

# Labour Force Survey, August 2022

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Employment fell among youth aged 15 to 24 in August, primarily young women, as well as among people aged 55 to 64.

Employment gains in various industries, including "other services" and professional, scientific, and technical services, were more than offset by declines in educational services and construction.

There were fewer public-sector employees in August, while the number of employees in the private sector and the number of self-employed workers held steady.

Employment fell in British Columbia, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia, while it increased in Quebec. There was little change in the other provinces.

Total hours worked were unchanged in August, following a decline in July (-0.5%). On a year-over-year basis, total hours worked were up 3.7%.

The average hourly wages of employees rose 5.4% (+\$1.60 to \$31.33) on a year-over-year basis in August, compared with 5.2% in both June and July (not seasonally adjusted).

In August, more than 1 in 10 (11.9%) permanent employees were planning to leave their job within the next 12 months, 5.5 percentage points higher than in January 2022 (not seasonally adjusted).

There were 307,000 Canadians in August who had left their job in order to retire at some point in the last year, up from 233,000 one year earlier and from 273,000 in August 2019 (not seasonally adjusted).

The unemployment rate for immigrants who had arrived in Canada within the past five years was lower in August 2022 (7.6%) than in any month of August since comparable data became available in 2006 (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).



## Highlights

### Employment down in August

Employment decreased by 40,000 (-0.2%) in August, bringing cumulative declines since May 2022 to 114,000 (-0.6%).

Employment fell among youth aged 15 to 24 in August (-25,000; -0.9%), primarily among young women, as well as among people aged 55 to 64 (-34,000; -1.0%). It was little changed among those aged 25 to 54.

Employment gains in various industries, including "other services" (+15,000; +2.2%) and professional, scientific, and technical services (+14,000; +0.8%), were more than offset by declines in educational services (-50,000; -3.3%) and construction (-28,000; -1.8%).

There were fewer public-sector employees in August (-28,000; -0.6%), while the number of employees in the private sector and the number of self-employed workers held steady.

Employment fell in British Columbia, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia, while it increased in Quebec. There was little change in the other provinces.

Total hours worked were unchanged in August.

The average hourly wages of employees rose 5.4% (+\$1.60 to \$31.33) on a year-over-year basis in August, compared with 5.2% in both June and July (not seasonally adjusted).

### Unemployment rate rises for the first time in seven months

The unemployment rate was 5.4% in August, up 0.5 percentage points from the record low of 4.9% observed in June and July.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job but did not look for one—rose 0.5 percentage points to 7.3% in August, due to the rise in the number of unemployed.

### In the Spotlight

In August, more than 1 in 10 (11.9%) permanent employees were planning to leave their job within the next 12 months, 5.5 percentage points higher than in January 2022 (not seasonally adjusted).

There were 307,000 Canadians in August who had left their job in order to retire at some point in the last year, up from 233,000 one year earlier and from 273,000 in August 2019 (not seasonally adjusted).

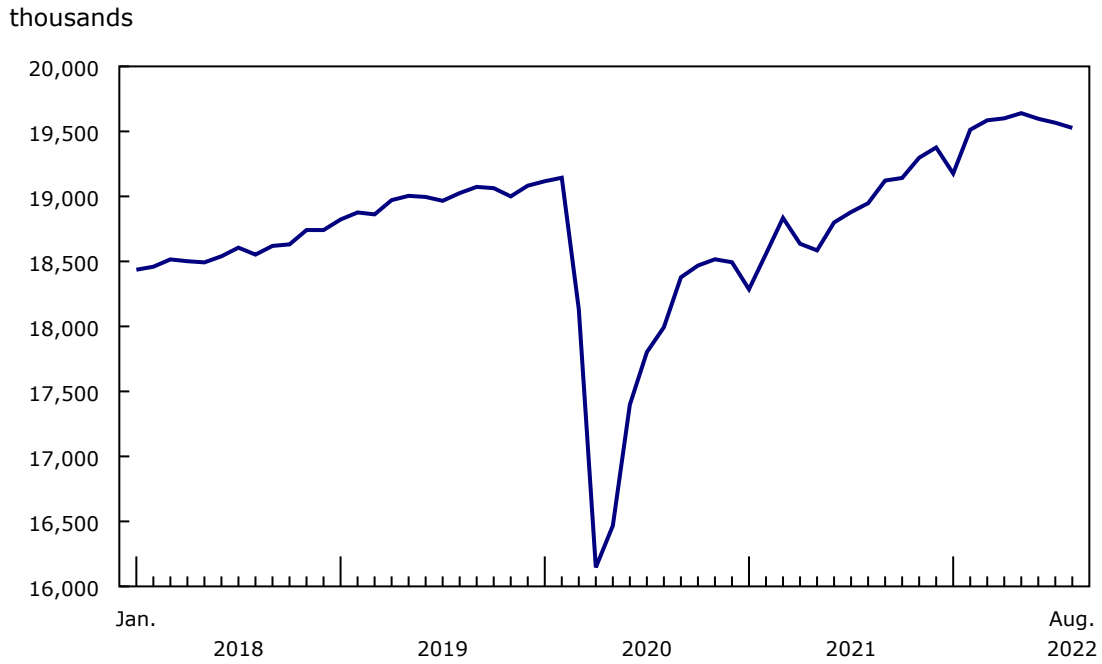
The unemployment rate for immigrants who had arrived in Canada within the past five years was lower in August 2022 (7.6%) than in any month of August since comparable data became available in 2006 (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

## Employment down in August

Employment decreased by 40,000 (-0.2%) in August, bringing cumulative declines since May 2022 to 114,000 (-0.6%). The decrease since May has been primarily in full-time work (-94,000; -0.6%).

Despite this decline, full-time employment in August was 593,000 (+3.9%) higher than 12 months earlier, while part-time work was little changed over the same period.

**Chart 1**  
**Employment down in August**



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

## Employment down among public-sector employees, little changed in the private sector

Employment among public-sector employees fell (-28,000; -0.6%) for the second consecutive month in August, while both the number of private sector employees and the number of self-employed workers were little changed.

On a year-over-year basis, both public sector employment (+157,000; +3.8%) and the number of private sector employees (+413,000; +3.4%) were up in August, while self-employment was flat.

The public sector includes employees in federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous public administrations, as well as in Crown corporations and other government institutions such as schools (including universities), hospitals and public libraries. Since February 2020, public sector employment has increased by 339,000 (+8.7%). Looking at the three industries in which the vast majority of workers are public sector employees, total employment growth over this period was 139,000 (+13.9%) in public administration, 48,000 (+3.4%) in educational services, and 12,000 (+8.3%) in utilities. In the health care and social assistance industry, which continues to experience strong labour demand, and in which just under half (47.3%) of workers are public sector employees, total employment grew by 67,000 (+2.6%) from February 2020 to August 2022.

As a proportion of total employment, public sector employment has grown from 20.3% in February 2020 to 21.7% in August 2022.

Across population groups, the proportion of workers who work in the public sector was lowest among Korean (11.5%), West Asian (13.5%) and South Asian (13.5%) Canadians in August, and highest among Métis (23.7%), Black Canadians (23.9%) and First Nations people living off-reserve (25.8%) (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

In the private sector, growth in the number of employees since February 2020 (+226,000; +2.2%) has been offset by a decline (-222,000; -7.7%) in self-employment.

## Employment declines among young women and people aged 55 to 64

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 fell by 25,000 (-0.9%) in August, following five months of little change. The August decline was primarily among young women (-16,000; -1.3%), while employment among young men was little changed. Employment levels for both young men and young women in August were similar to what they were 12 months earlier.

Employment among people aged 55 and older held steady for a second consecutive month in August. For those aged 55 to 64, employment fell by 34,000 (-1.0%) in the month, offsetting an increase in July. The employment rate for those aged 55 to 64 was 62.5% in August, down 1.1 percentage points from a recent peak in March 2022 but similar to the rate observed 12 months earlier in August 2021.

Employment among men in the core working ages of 25 to 54 was little changed for a fourth consecutive month in August. Employment was also little changed among women in the same age group, following a decline in July.

## As summer ends, the employment rate for returning students is similar to pre-pandemic

To shed light on the summer employment of students, from May to August the Labour Force Survey (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.

In August, the employment rate for returning students (55.6%) was on par with both its August 2021 level and the pre-pandemic August 2019 rate (not seasonally adjusted). Earlier in the summer, from May to July 2022, the employment rate for this group had consistently exceeded its pre-pandemic level.

### Hybrid work continues upward trend

Working from home continues to be an important feature of work for many Canadians, although the specific nature of the arrangement continues to shift. As of August, 16.8% of employed Canadians reported that they usually work exclusively from home, down from 18.0% in July, and down 7.5 percentage points since the beginning of 2022. The proportion of workers with a hybrid work arrangement—that is, those who usually work both at home and at locations other than home—increased 0.7 percentage points to 8.6% in August (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted). The LFS began measuring hybrid work in January 2022 and will continue to do so in the fall as employers continue to implement arrangements to resume in-office work.

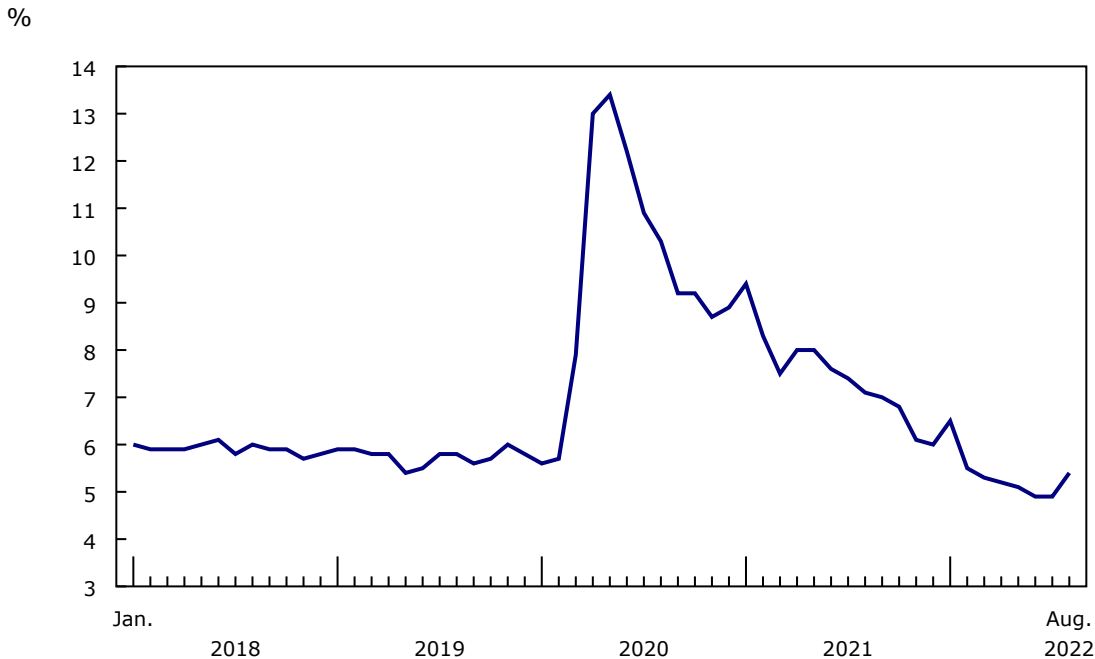
### Wage growth reaches 5.4% in August

Average hourly wages for employees rose 5.4% (+\$1.60 to \$31.33) on a year-over-year basis in August, compared with 5.2% in June and July (not seasonally adjusted). The most recent inflation data indicated that the [Consumer Price Index](#) rose 7.6% on a year-over-year basis in July, down from 8.1% in June.

### Unemployment rate rises for the first time in seven months

The unemployment rate was 5.4% in August, up 0.5 percentage points from the record low of 4.9% observed in June and July. This was the first increase not coinciding with a tightening of public health restrictions since May 2020, when the unemployment rate reached its pandemic peak.

**Chart 2**  
**Unemployment rate up in August**



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

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The unemployment rate increased for four of the six main demographic groups in August, including young men aged 15 to 24 (+1.2 percentage points, to 11.0%); women aged 55 and older (+0.7 percentage points, to 5.2%); core-aged men (+0.6 percentage points, to 4.6%); and core-aged women (+0.4 percentage points, to 4.5%). It was little changed among young women and older men.

The adjusted unemployment rate—which includes people who wanted a job but did not look for one—rose 0.5 percentage points to 7.3% in August. This increase was largely due to the rise in the number of unemployed, rather than an increase in those who were outside the labour force but wanted work.

In August, the adjusted unemployment rate was among the lowest for Filipino Canadians (6.2%) and among the highest for West Asian Canadians (12.4%) (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Long-term unemployment—the number of people who had been continuously unemployed for 27 weeks or more—rose by 22,000 (+13.7%) in August, offsetting a similar size decline in July. Long-term unemployment expressed as a proportion of the total labour force was 0.9% in August, the same as its February 2020 pre-pandemic level.

### **Participation rate holds steady overall, increases among core-age men**

The total size of the labour force grew by 66,000 (+0.3%) in August, and the participation rate ticked up 0.1 percentage points to 64.8%.

Among men aged 25 to 54, the participation rate increased 0.2 percentage points to 91.7% in August. This was associated with a rise in the number of men in this age group searching for work.

Across population groups, the participation rate of core-aged men in August ranged from 81.1% among First Nations men living off-reserve to 94.5% among South Asian men and 96.1% among Filipino men (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

The participation rate among core-aged women was little changed in August at 84.4%. This was down slightly from the record high of 85.0% recorded in May 2022, but was 0.8 percentage points higher than before the pandemic in February 2020.

The participation rate among women aged 55 and older rose 0.2 percentage points to 31.1% in August, while it was little changed among older men. The participation rates of both men and women aged 55 and older trended downwards in the 12 months to August 2022, and remained below their pre-pandemic levels, partly due to the ongoing aging of this cohort, including an increase in the proportion of the group who are aged 65 and older.

Specifically, among those aged 55 to 64, the participation rate was little changed in August at 66.0%. Similar to the pattern seen for the broader 55 and older age group, the participation rates of both men and women aged 55 to 64 have been trending downwards since mid-2021 and were below their respective February 2020 levels in August 2022.

Among young women aged 15 to 24, the participation rate declined 0.8 percentage points in August to 65.2%, while it was little changed among young men. The participation rates for both male and female youth remained on par with their pre-pandemic February 2020 levels.

### **Employment down in educational services and construction, up in "other services"**

The number of people working in educational services fell by 50,000 (-3.3%) in August, the third consecutive monthly decrease. Declines in this industry were observed in six provinces in August, led by Ontario (-19,000; -3.4%). During the summer months, changes in seasonally adjusted employment estimates for this industry can be partially affected by slight variations in the timing of when school-year based contracts for temporary employees end and begin. In 2021, 23.6% of employees in educational services were in temporary jobs, compared with 12.1% of all employees.

There were also fewer workers in construction (-28,000; -1.8%) in August, with the decrease spread across several provinces, led by Alberta (-11,000; -4.6%) and Ontario (-10,000; -1.6%). Despite the monthly decline, employment in construction was 88,000 (+6.2%) higher than in August 2021.

There were 15,000 (+2.2%) more people working in "other services" in August, following four months of little change. This industry includes a variety of services such as civic and religious organizations, as well as repair and maintenance services. Employment in "other services" in August was little changed compared with 12 months earlier, and was 83,000 (-10.2%) below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level.

The number of people working in professional, scientific and technical services rose by 14,000 (+0.8%) in August, resuming growth after two months of little change. Employment in this industry has been steadily trending upward since first recovering to its pre-pandemic level in August 2020.

Employment also increased in agriculture (+9,000; +3.6%) and utilities (+6,000; +4.2%) in August 2022.

