

Labour Force Survey, February 2021

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

In early February, public health restrictions put in place in late December were eased in many provinces. This allowed for the re-opening of many non-essential businesses, cultural and recreational facilities, and some in-person dining. However, capacity limits and other public health requirements, which varied across jurisdictions, remained in place.

Restrictions were eased to varying degrees in Quebec, Alberta, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia on February 8, although a curfew remained in effect in Quebec. In Ontario, previous requirements were lifted for many regions on February 10 and 15, while the Toronto, Peel, York and North Bay Parry Sound health regions remained under stay-at-home orders through the reference week. Various measures were eased in Manitoba on February 12.

In contrast, Newfoundland and Labrador re-introduced a lockdown on February 12, requiring the widespread closure of non-essential businesses and services.

Highlights

Employment rebounds

Employment increased by 259,000 (+1.4%) in February, after falling by 266,000 over the previous two months.

Both part-time (+171,000; +5.4%) and full-time (+88,000; +0.6%) work increased.

Among those working part time (less than 30 hours per week) in February, almost one-quarter (23.8%) wanted a full-time job, up from less than one-fifth (18.5%) 12 months earlier.

The number of self-employed workers was unchanged for the second consecutive month and was down 7.4% (-213,000) compared with 12 months earlier.

Gains included an increase of 226,000 (+1.9%) among private-sector employees.

Among workers who worked at least half their usual hours in February, the number working at locations other than home increased by 600,000 as schools and other workplaces reopened in several provinces.

Compared with 12 months earlier, there were 599,000 (-3.1%) fewer people employed, and 406,000 (+50.0%) more people working less than half of their usual hours.

In February, total hours worked increased by 1.4%, driven mostly by gains in wholesale and retail trade.

Unemployment rate falls to lowest level since March 2020

The unemployment rate fell 1.2 percentage points to 8.2% in February, the lowest rate since March 2020.

The number of long-term unemployed—people who had been looking for work or been on temporary layoff for 27 weeks or more—fell by 49,000 (-9.7%) from a record high of 512,000 in January.

The labour underutilization rate fell 1.8 percentage points to 16.6%—the lowest level since February 2020.

Employment rebounds in industries most affected by January losses

The number of people working in retail trade increased by 122,000 (+6.1%) in February as restrictions on non-essential stores were lifted in many regions.



Employment in the accommodation and food services industry rose by 65,000 (+7.8%), driven primarily by Ontario and Alberta.

After falling steadily from September 2020 to January 2021, the number of people working in the information, culture, and recreation industry was little changed in February.

February employment increases were concentrated in jobs paying \$17.50 per hour or less, reflecting monthly growth in industries with a high proportion of low-paying jobs.

Employment rebounds in Quebec and Ontario

Employment increased in both Quebec (+113,000; +2.7%) and Ontario (+100,000; +1.4%), coinciding with the easing of public health restrictions in most areas of both provinces.

Employment also increased in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, while it declined in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Youth employment recovers losses from recent months

Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 rose by 100,000 (+4.5%) in February, with increases in both full-time (+36,000; +2.9%) and part-time (+64,000; +6.5%) work.

Year-over-year employment losses among young women (-181,000; -14.1%) were nearly double those seen among young men (-96,000; -7.3%).

The unemployment rate for youth fell 2.6 percentage points to 17.1% in February, higher than the same month a year earlier (10.4%).

Employment rose by 134,000 (+1.1%) among people aged 25 to 54 in February, restoring much of the job losses that occurred in January, particularly among women working part time.

The unemployment rate for core-aged women fell 1.3 percentage points in February to 6.5%, returning to the low observed in December. The unemployment rate for core-aged men fell 0.6 percentage points to 6.9%, the lowest rate since March 2020.

Employment among people aged 55 and older rose by 25,000 (+0.6%) in February, following four months with little growth.

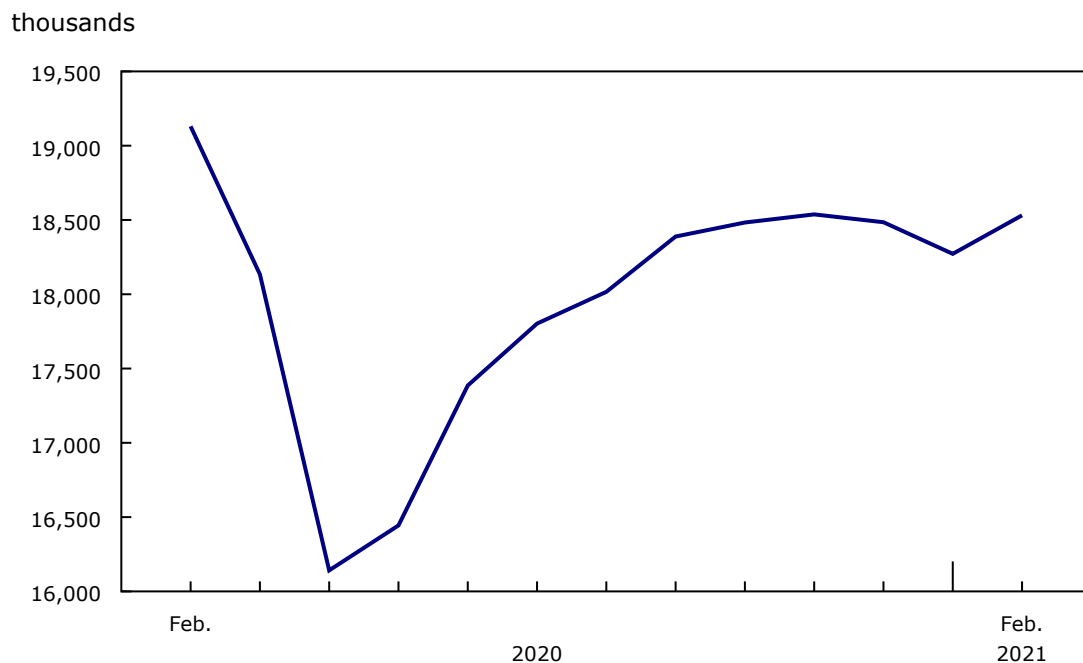
Employment rebounds and the unemployment rate falls

Employment increased by 259,000 (+1.4%) in February, after falling by 266,000 over the previous two months. The unemployment rate fell 1.2 percentage points to 8.2% in February, the lowest rate since March 2020. The labour underutilization rate fell to 16.6%, the lowest level since February 2020.

Total hours worked increased by 1.4%, driven by gains in wholesale and retail trade.

Employment gains in February were concentrated in Quebec and Ontario. Most of the employment gains in these provinces reflected a rebound in industries—particularly retail trade and accommodation and food services—where public health measures were strengthened in December and then eased prior to the February LFS reference week.

Chart 1
Employment returns to November level

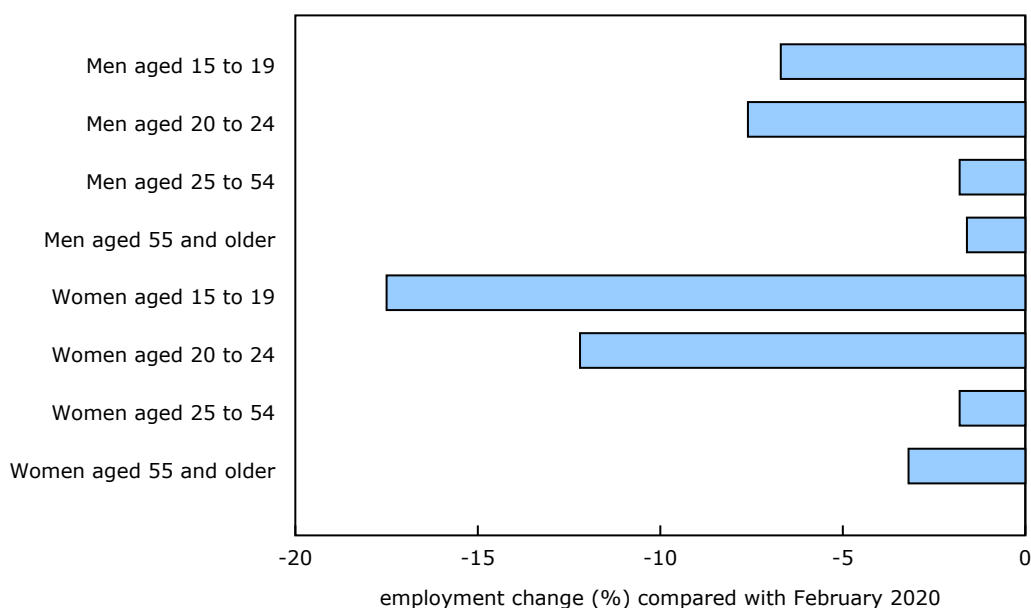


Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

February marked 12 months of unprecedented changes in the Canadian labour market, resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared with 12 months earlier, there were 599,000 (-3.1%) fewer people employed in February, and 406,000 (+50.0%) more people working less than half of their usual hours. The number of workers affected by the COVID-19 economic shutdown peaked at 5.5 million in April 2020, including a drop in employment of 3.0 million and an increase in COVID-related absences from work of 2.5 million.

Pandemic-related changes to the labour market have disproportionately affected young women, particularly teenagers. Compared with February 2020, employment losses among women aged 15 to 24 (-181,000; -14.1%) accounted for nearly one-third (30.2%) of the decline in total employment.

Chart 2
Employment losses concentrated among young women



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

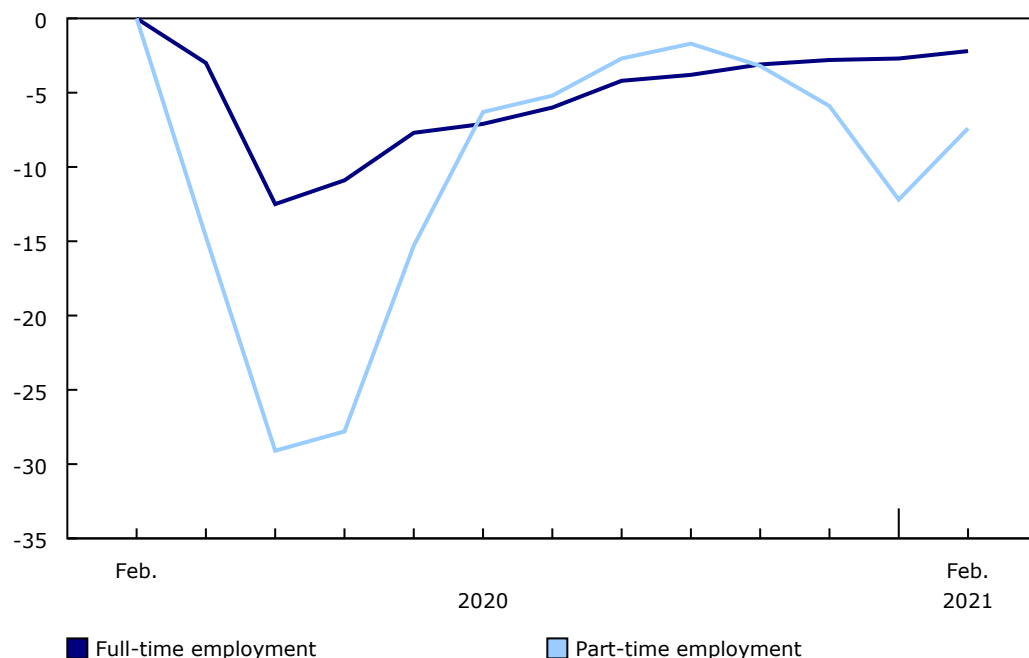
Employment increases in both part-time and full-time work

Both part-time (+171,000; +5.4%) and full-time work (+88,000; +0.6%) increased in February. The increase in part-time work mostly reflected a rebound in the retail trade, and accommodation and food services industries, as many retail stores and restaurants reopened in February following closures mandated at the end of December. There were also gains in full-time work, which reflect relatively steady growth in a broader range of industries. Part-time employment was 7.4% (-264,000) lower than in February 2020, while full-time work was down 2.2% (-335,000).

Among those working part time (less than 30 hours per week) in February, almost one-quarter (23.8%) wanted a full-time job, up from less than one-fifth (18.5%) 12 months earlier. The rate of involuntary part-time employment was higher—and increased more on a year-over-year basis—among men (26.5%; +6.4 percentage points) than among women (22.2%; +4.5 percentage points).

Chart 3 Part-time employment rebounds after falling in December and January

employment change (%) compared with February 2020



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

Self-employment continues to show little sign of recovery

The number of self-employed workers was unchanged for the second consecutive month in February and was down 7.4% (-213,000) compared with 12 months earlier. Year-over-year declines were widespread across industries, including business, building and other support services; health care and social assistance; and construction (not seasonally adjusted).

The number of private sector employees rebounds, while growth in public sector employment continues

Employment gains in February included an increase of 226,000 (+1.9%) among private-sector employees. This offset a similarly sized decline in January, as employment in the retail trade, and accommodation and food services industries recovered in response to the easing of public health restrictions in many jurisdictions. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of private sector employees was down 4.1% (-501,000).

Public sector employment rose by 46,000 (+1.1%) in February, continuing an upward trend that began with the initial recovery in the spring of 2020. On a year-over-year basis, public sector employment was up 2.9% (+115,000), primarily driven by more employees working in educational services and health care and social assistance.

