

Labour Force Survey, October 2022

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Highlights

Employment rose by 108,000 (+0.6%) in October, recouping losses observed from May to September. The unemployment rate held steady at 5.2% in October.

Employment rose in several industries, led by manufacturing, construction, and accommodation and food services. At the same time, it fell in wholesale and retail trade, as well as in natural resources.

The number of private-sector employees rose for the first time since March 2022. Employment was little changed among employees in the public sector and among self-employed workers.

Employment increased among both men and women in the core working ages of 25 to 54 in October. It was little changed among men and women aged 15 to 24 and those aged 55 and older.

Employment rose in six provinces, with gains concentrated in Ontario and Quebec.

Year-over-year growth in the average hourly wages of employees remained above 5% for a fifth consecutive month in October, rising 5.6% (+\$1.68 to \$31.94) compared with October 2021 (not seasonally adjusted).

After declining 0.6% in September, total hours worked increased 0.7% in October. Compared with October 2021, total hours worked were up 2.2%.

In October, nearly two-thirds (64.3%) of employees with wages above \$40.00 per hour had received a raise in the previous year, compared with half (50.1%) of those with wages of \$20.00 or less per hour (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

More than one in three (35.3%) Canadians aged 15 and older lived in households citing difficulty meeting financial needs in October, up from one in five in October 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).

More than 1.7 million Canadians had hybrid work arrangements in October (population aged 15 to 69; not seasonally adjusted).

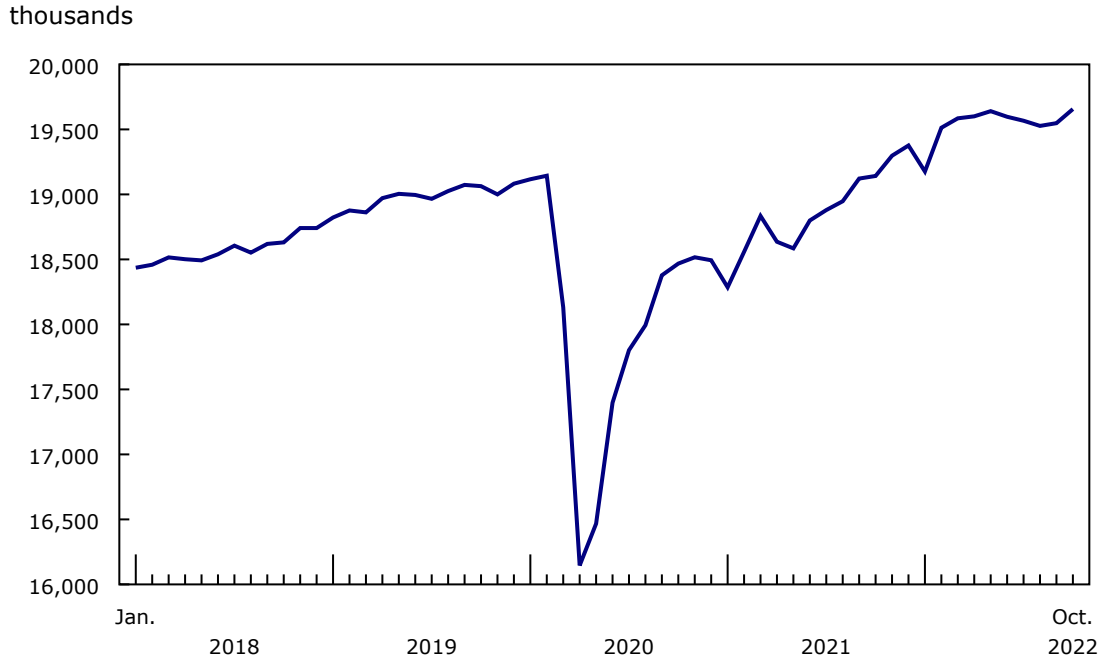
Employment increases in October, all in full-time work

Following four months of declines or little change, employment rose by 108,000 (+0.6%) in October. This increase—which was widespread across industries, including manufacturing, construction, and accommodation and food services—brought employment back to a level on par with the most recent peak observed in May 2022.

In general, monthly employment growth can be the result of several factors, including more people finding work after being unemployed or out of the labour force; fewer people leaving or losing their job; and population growth, including new working-age immigrants who start a job or a business after arriving in Canada.



Chart 1
Employment up in October

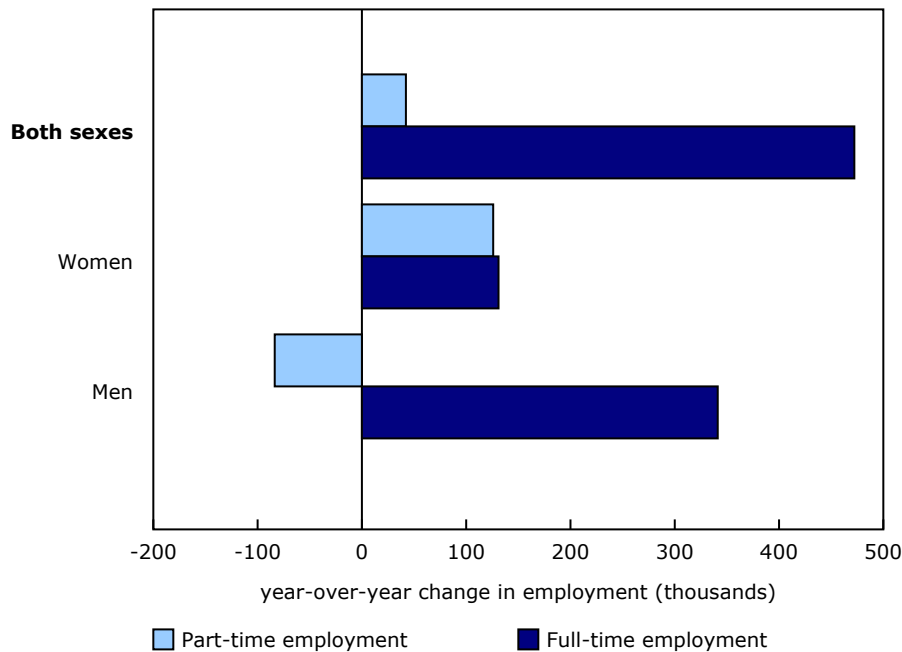


Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

All of the employment gain in October was in full-time work (+119,000; +0.7%), boosting year-over-year gains in full-time employment to 472,000 (+3.0%). There was little change in part-time employment, which held steady for a fifth consecutive month and remained at virtually the same level as it was in February 2020, before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Over the past 12 months, men (+3.9%; +341,000) have seen stronger growth in full-time employment than women (+1.9%; +131,000). In contrast, part-time work has increased for women (+5.7%; +126,000), while falling for men (-6.2%; -84,000). The decrease in part-time work among men is consistent with the tight labour markets observed in 2022, as men are generally less likely to work part-time than women, and more likely to do so only when labour market conditions prevent them from finding full-time work. In October, 15.8% of men working part-time would have preferred a full-time position, the lowest rate of involuntary part-time work among men for the month of October since comparable data became available in 1997 (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 2
Fewer men working part-time, while full-time work posts strong year-over-year gains



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

Employment rises for core-age population

The majority of the October employment increase occurred in the core working ages of 25 to 54. Building on an increase of 42,000 (+0.3%) in September, employment for this age group rose a further 69,000 (+0.5%) in October, driven by gains in full-time work. Increases were seen among both men (+45,000; +0.7%) and women (+24,000; +0.4%) in this age group. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was up by a similar amount for core-aged men (+197,000; +3.0%) and women (+194,000; +3.2%).

Young men and young women aged 15 to 24 saw little net change in employment in October. Youth employment has been on a slight downward trend, declining by 43,000 (-1.6%) since May 2022, with gains among young men (+15,000; +1.1%) more than offset by losses among young women (-58,000; -4.4%).

Employment for both men and women aged 55 and older was little changed for a third consecutive month in October. On a year-over-year basis, employment was up by 98,000 (+5.4%) among older women in October, and was little changed among older men.

Employment rate at record high among immigrants

According to the 2021 Census of Population, immigrants made up the largest share of the population in over 150 years in 2021 (23.0%). Results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for October highlight the extent to which immigrants—that is, people who are or have ever been a landed immigrant or permanent resident—have succeeded in finding employment and filling a wide range of job vacancies across the country. First, the employment rate of immigrants aged 15 and older (62.2%) was at its highest level for the month of October since comparable data became available in the LFS in 2006. Second, among those who were admitted to Canada within the last five years, the employment rate (70.7%) was 5.6 percentage points higher than before the pandemic in October 2019 (three-month moving averages; not seasonally adjusted).

First increase among private sector employees since March

Most of the employment gains in October occurred among private sector employees, whose ranks increased (+74,000; +0.6%) for the first time since March 2022. As of October, the number of private sector employees was 349,000 (+2.8%) above its pre-pandemic February 2020 level.

Following an increase in September, the number of employees in the public sector was little changed in October. Compared with February 2020, the number of employees in the public sector was up by 392,000 (+10.1%).

The number of self-employed workers was also little changed in October. This was the third consecutive month of little change, with self-employment remaining flat on a year-over-year basis and 228,000 (-7.9%) below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level.

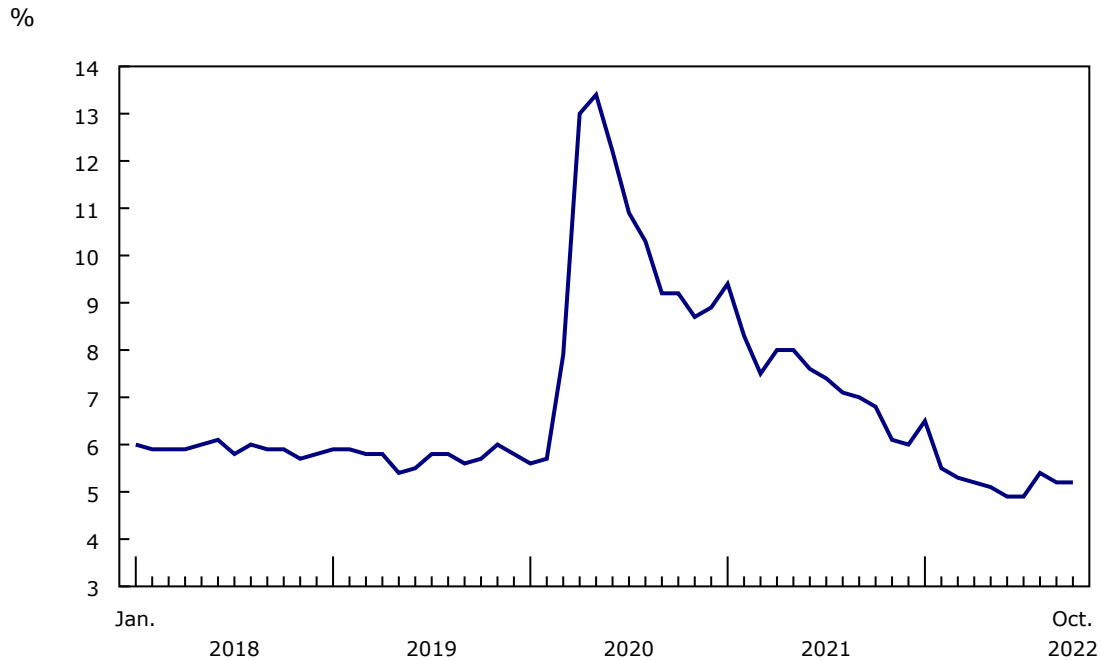
Unemployment rate holds steady, labour force participation increases

After declining in September, the unemployment rate held steady at 5.2% in October, 0.3 percentage points above 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—was virtually unchanged in October at 7.1%.

In October, the labour force—or the total number of people who are either employed or unemployed—was 110,000 (+0.5%) larger than in September. The labour force participation rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 64.9% in October, but fell 0.5 percentage points short of the recent high of 65.4% reached in February and March 2022.

Increases in the labour force were relatively widespread in October, with the largest gains occurring among young women (+30,000; +2.2%) and core-aged men (+25,000; +0.4%). Overall, labour force growth was almost entirely accounted for by the rise in the number of people who were employed (+108,000), while the total number of unemployed people was little changed.

Chart 3 Unemployment rate unchanged in October



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

Unemployment rate down among core-age men, up for young women

The unemployment rate among men aged 25 to 54 decreased 0.3 percentage points to 4.2% in October. The October decline partially offset the increase of 0.6 percentage points in August and brought the unemployment rate for this group back down to its May 2022 level, just above the record low of 4.0% observed in June and July 2022. Among core-aged women, the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.2% in October.

Among young women aged 15 to 24, the unemployment rate increased by 1.7 percentage points to 10.5% in October. While the unemployment rate among young women had reached a record low of 7.1% in June, it has trended upwards in recent months and was above its pre-pandemic February 2020 level in October. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 10.8% among young men in October.

The unemployment rate was also unchanged among both men (4.6%) and women (4.7%) aged 55 and older in October.

Long-term unemployment little changed

Long-term unemployment—the number of people who had been continuously unemployed for 27 weeks or more—was little changed in October. Long-term unemployment first returned to its February 2020 level in June 2022 and has hovered around a similar level in recent months. Expressed as a proportion of the total labour force, long-term unemployment remained at 0.8% in October, within the range of 0.8% to 1.1% observed in 2018 and 2019.

Young women and core-aged men post higher participation rates

The participation rate among young women returned to its pre-pandemic level, rebounding 1.3 percentage points to 64.4% in October after declining in September. The participation rate of young men (64.3%) was little changed for a third consecutive month in October, but was 1.3 percentage points higher than the recent low of 63.0% in July and on par with its pre-pandemic level.

Among men aged 25 to 54, the participation rate increased 0.2 percentage points to 91.6% in October, 0.7 percentage points below its recent peak in March 2022. The participation rate of core-aged women was unchanged in October (84.8%), close to the record high of 85.0% reached in May 2022.

The participation rate of people aged 55 and older was 36.2% in October, little changed from September.