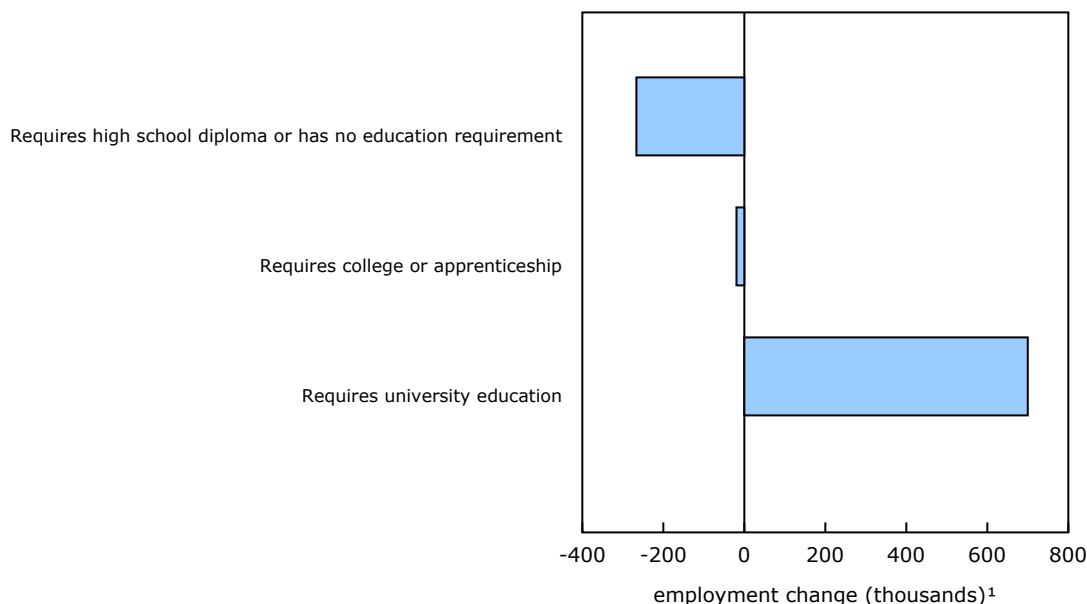
Employment in accommodation and food services was little changed for a third consecutive month in August, and was also virtually unchanged on a year-over-year basis. Although employment in the industry was further (-179,000; -14.6%) below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level than any other industry in August 2022, job vacancies in accommodation and food services have continued to mount. According to the latest results from the [Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#) (not seasonally adjusted), vacancies in the industry increased 6.6% (+10,600 to 171,700) in June and were up 38.8% (+48,000) on a year-over-year basis. The job vacancy rate in the industry was 12.2% in June, more than double the all-industries average.

### **Shift toward occupations requiring university education continues**

Compared with August 2019, prior to the pandemic, employment in occupations which usually require a high school diploma or less was down by 267,000 (-3.8%) in August, while the number of Canadians working in jobs typically requiring a university education was up by 700,000 (+18.0%). Furthermore, the number of workers who have a high school diploma or less but worked in an occupation which typically requires a university education rose by 79,000 (+41.0%) over the same three-year period. This was similar to the two-year increase (+73,000; +43.4%) reported in November 2021 (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

Despite the shift towards jobs typically requiring university education over the course of the pandemic, occupations that usually require a high school diploma or less accounted for more than one-third (34.2%) of employment in August (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

**Chart 3**  
**Employment growth since before the pandemic concentrated in occupations usually requiring university education**



1. Compared with August 2019.

**Note(s):** Based on the Variant of National Occupational Classification 2016 Version 1.0 - Analysis by skill level. Data uses three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted.

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

## Employment down in British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia; up in Quebec

Employment declined in British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia in August, while it increased in Quebec. 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 British Columbia fell by 28,000 (-1.0%) in August, while the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.8%. The employment decline followed five consecutive months of little change and was the first since April 2021.

Among the province's four census metropolitan areas (CMAs), the unemployment rate ranged from a low of 3.9% in Kelowna to a high of 5.8% in Abbotsford–Mission (three-month moving averages). In the CMA of Vancouver, employment was little changed in the month and the unemployment rate (4.8%) matched the provincial rate.

After holding steady in three of the previous four months, employment in Manitoba decreased by 10,000 (-1.5%) in August, the first notable decline since March 2022. The unemployment rate rose 1.8 percentage points to 5.3%. The Winnipeg CMA saw employment hold steady and an unemployment rate of 4.3% (three-month moving average).

In Nova Scotia, there were 5,200 (-1.1%) fewer people employed in August, after three months of little change. The unemployment rate rose 1.7 percentage points to 7.6%. Employment in the Halifax CMA declined by 1,800 and the unemployment rate was 5.4%, up 0.5 percentage points from July (three-month moving averages).



Quebec was the only province where employment increased in August (+27,000; +0.6%). There were also more people looking for work and the unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 4.5%. At 2.8%, the Québec CMA continued to post one of the lowest unemployment rates among all CMAs in the country (three-month moving average).

Following a decline in July, employment was little changed in Ontario in August. With more Ontarians in the labour force in search of work, the unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 5.7%.

### **Both Canada and the United States see unemployment rate increases in August**

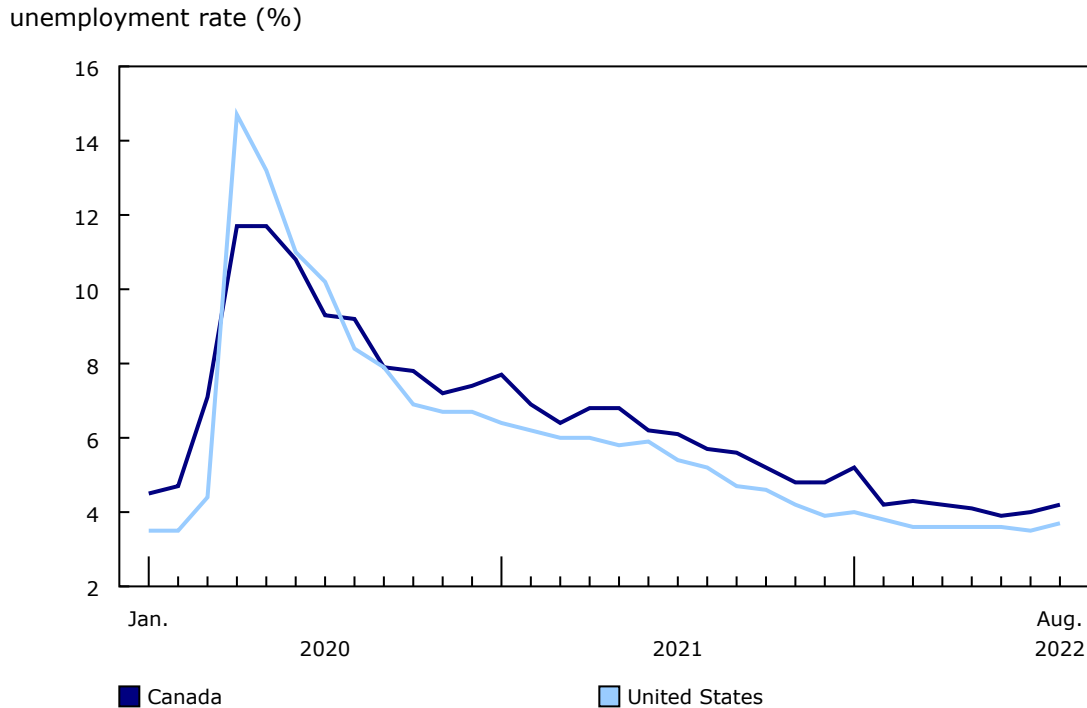
While international comparisons of labour markets are challenging due to differences in concepts, comparisons between the labour market situation in Canada and in the United States can be made by adjusting Canadian data to US concepts. For more information, see "[Measuring Employment and Unemployment in Canada and the United States – A comparison.](#)"

Adjusted to US concepts, the unemployment rate for people aged 16 and older was 4.2% in Canada and 3.7% in the United States in August, as the rate increased 0.2 percentage points in both countries. Compared with pre-pandemic levels of February 2020, the rate in Canada was 0.5 percentage points lower, while in the United States it was 0.2 percentage points higher.

A frequent point of comparison between Canada and the United States is the employment rate, defined as the number of people who are employed as a percentage of the working-age population, which is typically higher in Canada. Adjusted to US concepts, the employment rate was 61.9% in Canada and 60.1% in the United States in August. While the rate was down 0.5 percentage points from February 2020 in Canada, it was 1.1 percentage points below the pre-pandemic level in the United States.

The labour force participation rate, also adjusted to US concepts, was 64.5% in Canada in August, down a full percentage point from February 2020. In the United States, the participation rate was 62.4%, also a full percentage point below the February 2020 rate.

**Chart 4**  
**Unemployment rate up in both Canada and the United States in August**



**Note(s):** Canada data are adjusted to US concepts and seasonally adjusted.  
**Source(s):** Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**In the Spotlight: intentions to leave current job; retirements; and recent immigrants in the labour force**

**More employees planning to leave current job than in January**

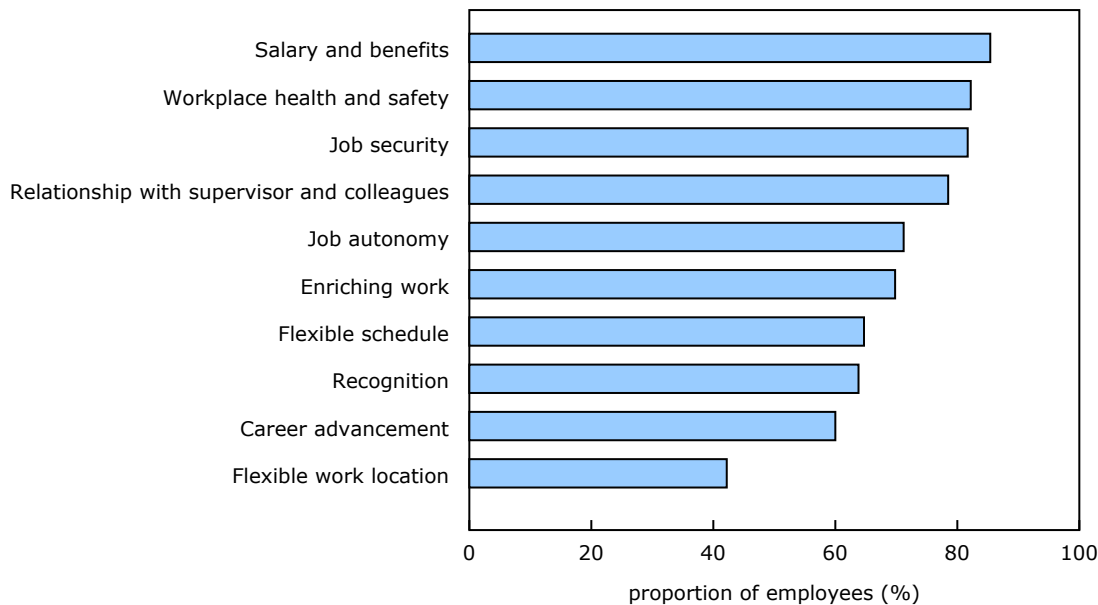
In August, there continued to be little indication that tight labour market conditions in recent months have led to an increase in the likelihood of workers voluntarily leaving or switching jobs. For example, the job-changing rate—which measures the proportion of workers who remain employed from one month to the next but who change jobs between months—was 0.5%, down slightly from 0.6% in June and July, and from the pre-pandemic 2017-2019 average of 0.7%.

However, results from a supplementary question added to the LFS in August suggest that the number of Canadians who are considering a job change is on the rise. The proportion of permanent employees who were planning to leave their job within the next 12 months (11.9%) was almost double the level recorded in January 2022 (6.4%), when the question was last asked. Among those whose hourly wages were in the bottom 20% in August, nearly 2 in 10 (19.6%) were planning to leave their job (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

Changing careers remained the most common main reason for planning to leave a job in August and was cited by 3.1% of permanent employees, up from 1.6% in January 2022. The proportion of permanent employees who indicated that they were planning to leave their job mainly due to low pay increased from 1.2% in January to 1.9% in August (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

To better understand the factors which might influence whether workers change jobs, the August LFS included questions on the features of a job that respondents considered either essential or very important. Salary and benefits (85.4%) was the feature identified by the highest proportion of employees, followed by workplace health and safety (82.2%), job security (81.7%) and the relationship with their supervisor and colleagues (78.5%). For employees in the core working ages of 25 to 54, salary and benefits (89.0%) and job security (86.6%) were particularly important, while youth aged 15 to 24 prioritized workplace health and safety (78.4%) and the relationship with their supervisor and colleagues (76.3%) (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

**Chart 5**  
**Salary and benefits are the top job attribute valued by employees**



**Note(s):** The percentage (%) is a combined tabulation of the respondents who indicated the value was either "essential" or "very important" to them in the workplace.  
**Source(s):** Labour Force Survey Supplement (3701), custom tabulation.

Fewer than half (42.3%) of all employees indicated that a flexible work location was important or essential. However, among employees who reported that they usually work all or part of their hours from home, this proportion was 67.1%, suggesting that work location may continue to be an important point of discussion between certain employers and their employees (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

### Employers likely to continue to face recruitment challenges as many workers reach retirement age

While the number of job searchers has increased by 106,000 since June, potentially increasing the pool of available workers, many employers are likely to continue to face significant challenges filling vacant positions. As of June 2022, for the first time since data from the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey became available in 2015, there were fewer unemployed people (989,000) than job vacancies (1,038,000) (not seasonally adjusted). This labour market tightness was reflected in the outlook of employers, as results from the [Canadian Survey on Business Conditions](#) conducted during the third quarter of 2022 indicate that nearly two-fifths (38.7%) of businesses in Canada expected that recruiting skilled employees would be an obstacle in the next three months.

In addition to short-term economic conditions, labour supply is affected by population aging and changes in the age structure of the population over time. In August, there were 307,000 Canadians who had left their job in order to retire at some point in the last year, up from 233,000 one year earlier and from 273,000 in August 2019 (not seasonally adjusted). Furthermore, if the contribution of each age group to the total population had stayed constant

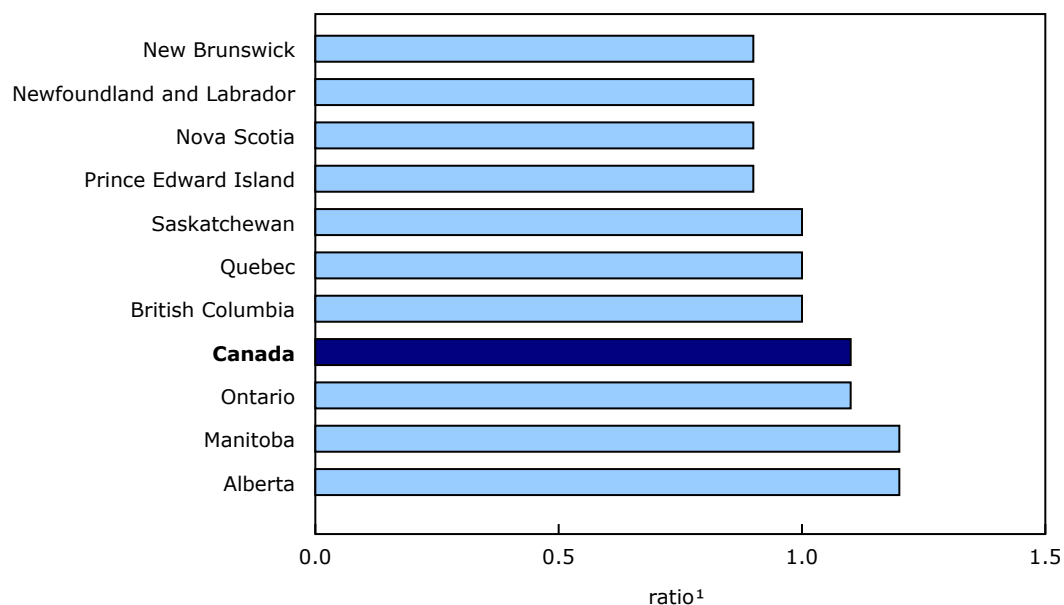
over the past three years—rather than older Canadians comprising a larger and larger share of the population—the number of people in the labour force would have been 374,000 higher than actually observed in August (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

The impact of population aging and retirements on labour supply is further illustrated by the ratio of the number of younger workers who are beginning their working years (i.e., those aged 25 to 34) and the number who are employed but aged 55 and older. This ratio was 1.1 overall in August, up slightly from 1.0 in August 2019 but down from 1.2 in August 2012 and 1.9 in August 2002 (not seasonally adjusted).

The age distribution among the employed population varied by occupation in August. Excluding management positions, which are typically filled by more experienced workers, occupations related to transportation and manufacturing had some of the oldest age profiles in August. Specifically, workers in transport and heavy equipment operation (0.54), assemblers in manufacturing (0.56) and processing and manufacturing machine operators (0.62) had some of the lowest ratios of younger workers to older workers (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

In each of the Atlantic provinces, the ratio of younger to older workers was below 1.0 in August. Alberta and Manitoba, on the other hand, had the youngest employed population in Canada, as younger workers outnumbered older workers by approximately six to five (not seasonally adjusted).

**Chart 6**  
**Alberta and Manitoba have the highest number of workers aged 25 to 34 for every worker aged 55 and older**



1. Ratio of workers aged 25 to 34 to workers aged 55 and older.  
 Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation.

### Unemployment among very recent immigrants contributes to local labour market conditions

In recent years, as more and more Canadians have reached retirement age and exited the labour force, immigration has been particularly important in supporting labour force growth. As of August, for example, the labour force included 875,000 immigrants who had arrived in Canada within the past five years (three-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted).