Number of Canadians working at locations other than home increases by 600,000

Among workers who worked at least half of their usual hours in February, the number who worked at locations other than home increased by 600,000 as schools and other workplaces reopened in several provinces.

While the number of Canadians working from home declined by 200,000 in February, working from home continues to be an important adaptation to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of the 5.2 million Canadians working from home in February 2021, more than half (3.1 million) were doing so temporarily in response to COVID-19.

Growth in total hours worked continues

Along with employment, total hours worked across all industries are a core indicator of the state of the labour market. Total hours worked can be influenced by a number of factors, such as employment growth, compositional change in employment by industry and occupation, and changes in absences from work.

In February, total hours worked increased by 1.4%, driven by gains in wholesale and retail trade.

After reaching a low in April, total hours worked increased steadily before flattening in December. Despite the resumption of growth in January and February, total hours worked were down 3.2% compared with pre-COVID levels in February 2020. Over this period, the self-employed lost more hours (-11.8%) than employees (-1.6%).

The unemployment rate falls to lowest level since March 2020

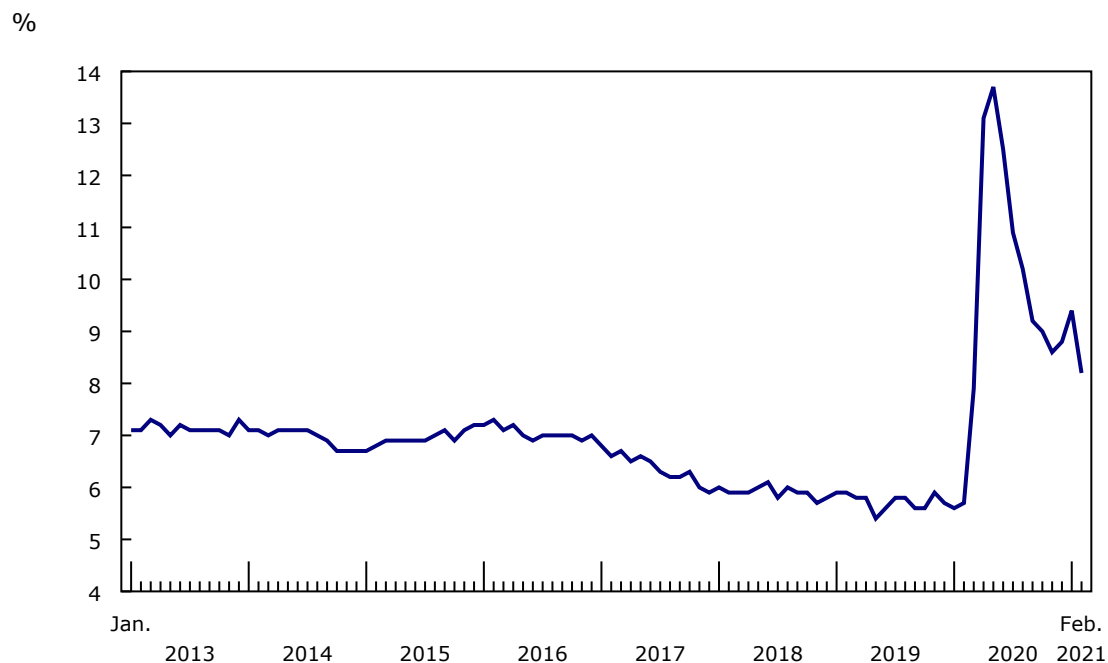
The national unemployment rate fell 1.2 percentage points to 8.2% in February, the lowest rate since March 2020. The monthly decline was one of the sharpest on record, comparable only with those seen earlier in the recovery last summer.

There was a net drop of 234,000 (-12.3%) in the number of unemployed people in February. Of the 845,000 people who left unemployment from January to February, 6 in 10 (59.3%) became employed. Approximately 610,000 people joined the ranks of the unemployed, including 61.8% who had been out of the labour force in January.

Reflecting a rebound in employment following two months of declines, the number of people on temporary layoff fell by 103,000 (-28.6%) in February. The number of long-term unemployed—those who had been looking for work or been on temporary layoff for 27 weeks or more—fell by 49,000 (-9.7%) from a record high of 512,000 in January.

The number of people who wanted a job but were not actively looking for one, and therefore did not meet the definition of unemployed, decreased by 33,000 (-5.7%) in February. Had people in this group been included in the count of the unemployed, the adjusted unemployment rate in February would have been 10.7% (down 1.3 percentage points from January).

Chart 4 Unemployment rate falls sharply in February



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

Unemployment rate returns to December levels among Southeast Asian, Latin American and Black Canadians

After increasing markedly from December to January, the unemployment rate of Southeast Asian, Latin American and Black Canadians aged 15 to 69 dropped back to December levels in February (not seasonally adjusted). Nevertheless, the overall unemployment rate for population groups designated as visible minorities (9.8%) remained higher than among Canadians who are not Indigenous or a visible minority (8.0%).

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

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

In February 2021, the labour underutilization rate fell 1.8 percentage points to 16.6%—the lowest level since February 2020. All components of labour underutilization decreased, including job searchers (-131,000; -8.5%); those on temporary layoff or with arrangements to start a job in the near future (-103,000; -28.6%); those who wanted a job but did not look for one (-33,000; -5.7%); and those who were employed but worked less than half of their usual hours (-123,000; -9.2%).

Labour force participation holds steady

The labour force participation rate—defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 and older who are employed or unemployed—was unchanged in February at 64.7%. After reaching a low point (60.0%) in April 2020, the participation rate recovered relatively quickly in the spring and summer of 2020, as many people returned to

work, searched for work or were on temporary layoff. Compared with the pre-pandemic level of February 2020, the participation rate was down 0.8 percentage points in February 2021, and the labour force had shrunk by 80,000 (-0.4%). The fact that the size of the labour force was relatively close to pre-pandemic levels indicates that many people had either returned to employment or were actively looking for work.

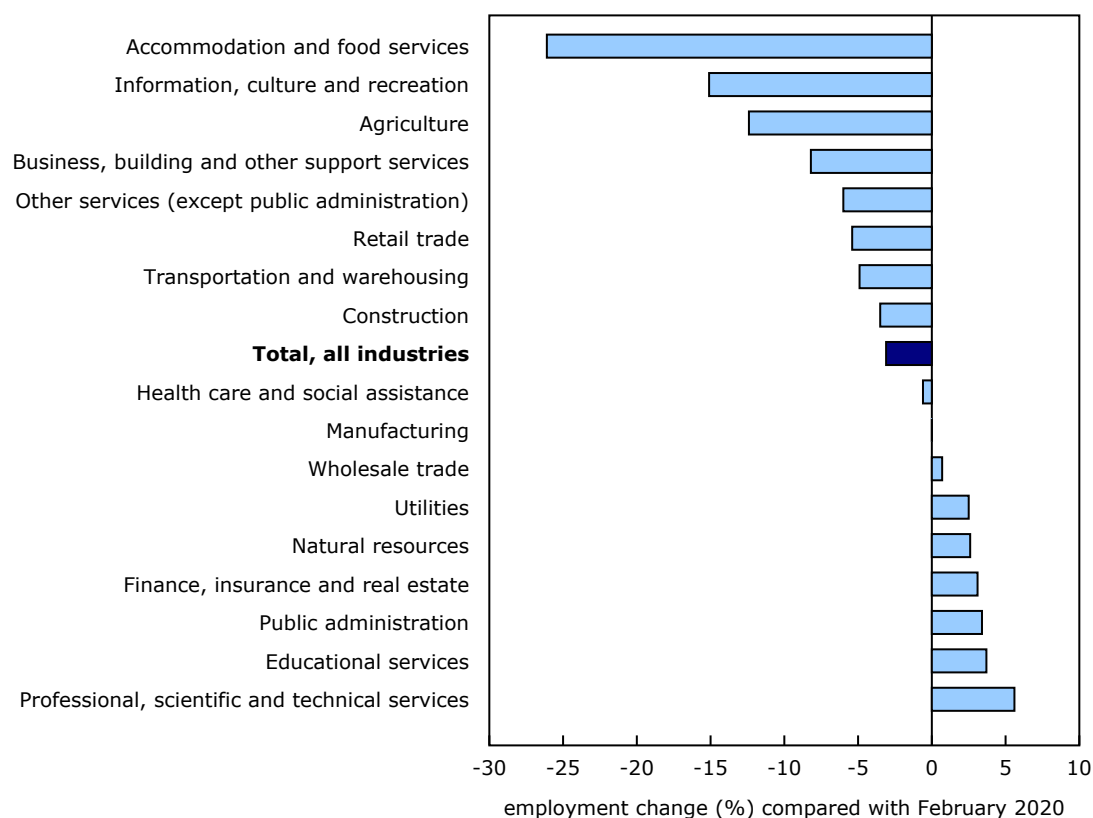
The participation rate continued to lag pre-COVID levels, primarily among youth aged 15 to 24 (-2.0 percentage points), particularly young women (-2.8 percentage points). Among both men and women aged 25 to 54, participation had regained its pre-pandemic rate by September 2020 and remained stable in February 2021.

Employment rebounds in industries most affected by January losses

As public health restrictions eased in several provinces in February, employment in accommodation and food services (+7.8%) returned to its December level, while the number of people working in retail trade increased by 6.1% to recover more than three-quarters of January losses. After several months of decline, employment was little changed in information, culture and recreation in February.

Employment was also virtually unchanged in the goods-producing sector in February.

Chart 5
Recovery to pre-COVID employment levels varies across industries



Note(s): Employment change (%) compared with February 2020 is not statistically significant for health care and social assistance, manufacturing, wholesale trade, utilities, and natural resources.

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

Employment rebounds in retail trade after losses in January

The number of people working in retail trade increased by 122,000 (+6.1%) in February as restrictions on non-essential stores were lifted in many regions. The gain represents a recovery of more than three-quarters (76.4%) of the employment losses in January. With the February increase, employment in the industry was 5.4% below its pre-COVID levels.

In February 2021, there were 111,000 fewer women working in retail trade than 12 months earlier, with declines in all three major age groups; women aged 25 to 54 accounted for over 40% of the drop. In contrast, employment in the sector was little changed among men (not seasonally adjusted). This contrast is partly the result of gender differences in the occupational profile of employment in retail trade. In February 2020, women were more concentrated in some occupations—such as sales representatives and sales support workers—, which are public-facing and therefore more likely to be affected by public health measures.

Employment in accommodation and food services back to December 2020 level

Employment in the accommodation and food services industry rose by 65,000 (+7.8%) in February. This increase was driven primarily by Ontario and Alberta, coinciding with the lifting of some public health restrictions, including the re-opening of in-person dining, in Alberta and some regions of Ontario.

Despite these gains, the accommodation and food services industry remains the furthest behind pre-COVID levels of employment. The number of people working in the industry was approximately one-quarter lower (-26.1%) in February 2021 than 12 months earlier. Employment declines over this period were particularly concentrated among food and beverage servers (-117,000, not seasonally adjusted), with cashiers a distant second (-34,000).

According to data from the [Canadian Survey on Business Conditions](#), nearly one-quarter (24.9%) of businesses in accommodation and food services reported in January and early February that they could continue to operate at their current level of revenue and expenditures for less than 12 months before having to consider closure or bankruptcy.

Employment in "other services" up for the first time since September

Employment in the "other services" industry rose by 3.8% (+28,000) in February, the first increase since September 2020. This industry includes personal care services, such as hairdressers, which were permitted to re-open in several jurisdictions in early February. Despite this monthly increase, employment in February was 6.0% (-49,000) lower than one year earlier.

Employment in information, culture, and recreation stable in February but still slow to recover

After falling steadily from September 2020 to January 2021, the number of people working in the information, culture, and recreation industry was little changed in February. While restrictions on some fitness and recreation activities were eased in February, the industry remained constrained by ongoing bans on large gatherings. Employment was 15.1% (-117,000) below pre-COVID levels in February, with occupations such as program leaders and instructors in recreation, sports and fitness (-33,000, not seasonally adjusted) being among the hardest hit. Women accounted for three-quarters (25,000) of the decline in this occupational group.

Gains in educational services push employment in this industry above pre-COVID levels

Employment in educational services increased by 2.1% (+29,000) in February. After hovering around pre-COVID levels since September, employment rose to a level 3.7% (+51,000) higher than a year earlier. Most of the year-over-year employment gain occurred in Quebec. At the national level, employment increases in the industry were driven by professional occupations in education, including teachers (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment in professional scientific, and technical services higher than a year earlier

While employment was little changed in professional, technical, and scientific services in February, the number of people working in the industry was 5.6% higher than a year earlier (+86,000), the largest year-over-year increase across all industries. Nearly all of the year-over-year rise was attributable to Ontario and British Columbia. The professional, scientific, and technical services industry includes many businesses that can operate remotely, such as legal, accounting, and advertising services, as well as information technology companies that have supported the transition to working from home.

Following relatively modest job losses from February to June 2020, employment in professional, scientific, and technical services followed an upward trend from July to December. According to monthly data from the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey for December 2020, the job vacancy rate in the industry was higher than the Canadian average (3.6% compared with 3.0%, not seasonally adjusted).