Employment rebounds in construction and manufacturing; declines in wholesale and retail trade

The number of people working in construction rose by 25,000 (+1.6%) in October, with increases in five provinces including Quebec (+17,000; +5.9%) and British Columbia (+6,000; +2.5%). Despite this increase, employment in construction was virtually unchanged in October compared with March 2022, consistent with the [latest data on gross domestic product](#) showing slowing economic activity in the industry over a similar period.

Employment rose by 24,000 (+1.4%) in manufacturing, largely offsetting the decrease of 28,000 (-1.6%) recorded in September. Most of the increase was attributable to British Columbia (+12,000; +6.9%) and Nova Scotia (+3,700; +11.6%). On a year-over-year basis, employment in manufacturing was little changed.

The number of people working in accommodation and food services increased by 18,000 (+1.7%) in October, the first increase in the industry since May. According to the [latest data from the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#), the industry had a higher job vacancy rate than all other industries in August.

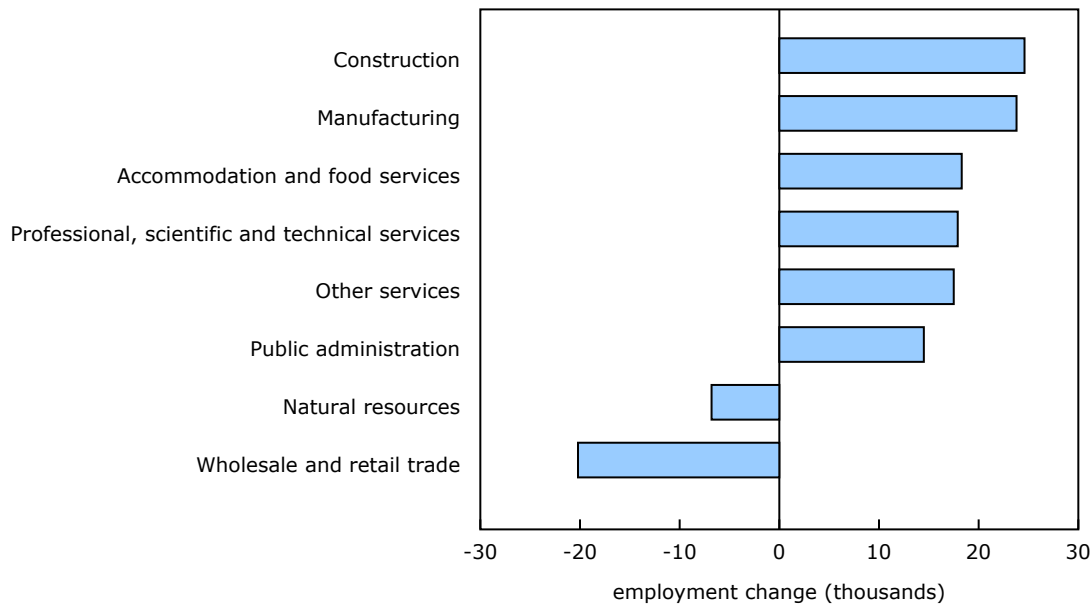
Employment in professional, scientific and technical services rose by 18,000 in October (+1.0%), the third increase in six months. The number of people working in the industry has followed a long-term upward trend since June 2020, and in October was 297,000 (+19.3%) above its pre-pandemic level.

Employment gains were also recorded in "other" services (+18,000; +2.4%) and in public administration (+15,000; +1.3%) in October.

The number of people working in wholesale and retail trade declined by 20,000 (-0.7%) in October. Employment in the industry last increased in May and was little changed on a year-over-year basis in October. According to the latest data on retail trade, while [retail sales increased 0.7% to \\$61.8 billion in August](#), advance estimates suggest that sales decreased 0.5% in September.

Following three months of little change, employment declined in natural resources (-6,800; -2.0%) in October, almost entirely due to a drop in Quebec (-6,100; -13.2%).

Chart 4 Employment up in six industries in October



Note(s): Employment change compared with September is shown for industries with statistically significant change.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0355-01.

Employment up in six provinces in October

Employment increased in Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in October. There was little monthly change in the remaining provinces. For further information on key province and industry level labour market indicators, see "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app](#)".

Following a decline in September, employment in Ontario increased by 43,000 (+0.6%) in October, primarily in part-time work. The unemployment rate in the province was little changed at 5.9%. Employment gains were led by accommodation and food services and professional, scientific and technical services. In the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Toronto, employment rose by 31,000 (+0.9%) in October, while the unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.3%. Among Ontario's other CMAs, the unemployment rate ranged from 4.2% in the Ontario portion of Ottawa–Gatineau to 8.5% in Windsor (three-month moving averages).

In Quebec, employment grew by 28,000 (+0.6%) in October, the second increase in three months. The province's unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 4.1%. Gains in full-time work more than offset a decline in part-time work. The largest employment gains were in construction; and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing. According to the [latest results from the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey](#), Quebec's job vacancy rate continued to be among the highest across all provinces as of August (not seasonally adjusted). In the Montréal CMA, employment rose 23,000 (+1.0%) in October and the unemployment rate was 4.2%.

In Prince Edward Island, one of the provinces impacted by post-tropical storm Fiona in September, employment increased by 4,300 (+5.3%) in October, more than offsetting a September decline. The unemployment rate declined 2.9 percentage points to 5.4%.

Employment also rose in Newfoundland and Labrador (+3,300; +1.4%) in October. Despite more people working, the unemployment rate increased 0.8 percentage points to 10.3%, as more people in the province participated in the labour market.

Employment in Saskatchewan was up by 6,100 (+1.1%) in October, following six consecutive months of little change. The unemployment rate increased by 0.5 percentage points to 4.6% in October.

Employment in Manitoba increased (+4,600; +0.7%) for a second consecutive month in October, with gains in full-time employment. Manitoba's unemployment rate and labour force participation rate remained on par with September.

In the Spotlight: hybrid work, wages, and financial difficulty

More than 1.7 million Canadians have hybrid work arrangements

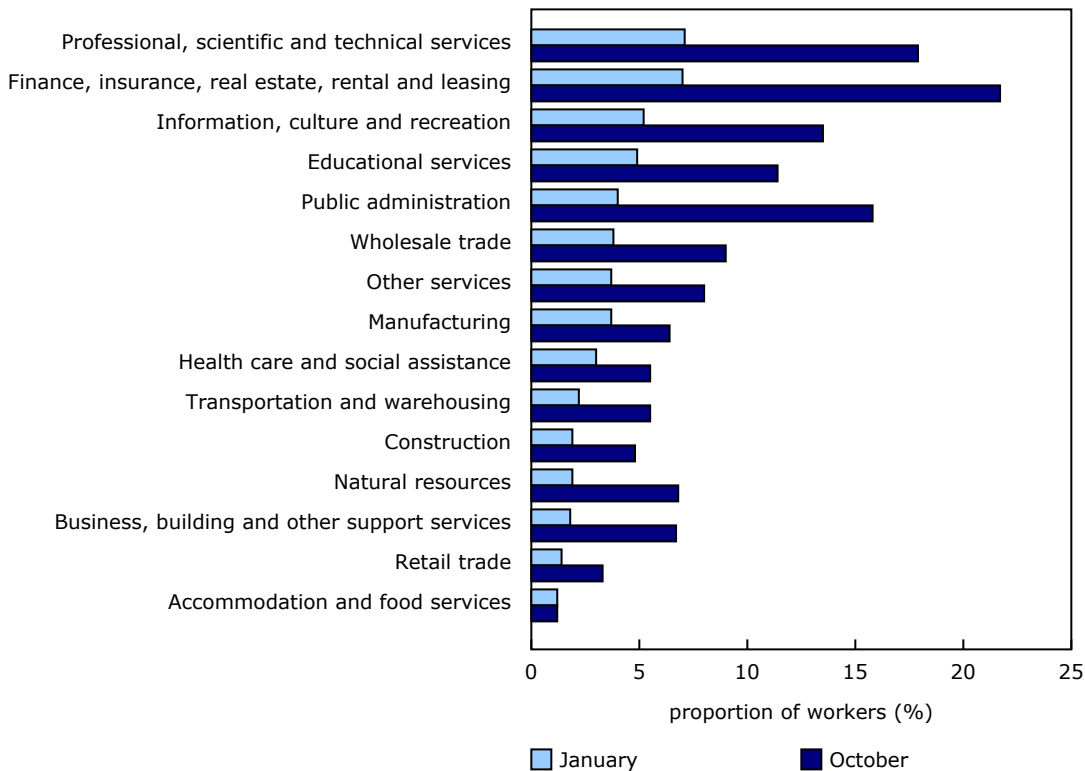
In the past year, hybrid work—or the ability to work partly from home and partly from a location other than home—has emerged as an option for both employers and workers. In October, nearly 1 in 10 (9.0%; 1,746,000) workers reported that they usually work both at home and at locations other than home, up 0.4 percentage points from September and up 5.4 percentage points from January 2022. Also in October, the share of workers usually working exclusively from home was 15.8%, down 8.5 percentage points from the beginning of the year (population aged 15 to 69, not seasonally adjusted).

The share of workers with a hybrid arrangement increased in most industries from January to October, with the largest gains recorded in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (+14.7 percentage points to 21.7%), public administration (+11.8 percentage points to 15.8%) and professional, scientific and technical services (+10.8 percentage points to 17.9%) (population aged 15 to 69, not seasonally adjusted). These were industries that were able to respond quickly to pandemic-related public health restrictions by having a large proportion of workers shift to working from home. In all three of these industries, the increase in hybrid work has coincided with a decrease in working exclusively from home, suggesting a transition back to offices and other workplaces.

In contrast, the share of hybrid work was little changed in accommodation and food services, an industry where very few workers work from home (population aged 15 to 69, not seasonally adjusted).

As workers and employers continue to adjust to evolving economic conditions, data from the LFS will continue to shed light on the developing role of hybrid work in the Canadian labour market.

Chart 5
Hybrid work up in almost all industries since January



Note(s): Estimates for natural resources; construction; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information, culture and recreation; business, building and other support services; accommodation and food services; and other services should be used with caution. Estimates for agriculture and utilities have been suppressed following data quality guidelines. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

Lower-paid employees less likely to have received a raise in the last 12 months

In October, average hourly wages were 5.6% (+\$1.68 to \$31.94) higher than one year earlier (not seasonally adjusted). Despite average wages growing by more than 5% on a year-over-year basis in each of the past five months, they have not kept pace with inflation, which was 6.9% in September, contributing to concerns about affordability and the cost of living for many Canadians.

In the context of these concerns, new LFS data allow a deeper examination of which groups of workers are most likely to have received a raise in the past year, and suggest that higher-paid employees are more likely to have seen their wages keep pace with rising prices. In October 2022, among employees who had been with their employer for at least 12 months, about 6 in 10 (59.0%) had received a raise in the previous year. Nearly two-thirds (64.3%) of employees with wages above \$40.00 per hour—the top 25% of employees in terms of wages—had received a raise, compared with half (50.1%) of those with wages of \$20.00 or less per hour, who represent the bottom 25% of the wage distribution (population aged 15 to 69, not seasonally adjusted).

While unionized employees earn higher wages on average than their non-unionized counterparts, they were somewhat less likely in October to have received a wage increase in the past 12 months. Among employees with at least 12 months of tenure, 56.8% of those covered by a collective agreement had received a raise in the last year,

compared with 60.1% of non-unionized employees (population aged 15 to 69, not seasonally adjusted). Wage gains among unionized employees can be delayed until collective agreements expire and a new round of collective bargaining begins.

Among employees who had been with the same employer for at least a year, the proportion who received a raise was among the lowest in agriculture (47.2%) and accommodation and food services (49.7%), two industries with average hourly wages below the national average. The proportion of employees who received a raise was also relatively low in health care and social assistance (53.6%) and educational services (50.3%) where the majority of employees are unionized.

In contrast, the proportion of employees who had received a raise was among the highest in professional, scientific and technical services (68.4%); finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (68.2%); and manufacturing (67.7%), three industries where unionization is relatively low (population aged 15 to 69, not seasonally adjusted). For more information about unionization in Canada, see "[Collective bargaining coverage rate, 1997 to 2021](#)," part of the [Quality of Employment in Canada](#) publication.

For some workers, changing jobs can lead to higher hourly wages. While the proportion of Canadians who changed jobs from September to October (0.6%) was in line with the average observed from 2017 to 2019 (0.7%), changing jobs in October 2022 was more likely to lead to a pay raise compared with earlier Octobers. In October 2022, 59.8% of employees who changed jobs secured a position with a higher hourly wage, up from the average of 50.5% observed in October from 2017 to 2019 (not seasonally adjusted).

Rather than changing jobs, some workers may work extra paid hours, including voluntary paid overtime, to help adjust to rising prices. In October, workers in utilities (23.2%), natural resources (17.6%), manufacturing (16.6%), transportation and warehousing (14.6%), construction (14.1%) and health care and social assistance (14.0%) were among the most likely to have voluntarily worked extra hours or overtime in the previous four weeks (population aged 15 to 69, not seasonally adjusted).

More than one in three Canadians aged 15 and older live in households citing difficulty meeting financial needs

In October, in the context of concerns over the cost of living, more than one-third (35.3%) of Canadians aged 15 years and older lived in a household finding it difficult or very difficult to meet its financial needs—in other words, to pay for transportation, housing, food, clothing and other necessary expenses. When the same question was asked in October 2020, during the first year of the pandemic, just over one-fifth (20.4%) of those aged 15 years and older lived in a household facing the same difficulties (not seasonally adjusted).

The risk of financial difficulties may be higher among workers in certain industries due to differences in wages or the prevalence of certain job characteristics, such as part-time hours. Among people aged 25 to 54, workers in accommodation and food services (43.2%), retail trade (42.4%), and transportation and warehousing (42.4%) were among the most likely to reside in households facing financial difficulty in October. Employees in accommodation and food services and retail trade have hourly wages below the national average and were among the most likely to be working part-time in October. These same two industries are a more important source of employment for several racialized groups than for the population as a whole, contributing to the fact that West Asians (50.7%) were among the groups of core-aged workers most likely to be living in households facing financial difficulty in October (not seasonally adjusted).

In addition to job characteristics that may affect wages, multiple other factors can contribute to whether a household experiences financial difficulty, including the number of household members who are working, and the presence of children or other dependents. Among workers aged 25 to 54 with at least one child aged 17 or less, those living in a single-earner family were more likely to be facing household financial difficulties in October (47.0%) than those living in a dual-earner family (37.6%) (not seasonally adjusted).