While immigration plays a vital role in supporting economic growth, many recent immigrants experience periods of unemployment as they integrate into the Canadian labour market. Although the unemployment rate for this group was lower in August 2022 (7.6%) than in any month of August since comparable data became available in 2006, it remained higher than the August 2022 rate for those born in Canada (5.0%), consistent with historical trends (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

The unemployment rate of very recent immigrants has a particular impact on labour market conditions in Canada's largest cities, which attract a disproportionate share of new arrivals. In both the Toronto (6.5%) and Montréal (6.6%) economic regions, the unemployment rate surpassed the national average in August, due in part to recent immigrants accounting for a higher share of the labour force than in Canada as a whole. In Toronto for example, immigrants who had arrived in Canada in the past five years made up 6.7% of those who were employed or unemployed in August, compared with 4.2% nationally, and had an unemployment rate of 8.4%. (three-month moving averages, not seasonally adjusted).

### **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 August are for the week of August 14 to 20, 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, close to 49,000 interviews were completed in August 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 August 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 three-month moving averages and can help users monitor recent trends in employment, unemployment and labour force participation among Indigenous peoples.

**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 October 7, 2022. September data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of September 11 to 17, 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**

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>15 years and over, both sexes</b>							
Population	31,782.2	31,831.6	...	49.4	474.9	0.2	1.5
Labour force	20,573.6	20,639.8	33.8	66.2	237.2	0.3	1.2
Employment	19,566.5	19,526.8	34.1	-39.7	579.5	-0.2	3.1
Full-time employment	16,015.5	15,938.3	46.1	-77.2	593.3	-0.5	3.9
Part-time employment	3,551.0	3,588.5	43.0	37.5	-13.8	1.1	-0.4
Unemployment	1,007.1	1,113.0	28.8	105.9	-342.3	10.5	-23.5
Participation rate	64.7	64.8	0.1	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.4	0.1	0.5	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.3	0.1	-0.3	0.9	...	...
<b>15 to 24 years, both sexes</b>							
Population	4,473.1	4,479.2	...	6.1	31.4	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,883.9	2,879.5	19.7	-4.4	-17.1	-0.2	-0.6
Employment	2,619.5	2,594.7	19.1	-24.8	38.4	-0.9	1.5
Full-time employment	1,350.4	1,300.0	23.4	-50.4	52.8	-3.7	4.2
Part-time employment	1,269.1	1,294.7	24.9	25.6	-14.4	2.0	-1.1
Unemployment	264.4	284.8	16.1	20.4	-55.5	7.7	-16.3
Participation rate	64.5	64.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.9	0.5	0.7	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	57.9	0.4	-0.7	0.4	...	...
<b>25 years and over, both sexes</b>							
Population	27,309.0	27,352.4	...	43.4	443.4	0.2	1.6
Labour force	17,689.7	17,760.3	27.2	70.6	254.3	0.4	1.5
Employment	16,947.0	16,932.1	28.4	-14.9	541.1	-0.1	3.3
Full-time employment	14,665.2	14,638.4	40.3	-26.8	540.6	-0.2	3.8
Part-time employment	2,281.9	2,293.7	35.4	11.8	0.5	0.5	0.0
Unemployment	742.7	828.2	23.7	85.5	-286.8	11.5	-25.7
Participation rate	64.8	64.9	0.1	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.7	0.1	0.5	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	61.9	0.1	-0.2	1.0	...	...
<b>25 years and over, men</b>							
Population	13,396.0	13,418.4	...	22.4	226.1	0.2	1.7
Labour force	9,358.0	9,390.9	17.3	32.9	88.3	0.4	0.9
Employment	8,963.9	8,955.0	18.7	-8.9	263.0	-0.1	3.0
Full-time employment	8,220.2	8,207.2	25.9	-13.0	292.2	-0.2	3.7
Part-time employment	743.7	747.9	21.8	4.2	-29.2	0.6	-3.8
Unemployment	394.1	435.9	16.6	41.8	-174.7	10.6	-28.6
Participation rate	69.9	70.0	0.1	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.6	0.2	0.4	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	66.7	0.1	-0.2	0.8	...	...
<b>25 years and over, women</b>							
Population	13,913.0	13,934.0	...	21.0	217.3	0.2	1.6
Labour force	8,331.7	8,369.4	19.3	37.7	166.0	0.5	2.0
Employment	7,983.1	7,977.1	19.7	-6.0	278.1	-0.1	3.6
Full-time employment	6,444.9	6,431.2	29.6	-13.7	248.3	-0.2	4.0
Part-time employment	1,538.2	1,545.9	27.5	7.7	29.8	0.5	2.0
Unemployment	348.6	392.3	16.3	43.7	-112.1	12.5	-22.2
Participation rate	59.9	60.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.7	0.2	0.5	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.2	0.1	-0.2	1.1	...	...
<b>25 to 54 years, both sexes</b>							
Population	15,122.7	15,144.5	...	21.8	220.7	0.1	1.5
Labour force	13,292.1	13,337.2	25.7	45.1	307.1	0.3	2.4
Employment	12,755.3	12,729.6	28.5	-25.7	477.2	-0.2	3.9
Unemployment	536.8	607.6	21.3	70.8	-170.1	13.2	-21.9
Participation rate	87.9	88.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.6	0.2	0.6	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	84.3	84.1	0.2	-0.2	2.0	...	...
<b>25 to 54 years, men</b>							
Population	7,566.4	7,578.3	...	11.9	117.9	0.2	1.6
Labour force	6,925.2	6,949.1	16.2	23.9	152.2	0.3	2.2
Employment	6,649.2	6,631.6	18.8	-17.6	256.4	-0.3	4.0
Unemployment	276.0	317.5	15.0	41.5	-104.2	15.0	-24.7
Participation rate	91.5	91.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.6	0.2	0.6	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	87.9	87.5	0.3	-0.4	2.0	...	...



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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>25 to 54 years, women</b>							
Population	7,556.3	7,566.2	...	9.9	102.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	6,366.9	6,388.1	19.0	21.2	154.9	0.3	2.5
Employment	6,106.1	6,098.0	20.1	-8.1	220.8	-0.1	3.8
Unemployment	260.8	290.1	14.6	29.3	-65.9	11.2	-18.5
Participation rate	84.3	84.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.5	0.2	0.4	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	80.8	80.6	0.3	-0.2	1.9	...	...
<b>55 years and over, both sexes</b>							
Population	12,186.3	12,207.9	...	21.6	222.7	0.2	1.9
Labour force	4,397.6	4,423.1	22.2	25.5	-52.8	0.6	-1.2
Employment	4,191.7	4,202.5	22.4	10.8	63.9	0.3	1.5
Unemployment	205.9	220.6	12.7	14.7	-116.7	7.1	-34.6
Participation rate	36.1	36.2	0.2	0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	0.3	0.3	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	34.4	34.4	0.2	0.0	-0.1	...	...
<b>55 years and over, men</b>							
Population	5,829.6	5,840.1	...	10.5	108.2	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,432.7	2,441.8	14.5	9.1	-63.9	0.4	-2.6
Employment	2,314.7	2,323.4	14.8	8.7	6.6	0.4	0.3
Unemployment	118.1	118.4	9.0	0.3	-70.5	0.3	-37.3
Participation rate	41.7	41.8	0.3	0.1	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	0.4	-0.1	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	39.7	39.8	0.3	0.1	-0.6	...	...
<b>55 years and over, women</b>							
Population	6,356.7	6,367.8	...	11.1	114.5	0.2	1.8
Labour force	1,964.8	1,981.3	15.5	16.5	11.1	0.8	0.6
Employment	1,877.1	1,879.1	15.5	2.0	57.3	0.1	3.1
Unemployment	87.8	102.2	8.5	14.4	-46.2	16.4	-31.1
Participation rate	30.9	31.1	0.2	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.2	0.4	0.7	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	29.5	29.5	0.2	0.0	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**

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>							
Employees	16,901.9	16,869.9	43.2	-32.0	570.0	-0.2	3.5
Public sector employees	4,261.8	4,234.2	26.9	-27.6	156.7	-0.6	3.8
Private sector employees	12,640.1	12,635.7	43.6	-4.4	413.3	-0.0	3.4
Self-employed	2,664.6	2,656.9	31.3	-7.7	9.5	-0.3	0.4
<b>Total employed, all industries</b>	<b>19,566.5</b>	<b>19,526.8</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>-39.7</b>	<b>579.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>4,020.7</b>	<b>4,006.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>166.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Agriculture	252.5	261.5	5.6	9.0	16.3	3.6	6.6
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	327.9	333.6	6.2	5.7	10.4	1.7	3.2
Utilities	144.9	151.0	3.4	6.1	12.7	4.2	9.2
Construction	1,540.9	1,512.7	12.6	-28.2	88.0	-1.8	6.2
Manufacturing	1,754.5	1,747.9	12.9	-6.6	38.8	-0.4	2.3
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>15,545.8</b>	<b>15,520.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>-25.8</b>	<b>413.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	2,907.6	2,910.0	18.1	2.4	77.2	0.1	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	1,013.0	1,005.3	10.6	-7.7	15.1	-0.8	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,336.1	1,344.0	10.6	7.9	58.1	0.6	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,794.3	1,808.7	13.7	14.4	113.8	0.8	6.7
Business, building and other support services	708.9	697.7	11.3	-11.2	-9.5	-1.6	-1.3
Educational services	1,479.5	1,430.0	12.8	-49.5	-21.5	-3.3	-1.5
Health care and social assistance	2,588.6	2,596.4	14.4	7.8	34.9	0.3	1.4
Information, culture and recreation	821.6	818.6	12.2	-3.0	92.8	-0.4	12.8
Accommodation and food services	1,048.4	1,046.8	13.1	-1.6	-17.0	-0.2	-1.6
Other services (except public administration)	712.1	727.5	9.8	15.4	8.4	2.2	1.2
Public administration	1,135.7	1,135.0	8.8	-0.7	60.8	-0.1	5.7

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**

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Population	448.6	449.2	...	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	252.8	255.7	2.1	2.9	3.0	1.1	1.2
Employment	227.0	228.8	2.2	1.8	7.0	0.8	3.2
Full-time employment	190.1	195.0	2.7	4.9	8.7	2.6	4.7
Part-time employment	36.9	33.8	2.2	-3.1	-1.7	-8.4	-4.8
Unemployment	25.8	26.9	2.0	1.1	-4.0	4.3	-12.9
Participation rate	56.4	56.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.5	0.8	0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	50.6	50.9	0.5	0.3	1.1	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
Population	139.7	140.1	...	0.4	5.5	0.3	4.1
Labour force	90.1	92.4	0.9	2.3	4.3	2.6	4.9
Employment	84.9	85.7	0.9	0.8	6.7	0.9	8.5
Full-time employment	72.3	71.7	1.2	-0.6	5.0	-0.8	7.5
Part-time employment	12.7	14.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	10.2	14.8
Unemployment	5.1	6.7	0.7	1.6	-2.4	31.4	-26.4
Participation rate	64.5	66.0	0.6	1.5	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	7.3	0.8	1.6	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.2	0.6	0.4	2.5	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Population	840.8	844.0	...	3.2	21.7	0.4	2.6
Labour force	511.1	514.9	2.9	3.8	10.2	0.7	2.0
Employment	481.1	475.9	2.9	-5.2	10.5	-1.1	2.3
Full-time employment	392.5	399.2	4.0	6.7	27.7	1.7	7.5
Part-time employment	88.6	76.7	3.8	-11.9	-17.2	-13.4	-18.3
Unemployment	30.0	39.0	2.5	9.0	-0.3	30.0	-0.8
Participation rate	60.8	61.0	0.4	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	7.6	0.5	1.7	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	56.4	0.4	-0.8	-0.2	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Population	664.4	666.6	...	2.2	15.4	0.3	2.4
Labour force	396.6	400.8	2.5	4.2	6.3	1.1	1.6
Employment	368.3	370.2	2.5	1.9	12.6	0.5	3.5
Full-time employment	323.2	320.6	3.2	-2.6	16.8	-0.8	5.5
Part-time employment	45.2	49.6	2.6	4.4	-4.2	9.7	-7.8
Unemployment	28.3	30.6	2.1	2.3	-6.3	8.1	-17.1
Participation rate	59.7	60.1	0.4	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.6	0.5	0.5	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	55.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>							
Population	7,157.9	7,165.4	...	7.5	62.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,538.3	4,588.0	16.5	49.7	36.4	1.1	0.8
Employment	4,353.1	4,380.3	16.8	27.2	94.0	0.6	2.2
Full-time employment	3,570.1	3,541.5	22.6	-28.6	15.8	-0.8	0.4
Part-time employment	783.1	838.8	20.7	55.7	78.2	7.1	10.3
Unemployment	185.1	207.7	13.9	22.6	-57.6	12.2	-21.7
Participation rate	63.4	64.0	0.2	0.6	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.5	0.3	0.4	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	...	...
<b>Ontario</b>							
Population	12,519.3	12,535.1	...	15.8	180.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,114.0	8,132.5	22.9	18.5	94.1	0.2	1.2
Employment	7,687.0	7,667.8	23.3	-19.2	251.6	-0.2	3.4
Full-time employment	6,307.4	6,306.1	30.6	-1.3	287.6	-0.0	4.8
Part-time employment	1,379.6	1,361.7	28.4	-17.9	-36.0	-1.3	-2.6
Unemployment	426.9	464.7	19.9	37.8	-157.5	8.9	-25.3
Participation rate	64.8	64.9	0.2	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.7	0.2	0.4	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.2	0.2	-0.2	1.2	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Population	1,064.3	1,066.0	...	1.7	13.7	0.2	1.3
Labour force	697.6	699.9	3.1	2.3	7.6	0.3	1.1
Employment	673.2	663.2	3.2	-10.0	10.9	-1.5	1.7
Full-time employment	540.9	541.5	4.4	0.6	6.3	0.1	1.2
Part-time employment	132.2	121.7	4.2	-10.5	4.7	-7.9	4.0
Unemployment	24.4	36.8	2.5	12.4	-3.2	50.8	-8.0
Participation rate	65.5	65.7	0.3	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	5.3	0.3	1.8	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	62.2	0.3	-1.1	0.2	...	...