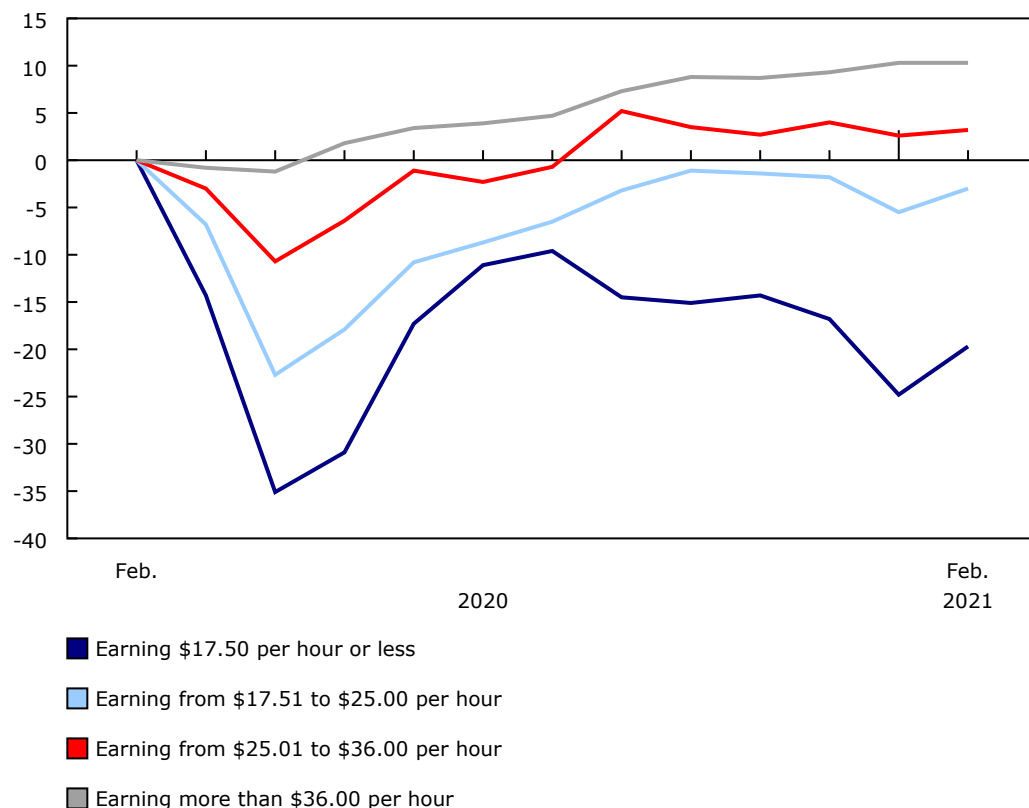
Compared with February 2020, there has been a marked rise in the number of people in this industry working in computer and information systems occupations (+75,000, not seasonally adjusted), including both professional and technical occupations. Year-over-year gains were driven by men (+65,000) as employment was little changed among women.

February increases concentrated in lower-paying jobs, reflecting rebounds in public-facing industries

Immediately before the pandemic in February 2020, about one-quarter of all employees in Canada earned \$17.50 per hour or less, while one-quarter earned more than \$36.00 per hour. These wage brackets are helpful in understanding the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 on lower-paid and higher-paid workers.

Chart 6
Employment among employees earning the lowest wages far behind in the recovery

% change in the number of employees compared with February 2020



Note(s): Employees only, hourly earnings in main job. Estimates are not seasonally adjusted. Wage groups correspond to pre-pandemic hourly earnings quartiles calculated with February 2020 data for the main job of paid employees.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), custom tabulation.

The number of employees making \$17.50 per hour or less increased by 203,000 in February (not seasonally adjusted). This partly offset a decline of 321,000 in January and coincided with a February rebound in employment in the retail trade, and accommodation and food services industries, where lower wages are more prevalent.

There were 791,000 (-19.7%) fewer employees in this wage bracket in February 2021 than 12 months earlier. Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) of the losses were among women, with similar declines in all age groups. Young men were far less affected by the decline (-82,000; -11.4%) than were young women (-178,000; -20.9%) (not seasonally adjusted).

In contrast, there were 410,000 (+10.3%) more employees making more than \$36.00 per hour in February compared with one year earlier (not seasonally adjusted). The number of people in this highest-earning wage bracket followed an upward trend during the summer and early fall of 2020 before flattening in recent months, and was little changed in February (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rebounds in Quebec and Ontario

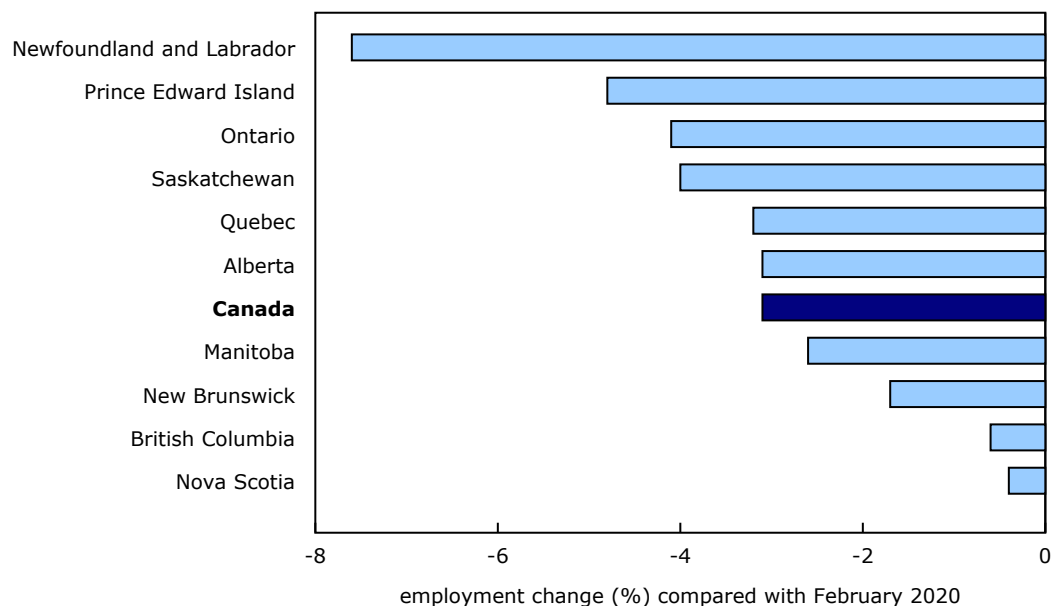
Employment increased in both Quebec (+113,000; +2.7%) and Ontario (+100,000; +1.4%) in February, coinciding with the easing of public health restrictions in most areas of both provinces. Employment also rose in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, while it declined in Newfoundland and Labrador. All other provinces posted little employment change in the month.

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

In Quebec, employment rose by 113,000 (+2.7%) in February, the first increase since September. The gain was mainly in part-time work (+76,000; +11.5%), with retail trade contributing most to the increase. The unemployment rate fell 2.4 percentage points to 6.4%, the lowest level since February 2020. With more people working in February, employment in Quebec rose to within 3.2% of its pre-COVID level.

Employment in Ontario increased by 100,000 (+1.4%) in February, mostly in part-time work (+62,000; +5.6%). The overall employment gain was the largest since September and brought employment to within 4.1% of its pre-COVID level. Notable increases occurred in accommodation and food services as well as retail trade. The unemployment rate fell a full percentage point to 9.2%, but remained well above the pre-pandemic rate of 5.5%. In the Toronto census metropolitan area, where a number of public health measures remained in place as of the LFS reference week, employment was virtually unchanged in February.

Chart 7 Employment furthest from pre-COVID level in Newfoundland and Labrador



Note(s): Employment change (%) compared with February 2020 is not statistically significant for Nova Scotia and British Columbia.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador fell by 15,000 (-6.8%) in February, the second consecutive monthly decrease. The province was placed in lockdown on February 12, just prior to the start of LFS reference week, with all but essential businesses closed. Employment losses were mainly in full-time work and were widespread across industries. With the losses in February, employment in the province settled at 7.6% below the February 2020 level. The unemployment rate increased 2.5 percentage points to 15.3% in February, higher than in all other provinces.

Employment increases in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba

Following two months of little change, employment in British Columbia increased by 27,000 (+1.0%) in February. The unemployment rate dropped 1.1 percentage points to 6.9%, but remained above the pre-COVID rate of 5.1%. The employment increase in February was virtually all in part-time work and largely in retail trade and educational services.

In Alberta, employment rose 17,000 (+0.8%). Most of the overall employment increase was in accommodation and food services and coincided with the easing of restrictions on restaurants, cafés and bars. With more people working, the unemployment rate fell 0.8 percentage points to 9.9%, the lowest since March 2020.

The number of people working in Manitoba increased (+16,000; +2.6%) in February, the second consecutive monthly increase. Almost all of the gains were in part-time work. Employment gains were spread across several industries, with a notable increase in retail trade. The province eased restrictions on retail stores and hair salons on January 23 and on gyms, yoga studios, dine-in restaurants and personal services on February 12. The unemployment rate fell 1.2 percentage points to 6.8% in February, the lowest since October 2020.

Youth employment recovers losses from recent months

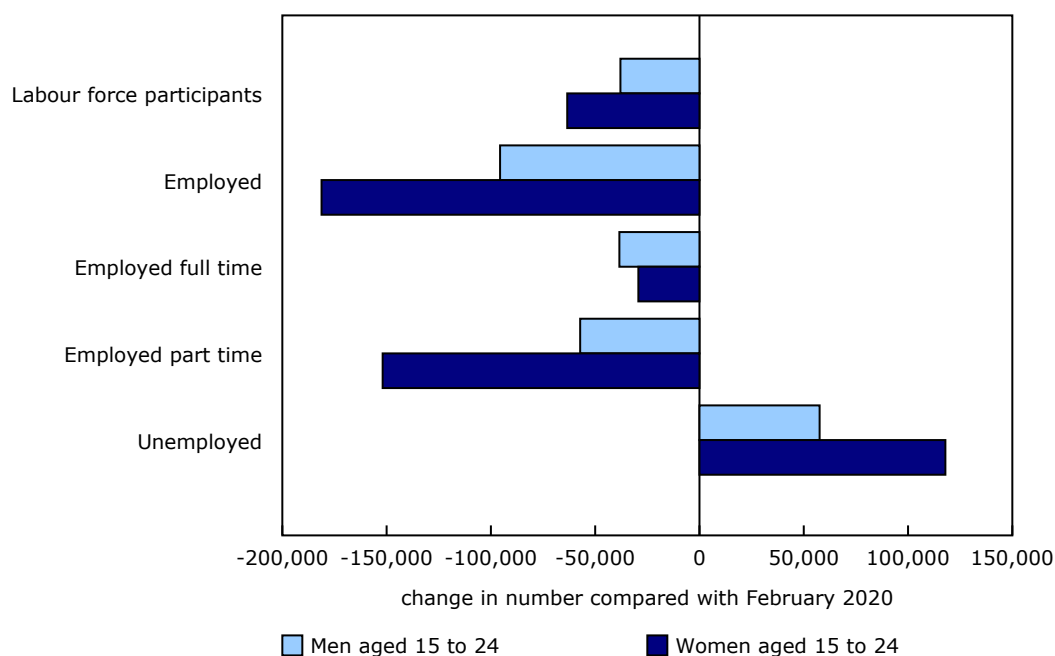
Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 rose by 100,000 (+4.5%) in February, with increases in both full-time (+36,000; +2.9%) and part-time (+64,000; +6.5%) work. Employment among youth was 10.6% lower than pre-COVID February 2020 levels, with employment among teens (-12.3%) lagging older youth (-9.8%).

Pandemic-related changes to the labour market have disproportionately affected young women. Year-over-year employment losses among young women (-181,000; -14.1%) were nearly double those seen among young men (-96,000; -7.3%). Part-time losses for young women were particularly significant (-152,000; -20.6%)—nearly triple the part-time losses for young men (-57,000; -10.7%). Declines in the accommodation and food services; information, culture and recreation; and retail trade industries accounted for the vast majority (86.9%) of the net year-over-year losses in part-time work among young women (not seasonally adjusted).

Changes in employment opportunities for students accounted for the majority of the decline in part-time work among both young men and young women. One-third (32.1%) of female students were working part time in February, down more than 10 percentage points year over year (42.8%; not seasonally adjusted). Among male students, the share working part time fell by 3.2 percentage points to 29.8% (not seasonally adjusted).

The impact of reduced youth employment since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic is mostly reflected in higher unemployment rather than exits from the labour market. Compared with 12 months earlier, unemployment in February 2021 had nearly doubled for young women (+118,000; +92.6%) and increased by almost one-third (+58,000; +32.7%) for young men. In contrast, the number of youth in the labour force fell by 63,000 (-4.5%) among young women and by 38,000 (-2.5%) among young men over the same period.

Chart 8
Labour market impacts of COVID-19 affect young women more than young men



Note(s): The difference between men and women is not statistically significant for labour force participants or employed full time.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

The unemployment rate for youth fell 2.6 percentage points to 17.1% in February, similar to the recent low in November 2020 but still higher than a year earlier (10.4%). The unemployment rate fell both among young men (-3.2 percentage points to 16.1%) and young women (-2.0 percentage points to 18.1%). The unemployment rate is typically higher for young men than young women; however, this trend was reversed as a result of the March/April 2020 and January/February 2021 lockdowns, as half of young women are employed in accommodation and food services, and retail trade—industries among the most affected by pandemic restrictions.