Looking Ahead

In May, employment in Canada reached a new high, and in the summer Canada's labour market experienced record-high job vacancies and record-low unemployment rates. During the late spring and summer months, headline consumer inflation was at highs not seen in nearly four decades. More recently, employment declined or held steady for four months before rebounding in October. In the coming months, Statistics Canada will continue to provide insights into the evolution of the labour market and wider economic conditions.

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 October are for the week of October 9 to 15, 2022.

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

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

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

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

Since March 2020, all LFS face-to-face interviews have been replaced by telephone interviews conducted by interviewers working from their home to protect the health of both respondents and interviewers. While this has resulted in a decline in the LFS response rate, more than 49,000 interviews were completed in October 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 October 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.'

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 December 2, 2022. November data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of November 6 to 12, 2022.

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,875.4	31,927.0	...	51.6	497.0	0.2	1.6
Labour force	20,619.5	20,729.6	33.8	110.1	192.2	0.5	0.9
Employment	19,547.9	19,656.2	34.1	108.3	514.4	0.6	2.7
Full-time employment	15,944.0	16,063.3	46.1	119.3	472.2	0.7	3.0
Part-time employment	3,603.9	3,592.9	43.0	-11.0	42.2	-0.3	1.2
Unemployment	1,071.6	1,073.4	28.8	1.8	-322.3	0.2	-23.1
Participation rate	64.7	64.9	0.1	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	0.1	0.0	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,486.2	4,494.2	...	8.0	44.9	0.2	1.0
Labour force	2,848.0	2,892.2	19.7	44.2	17.4	1.6	0.6
Employment	2,568.6	2,585.2	19.1	16.6	11.6	0.6	0.5
Full-time employment	1,280.9	1,303.7	23.4	22.8	11.5	1.8	0.9
Part-time employment	1,287.8	1,281.4	24.9	-6.4	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Unemployment	279.4	307.0	16.1	27.6	5.8	9.9	1.9
Participation rate	63.5	64.4	0.4	0.9	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	10.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.5	0.4	0.2	-0.3	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	27,389.2	27,432.8	...	43.6	452.1	0.2	1.7
Labour force	17,771.5	17,837.4	27.2	65.9	174.7	0.4	1.0
Employment	16,979.3	17,071.0	28.4	91.7	502.8	0.5	3.0
Full-time employment	14,663.1	14,759.6	40.3	96.5	460.7	0.7	3.2
Part-time employment	2,316.2	2,311.5	35.4	-4.7	42.2	-0.2	1.9
Unemployment	792.2	766.4	23.7	-25.8	-328.1	-3.3	-30.0
Participation rate	64.9	65.0	0.1	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.3	0.1	-0.2	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,437.7	13,460.5	...	22.8	232.6	0.2	1.8
Labour force	9,368.4	9,402.6	17.3	34.2	22.7	0.4	0.2
Employment	8,944.7	8,998.2	18.7	53.5	210.4	0.6	2.4
Full-time employment	8,197.8	8,271.6	25.9	73.8	283.2	0.9	3.5
Part-time employment	747.0	726.6	21.8	-20.4	-72.8	-2.7	-9.1
Unemployment	423.7	404.3	16.6	-19.4	-187.8	-4.6	-31.7
Participation rate	69.7	69.9	0.1	0.2	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.3	0.2	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.6	66.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,951.5	13,972.3	...	20.8	219.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,403.1	8,434.8	19.3	31.7	152.0	0.4	1.8
Employment	8,034.5	8,072.8	19.7	38.3	292.4	0.5	3.8
Full-time employment	6,465.3	6,488.0	29.6	22.7	177.5	0.4	2.8
Part-time employment	1,569.2	1,584.8	27.5	15.6	114.9	1.0	7.8
Unemployment	368.6	362.0	16.3	-6.6	-140.4	-1.8	-27.9
Participation rate	60.2	60.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	0.2	-0.1	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	57.8	0.1	0.2	1.2	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	15,163.4	15,189.6	...	26.2	229.8	0.2	1.5
Labour force	13,360.0	13,400.6	25.7	40.6	198.7	0.3	1.5
Employment	12,772.0	12,840.5	28.5	68.5	390.8	0.5	3.1
Unemployment	588.0	560.1	21.3	-27.9	-192.1	-4.7	-25.5
Participation rate	88.1	88.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.2	0.2	-0.2	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	84.2	84.5	0.2	0.3	1.3	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,588.8	7,603.0	...	14.2	124.0	0.2	1.7
Labour force	6,938.8	6,963.7	16.2	24.9	78.0	0.4	1.1
Employment	6,627.2	6,671.7	18.8	44.5	196.7	0.7	3.0
Unemployment	311.6	292.0	15.0	-19.6	-118.7	-6.3	-28.9
Participation rate	91.4	91.6	0.2	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	0.2	-0.3	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	87.3	87.8	0.3	0.5	1.2	...	...

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,574.6	7,586.5	...	11.9	105.7	0.2	1.4
Labour force	6,421.2	6,436.8	19.0	15.6	120.6	0.2	1.9
Employment	6,144.8	6,168.8	20.1	24.0	194.1	0.4	3.2
Unemployment	276.4	268.1	14.6	-8.3	-73.4	-3.0	-21.5
Participation rate	84.8	84.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	0.2	-0.1	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	81.1	81.3	0.3	0.2	1.4	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,225.8	12,243.3	...	17.5	222.4	0.1	1.9
Labour force	4,411.5	4,436.8	22.2	25.3	-23.9	0.6	-0.5
Employment	4,207.3	4,230.5	22.4	23.2	112.0	0.6	2.7
Unemployment	204.2	206.3	12.7	2.1	-136.0	1.0	-39.7
Participation rate	36.1	36.2	0.2	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	0.3	0.0	-3.1	...	...
Employment rate	34.4	34.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,848.9	5,857.5	...	8.6	108.5	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,429.6	2,438.8	14.5	9.2	-55.4	0.4	-2.2
Employment	2,317.6	2,326.5	14.8	8.9	13.7	0.4	0.6
Unemployment	112.0	112.3	9.0	0.3	-69.1	0.3	-38.1
Participation rate	41.5	41.6	0.3	0.1	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	0.4	0.0	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	39.6	39.7	0.3	0.1	-0.5	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,376.9	6,385.8	...	8.9	113.9	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,982.0	1,998.0	15.5	16.0	31.4	0.8	1.6
Employment	1,889.8	1,904.0	15.5	14.2	98.3	0.8	5.4
Unemployment	92.2	94.0	8.5	1.8	-66.8	2.0	-41.5
Participation rate	31.1	31.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	0.4	0.0	-3.5	...	...
Employment rate	29.6	29.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	16,913.3	17,005.0	43.2	91.7	469.0	0.5	2.8
Public sector employees	4,268.8	4,286.8	26.9	18.0	127.1	0.4	3.1
Private sector employees	12,644.5	12,718.3	43.6	73.8	342.0	0.6	2.8
Self-employed	2,634.6	2,651.1	31.3	16.5	45.4	0.6	1.7
Total employed, all industries	19,547.9	19,656.2	34.1	108.3	514.4	0.6	2.7
Goods-producing sector	3,982.0	4,027.1	19.0	45.1	164.5	1.1	4.3
Agriculture	258.6	262.4	5.6	3.8	21.4	1.5	8.9
Natural resources ²	339.5	332.7	6.2	-6.8	10.8	-2.0	3.4
Utilities	154.0	153.9	3.4	-0.1	12.4	-0.1	8.8
Construction	1,509.4	1,534.0	12.6	24.6	104.5	1.6	7.3
Manufacturing	1,720.4	1,744.2	12.9	23.8	15.5	1.4	0.9
Services-producing sector	15,565.9	15,629.1	33.5	63.2	349.9	0.4	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	2,907.3	2,887.1	18.1	-20.2	-28.2	-0.7	-1.0
Transportation and warehousing	987.1	985.1	10.6	-2.0	-23.3	-0.2	-2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,341.4	1,338.2	10.6	-3.2	16.1	-0.2	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,818.0	1,835.9	13.7	17.9	145.9	1.0	8.6
Business, building and other support services	708.2	714.5	11.3	6.3	12.0	0.9	1.7
Educational services	1,476.0	1,481.3	12.8	5.3	11.9	0.4	0.8
Health care and social assistance	2,620.2	2,626.9	14.4	6.7	59.9	0.3	2.3
Information, culture and recreation	797.1	799.5	12.2	2.4	35.0	0.3	4.6
Accommodation and food services	1,059.0	1,077.3	13.1	18.3	65.2	1.7	6.4
Other services (except public administration)	728.4	745.9	9.8	17.5	14.7	2.4	2.0
Public administration	1,123.2	1,137.7	8.8	14.5	41.1	1.3	3.7

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**

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	449.6	449.9	...	0.3	4.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	253.5	259.4	2.1	5.9	2.7	2.3	1.1
Employment	229.3	232.6	2.2	3.3	12.5	1.4	5.7
Full-time employment	193.4	194.9	2.7	1.5	8.1	0.8	4.3
Part-time employment	35.9	37.7	2.2	1.8	4.4	5.0	13.2
Unemployment	24.2	26.8	2.0	2.6	-9.8	10.7	-26.8
Participation rate	56.4	57.7	0.5	1.3	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	10.3	0.8	0.8	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	51.0	51.7	0.5	0.7	2.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	140.4	140.7	...	0.3	5.1	0.2	3.8
Labour force	89.3	91.1	0.9	1.8	2.7	2.0	3.1
Employment	81.9	86.2	0.9	4.3	6.2	5.3	7.8
Full-time employment	67.2	72.3	1.2	5.1	4.1	7.6	6.0
Part-time employment	14.7	13.8	1.0	-0.9	2.0	-6.1	16.9
Unemployment	7.4	4.9	0.7	-2.5	-3.5	-33.8	-41.7
Participation rate	63.6	64.7	0.6	1.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	5.4	0.8	-2.9	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	61.3	0.6	3.0	2.3	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	846.2	848.1	...	1.9	22.8	0.2	2.8
Labour force	512.0	515.7	2.9	3.7	5.6	0.7	1.1
Employment	480.2	480.9	2.9	0.7	13.7	0.1	2.9
Full-time employment	396.0	402.5	4.0	6.5	26.6	1.6	7.1
Part-time employment	84.2	78.4	3.8	-5.8	-12.9	-6.9	-14.1
Unemployment	31.9	34.8	2.5	2.9	-8.1	9.1	-18.9
Participation rate	60.5	60.8	0.4	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.7	0.5	0.5	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	668.4	670.1	...	1.7	17.0	0.3	2.6
Labour force	399.9	402.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	0.6	0.4
Employment	373.1	375.0	2.5	1.9	10.6	0.5	2.9
Full-time employment	323.0	320.9	3.2	-2.1	11.1	-0.7	3.6
Part-time employment	50.1	54.1	2.6	4.0	-0.4	8.0	-0.7
Unemployment	26.8	27.1	2.1	0.3	-8.9	1.1	-24.7
Participation rate	59.8	60.0	0.4	0.2	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.7	0.5	0.0	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	56.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,173.6	7,181.5	...	7.9	69.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,579.9	4,596.8	16.5	16.9	34.2	0.4	0.7
Employment	4,380.5	4,408.3	16.8	27.8	99.5	0.6	2.3
Full-time employment	3,558.7	3,623.3	22.6	64.6	74.9	1.8	2.1
Part-time employment	821.7	785.0	20.7	-36.7	24.6	-4.5	3.2
Unemployment	199.5	188.5	13.9	-11.0	-65.2	-5.5	-25.7
Participation rate	63.8	64.0	0.2	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.1	0.3	-0.3	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,549.6	12,569.7	...	20.1	186.0	0.2	1.5
Labour force	8,102.6	8,157.6	22.9	55.0	42.4	0.7	0.5
Employment	7,636.3	7,679.0	23.3	42.7	149.7	0.6	2.0
Full-time employment	6,309.6	6,314.9	30.6	5.3	159.7	0.1	2.6
Part-time employment	1,326.7	1,364.1	28.4	37.4	-10.0	2.8	-0.7
Unemployment	466.3	478.6	19.9	12.3	-107.3	2.6	-18.3
Participation rate	64.6	64.9	0.2	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.9	0.2	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,067.1	1,069.2	...	2.1	16.4	0.2	1.6
Labour force	701.9	707.1	3.1	5.2	10.6	0.7	1.5
Employment	670.1	674.7	3.2	4.6	16.5	0.7	2.5
Full-time employment	541.3	551.2	4.4	9.9	18.3	1.8	3.4
Part-time employment	128.8	123.4	4.2	-5.4	-2.0	-4.2	-1.6
Unemployment	31.8	32.4	2.5	0.6	-5.9	1.9	-15.4
Participation rate	65.8	66.1	0.3	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	0.3	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	63.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	...

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
Saskatchewan							
Population	904.4	906.4	...	2.0	16.4	0.2	1.8
Labour force	596.2	606.1	3.2	9.9	10.3	1.7	1.7
Employment	572.0	578.1	3.2	6.1	19.8	1.1	3.5
Full-time employment	464.9	475.2	4.6	10.3	22.5	2.2	5.0
Part-time employment	107.1	102.9	4.1	-4.2	-2.7	-3.9	-2.6
Unemployment	24.2	28.0	2.5	3.8	-9.5	15.7	-25.3
Participation rate	65.9	66.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.6	0.4	0.5	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.8	0.4	0.6	1.1	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,637.8	3,648.8	...	11.0	92.7	0.3	2.6
Labour force	2,509.4	2,509.1	11.4	-0.3	55.6	-0.0	2.3
Employment	2,372.3	2,379.2	11.4	6.9	117.1	0.3	5.2
Full-time employment	1,916.7	1,930.7	16.3	14.0	80.3	0.7	4.3
Part-time employment	455.7	448.5	15.2	-7.2	36.8	-1.6	8.9
Unemployment	137.0	129.9	10.2	-7.1	-61.5	-5.2	-32.1
Participation rate	69.0	68.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.2	0.4	-0.3	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.2	0.3	0.0	1.6	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,438.3	4,442.8	...	4.5	67.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,874.8	2,884.6	12.2	9.8	26.3	0.3	0.9
Employment	2,752.3	2,762.1	12.1	9.8	68.7	0.4	2.6
Full-time employment	2,173.1	2,177.2	18.1	4.1	66.5	0.2	3.2
Part-time employment	579.2	585.0	17.4	5.8	2.4	1.0	0.4
Unemployment	122.5	122.5	10.1	0.0	-42.4	0.0	-25.7
Participation rate	64.8	64.9	0.3	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	0.3	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.2	0.3	0.2	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 14-10-0287-03.