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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	900.3	902.6	...	2.3	12.7	0.3	1.4
Labour force	600.2	603.4	3.2	3.2	-0.4	0.5	-0.1
Employment	576.2	574.2	3.2	-2.0	12.7	-0.3	2.3
Full-time employment	475.3	470.5	4.6	-4.8	14.7	-1.0	3.2
Part-time employment	100.9	103.7	4.1	2.8	-2.0	2.8	-1.9
Unemployment	24.0	29.3	2.5	5.3	-12.9	22.1	-30.6
Participation rate	66.7	66.9	0.4	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.9	0.4	0.9	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	63.6	0.4	-0.4	0.5	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>							
Population	3,616.8	3,627.6	...	10.8	82.1	0.3	2.3
Labour force	2,488.7	2,495.5	11.4	6.8	54.3	0.3	2.2
Employment	2,368.0	2,361.5	11.4	-6.5	113.8	-0.3	5.1
Full-time employment	1,949.4	1,929.8	16.3	-19.6	117.6	-1.0	6.5
Part-time employment	418.6	431.7	15.2	13.1	-3.8	3.1	-0.9
Unemployment	120.6	134.0	10.2	13.4	-59.5	11.1	-30.7
Participation rate	68.8	68.8	0.3	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.4	0.4	0.6	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	65.1	0.3	-0.4	1.7	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Population	4,430.1	4,435.0	...	4.9	77.4	0.1	1.8
Labour force	2,884.3	2,856.7	12.2	-27.6	21.3	-1.0	0.8
Employment	2,747.5	2,719.4	12.1	-28.1	59.9	-1.0	2.3
Full-time employment	2,194.5	2,162.6	18.1	-31.9	93.3	-1.5	4.5
Part-time employment	553.1	556.8	17.4	3.7	-33.4	0.7	-5.7
Unemployment	136.8	137.4	10.1	0.6	-38.5	0.4	-21.9
Participation rate	65.1	64.4	0.3	-0.7	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	0.3	0.1	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	448.6	449.2	...	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	252.8	255.7	2.1	2.9	3.0	1.1	1.2
Employment	227.0	228.8	2.2	1.8	7.0	0.8	3.2
Full-time employment	190.1	195.0	2.7	4.9	8.7	2.6	4.7
Unemployment	25.8	26.9	2.0	1.1	-4.0	4.3	-12.9
Participation rate	56.4	56.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.5	0.8	0.3	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	50.6	50.9	0.5	0.3	1.1	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	55.1	55.2	...	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9
Labour force	34.5	35.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	2.0	3.2
Employment	30.4	30.5	1.1	0.1	2.0	0.3	7.0
Unemployment	4.2	4.7	0.9	0.5	-0.9	11.9	-16.1
Participation rate	62.6	63.8	2.0	1.2	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.2	13.4	2.4	1.2	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.2	55.3	1.9	0.1	3.2	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	191.4	191.6	...	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.9
Labour force	111.2	112.7	1.3	1.5	-0.6	1.3	-0.5
Employment	98.2	99.4	1.4	1.2	2.8	1.2	2.9
Unemployment	13.0	13.3	1.4	0.3	-3.5	2.3	-20.8
Participation rate	58.1	58.8	0.7	0.7	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	11.8	1.2	0.1	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	51.3	51.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	202.1	202.4	...	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.9
Labour force	107.0	107.7	1.2	0.7	2.3	0.7	2.2
Employment	98.4	98.9	1.2	0.5	2.1	0.5	2.2
Unemployment	8.6	8.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	3.5	3.5
Participation rate	52.9	53.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	48.7	48.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	139.7	140.1	...	0.4	5.5	0.3	4.1
Labour force	90.1	92.4	0.9	2.3	4.3	2.6	4.9
Employment	84.9	85.7	0.9	0.8	6.7	0.9	8.5
Full-time employment	72.3	71.7	1.2	-0.6	5.0	-0.8	7.5
Unemployment	5.1	6.7	0.7	1.6	-2.4	31.4	-26.4
Participation rate	64.5	66.0	0.6	1.5	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	7.3	0.8	1.6	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.2	0.6	0.4	2.5	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	22.2	22.3	...	0.1	1.3	0.5	6.2
Labour force	14.6	14.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
Employment	13.4	13.6	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.5	11.5
Unemployment	1.2	1.0	0.4	-0.2	-1.3	-16.7	-56.5
Participation rate	65.8	65.9	2.2	0.1	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	6.8	2.5	-1.4	-9.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	61.0	2.4	0.6	2.9	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	57.1	57.2	...	0.1	2.1	0.2	3.8
Labour force	38.9	40.1	0.4	1.2	0.9	3.1	2.3
Employment	36.4	36.8	0.5	0.4	2.1	1.1	6.1
Unemployment	2.4	3.3	0.4	0.9	-1.2	37.5	-26.7
Participation rate	68.1	70.1	0.7	2.0	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	8.2	1.0	2.0	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	64.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	60.4	60.6	...	0.2	2.0	0.3	3.4
Labour force	36.6	37.6	0.4	1.0	3.2	2.7	9.3
Employment	35.1	35.2	0.5	0.1	3.2	0.3	10.0
Unemployment	1.5	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	60.0	4.3
Participation rate	60.6	62.0	0.7	1.4	3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	6.4	1.0	2.3	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.1	0.8	0.0	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)**

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	840.8	844.0	...	3.2	21.7	0.4	2.6
Labour force	511.1	514.9	2.9	3.8	10.2	0.7	2.0
Employment	481.1	475.9	2.9	-5.2	10.5	-1.1	2.3
Full-time employment	392.5	399.2	4.0	6.7	27.7	1.7	7.5
Unemployment	30.0	39.0	2.5	9.0	-0.3	30.0	-0.8
Participation rate	60.8	61.0	0.4	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	7.6	0.5	1.7	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	56.4	0.4	-0.8	-0.2	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	110.3	110.8	...	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.9
Labour force	73.1	75.9	1.6	2.8	1.9	3.8	2.6
Employment	67.8	65.8	1.5	-2.0	0.0	-2.9	0.0
Unemployment	5.4	10.2	1.4	4.8	2.0	88.9	24.4
Participation rate	66.3	68.5	1.5	2.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	13.4	1.8	6.0	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	59.4	1.4	-2.1	-1.1	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	349.9	351.2	...	1.3	10.0	0.4	2.9
Labour force	222.6	224.5	1.6	1.9	6.2	0.9	2.8
Employment	208.4	206.9	1.7	-1.5	4.8	-0.7	2.4
Unemployment	14.2	17.6	1.5	3.4	1.4	23.9	8.6
Participation rate	63.6	63.9	0.5	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.8	0.7	1.4	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	58.9	0.5	-0.7	-0.3	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	380.7	382.0	...	1.3	9.6	0.3	2.6
Labour force	215.3	214.5	1.6	-0.8	2.1	-0.4	1.0
Employment	205.0	203.3	1.6	-1.7	5.8	-0.8	2.9
Unemployment	10.3	11.2	1.4	0.9	-3.6	8.7	-24.3
Participation rate	56.6	56.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.2	0.6	0.4	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.8	53.2	0.4	-0.6	0.2	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	664.4	666.6	...	2.2	15.4	0.3	2.4
Labour force	396.6	400.8	2.5	4.2	6.3	1.1	1.6
Employment	368.3	370.2	2.5	1.9	12.6	0.5	3.5
Full-time employment	323.2	320.6	3.2	-2.6	16.8	-0.8	5.5
Unemployment	28.3	30.6	2.1	2.3	-6.3	8.1	-17.1
Participation rate	59.7	60.1	0.4	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.6	0.5	0.5	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	55.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	84.1	84.5	...	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.9
Labour force	55.6	57.8	1.3	2.2	3.4	4.0	6.3
Employment	49.8	50.7	1.3	0.9	3.0	1.8	6.3
Unemployment	5.8	7.1	1.1	1.3	0.4	22.4	6.0
Participation rate	66.1	68.4	1.5	2.3	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	12.3	2.0	1.9	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	60.0	1.5	0.8	1.9	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	283.2	284.2	...	1.0	7.1	0.4	2.6
Labour force	176.6	177.7	1.4	1.1	3.0	0.6	1.7
Employment	163.3	164.1	1.5	0.8	6.3	0.5	4.0
Unemployment	13.3	13.6	1.3	0.3	-3.3	2.3	-19.5
Participation rate	62.4	62.5	0.5	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.7	0.7	0.2	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	297.1	297.9	...	0.8	6.0	0.3	2.1
Labour force	164.4	165.3	1.3	0.9	-0.1	0.5	-0.1
Employment	155.2	155.4	1.3	0.2	3.3	0.1	2.2
Unemployment	9.2	9.9	1.1	0.7	-3.4	7.6	-25.6
Participation rate	55.3	55.5	0.4	0.2	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.0	0.7	0.4	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	52.2	52.2	0.4	0.0	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)**

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	7,157.9	7,165.4	...	7.5	62.0	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,538.3	4,588.0	16.5	49.7	36.4	1.1	0.8
Employment	4,353.1	4,380.3	16.8	27.2	94.0	0.6	2.2
Full-time employment	3,570.1	3,541.5	22.6	-28.6	15.8	-0.8	0.4
Unemployment	185.1	207.7	13.9	22.6	-57.6	12.2	-21.7
Participation rate	63.4	64.0	0.2	0.6	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.5	0.3	0.4	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	907.8	908.9	...	1.1	4.1	0.1	0.5
Labour force	610.6	621.7	9.4	11.1	-12.0	1.8	-1.9
Employment	564.1	579.6	9.3	15.5	-8.4	2.7	-1.4
Unemployment	46.5	42.1	7.4	-4.4	-3.6	-9.5	-7.9
Participation rate	67.3	68.4	1.0	1.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.8	1.2	-0.8	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	63.8	1.0	1.7	-1.2	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	3,103.0	3,106.4	...	3.4	30.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,099.3	2,108.9	8.9	9.6	18.5	0.5	0.9
Employment	2,010.3	2,008.8	9.7	-1.5	35.7	-0.1	1.8
Unemployment	89.0	100.1	8.3	11.1	-17.3	12.5	-14.7
Participation rate	67.7	67.9	0.3	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.7	0.4	0.5	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	64.7	0.3	-0.1	0.6	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	3,147.1	3,150.1	...	3.0	27.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	1,828.4	1,857.3	9.5	28.9	29.9	1.6	1.6
Employment	1,778.7	1,791.8	9.6	13.1	66.5	0.7	3.9
Unemployment	49.7	65.5	7.9	15.8	-36.7	31.8	-35.9
Participation rate	58.1	59.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.7	3.5	0.4	0.8	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.9	0.3	0.4	1.7	...	...
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	12,519.3	12,535.1	...	15.8	180.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,114.0	8,132.5	22.9	18.5	94.1	0.2	1.2
Employment	7,687.0	7,667.8	23.3	-19.2	251.6	-0.2	3.4
Full-time employment	6,307.4	6,306.1	30.6	-1.3	287.6	-0.0	4.8
Unemployment	426.9	464.7	19.9	37.8	-157.5	8.9	-25.3
Participation rate	64.8	64.9	0.2	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.7	0.2	0.4	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.2	0.2	-0.2	1.2	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	1,854.6	1,855.9	...	1.3	3.5	0.1	0.2
Labour force	1,149.3	1,149.1	13.7	-0.2	-11.3	-0.0	-1.0
Employment	1,026.3	1,018.3	13.2	-8.0	26.2	-0.8	2.6
Unemployment	123.0	130.8	11.4	7.8	-37.4	6.3	-22.2
Participation rate	62.0	61.9	0.7	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	11.4	0.9	0.7	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	54.9	0.7	-0.4	1.3	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	5,192.1	5,199.7	...	7.6	90.5	0.1	1.8
Labour force	3,682.1	3,702.4	11.5	20.3	61.9	0.6	1.7
Employment	3,539.8	3,534.8	12.3	-5.0	144.4	-0.1	4.3
Unemployment	142.3	167.6	11.0	25.3	-82.5	17.8	-33.0
Participation rate	70.9	71.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.5	0.3	0.6	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	68.2	68.0	0.2	-0.2	1.6	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	5,472.6	5,479.5	...	6.9	86.4	0.1	1.6
Labour force	3,282.6	3,281.0	13.0	-1.6	43.4	-0.0	1.3
Employment	3,121.0	3,114.8	13.4	-6.2	81.1	-0.2	2.7
Unemployment	161.6	166.2	11.5	4.6	-37.6	2.8	-18.4
Participation rate	60.0	59.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	0.3	0.2	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.8	0.2	-0.2	0.5	...	...

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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>Manitoba</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	1,064.3	1,066.0	...	1.7	13.7	0.2	1.3
Labour force	697.6	699.9	3.1	2.3	7.6	0.3	1.1
Employment	673.2	663.2	3.2	-10.0	10.9	-1.5	1.7
Full-time employment	540.9	541.5	4.4	0.6	6.3	0.1	1.2
Unemployment	24.4	36.8	2.5	12.4	-3.2	50.8	-8.0
Participation rate	65.5	65.7	0.3	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	5.3	0.3	1.8	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	62.2	0.3	-1.1	0.2	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	167.6	167.7	...	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Labour force	113.0	117.2	1.8	4.2	4.7	3.7	4.2
Employment	108.5	106.3	1.8	-2.2	1.9	-2.0	1.8
Unemployment	4.5	10.9	1.5	6.4	2.9	142.2	36.3
Participation rate	67.4	69.9	1.1	2.5	2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	9.3	1.2	5.3	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	63.4	1.1	-1.3	1.0	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	440.8	441.7	...	0.9	7.5	0.2	1.7
Labour force	309.5	309.3	1.7	-0.2	-3.4	-0.1	-1.1
Employment	299.8	297.1	1.8	-2.7	1.3	-0.9	0.4
Unemployment	9.7	12.2	1.4	2.5	-4.7	25.8	-27.8
Participation rate	70.2	70.0	0.4	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.9	0.5	0.8	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	67.3	0.4	-0.7	-0.8	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	455.9	456.6	...	0.7	5.9	0.2	1.3
Labour force	275.1	273.4	1.7	-1.7	6.3	-0.6	2.4
Employment	264.8	259.7	1.8	-5.1	7.6	-1.9	3.0
Unemployment	10.2	13.7	1.3	3.5	-1.4	34.3	-9.3
Participation rate	60.3	59.9	0.4	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.7	5.0	0.5	1.3	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	56.9	0.4	-1.2	1.0	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	900.3	902.6	...	2.3	12.7	0.3	1.4
Labour force	600.2	603.4	3.2	3.2	-0.4	0.5	-0.1
Employment	576.2	574.2	3.2	-2.0	12.7	-0.3	2.3
Full-time employment	475.3	470.5	4.6	-4.8	14.7	-1.0	3.2
Unemployment	24.0	29.3	2.5	5.3	-12.9	22.1	-30.6
Participation rate	66.7	66.9	0.4	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.9	0.4	0.9	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	63.6	0.4	-0.4	0.5	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	135.7	136.1	...	0.4	1.8	0.3	1.3
Labour force	88.5	86.4	1.8	-2.1	-3.0	-2.4	-3.4
Employment	83.2	80.5	1.7	-2.7	0.3	-3.2	0.4
Unemployment	5.3	5.9	1.4	0.6	-3.3	11.3	-35.9
Participation rate	65.2	63.5	1.3	-1.7	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.8	1.5	0.8	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	59.1	1.2	-2.2	-0.6	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	382.3	383.3	...	1.0	6.2	0.3	1.6
Labour force	277.5	279.4	1.7	1.9	-0.3	0.7	-0.1
Employment	265.6	266.4	1.8	0.8	9.1	0.3	3.5
Unemployment	11.9	12.9	1.6	1.0	-9.5	8.4	-42.4
Participation rate	72.6	72.9	0.4	0.3	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.6	0.6	0.3	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.5	69.5	0.5	0.0	1.3	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	382.4	383.3	...	0.9	4.9	0.2	1.3
Labour force	234.3	237.7	1.8	3.4	3.1	1.5	1.3
Employment	227.5	227.3	1.8	-0.2	3.3	-0.1	1.5
Unemployment	6.8	10.4	1.3	3.6	-0.2	52.9	-1.9
Participation rate	61.3	62.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.9	4.4	0.5	1.5	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.3	0.5	-0.2	0.1	...	...



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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>Alberta</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	3,616.8	3,627.6	...	10.8	82.1	0.3	2.3
Labour force	2,488.7	2,495.5	11.4	6.8	54.3	0.3	2.2
Employment	2,368.0	2,361.5	11.4	-6.5	113.8	-0.3	5.1
Full-time employment	1,949.4	1,929.8	16.3	-19.6	117.6	-1.0	6.5
Unemployment	120.6	134.0	10.2	13.4	-59.5	11.1	-30.7
Participation rate	68.8	68.8	0.3	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.4	0.4	0.6	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	65.5	65.1	0.3	-0.4	1.7	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	534.2	536.4	...	2.2	13.2	0.4	2.5
Labour force	349.4	342.7	6.3	-6.7	17.5	-1.9	5.4
Employment	313.4	306.5	5.9	-6.9	25.2	-2.2	9.0
Unemployment	36.0	36.2	5.6	0.2	-7.7	0.6	-17.5
Participation rate	65.4	63.9	1.2	-1.5	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	10.6	1.5	0.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	57.1	1.1	-1.6	3.3	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	1,532.3	1,536.6	...	4.3	33.7	0.3	2.2
Labour force	1,138.7	1,151.1	5.8	12.4	10.0	1.1	0.9
Employment	1,093.6	1,105.8	6.4	12.2	41.7	1.1	3.9
Unemployment	45.1	45.3	5.9	0.2	-31.7	0.4	-41.2
Participation rate	74.3	74.9	0.4	0.6	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	0.5	-0.1	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	71.4	72.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	1,550.3	1,554.7	...	4.4	35.3	0.3	2.3
Labour force	1,000.6	1,001.7	7.0	1.1	26.8	0.1	2.7
Employment	961.1	949.2	6.8	-11.9	47.0	-1.2	5.2
Unemployment	39.5	52.5	5.7	13.0	-20.1	32.9	-27.7
Participation rate	64.5	64.4	0.5	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	5.2	0.6	1.3	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.1	0.4	-0.9	1.7	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	4,430.1	4,435.0	...	4.9	77.4	0.1	1.8
Labour force	2,884.3	2,856.7	12.2	-27.6	21.3	-1.0	0.8
Employment	2,747.5	2,719.4	12.1	-28.1	59.9	-1.0	2.3
Full-time employment	2,194.5	2,162.6	18.1	-31.9	93.3	-1.5	4.5
Unemployment	136.8	137.4	10.1	0.6	-38.5	0.4	-21.9
Participation rate	65.1	64.4	0.3	-0.7	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	0.3	0.1	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.3	0.3	-0.7	0.3	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	601.5	601.6	...	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.4
Labour force	395.2	378.7	7.1	-16.5	-19.7	-4.2	-4.9
Employment	362.6	343.0	6.8	-19.6	-12.9	-5.4	-3.6
Unemployment	32.6	35.7	5.8	3.1	-6.8	9.5	-16.0
Participation rate	65.7	62.9	1.2	-2.8	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	9.4	1.4	1.2	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	57.0	1.1	-3.3	-2.4	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	1,864.1	1,866.4	...	2.3	36.7	0.1	2.0
Labour force	1,301.7	1,284.9	6.3	-16.8	-7.7	-1.3	-0.6
Employment	1,248.5	1,234.8	6.6	-13.7	14.5	-1.1	1.2
Unemployment	53.2	50.0	5.8	-3.2	-22.4	-6.0	-30.9
Participation rate	69.8	68.8	0.3	-1.0	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.9	0.4	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	67.0	66.2	0.4	-0.8	-0.5	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	1,964.6	1,967.0	...	2.4	38.2	0.1	2.0
Labour force	1,187.4	1,193.1	6.9	5.7	48.8	0.5	4.3
Employment	1,136.4	1,141.5	6.9	5.1	58.2	0.4	5.4
Unemployment	51.0	51.6	5.5	0.6	-9.4	1.2	-15.4
Participation rate	60.4	60.7	0.4	0.3	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	0.5	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.0	0.4	0.2	1.8	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