February gains return employment to December levels among core-aged women

Employment rose by 134,000 (+1.1%) among people aged 25 to 54 in February, restoring much of the job losses that occurred in January, particularly among women working part time. With the easing of public health measures in February, employment for core-aged women increased by 79,000 (+1.4%), entirely in part-time work, while employment gains for core-aged men (+54,000; +0.9%) were driven by full-time work. Employment for both core-aged men and women was 1.8% lower than its pre-COVID level.

Compared with one year ago, the recovery in total employment for both core-aged men and women has been similar; however, there are significant differences in full- and part-time work. For women, there have been year-over-year losses in both full-time (-67,000; -1.4%) and part-time (-41,000; -4.0%) employment, whereas losses for men have been entirely in full-time work (-157,000; -2.6%). The number of core-aged men working part time rose by 40,000 (+11.3%) year over year, largely driven by more of them working part time involuntarily.

The unemployment rate for core-aged women fell 1.3 percentage points in February to 6.5%, returning to the low observed in December. The unemployment rate for core-aged men fell 0.6 percentage points to 6.9%, the lowest rate since March 2020. The participation rate for core-aged adults was virtually unchanged from January, remaining similar to pre-pandemic levels for both men (91.1%) and women (83.6%).

Employment increases for people aged 55 and older

Employment among people aged 55 and older rose by 25,000 (+0.6%) in February, following four months with little growth. Employment for this group reached its highest level since the start of the pandemic, but was down 2.3% compared with one year earlier (-1.6% for older men and -3.2% for older women).

The unemployment rate fell 0.9 percentage points to 7.1% for older men and 1.3 percentage points to 7.2% for older women, similar to the recent lows observed in November. The participation rate for people aged 55 and older edged down 0.2 percentage points to 37.1% in February, and was 0.9 percentage points lower than the same month last year.

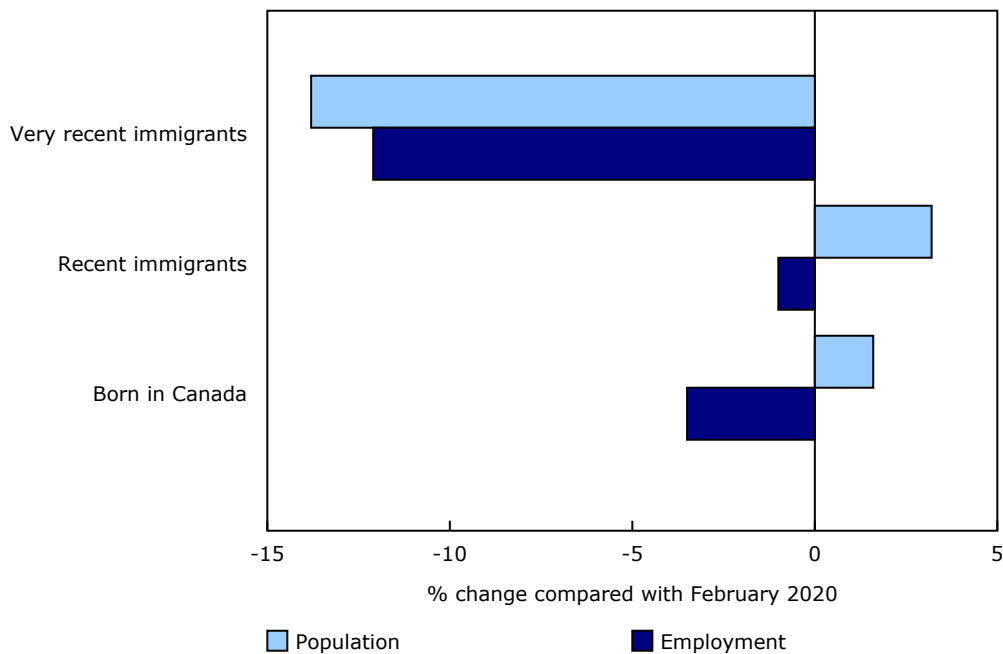
Population declines continue to exceed employment losses for very recent immigrants

Employment for very recent immigrants (arriving in the last five years) was down 12.1% from February 2020, while their population fell 13.8%. As a result, the employment rate for very recent immigrants for the three-month period ending in February (65.3%) was little changed on a year-over-year basis (not seasonally adjusted).

As COVID-19 travel restrictions on immigration remained in place throughout the pandemic, the number of newcomers fell to record lows. With population declines far exceeding employment losses, the employment rate for immigrants who landed within the last five years recovered quickly from early pandemic losses before reaching a plateau in the fall.

For immigrants who landed more than five years ago, employment was 1.0% below the pre-pandemic level and their employment rate was 2.4 percentage points lower at 57.3%. Among people born in Canada, employment in the three months ending in February was down 3.5% from 12 months earlier, while the share of employed declined 3.1 percentage points to 58.3%.

Chart 9
Population declines far exceed employment losses for very recent immigrants



Note(s): Very recent immigrants became permanent residents 5 years ago or less. Recent immigrants became permanent residents more than 5 years ago. Population and employment change is based on three-month-moving averages, year over year, from February 2020 to February 2021.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701).

Employment rate still lagging for Indigenous Canadians, particularly women

The employment rate among Indigenous Canadians for the three-month period ending in February was 51.3%, down 4.9 percentage points from February 2020 (not seasonally adjusted). Over the same period, the employment rate among non-Indigenous Canadians fell 2.7 percentage points to 58.5%. The employment rate fell among Indigenous women (-6.8 percentage points) and was unchanged for Indigenous men, while declines among non-Indigenous people were similar for men (-2.4 percentage points) and women (-3.0 percentage points).

Looking ahead: Employment rate continues to increase but remains below pre-COVID level

As the labour market enters a second year of recovery from the effects of COVID-19, both the level of employment and the employment rate will be important indicators of labour market conditions. To return to pre-pandemic employment rates, the level of employment must increase beyond February 2020 levels to match any population growth that has occurred since then.

In February 2020, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the employment rate—that is, the proportion of the population aged 15 and older that was employed—was 61.8%. By April, the rate had fallen more than 10 percentage points to 51.5%, the lowest rate since comparable data became available in 1976. The employment rate has trended upward since May 2020, and, in February 2021, it stood at 59.4%, 2.4 percentage points lower than 12 months earlier.

Although the pace of [population growth has slowed](#) during the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been some increase. Had there been no population growth—that is, had the population remained the same in February 2021 as one year earlier—the employment rate in February 2021 would have been 59.9%, 1.9 percentage points below the pre-pandemic rate.

As Canadian workers and businesses continue to adapt to the changing realities of COVID-19, LFS data on the employment rate and other indicators will help shed light on the recovery path for different groups of workers.

Sustainable Development Goals

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

The Labour Force Survey is an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the global sustainable development goals. This release will be used to help measure the following goals:



Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for February are for the week of February 14 to 20.

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

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

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

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

Since March 2020, all face-to-face interviews have been replaced by telephone interviews to protect the health of both interviewers and respondents. In addition, all telephone interviews were conducted by interviewers working from their home and none were done from Statistics Canada's call centres. As has been the case each month since June, approximately 40,000 interviews were completed in February.

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

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- January 2021: 67.6%
- February 2021: 67.0%

Online interviews

- January 2021: 32.4%
- February 2021: 33.0%

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 February 2021 analysis

To continue capturing the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market, the supplementary indicators used in March and April 2020 were slightly adapted. Therefore, the May 2020 to February 2021 supplementary indicators are not directly comparable to the supplementary indicators published for March and April 2020.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information on population groups

Beginning in July 2020, the LFS includes a question asking respondents to report the population groups to which they belong. Possible responses, which are the same as in the 2016 Census, include:

- White
- South Asian e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan
- Chinese
- Black
- Filipino
- Arab
- Latin American
- Southeast Asian e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai
- West Asian e.g., Iranian, Afghan
- Korean
- Japanese
- Other

For LFS records interviewed before July 2020, population group characteristics were assigned using an experimental sample matching data integration method, which involves LFS and the Census of Population. These historical data complement occasional population group data collected directly in LFS, through a comparison of year-over-year changes in the unemployment rate.

According to the Employment Equity Act, visible minorities are "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." In the text, data for the population who identify as Aboriginals are analyzed separately. The remaining category is described as "people not designated as visible minorities" or "people who are not a visible minority."

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

Revisions to the Labour Force Survey

To ensure that the LFS reflects current labour market conditions as accurately as possible, data are revised following each census to reflect the most recently available population estimates, geographic boundaries, and industry and occupation classifications.

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

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on April 9, 2021. March data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of March 14 to 20.

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,191.2	31,216.2	...	25.0	266.9	0.1	0.9
Labour force	20,171.0	20,196.2	40.8	25.2	-79.8	0.1	-0.4
Employment	18,272.0	18,531.2	41.6	259.2	-599.1	1.4	-3.1
Full-time employment	15,132.3	15,220.5	50.3	88.2	-335.0	0.6	-2.2
Part-time employment	3,139.7	3,310.7	44.3	171.0	-264.1	5.4	-7.4
Unemployment	1,899.0	1,665.1	39.1	-233.9	519.4	-12.3	45.3
Participation rate	64.7	64.7	0.1	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	8.2	0.2	-1.2	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	59.4	0.1	0.8	-2.4	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,471.5	4,468.4	...	-3.1	-18.1	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	2,770.1	2,803.6	23.6	33.5	-101.3	1.2	-3.5
Employment	2,224.5	2,324.6	22.1	100.1	-276.8	4.5	-10.6
Full-time employment	1,227.9	1,263.7	24.0	35.8	-67.7	2.9	-5.1
Part-time employment	996.6	1,060.9	25.1	64.3	-209.1	6.5	-16.5
Unemployment	545.5	479.0	22.4	-66.5	175.5	-12.2	57.8
Participation rate	62.0	62.7	0.5	0.7	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	19.7	17.1	0.7	-2.6	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	49.7	52.0	0.5	2.3	-6.0	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,719.7	26,747.8	...	28.1	284.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	17,400.9	17,392.6	32.8	-8.3	21.5	-0.0	0.1
Employment	16,047.5	16,206.6	34.6	159.1	-322.3	1.0	-1.9
Full-time employment	13,904.4	13,956.8	44.4	52.4	-267.3	0.4	-1.9
Part-time employment	2,143.1	2,249.7	36.4	106.6	-55.1	5.0	-2.4
Unemployment	1,353.5	1,186.1	30.8	-167.4	343.9	-12.4	40.8
Participation rate	65.1	65.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.8	0.2	-1.0	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.6	0.1	0.5	-1.9	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,098.6	13,112.8	...	14.2	145.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	9,214.4	9,220.6	21.8	6.2	32.0	0.1	0.3
Employment	8,513.0	8,579.8	23.4	66.8	-154.6	0.8	-1.8
Full-time employment	7,776.4	7,821.8	29.2	45.4	-186.4	0.6	-2.3
Part-time employment	736.6	757.9	22.2	21.3	31.7	2.9	4.4
Unemployment	701.4	640.8	21.9	-60.6	186.6	-8.6	41.1
Participation rate	70.3	70.3	0.2	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.9	0.2	-0.7	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.0	65.4	0.2	0.4	-2.0	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,621.1	13,635.1	...	14.0	139.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	8,186.5	8,172.1	23.1	-14.4	-10.4	-0.2	-0.1
Employment	7,534.5	7,626.8	24.1	92.3	-167.7	1.2	-2.2
Full-time employment	6,128.0	6,135.0	32.1	7.0	-80.9	0.1	-1.3
Part-time employment	1,406.5	1,491.8	28.9	85.3	-86.8	6.1	-5.5
Unemployment	652.0	545.3	20.8	-106.7	157.3	-16.4	40.5
Participation rate	60.1	59.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.7	0.3	-1.3	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	55.9	0.2	0.6	-1.9	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,868.6	14,876.2	...	7.6	28.8	0.1	0.2
Labour force	12,976.5	12,989.8	31.1	13.3	32.3	0.1	0.2
Employment	11,985.2	12,118.9	33.7	133.7	-224.7	1.1	-1.8
Unemployment	991.3	870.9	27.5	-120.4	257.1	-12.1	41.9
Participation rate	87.3	87.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.7	0.2	-0.9	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	80.6	81.5	0.2	0.9	-1.6	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,431.8	7,436.0	...	4.2	20.1	0.1	0.3
Labour force	6,758.1	6,772.4	20.0	14.3	24.4	0.2	0.4
Employment	6,252.3	6,306.6	22.4	54.3	-117.3	0.9	-1.8
Unemployment	505.8	465.8	19.7	-40.0	141.7	-7.9	43.7
Participation rate	90.9	91.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.9	0.3	-0.6	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	84.1	84.8	0.3	0.7	-1.8	...	...

