-1.2	1.6	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	183.7	183.9	...	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	131.0	128.9	2.0	-2.1	3.9	-1.6	3.1
Employment	123.2	121.9	2.1	-1.3	6.4	-1.1	5.5
Unemployment	7.9	7.0	1.1	-0.9	-2.5	-11.4	-26.3
Participation rate	71.3	70.1	1.1	-1.2	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.4	0.9	-0.6	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.1	66.3	1.2	-0.8	2.6	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	146.0	146.0	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Labour force	90.2	89.2	1.1	-1.0	0.9	-1.1	1.0
Employment	86.3	85.3	1.0	-1.0	4.5	-1.2	5.6
Unemployment	3.9	4.0	0.4	0.1	-3.5	2.6	-46.7
Participation rate	61.8	61.1	0.7	-0.7	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.5	0.5	0.2	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	58.4	0.7	-0.7	2.9	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.6	106.6	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	65.4	65.3	0.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.8
Employment	62.6	62.3	0.6	-0.3	1.4	-0.5	2.3
Unemployment	2.8	3.0	0.3	0.2	-0.9	7.1	-23.1
Participation rate	61.4	61.3	0.6	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.6	0.4	0.3	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.4	0.6	-0.3	1.2	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	712.2	713.2	...	1.0	10.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	481.4	478.7	1.6	-2.7	0.4	-0.6	0.1
Employment	457.8	458.7	1.7	0.9	15.6	0.2	3.5
Unemployment	23.6	20.1	0.9	-3.5	-15.2	-14.8	-43.1
Participation rate	67.6	67.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.2	0.2	-0.7	-3.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.3	0.2	0.0	1.3	...	...

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	219.2	219.7	...	0.5	4.0	0.2	1.9
Labour force	151.0	147.8	1.1	-3.2	-1.2	-2.1	-0.8
Employment	143.1	142.0	1.2	-1.1	2.1	-0.8	1.5
Unemployment	7.9	5.8	0.6	-2.1	-3.3	-26.6	-36.3
Participation rate	68.9	67.3	0.5	-1.6	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	3.9	0.4	-1.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.3	64.6	0.5	-0.7	-0.3	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	279.1	279.8	...	0.7	6.4	0.3	2.3
Labour force	202.7	200.9	1.3	-1.8	14.9	-0.9	8.0
Employment	193.9	192.3	1.3	-1.6	20.7	-0.8	12.1
Unemployment	8.9	8.6	0.6	-0.3	-5.8	-3.4	-40.3
Participation rate	72.6	71.8	0.5	-0.8	3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	0.3	-0.1	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.5	68.7	0.5	-0.8	5.9	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	107.2	107.4	...	0.2	2.3	0.2	2.2
Labour force	70.7	70.9	1.1	0.2	2.8	0.3	4.1
Employment	66.7	67.1	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.6	3.2
Unemployment	3.9	3.9	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	25.8
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	0.7	0.0	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	62.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,291.9	1,295.1	...	3.2	30.2	0.2	2.4
Labour force	926.6	934.9	5.4	8.3	41.8	0.9	4.7
Employment	875.1	887.8	5.6	12.7	79.6	1.5	9.8
Unemployment	51.4	47.1	3.2	-4.3	-37.8	-8.4	-44.5
Participation rate	71.7	72.2	0.4	0.5	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.0	0.3	-0.5	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	67.7	68.6	0.4	0.9	4.7	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,227.3	1,230.5	...	3.2	30.0	0.3	2.5
Labour force	854.8	851.0	4.9	-3.8	10.7	-0.4	1.3
Employment	804.0	807.7	5.2	3.7	41.5	0.5	5.4
Unemployment	50.8	43.3	2.7	-7.5	-30.8	-14.8	-41.6
Participation rate	69.6	69.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.1	0.3	-0.8	-3.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	65.6	0.4	0.1	1.8	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	188.3	188.6	...	0.3	4.9	0.2	2.7
Labour force	117.4	117.8	1.9	0.4	4.2	0.3	3.7
Employment	112.7	113.1	2.0	0.4	5.4	0.4	5.0
Unemployment	4.7	4.7	0.8	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-20.3
Participation rate	62.3	62.5	1.0	0.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	0.7	0.0	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.0	1.1	0.1	1.4	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	174.0	174.2	...	0.2	3.3	0.1	1.9
Labour force	116.5	116.6	1.2	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.3
Employment	111.3	110.9	1.2	-0.4	0.5	-0.4	0.5
Unemployment	5.2	5.7	0.5	0.5	-0.8	9.6	-12.3
Participation rate	67.0	66.9	0.7	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.9	0.5	0.4	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	63.7	0.7	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,388.4	2,390.9	...	2.5	42.7	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,619.5	1,614.5	6.6	-5.0	-5.5	-0.3	-0.3
Employment	1,539.2	1,538.5	6.6	-0.7	40.3	-0.0	2.7
Unemployment	80.4	76.0	3.9	-4.4	-45.8	-5.5	-37.6
Participation rate	67.8	67.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.7	0.2	-0.3	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.3	0.3	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	354.3	354.8	...	0.5	8.6	0.1	2.5
Labour force	223.9	224.6	2.2	0.7	4.1	0.3	1.9
Employment	214.8	214.8	2.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.8
Unemployment	9.1	9.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	6.6	1.0
Participation rate	63.2	63.3	0.6	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.3	0.4	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.5	0.6	-0.1	-0.4	...	...