**Table 6**  
**Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted**

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Total employed, all industries	227.0	228.8	2.2	1.8	7.0	0.8	3.2
Goods-producing sector	42.4	42.4	1.5	0.0	-1.6	0.0	-3.6
Agriculture	1.3	1.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.8	-15.4	-42.1
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	13.3	14.7	0.8	1.4	1.3	10.5	9.7
Utilities	1.5	1.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-6.7	-6.7
Construction	17.2	16.5	1.0	-0.7	0.6	-4.1	3.8
Manufacturing	9.0	8.7	0.9	-0.3	-2.6	-3.3	-23.0
Services-producing sector	184.6	186.3	1.9	1.7	8.5	0.9	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	37.4	37.9	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	10.0	11.9	0.6	1.9	3.1	19.0	35.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	8.3	7.9	0.4	-0.4	1.7	-4.8	27.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.4	11.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	4.4	8.2
Business, building and other support services	6.5	6.3	0.6	-0.2	0.2	-3.1	3.3
Educational services	16.8	16.2	0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-3.6	-3.0
Health care and social assistance	43.5	42.8	0.9	-0.7	-1.5	-1.6	-3.4
Information, culture and recreation	7.6	7.0	0.7	-0.6	-0.1	-7.9	-1.4
Accommodation and food services	15.2	16.1	0.8	0.9	3.4	5.9	26.8
Other services (except public administration)	7.9	8.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.3	5.3
Public administration	20.0	20.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.5
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
Total employed, all industries	84.9	85.7	0.9	0.8	6.7	0.9	8.5
Goods-producing sector	21.1	21.6	0.6	0.5	3.1	2.4	16.8
Agriculture	3.4	3.6	0.3	0.2	-0.2	5.9	-5.3
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	1.9	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	21.1	0.0
Utilities	x	x	0.1	x	x	x	x
Construction	7.9	7.3	0.3	-0.6	1.9	-7.6	35.2
Manufacturing	7.8	8.3	0.4	0.5	1.7	6.4	25.8
Services-producing sector	63.8	64.1	0.8	0.3	3.7	0.5	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	10.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-2.8	-7.8
Transportation and warehousing	1.5	1.2	0.2	-0.3	-1.3	-20.0	-52.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	15.9
Business, building and other support services	2.5	2.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-8.0	-11.5
Educational services	6.0	6.0	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-7.7
Health care and social assistance	12.5	13.1	0.4	0.6	1.3	4.8	11.0
Information, culture and recreation	3.3	3.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	6.1	45.8
Accommodation and food services	5.6	5.9	0.4	0.3	1.2	5.4	25.5
Other services (except public administration)	3.1	3.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-3.2	-9.1
Public administration	10.8	10.8	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	31.7
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Total employed, all industries	481.1	475.9	2.9	-5.2	10.5	-1.1	2.3
Goods-producing sector	93.8	90.7	1.8	-3.1	3.7	-3.3	4.3
Agriculture	5.3	4.1	0.6	-1.2	-1.9	-22.6	-31.7
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	7.3	9.4	0.9	2.1	-1.4	28.8	-13.0
Utilities	3.9	4.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	15.4	7.1
Construction	43.1	40.0	1.1	-3.1	5.1	-7.2	14.6
Manufacturing	34.3	32.8	1.1	-1.5	1.7	-4.4	5.5
Services-producing sector	387.3	385.2	2.9	-2.1	6.8	-0.5	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	71.4	71.5	1.6	0.1	-2.1	0.1	-2.9
Transportation and warehousing	20.5	21.6	0.9	1.1	-2.0	5.4	-8.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	24.5	24.3	0.8	-0.2	1.3	-0.8	5.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	40.6	40.8	1.1	0.2	3.1	0.5	8.2
Business, building and other support services	17.9	18.0	1.0	0.1	-0.2	0.6	-1.1
Educational services	39.6	36.4	1.1	-3.2	-0.5	-8.1	-1.4
Health care and social assistance	78.4	78.4	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.5
Information, culture and recreation	16.2	17.2	1.0	1.0	3.6	6.2	26.5
Accommodation and food services	30.2	29.9	1.3	-0.3	1.8	-1.0	6.4
Other services (except public administration)	17.8	16.8	0.7	-1.0	0.7	-5.6	4.3
Public administration	30.1	30.4	0.8	0.3	-0.8	1.0	-2.6

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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Total employed, all industries	368.3	370.2	2.5	1.9	12.6	0.5	3.5
Goods-producing sector	76.6	76.0	1.5	-0.6	7.3	-0.8	10.6
Agriculture	6.2	6.5	0.6	0.3	1.3	4.8	25.0
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	7.4	7.4	0.8	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-14.0
Utilities	4.6	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	12.2
Construction	29.1	27.9	0.9	-1.2	4.3	-4.1	18.2
Manufacturing	29.3	29.6	0.9	0.3	2.4	1.0	8.8
Services-producing sector	291.7	294.2	2.2	2.5	5.3	0.9	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	55.5	56.1	1.1	0.6	-0.2	1.1	-0.4
Transportation and warehousing	18.4	18.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	-1.1	-4.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	15.5	16.5	0.5	1.0	-0.2	6.5	-1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	21.5	21.4	0.7	-0.1	4.1	-0.5	23.7
Business, building and other support services	12.8	11.9	0.7	-0.9	-1.5	-7.0	-11.2
Educational services	31.4	31.4	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	8.7
Health care and social assistance	58.6	60.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	2.4	0.0
Information, culture and recreation	11.4	11.0	0.7	-0.4	1.1	-3.5	11.1
Accommodation and food services	20.8	21.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	2.9	1.9
Other services (except public administration)	13.8	14.7	0.7	0.9	0.2	6.5	1.4
Public administration	32.1	31.7	0.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.9
<b>Quebec</b>							
Total employed, all industries	4,353.1	4,380.3	16.8	27.2	94.0	0.6	2.2
Goods-producing sector	920.9	913.3	9.3	-7.6	41.0	-0.8	4.7
Agriculture	56.0	59.8	3.0	3.8	5.6	6.8	10.3
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	43.7	44.2	2.1	0.5	7.4	1.1	20.1
Utilities	27.2	27.5	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.1	3.4
Construction	293.5	289.6	5.8	-3.9	2.3	-1.3	0.8
Manufacturing	500.6	492.1	6.8	-8.5	24.7	-1.7	5.3
Services-producing sector	3,432.2	3,467.0	16.4	34.8	53.0	1.0	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	643.1	650.9	9.3	7.8	-5.1	1.2	-0.8
Transportation and warehousing	233.5	235.6	5.2	2.1	12.7	0.9	5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	268.5	268.2	4.7	-0.3	-17.1	-0.1	-6.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	377.5	386.8	6.6	9.3	21.1	2.5	5.8
Business, building and other support services	170.2	165.9	5.7	-4.3	3.7	-2.5	2.3
Educational services	339.4	335.3	6.8	-4.1	-15.7	-1.2	-4.5
Health care and social assistance	596.9	604.5	7.1	7.6	7.7	1.3	1.3
Information, culture and recreation	178.5	179.8	6.1	1.3	24.9	0.7	16.1
Accommodation and food services	191.4	205.4	6.0	14.0	6.3	7.3	3.2
Other services (except public administration)	155.4	158.3	4.5	2.9	4.0	1.9	2.6
Public administration	277.7	276.2	4.4	-1.5	10.4	-0.5	3.9
<b>Ontario</b>							
Total employed, all industries	7,687.0	7,667.8	23.3	-19.2	251.6	-0.2	3.4
Goods-producing sector	1,547.7	1,541.5	12.9	-6.2	83.8	-0.4	5.7
Agriculture	72.6	70.6	3.0	-2.0	0.4	-2.8	0.6
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	43.0	42.8	2.4	-0.2	7.9	-0.5	22.6
Utilities	58.7	63.8	2.1	5.1	10.4	8.7	19.5
Construction	591.0	581.4	8.3	-9.6	48.3	-1.6	9.1
Manufacturing	782.4	783.0	9.3	0.6	16.9	0.1	2.2
Services-producing sector	6,139.4	6,126.3	23.1	-13.1	167.8	-0.2	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,106.5	1,115.1	12.5	8.6	34.9	0.8	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	387.5	382.3	7.1	-5.2	10.8	-1.3	2.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	667.3	671.7	7.8	4.4	73.0	0.7	12.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	801.3	801.7	9.4	0.4	48.8	0.0	6.5
Business, building and other support services	290.1	291.3	8.0	1.2	-1.5	0.4	-0.5
Educational services	566.0	546.7	8.7	-19.3	-13.2	-3.4	-2.4
Health care and social assistance	916.4	921.3	9.8	4.9	4.9	0.5	0.5
Information, culture and recreation	330.2	318.5	8.2	-11.7	18.6	-3.5	6.2
Accommodation and food services	390.8	385.2	9.1	-5.6	-27.6	-1.4	-6.7
Other services (except public administration)	247.4	254.7	7.0	7.3	-11.2	3.0	-4.2
Public administration	435.8	437.8	5.8	2.0	30.2	0.5	7.4

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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Total employed, all industries	673.2	663.2	3.2	-10.0	10.9	-1.5	1.7
Goods-producing sector	141.4	141.3	1.9	-0.1	-3.1	-0.1	-2.1
Agriculture	17.6	17.2	1.0	-0.4	-6.2	-2.3	-26.5
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	4.7	4.3	0.4	-0.4	0.5	-8.5	13.2
Utilities	4.7	5.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1	8.5	-1.9
Construction	48.8	48.6	1.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4
Manufacturing	65.5	66.2	1.1	0.7	2.8	1.1	4.4
Services-producing sector	531.8	521.9	3.1	-9.9	14.1	-1.9	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	89.5	90.9	1.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	39.6	38.7	1.0	-0.9	-3.2	-2.3	-7.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	38.6	40.0	0.8	1.4	4.1	3.6	11.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	35.5	34.9	0.9	-0.6	2.6	-1.7	8.0
Business, building and other support services	23.2	21.9	0.9	-1.3	0.7	-5.6	3.3
Educational services	67.3	59.7	1.3	-7.6	5.5	-11.3	10.1
Health care and social assistance	102.8	102.0	1.5	-0.8	-2.1	-0.8	-2.0
Information, culture and recreation	23.3	22.0	1.1	-1.3	0.4	-5.6	1.9
Accommodation and food services	41.6	41.0	1.3	-0.6	0.1	-1.4	0.2
Other services (except public administration)	28.3	27.7	0.9	-0.6	0.5	-2.1	1.8
Public administration	42.2	42.9	1.0	0.7	5.0	1.7	13.2
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Total employed, all industries	576.2	574.2	3.2	-2.0	12.7	-0.3	2.3
Goods-producing sector	126.8	124.9	2.1	-1.9	-3.3	-1.5	-2.6
Agriculture	25.9	25.7	1.1	-0.2	-2.7	-0.8	-9.5
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	17.0	17.7	1.0	0.7	-1.4	4.1	-7.3
Utilities	6.6	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.5
Construction	44.5	43.8	1.3	-0.7	1.8	-1.6	4.3
Manufacturing	32.8	31.0	1.1	-1.8	-1.5	-5.5	-4.6
Services-producing sector	449.4	449.3	3.1	-0.1	16.0	-0.0	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	91.9	95.4	1.8	3.5	-0.6	3.8	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	25.1	24.2	0.9	-0.9	1.0	-3.6	4.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	30.4	29.9	0.8	-0.5	1.9	-1.6	6.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.4	31.1	0.9	-0.3	3.9	-1.0	14.3
Business, building and other support services	11.6	11.4	1.1	-0.2	-3.7	-1.7	-24.5
Educational services	49.2	45.9	1.2	-3.3	-0.9	-6.7	-1.9
Health care and social assistance	90.8	92.8	1.4	2.0	6.1	2.2	7.0
Information, culture and recreation	19.5	20.7	0.9	1.2	2.0	6.2	10.7
Accommodation and food services	37.1	34.3	1.2	-2.8	3.7	-7.5	12.1
Other services (except public administration)	26.7	27.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	3.7	6.9
Public administration	35.8	36.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.6
<b>Alberta</b>							
Total employed, all industries	2,368.0	2,361.5	11.4	-6.5	113.8	-0.3	5.1
Goods-producing sector	549.5	556.9	7.0	7.4	20.2	1.3	3.8
Agriculture	36.5	44.5	2.4	8.0	10.5	21.9	30.9
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	140.8	145.2	4.0	4.4	0.6	3.1	0.4
Utilities	21.2	21.7	1.3	0.5	2.9	2.4	15.4
Construction	231.8	221.2	5.0	-10.6	3.7	-4.6	1.7
Manufacturing	119.2	124.4	3.5	5.2	2.7	4.4	2.2
Services-producing sector	1,818.5	1,804.5	11.1	-14.0	93.5	-0.8	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	373.7	369.1	6.1	-4.6	39.8	-1.2	12.1
Transportation and warehousing	136.1	132.8	3.9	-3.3	-4.9	-2.4	-3.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	119.8	121.4	3.3	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	207.2	212.7	4.5	5.5	23.1	2.7	12.2
Business, building and other support services	71.5	72.6	3.3	1.1	4.0	1.5	5.8
Educational services	161.9	155.9	4.0	-6.0	-17.6	-3.7	-10.1
Health care and social assistance	313.5	308.2	4.9	-5.3	15.6	-1.7	5.3
Information, culture and recreation	78.7	86.8	3.7	8.1	15.7	10.3	22.1
Accommodation and food services	139.3	132.0	4.4	-7.3	1.7	-5.2	1.3
Other services (except public administration)	103.9	103.2	3.3	-0.7	6.5	-0.7	6.7
Public administration	112.8	109.8	3.0	-3.0	7.3	-2.7	7.1

**Table 6**  
**Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted**

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Total employed, all industries	2,747.5	2,719.4	12.1	-28.1	59.9	-1.0	2.3
Goods-producing sector	500.5	498.1	6.9	-2.4	15.2	-0.5	3.1
Agriculture	27.7	28.4	2.1	0.7	10.3	2.5	56.9
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	48.9	45.7	2.8	-3.2	-3.3	-6.5	-6.7
Utilities	16.2	15.7	0.9	-0.5	-2.1	-3.1	-11.8
Construction	234.1	236.4	4.8	2.3	20.2	1.0	9.3
Manufacturing	173.6	171.9	4.1	-1.7	-9.9	-1.0	-5.4
Services-producing sector	2,247.0	2,221.3	11.9	-25.7	44.7	-1.1	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	427.6	412.6	6.2	-15.0	10.5	-3.5	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	141.0	138.9	3.9	-2.1	-0.2	-1.5	-0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	160.8	161.4	3.6	0.6	-8.9	0.4	-5.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	262.7	262.2	5.4	-0.5	5.4	-0.2	2.1
Business, building and other support services	102.6	96.1	3.9	-6.5	-10.8	-6.3	-10.1
Educational services	201.8	196.6	4.6	-5.2	19.5	-2.6	11.0
Health care and social assistance	375.0	373.4	5.4	-1.6	1.0	-0.4	0.3
Information, culture and recreation	152.9	152.1	4.9	-0.8	25.6	-0.5	20.2
Accommodation and food services	176.2	175.7	4.7	-0.5	-7.9	-0.3	-4.3
Other services (except public administration)	107.9	113.4	3.5	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.2
Public administration	138.5	138.9	3.3	0.4	4.9	0.3	3.7