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,436.8	7,440.2	...	3.4	8.6	0.0	0.1
Labour force	6,218.4	6,217.4	22.5	-1.0	7.9	-0.0	0.1
Employment	5,732.9	5,812.3	23.9	79.4	-107.5	1.4	-1.8
Unemployment	485.5	405.1	18.8	-80.4	115.4	-16.6	39.8
Participation rate	83.6	83.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.5	0.3	-1.3	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	77.1	78.1	0.3	1.0	-1.6	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,851.2	11,871.7	...	20.5	256.3	0.2	2.2
Labour force	4,424.5	4,402.8	24.1	-21.7	-10.8	-0.5	-0.2
Employment	4,062.3	4,087.6	25.0	25.3	-97.7	0.6	-2.3
Unemployment	362.2	315.2	15.0	-47.0	86.8	-13.0	38.0
Participation rate	37.3	37.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.2	0.3	-1.0	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	34.3	34.4	0.2	0.1	-1.6	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,666.8	5,676.8	...	10.0	125.0	0.2	2.3
Labour force	2,456.3	2,448.1	16.3	-8.2	7.4	-0.3	0.3
Employment	2,260.6	2,273.2	16.8	12.6	-37.3	0.6	-1.6
Unemployment	195.7	175.0	10.8	-20.7	44.9	-10.6	34.5
Participation rate	43.3	43.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.1	0.4	-0.9	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	39.9	40.0	0.3	0.1	-1.6	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,184.3	6,194.9	...	10.6	131.2	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,968.2	1,954.7	16.6	-13.5	-18.3	-0.7	-0.9
Employment	1,801.6	1,814.5	16.9	12.9	-60.2	0.7	-3.2
Unemployment	166.5	140.2	10.0	-26.3	42.0	-15.8	42.8
Participation rate	31.8	31.6	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.2	0.5	-1.3	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	29.1	29.3	0.3	0.2	-1.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,590.8	15,862.4	47.4	271.6	-386.4	1.7	-2.4
Public sector employees	3,960.8	4,006.3	26.8	45.5	114.6	1.1	2.9
Private sector employees	11,630.0	11,856.1	46.9	226.1	-501.0	1.9	-4.1
Self-employed	2,681.2	2,668.8	32.2	-12.4	-212.7	-0.5	-7.4
Total employed, all industries	18,272.0	18,531.2	41.6	259.2	-599.1	1.4	-3.1
Goods-producing sector	3,909.5	3,912.8	21.8	3.3	-78.1	0.1	-2.0
Agriculture	271.3	262.7	5.9	-8.6	-37.2	-3.2	-12.4
Natural resources ²	322.3	316.8	6.2	-5.5	8.0	-1.7	2.6
Utilities	141.8	143.9	3.1	2.1	3.5	1.5	2.5
Construction	1,435.6	1,442.4	15.1	6.8	-52.2	0.5	-3.5
Manufacturing	1,738.6	1,746.9	14.1	8.3	-0.3	0.5	-0.0
Services-producing sector	14,362.5	14,618.4	39.0	255.9	-521.0	1.8	-3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	2,630.1	2,752.4	20.9	122.3	-117.3	4.7	-4.1
Transportation and warehousing	972.6	981.2	11.7	8.6	-50.8	0.9	-4.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,284.6	1,278.2	11.2	-6.4	38.7	-0.5	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,612.8	1,623.8	14.4	11.0	85.7	0.7	5.6
Business, building and other support services	695.0	695.5	12.1	0.5	-62.5	0.1	-8.2
Educational services	1,404.7	1,433.6	14.0	28.9	50.6	2.1	3.7
Health care and social assistance	2,500.2	2,503.9	15.5	3.7	-15.3	0.1	-0.6
Information, culture and recreation	659.2	656.5	13.0	-2.7	-116.7	-0.4	-15.1
Accommodation and food services	837.3	902.3	15.8	65.0	-319.0	7.8	-26.1
Other services (except public administration)	730.4	758.5	11.3	28.1	-48.5	3.8	-6.0
Public administration	1,035.6	1,032.6	8.2	-3.0	34.3	-0.3	3.4

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

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

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

Source(s): Tables [14-10-0288-02](#) and [14-10-0355-02](#) (formerly CANSIM tables 282-0089 and 282-0088).

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	445.3	445.1	...	-0.2	-0.6	-0.0	-0.1
Labour force	254.5	244.4	2.6	-10.1	-11.4	-4.0	-4.5
Employment	222.1	207.1	2.6	-15.0	-17.1	-6.8	-7.6
Full-time employment	185.4	174.8	3.0	-10.6	-12.7	-5.7	-6.8
Part-time employment	36.7	32.3	2.5	-4.4	-4.4	-12.0	-12.0
Unemployment	32.5	37.3	2.4	4.8	5.7	14.8	18.0
Participation rate	57.2	54.9	0.6	-2.3	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	15.3	0.9	2.5	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.9	46.5	0.6	-3.4	-3.8	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	133.1	133.2	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.1
Labour force	85.1	85.8	0.8	0.7	-3.1	0.8	-3.5
Employment	78.4	77.9	0.8	-0.5	-3.9	-0.6	-4.8
Full-time employment	66.6	65.5	1.0	-1.1	-4.0	-1.7	-5.8
Part-time employment	11.8	12.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	4.2	0.0
Unemployment	6.7	7.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	17.9	11.3
Participation rate	63.9	64.4	0.6	0.5	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	9.2	0.8	1.3	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	58.5	0.6	-0.4	-3.6	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	817.2	817.4	...	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	504.8	506.2	3.5	1.4	-1.4	0.3	-0.3
Employment	462.7	465.2	3.5	2.5	-1.8	0.5	-0.4
Full-time employment	381.1	379.9	4.3	-1.2	3.8	-0.3	1.0
Part-time employment	81.7	85.3	3.8	3.6	-5.6	4.4	-6.2
Unemployment	42.1	41.0	3.2	-1.1	0.4	-2.6	1.0
Participation rate	61.8	61.9	0.4	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.1	0.6	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	56.9	0.4	0.3	-0.6	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	648.4	648.4	...	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.4
Labour force	396.5	394.2	2.7	-2.3	0.2	-0.6	0.1
Employment	361.8	359.2	2.8	-2.6	-6.2	-0.7	-1.7
Full-time employment	300.7	302.2	3.3	1.5	-11.9	0.5	-3.8
Part-time employment	61.1	57.0	2.7	-4.1	5.7	-6.7	11.1
Unemployment	34.7	35.0	2.6	0.3	6.4	0.9	22.4
Participation rate	61.2	60.8	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.9	0.6	0.1	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	55.4	0.4	-0.4	-1.2	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,081.0	7,085.6	...	4.6	48.6	0.1	0.7
Labour force	4,496.7	4,504.0	19.0	7.3	-53.3	0.2	-1.2
Employment	4,102.1	4,214.7	21.2	112.6	-138.6	2.7	-3.2
Full-time employment	3,442.8	3,479.8	25.2	37.0	-61.6	1.1	-1.7
Part-time employment	659.2	734.9	21.7	75.7	-77.0	11.5	-9.5
Unemployment	394.6	289.4	19.1	-105.2	85.3	-26.7	41.8
Participation rate	63.5	63.6	0.3	0.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	6.4	0.4	-2.4	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	59.5	0.3	1.6	-2.4	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,280.5	12,292.4	...	11.9	122.3	0.1	1.0
Labour force	7,887.9	7,912.3	29.0	24.4	-13.6	0.3	-0.2
Employment	7,085.5	7,185.8	28.2	100.3	-305.3	1.4	-4.1
Full-time employment	5,965.9	6,003.9	33.6	38.0	-136.5	0.6	-2.2
Part-time employment	1,119.6	1,181.9	29.4	62.3	-168.8	5.6	-12.5
Unemployment	802.4	726.5	26.9	-75.9	291.7	-9.5	67.1
Participation rate	64.2	64.4	0.2	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	9.2	0.3	-1.0	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	58.5	0.2	0.8	-3.1	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,049.4	1,050.4	...	1.0	3.9	0.1	0.4
Labour force	685.9	694.2	3.4	8.3	-6.0	1.2	-0.9
Employment	631.0	647.2	3.4	16.2	-17.1	2.6	-2.6
Full-time employment	525.8	529.6	4.6	3.8	4.3	0.7	0.8
Part-time employment	105.3	117.5	4.3	12.2	-21.5	11.6	-15.5
Unemployment	54.8	47.0	3.1	-7.8	11.1	-14.2	30.9
Participation rate	65.4	66.1	0.3	0.7	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.8	0.4	-1.2	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	61.6	0.3	1.5	-1.9	...	...

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
Saskatchewan							
Population	888.2	889.1	...	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1
Labour force	589.7	592.8	3.2	3.1	-18.3	0.5	-3.0
Employment	547.4	549.7	3.3	2.3	-23.0	0.4	-4.0
Full-time employment	446.9	449.4	4.3	2.5	-17.7	0.6	-3.8
Part-time employment	100.5	100.3	3.9	-0.2	-5.3	-0.2	-5.0
Unemployment	42.3	43.1	3.0	0.8	4.6	1.9	11.9
Participation rate	66.4	66.7	0.4	0.3	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.8	0.4	0.2	-2.7	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,527.7	3,531.3	...	3.6	40.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,444.1	2,440.3	13.8	-3.8	-11.6	-0.2	-0.5
Employment	2,181.4	2,198.2	13.8	16.8	-71.0	0.8	-3.1
Full-time employment	1,766.7	1,781.0	16.5	14.3	-65.8	0.8	-3.6
Part-time employment	414.7	417.3	14.7	2.6	-5.1	0.6	-1.2
Unemployment	262.7	242.1	13.4	-20.6	59.4	-7.8	32.5
Participation rate	69.3	69.1	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	9.9	0.5	-0.8	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.2	0.4	0.4	-2.8	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,320.6	4,323.3	...	2.7	41.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,825.8	2,821.9	15.7	-3.9	38.7	-0.1	1.4
Employment	2,599.6	2,626.2	15.8	26.6	-15.1	1.0	-0.6
Full-time employment	2,050.4	2,054.3	20.3	3.9	-33.0	0.2	-1.6
Part-time employment	549.2	571.8	18.5	22.6	17.7	4.1	3.2
Unemployment	226.2	195.8	14.1	-30.4	53.9	-13.4	38.0
Participation rate	65.4	65.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.9	0.5	-1.1	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	60.7	0.4	0.5	-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 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	445.3	445.1	...	-0.2	-0.6	-0.0	-0.1
Labour force	254.5	244.4	2.6	-10.1	-11.4	-4.0	-4.5
Employment	222.1	207.1	2.6	-15.0	-17.1	-6.8	-7.6
Full-time employment	185.4	174.8	3.0	-10.6	-12.7	-5.7	-6.8
Unemployment	32.5	37.3	2.4	4.8	5.7	14.8	18.0
Participation rate	57.2	54.9	0.6	-2.3	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	15.3	0.9	2.5	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.9	46.5	0.6	-3.4	-3.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	55.0	55.0	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	34.7	30.5	1.2	-4.2	-2.5	-12.1	-7.6
Employment	28.1	23.9	1.2	-4.2	-3.1	-14.9	-11.5
Unemployment	6.7	6.5	1.2	-0.2	0.5	-3.0	8.3
Participation rate	63.1	55.5	2.2	-7.6	-4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	19.3	21.3	3.3	2.0	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	43.5	2.1	-7.6	-5.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	190.0	189.9	...	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Labour force	113.3	113.6	1.6	0.3	-3.3	0.3	-2.8
Employment	98.3	93.9	1.6	-4.4	-5.5	-4.5	-5.5
Unemployment	15.0	19.7	1.6	4.7	2.2	31.3	12.6
Participation rate	59.6	59.8	0.8	0.2	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.2	17.3	1.3	4.1	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	51.7	49.4	0.8	-2.3	-2.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	200.3	200.3	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	106.5	100.4	1.4	-6.1	-5.5	-5.7	-5.2
Employment	95.7	89.3	1.4	-6.4	-8.5	-6.7	-8.7
Unemployment	10.8	11.1	1.2	0.3	3.0	2.8	37.0
Participation rate	53.2	50.1	0.7	-3.1	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	11.1	1.2	1.0	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	47.8	44.6	0.7	-3.2	-4.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	133.1	133.2	...	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.1
Labour force	85.1	85.8	0.8	0.7	-3.1	0.8	-3.5
Employment	78.4	77.9	0.8	-0.5	-3.9	-0.6	-4.8
Full-time employment	66.6	65.5	1.0	-1.1	-4.0	-1.7	-5.8
Unemployment	6.7	7.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	17.9	11.3
Participation rate	63.9	64.4	0.6	0.5	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	9.2	0.8	1.3	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	58.5	0.6	-0.4	-3.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	20.7	20.7	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0
Labour force	13.2	12.8	0.5	-0.4	-2.0	-3.0	-13.5
Employment	11.5	11.2	0.5	-0.3	-2.1	-2.6	-15.8
Unemployment	1.7	1.6	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-5.9	6.7
Participation rate	63.8	61.8	2.3	-2.0	-10.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	12.5	3.2	-0.4	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.6	54.1	2.3	-1.5	-10.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.4	54.5	...	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.3
Labour force	37.7	38.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.9
Employment	35.2	35.1	0.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.3	1.7
Unemployment	2.5	3.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	36.0	3.0
Participation rate	69.3	70.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	8.8	1.1	2.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	64.4	0.9	-0.3	0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	58.0	58.0	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0
Labour force	34.2	34.4	0.4	0.2	-1.9	0.6	-5.2
Employment	31.7	31.6	0.5	-0.1	-2.4	-0.3	-7.1
Unemployment	2.5	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	16.0	26.1
Participation rate	59.0	59.3	0.7	0.3	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	8.4	1.1	1.1	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.7	54.5	0.8	-0.2	-4.7	...	...