... 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 14-10-0380-02.

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,672.6	3,676.7	...	4.1	35.0	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,442.1	2,435.6	18.4	-6.5	-29.5	-0.3	-1.2
Employment	2,326.4	2,320.5	18.5	-5.9	29.4	-0.3	1.3
Unemployment	115.7	115.1	12.6	-0.6	-58.9	-0.5	-33.9
Participation rate	66.5	66.2	0.5	-0.3	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	0.5	0.0	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.1	0.5	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,656.2	5,662.3	...	6.1	92.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	3,819.6	3,791.2	25.1	-28.4	47.1	-0.7	1.3
Employment	3,588.9	3,576.9	25.4	-12.0	181.6	-0.3	5.3
Unemployment	230.7	214.3	17.5	-16.4	-134.5	-7.1	-38.6
Participation rate	67.5	67.0	0.4	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.7	0.4	-0.3	-3.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.2	0.5	-0.3	2.2	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,391.1	2,393.2	...	2.1	42.0	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,614.6	1,612.2	13.3	-2.4	-13.0	-0.1	-0.8
Employment	1,537.2	1,534.5	13.3	-2.7	26.0	-0.2	1.7
Unemployment	77.4	77.8	8.9	0.4	-39.0	0.5	-33.4
Participation rate	67.5	67.4	0.6	-0.1	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.5	0.0	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.1	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2021	31,288.2	20,618.3	19,006.4	1,611.9	65.9	7.8	60.7
2022	31,744.5	20,932.7	19,881.5	1,051.3	65.9	5.0	62.6
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2021	445.0	260.5	228.4	32.1	58.5	12.3	51.3
2022	448.2	263.0	237.7	25.3	58.7	9.6	53.0
Avalon Peninsula							
2021	236.8	142.8	129.1	13.7	60.3	9.6	54.5
2022	239.6	152.4	141.7	10.6	63.6	7.0	59.1
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2021	120.9	63.8	54.1	9.8	52.8	15.4	44.7
2022	121.1	59.3	50.8	8.5	49.0	14.3	41.9
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2021	87.2	53.8	45.2	8.6	61.7	16.0	51.8
2022	87.5	51.4	45.2	6.2	58.7	12.1	51.7
Prince Edward Island							
2021	133.7	91.1	83.0	8.0	68.1	8.8	62.1
2022	139.2	95.7	90.7	5.0	68.8	5.2	65.2
Nova Scotia							
2021	819.6	509.0	464.9	44.1	62.1	8.7	56.7
2022	838.7	522.6	490.4	32.2	62.3	6.2	58.5
Cape Breton							
2021	108.8	56.5	49.5	7.1	51.9	12.6	45.5
2022	109.8	60.3	54.3	5.9	54.9	9.8	49.5
North Shore							
2021	127.2	76.6	70.8	5.7	60.2	7.4	55.7
2022	128.9	74.7	68.8	5.9	58.0	7.9	53.4
Annapolis Valley							
2021	106.1	62.9	57.6	5.3	59.3	8.4	54.3
2022	108.2	65.7	62.7	3.0	60.7	4.6	57.9
Southern							
2021	98.0	56.0	52.0	4.0	57.1	7.1	53.1
2022	99.2	54.8	50.5	4.3	55.2	7.8	50.9
Halifax							
2021	379.4	257.0	234.9	22.1	67.7	8.6	61.9
2022	392.6	267.1	254.1	13.0	68.0	4.9	64.7
New Brunswick							
2021	649.8	405.6	370.0	35.6	62.4	8.8	56.9
2022	662.8	406.2	380.2	26.0	61.3	6.4	57.4
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2021	130.8	71.5	62.6	9.0	54.7	12.6	47.9
2022	131.8	71.8	65.4	6.4	54.5	8.9	49.6
Moncton–Richibucto							
2021	189.6	127.9	118.0	9.9	67.5	7.7	62.2
2022	195.0	124.4	118.2	6.2	63.8	5.0	60.6
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2021	146.6	91.6	83.9	7.7	62.5	8.4	57.2
2022	149.3	91.8	85.5	6.3	61.5	6.9	57.3
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2021	118.4	76.9	70.5	6.4	64.9	8.3	59.5
2022	121.5	79.3	74.6	4.7	65.3	5.9	61.4
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2021	64.4	37.7	35.0	2.7	58.5	7.2	54.3
2022	65.1	38.8	36.5	2.3	59.6	5.9	56.1
Quebec							
2021	7,094.4	4,623.5	4,345.2	278.2	65.2	6.0	61.2
2022	7,151.0	4,626.9	4,440.1	186.8	64.7	4.0	62.1
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2021	76.2	40.3	37.0	3.3	52.9	8.2	48.6
2022	76.4	39.2	36.5	2.6	51.3	6.6	47.8
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2021	165.7	95.6	92.1	3.4	57.7	3.6	55.6
2022	165.6	93.6	91.0	2.6	56.5	2.8	55.0
Capitale-Nationale							
2021	625.1	402.8	387.8	15.0	64.4	3.7	62.0
2022	628.3	414.5	402.7	11.8	66.0	2.8	64.1
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2021	356.5	224.3	217.3	7.0	62.9	3.1	61.0
2022	359.0	239.1	235.6	3.6	66.6	1.5	65.6
Estrie							
2021	278.5	170.0	162.6	7.4	61.0	4.4	58.4
2022	281.3	166.3	161.3	4.9	59.1	2.9	57.3
Centre-du-Québec							
2021	207.5	136.0	130.7	5.3	65.5	3.9	63.0
2022	209.4	135.6	133.2	2.3	64.8	1.7	63.6
Montérégie							
2021	1,315.3	878.0	832.6	45.4	66.8	5.2	63.3