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	449.6	449.9	...	0.3	4.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	253.5	259.4	2.1	5.9	2.7	2.3	1.1
Employment	229.3	232.6	2.2	3.3	12.5	1.4	5.7
Full-time employment	193.4	194.9	2.7	1.5	8.1	0.8	4.3
Unemployment	24.2	26.8	2.0	2.6	-9.8	10.7	-26.8
Participation rate	56.4	57.7	0.5	1.3	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	10.3	0.8	0.8	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	51.0	51.7	0.5	0.7	2.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	55.2	55.3	...	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.1
Labour force	31.9	36.6	1.1	4.7	1.3	14.7	3.7
Employment	28.4	31.2	1.1	2.8	2.8	9.9	9.9
Unemployment	3.5	5.5	0.9	2.0	-1.4	57.1	-20.3
Participation rate	57.8	66.2	2.0	8.4	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	15.0	2.4	4.0	-4.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.4	56.4	1.9	5.0	4.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	191.8	191.9	...	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	114.0	114.1	1.3	0.1	-2.5	0.1	-2.1
Employment	101.2	100.5	1.4	-0.7	4.9	-0.7	5.1
Unemployment	12.8	13.5	1.4	0.7	-7.5	5.5	-35.7
Participation rate	59.4	59.5	0.7	0.1	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.8	1.2	0.6	-6.2	...	...
Employment rate	52.8	52.4	0.7	-0.4	2.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	202.5	202.6	...	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.9
Labour force	107.6	108.7	1.2	1.1	3.9	1.0	3.7
Employment	99.7	100.9	1.2	1.2	4.8	1.2	5.0
Unemployment	8.0	7.8	1.1	-0.2	-0.9	-2.5	-10.3
Participation rate	53.1	53.7	0.6	0.6	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.2	0.9	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	49.2	49.8	0.6	0.6	1.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	140.4	140.7	...	0.3	5.1	0.2	3.8
Labour force	89.3	91.1	0.9	1.8	2.7	2.0	3.1
Employment	81.9	86.2	0.9	4.3	6.2	5.3	7.8
Full-time employment	67.2	72.3	1.2	5.1	4.1	7.6	6.0
Unemployment	7.4	4.9	0.7	-2.5	-3.5	-33.8	-41.7
Participation rate	63.6	64.7	0.6	1.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	5.4	0.8	-2.9	-4.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	61.3	0.6	3.0	2.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	22.4	22.4	...	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.7
Labour force	12.2	14.5	0.5	2.3	-0.5	18.9	-3.3
Employment	10.8	12.8	0.5	2.0	0.5	18.5	4.1
Unemployment	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.3	-1.0	21.4	-37.0
Participation rate	54.5	64.7	2.2	10.2	-6.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.5	11.7	2.5	0.2	-6.3	...	...
Employment rate	48.2	57.1	2.4	8.9	-0.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	57.4	57.5	...	0.1	2.1	0.2	3.8
Labour force	40.1	39.0	0.4	-1.1	-0.2	-2.7	-0.5
Employment	36.5	37.4	0.5	0.9	2.2	2.5	6.3
Unemployment	3.6	1.6	0.4	-2.0	-2.4	-55.6	-60.0
Participation rate	69.9	67.8	0.7	-2.1	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	4.1	1.0	-4.9	-6.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	65.0	0.8	1.4	1.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	60.7	60.8	...	0.1	1.9	0.2	3.2
Labour force	37.0	37.6	0.4	0.6	3.4	1.6	9.9
Employment	34.6	36.0	0.5	1.4	3.5	4.0	10.8
Unemployment	2.4	1.6	0.4	-0.8	-0.1	-33.3	-5.9
Participation rate	61.0	61.8	0.7	0.8	3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	4.3	1.0	-2.2	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	59.2	0.8	2.2	4.0	...	...

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)

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	846.2	848.1	...	1.9	22.8	0.2	2.8
Labour force	512.0	515.7	2.9	3.7	5.6	0.7	1.1
Employment	480.2	480.9	2.9	0.7	13.7	0.1	2.9
Full-time employment	396.0	402.5	4.0	6.5	26.6	1.6	7.1
Unemployment	31.9	34.8	2.5	2.9	-8.1	9.1	-18.9
Participation rate	60.5	60.8	0.4	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.7	0.5	0.5	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	111.1	111.4	...	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.4
Labour force	73.3	73.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Employment	64.3	63.5	1.5	-0.8	-2.4	-1.2	-3.6
Unemployment	9.0	10.0	1.4	1.0	2.5	11.1	33.3
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	1.5	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	13.6	1.8	1.3	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	57.0	1.4	-0.9	-3.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	352.2	353.1	...	0.9	10.4	0.3	3.0
Labour force	221.7	225.4	1.6	3.7	3.2	1.7	1.4
Employment	208.4	210.4	1.7	2.0	8.7	1.0	4.3
Unemployment	13.4	15.0	1.5	1.6	-5.5	11.9	-26.8
Participation rate	62.9	63.8	0.5	0.9	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.7	0.7	0.7	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	382.9	383.6	...	0.7	9.8	0.2	2.6
Labour force	217.0	216.7	1.6	-0.3	2.1	-0.1	1.0
Employment	207.5	207.0	1.6	-0.5	7.4	-0.2	3.7
Unemployment	9.5	9.8	1.4	0.3	-5.1	3.2	-34.2
Participation rate	56.7	56.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	0.6	0.1	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	54.0	0.4	-0.2	0.6	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	668.4	670.1	...	1.7	17.0	0.3	2.6
Labour force	399.9	402.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	0.6	0.4
Employment	373.1	375.0	2.5	1.9	10.6	0.5	2.9
Full-time employment	323.0	320.9	3.2	-2.1	11.1	-0.7	3.6
Unemployment	26.8	27.1	2.1	0.3	-8.9	1.1	-24.7
Participation rate	59.8	60.0	0.4	0.2	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.7	0.5	0.0	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	56.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	84.8	85.1	...	0.3	2.7	0.4	3.3
Labour force	57.3	58.3	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.7	3.7
Employment	51.8	50.4	1.3	-1.4	1.3	-2.7	2.6
Unemployment	5.5	7.9	1.1	2.4	0.9	43.6	12.9
Participation rate	67.6	68.5	1.5	0.9	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	13.6	2.0	4.0	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	59.2	1.5	-1.9	-0.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	284.9	285.7	...	0.8	7.7	0.3	2.8
Labour force	176.8	177.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
Employment	164.5	164.9	1.5	0.4	3.9	0.2	2.4
Unemployment	12.3	12.4	1.3	0.1	-3.9	0.8	-23.9
Participation rate	62.1	62.1	0.5	0.0	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.0	0.7	0.0	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.7	0.5	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	298.6	299.2	...	0.6	6.5	0.2	2.2
Labour force	165.8	166.6	1.3	0.8	-0.3	0.5	-0.2
Employment	156.8	159.7	1.3	2.9	5.4	1.8	3.5
Unemployment	9.0	6.9	1.1	-2.1	-5.7	-23.3	-45.2
Participation rate	55.5	55.7	0.4	0.2	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.1	0.7	-1.3	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	53.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,173.6	7,181.5	...	7.9	69.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,579.9	4,596.8	16.5	16.9	34.2	0.4	0.7
Employment	4,380.5	4,408.3	16.8	27.8	99.5	0.6	2.3
Full-time employment	3,558.7	3,623.3	22.6	64.6	74.9	1.8	2.1
Unemployment	199.5	188.5	13.9	-11.0	-65.2	-5.5	-25.7
Participation rate	63.8	64.0	0.2	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.1	0.3	-0.3	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	910.4	911.6	...	1.2	6.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	625.7	619.7	9.4	-6.0	4.2	-1.0	0.7
Employment	577.1	577.0	9.3	-0.1	13.5	-0.0	2.4
Unemployment	48.6	42.7	7.4	-5.9	-9.3	-12.1	-17.9
Participation rate	68.7	68.0	1.0	-0.7	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.9	1.2	-0.9	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.3	1.0	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,109.9	3,113.5	...	3.6	33.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,089.3	2,109.2	8.9	19.9	10.7	1.0	0.5
Employment	2,000.4	2,026.2	9.7	25.8	41.1	1.3	2.1
Unemployment	88.8	83.0	8.3	-5.8	-30.4	-6.5	-26.8
Participation rate	67.2	67.7	0.3	0.5	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	3.9	0.4	-0.4	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	65.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,153.3	3,156.5	...	3.2	29.4	0.1	0.9
Labour force	1,865.0	1,867.9	9.5	2.9	19.3	0.2	1.0
Employment	1,802.9	1,805.1	9.6	2.2	44.9	0.1	2.6
Unemployment	62.1	62.7	7.9	0.6	-25.7	1.0	-29.1
Participation rate	59.1	59.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.4	0.4	0.1	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,549.6	12,569.7	...	20.1	186.0	0.2	1.5
Labour force	8,102.6	8,157.6	22.9	55.0	42.4	0.7	0.5
Employment	7,636.3	7,679.0	23.3	42.7	149.7	0.6	2.0
Full-time employment	6,309.6	6,314.9	30.6	5.3	159.7	0.1	2.6
Unemployment	466.3	478.6	19.9	12.3	-107.3	2.6	-18.3
Participation rate	64.6	64.9	0.2	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.9	0.2	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,858.1	1,861.4	...	3.3	10.7	0.2	0.6
Labour force	1,134.0	1,165.9	13.7	31.9	16.1	2.8	1.4
Employment	1,003.7	1,015.4	13.2	11.7	-15.2	1.2	-1.5
Unemployment	130.3	150.5	11.4	20.2	31.3	15.5	26.3
Participation rate	61.0	62.6	0.7	1.6	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.5	12.9	0.9	1.4	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	54.6	0.7	0.6	-1.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,206.3	5,215.2	...	8.9	90.6	0.2	1.8
Labour force	3,687.6	3,693.5	11.5	5.9	-1.6	0.2	-0.0
Employment	3,517.5	3,529.4	12.3	11.9	75.7	0.3	2.2
Unemployment	170.1	164.1	11.0	-6.0	-77.3	-3.5	-32.0
Participation rate	70.8	70.8	0.2	0.0	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.4	0.3	-0.2	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.6	67.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,485.1	5,493.1	...	8.0	84.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	3,281.0	3,298.2	13.0	17.2	27.9	0.5	0.9
Employment	3,115.1	3,134.2	13.4	19.1	89.3	0.6	2.9
Unemployment	165.9	164.0	11.5	-1.9	-61.4	-1.1	-27.2
Participation rate	59.8	60.0	0.2	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.0	0.3	-0.1	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	57.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	...	...

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,067.1	1,069.2	...	2.1	16.4	0.2	1.6
Labour force	701.9	707.1	3.1	5.2	10.6	0.7	1.5
Employment	670.1	674.7	3.2	4.6	16.5	0.7	2.5
Full-time employment	541.3	551.2	4.4	9.9	18.3	1.8	3.4
Unemployment	31.8	32.4	2.5	0.6	-5.9	1.9	-15.4
Participation rate	65.8	66.1	0.3	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	0.3	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	63.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	167.7	167.8	...	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4
Labour force	112.9	113.9	1.8	1.0	2.8	0.9	2.5
Employment	104.3	102.4	1.8	-1.9	1.2	-1.8	1.2
Unemployment	8.7	11.6	1.5	2.9	1.7	33.3	17.2
Participation rate	67.3	67.9	1.1	0.6	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	10.2	1.2	2.5	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	61.0	1.1	-1.2	0.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	442.4	443.4	...	1.0	8.9	0.2	2.0
Labour force	310.6	311.2	1.7	0.6	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
Employment	299.9	301.5	1.8	1.6	5.9	0.5	2.0
Unemployment	10.7	9.7	1.4	-1.0	-6.1	-9.3	-38.6
Participation rate	70.2	70.2	0.4	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.1	0.5	-0.3	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	67.8	68.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	457.0	457.9	...	0.9	6.8	0.2	1.5
Labour force	278.4	282.0	1.7	3.6	8.0	1.3	2.9
Employment	266.0	270.8	1.8	4.8	9.4	1.8	3.6
Unemployment	12.5	11.2	1.3	-1.3	-1.4	-10.4	-11.1
Participation rate	60.9	61.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	59.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	904.4	906.4	...	2.0	16.4	0.2	1.8
Labour force	596.2	606.1	3.2	9.9	10.3	1.7	1.7
Employment	572.0	578.1	3.2	6.1	19.8	1.1	3.5
Full-time employment	464.9	475.2	4.6	10.3	22.5	2.2	5.0
Unemployment	24.2	28.0	2.5	3.8	-9.5	15.7	-25.3
Participation rate	65.9	66.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.6	0.4	0.5	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.8	0.4	0.6	1.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	136.4	136.7	...	0.3	2.4	0.2	1.8
Labour force	82.9	84.3	1.8	1.4	-3.9	1.7	-4.4
Employment	76.6	76.1	1.7	-0.5	-3.6	-0.7	-4.5
Unemployment	6.3	8.1	1.4	1.8	-0.4	28.6	-4.7
Participation rate	60.8	61.7	1.3	0.9	-4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	9.6	1.5	2.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	55.7	1.2	-0.5	-3.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	384.1	385.0	...	0.9	7.8	0.2	2.1
Labour force	273.8	276.6	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.0	0.5
Employment	263.1	265.7	1.8	2.6	8.6	1.0	3.3
Unemployment	10.7	10.9	1.6	0.2	-7.2	1.9	-39.8
Participation rate	71.3	71.8	0.4	0.5	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	0.6	0.0	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	68.5	69.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	383.9	384.7	...	0.8	6.2	0.2	1.6
Labour force	239.5	245.2	1.8	5.7	12.8	2.4	5.5
Employment	232.3	236.2	1.8	3.9	14.6	1.7	6.6
Unemployment	7.2	8.9	1.3	1.7	-1.9	23.6	-17.6
Participation rate	62.4	63.7	0.5	1.3	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.6	0.5	0.6	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	61.4	0.5	0.9	2.9	...	...