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)

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	817.2	817.4	...	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	504.8	506.2	3.5	1.4	-1.4	0.3	-0.3
Employment	462.7	465.2	3.5	2.5	-1.8	0.5	-0.4
Full-time employment	381.1	379.9	4.3	-1.2	3.8	-0.3	1.0
Unemployment	42.1	41.0	3.2	-1.1	0.4	-2.6	1.0
Participation rate	61.8	61.9	0.4	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.1	0.6	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	56.9	0.4	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	109.3	109.2	...	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.9
Labour force	76.5	73.4	2.0	-3.1	-7.0	-4.1	-8.7
Employment	63.2	64.1	2.0	0.9	-5.4	1.4	-7.8
Unemployment	13.3	9.2	1.8	-4.1	-1.7	-30.8	-15.6
Participation rate	70.0	67.2	1.8	-2.8	-5.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.4	12.5	2.4	-4.9	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.7	1.8	0.9	-4.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	338.5	338.7	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	216.5	219.1	2.0	2.6	3.6	1.2	1.7
Employment	198.3	199.4	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Unemployment	18.2	19.6	1.9	1.4	2.5	7.7	14.6
Participation rate	64.0	64.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.9	0.6	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	369.4	369.6	...	0.2	3.5	0.1	1.0
Labour force	211.8	213.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.0
Employment	201.3	201.7	2.0	0.4	2.6	0.2	1.3
Unemployment	10.5	12.2	1.8	1.7	-0.4	16.2	-3.2
Participation rate	57.3	57.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.7	0.8	0.7	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	54.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	648.4	648.4	...	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.4
Labour force	396.5	394.2	2.7	-2.3	0.2	-0.6	0.1
Employment	361.8	359.2	2.8	-2.6	-6.2	-0.7	-1.7
Full-time employment	300.7	302.2	3.3	1.5	-11.9	0.5	-3.8
Unemployment	34.7	35.0	2.6	0.3	6.4	0.9	22.4
Participation rate	61.2	60.8	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.9	0.6	0.1	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	55.4	0.4	-0.4	-1.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	82.1	82.1	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	57.8	58.2	1.3	0.4	4.3	0.7	8.0
Employment	49.4	51.1	1.4	1.7	2.7	3.4	5.6
Unemployment	8.4	7.1	1.4	-1.3	1.6	-15.5	29.1
Participation rate	70.4	70.9	1.6	0.5	5.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.5	12.2	2.5	-2.3	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	62.2	1.7	2.0	3.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	275.6	275.7	...	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.6
Labour force	174.3	172.0	1.6	-2.3	-3.8	-1.3	-2.2
Employment	159.1	154.0	1.7	-5.1	-7.5	-3.2	-4.6
Unemployment	15.2	18.0	1.6	2.8	3.7	18.4	25.9
Participation rate	63.2	62.4	0.6	-0.8	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	10.5	0.9	1.8	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	55.9	0.6	-1.8	-3.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	290.7	290.7	...	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4
Labour force	164.4	164.0	1.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Employment	153.3	154.1	1.5	0.8	-1.4	0.5	-0.9
Unemployment	11.1	10.0	1.3	-1.1	1.2	-9.9	13.6
Participation rate	56.6	56.4	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.1	0.8	-0.7	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	52.7	53.0	0.5	0.3	-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 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,081.0	7,085.6	...	4.6	48.6	0.1	0.7
Labour force	4,496.7	4,504.0	19.0	7.3	-53.3	0.2	-1.2
Employment	4,102.1	4,214.7	21.2	112.6	-138.6	2.7	-3.2
Full-time employment	3,442.8	3,479.8	25.2	37.0	-61.6	1.1	-1.7
Unemployment	394.6	289.4	19.1	-105.2	85.3	-26.7	41.8
Participation rate	63.5	63.6	0.3	0.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	6.4	0.4	-2.4	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	59.5	0.3	1.6	-2.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	908.5	908.1	...	-0.4	-3.5	-0.0	-0.4
Labour force	590.4	604.1	10.6	13.7	-46.0	2.3	-7.1
Employment	484.1	533.5	10.6	49.4	-71.3	10.2	-11.8
Unemployment	106.3	70.6	10.5	-35.7	25.3	-33.6	55.8
Participation rate	65.0	66.5	1.2	1.5	-4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	18.0	11.7	1.5	-6.3	4.7	...	...
Employment rate	53.3	58.7	1.2	5.4	-7.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,062.1	3,064.8	...	2.7	28.7	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,083.9	2,083.4	10.9	-0.5	23.3	-0.0	1.1
Employment	1,924.5	1,954.9	12.6	30.4	-17.2	1.6	-0.9
Unemployment	159.4	128.5	11.2	-30.9	40.5	-19.4	46.0
Participation rate	68.1	68.0	0.4	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.2	0.5	-1.4	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	63.8	0.4	1.0	-1.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,110.3	3,112.6	...	2.3	23.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	1,822.4	1,816.5	10.9	-5.9	-30.6	-0.3	-1.7
Employment	1,693.5	1,726.3	12.1	32.8	-50.1	1.9	-2.8
Unemployment	128.9	90.2	10.7	-38.7	19.5	-30.0	27.6
Participation rate	58.6	58.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	5.0	0.6	-2.1	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.4	55.5	0.4	1.1	-2.0	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,280.5	12,292.4	...	11.9	122.3	0.1	1.0
Labour force	7,887.9	7,912.3	29.0	24.4	-13.6	0.3	-0.2
Employment	7,085.5	7,185.8	28.2	100.3	-305.3	1.4	-4.1
Full-time employment	5,965.9	6,003.9	33.6	38.0	-136.5	0.6	-2.2
Unemployment	802.4	726.5	26.9	-75.9	291.7	-9.5	67.1
Participation rate	64.2	64.4	0.2	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	9.2	0.3	-1.0	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	58.5	0.2	0.8	-3.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,866.3	1,864.9	...	-1.4	-8.8	-0.1	-0.5
Labour force	1,089.8	1,107.2	17.0	17.4	-41.8	1.6	-3.6
Employment	852.7	875.8	15.4	23.1	-145.6	2.7	-14.3
Unemployment	237.1	231.4	16.0	-5.7	103.8	-2.4	81.3
Participation rate	58.4	59.4	0.9	1.0	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	21.8	20.9	1.3	-0.9	9.8	...	...
Employment rate	45.7	47.0	0.8	1.3	-7.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,065.0	5,071.8	...	6.8	67.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	3,591.6	3,589.8	14.9	-1.8	9.6	-0.1	0.3
Employment	3,306.0	3,340.2	15.4	34.2	-85.2	1.0	-2.5
Unemployment	285.6	249.5	14.4	-36.1	94.7	-12.6	61.2
Participation rate	70.9	70.8	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.0	0.4	-1.0	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.3	65.9	0.3	0.6	-2.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,349.2	5,355.8	...	6.6	63.8	0.1	1.2
Labour force	3,206.5	3,215.3	16.5	8.8	18.6	0.3	0.6
Employment	2,926.8	2,969.8	16.5	43.0	-74.5	1.5	-2.4
Unemployment	279.6	245.5	14.0	-34.1	93.1	-12.2	61.1
Participation rate	59.9	60.0	0.3	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.6	0.4	-1.1	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	54.7	55.5	0.3	0.8	-2.0	...	...

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,049.4	1,050.4	...	1.0	3.9	0.1	0.4
Labour force	685.9	694.2	3.4	8.3	-6.0	1.2	-0.9
Employment	631.0	647.2	3.4	16.2	-17.1	2.6	-2.6
Full-time employment	525.8	529.6	4.6	3.8	4.3	0.7	0.8
Unemployment	54.8	47.0	3.1	-7.8	11.1	-14.2	30.9
Participation rate	65.4	66.1	0.3	0.7	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.8	0.4	-1.2	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	61.6	0.3	1.5	-1.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	168.3	168.2	...	-0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-1.0
Labour force	104.6	110.1	2.1	5.5	-4.0	5.3	-3.5
Employment	84.9	92.7	2.0	7.8	-10.7	9.2	-10.3
Unemployment	19.8	17.3	1.9	-2.5	6.5	-12.6	60.2
Participation rate	62.2	65.5	1.3	3.3	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	18.9	15.7	1.6	-3.2	6.2	...	...
Employment rate	50.4	55.1	1.2	4.7	-5.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	432.4	433.0	...	0.6	2.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	312.7	314.3	1.8	1.6	-2.3	0.5	-0.7
Employment	297.5	300.2	1.9	2.7	-1.9	0.9	-0.6
Unemployment	15.1	14.1	1.7	-1.0	-0.4	-6.6	-2.8
Participation rate	72.3	72.6	0.4	0.3	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	68.8	69.3	0.4	0.5	-0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	448.7	449.3	...	0.6	2.9	0.1	0.6
Labour force	268.6	269.9	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.2
Employment	248.6	254.3	2.0	5.7	-4.5	2.3	-1.7
Unemployment	19.9	15.5	1.7	-4.4	4.9	-22.1	46.2
Participation rate	59.9	60.1	0.4	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	5.7	0.6	-1.7	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	56.6	0.5	1.2	-1.4	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	888.2	889.1	...	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1
Labour force	589.7	592.8	3.2	3.1	-18.3	0.5	-3.0
Employment	547.4	549.7	3.3	2.3	-23.0	0.4	-4.0
Full-time employment	446.9	449.4	4.3	2.5	-17.7	0.6	-3.8
Unemployment	42.3	43.1	3.0	0.8	4.6	1.9	11.9
Participation rate	66.4	66.7	0.4	0.3	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.8	0.4	0.2	-2.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	134.4	134.5	...	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1
Labour force	85.1	85.3	1.8	0.2	-4.4	0.2	-4.9
Employment	71.8	73.0	1.8	1.2	-4.2	1.7	-5.4
Unemployment	13.3	12.3	1.8	-1.0	-0.2	-7.5	-1.6
Participation rate	63.3	63.4	1.4	0.1	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.6	14.4	1.9	-1.2	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	53.4	54.3	1.4	0.9	-3.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	376.2	376.7	...	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2
Labour force	276.8	276.3	1.7	-0.5	-6.2	-0.2	-2.2
Employment	259.5	260.1	1.9	0.6	-6.8	0.2	-2.5
Unemployment	17.3	16.2	1.8	-1.1	0.6	-6.4	3.8
Participation rate	73.6	73.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.9	0.6	-0.4	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.0	69.0	0.5	0.0	-2.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	377.5	377.9	...	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Labour force	227.8	231.1	1.8	3.3	-7.8	1.4	-3.3
Employment	216.1	216.6	1.8	0.5	-12.0	0.2	-5.2
Unemployment	11.7	14.5	1.5	2.8	4.1	23.9	39.4
Participation rate	60.3	61.2	0.5	0.9	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	6.3	0.6	1.2	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.3	0.5	0.1	-3.3	...	...