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2022	1,331.4	870.8	839.7	31.0	65.4	3.6	63.1
Montréal							
2021	1,762.1	1,198.3	1,082.3	116.0	68.0	9.7	61.4
2022	1,770.7	1,201.8	1,129.1	72.7	67.9	6.0	63.8
Laval							
2021	365.8	248.2	231.6	16.6	67.9	6.7	63.3
2022	369.4	233.5	220.8	12.7	63.2	5.4	59.8
Lanaudière							
2021	426.6	280.2	270.2	10.0	65.7	3.6	63.3
2022	431.4	301.1	292.8	8.2	69.8	2.7	67.9
Laurentides							
2021	526.1	340.4	322.3	18.1	64.7	5.3	61.3
2022	534.3	333.0	318.3	14.7	62.3	4.4	59.6
Outaouais							
2021	329.0	212.8	201.9	10.9	64.7	5.1	61.4
2022	332.9	219.1	212.7	6.4	65.8	2.9	63.9
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2021	118.3	79.2	76.2	3.0	66.9	3.8	64.4
2022	118.4	77.4	75.1	2.2	65.4	2.8	63.4
Mauricie							
2021	227.2	134.7	127.7	7.0	59.3	5.2	56.2
2022	227.9	121.1	116.9	4.2	53.1	3.5	51.3
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2021	228.9	130.1	122.8	7.4	56.8	5.7	53.6
2022	228.9	131.1	126.5	4.6	57.3	3.5	55.3
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2021	85.4	52.5	50.2	2.2	61.5	4.2	58.8
2022	85.8	50.0	47.9	2.0	58.3	4.0	55.8
Ontario							
2021	12,326.6	8,090.5	7,372.5	718.0	65.6	8.9	59.8
2022	12,507.8	8,259.0	7,803.0	456.1	66.0	5.5	62.4
Ottawa							
2021	1,199.3	823.1	759.9	63.2	68.6	7.7	63.4
2022	1,220.1	812.1	776.2	35.9	66.6	4.4	63.6
Kingston-Pembroke							
2021	396.4	231.7	212.5	19.2	58.5	8.3	53.6
2022	401.7	249.1	238.4	10.7	62.0	4.3	59.3
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2021	348.7	201.3	185.2	16.1	57.7	8.0	53.1
2022	353.1	199.5	190.2	9.3	56.5	4.7	53.9
Toronto							
2021	5,819.3	3,915.4	3,518.7	396.7	67.3	10.1	60.5
2022	5,910.3	4,025.2	3,769.9	255.3	68.1	6.3	63.8
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2021	1,215.3	829.8	773.2	56.6	68.3	6.8	63.6
2022	1,238.9	847.3	807.5	39.8	68.4	4.7	65.2
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2021	1,278.0	808.1	740.9	67.2	63.2	8.3	58.0
2022	1,293.4	827.4	789.4	38.0	64.0	4.6	61.0
London							
2021	610.3	405.9	371.3	34.7	66.5	8.5	60.8
2022	620.8	417.1	391.3	25.8	67.2	6.2	63.0
Windsor-Sarnia							
2021	559.6	333.7	301.0	32.7	59.6	9.8	53.8
2022	564.5	326.3	308.2	18.1	57.8	5.5	54.6
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2021	264.9	168.9	162.8	6.1	63.8	3.6	61.5
2022	268.7	174.6	167.1	7.5	65.0	4.3	62.2
Northeast							
2021	461.4	264.8	246.6	18.2	57.4	6.9	53.4
2022	462.4	275.2	263.8	11.4	59.5	4.1	57.1
Northwest							
2021	173.6	107.8	100.4	7.4	62.1	6.9	57.8
2022	174.1	105.1	100.9	4.2	60.4	4.0	58.0
Manitoba							
2021	1,050.8	709.5	660.4	49.2	67.5	6.9	62.8
2022	1,063.1	709.9	680.2	29.7	66.8	4.2	64.0
Southeast							
2021	99.2	65.9	62.5	3.4	66.4	5.2	63.0
2022	101.0	67.2	64.2	3.0	66.5	4.5	63.6
South Central and North Central							
2021	91.1	58.2	53.9	4.2	63.9	7.2	59.2
2022	92.4	60.7	58.7	1.9	65.7	3.1	63.5
Southwest							
2021	90.5	59.2	55.8	3.3	65.4	5.6	61.7
2022	91.0	60.0	57.8	2.1	65.9	3.5	63.5
Winnipeg							
2021	639.5	443.4	409.7	33.7	69.3	7.6	64.1
2022	647.2	441.4	422.1	19.2	68.2	4.3	65.2