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,637.8	3,648.8	...	11.0	92.7	0.3	2.6
Labour force	2,509.4	2,509.1	11.4	-0.3	55.6	-0.0	2.3
Employment	2,372.3	2,379.2	11.4	6.9	117.1	0.3	5.2
Full-time employment	1,916.7	1,930.7	16.3	14.0	80.3	0.7	4.3
Unemployment	137.0	129.9	10.2	-7.1	-61.5	-5.2	-32.1
Participation rate	69.0	68.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.2	0.4	-0.3	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.2	0.3	0.0	1.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	538.3	540.5	...	2.2	15.6	0.4	3.0
Labour force	335.6	332.4	6.3	-3.2	3.7	-1.0	1.1
Employment	302.4	299.1	5.9	-3.3	12.5	-1.1	4.4
Unemployment	33.2	33.3	5.6	0.1	-8.9	0.3	-21.1
Participation rate	62.3	61.5	1.2	-0.8	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	10.0	1.5	0.1	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	55.3	1.1	-0.9	0.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,540.7	1,545.1	...	4.4	38.0	0.3	2.5
Labour force	1,162.1	1,164.8	5.8	2.7	19.8	0.2	1.7
Employment	1,106.4	1,116.3	6.4	9.9	48.0	0.9	4.5
Unemployment	55.6	48.5	5.9	-7.1	-28.2	-12.8	-36.8
Participation rate	75.4	75.4	0.4	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.2	0.5	-0.6	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	71.8	72.2	0.4	0.4	1.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,558.8	1,563.2	...	4.4	39.1	0.3	2.6
Labour force	1,011.7	1,011.9	7.0	0.2	32.1	0.0	3.3
Employment	963.6	963.9	6.8	0.3	56.7	0.0	6.3
Unemployment	48.1	48.1	5.7	0.0	-24.4	0.0	-33.7
Participation rate	64.9	64.7	0.5	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.6	0.0	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.7	0.4	-0.1	2.2	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,438.3	4,442.8	...	4.5	67.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,874.8	2,884.6	12.2	9.8	26.3	0.3	0.9
Employment	2,752.3	2,762.1	12.1	9.8	68.7	0.4	2.6
Full-time employment	2,173.1	2,177.2	18.1	4.1	66.5	0.2	3.2
Unemployment	122.5	122.5	10.1	0.0	-42.4	0.0	-25.7
Participation rate	64.8	64.9	0.3	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	0.3	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	601.7	602.0	...	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.3
Labour force	382.3	393.0	7.1	10.7	-8.6	2.8	-2.1
Employment	349.4	357.3	6.8	7.9	1.1	2.3	0.3
Unemployment	32.9	35.6	5.8	2.7	-9.8	8.2	-21.6
Participation rate	63.5	65.3	1.2	1.8	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	9.1	1.4	0.5	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	59.4	1.1	1.3	0.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,868.0	1,870.1	...	2.1	32.2	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,292.5	1,291.5	6.3	-1.0	-7.8	-0.1	-0.6
Employment	1,246.9	1,245.9	6.6	-1.0	11.4	-0.1	0.9
Unemployment	45.6	45.6	5.8	0.0	-19.3	0.0	-29.7
Participation rate	69.2	69.1	0.3	-0.1	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	0.4	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	66.6	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,968.5	1,970.6	...	2.1	33.2	0.1	1.7
Labour force	1,200.0	1,200.1	6.9	0.1	42.8	0.0	3.7
Employment	1,156.0	1,158.9	6.9	2.9	56.2	0.3	5.1
Unemployment	44.0	41.2	5.5	-2.8	-13.5	-6.4	-24.7
Participation rate	61.0	60.9	0.4	-0.1	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.4	0.5	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.8	0.4	0.1	1.9	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	229.3	232.6	2.2	3.3	12.5	1.4	5.7
Goods-producing sector	45.0	41.4	1.5	-3.6	-2.9	-8.0	-6.5
Agriculture	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	66.7	25.0
Natural resources ²	14.8	13.3	0.8	-1.5	-1.6	-10.1	-10.7
Utilities	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-6.7
Construction	17.4	16.2	1.0	-1.2	-0.4	-6.9	-2.4
Manufacturing	10.9	9.4	0.9	-1.5	-1.2	-13.8	-11.3
Services-producing sector	184.2	191.1	1.9	6.9	15.3	3.7	8.7
Wholesale and retail trade	36.5	37.4	1.0	0.9	-0.5	2.5	-1.3
Transportation and warehousing	12.6	13.0	0.6	0.4	3.7	3.2	39.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	8.1	8.1	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	39.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.4	12.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	6.1	7.1
Business, building and other support services	5.3	5.0	0.6	-0.3	-1.7	-5.7	-25.4
Educational services	17.0	17.6	0.8	0.6	-0.9	3.5	-4.9
Health care and social assistance	43.9	45.3	0.9	1.4	4.0	3.2	9.7
Information, culture and recreation	5.9	6.2	0.7	0.3	-0.9	5.1	-12.7
Accommodation and food services	14.2	15.9	0.8	1.7	4.7	12.0	42.0
Other services (except public administration)	8.6	8.6	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	22.9
Public administration	20.7	21.9	0.7	1.2	2.2	5.8	11.2
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	81.9	86.2	0.9	4.3	6.2	5.3	7.8
Goods-producing sector	20.5	22.0	0.6	1.5	2.2	7.3	11.1
Agriculture	3.3	2.8	0.3	-0.5	-1.1	-15.2	-28.2
Natural resources ²	1.8	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	22.2	10.0
Utilities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.2	50.0	-40.0
Construction	6.7	7.4	0.3	0.7	1.4	10.4	23.3
Manufacturing	8.5	9.4	0.4	0.9	1.9	10.6	25.3
Services-producing sector	61.4	64.2	0.8	2.8	4.1	4.6	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade	10.6	11.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	11.3	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	-0.9	7.7	-39.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.5	2.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-4.0	-4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.6	4.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-6.5	-8.5
Business, building and other support services	2.8	2.7	0.3	-0.1	0.5	-3.6	22.7
Educational services	5.8	7.1	0.3	1.3	1.2	22.4	20.3
Health care and social assistance	13.0	13.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	3.1	17.5
Information, culture and recreation	2.9	3.7	0.3	0.8	1.5	27.6	68.2
Accommodation and food services	3.6	3.6	0.4	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-26.5
Other services (except public administration)	3.5	3.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-8.6	-5.9
Public administration	10.8	10.6	0.4	-0.2	1.5	-1.9	16.5
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	480.2	480.9	2.9	0.7	13.7	0.1	2.9
Goods-producing sector	92.9	98.0	1.8	5.1	10.1	5.5	11.5
Agriculture	4.5	5.0	0.6	0.5	-1.3	11.1	-20.6
Natural resources ²	11.0	10.9	0.9	-0.1	0.6	-0.9	5.8
Utilities	4.3	4.3	0.4	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-18.9
Construction	41.0	42.1	1.1	1.1	8.8	2.7	26.4
Manufacturing	32.0	35.7	1.1	3.7	3.0	11.6	9.2
Services-producing sector	387.3	382.9	2.9	-4.4	3.6	-1.1	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	74.0	70.7	1.6	-3.3	-5.0	-4.5	-6.6
Transportation and warehousing	19.4	20.9	0.9	1.5	-5.6	7.7	-21.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	24.0	25.3	0.8	1.3	3.0	5.4	13.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	37.5	36.7	1.1	-0.8	1.5	-2.1	4.3
Business, building and other support services	16.7	15.7	1.0	-1.0	-3.4	-6.0	-17.8
Educational services	38.9	38.9	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	6.6
Health care and social assistance	80.9	79.9	1.3	-1.0	4.8	-1.2	6.4
Information, culture and recreation	18.4	17.6	1.0	-0.8	4.3	-4.3	32.3
Accommodation and food services	29.4	29.7	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.4
Other services (except public administration)	16.7	16.3	0.7	-0.4	0.2	-2.4	1.2
Public administration	31.5	31.3	0.8	-0.2	1.1	-0.6	3.6

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	373.1	375.0	2.5	1.9	10.6	0.5	2.9
Goods-producing sector	76.9	74.6	1.5	-2.3	1.3	-3.0	1.8
Agriculture	7.0	6.1	0.6	-0.9	0.4	-12.9	7.0
Natural resources ²	8.1	7.8	0.8	-0.3	-1.1	-3.7	-12.4
Utilities	4.9	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	4.1	18.6
Construction	28.0	27.9	0.9	-0.1	2.4	-0.4	9.4
Manufacturing	29.0	27.6	0.9	-1.4	-1.3	-4.8	-4.5
Services-producing sector	296.1	300.4	2.2	4.3	9.3	1.5	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	57.2	54.9	1.1	-2.3	-2.2	-4.0	-3.9
Transportation and warehousing	17.9	18.0	0.7	0.1	-0.7	0.6	-3.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.0	17.1	0.5	1.1	-0.5	6.9	-2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	21.8	22.5	0.7	0.7	4.5	3.2	25.0
Business, building and other support services	12.2	12.3	0.7	0.1	-2.7	0.8	-18.0
Educational services	32.5	33.1	0.9	0.6	2.5	1.8	8.2
Health care and social assistance	59.8	60.7	1.0	0.9	3.4	1.5	5.9
Information, culture and recreation	10.5	10.2	0.7	-0.3	1.0	-2.9	10.9
Accommodation and food services	21.4	22.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.3	6.8
Other services (except public administration)	14.3	14.9	0.7	0.6	-0.3	4.2	-2.0
Public administration	32.6	34.7	0.8	2.1	2.9	6.4	9.1
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,380.5	4,408.3	16.8	27.8	99.5	0.6	2.3
Goods-producing sector	908.4	924.0	9.3	15.6	36.8	1.7	4.1
Agriculture	62.5	63.3	3.0	0.8	10.3	1.3	19.4
Natural resources ²	46.3	40.2	2.1	-6.1	0.4	-13.2	1.0
Utilities	27.0	26.7	1.7	-0.3	-0.9	-1.1	-3.3
Construction	283.1	299.9	5.8	16.8	11.2	5.9	3.9
Manufacturing	489.5	494.0	6.8	4.5	16.1	0.9	3.4
Services-producing sector	3,472.1	3,484.3	16.4	12.2	62.7	0.4	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	649.5	644.9	9.3	-4.6	-3.7	-0.7	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	223.4	218.2	5.2	-5.2	-8.8	-2.3	-3.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	260.7	268.1	4.7	7.4	-21.8	2.8	-7.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	396.9	396.7	6.6	-0.2	22.6	-0.1	6.0
Business, building and other support services	167.8	171.5	5.7	3.7	10.3	2.2	6.4
Educational services	338.6	335.9	6.8	-2.7	-16.3	-0.8	-4.6
Health care and social assistance	612.8	614.3	7.1	1.5	11.1	0.2	1.8
Information, culture and recreation	170.8	175.0	6.1	4.2	19.8	2.5	12.8
Accommodation and food services	215.1	219.1	6.0	4.0	37.7	1.9	20.8
Other services (except public administration)	161.4	166.0	4.5	4.6	3.9	2.9	2.4
Public administration	275.0	274.7	4.4	-0.3	8.0	-0.1	3.0
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,636.3	7,679.0	23.3	42.7	149.7	0.6	2.0
Goods-producing sector	1,519.6	1,524.7	12.9	5.1	57.6	0.3	3.9
Agriculture	70.7	72.9	3.0	2.2	5.7	3.1	8.5
Natural resources ²	42.4	43.3	2.4	0.9	6.3	2.1	17.0
Utilities	63.5	64.6	2.1	1.1	6.9	1.7	12.0
Construction	579.2	575.4	8.3	-3.8	42.3	-0.7	7.9
Manufacturing	763.9	768.5	9.3	4.6	-3.6	0.6	-0.5
Services-producing sector	6,116.7	6,154.3	23.1	37.6	92.1	0.6	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,103.5	1,091.3	12.5	-12.2	-27.6	-1.1	-2.5
Transportation and warehousing	377.4	381.3	7.1	3.9	2.8	1.0	0.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	670.0	666.4	7.8	-3.6	39.1	-0.5	6.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	783.2	794.9	9.4	11.7	41.7	1.5	5.5
Business, building and other support services	303.0	307.7	8.0	4.7	16.5	1.6	5.7
Educational services	563.4	572.5	8.7	9.1	16.2	1.6	2.9
Health care and social assistance	921.4	925.5	9.8	4.1	13.5	0.4	1.5
Information, culture and recreation	317.6	309.2	8.2	-8.4	-26.0	-2.6	-7.8
Accommodation and food services	385.7	398.6	9.1	12.9	-4.0	3.3	-1.0
Other services (except public administration)	256.1	264.2	7.0	8.1	-9.6	3.2	-3.5
Public administration	435.4	442.7	5.8	7.3	29.4	1.7	7.1