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**

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Population	184.5	184.9	...	0.4	3.0	0.2	1.6
Labour force	126.4	125.3	1.0	-1.1	11.7	-0.9	10.3
Employment	118.8	118.7	1.0	-0.1	12.6	-0.1	11.9
Unemployment	7.6	6.6	0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-13.2	-12.0
Participation rate	68.5	67.8	0.5	-0.7	5.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.3	0.4	-0.7	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.2	0.5	-0.2	5.9	...	...
<b>Halifax, Nova Scotia</b>							
Population	392.6	394.1	...	1.5	13.8	0.4	3.6
Labour force	266.2	265.6	1.5	-0.6	9.1	-0.2	3.5
Employment	253.2	251.4	1.5	-1.8	13.8	-0.7	5.8
Unemployment	13.1	14.3	0.8	1.2	-4.6	9.2	-24.3
Participation rate	67.8	67.4	0.4	-0.4	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.4	0.3	0.5	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	63.8	0.4	-0.7	1.3	...	...
<b>Moncton, New Brunswick</b>							
Population	138.1	138.6	...	0.5	4.6	0.4	3.4
Labour force	90.0	89.2	0.9	-0.8	-5.7	-0.9	-6.0
Employment	85.9	84.6	0.9	-1.3	-4.0	-1.5	-4.5
Unemployment	4.1	4.6	0.5	0.5	-1.7	12.2	-27.0
Participation rate	65.2	64.4	0.6	-0.8	-6.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.2	0.5	0.6	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	61.0	0.7	-1.2	-5.1	...	...
<b>Saint John, New Brunswick</b>							
Population	112.6	112.9	...	0.3	2.4	0.3	2.2
Labour force	68.8	69.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9
Employment	63.4	64.2	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.3	3.0
Unemployment	5.4	5.0	0.4	-0.4	-1.3	-7.4	-20.6
Participation rate	61.1	61.3	0.8	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.2	0.6	-0.6	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	56.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	...	...
<b>Saguenay, Quebec</b>							
Population	135.4	135.4	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	81.4	82.0	1.2	0.6	5.7	0.7	7.5
Employment	78.7	79.1	1.1	0.4	6.6	0.5	9.1
Unemployment	2.7	2.8	0.3	0.1	-1.0	3.7	-26.3
Participation rate	60.1	60.6	0.9	0.5	4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.4	0.4	0.1	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.4	0.8	0.3	4.9	...	...
<b>Québec, Quebec</b>							
Population	692.4	693.0	...	0.6	4.9	0.1	0.7
Labour force	457.8	458.0	3.8	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.4
Employment	444.6	445.3	3.8	0.7	8.7	0.2	2.0
Unemployment	13.2	12.7	1.3	-0.5	-7.0	-3.8	-35.5
Participation rate	66.1	66.1	0.5	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.8	0.3	-0.1	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	64.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	...	...
<b>Sherbrooke, Quebec</b>							
Population	190.6	190.9	...	0.3	2.6	0.2	1.4
Labour force	111.3	112.8	1.2	1.5	-6.0	1.3	-5.1
Employment	107.3	109.4	1.2	2.1	-3.6	2.0	-3.2
Unemployment	4.0	3.4	0.4	-0.6	-2.4	-15.0	-41.4
Participation rate	58.4	59.1	0.6	0.7	-4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.0	0.4	-0.6	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	57.3	0.6	1.0	-2.7	...	...
<b>Trois-Rivières, Quebec</b>							
Population	137.7	137.8	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6
Labour force	78.6	79.2	1.1	0.6	-4.3	0.8	-5.1
Employment	76.2	76.6	1.0	0.4	-2.8	0.5	-3.5
Unemployment	2.5	2.7	0.3	0.2	-1.4	8.0	-34.1
Participation rate	57.1	57.5	0.8	0.4	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.4	0.4	0.2	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	55.6	0.8	0.3	-2.4	...	...
<b>Montréal, Quebec</b>							
Population	3,672.5	3,676.7	...	4.2	34.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,438.6	2,448.2	9.1	9.6	-7.3	0.4	-0.3
Employment	2,322.7	2,328.2	9.2	5.5	43.6	0.2	1.9
Unemployment	116.0	120.0	5.4	4.0	-50.9	3.4	-29.8
Participation rate	66.4	66.6	0.2	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	0.2	0.1	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	...	...

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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec</b>							
Population	1,236.0	1,237.9	...	1.9	25.3	0.2	2.1
Labour force	826.1	819.3	5.3	-6.8	-3.7	-0.8	-0.4
Employment	796.9	791.4	5.5	-5.5	15.1	-0.7	1.9
Unemployment	29.2	27.9	2.2	-1.3	-18.8	-4.5	-40.3
Participation rate	66.8	66.2	0.4	-0.6	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.4	0.3	-0.1	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	63.9	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	...	...
<b>Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec</b>							
Population	290.0	290.4	...	0.4	3.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	195.0	194.3	1.6	-0.7	6.4	-0.4	3.4
Employment	188.2	187.5	1.6	-0.7	8.6	-0.4	4.8
Unemployment	6.8	6.9	0.6	0.1	-2.1	1.5	-23.3
Participation rate	67.2	66.9	0.6	-0.3	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	0.3	0.1	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.9	64.6	0.5	-0.3	2.2	...	...
<b>Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec</b>							
Population	946.0	947.5	...	1.5	21.6	0.2	2.3
Labour force	631.1	624.9	5.0	-6.2	-10.2	-1.0	-1.6
Employment	608.7	603.9	5.2	-4.8	6.5	-0.8	1.1
Unemployment	22.4	21.0	2.1	-1.4	-16.7	-6.3	-44.3
Participation rate	66.7	66.0	0.5	-0.7	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.4	0.3	-0.1	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	63.7	0.6	-0.6	-0.8	...	...
<b>Kingston, Ontario</b>							
Population	148.1	148.5	...	0.4	3.8	0.3	2.6
Labour force	92.9	94.7	0.9	1.8	8.2	1.9	9.5
Employment	87.9	90.0	1.0	2.1	9.9	2.4	12.4
Unemployment	5.0	4.7	0.4	-0.3	-1.6	-6.0	-25.4
Participation rate	62.7	63.8	0.6	1.1	4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.0	0.5	-0.4	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	60.6	0.7	1.2	5.2	...	...
<b>Belleville, Ontario</b>							
Population	98.7	100.6	...	1.9	8.1	1.9	8.8
Labour force	63.2	63.4	3.2	0.2	13.0	0.3	25.8
Employment	61.0	60.2	3.2	-0.8	13.2	-1.3	28.1
Unemployment	2.3	3.2	0.8	0.9	-0.2	39.1	-5.9
Participation rate	64.0	63.0	2.7	-1.0	8.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	5.0	1.7	1.4	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	59.8	2.7	-2.0	9.0	...	...
<b>Peterborough, Ontario</b>							
Population	114.5	114.6	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	72.5	71.0	1.7	-1.5	3.1	-2.1	4.6
Employment	68.1	66.8	1.7	-1.3	3.1	-1.9	4.9
Unemployment	4.4	4.2	0.6	-0.2	0.0	-4.5	0.0
Participation rate	63.3	62.0	1.5	-1.3	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.9	0.9	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	58.3	1.5	-1.2	2.0	...	...
<b>Oshawa, Ontario</b>							
Population	351.3	351.7	...	0.4	6.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	239.2	237.9	2.2	-1.3	13.9	-0.5	6.2
Employment	227.8	225.5	2.4	-2.3	19.6	-1.0	9.5
Unemployment	11.4	12.3	1.1	0.9	-5.9	7.9	-32.4
Participation rate	68.1	67.6	0.6	-0.5	2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.2	0.5	0.4	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	64.1	0.7	-0.7	4.5	...	...
<b>Toronto, Ontario</b>							
Population	5,655.9	5,663.1	...	7.2	93.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	3,807.2	3,793.4	12.4	-13.8	46.5	-0.4	1.2
Employment	3,582.2	3,570.7	12.4	-11.5	168.1	-0.3	4.9
Unemployment	224.9	222.8	7.7	-2.1	-121.4	-0.9	-35.3
Participation rate	67.3	67.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.9	0.2	0.0	-3.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.1	0.2	-0.2	2.0	...	...
<b>Hamilton, Ontario</b>							
Population	673.1	673.5	...	0.4	6.6	0.1	1.0
Labour force	436.3	438.2	3.6	1.9	-2.5	0.4	-0.6
Employment	417.5	419.5	3.7	2.0	9.5	0.5	2.3
Unemployment	18.8	18.7	1.6	-0.1	-12.0	-0.5	-39.1
Participation rate	64.8	65.1	0.5	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	0.4	0.0	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	...	...
<b>St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario</b>							
Population	376.2	376.4	...	0.2	3.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	229.7	226.1	2.7	-3.6	4.9	-1.6	2.2
Employment	218.5	213.0	2.9	-5.5	15.4	-2.5	7.8
Unemployment	11.2	13.1	1.2	1.9	-10.4	17.0	-44.3
Participation rate	61.1	60.1	0.7	-1.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.8	0.5	0.9	-4.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	56.6	0.8	-1.5	3.6	...	...

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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario</b>							
Population	509.0	509.7	...	0.7	9.3	0.1	1.9
Labour force	353.3	356.1	2.7	2.8	12.5	0.8	3.6
Employment	335.2	337.0	2.7	1.8	16.0	0.5	5.0
Unemployment	18.1	19.1	1.3	1.0	-3.4	5.5	-15.1
Participation rate	69.4	69.9	0.5	0.5	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	0.4	0.3	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	66.1	0.5	0.2	2.0	...	...
<b>Brantford, Ontario</b>							
Population	120.6	120.7	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	79.5	81.2	1.0	1.7	2.7	2.1	3.4
Employment	76.7	78.0	1.0	1.3	3.9	1.7	5.3
Unemployment	2.7	3.1	0.4	0.4	-1.3	14.8	-29.5
Participation rate	65.9	67.3	0.8	1.4	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.8	0.5	0.4	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	64.6	0.9	1.0	2.4	...	...
<b>Guelph, Ontario</b>							
Population	143.0	143.2	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.8
Labour force	100.4	98.1	1.3	-2.3	-1.8	-2.3	-1.8
Employment	97.2	95.2	1.4	-2.0	2.6	-2.1	2.8
Unemployment	3.2	3.0	0.6	-0.2	-4.3	-6.3	-58.9
Participation rate	70.2	68.5	0.9	-1.7	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.1	0.6	-0.1	-4.2	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	66.5	1.0	-1.5	0.7	...	...
<b>London, Ontario</b>							
Population	475.9	476.5	...	0.6	8.2	0.1	1.8
Labour force	314.2	313.3	2.7	-0.9	5.3	-0.3	1.7
Employment	294.9	292.7	2.8	-2.2	7.9	-0.7	2.8
Unemployment	19.3	20.6	1.3	1.3	-2.6	6.7	-11.2
Participation rate	66.0	65.8	0.6	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.6	0.4	0.5	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.4	0.6	-0.6	0.6	...	...
<b>Windsor, Ontario</b>							
Population	308.6	308.9	...	0.3	3.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	181.8	178.7	2.5	-3.1	-5.1	-1.7	-2.8
Employment	169.9	165.3	2.6	-4.6	0.7	-2.7	0.4
Unemployment	11.8	13.4	1.2	1.6	-5.8	13.6	-30.2
Participation rate	58.9	57.9	0.8	-1.0	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.5	0.6	1.0	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	53.5	0.8	-1.6	-0.4	...	...
<b>Barrie, Ontario</b>							
Population	183.9	184.0	...	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	128.9	127.8	2.0	-1.1	4.3	-0.9	3.5
Employment	121.9	121.4	2.1	-0.5	6.9	-0.4	6.0
Unemployment	7.0	6.4	1.1	-0.6	-2.6	-8.6	-28.9
Participation rate	70.1	69.5	1.1	-0.6	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.0	0.9	-0.4	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.0	1.2	-0.3	2.9	...	...
<b>Greater Sudbury, Ontario</b>							
Population	146.0	146.0	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Labour force	89.2	88.3	1.1	-0.9	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2
Employment	85.3	84.8	1.0	-0.5	3.9	-0.6	4.8
Unemployment	4.0	3.5	0.4	-0.5	-4.1	-12.5	-53.9
Participation rate	61.1	60.5	0.7	-0.6	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.0	0.5	-0.5	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.1	0.7	-0.3	2.5	...	...
<b>Thunder Bay, Ontario</b>							
Population	106.6	106.6	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	65.3	64.3	0.7	-1.0	-0.7	-1.5	-1.1
Employment	62.3	61.2	0.6	-1.1	0.1	-1.8	0.2
Unemployment	3.0	3.1	0.3	0.1	-0.9	3.3	-22.5
Participation rate	61.3	60.3	0.6	-1.0	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.8	0.4	0.2	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	57.4	0.6	-1.0	0.0	...	...
<b>Winnipeg, Manitoba</b>							
Population	713.2	714.2	...	1.0	10.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	478.7	479.7	1.6	1.0	2.5	0.2	0.5
Employment	458.7	459.1	1.7	0.4	15.2	0.1	3.4
Unemployment	20.1	20.7	0.9	0.6	-12.7	3.0	-38.0
Participation rate	67.1	67.2	0.2	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	0.2	0.1	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	...	...



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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
<b>Regina, Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	219.7	220.2	...	0.5	4.3	0.2	2.0
Labour force	147.8	144.7	1.1	-3.1	-4.6	-2.1	-3.1
Employment	142.0	138.2	1.2	-3.8	-1.8	-2.7	-1.3
Unemployment	5.8	6.4	0.6	0.6	-2.9	10.3	-31.2
Participation rate	67.3	65.7	0.5	-1.6	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.4	0.4	0.5	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	62.8	0.5	-1.8	-2.0	...	...
<b>Saskatoon, Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	279.8	280.6	...	0.8	6.8	0.3	2.5
Labour force	200.9	200.4	1.3	-0.5	14.1	-0.2	7.6
Employment	192.3	192.5	1.3	0.2	20.8	0.1	12.1
Unemployment	8.6	7.9	0.6	-0.7	-6.7	-8.1	-45.9
Participation rate	71.8	71.4	0.5	-0.4	3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	3.9	0.3	-0.4	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	68.7	68.6	0.5	-0.1	5.9	...	...
<b>Lethbridge, Alberta</b>							
Population	107.4	107.7	...	0.3	2.5	0.3	2.4
Labour force	70.9	70.9	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.2
Employment	67.1	67.1	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.3
Unemployment	3.9	3.9	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	25.8
Participation rate	66.0	65.8	1.0	-0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	0.7	0.0	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.3	1.0	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
<b>Calgary, Alberta</b>							
Population	1,295.1	1,298.6	...	3.5	32.2	0.3	2.5
Labour force	934.9	940.9	5.4	6.0	46.0	0.6	5.1
Employment	887.8	894.8	5.6	7.0	82.9	0.8	10.2
Unemployment	47.1	46.1	3.2	-1.0	-36.9	-2.1	-44.5
Participation rate	72.2	72.5	0.4	0.3	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	0.3	-0.1	-4.4	...	...
Employment rate	68.6	68.9	0.4	0.3	4.8	...	...
<b>Edmonton, Alberta</b>							
Population	1,230.5	1,233.9	...	3.4	31.8	0.3	2.6
Labour force	851.0	846.8	4.9	-4.2	7.4	-0.5	0.9
Employment	807.7	805.4	5.2	-2.3	33.4	-0.3	4.3
Unemployment	43.3	41.4	2.7	-1.9	-26.0	-4.4	-38.6
Participation rate	69.2	68.6	0.4	-0.6	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	0.3	-0.2	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	65.3	0.4	-0.3	1.1	...	...
<b>Kelowna, British Columbia</b>							
Population	188.6	188.9	...	0.3	4.8	0.2	2.6
Labour force	117.8	116.4	1.9	-1.4	0.3	-1.2	0.3
Employment	113.1	111.9	2.0	-1.2	1.9	-1.1	1.7
Unemployment	4.7	4.5	0.8	-0.2	-1.6	-4.3	-26.2
Participation rate	62.5	61.6	1.0	-0.9	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	0.7	-0.1	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	59.2	1.1	-0.8	-0.6	...	...
<b>Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia</b>							
Population	174.2	174.4	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.9
Labour force	116.6	117.3	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.1
Employment	110.9	110.4	1.2	-0.5	1.2	-0.5	1.1
Unemployment	5.7	6.8	0.5	1.1	0.0	19.3	0.0
Participation rate	66.9	67.3	0.7	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.8	0.5	0.9	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	63.3	0.7	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
<b>Vancouver, British Columbia</b>							
Population	2,390.9	2,393.3	...	2.4	41.6	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,614.5	1,612.0	6.6	-2.5	-13.8	-0.2	-0.8
Employment	1,538.5	1,534.7	6.6	-3.8	23.4	-0.2	1.5
Unemployment	76.0	77.3	3.9	1.3	-37.2	1.7	-32.5
Participation rate	67.5	67.4	0.3	-0.1	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	0.2	0.1	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
<b>Victoria, British Columbia</b>							
Population	354.8	355.3	...	0.5	8.3	0.1	2.4
Labour force	224.6	224.7	2.2	0.1	6.2	0.0	2.8
Employment	214.8	213.8	2.3	-1.0	4.7	-0.5	2.2
Unemployment	9.7	10.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	12.4	16.0
Participation rate	63.3	63.2	0.6	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.2	0.6	-0.3	-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 14-10-0380-02.