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2021	76.4	49.1	46.2	2.8	64.3	5.7	60.5
2022	77.2	47.5	45.2	2.3	61.5	4.8	58.5
Parklands and North							
2021	54.0	33.8	32.1	1.7	62.6	5.0	59.4
2022	54.2	33.1	32.0	1.1	61.1	3.3	59.0
Saskatchewan							
2021	889.3	605.0	565.0	40.0	68.0	6.6	63.5
2022	898.8	613.0	587.2	25.9	68.2	4.2	65.3
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2021	275.9	195.4	182.3	13.0	70.8	6.7	66.1
2022	279.6	188.3	180.1	8.2	67.3	4.4	64.4
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2021	82.9	56.9	53.0	3.9	68.6	6.9	63.9
2022	82.8	54.0	51.4	2.6	65.2	4.8	62.1
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2021	312.7	214.0	197.7	16.2	68.4	7.6	63.2
2022	318.4	230.3	220.8	9.5	72.3	4.1	69.3
Yorkton–Melville							
2021	61.8	36.2	34.7	1.5	58.6	4.1	56.1
2022	61.4	39.2	37.9	1.3	63.8	3.3	61.7
Prince Albert and Northern							
2021	156.0	102.6	97.2	5.3	65.8	5.2	62.3
2022	156.5	101.2	97.0	4.3	64.7	4.2	62.0
Alberta							
2021	3,538.3	2,465.7	2,248.4	217.2	69.7	8.8	63.5
2022	3,609.2	2,524.0	2,395.4	128.6	69.9	5.1	66.4
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2021	239.2	150.9	144.2	6.7	63.1	4.4	60.3
2022	242.2	155.9	150.0	5.9	64.4	3.8	61.9
Camrose–Drumheller							
2021	161.8	107.6	99.9	7.7	66.5	7.2	61.7
2022	162.5	107.4	102.1	5.3	66.1	4.9	62.8
Calgary							
2021	1,352.8	947.8	856.1	91.7	70.1	9.7	63.3
2022	1,383.6	1,002.3	951.0	51.3	72.4	5.1	68.7
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2021	274.2	193.8	178.0	15.8	70.7	8.2	64.9
2022	277.4	192.8	182.5	10.4	69.5	5.4	65.8
Red Deer							
2021	176.0	124.1	111.4	12.6	70.5	10.2	63.3
2022	179.1	108.6	102.6	5.9	60.6	5.4	57.3
Edmonton							
2021	1,230.0	862.8	784.9	77.9	70.1	9.0	63.8
2022	1,259.1	877.3	831.8	45.5	69.7	5.2	66.1
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2021	104.3	78.8	73.9	4.9	75.6	6.2	70.9
2022	105.3	79.6	75.4	4.3	75.6	5.4	71.6
British Columbia							
2021	4,340.7	2,858.0	2,668.5	189.4	65.8	6.6	61.5
2022	4,425.7	2,912.3	2,776.6	135.7	65.8	4.7	62.7
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2021	745.5	434.4	412.7	21.7	58.3	5.0	55.4
2022	762.8	457.1	440.0	17.1	59.9	3.7	57.7
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2021	2,686.4	1,849.3	1,712.7	136.5	68.8	7.4	63.8
2022	2,736.9	1,860.8	1,771.8	89.0	68.0	4.8	64.7
Thompson–Okanagan							
2021	505.8	309.1	293.4	15.7	61.1	5.1	58.0
2022	516.9	331.1	314.5	16.5	64.1	5.0	60.8
Kootenay							
2021	138.5	86.8	81.8	5.0	62.7	5.8	59.1
2022	140.8	86.5	83.1	3.4	61.4	3.9	59.0
Cariboo							
2021	140.6	93.7	88.2	5.6	66.6	6.0	62.7
2022	143.0	96.4	90.3	6.1	67.4	6.3	63.1
North Coast and Nechako							
2021	69.0	46.8	43.1	3.7	67.8	7.9	62.5
2022	69.7	41.6	39.7	1.9	59.7	4.6	57.0
Northeast							
2021	54.9	37.9	36.6	x	69.0	x	66.7
2022	55.6	38.8	37.1	1.7	69.8	4.4	66.7