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,527.7	3,531.3	...	3.6	40.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,444.1	2,440.3	13.8	-3.8	-11.6	-0.2	-0.5
Employment	2,181.4	2,198.2	13.8	16.8	-71.0	0.8	-3.1
Full-time employment	1,766.7	1,781.0	16.5	14.3	-65.8	0.8	-3.6
Unemployment	262.7	242.1	13.4	-20.6	59.4	-7.8	32.5
Participation rate	69.3	69.1	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	9.9	0.5	-0.8	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.2	0.4	0.4	-2.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	523.5	523.4	...	-0.1	1.6	-0.0	0.3
Labour force	327.7	323.4	7.8	-4.3	-12.5	-1.3	-3.7
Employment	254.5	260.2	7.1	5.7	-28.4	2.2	-9.8
Unemployment	73.2	63.1	7.5	-10.1	15.7	-13.8	33.1
Participation rate	62.6	61.8	1.5	-0.8	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	22.3	19.5	2.1	-2.8	5.4	...	...
Employment rate	48.6	49.7	1.4	1.1	-5.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,494.7	1,496.4	...	1.7	18.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	1,135.4	1,145.4	7.2	10.0	0.9	0.9	0.1
Employment	1,039.9	1,046.7	7.9	6.8	-22.5	0.7	-2.1
Unemployment	95.5	98.8	7.7	3.3	23.5	3.5	31.2
Participation rate	76.0	76.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.6	0.7	0.2	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	69.9	0.5	0.3	-2.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,509.5	1,511.5	...	2.0	20.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	981.0	971.5	7.9	-9.5	0.0	-1.0	0.0
Employment	887.0	891.4	8.0	4.4	-20.0	0.5	-2.2
Unemployment	94.0	80.1	7.0	-13.9	20.1	-14.8	33.5
Participation rate	65.0	64.3	0.5	-0.7	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.2	0.7	-1.4	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	59.0	0.5	0.2	-2.1	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,320.6	4,323.3	...	2.7	41.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,825.8	2,821.9	15.7	-3.9	38.7	-0.1	1.4
Employment	2,599.6	2,626.2	15.8	26.6	-15.1	1.0	-0.6
Full-time employment	2,050.4	2,054.3	20.3	3.9	-33.0	0.2	-1.6
Unemployment	226.2	195.8	14.1	-30.4	53.9	-13.4	38.0
Participation rate	65.4	65.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.9	0.5	-1.1	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	60.7	0.4	0.5	-1.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	603.4	602.3	...	-1.1	-4.2	-0.2	-0.7
Labour force	390.2	398.7	9.3	8.5	14.8	2.2	3.9
Employment	324.5	339.0	8.4	14.5	-8.8	4.5	-2.5
Unemployment	65.7	59.7	8.1	-6.0	23.7	-9.1	65.8
Participation rate	64.7	66.2	1.5	1.5	2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.8	15.0	2.0	-1.8	5.6	...	...
Employment rate	53.8	56.3	1.4	2.5	-1.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,809.7	1,811.4	...	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	1,272.2	1,268.1	8.0	-4.1	9.5	-0.3	0.8
Employment	1,194.6	1,195.3	8.5	0.7	-9.5	0.1	-0.8
Unemployment	77.6	72.8	7.8	-4.8	19.0	-6.2	35.3
Participation rate	70.3	70.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.7	0.6	-0.4	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	66.0	66.0	0.5	0.0	-1.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,907.5	1,909.5	...	2.0	23.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	1,163.5	1,155.1	8.5	-8.4	14.4	-0.7	1.3
Employment	1,080.5	1,091.9	8.9	11.4	3.2	1.1	0.3
Unemployment	83.0	63.3	7.4	-19.7	11.2	-23.7	21.5
Participation rate	61.0	60.5	0.4	-0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	5.5	0.6	-1.6	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	57.2	0.5	0.6	-0.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	222.1	207.1	2.6	-15.0	-17.1	-6.8	-7.6
Goods-producing sector	43.9	40.1	1.6	-3.8	-6.0	-8.7	-13.0
Agriculture	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	-0.6	18.2	-31.6
Natural resources ²	13.7	12.4	0.9	-1.3	-1.7	-9.5	-12.1
Utilities	2.9	2.7	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-6.9	8.0
Construction	17.4	15.3	1.1	-2.1	-3.2	-12.1	-17.3
Manufacturing	8.9	8.3	0.7	-0.6	-0.9	-6.7	-9.8
Services-producing sector	178.1	167.0	2.2	-11.1	-11.1	-6.2	-6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	35.9	33.3	1.3	-2.6	-3.6	-7.2	-9.8
Transportation and warehousing	8.1	8.4	0.6	0.3	-2.5	3.7	-22.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	6.5	7.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	12.3	7.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.3	9.9	0.5	-1.4	1.5	-12.4	17.9
Business, building and other support services	6.3	7.0	0.8	0.7	-0.2	11.1	-2.8
Educational services	16.6	15.0	0.7	-1.6	-1.9	-9.6	-11.2
Health care and social assistance	44.2	44.0	1.0	-0.2	5.7	-0.5	14.9
Information, culture and recreation	7.0	5.1	0.6	-1.9	-0.9	-27.1	-15.0
Accommodation and food services	14.6	11.1	0.9	-3.5	-7.0	-24.0	-38.7
Other services (except public administration)	9.4	7.4	0.7	-2.0	-4.7	-21.3	-38.8
Public administration	18.2	18.5	0.8	0.3	1.9	1.6	11.4
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	78.4	77.9	0.8	-0.5	-3.9	-0.6	-4.8
Goods-producing sector	19.7	19.9	0.6	0.2	-0.5	1.0	-2.5
Agriculture	3.4	3.8	0.3	0.4	-0.7	11.8	-15.6
Natural resources ²	2.6	2.2	0.3	-0.4	0.6	-15.4	37.5
Utilities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.6	6.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-1.5	-9.7
Manufacturing	7.0	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.9	4.3
Services-producing sector	58.8	58.0	0.8	-0.8	-3.4	-1.4	-5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	10.5	10.5	0.4	0.0	-1.4	0.0	-11.8
Transportation and warehousing	2.5	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	8.0	0.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.8	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.1	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.1	4.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-2.4	2.6
Business, building and other support services	2.3	1.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-21.7	-18.2
Educational services	6.3	6.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.6	10.3
Health care and social assistance	11.5	11.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-1.7
Information, culture and recreation	2.5	2.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-12.0	-12.0
Accommodation and food services	5.5	4.5	0.4	-1.0	-1.7	-18.2	-27.4
Other services (except public administration)	2.2	2.6	0.2	0.4	-1.0	18.2	-27.8
Public administration	8.6	8.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	3.5	12.7
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	462.7	465.2	3.5	2.5	-1.8	0.5	-0.4
Goods-producing sector	92.5	91.4	2.1	-1.1	2.4	-1.2	2.7
Agriculture	7.8	8.3	0.7	0.5	2.8	6.4	50.9
Natural resources ²	10.3	10.1	1.1	-0.2	-0.4	-1.9	-3.8
Utilities	4.3	4.7	0.2	0.4	1.2	9.3	34.3
Construction	36.6	35.2	1.4	-1.4	0.8	-3.8	2.3
Manufacturing	33.4	33.1	1.2	-0.3	-2.0	-0.9	-5.7
Services-producing sector	370.3	373.8	3.3	3.5	-4.2	0.9	-1.1
Wholesale and retail trade	72.2	73.4	1.8	1.2	-6.6	1.7	-8.3
Transportation and warehousing	22.7	21.9	0.8	-0.8	2.2	-3.5	11.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	22.6	24.8	0.8	2.2	2.8	9.7	12.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	34.0	32.8	1.0	-1.2	4.8	-3.5	17.1
Business, building and other support services	17.8	17.2	1.0	-0.6	-1.8	-3.4	-9.5
Educational services	40.6	39.2	1.2	-1.4	4.1	-3.4	11.7
Health care and social assistance	74.7	72.4	1.4	-2.3	-0.2	-3.1	-0.3
Information, culture and recreation	15.4	15.4	1.0	0.0	-3.0	0.0	-16.3
Accommodation and food services	24.4	30.0	1.5	5.6	-7.6	23.0	-20.2
Other services (except public administration)	14.7	16.3	1.0	1.6	0.9	10.9	5.8
Public administration	31.1	30.5	0.9	-0.6	0.4	-1.9	1.3

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	361.8	359.2	2.8	-2.6	-6.2	-0.7	-1.7
Goods-producing sector	71.4	68.6	1.7	-2.8	-8.9	-3.9	-11.5
Agriculture	5.1	4.6	0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-9.8	-24.6
Natural resources ²	8.7	9.1	0.8	0.4	-1.3	4.6	-12.5
Utilities	3.7	3.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-5.4	-5.4
Construction	22.4	22.1	1.0	-0.3	-3.9	-1.3	-15.0
Manufacturing	31.5	29.4	1.1	-2.1	-2.0	-6.7	-6.4
Services-producing sector	290.3	290.6	2.5	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	55.6	56.9	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.3	5.0
Transportation and warehousing	19.2	19.1	0.7	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	17.3	17.5	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.2	6.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	18.4	18.0	0.7	-0.4	1.2	-2.2	7.1
Business, building and other support services	15.9	15.8	0.8	-0.1	-1.9	-0.6	-10.7
Educational services	28.5	28.5	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.2
Health care and social assistance	60.1	60.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Information, culture and recreation	10.3	10.2	0.7	-0.1	-2.0	-1.0	-16.4
Accommodation and food services	21.9	20.5	1.1	-1.4	-2.1	-6.4	-9.3
Other services (except public administration)	14.5	15.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	5.5	6.3
Public administration	28.5	28.5	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.0
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,102.1	4,214.7	21.2	112.6	-138.6	2.7	-3.2
Goods-producing sector	899.6	918.3	10.7	18.7	12.0	2.1	1.3
Agriculture	61.7	63.8	2.7	2.1	4.7	3.4	8.0
Natural resources ²	37.4	37.0	2.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.1	-2.4
Utilities	26.0	27.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	3.8	8.0
Construction	282.4	295.5	7.4	13.1	13.6	4.6	4.8
Manufacturing	492.1	495.1	7.4	3.0	-7.3	0.6	-1.5
Services-producing sector	3,202.4	3,296.4	19.4	94.0	-150.6	2.9	-4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	578.8	645.9	10.0	67.1	-18.5	11.6	-2.8
Transportation and warehousing	229.2	235.1	6.0	5.9	-12.4	2.6	-5.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	266.6	261.2	5.0	-5.4	10.5	-2.0	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	355.4	356.0	6.5	0.6	7.5	0.2	2.2
Business, building and other support services	163.7	163.5	6.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.2
Educational services	338.9	347.8	7.2	8.9	30.1	2.6	9.5
Health care and social assistance	576.6	581.2	7.9	4.6	-19.2	0.8	-3.2
Information, culture and recreation	136.8	124.0	6.4	-12.8	-57.6	-9.4	-31.7
Accommodation and food services	168.8	176.5	7.9	7.7	-82.2	4.6	-31.8
Other services (except public administration)	140.0	158.6	4.9	18.6	-14.2	13.3	-8.2
Public administration	247.7	246.7	3.9	-1.0	5.1	-0.4	2.1
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	7,085.5	7,185.8	28.2	100.3	-305.3	1.4	-4.1
Goods-producing sector	1,464.7	1,469.6	14.6	4.9	-25.2	0.3	-1.7
Agriculture	69.4	59.8	3.1	-9.6	-19.0	-13.8	-24.1
Natural resources ²	34.7	35.1	2.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.7
Utilities	50.3	51.9	1.9	1.6	-2.9	3.2	-5.3
Construction	535.4	532.9	9.8	-2.5	-31.0	-0.5	-5.5
Manufacturing	775.0	790.0	10.2	15.0	27.2	1.9	3.6
Services-producing sector	5,620.8	5,716.2	26.9	95.4	-280.0	1.7	-4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	984.9	1,015.2	14.7	30.3	-85.3	3.1	-7.8
Transportation and warehousing	356.8	361.3	8.1	4.5	-36.0	1.3	-9.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	639.6	633.2	8.6	-6.4	28.5	-1.0	4.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	703.0	711.4	10.6	8.4	40.3	1.2	6.0
Business, building and other support services	269.0	272.6	8.0	3.6	-51.5	1.3	-15.9
Educational services	530.5	541.9	9.7	11.4	-2.5	2.1	-0.5
Health care and social assistance	902.4	900.2	10.8	-2.2	-15.8	-0.2	-1.7
Information, culture and recreation	268.2	284.0	8.8	15.8	-18.2	5.9	-6.0
Accommodation and food services	286.2	321.1	10.5	34.9	-121.9	12.2	-27.5
Other services (except public administration)	288.7	286.7	8.0	-2.0	-17.6	-0.7	-5.8
Public administration	391.6	388.6	5.6	-3.0	-0.1	-0.8	-0.0

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	631.0	647.2	3.4	16.2	-17.1	2.6	-2.6
Goods-producing sector	145.0	148.8	1.9	3.8	-2.1	2.6	-1.4
Agriculture	25.6	25.4	1.0	-0.2	-1.4	-0.8	-5.2
Natural resources ²	3.8	3.8	0.5	0.0	-1.4	0.0	-26.9
Utilities	4.7	4.7	0.3	0.0	-2.0	0.0	-29.9
Construction	48.3	50.7	1.2	2.4	1.0	5.0	2.0
Manufacturing	62.6	64.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.7
Services-producing sector	486.0	498.4	3.3	12.4	-15.0	2.6	-2.9
Wholesale and retail trade	90.4	95.7	1.6	5.3	2.0	5.9	2.1
Transportation and warehousing	40.2	41.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.2	2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	35.6	34.2	0.7	-1.4	0.8	-3.9	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.3	31.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.0
Business, building and other support services	20.6	21.4	0.9	0.8	-2.0	3.9	-8.5
Educational services	55.3	57.9	1.3	2.6	4.1	4.7	7.6
Health care and social assistance	100.2	101.4	1.4	1.2	-7.3	1.2	-6.7
Information, culture and recreation	20.1	19.1	1.0	-1.0	-3.2	-5.0	-14.3
Accommodation and food services	27.1	29.6	1.4	2.5	-13.2	9.2	-30.8
Other services (except public administration)	28.1	29.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.9	3.9
Public administration	36.9	37.0	0.9	0.1	1.7	0.3	4.8
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	547.4	549.7	3.3	2.3	-23.0	0.4	-4.0
Goods-producing sector	129.9	133.8	2.1	3.9	-8.7	3.0	-6.1
Agriculture	32.0	32.2	1.2	0.2	-7.4	0.6	-18.7
Natural resources ²	21.4	21.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	2.3	4.3
Utilities	5.8	5.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.5
Construction	41.1	43.1	1.4	2.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
Manufacturing	29.6	30.8	1.0	1.2	-2.4	4.1	-7.2
Services-producing sector	417.4	416.0	3.1	-1.4	-14.2	-0.3	-3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	87.4	87.9	1.6	0.5	3.2	0.6	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	24.3	22.9	0.9	-1.4	-3.2	-5.8	-12.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	25.9	26.4	0.7	0.5	-3.3	1.9	-11.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	28.7	27.6	0.9	-1.1	0.5	-3.8	1.8
Business, building and other support services	16.5	16.0	0.9	-0.5	0.7	-3.0	4.6
Educational services	44.2	43.4	1.1	-0.8	-2.9	-1.8	-6.3
Health care and social assistance	83.6	83.2	1.3	-0.4	3.5	-0.5	4.4
Information, culture and recreation	13.1	13.8	1.0	0.7	-8.4	5.3	-37.8
Accommodation and food services	28.8	30.2	1.3	1.4	-8.1	4.9	-21.1
Other services (except public administration)	30.4	28.6	1.1	-1.8	-0.1	-5.9	-0.3
Public administration	34.4	36.0	0.8	1.6	3.9	4.7	12.1
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,181.4	2,198.2	13.8	16.8	-71.0	0.8	-3.1
Goods-producing sector	552.4	541.9	8.0	-10.5	-18.7	-1.9	-3.3
Agriculture	40.0	38.5	2.5	-1.5	-10.5	-3.8	-21.4
Natural resources ²	139.5	135.6	4.0	-3.9	4.3	-2.8	3.3
Utilities	23.5	23.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.3	3.0
Construction	226.5	224.3	5.7	-2.2	4.4	-1.0	2.0
Manufacturing	123.0	119.7	3.9	-3.3	-17.7	-2.7	-12.9
Services-producing sector	1,628.9	1,656.3	12.5	27.4	-52.3	1.7	-3.1
Wholesale and retail trade	331.3	336.0	6.5	4.7	3.5	1.4	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	130.6	129.9	3.8	-0.7	4.7	-0.5	3.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	107.2	107.6	3.1	0.4	8.8	0.4	8.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	176.1	174.4	4.3	-1.7	-5.6	-1.0	-3.1
Business, building and other support services	73.4	77.0	3.7	3.6	5.5	4.9	7.7
Educational services	160.9	161.4	4.2	0.5	6.4	0.3	4.1
Health care and social assistance	305.8	308.3	5.1	2.5	7.5	0.8	2.5
Information, culture and recreation	59.3	58.2	4.1	-1.1	-22.9	-1.9	-28.2
Accommodation and food services	85.3	104.5	4.5	19.2	-48.4	22.5	-31.7
Other services (except public administration)	96.0	99.5	4.1	3.5	-7.4	3.6	-6.9
Public administration	103.2	99.6	2.6	-3.6	-4.3	-3.5	-4.1