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	670.1	674.7	3.2	4.6	16.5	0.7	2.5
Goods-producing sector	137.7	138.6	1.9	0.9	-4.6	0.7	-3.2
Agriculture	14.8	14.7	1.0	-0.1	-8.7	-0.7	-37.2
Natural resources ²	5.4	5.1	0.4	-0.3	1.6	-5.6	45.7
Utilities	5.2	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.9	8.2
Construction	47.5	47.6	1.3	0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.6
Manufacturing	64.9	65.9	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.5	3.6
Services-producing sector	532.4	536.1	3.1	3.7	21.1	0.7	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	94.2	94.9	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	40.1	40.2	1.0	0.1	-2.6	0.2	-6.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	40.2	41.6	0.8	1.4	4.7	3.5	12.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	35.5	35.7	0.9	0.2	4.2	0.6	13.3
Business, building and other support services	21.5	18.6	0.9	-2.9	-1.2	-13.5	-6.1
Educational services	65.5	67.1	1.3	1.6	9.1	2.4	15.7
Health care and social assistance	102.4	103.1	1.5	0.7	-1.2	0.7	-1.2
Information, culture and recreation	23.2	22.3	1.1	-0.9	-2.0	-3.9	-8.2
Accommodation and food services	39.8	41.5	1.3	1.7	5.4	4.3	15.0
Other services (except public administration)	26.9	27.1	0.9	0.2	-0.3	0.7	-1.1
Public administration	43.2	44.0	1.0	0.8	4.9	1.9	12.5
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	572.0	578.1	3.2	6.1	19.8	1.1	3.5
Goods-producing sector	123.7	126.4	2.1	2.7	3.9	2.2	3.2
Agriculture	25.4	25.9	1.1	0.5	1.6	2.0	6.6
Natural resources ²	19.2	20.0	1.0	0.8	3.4	4.2	20.5
Utilities	7.2	7.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.4	14.1
Construction	41.4	42.8	1.3	1.4	-0.3	3.4	-0.7
Manufacturing	30.5	30.4	1.1	-0.1	-1.6	-0.3	-5.0
Services-producing sector	448.3	451.7	3.1	3.4	15.8	0.8	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	93.5	93.1	1.8	-0.4	-3.1	-0.4	-3.2
Transportation and warehousing	25.2	25.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	2.0	1.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	30.0	29.6	0.8	-0.4	-1.6	-1.3	-5.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.2	33.0	0.9	0.8	6.7	2.5	25.5
Business, building and other support services	11.3	12.9	1.1	1.6	-0.4	14.2	-3.0
Educational services	45.9	47.5	1.2	1.6	1.8	3.5	3.9
Health care and social assistance	95.6	94.4	1.4	-1.2	4.5	-1.3	5.0
Information, culture and recreation	19.7	19.5	0.9	-0.2	1.8	-1.0	10.2
Accommodation and food services	35.0	35.1	1.2	0.1	4.2	0.3	13.6
Other services (except public administration)	26.1	25.9	0.9	-0.2	1.1	-0.8	4.4
Public administration	33.9	35.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	3.2	1.4
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,372.3	2,379.2	11.4	6.9	117.1	0.3	5.2
Goods-producing sector	559.6	560.9	7.0	1.3	32.9	0.2	6.2
Agriculture	41.2	43.0	2.4	1.8	9.3	4.4	27.6
Natural resources ²	142.8	140.6	4.0	-2.2	-1.0	-1.5	-0.7
Utilities	23.6	21.5	1.3	-2.1	3.2	-8.9	17.5
Construction	226.6	230.0	5.0	3.4	15.3	1.5	7.1
Manufacturing	125.2	125.8	3.5	0.6	6.2	0.5	5.2
Services-producing sector	1,812.8	1,818.3	11.1	5.5	84.2	0.3	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade	373.1	377.0	6.1	3.9	23.9	1.0	6.8
Transportation and warehousing	132.9	130.5	3.9	-2.4	-5.1	-1.8	-3.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	122.3	119.0	3.3	-3.3	-2.2	-2.7	-1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	222.2	224.5	4.5	2.3	33.4	1.0	17.5
Business, building and other support services	72.6	70.8	3.3	-1.8	-1.5	-2.5	-2.1
Educational services	159.4	159.9	4.0	0.5	-11.3	0.3	-6.6
Health care and social assistance	311.7	312.4	4.9	0.7	11.3	0.2	3.8
Information, culture and recreation	76.4	77.2	3.7	0.8	8.4	1.0	12.2
Accommodation and food services	133.6	136.0	4.4	2.4	15.7	1.8	13.1
Other services (except public administration)	104.5	105.2	3.3	0.7	13.5	0.7	14.7
Public administration	104.2	105.9	3.0	1.7	-2.0	1.6	-1.9

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,752.3	2,762.1	12.1	9.8	68.7	0.4	2.6
Goods-producing sector	497.7	516.4	6.9	18.7	27.1	3.8	5.5
Agriculture	28.5	27.7	2.1	-0.8	5.0	-2.8	22.0
Natural resources ²	47.8	49.4	2.8	1.6	2.2	3.3	4.7
Utilities	16.7	17.3	0.9	0.6	2.3	3.6	15.3
Construction	238.5	244.5	4.8	6.0	24.0	2.5	10.9
Manufacturing	166.0	177.5	4.1	11.5	-6.4	6.9	-3.5
Services-producing sector	2,254.6	2,245.7	11.9	-8.9	41.7	-0.4	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	415.2	411.0	6.2	-4.2	-10.4	-1.0	-2.5
Transportation and warehousing	137.0	136.0	3.9	-1.0	-6.3	-0.7	-4.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	167.7	160.6	3.6	-7.1	-6.9	-4.2	-4.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	272.7	275.6	5.4	2.9	30.9	1.1	12.6
Business, building and other support services	95.0	97.3	3.9	2.3	-4.4	2.4	-4.3
Educational services	208.9	201.8	4.6	-7.1	7.2	-3.4	3.7
Health care and social assistance	378.8	377.8	5.4	-1.0	6.4	-0.3	1.7
Information, culture and recreation	151.7	158.6	4.9	6.9	27.1	4.5	20.6
Accommodation and food services	181.2	175.6	4.7	-5.6	0.8	-3.1	0.5
Other services (except public administration)	110.3	114.5	3.5	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.3
Public administration	136.0	137.0	3.3	1.0	-7.4	0.7	-5.1

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	185.2	185.5	...	0.3	3.3	0.2	1.8
Labour force	122.7	122.6	1.0	-0.1	5.6	-0.1	4.8
Employment	116.5	115.4	1.0	-1.1	5.9	-0.9	5.4
Unemployment	6.2	7.2	0.5	1.0	-0.3	16.1	-4.0
Participation rate	66.3	66.1	0.5	-0.2	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.9	0.4	0.8	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	62.2	0.5	-0.7	2.1	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	395.7	397.2	...	1.5	14.8	0.4	3.9
Labour force	263.9	264.6	1.5	0.7	7.5	0.3	2.9
Employment	250.7	250.1	1.5	-0.6	9.6	-0.2	4.0
Unemployment	13.2	14.5	0.8	1.3	-2.1	9.8	-12.7
Participation rate	66.7	66.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.5	0.3	0.5	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.0	0.4	-0.4	0.1	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	139.1	139.7	...	0.6	5.1	0.4	3.8
Labour force	90.2	91.1	0.9	0.9	-4.2	1.0	-4.4
Employment	85.0	86.0	0.9	1.0	-2.5	1.2	-2.8
Unemployment	5.2	5.1	0.5	-0.1	-1.8	-1.9	-26.1
Participation rate	64.8	65.2	0.6	0.4	-5.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	0.5	-0.2	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.6	0.7	0.5	-4.2	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	113.2	113.5	...	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.4
Labour force	69.2	70.7	0.9	1.5	2.4	2.2	3.5
Employment	64.3	66.1	0.9	1.8	3.6	2.8	5.8
Unemployment	4.9	4.6	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-6.1	-20.7
Participation rate	61.1	62.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.5	0.6	-0.6	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	58.2	0.8	1.4	1.8	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.5	135.5	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	83.0	81.5	1.2	-1.5	4.3	-1.8	5.6
Employment	79.6	77.6	1.1	-2.0	4.3	-2.5	5.9
Unemployment	3.4	4.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	17.6	2.6
Participation rate	61.3	60.1	0.9	-1.2	3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.9	0.4	0.8	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	57.3	0.8	-1.4	3.2	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	693.7	694.5	...	0.8	5.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	456.3	456.0	3.8	-0.3	-3.9	-0.1	-0.8
Employment	444.1	442.9	3.8	-1.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1
Unemployment	12.2	13.1	1.3	0.9	-3.6	7.4	-21.6
Participation rate	65.8	65.7	0.5	-0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.9	0.3	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	63.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	191.2	191.5	...	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.4
Labour force	114.9	115.9	1.2	1.0	-2.5	0.9	-2.1
Employment	111.4	112.9	1.2	1.5	-0.8	1.3	-0.7
Unemployment	3.5	3.0	0.4	-0.5	-1.7	-14.3	-36.2
Participation rate	60.1	60.5	0.6	0.4	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.0	2.6	0.4	-0.4	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	59.0	0.6	0.7	-1.2	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	137.9	138.0	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6
Labour force	80.2	80.7	1.1	0.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.4
Employment	77.2	77.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unemployment	3.1	3.5	0.3	0.4	-0.3	12.9	-7.9
Participation rate	58.2	58.5	0.8	0.3	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.3	0.4	0.4	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	55.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,681.1	3,685.7	...	4.6	39.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,450.7	2,459.5	9.1	8.8	34.3	0.4	1.4
Employment	2,331.5	2,344.3	9.2	12.8	76.7	0.5	3.4
Unemployment	119.2	115.2	5.4	-4.0	-42.4	-3.4	-26.9
Participation rate	66.6	66.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	0.2	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.6	0.3	0.3	1.4	...	...

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,239.9	1,242.1	...	2.2	25.4	0.2	2.1
Labour force	830.7	833.1	5.3	2.4	32.2	0.3	4.0
Employment	796.7	797.7	5.5	1.0	37.0	0.1	4.9
Unemployment	34.0	35.3	2.2	1.3	-4.9	3.8	-12.2
Participation rate	67.0	67.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	0.3	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.2	0.4	-0.1	1.7	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	290.8	291.2	...	0.4	3.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	194.4	194.4	1.6	0.0	8.5	0.0	4.6
Employment	186.5	186.1	1.6	-0.4	7.2	-0.2	4.0
Unemployment	7.9	8.3	0.6	0.4	1.4	5.1	20.3
Participation rate	66.9	66.8	0.6	-0.1	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	63.9	0.5	-0.2	1.6	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	949.1	950.9	...	1.8	21.5	0.2	2.3
Labour force	636.2	638.7	5.0	2.5	23.6	0.4	3.8
Employment	610.2	611.7	5.2	1.5	29.9	0.2	5.1
Unemployment	26.1	27.0	2.1	0.9	-6.3	3.4	-18.9
Participation rate	67.0	67.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	0.3	0.1	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.3	64.3	0.6	0.0	1.7	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	148.7	149.0	...	0.3	3.8	0.2	2.6
Labour force	94.9	95.9	0.9	1.0	8.4	1.1	9.6
Employment	90.1	90.8	1.0	0.7	9.6	0.8	11.8
Unemployment	4.8	5.2	0.4	0.4	-1.1	8.3	-17.5
Participation rate	63.8	64.4	0.6	0.6	4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	0.5	0.3	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.9	0.7	0.3	5.0	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	102.0	102.1	...	0.1	7.8	0.1	8.3
Labour force	64.2	63.1	3.2	-1.1	11.6	-1.7	22.5
Employment	60.0	59.5	3.2	-0.5	11.5	-0.8	24.0
Unemployment	4.2	3.7	0.8	-0.5	0.2	-11.9	5.7
Participation rate	62.9	61.8	2.7	-1.1	7.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.9	1.7	-0.6	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	58.3	2.7	-0.5	7.4	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	114.7	114.8	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	72.4	71.0	1.7	-1.4	1.7	-1.9	2.5
Employment	68.3	67.6	1.7	-0.7	3.3	-1.0	5.1
Unemployment	4.0	3.4	0.6	-0.6	-1.5	-15.0	-30.6
Participation rate	63.1	61.8	1.5	-1.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.8	0.9	-0.7	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	58.9	1.5	-0.6	2.2	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	352.1	352.5	...	0.4	5.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	237.4	236.7	2.2	-0.7	5.5	-0.3	2.4
Employment	224.0	223.6	2.4	-0.4	9.7	-0.2	4.5
Unemployment	13.4	13.1	1.1	-0.3	-4.3	-2.2	-24.7
Participation rate	67.4	67.1	0.6	-0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.5	0.5	-0.1	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.4	0.7	-0.2	1.7	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,670.8	5,680.0	...	9.2	96.1	0.2	1.7
Labour force	3,758.8	3,744.0	12.4	-14.8	-57.3	-0.4	-1.5
Employment	3,534.4	3,512.6	12.4	-21.8	29.0	-0.6	0.8
Unemployment	224.4	231.4	7.7	7.0	-86.3	3.1	-27.2
Participation rate	66.3	65.9	0.2	-0.4	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.2	0.2	0.2	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	61.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.6	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	673.9	674.4	...	0.5	6.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	441.7	443.9	3.6	2.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.0
Employment	421.5	422.3	3.7	0.8	5.5	0.2	1.3
Unemployment	20.2	21.6	1.6	1.4	-5.7	6.9	-20.9
Participation rate	65.5	65.8	0.5	0.3	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.9	0.4	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	376.6	377.0	...	0.4	3.4	0.1	0.9
Labour force	223.6	226.2	2.7	2.6	-1.1	1.2	-0.5
Employment	209.9	211.7	2.9	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.1
Unemployment	13.7	14.5	1.2	0.8	-3.3	5.8	-18.5
Participation rate	59.4	60.0	0.7	0.6	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.4	0.5	0.3	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	56.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	...	...