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

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

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

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

	June 2022	July 2022	Standard error ¹	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022	June to July 2022	July 2021 to July 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	33.4	33.5	...	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.4
Labour force	24.1	23.9	0.3	-0.2	0.7	-0.8	3.0
Employment	23.5	23.3	0.3	-0.2	1.6	-0.9	7.4
Unemployment	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-57.1
Participation rate	72.2	71.3	0.8	-0.9	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.5	2.5	0.7	0.0	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	70.4	69.6	0.9	-0.8	3.2	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.2	34.2	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	26.5	26.3	0.4	-0.2	1.3	-0.8	5.2
Employment	25.3	25.2	0.4	-0.1	1.3	-0.4	5.4
Unemployment	1.2	1.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-8.3	0.0
Participation rate	77.5	76.9	1.2	-0.6	3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	1.0	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	74.0	73.7	1.2	-0.3	3.2	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.7	25.8	...	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.8
Labour force	16.2	16.6	0.5	0.4	3.8	2.5	29.7
Employment	14.0	14.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	3.6	20.8
Unemployment	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	162.5
Participation rate	62.9	64.5	1.9	1.6	13.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.3	12.7	2.2	-0.6	6.8	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	56.3	1.9	1.8	8.4	...	...

... 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.

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	
July 2022										
15 years and over	17,141.3	36.2	1,156.78	31.14	14,600.7	39.3	1,288.09	2,540.6	18.2	402.14
15 to 24 years	2,902.2	30.6	608.11	19.07	1,830.8	38.3	794.91	1,071.4	17.4	288.89
25 years and over	14,239.2	37.3	1,268.61	33.60	12,769.9	39.4	1,358.80	1,469.3	18.8	484.72
Males	8,826.6	38.1	1,280.27	32.97	7,956.2	40.3	1,379.24	870.4	17.8	375.52
Females	8,314.7	34.2	1,025.69	29.19	6,644.5	38.1	1,178.94	1,670.3	18.4	416.01
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,059.0	36.8	1,275.83	34.34	4,527.6	38.8	1,357.95	531.4	20.3	576.20
No union coverage	12,082.4	35.9	1,106.93	29.80	10,073.2	39.5	1,256.69	2,009.2	17.7	356.10
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,767.3	36.9	1,219.96	32.37	12,986.8	39.3	1,328.97	1,780.5	18.8	424.83
Temporary employees	2,374.0	31.9	763.76	23.45	1,613.9	39.0	959.11	760.1	16.8	349.01
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,288.3	39.5	1,998.02	50.73	1,256.1	40.1	2,031.44	32.2	18.1	694.36
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,999.0	36.2	1,130.12	30.87	2,683.5	38.3	1,207.74	315.5	18.0	469.89
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,688.9	38.6	1,615.24	41.90	1,646.2	39.1	1,639.48	42.8	17.9	681.96
Health occupations	1,332.3	35.0	1,182.21	33.60	1,082.6	38.2	1,302.03	249.8	20.7	662.92
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,885.1	35.5	1,320.14	36.85	1,636.4	38.3	1,438.43	248.7	17.3	541.90
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	401.1	33.7	880.27	25.45	306.1	39.4	1,051.64	95.0	15.4	328.31
Sales and services occupations	3,969.0	31.4	656.19	20.01	2,634.3	38.1	835.33	1,334.8	18.1	302.66
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,366.9	40.2	1,207.47	29.70	2,222.6	41.6	1,259.11	144.3	18.8	411.79
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	370.6	41.5	1,101.13	25.76	329.9	44.5	1,196.82	40.7	17.2	325.14
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	840.1	39.4	1,012.12	25.43	803.1	40.3	1,041.54	36.9	20.0	372.12
July 2021										
15 years and over	16,465.6	35.9	1,091.41	29.59	13,874.3	39.2	1,223.57	2,591.4	18.4	383.84
15 to 24 years	2,819.1	30.4	567.37	17.98	1,721.6	38.2	748.86	1,097.5	18.0	282.66
25 years and over	13,646.5	37.0	1,199.67	31.99	12,152.6	39.3	1,290.82	1,493.9	18.6	458.17
Males	8,497.0	37.8	1,205.50	31.27	7,562.3	40.2	1,310.54	934.8	17.9	355.79
Females	7,968.6	33.9	969.76	27.81	6,312.0	37.9	1,119.38	1,656.6	18.6	399.67
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,858.6	36.4	1,217.86	33.15	4,314.9	38.5	1,304.14	543.7	19.6	533.16
No union coverage	11,607.0	35.7	1,038.48	28.10	9,559.4	39.5	1,187.20	2,047.7	18.0	344.19
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,151.1	36.6	1,148.02	30.70	12,322.2	39.2	1,259.25	1,828.9	18.8	398.59
Temporary employees	2,314.5	31.8	745.31	22.81	1,552.1	38.9	940.26	762.4	17.4	348.46
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,046.7	39.2	1,923.67	49.05	1,014.2	39.9	1,964.41	32.5	17.9	653.13
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,008.7	35.9	1,083.58	29.78	2,647.7	38.3	1,173.81	360.9	18.0	421.65
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,573.7	38.4	1,520.76	39.65	1,515.1	39.2	1,553.21	58.6	19.7	681.74
Health occupations	1,304.6	34.2	1,099.08	31.83	1,041.1	37.9	1,223.20	263.5	19.7	608.66
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,792.0	35.0	1,267.89	35.86	1,530.4	37.9	1,396.26	261.5	17.8	516.73
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	383.6	35.1	944.97	26.18	324.5	38.8	1,065.28	59.1	14.6	284.42
Sales and services occupations	3,933.2	31.4	630.07	19.18	2,587.5	38.1	806.15	1,345.7	18.4	291.52
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,302.8	40.4	1,154.86	28.38	2,171.2	41.7	1,201.91	131.6	18.6	378.21
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	357.6	40.5	1,001.69	24.17	316.9	43.4	1,088.14	40.7	17.8	327.91
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	762.8	39.3	969.75	24.45	725.5	40.4	1,000.84	37.2	19.4	364.32