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

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Montréal, Quebec</b>							
Population	3,676.7	3,680.9	...	4.2	36.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,435.6	2,466.8	18.4	31.2	49.2	1.3	2.0
Employment	2,320.5	2,337.6	18.5	17.1	82.8	0.7	3.7
Unemployment	115.1	129.2	12.6	14.1	-33.7	12.3	-20.7
Participation rate	66.2	67.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.2	0.5	0.5	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.5	0.5	0.4	1.6	...	...
<b>Toronto, Ontario</b>							
Population	5,662.3	5,670.9	...	8.6	93.8	0.2	1.7
Labour force	3,791.2	3,769.5	25.1	-21.7	-23.2	-0.6	-0.6
Employment	3,576.9	3,546.2	25.4	-30.7	90.7	-0.9	2.6
Unemployment	214.3	223.3	17.5	9.0	-113.9	4.2	-33.8
Participation rate	67.0	66.5	0.4	-0.5	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.9	0.4	0.2	-3.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	62.5	0.5	-0.7	0.5	...	...
<b>Vancouver, British Columbia</b>							
Population	2,393.2	2,395.6	...	2.4	39.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	1,612.2	1,609.1	13.3	-3.1	-22.2	-0.2	-1.4
Employment	1,534.5	1,532.4	13.3	-2.1	9.5	-0.1	0.6
Unemployment	77.8	76.8	8.9	-1.0	-31.6	-1.3	-29.2
Participation rate	67.4	67.2	0.6	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.5	0.0	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	64.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

**Table 9**  
**Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,<sup>1</sup> three-month moving average**  
**ending in August 2021 and August 2022, unadjusted for seasonality**

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
<b>Canada</b>							
2021	31,318.4	20,753.6	19,161.4	1,592.2	66.3	7.7	61.2
2022	31,786.3	20,970.1	19,855.6	1,114.4	66.0	5.3	62.5
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
2021	445.0	261.9	231.6	30.3	58.9	11.6	52.0
2022	448.7	264.2	239.2	24.9	58.9	9.4	53.3
Avalon Peninsula							
2021	236.9	144.5	131.8	12.7	61.0	8.8	55.6
2022	239.9	153.5	143.2	10.4	64.0	6.8	59.7
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2021	120.9	63.2	54.1	9.1	52.3	14.4	44.7
2022	121.1	58.6	50.0	8.6	48.4	14.7	41.3
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2021	87.2	54.2	45.6	8.5	62.2	15.7	52.3
2022	87.6	52.0	46.0	6.0	59.4	11.5	52.5
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
2021	134.1	91.7	83.9	7.8	68.4	8.5	62.6
2022	139.7	96.1	91.4	4.7	68.8	4.9	65.4
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
2021	820.8	514.0	472.1	41.9	62.6	8.2	57.5
2022	841.1	523.8	488.4	35.4	62.3	6.8	58.1
Cape Breton							
2021	108.8	58.6	51.7	6.9	53.9	11.8	47.5
2022	110.0	60.6	55.1	5.5	55.1	9.1	50.1
North Shore							
2021	127.3	77.1	71.3	5.8	60.6	7.5	56.0
2022	129.1	75.4	68.1	7.3	58.4	9.7	52.7
Annapolis Valley							
2021	106.3	63.2	57.4	5.8	59.5	9.2	54.0
2022	108.5	65.2	62.1	3.1	60.1	4.8	57.2
Southern							
2021	98.1	55.8	51.6	4.2	56.9	7.5	52.6
2022	99.4	54.1	49.2	4.9	54.4	9.1	49.5
Halifax							
2021	380.3	259.3	240.1	19.2	68.2	7.4	63.1
2022	394.1	268.5	254.0	14.6	68.1	5.4	64.5
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
2021	650.4	405.2	370.3	34.9	62.3	8.6	56.9
2022	664.5	407.9	380.9	27.0	61.4	6.6	57.3
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2021	130.8	69.7	61.1	8.6	53.3	12.3	46.7
2022	132.0	72.8	66.0	6.8	55.2	9.3	50.0
Moncton–Richibucto							
2021	189.9	128.8	119.4	9.4	67.8	7.3	62.9
2022	195.7	124.3	117.1	7.1	63.5	5.7	59.8
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2021	146.7	91.5	83.7	7.8	62.4	8.5	57.1
2022	149.7	92.6	86.2	6.4	61.9	6.9	57.6
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2021	118.6	76.2	69.6	6.6	64.2	8.7	58.7
2022	121.8	79.2	74.6	4.6	65.0	5.8	61.2
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2021	64.5	39.0	36.5	2.5	60.5	6.4	56.6
2022	65.3	39.0	36.9	2.1	59.7	5.4	56.5
<b>Quebec</b>							
2021	7,098.4	4,646.2	4,369.0	277.2	65.5	6.0	61.5
2022	7,158.2	4,645.7	4,442.9	202.9	64.9	4.4	62.1
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2021	76.3	41.3	38.2	3.2	54.1	7.7	50.1
2022	76.4	39.1	36.3	2.8	51.2	7.2	47.5
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2021	165.7	97.7	94.9	2.8	59.0	2.9	57.3
2022	165.6	94.1	91.2	2.9	56.8	3.1	55.1
Capitale-Nationale							
2021	625.3	412.4	395.6	16.9	66.0	4.1	63.3
2022	628.8	412.3	399.2	13.1	65.6	3.2	63.5
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2021	356.7	223.7	215.7	8.0	62.7	3.6	60.5
2022	359.3	244.5	240.8	3.7	68.0	1.5	67.0
Estrie							
2021	278.7	170.8	162.3	8.6	61.3	5.0	58.2
2022	281.6	169.4	163.9	5.5	60.2	3.2	58.2
Centre-du-Québec							
2021	207.7	135.5	129.5	6.0	65.2	4.4	62.3
2022	209.6	130.9	128.9	2.0	62.5	1.5	61.5
Montérégie							
2021	1,316.6	884.3	838.2	46.0	67.2	5.2	63.7

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,<sup>1</sup> three-month moving average ending in August 2021 and August 2022, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2022	1,333.2	883.9	850.8	33.1	66.3	3.7	63.8
Montréal							
2021	1,762.2	1,198.1	1,085.7	112.4	68.0	9.4	61.6
2022	1,772.3	1,214.2	1,134.1	80.1	68.5	6.6	64.0
Laval							
2021	366.1	248.7	232.0	16.7	67.9	6.7	63.4
2022	369.8	229.0	216.0	13.1	61.9	5.7	58.4
Lanaudière							
2021	427.1	279.8	268.5	11.3	65.5	4.0	62.9
2022	431.9	301.0	289.8	11.1	69.7	3.7	67.1
Laurentides							
2021	526.8	343.6	328.3	15.4	65.2	4.5	62.3
2022	535.1	328.5	314.1	14.3	61.4	4.4	58.7
Outaouais							
2021	329.3	216.0	205.0	11.0	65.6	5.1	62.3
2022	333.3	218.9	211.5	7.4	65.7	3.4	63.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2021	118.3	78.9	75.9	3.0	66.7	3.8	64.2
2022	118.5	77.6	75.2	2.4	65.5	3.1	63.5
Mauricie							
2021	227.3	135.4	128.7	6.8	59.6	5.0	56.6
2022	228.0	122.2	117.3	4.9	53.6	4.0	51.4
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2021	228.9	128.2	121.2	7.0	56.0	5.5	52.9
2022	228.9	132.4	128.2	4.2	57.8	3.2	56.0
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2021	85.4	51.5	49.3	2.2	60.3	4.3	57.7
2022	85.9	48.0	45.6	2.4	55.9	5.0	53.1
<b>Ontario</b>							
2021	12,339.1	8,157.4	7,458.5	698.9	66.1	8.6	60.4
2022	12,521.0	8,261.1	7,784.5	476.6	66.0	5.8	62.2
Ottawa							
2021	1,200.8	811.8	755.2	56.6	67.6	7.0	62.9
2022	1,221.4	809.7	772.6	37.1	66.3	4.6	63.3
Kingston-Pembroke							
2021	396.8	236.5	219.4	17.1	59.6	7.2	55.3
2022	402.1	246.4	234.9	11.5	61.3	4.7	58.4
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2021	349.1	190.9	174.7	16.2	54.7	8.5	50.0
2022	353.4	198.3	189.5	8.8	56.1	4.4	53.6
Toronto							
2021	5,825.2	3,981.8	3,592.0	389.8	68.4	9.8	61.7
2022	5,917.3	4,024.1	3,763.7	260.4	68.0	6.5	63.6
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2021	1,217.2	833.0	777.9	55.1	68.4	6.6	63.9
2022	1,240.6	861.4	816.9	44.4	69.4	5.2	65.8
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2021	1,279.1	821.3	753.5	67.8	64.2	8.3	58.9
2022	1,294.4	828.5	785.9	42.6	64.0	5.1	60.7
London							
2021	611.0	405.7	374.0	31.7	66.4	7.8	61.2
2022	621.6	413.6	386.2	27.4	66.5	6.6	62.1
Windsor-Sarnia							
2021	559.8	335.0	303.1	31.9	59.8	9.5	54.1
2022	564.8	325.8	304.1	21.7	57.7	6.7	53.8
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2021	265.2	167.4	161.0	6.5	63.1	3.9	60.7
2022	268.9	175.8	169.1	6.7	65.4	3.8	62.9
Northeast							
2021	461.4	265.6	246.7	18.9	57.6	7.1	53.5
2022	462.4	271.9	260.5	11.3	58.8	4.2	56.3
Northwest							
2021	173.5	108.4	101.1	7.3	62.5	6.7	58.3
2022	174.1	105.7	101.0	4.8	60.7	4.5	58.0
<b>Manitoba</b>							
2021	1,051.4	709.8	659.9	49.9	67.5	7.0	62.8
2022	1,064.5	712.6	678.1	34.5	66.9	4.8	63.7
Southeast							
2021	99.4	66.5	63.0	3.6	66.9	5.4	63.4
2022	101.2	67.9	64.7	3.2	67.1	4.7	63.9
South Central and North Central							
2021	91.2	57.7	52.9	4.8	63.3	8.3	58.0
2022	92.5	61.3	58.2	3.1	66.3	5.1	62.9
Southwest							
2021	90.5	58.5	55.6	2.9	64.6	5.0	61.4
2022	91.1	59.3	56.8	2.5	65.1	4.2	62.3
Winnipeg							
2021	639.9	443.9	409.9	33.9	69.4	7.6	64.1
2022	648.0	443.2	421.4	21.8	68.4	4.9	65.0

**Table 9 - continued**

**Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,<sup>1</sup> three-month moving average ending in August 2021 and August 2022, unadjusted for seasonality**

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
<b>Interlake</b>							
2021	76.5	48.7	46.0	2.7	63.7	5.5	60.1
2022	77.3	47.6	44.7	2.9	61.6	6.1	57.8
<b>Parklands and North</b>							
2021	53.9	34.5	32.4	2.0	64.0	5.8	60.1
2022	54.4	33.2	32.2	0.9	61.0	2.7	59.2
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
2021	889.5	607.4	565.6	41.7	68.3	6.9	63.6
2022	900.5	612.7	585.3	27.4	68.0	4.5	65.0
<b>Regina–Moose Mountain</b>							
2021	276.0	195.0	181.9	13.1	70.7	6.7	65.9
2022	280.2	186.6	177.2	9.3	66.6	5.0	63.2
<b>Swift Current–Moose Jaw</b>							
2021	82.8	56.8	52.3	4.4	68.6	7.7	63.2
2022	82.9	54.2	51.4	2.8	65.4	5.2	62.0
<b>Saskatoon–Biggar</b>							
2021	313.0	214.3	197.4	16.9	68.5	7.9	63.1
2022	319.2	231.5	221.8	9.7	72.5	4.2	69.5
<b>Yorkton–Melville</b>							
2021	61.7	37.2	35.5	1.7	60.3	4.6	57.5
2022	61.5	39.5	38.3	1.2	64.2	3.0	62.3
<b>Prince Albert and Northern</b>							
2021	155.9	104.1	98.6	5.5	66.8	5.3	63.2
2022	156.8	101.0	96.6	4.4	64.4	4.4	61.6
<b>Alberta</b>							
2021	3,541.3	2,475.1	2,258.0	217.1	69.9	8.8	63.8
2022	3,617.8	2,528.8	2,392.4	136.4	69.9	5.4	66.1
<b>Lethbridge–Medicine Hat</b>							
2021	239.3	154.8	147.2	7.6	64.7	4.9	61.5
2022	242.6	155.0	149.0	6.0	63.9	3.9	61.4
<b>Camrose–Drumheller</b>							
2021	161.7	106.0	96.6	9.3	65.6	8.8	59.7
2022	162.7	109.0	102.1	7.0	67.0	6.4	62.8
<b>Calgary</b>							
2021	1,354.3	957.7	861.5	96.2	70.7	10.0	63.6
2022	1,387.2	1,012.8	956.1	56.7	73.0	5.6	68.9
<b>Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River</b>							
2021	274.2	193.7	179.2	14.6	70.6	7.5	65.4
2022	277.9	189.3	179.0	10.2	68.1	5.4	64.4
<b>Red Deer</b>							
2021	176.1	118.9	107.2	11.7	67.5	9.8	60.9
2022	179.5	108.1	103.2	4.8	60.2	4.4	57.5
<b>Edmonton</b>							
2021	1,231.4	865.6	792.9	72.8	70.3	8.4	64.4
2022	1,262.4	876.9	830.1	46.8	69.5	5.3	65.8
<b>Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake</b>							
2021	104.3	78.4	73.4	5.0	75.2	6.4	70.4
2022	105.5	77.8	72.9	4.9	73.7	6.3	69.1
<b>British Columbia</b>							
2021	4,348.4	2,885.1	2,692.6	192.5	66.3	6.7	61.9
2022	4,430.4	2,917.3	2,772.6	144.8	65.8	5.0	62.6
<b>Vancouver Island and Coast</b>							
2021	747.2	440.5	417.9	22.6	59.0	5.1	55.9
2022	763.8	459.5	439.8	19.7	60.2	4.3	57.6
<b>Lower Mainland–Southwest</b>							
2021	2,690.7	1,862.9	1,727.5	135.4	69.2	7.3	64.2
2022	2,739.7	1,862.5	1,768.1	94.4	68.0	5.1	64.5
<b>Thompson–Okanagan</b>							
2021	506.9	319.3	302.0	17.2	63.0	5.4	59.6
2022	517.5	330.8	314.1	16.7	63.9	5.0	60.7
<b>Kootenay</b>							
2021	138.8	85.7	79.9	5.7	61.7	6.7	57.6
2022	140.9	86.0	81.6	4.4	61.0	5.1	57.9
<b>Cariboo</b>							
2021	140.8	92.5	86.8	5.7	65.7	6.2	61.6
2022	143.1	95.5	89.6	5.9	66.7	6.2	62.6
<b>North Coast and Nechako</b>							
2021	69.1	46.5	42.4	4.1	67.3	8.8	61.4
2022	69.7	43.6	41.4	2.2	62.6	5.0	59.4
<b>Northeast</b>							
2021	55.0	37.6	35.9	1.8	68.4	4.8	65.3
2022	55.6	39.4	37.9	1.5	70.9	3.8	68.2