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	510.5	511.4	...	0.9	9.6	0.2	1.9
Labour force	354.9	354.2	2.7	-0.7	8.2	-0.2	2.4
Employment	334.7	333.4	2.7	-1.3	9.9	-0.4	3.1
Unemployment	20.2	20.8	1.3	0.6	-1.7	3.0	-7.6
Participation rate	69.5	69.3	0.5	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.9	0.4	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	65.2	0.5	-0.4	0.7	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	120.8	120.9	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	82.0	83.8	1.0	1.8	4.6	2.2	5.8
Employment	78.7	79.8	1.0	1.1	6.4	1.4	8.7
Unemployment	3.4	4.0	0.4	0.6	-1.8	17.6	-31.0
Participation rate	67.9	69.3	0.8	1.4	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.8	0.5	0.7	-2.5	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	66.0	0.9	0.9	4.5	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	143.4	143.6	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.8
Labour force	99.3	100.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Employment	95.3	95.1	1.4	-0.2	0.9	-0.2	1.0
Unemployment	3.9	5.0	0.6	1.1	-0.1	28.2	-2.0
Participation rate	69.2	69.7	0.9	0.5	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	5.0	0.6	1.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.5	66.2	1.0	-0.3	-0.6	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	477.1	477.9	...	0.8	8.3	0.2	1.8
Labour force	315.0	314.3	2.7	-0.7	4.6	-0.2	1.5
Employment	295.0	294.0	2.8	-1.0	5.7	-0.3	2.0
Unemployment	20.0	20.3	1.3	0.3	-1.1	1.5	-5.1
Participation rate	66.0	65.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.5	0.4	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	61.5	0.6	-0.3	0.1	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	309.2	309.5	...	0.3	3.7	0.1	1.2
Labour force	179.5	185.1	2.5	5.6	0.1	3.1	0.1
Employment	164.0	169.3	2.6	5.3	1.3	3.2	0.8
Unemployment	15.5	15.8	1.2	0.3	-1.2	1.9	-7.1
Participation rate	58.1	59.8	0.8	1.7	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.5	0.6	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	53.0	54.7	0.8	1.7	-0.2	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	184.2	184.4	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	128.7	127.7	2.0	-1.0	2.9	-0.8	2.3
Employment	122.8	121.5	2.1	-1.3	3.5	-1.1	3.0
Unemployment	5.9	6.2	1.1	0.3	-0.6	5.1	-8.8
Participation rate	69.9	69.3	1.1	-0.6	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.9	0.9	0.3	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	65.9	1.2	-0.8	1.0	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	146.0	146.1	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Labour force	87.6	87.8	1.1	0.2	-0.9	0.2	-1.0
Employment	83.8	83.7	1.0	-0.1	1.1	-0.1	1.3
Unemployment	3.8	4.1	0.4	0.3	-2.0	7.9	-32.8
Participation rate	60.0	60.1	0.7	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.7	0.5	0.4	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.3	0.7	-0.1	0.6	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.6	106.6	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	64.1	63.4	0.7	-0.7	-2.4	-1.1	-3.6
Employment	60.7	60.1	0.6	-0.6	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1
Unemployment	3.4	3.3	0.3	-0.1	-1.1	-2.9	-25.0
Participation rate	60.1	59.5	0.6	-0.6	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	0.4	-0.1	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	56.4	0.6	-0.5	-1.3	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	715.1	716.3	...	1.2	11.4	0.2	1.6
Labour force	480.9	483.6	1.6	2.7	5.3	0.6	1.1
Employment	458.8	459.1	1.7	0.3	10.3	0.1	2.3
Unemployment	22.0	24.4	0.9	2.4	-5.1	10.9	-17.3
Participation rate	67.2	67.5	0.2	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.0	0.2	0.4	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	64.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	...	...

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	220.8	221.4	...	0.6	5.1	0.3	2.4
Labour force	143.0	144.7	1.1	1.7	-3.9	1.2	-2.6
Employment	136.8	137.4	1.2	0.6	-2.2	0.4	-1.6
Unemployment	6.2	7.3	0.6	1.1	-1.7	17.7	-18.9
Participation rate	64.8	65.4	0.5	0.6	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.0	0.4	0.7	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.1	0.5	0.1	-2.4	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	281.5	282.4	...	0.9	7.9	0.3	2.9
Labour force	199.4	197.2	1.3	-2.2	8.8	-1.1	4.7
Employment	191.1	189.2	1.3	-1.9	14.0	-1.0	8.0
Unemployment	8.3	8.0	0.6	-0.3	-5.1	-3.6	-38.9
Participation rate	70.8	69.8	0.5	-1.0	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	0.3	-0.1	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	67.9	67.0	0.5	-0.9	3.2	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	108.0	108.3	...	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.6
Labour force	70.6	71.4	1.1	0.8	4.0	1.1	5.9
Employment	67.4	68.5	1.1	1.1	4.5	1.6	7.0
Unemployment	3.2	2.9	0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-9.4	-14.7
Participation rate	65.4	65.9	1.0	0.5	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.1	0.7	-0.4	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	63.3	1.0	0.9	2.7	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,302.4	1,306.6	...	4.2	36.1	0.3	2.8
Labour force	941.3	938.3	5.4	-3.0	37.3	-0.3	4.1
Employment	892.3	888.8	5.6	-3.5	59.1	-0.4	7.1
Unemployment	49.0	49.5	3.2	0.5	-21.8	1.0	-30.6
Participation rate	72.3	71.8	0.4	-0.5	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	0.3	0.1	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	68.5	68.0	0.4	-0.5	2.7	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,237.6	1,241.8	...	4.2	35.6	0.3	3.0
Labour force	846.4	846.7	4.9	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.2
Employment	805.6	802.7	5.2	-2.9	24.4	-0.4	3.1
Unemployment	40.8	44.1	2.7	3.3	-22.5	8.1	-33.8
Participation rate	68.4	68.2	0.4	-0.2	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.2	0.3	0.4	-2.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	64.6	0.4	-0.5	0.1	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	189.1	189.4	...	0.3	4.3	0.2	2.3
Labour force	114.0	113.3	1.9	-0.7	-3.1	-0.6	-2.7
Employment	109.2	108.5	2.0	-0.7	-2.8	-0.6	-2.5
Unemployment	4.7	4.9	0.8	0.2	-0.2	4.3	-3.9
Participation rate	60.3	59.8	1.0	-0.5	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.3	0.7	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.3	1.1	-0.4	-2.8	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	174.5	174.7	...	0.2	2.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	118.6	118.7	1.2	0.1	4.3	0.1	3.8
Employment	111.3	112.3	1.2	1.0	7.0	0.9	6.6
Unemployment	7.3	6.4	0.5	-0.9	-2.7	-12.3	-29.7
Participation rate	68.0	67.9	0.7	-0.1	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.4	0.5	-0.8	-2.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	64.3	0.7	0.5	3.0	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,395.4	2,397.7	...	2.3	37.0	0.1	1.6
Labour force	1,614.8	1,618.3	6.6	3.5	-5.4	0.2	-0.3
Employment	1,542.3	1,546.7	6.6	4.4	25.3	0.3	1.7
Unemployment	72.5	71.6	3.9	-0.9	-30.7	-1.2	-30.0
Participation rate	67.4	67.5	0.3	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	0.2	-0.1	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	355.8	356.3	...	0.5	7.4	0.1	2.1
Labour force	224.1	225.6	2.2	1.5	10.3	0.7	4.8
Employment	213.5	216.0	2.3	2.5	10.6	1.2	5.2
Unemployment	10.6	9.6	0.8	-1.0	-0.2	-9.4	-2.0
Participation rate	63.0	63.3	0.6	0.3	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,685.8	3,690.5	...	4.7	41.3	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,449.7	2,461.9	18.4	12.2	28.2	0.5	1.2
Employment	2,336.4	2,358.9	18.5	22.5	81.7	1.0	3.6
Unemployment	113.3	103.1	12.6	-10.2	-53.4	-9.0	-34.1
Participation rate	66.5	66.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.2	0.5	-0.4	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.9	0.5	0.5	1.5	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,679.1	5,690.0	...	10.9	98.9	0.2	1.8
Labour force	3,715.7	3,746.9	25.1	31.2	-60.6	0.8	-1.6
Employment	3,480.2	3,511.4	25.4	31.2	5.3	0.9	0.2
Unemployment	235.5	235.5	17.5	0.0	-65.9	0.0	-21.9
Participation rate	65.4	65.9	0.4	0.5	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.3	0.4	0.0	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.7	0.5	0.4	-1.0	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,397.5	2,399.9	...	2.4	34.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	1,623.1	1,622.8	13.3	-0.3	6.1	-0.0	0.4
Employment	1,560.0	1,547.6	13.3	-12.4	28.1	-0.8	1.8
Unemployment	63.0	75.2	8.9	12.2	-21.9	19.4	-22.6
Participation rate	67.7	67.6	0.6	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.6	0.5	0.7	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	64.5	0.6	-0.6	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 14-10-0383-02.

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2021	31,392.7	20,600.4	19,207.0	1,393.4	65.6	6.8	61.2
2022	31,878.0	20,765.0	19,705.3	1,059.7	65.1	5.1	61.8
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2021	445.4	256.6	226.7	29.8	57.6	11.6	50.9
2022	449.5	260.6	237.3	23.3	58.0	8.9	52.8
Avalon Peninsula							
2021	237.2	145.8	133.0	12.7	61.5	8.7	56.1
2022	240.6	151.2	140.7	10.5	62.8	6.9	58.5
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2021	120.9	59.7	50.6	9.1	49.4	15.2	41.9
2022	121.2	57.7	51.2	6.5	47.6	11.3	42.2
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2021	87.2	51.1	43.1	8.0	58.6	15.7	49.4
2022	87.7	51.8	45.5	6.3	59.1	12.2	51.9
Prince Edward Island							
2021	135.1	89.5	82.3	7.2	66.2	8.0	60.9
2022	140.4	92.3	87.3	5.0	65.7	5.4	62.2
Nova Scotia							
2021	823.9	510.8	471.5	39.3	62.0	7.7	57.2
2022	846.1	516.3	482.6	33.7	61.0	6.5	57.0
Cape Breton							
2021	108.9	59.9	52.8	7.1	55.0	11.9	48.5
2022	110.5	57.6	51.7	5.9	52.1	10.2	46.8
North Shore							
2021	127.6	74.3	68.1	6.2	58.2	8.3	53.4
2022	129.6	72.5	65.5	7.0	55.9	9.7	50.5
Annapolis Valley							
2021	106.6	62.4	57.5	4.9	58.5	7.9	53.9
2022	109.0	65.2	62.5	2.7	59.8	4.1	57.3
Southern							
2021	98.3	55.0	50.2	4.8	56.0	8.7	51.1
2022	99.8	54.6	50.5	4.2	54.7	7.7	50.6
Halifax							
2021	382.4	259.3	243.0	16.3	67.8	6.3	63.5
2022	397.2	266.3	252.4	13.9	67.0	5.2	63.5
New Brunswick							
2021	652.2	400.3	367.8	32.4	61.4	8.1	56.4
2022	668.4	404.9	379.2	25.7	60.6	6.3	56.7
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2021	130.9	68.1	59.8	8.3	52.0	12.2	45.7
2022	132.5	72.8	65.7	7.0	54.9	9.6	49.6
Moncton–Richibucto							
2021	190.6	127.5	118.2	9.4	66.9	7.4	62.0
2022	197.1	122.8	116.0	6.8	62.3	5.5	58.9
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2021	147.1	89.8	82.3	7.5	61.0	8.4	55.9
2022	150.5	92.8	87.0	5.9	61.7	6.4	57.8
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2021	119.1	75.6	70.3	5.3	63.5	7.0	59.0
2022	122.8	78.4	74.0	4.4	63.8	5.6	60.3
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2021	64.5	39.3	37.3	2.0	60.9	5.1	57.8
2022	65.5	38.0	36.4	1.6	58.0	4.2	55.6
Quebec							
2021	7,107.7	4,588.1	4,341.1	247.0	64.6	5.4	61.1
2022	7,173.5	4,622.7	4,430.2	192.6	64.4	4.2	61.8
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2021	76.3	41.3	36.9	4.4	54.1	10.7	48.4
2022	76.4	36.7	33.7	3.0	48.0	8.2	44.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2021	165.7	94.9	91.3	3.6	57.3	3.8	55.1
2022	165.7	96.0	92.2	3.8	57.9	4.0	55.6
Capitale-Nationale							
2021	626.0	412.7	397.7	15.0	65.9	3.6	63.5
2022	629.9	404.8	392.1	12.7	64.3	3.1	62.2
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2021	357.2	222.6	215.2	7.4	62.3	3.3	60.2
2022	359.9	244.4	240.1	4.3	67.9	1.8	66.7
Estrie							
2021	279.2	170.9	163.4	7.5	61.2	4.4	58.5
2022	282.3	172.8	166.1	6.7	61.2	3.9	58.8
Centre-du-Québec							
2021	208.0	141.1	135.6	5.5	67.8	3.9	65.2
2022	210.0	125.0	123.2	1.8	59.5	1.4	58.7
Montérégie							
2021	1,319.1	869.6	826.0	43.6	65.9	5.0	62.6