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

August 7, 2022 to September 10, 2022

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	6.0
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	14.3
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	4.8
Prince Edward Island ⁴	9.1
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	12.4
Western Nova Scotia	7.2
Halifax	4.9
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	5.9
Madawaska–Charlotte	6.9
Restigouche–Albert	10.3
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10.6
Québec	2.9
Trois-Rivières	3.0
South Central Quebec	2.9
Sherbrooke	3.7
Montérégie	4.5
Montréal	4.7
Central Quebec	3.9
North Western Quebec	5.4
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	4.8
Hull	3.2
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	3.8
Ontario	
Ottawa	3.3
Eastern Ontario	4.3
Kingston	5.5
Central Ontario	4.9
Oshawa	4.8
Toronto	5.9
Hamilton	4.4
St. Catharines	5.3
London	6.2
Niagara	4.4
Windsor	6.7
Kitchener	5.3
Huron	4.0
South Central Ontario	3.7
Sudbury	4.0
Thunder Bay	4.7
Northern Ontario	6.1
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	4.2
Southern Manitoba	5.6
Northern Manitoba	28.1
Saskatchewan	
Regina	4.1
Saskatoon	4.4
Southern Saskatchewan	6.6

Table 12 - continued

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

	August 7, 2022 to September 10, 2022
Northern Saskatchewan	15.0
Alberta	
Calgary	5.4
Edmonton	5.3
Northern Alberta	11.7
Southern Alberta	6.2
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	5.8
Abbotsford	4.8
Vancouver	4.7
Victoria	4.6
Southern Coastal British Columbia	4.3
Northern British Columbia	7.6
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	3.9
Yukon ⁶	5.2
Yellowknife	4.0
Northwest Territories ⁷	6.1
Iqaluit	5.4
Nunavut ⁸	17.5

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

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

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

Table 13
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by detailed age group, unadjusted for seasonality