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**

	July 2022	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022	July to August 2022	August 2021 to August 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Yukon</b>							
Population	33.5	33.5	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.1
Labour force	23.9	23.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.5
Employment	23.3	23.5	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.9	7.8
Unemployment	0.6	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	-33.3	-69.2
Participation rate	71.3	71.3	0.8	0.0	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.5	1.7	0.7	-0.8	-3.9	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	70.1	0.9	0.5	3.6	...	...
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
Population	34.2	34.2	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	26.3	26.1	0.4	-0.2	1.2	-0.8	4.8
Employment	25.2	25.0	0.4	-0.2	1.3	-0.8	5.5
Unemployment	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-8.3
Participation rate	76.9	76.3	1.2	-0.6	2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	1.0	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	73.7	73.1	1.2	-0.6	3.2	...	...
<b>Nunavut</b>							
Population	25.8	25.8	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.8
Labour force	16.6	16.5	0.5	-0.1	2.6	-0.6	18.7
Employment	14.5	14.5	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	19.8
Unemployment	2.1	2.0	0.4	-0.1	0.3	-4.8	17.6
Participation rate	64.5	63.8	1.9	-0.7	8.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.7	12.1	2.2	-0.6	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	56.0	1.9	-0.3	7.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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
<b>August 2022</b>										
15 years and over	17,077.4	36.1	1,163.40	31.33	14,535.4	39.3	1,296.03	2,542.0	18.2	405.03
15 to 24 years	2,830.2	30.5	609.62	19.16	1,758.6	38.3	803.02	1,071.5	17.7	292.20
25 years and over	14,247.3	37.2	1,273.41	33.75	12,776.8	39.4	1,363.89	1,470.5	18.6	487.25
Males	8,833.5	38.0	1,291.01	33.28	7,963.4	40.2	1,390.56	870.1	17.8	379.86
Females	8,244.0	34.1	1,026.66	29.25	6,572.0	38.1	1,181.48	1,672.0	18.4	418.13
<b>Union coverage</b>										
Union coverage	5,033.0	36.7	1,275.08	34.40	4,498.3	38.7	1,359.47	534.6	19.9	565.05
No union coverage	12,044.5	35.9	1,116.73	30.05	10,037.1	39.5	1,267.60	2,007.4	17.8	362.41
<b>Job permanency</b>										
Permanent employees	14,796.7	36.8	1,223.91	32.52	12,984.4	39.3	1,335.40	1,812.3	18.8	425.07
Temporary employees	2,280.7	31.8	770.87	23.60	1,551.0	38.9	966.41	729.7	16.9	355.26
<b>Occupation</b>										
Management occupations	1,287.7	39.9	2,027.97	51.12	1,267.8	40.2	2,049.13	19.9	15.6	677.76
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,008.7	36.1	1,120.30	30.69	2,678.6	38.3	1,201.28	330.1	17.8	463.18
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,684.8	38.6	1,626.48	42.21	1,639.7	39.1	1,651.70	45.1	18.8	710.14
Health occupations	1,356.3	34.7	1,189.85	34.01	1,084.6	38.2	1,322.98	271.7	20.6	658.42
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,837.2	35.4	1,335.49	37.31	1,598.5	38.0	1,452.97	238.7	17.9	548.76
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	408.7	33.0	884.23	26.06	308.1	39.0	1,066.01	100.6	14.7	327.73
Sales and services occupations	3,943.0	31.4	663.65	20.19	2,613.2	38.2	845.71	1,329.8	18.1	305.88
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,371.6	40.3	1,213.95	29.86	2,237.0	41.6	1,262.02	134.7	18.7	415.56
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	377.7	41.2	1,075.36	25.43	337.2	43.9	1,164.65	40.5	18.4	331.78
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	801.8	39.6	1,016.37	25.49	770.9	40.4	1,041.34	30.9	19.6	393.64
<b>August 2021</b>										
15 years and over	16,510.5	36.0	1,101.15	29.73	13,930.0	39.3	1,235.42	2,580.5	18.2	376.34
15 to 24 years	2,793.9	30.2	564.83	17.95	1,692.3	38.4	755.34	1,101.6	17.5	272.18
25 years and over	13,716.5	37.2	1,210.39	32.12	12,237.7	39.4	1,301.81	1,478.8	18.7	453.94
Males	8,511.6	38.0	1,220.64	31.46	7,608.6	40.3	1,323.99	903.0	17.9	349.87
Females	7,998.9	33.9	974.00	27.88	6,321.4	38.1	1,128.82	1,677.5	18.4	390.59
<b>Union coverage</b>										
Union coverage	4,864.4	36.7	1,230.41	33.20	4,337.7	38.8	1,316.67	526.8	19.5	520.12
No union coverage	11,646.0	35.7	1,047.16	28.27	9,592.3	39.5	1,198.68	2,053.7	17.9	339.46
<b>Job permanency</b>										
Permanent employees	14,267.4	36.6	1,154.78	30.80	12,402.1	39.3	1,269.13	1,865.3	18.7	394.49
Temporary employees	2,243.1	32.1	760.05	22.86	1,527.9	39.2	961.79	715.1	16.9	329.01
<b>Occupation</b>										
Management occupations	1,089.1	39.4	1,966.62	49.91	1,057.3	40.1	2,005.46	31.8	18.8	675.26
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,935.0	35.8	1,089.80	29.96	2,585.5	38.2	1,179.83	349.5	17.9	423.81
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,615.5	38.5	1,530.36	39.75	1,568.6	39.1	1,555.52	46.8	19.5	687.44
Health occupations	1,297.4	34.1	1,096.81	31.87	1,016.3	38.0	1,231.94	281.1	19.9	608.26
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,762.7	35.7	1,285.57	35.72	1,548.5	38.2	1,396.51	214.2	17.2	483.52
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	381.4	34.7	944.34	26.44	312.1	39.3	1,085.91	69.3	14.3	306.47
Sales and services occupations	4,067.8	31.3	628.21	19.19	2,660.0	38.3	807.95	1,407.8	18.2	288.61
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,284.0	40.6	1,168.64	28.52	2,164.5	41.8	1,212.55	119.5	18.4	373.31
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	338.0	42.3	1,083.97	25.10	305.8	44.6	1,156.20	32.2	20.4	398.70
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	739.6	39.7	983.82	24.61	711.4	40.5	1,009.10	28.2	18.8	347.12

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

**Table 12**  
**Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,<sup>1, 9</sup> three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted**

September 11, 2022 to October 8, 2022

	%
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	
St. John's	5.2
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	14.8
<b>Prince Edward Island<sup>3</sup></b>	
Charlottetown	4.4
Prince Edward Island <sup>4</sup>	9.1
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	
Eastern Nova Scotia	11.3
Western Nova Scotia	7.5
Halifax	5.3
<b>New Brunswick</b>	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	5.8
Madawaska–Charlotte	6.9
Restigouche–Albert	10.6
<b>Quebec</b>	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	11.3
Québec	2.7
Trois-Rivières	3.3
South Central Quebec	2.6
Sherbrooke	3.0
Montérégie	4.3
Montréal	4.9
Central Quebec	4.1
North Western Quebec	5.8
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	5.3
Hull	3.3
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	3.8
<b>Ontario</b>	
Ottawa	3.1
Eastern Ontario	4.8
Kingston	5.0
Central Ontario	5.1
Oshawa	5.1
Toronto	5.8
Hamilton	4.3
St. Catharines	5.9
London	6.9
Niagara	4.9
Windsor	8.0
Kitchener	5.5
Huron	4.2
South Central Ontario	3.3
Sudbury	3.7
Thunder Bay	4.9
Northern Ontario	6.1
<b>Manitoba</b>	
Winnipeg	4.2
Southern Manitoba	6.1
Northern Manitoba	27.4
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	
Regina	4.6
Saskatoon	4.0
Southern Saskatchewan	6.9



Table 12 - continued

**Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,<sup>1, 9</sup> three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted**

	September 11, 2022 to October 8, 2022
Northern Saskatchewan	14.5
<b>Alberta</b>	
Calgary	5.2
Edmonton	5.3
Northern Alberta	11.9
Southern Alberta	6.2
<b>British Columbia</b>	
Southern Interior British Columbia	5.6
Abbotsford	5.5
Vancouver	4.8
Victoria	5.1
Southern Coastal British Columbia	4.3
Northern British Columbia	7.3
<b>Territories<sup>3, 5</sup></b>	
Whitehorse	3.5
Yukon <sup>6</sup>	5.1
Yellowknife	3.7
Northwest Territories <sup>7</sup>	6.3
Iqaluit	5.0
Nunavut <sup>8</sup>	16.7

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**

	August 2020	August 2021	August 2022	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	August 2021 to August 2022	August 2020 to August 2021	August 2021 to August 2022	August 2020 to August 2021
	thousands (except rates)				change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Students 15 to 24 years<sup>2</sup></b>								
Population	2,532.9	2,481.0	2,551.4	37.2	70.4	-51.9	2.8	-2.0
Labour force	1,626.5	1,563.6	1,571.7	38.8	8.1	-62.9	0.5	-3.9
Employment	1,203.5	1,390.7	1,419.2	36.6	28.5	187.2	2.0	15.6
Full-time employment	530.9	580.2	645.6	25.6	65.4	49.3	11.3	9.3
Part-time employment	672.6	810.5	773.6	30.6	-36.9	137.9	-4.6	20.5
Unemployment	423.0	173.0	152.5	20.6	-20.5	-250.0	-11.8	-59.1
Participation rate	64.2	63.0	61.6	1.1	-1.4	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	26.0	11.1	9.7	1.3	-1.4	-14.9	...	...
Employment rate	47.5	56.1	55.6	1.2	-0.5	8.6	...	...
<b>Students 15 to 16 years<sup>2</sup></b>								
Population	748.7	770.5	775.9	5.7	5.4	21.8	0.7	2.9
Labour force	307.3	327.9	340.8	15.0	12.9	20.6	3.9	6.7
Employment	217.6	274.4	283.0	13.7	8.6	56.8	3.1	26.1
Full-time employment	63.9	61.9	90.2	5.2	28.3	-2.0	45.7	-3.1
Part-time employment	153.8	212.6	192.8	12.9	-19.8	58.8	-9.3	38.2
Unemployment	89.7	53.4	57.8	8.8	4.4	-36.3	8.2	-40.5
Participation rate	41.0	42.6	43.9	2.0	1.3	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	29.2	16.3	17.0	2.7	0.7	-12.9	...	...
Employment rate	29.1	35.6	36.5	1.8	0.9	6.5	...	...
<b>Students 17 to 19 years<sup>2</sup></b>								
Population	899.3	907.5	927.1	18.3	19.6	8.2	2.2	0.9
Labour force	643.9	634.2	621.5	20.0	-12.7	-9.7	-2.0	-1.5
Employment	480.7	575.2	562.1	19.7	-13.1	94.5	-2.3	19.7
Full-time employment	193.5	212.0	218.6	12.9	6.6	18.5	3.1	9.6
Part-time employment	287.2	363.3	343.5	18.3	-19.8	76.1	-5.5	26.5
Unemployment	163.2	58.9	59.4	11.8	0.5	-104.3	0.8	-63.9
Participation rate	71.6	69.9	67.0	1.8	-2.9	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	25.3	9.3	9.6	1.9	0.3	-16.0	...	...
Employment rate	53.5	63.4	60.6	2.0	-2.8	9.9	...	...
<b>Students 20 to 24 years<sup>2</sup></b>								
Population	885.0	802.9	848.4	31.0	45.5	-82.1	5.7	-9.3
Labour force	675.2	601.6	609.5	28.4	7.9	-73.6	1.3	-10.9
Employment	505.1	541.0	574.2	26.5	33.2	35.9	6.1	7.1
Full-time employment	273.4	306.4	336.9	20.7	30.5	33.0	10.0	12.1
Part-time employment	231.7	234.6	237.3	20.0	2.7	2.9	1.2	1.3
Unemployment	170.1	60.6	35.3	13.5	-25.3	-109.5	-41.7	-64.4
Participation rate	76.3	74.9	71.8	2.1	-3.1	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	25.2	10.1	5.8	2.0	-4.3	-15.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.1	67.4	67.7	2.3	0.3	10.3	...	...
<b>Other persons aged 15 to 24<sup>3</sup></b>								
Population	1,945.0	1,966.8	1,927.8	37.2	-39.0	21.8	-2.0	1.1
Labour force	1,619.7	1,659.6	1,638.6	36.9	-21.0	39.9	-1.3	2.5
Employment	1,322.8	1,464.0	1,476.6	35.4	12.6	141.2	0.9	10.7
Full-time employment	996.6	1,152.8	1,147.0	33.2	-5.8	156.2	-0.5	15.7
Part-time employment	326.2	311.1	329.5	23.2	18.4	-15.1	5.9	-4.6
Unemployment	296.9	195.6	162.1	18.5	-33.5	-101.3	-17.1	-34.1
Participation rate	83.3	84.4	85.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	18.3	11.8	9.9	1.1	-1.9	-6.5	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	74.4	76.6	1.3	2.2	6.4	...	...

... 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					%			
<b>Students<sup>1</sup></b>									
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>									
August 2021	31.3	19.2	17.0	6.4	10.6	2.3	61.3	12.0	54.3
August 2022	31.5	21.3	19.5	10.0	9.4	1.8	67.6	8.5	61.9
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>									
August 2021	10.0	7.7	7.2	5.0	2.2	0.5	77.0	6.5	72.0
August 2022	12.8	10.2	10.0	6.1	3.9	0.2	79.7	2.0	78.1
<b>Nova Scotia</b>									
August 2021	56.9	38.1	33.6	13.0	20.6	4.5	67.0	11.8	59.1
August 2022	57.1	38.5	33.8	19.3	14.5	4.7	67.4	12.2	59.2
<b>New Brunswick</b>									
August 2021	41.6	29.4	27.4	15.4	12.0	2.0	70.7	6.8	65.9
August 2022	43.1	30.6	29.2	17.5	11.7	1.4	71.0	4.6	67.7
<b>Quebec</b>									
August 2021	555.2	389.1	366.4	156.5	209.9	22.7	70.1	5.8	66.0
August 2022	565.4	371.1	351.8	144.5	207.3	19.3	65.6	5.2	62.2
<b>Ontario</b>									
August 2021	1,058.6	635.7	546.7	225.6	321.1	89.1	60.1	14.0	51.6
August 2022	1,078.5	655.1	577.4	285.5	291.9	77.7	60.7	11.9	53.5
<b>Manitoba</b>									
August 2021	86.7	54.4	49.6	25.5	24.1	4.8	62.7	8.8	57.2
August 2022	81.0	58.0	50.5	23.6	26.9	7.5	71.6	12.9	62.3
<b>Saskatchewan</b>									
August 2021	66.0	40.1	35.3	17.9	17.5	4.7	60.8	11.7	53.5
August 2022	80.5	50.5	47.9	23.5	24.4	2.6	62.7	5.1	59.5
<b>Alberta</b>									
August 2021	272.0	151.3	129.1	46.8	82.3	22.2	55.6	14.7	47.5
August 2022	293.1	167.7	148.3	61.5	86.8	19.4	57.2	11.6	50.6
<b>British Columbia</b>									
August 2021	302.5	198.7	178.5	68.1	110.4	20.2	65.7	10.2	59.0
August 2022	308.5	168.7	150.8	54.1	96.7	17.9	54.7	10.6	48.9
<b>Other persons<sup>2</sup></b>									
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>									
August 2021	23.4	19.8	16.7	12.8	3.8	3.1	84.6	15.7	71.4
August 2022	23.6	19.5	16.8	13.3	3.5	x	82.6	x	71.2
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>									
August 2021	11.0	9.8	8.6	8.0	x	1.2	89.1	12.2	78.2
August 2022	9.5	8.0	7.5	6.4	x	x	84.2	x	78.9
<b>Nova Scotia</b>									
August 2021	51.8	45.1	40.3	32.7	7.6	4.8	87.1	10.6	77.8
August 2022	53.7	47.1	40.2	34.3	5.9	6.9	87.7	14.6	74.9
<b>New Brunswick</b>									
August 2021	40.5	33.1	29.7	26.7	3.0	3.4	81.7	10.3	73.3
August 2022	41.4	35.4	30.7	26.2	4.5	4.7	85.5	13.3	74.2
<b>Quebec</b>									
August 2021	349.6	294.2	272.1	228.6	43.5	22.1	84.2	7.5	77.8
August 2022	343.4	303.2	280.8	208.0	72.9	22.3	88.3	7.4	81.8
<b>Ontario</b>									
August 2021	793.8	670.0	582.3	450.5	131.8	87.8	84.4	13.1	73.4
August 2022	777.4	643.4	579.6	448.1	131.5	63.8	82.8	9.9	74.6
<b>Manitoba</b>									
August 2021	80.6	70.5	65.3	55.5	9.9	5.2	87.5	7.4	81.0
August 2022	86.7	72.5	67.0	54.2	12.7	5.6	83.6	7.7	77.3
<b>Saskatchewan</b>									
August 2021	68.4	61.0	55.4	46.0	9.4	5.6	89.2	9.2	81.0
August 2022	55.6	47.2	43.0	35.2	7.8	4.2	84.9	8.9	77.3
<b>Alberta</b>									
August 2021	251.2	213.4	180.3	132.6	47.7	33.1	85.0	15.5	71.8
August 2022	243.3	211.9	185.1	148.3	36.8	26.8	87.1	12.6	76.1

**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
<b>British Columbia</b>									
August 2021	296.6	242.9	213.4	159.5	53.9	29.5	81.9	12.1	71.9
August 2022	293.1	250.5	226.0	173.0	53.1	24.4	85.5	9.7	77.1

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).