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2022	1,336.1	884.8	856.4	28.4	66.2	3.2	64.1
Montréal							
2021	1,763.0	1,175.5	1,089.7	85.8	66.7	7.3	61.8
2022	1,776.6	1,197.2	1,128.5	68.7	67.4	5.7	63.5
Laval							
2021	366.8	248.0	229.5	18.5	67.6	7.5	62.6
2022	370.6	230.7	219.1	11.6	62.3	5.0	59.1
Lanaudière							
2021	427.9	274.4	260.6	13.8	64.1	5.0	60.9
2022	432.9	295.0	281.3	13.7	68.1	4.6	65.0
Laurentides							
2021	528.3	338.0	321.8	16.2	64.0	4.8	60.9
2022	536.8	334.4	322.9	11.6	62.3	3.5	60.2
Outaouais							
2021	330.1	214.5	205.7	8.9	65.0	4.1	62.3
2022	334.2	218.5	209.9	8.6	65.4	3.9	62.8
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2021	118.4	75.9	73.2	2.7	64.1	3.6	61.8
2022	118.6	75.2	72.4	2.8	63.4	3.7	61.0
Mauricie							
2021	227.4	130.5	125.3	5.2	57.4	4.0	55.1
2022	228.2	127.0	119.0	8.1	55.7	6.4	52.1
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2021	228.9	127.6	121.0	6.6	55.7	5.2	52.9
2022	229.1	134.7	130.2	4.5	58.8	3.3	56.8
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2021	85.3	50.6	48.3	2.3	59.3	4.5	56.6
2022	86.2	45.2	43.0	2.2	52.4	4.9	49.9
Ontario							
2021	12,368.7	8,111.0	7,514.2	596.8	65.6	7.4	60.8
2022	12,551.4	8,147.8	7,688.1	459.8	64.9	5.6	61.3
Ottawa							
2021	1,204.2	770.2	725.8	44.4	64.0	5.8	60.3
2022	1,224.4	803.8	770.2	33.6	65.6	4.2	62.9
Kingston-Pembroke							
2021	397.6	236.9	223.3	13.6	59.6	5.7	56.2
2022	402.8	240.7	229.5	11.2	59.8	4.7	57.0
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2021	349.9	174.9	162.1	12.9	50.0	7.4	46.3
2022	354.0	200.4	193.3	7.1	56.6	3.5	54.6
Toronto							
2021	5,839.4	3,999.9	3,664.2	335.6	68.5	8.4	62.7
2022	5,933.8	3,923.1	3,674.9	248.2	66.1	6.3	61.9
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2021	1,221.2	831.9	780.9	51.0	68.1	6.1	63.9
2022	1,244.5	871.4	821.6	49.8	70.0	5.7	66.0
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2021	1,281.8	822.4	767.4	55.0	64.2	6.7	59.9
2022	1,296.8	827.5	784.3	43.2	63.8	5.2	60.5
London							
2021	612.8	404.6	375.3	29.3	66.0	7.2	61.2
2022	623.3	408.6	384.7	23.9	65.6	5.8	61.7
Windsor-Sarnia							
2021	560.6	334.9	307.4	27.5	59.7	8.2	54.8
2022	565.8	335.0	312.8	22.2	59.2	6.6	55.3
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2021	266.0	167.3	162.2	5.1	62.9	3.0	61.0
2022	269.4	169.8	165.9	3.9	63.0	2.3	61.6
Northeast							
2021	461.6	261.9	245.6	16.3	56.7	6.2	53.2
2022	462.4	262.9	251.0	11.9	56.9	4.5	54.3
Northwest							
2021	173.5	106.1	99.9	6.2	61.2	5.8	57.6
2022	174.3	104.6	99.9	4.7	60.0	4.5	57.3
Manitoba							
2021	1,052.5	701.0	660.8	40.2	66.6	5.7	62.8
2022	1,067.4	706.2	671.7	34.5	66.2	4.9	62.9
Southeast							
2021	99.6	66.2	63.6	2.6	66.5	3.9	63.9
2022	101.5	67.6	64.8	2.8	66.6	4.1	63.8
South Central and North Central							
2021	91.3	59.0	55.7	3.4	64.6	5.8	61.0
2022	92.8	61.2	58.3	2.8	65.9	4.6	62.8
Southwest							
2021	90.5	56.5	54.0	2.5	62.4	4.4	59.7
2022	91.2	57.1	55.1	2.0	62.6	3.5	60.4
Winnipeg							
2021	640.7	439.1	411.3	27.9	68.5	6.4	64.2
2022	649.7	438.9	415.6	23.4	67.6	5.3	64.0

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2021	76.6	45.7	43.8	2.0	59.7	4.4	57.2
2022	77.5	47.9	45.4	2.5	61.8	5.2	58.6
Parklands and North							
2021	53.7	34.4	32.5	1.9	64.1	5.5	60.5
2022	54.6	33.5	32.4	1.1	61.4	3.3	59.3
Saskatchewan							
2021	889.9	604.2	568.4	35.8	67.9	5.9	63.9
2022	904.5	606.5	580.7	25.8	67.1	4.3	64.2
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2021	276.3	192.6	181.3	11.3	69.7	5.9	65.6
2022	281.5	185.8	176.9	8.9	66.0	4.8	62.8
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2021	82.8	54.5	50.2	4.3	65.8	7.9	60.6
2022	83.1	53.9	51.8	2.2	64.9	4.1	62.3
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2021	313.6	212.5	199.0	13.5	67.8	6.4	63.5
2022	320.9	226.0	217.2	8.7	70.4	3.8	67.7
Yorkton–Melville							
2021	61.6	38.0	36.6	1.4	61.7	3.7	59.4
2022	61.6	38.9	37.3	1.6	63.1	4.1	60.6
Prince Albert and Northern							
2021	155.6	106.6	101.3	5.3	68.5	5.0	65.1
2022	157.5	101.9	97.5	4.4	64.7	4.3	61.9
Alberta							
2021	3,550.6	2,467.4	2,276.3	191.1	69.5	7.7	64.1
2022	3,638.0	2,516.4	2,384.8	131.7	69.2	5.2	65.6
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2021	239.6	153.7	145.5	8.2	64.1	5.3	60.7
2022	243.6	149.1	144.2	4.9	61.2	3.3	59.2
Camrose–Drumheller							
2021	161.7	102.4	92.0	10.4	63.3	10.2	56.9
2022	163.3	108.7	102.6	6.1	66.6	5.6	62.8
Calgary							
2021	1,358.4	966.3	887.3	79.0	71.1	8.2	65.3
2022	1,395.5	1,007.8	951.2	56.5	72.2	5.6	68.2
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2021	274.5	189.4	175.9	13.5	69.0	7.1	64.1
2022	279.1	192.2	181.2	11.0	68.9	5.7	64.9
Red Deer							
2021	176.5	113.9	105.0	8.9	64.5	7.8	59.5
2022	180.4	115.5	109.1	6.4	64.0	5.5	60.5
Edmonton							
2021	1,235.4	865.9	799.5	66.4	70.1	7.7	64.7
2022	1,270.2	867.7	825.2	42.5	68.3	4.9	65.0
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2021	104.4	75.8	71.0	4.7	72.6	6.2	68.0
2022	105.9	75.4	71.1	4.3	71.2	5.7	67.1
British Columbia							
2021	4,366.8	2,871.5	2,697.7	173.8	65.8	6.1	61.8
2022	4,438.7	2,891.2	2,763.6	127.6	65.1	4.4	62.3
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2021	751.0	447.2	424.9	22.3	59.5	5.0	56.6
2022	765.6	458.6	440.7	17.9	59.9	3.9	57.6
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2021	2,701.3	1,843.1	1,723.3	119.8	68.2	6.5	63.8
2022	2,744.8	1,850.3	1,767.5	82.8	67.4	4.5	64.4
Thompson–Okanagan							
2021	509.3	322.2	307.6	14.6	63.3	4.5	60.4
2022	518.5	323.9	308.1	15.8	62.5	4.9	59.4
Kootenay							
2021	139.3	82.9	77.9	5.0	59.5	6.0	55.9
2022	141.1	81.2	77.2	4.0	57.5	4.9	54.7
Cariboo							
2021	141.4	92.4	86.2	6.2	65.3	6.7	61.0
2022	143.3	92.6	88.6	4.0	64.6	4.3	61.8
North Coast and Nechako							
2021	69.3	45.4	41.8	3.6	65.5	7.9	60.3
2022	69.7	45.8	43.6	2.2	65.7	4.8	62.6
Northeast							
2021	55.2	38.2	36.0	2.2	69.2	5.8	65.2
2022	55.6	38.9	38.0	x	70.0	x	68.3

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

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

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

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

	September 2022	October 2022	Standard error ¹	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022	September to October 2022	October 2021 to October 2022
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	33.6	33.6	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8
Labour force	24.1	24.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.1
Employment	23.5	23.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.0
Unemployment	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	-0.4	33.3	-33.3
Participation rate	71.7	72.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.5	3.3	0.7	0.8	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	69.9	0.9	0.0	1.4	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.2	34.2	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
Labour force	25.8	25.8	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.7
Employment	24.7	24.3	0.4	-0.4	1.0	-1.6	4.3
Unemployment	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	36.4	36.4
Participation rate	75.4	75.4	1.2	0.0	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	72.2	71.1	1.2	-1.1	2.6	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	25.8	25.8	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.4
Labour force	16.3	16.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.2	5.8
Employment	14.3	14.1	0.5	-0.2	1.1	-1.4	8.5
Unemployment	2.0	2.4	0.4	0.4	-0.2	20.0	-7.7
Participation rate	62.9	63.9	1.9	1.0	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	14.8	2.2	2.8	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	54.4	1.9	-1.0	2.6	...	...

... 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	
October 2022										
15 years and over	17,081.3	35.4	1,170.16	31.94	14,112.5	39.3	1,333.93	2,968.8	17.0	391.65
15 to 24 years	2,443.1	26.4	554.96	19.65	1,165.9	39.1	883.50	1,277.1	14.9	255.01
25 years and over	14,638.2	36.9	1,272.83	33.99	12,946.5	39.3	1,374.49	1,691.7	18.5	494.81
Males	8,709.2	37.6	1,307.39	33.97	7,713.6	40.3	1,429.50	995.5	16.4	361.18
Females	8,372.1	33.2	1,027.40	29.82	6,398.8	38.1	1,218.72	1,973.3	17.2	407.02
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,346.7	36.2	1,265.87	34.61	4,655.7	38.7	1,370.63	691.0	18.9	560.08
No union coverage	11,734.5	35.1	1,126.55	30.72	9,456.7	39.6	1,315.86	2,277.8	16.4	340.56
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	15,084.4	36.3	1,222.08	32.73	12,979.7	39.3	1,352.63	2,104.7	17.9	416.96
Temporary employees	1,996.9	28.6	777.96	25.90	1,132.8	39.2	1,119.67	864.1	14.6	330.02
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,342.7	39.4	2,046.93	51.98	1,314.9	39.9	2,076.80	27.8	16.3	635.05
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,932.4	35.6	1,122.97	31.14	2,548.6	38.3	1,224.18	383.9	17.3	450.97
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,631.3	38.4	1,634.52	42.60	1,575.9	39.1	1,667.45	55.4	17.5	697.82
Health occupations	1,362.9	34.4	1,186.76	34.04	1,082.4	38.2	1,329.45	280.4	19.8	636.06
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,143.4	33.9	1,277.37	36.87	1,747.6	37.9	1,446.45	395.8	16.6	530.82
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	348.8	30.1	931.25	29.09	235.3	39.3	1,253.09	113.5	10.9	263.94
Sales and services occupations	3,877.8	30.3	652.90	20.44	2,408.9	38.6	876.87	1,468.9	16.7	285.60
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,348.0	40.1	1,231.37	30.35	2,177.7	41.7	1,294.22	170.3	19.0	427.50
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	323.2	42.2	1,170.25	26.68	287.6	45.5	1,282.07	35.6	15.1	266.62
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	770.8	39.1	1,036.03	26.21	733.6	40.3	1,070.80	37.2	16.9	350.95
October 2021										
15 years and over	16,614.4	35.3	1,102.82	30.26	13,656.1	39.2	1,261.36	2,958.3	17.1	370.98
15 to 24 years	2,426.3	26.3	515.91	18.41	1,144.0	38.6	818.28	1,282.3	15.3	246.15
25 years and over	14,188.1	36.8	1,203.19	32.29	12,512.1	39.3	1,301.87	1,676.0	18.4	466.49
Males	8,446.0	37.3	1,223.94	32.01	7,394.3	40.2	1,348.40	1,051.7	16.8	348.88
Females	8,168.3	33.1	977.58	28.45	6,261.7	38.0	1,158.57	1,906.6	17.3	383.18
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,127.1	35.9	1,211.08	33.32	4,433.2	38.5	1,318.14	693.9	19.0	527.05
No union coverage	11,487.2	35.0	1,054.50	28.90	9,222.8	39.5	1,234.06	2,264.4	16.5	323.16
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,630.9	36.1	1,151.64	31.03	12,519.1	39.2	1,279.73	2,111.7	17.9	392.25
Temporary employees	1,983.5	28.7	742.73	24.57	1,136.9	38.9	1,059.04	846.6	15.0	317.93
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,103.3	39.0	1,940.60	49.92	1,064.0	39.8	1,986.47	39.3	17.6	700.14
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,042.5	35.5	1,077.08	29.84	2,633.6	38.3	1,180.47	408.9	17.2	411.14
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,579.6	38.4	1,542.90	40.25	1,514.4	39.2	1,580.56	65.1	18.8	667.33
Health occupations	1,285.6	33.7	1,087.98	32.05	995.4	38.1	1,235.28	290.2	18.6	582.83
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,079.4	33.9	1,231.52	35.42	1,708.2	37.6	1,394.00	371.2	16.9	483.82
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	355.1	32.2	962.94	28.34	261.6	39.4	1,215.60	93.4	12.0	255.42
Sales and services occupations	3,850.3	30.3	632.68	19.75	2,406.2	38.4	847.93	1,444.1	16.9	274.03
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,279.6	39.6	1,156.59	28.79	2,095.7	41.5	1,224.62	183.9	18.3	381.25
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	297.3	42.0	1,120.71	25.99	264.1	45.3	1,223.73	33.2	16.2	300.91
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	741.8	39.6	1,024.97	25.62	712.9	40.5	1,052.57	28.9	17.7	343.02

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

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

November 6, 2022 to December 3, 2022

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	5.5
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	14.9
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	5.0
Prince Edward Island ⁴	10.0
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	12.2
Western Nova Scotia	7.3
Halifax	5.5
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	5.8
Madawaska–Charlotte	6.6
Restigouche–Albert	10.8
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10.4
Québec	2.7
Trois-Rivières	4.3
South Central Quebec	2.7
Sherbrooke	2.8
Montérégie	3.6
Montréal	4.7
Central Quebec	4.9
North Western Quebec	5.9
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	5.1
Hull	4.1
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	5.3
Ontario	
Ottawa	4.2
Eastern Ontario	4.9
Kingston	5.1
Central Ontario	4.9
Oshawa	5.5
Toronto	6.1
Hamilton	4.8
St. Catharines	6.1
London	6.7
Niagara	5.1
Windsor	8.7
Kitchener	6.0
Huron	4.5
South Central Ontario	3.8
Sudbury	4.6
Thunder Bay	5.2
Northern Ontario	6.9
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	4.9
Southern Manitoba	5.9
Northern Manitoba	28.3
Saskatchewan	
Regina	5.0
Saskatoon	4.0
Southern Saskatchewan	6.9

Table 12 - continued

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

	November 6, 2022 to December 3, 2022
Northern Saskatchewan	14.9
Alberta	
Calgary	5.5
Edmonton	5.3
Northern Alberta	11.5
Southern Alberta	6.2
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	5.5
Abbotsford	5.0
Vancouver	4.5
Victoria	4.4
Southern Coastal British Columbia	4.4
Northern British Columbia	6.2
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	3.4
Yukon ⁶	7.3
Yellowknife	5.0
Northwest Territories ⁷	6.9
Iqaluit	7.3
Nunavut ⁸	17.6

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

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

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

Available tables: [14-10-0017-01](#), [14-10-0019-01](#), [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, provinces, territories and economic regions.

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

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