	July 2020	July 2021	July 2022	Standard error ¹	July 2021 to July 2022	July 2020 to July 2021	July 2021 to July 2022	July 2020 to July 2021
	thousands (except rates)				change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Students 15 to 24 years²								
Population	2,515.9	2,456.7	2,494.2	37.2	37.5	-59.2	1.5	-2.4
Labour force	1,645.6	1,592.8	1,645.8	38.8	53.0	-52.8	3.3	-3.2
Employment	1,194.0	1,366.8	1,464.9	36.6	98.1	172.8	7.2	14.5
Full-time employment	529.1	611.9	685.8	25.6	73.9	82.8	12.1	15.6
Part-time employment	664.9	754.9	779.1	30.6	24.2	90.0	3.2	13.5
Unemployment	451.6	226.0	180.9	20.6	-45.1	-225.6	-20.0	-50.0
Participation rate	65.4	64.8	66.0	1.1	1.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	27.4	14.2	11.0	1.3	-3.2	-13.2	...	...
Employment rate	47.5	55.6	58.7	1.2	3.1	8.1	...	...
Students 15 to 16 years²								
Population	749.9	766.2	776.5	5.7	10.3	16.3	1.3	2.2
Labour force	319.8	340.7	354.7	15.0	14.0	20.9	4.1	6.5
Employment	208.2	262.5	284.4	13.7	21.9	54.3	8.3	26.1
Full-time employment	64.1	72.2	74.2	5.2	2.0	8.1	2.8	12.6
Part-time employment	144.0	190.3	210.2	12.9	19.9	46.3	10.5	32.2
Unemployment	111.6	78.2	70.3	8.8	-7.9	-33.4	-10.1	-29.9
Participation rate	42.6	44.5	45.7	2.0	1.2	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	34.9	23.0	19.8	2.7	-3.2	-11.9	...	...
Employment rate	27.8	34.3	36.6	1.8	2.3	6.5	...	...
Students 17 to 19 years²								
Population	906.7	899.1	909.6	18.3	10.5	-7.6	1.2	-0.8
Labour force	660.5	655.4	655.8	20.0	0.4	-5.1	0.1	-0.8
Employment	493.4	580.4	584.6	19.7	4.2	87.0	0.7	17.6
Full-time employment	186.5	241.1	243.9	12.9	2.8	54.6	1.2	29.3
Part-time employment	306.9	339.4	340.6	18.3	1.2	32.5	0.4	10.6
Unemployment	167.1	75.0	71.2	11.8	-3.8	-92.1	-5.1	-55.1
Participation rate	72.8	72.9	72.1	1.8	-0.8	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	25.3	11.4	10.9	1.9	-0.5	-13.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.4	64.6	64.3	2.0	-0.3	10.2	...	...
Students 20 to 24 years²								
Population	859.3	791.4	808.1	31.0	16.7	-67.9	2.1	-7.9
Labour force	665.4	596.6	635.3	28.4	38.7	-68.8	6.5	-10.3
Employment	492.4	523.8	595.9	26.5	72.1	31.4	13.8	6.4
Full-time employment	278.5	298.6	367.6	20.7	69.0	20.1	23.1	7.2
Part-time employment	214.0	225.2	228.3	20.0	3.1	11.2	1.4	5.2
Unemployment	172.9	72.8	39.4	13.5	-33.4	-100.1	-45.9	-57.9
Participation rate	77.4	75.4	78.6	2.1	3.2	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	26.0	12.2	6.2	2.0	-6.0	-13.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	66.2	73.7	2.3	7.5	8.9	...	...
Other persons aged 15 to 24³								
Population	1,961.5	1,991.9	1,979.0	37.2	-12.9	30.4	-0.6	1.5
Labour force	1,626.1	1,707.2	1,660.4	36.9	-46.8	81.1	-2.7	5.0
Employment	1,298.1	1,519.4	1,504.3	35.4	-15.1	221.3	-1.0	17.0
Full-time employment	956.6	1,143.9	1,182.5	33.2	38.6	187.3	3.4	19.6
Part-time employment	341.5	375.4	321.9	23.2	-53.5	33.9	-14.3	9.9
Unemployment	328.0	187.7	156.0	18.5	-31.7	-140.3	-16.9	-42.8
Participation rate	82.9	85.7	83.9	1.1	-1.8	2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	20.2	11.0	9.4	1.1	-1.6	-9.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.2	76.3	76.0	1.3	-0.3	10.1	...	...

... not applicable

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

2. Students are persons aged 15 to 24 who attended school full-time in March and who are planning to return to school in the fall.

3. Other persons are all other youths aged 15 to 24 who are not included in the student population.

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0286-02.

Table 14
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by province, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands					%			
Students¹									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
July 2021	29.1	20.2	17.4	8.6	8.8	2.8	69.4	13.9	59.8
July 2022	30.5	22.6	20.5	9.8	10.7	2.1	74.1	9.3	67.2
Prince Edward Island									
July 2021	10.4	8.5	7.6	5.1	2.5	0.9	81.7	10.6	73.1
July 2022	12.5	10.1	9.4	6.4	3.0	0.7	80.8	6.9	75.2
Nova Scotia									
July 2021	56.9	39.8	34.6	14.8	19.8	5.2	69.9	13.1	60.8
July 2022	59.4	43.0	38.5	16.8	21.7	4.5	72.4	10.5	64.8
New Brunswick									
July 2021	41.8	32.5	29.4	16.6	12.8	3.1	77.8	9.5	70.3
July 2022	42.3	31.4	28.3	19.2	9.1	3.1	74.2	9.9	66.9
Quebec									
July 2021	534.4	406.4	376.7	182.5	194.2	29.7	76.0	7.3	70.5
July 2022	557.9	408.3	376.5	199.7	176.8	31.8	73.2	7.8	67.5
Ontario									
July 2021	1,056.7	647.7	525.7	229.1	296.6	122.0	61.3	18.8	49.7
July 2022	1,030.6	647.8	562.8	256.2	306.6	85.0	62.9	13.1	54.6
Manitoba									
July 2021	84.4	55.7	49.0	26.1	22.9	6.7	66.0	12.0	58.1
July 2022	81.5	56.8	52.2	23.9	28.3	4.6	69.7	8.1	64.0
Saskatchewan									
July 2021	68.8	43.4	37.3	18.5	18.8	6.1	63.1	14.1	54.2
July 2022	73.8	49.3	44.6	23.6	21.0	4.7	66.8	9.5	60.4
Alberta									
July 2021	268.4	146.5	122.0	47.5	74.5	24.5	54.6	16.7	45.5
July 2022	293.0	183.4	162.0	74.7	87.2	21.5	62.6	11.7	55.3
British Columbia									
July 2021	305.9	192.0	167.2	63.3	103.9	24.8	62.8	12.9	54.7
July 2022	312.6	193.0	170.1	55.3	114.7	23.0	61.7	11.9	54.4
Other persons²									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
July 2021	25.6	21.5	18.7	14.3	4.3	x	84.0	x	73.0
July 2022	24.6	20.4	17.8	13.8	4.0	2.7	82.9	13.2	72.4
Prince Edward Island									
July 2021	10.5	9.8	8.8	7.7	1.1	1.0	93.3	10.2	83.8
July 2022	9.7	8.6	7.8	6.6	1.2	x	88.7	x	80.4
Nova Scotia									
July 2021	51.7	46.1	39.2	32.1	7.2	6.9	89.2	15.0	75.8
July 2022	50.9	43.1	39.4	29.5	10.0	3.8	84.7	8.8	77.4
New Brunswick									
July 2021	40.2	33.6	29.5	24.2	5.3	4.1	83.6	12.2	73.4
July 2022	41.8	35.6	31.6	26.0	5.6	4.0	85.2	11.2	75.6
Quebec									
July 2021	370.8	334.5	312.7	248.9	63.8	21.8	90.2	6.5	84.3
July 2022	349.9	303.4	279.8	230.2	49.7	23.6	86.7	7.8	80.0
Ontario									
July 2021	797.4	665.9	578.7	423.0	155.9	87.1	83.5	13.1	72.6
July 2022	824.0	675.3	602.5	461.7	140.8	72.8	82.0	10.8	73.1
Manitoba									
July 2021	82.9	73.3	68.3	56.8	11.5	5.0	88.4	6.8	82.4
July 2022	86.1	72.0	68.3	53.7	14.6	3.6	83.6	5.0	79.3
Saskatchewan									
July 2021	65.6	55.3	50.4	40.1	10.2	4.9	84.3	8.9	76.8
July 2022	61.9	51.7	49.8	40.9	8.9	1.9	83.5	3.7	80.5
Alberta									
July 2021	254.2	215.4	186.3	136.1	50.2	29.1	84.7	13.5	73.3
July 2022	241.2	206.1	181.8	146.3	35.5	24.3	85.4	11.8	75.4

Table 14
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by province, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
British Columbia									
July 2021	293.1	251.7	226.6	160.9	65.7	25.1	85.9	10.0	77.3
July 2022	288.8	244.1	225.7	173.9	51.8	18.4	84.5	7.5	78.2

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

1. Students are persons aged 15 to 24 who attended school full-time in March and who are planning to return to school in the fall.
2. Other persons are all other youths aged 15 to 24 who are not included in the student population.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0286-03](#).

Available tables: [14-10-0017-01](#), [14-10-0019-01](#), [14-10-0021-01](#), [14-10-0022-01](#), [14-10-0026-01](#), [14-10-0028-01](#), [14-10-0030-01](#), [14-10-0032-01](#), [14-10-0034-01](#), [14-10-0036-01](#), [14-10-0042-01](#), [14-10-0045-01](#), [14-10-0048-01](#), [14-10-0050-01](#), [14-10-0054-01](#), [14-10-0058-01](#), [14-10-0063-01](#), [14-10-0065-01](#), [14-10-0067-01](#), [14-10-0069-01](#), [14-10-0071-01](#), [14-10-0075-01](#), [14-10-0077-01](#), [14-10-0082-01](#), [14-10-0084-01](#), [14-10-0086-01](#), [14-10-0088-01](#), [14-10-0109-01](#), [14-10-0113-01](#), [14-10-0117-01](#), [14-10-0121-01](#), [14-10-0123-01](#), [14-10-0125-01](#), [14-10-0127-01](#), [14-10-0286-01](#) to [14-10-0289-01](#), [14-10-0291-01](#), [14-10-0292-01](#), [14-10-0296-01](#), [14-10-0298-01](#), [14-10-0300-01](#), [14-10-0302-01](#), [14-10-0304-01](#), [14-10-0306-01](#), [14-10-0308-01](#), [14-10-0310-01](#), [14-10-0315-01](#), [14-10-0317-01](#), [14-10-0320-01](#), [14-10-0342-01](#), [14-10-0354-01](#), [14-10-0355-01](#), [14-10-0373-01](#), [14-10-0374-01](#), [14-10-0376-01](#), [14-10-0378-01](#) to [14-10-0381-01](#), [14-10-0383-01](#), [14-10-0386-01](#) to [14-10-0388-01](#), [14-10-0397-01](#) and [14-10-0401-01](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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