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,599.6	2,626.2	15.8	26.6	-15.1	1.0	-0.6
Goods-producing sector	490.2	480.4	7.8	-9.8	-22.2	-2.0	-4.4
Agriculture	25.0	25.2	2.6	0.2	-3.5	0.8	-12.2
Natural resources ²	50.3	49.5	2.7	-0.8	7.1	-1.6	16.7
Utilities	20.4	19.8	1.4	-0.6	4.4	-2.9	28.6
Construction	218.9	216.8	5.9	-2.1	-33.1	-1.0	-13.2
Manufacturing	175.6	169.0	4.6	-6.6	2.7	-3.8	1.6
Services-producing sector	2,109.4	2,145.8	15.3	36.4	7.0	1.7	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	383.2	397.7	7.7	14.5	-13.1	3.8	-3.2
Transportation and warehousing	139.0	138.7	4.2	-0.3	-4.8	-0.2	-3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	160.5	163.0	3.8	2.5	-10.8	1.6	-6.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	250.4	257.8	5.3	7.4	34.8	3.0	15.6
Business, building and other support services	109.4	103.3	4.3	-6.1	-11.3	-5.6	-9.9
Educational services	182.9	192.2	5.2	9.3	11.2	5.1	6.2
Health care and social assistance	341.0	341.5	5.3	0.5	10.6	0.1	3.2
Information, culture and recreation	126.6	124.4	5.2	-2.2	-0.4	-1.7	-0.3
Accommodation and food services	174.8	174.5	6.6	-0.3	-26.6	-0.2	-13.2
Other services (except public administration)	106.4	114.3	4.3	7.9	-6.3	7.4	-5.2
Public administration	135.3	138.3	2.8	3.0	23.6	2.2	20.6

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

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

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0355-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0088).

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	181.5	181.6	...	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	118.4	115.1	1.0	-3.3	-4.8	-2.8	-4.0
Employment	107.9	104.3	1.1	-3.6	-5.4	-3.3	-4.9
Unemployment	10.4	10.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.8	4.9
Participation rate	65.2	63.4	0.6	-1.8	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	57.4	0.6	-2.0	-3.4	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	376.4	376.8	...	0.4	7.0	0.1	1.9
Labour force	258.2	261.2	1.6	3.0	9.4	1.2	3.7
Employment	238.7	240.1	1.6	1.4	5.1	0.6	2.2
Unemployment	19.4	21.1	1.0	1.7	4.3	8.8	25.6
Participation rate	68.6	69.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.1	0.4	0.6	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	132.9	133.0	...	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	88.7	88.4	1.0	-0.3	1.0	-0.3	1.1
Employment	80.5	80.2	1.0	-0.3	-2.4	-0.4	-2.9
Unemployment	8.2	8.1	0.6	-0.1	3.3	-1.2	68.8
Participation rate	66.7	66.5	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.2	0.6	0.0	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.3	0.8	-0.3	-2.7	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	110.1	110.1	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Labour force	71.0	71.2	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.6
Employment	62.3	62.6	0.9	0.3	-2.6	0.5	-4.0
Unemployment	8.6	8.7	0.5	0.1	3.7	1.2	74.0
Participation rate	64.5	64.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.1	12.2	0.7	0.1	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.6	56.9	0.8	0.3	-2.6	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	135.7	135.6	...	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
Labour force	79.7	80.7	1.0	1.0	-0.1	1.3	-0.1
Employment	74.7	76.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.0
Unemployment	5.0	4.8	0.5	-0.2	0.0	-4.0	0.0
Participation rate	58.7	59.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.9	0.5	-0.4	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	56.0	0.7	1.0	0.1	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	686.4	686.6	...	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.4
Labour force	458.1	452.6	3.6	-5.5	-0.8	-1.2	-0.2
Employment	436.7	429.7	3.8	-7.0	-5.0	-1.6	-1.2
Unemployment	21.4	22.8	1.8	1.4	4.1	6.5	21.9
Participation rate	66.7	65.9	0.5	-0.8	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	62.6	0.5	-1.0	-1.0	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	187.2	187.4	...	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.0
Labour force	116.9	116.6	1.2	-0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.5
Employment	109.8	109.4	1.2	-0.4	-1.4	-0.4	-1.3
Unemployment	7.2	7.2	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	38.5
Participation rate	62.4	62.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.2	0.5	0.0	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.4	0.7	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	136.9	136.9	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	80.9	80.5	0.9	-0.4	-4.8	-0.5	-5.6
Employment	75.5	75.1	0.9	-0.4	-6.1	-0.5	-7.5
Unemployment	5.5	5.4	0.5	-0.1	1.3	-1.8	31.7
Participation rate	59.1	58.8	0.7	-0.3	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.7	0.5	-0.1	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	54.9	0.7	-0.2	-4.5	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,629.0	3,631.7	...	2.7	40.8	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,398.6	2,394.7	9.4	-3.9	-3.9	-0.2	-0.2
Employment	2,194.5	2,198.8	9.9	4.3	-70.0	0.2	-3.1
Unemployment	204.1	195.9	6.7	-8.2	66.1	-4.0	50.9
Participation rate	66.1	65.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.2	0.3	-0.3	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.5	0.3	0.0	-2.7	...	...

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,201.0	1,202.6	...	1.6	16.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	790.5	804.1	5.1	13.6	-2.3	1.7	-0.3
Employment	737.7	752.0	5.4	14.3	-19.5	1.9	-2.5
Unemployment	52.9	52.1	2.8	-0.8	17.1	-1.5	48.9
Participation rate	65.8	66.9	0.4	1.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.5	0.4	-0.2	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	62.5	0.4	1.1	-2.5	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	284.9	285.2	...	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.7
Labour force	183.4	185.1	1.6	1.7	-3.6	0.9	-1.9
Employment	170.0	171.0	1.6	1.0	-8.7	0.6	-4.8
Unemployment	13.4	14.1	0.8	0.7	5.0	5.2	54.9
Participation rate	64.4	64.9	0.5	0.5	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.6	0.4	0.3	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	60.0	0.6	0.3	-3.5	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	916.1	917.4	...	1.3	14.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	607.2	619.0	4.8	11.8	1.3	1.9	0.2
Employment	567.7	580.9	5.1	13.2	-10.9	2.3	-1.8
Unemployment	39.4	38.0	2.7	-1.4	12.1	-3.6	46.7
Participation rate	66.3	67.5	0.5	1.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.1	0.4	-0.4	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	63.3	0.6	1.3	-2.2	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	143.0	143.2	...	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	90.8	91.6	0.8	0.8	3.3	0.9	3.7
Employment	84.9	85.0	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.6
Unemployment	5.9	6.7	0.4	0.8	2.1	13.6	45.7
Participation rate	63.5	64.0	0.6	0.5	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.3	0.5	0.8	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	59.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	97.8	94.6	...	-3.2	-28.7	-3.3	-23.3
Labour force	56.1	59.4	3.4	3.3	-4.9	5.9	-7.6
Employment	53.4	55.0	3.3	1.6	-3.2	3.0	-5.5
Unemployment	2.7	4.4	1.7	1.7	-1.7	63.0	-27.9
Participation rate	57.4	62.8	2.1	5.4	10.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	7.4	2.7	2.6	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	58.1	2.3	3.5	10.9	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	112.8	112.9	...	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	63.2	65.4	1.6	2.2	3.6	3.5	5.8
Employment	55.1	57.2	1.5	2.1	-0.7	3.8	-1.2
Unemployment	8.1	8.2	0.9	0.1	4.3	1.2	110.3
Participation rate	56.0	57.9	1.4	1.9	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	12.5	1.4	-0.3	6.2	...	...
Employment rate	48.8	50.7	1.4	1.9	-1.4	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	343.0	343.3	...	0.3	3.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	228.7	225.3	2.2	-3.4	-2.7	-1.5	-1.2
Employment	209.4	207.2	2.3	-2.2	-5.0	-1.1	-2.4
Unemployment	19.3	18.1	1.2	-1.2	2.4	-6.2	15.3
Participation rate	66.7	65.6	0.6	-1.1	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.0	0.5	-0.4	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	60.4	0.7	-0.6	-2.0	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,536.1	5,540.9	...	4.8	75.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	3,722.6	3,679.4	13.0	-43.2	25.1	-1.2	0.7
Employment	3,310.5	3,272.2	13.2	-38.3	-184.4	-1.2	-5.3
Unemployment	412.1	407.2	9.1	-4.9	209.5	-1.2	106.0
Participation rate	67.2	66.4	0.2	-0.8	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.1	0.2	0.0	5.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	59.1	0.2	-0.7	-4.1	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	665.0	665.2	...	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.3
Labour force	427.1	432.8	4.2	5.7	-4.8	1.3	-1.1
Employment	398.0	401.9	4.3	3.9	-14.1	1.0	-3.4
Unemployment	29.1	30.9	2.4	1.8	9.3	6.2	43.1
Participation rate	64.2	65.1	0.6	0.9	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.1	0.5	0.3	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	60.4	0.6	0.6	-2.3	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	372.4	372.5	...	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.6
Labour force	210.9	207.9	2.5	-3.0	-12.1	-1.4	-5.5
Employment	186.6	182.1	2.4	-4.5	-25.6	-2.4	-12.3
Unemployment	24.2	25.8	1.3	1.6	13.6	6.6	111.5
Participation rate	56.6	55.8	0.7	-0.8	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.5	12.4	0.6	0.9	6.9	...	...
Employment rate	50.1	48.9	0.7	-1.2	-7.2	...	...

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	496.9	497.4	...	0.5	9.2	0.1	1.9
Labour force	342.6	340.7	2.6	-1.9	-10.9	-0.6	-3.1
Employment	314.3	314.2	2.8	-0.1	-18.4	-0.0	-5.5
Unemployment	28.3	26.5	1.6	-1.8	7.4	-6.4	38.7
Participation rate	68.9	68.5	0.5	-0.4	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.8	0.5	-0.5	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.2	0.6	-0.1	-4.9	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	118.6	118.7	...	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Labour force	78.3	79.1	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.0	2.1
Employment	72.9	73.1	1.0	0.2	-0.5	0.3	-0.7
Unemployment	5.4	6.0	0.5	0.6	2.1	11.1	53.8
Participation rate	66.0	66.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.6	0.7	0.7	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	61.6	0.8	0.1	-0.7	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	139.6	139.7	...	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	90.2	93.0	1.3	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.1
Employment	84.5	85.7	1.5	1.2	-0.8	1.4	-0.9
Unemployment	5.7	7.3	0.8	1.6	2.7	28.1	58.7
Participation rate	64.6	66.6	1.0	2.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.8	0.8	1.5	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	61.3	1.1	0.8	-1.2	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	465.1	465.5	...	0.4	7.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	291.4	293.1	3.0	1.7	8.8	0.6	3.1
Employment	269.0	273.0	3.1	4.0	2.0	1.5	0.7
Unemployment	22.4	20.1	1.5	-2.3	6.8	-10.3	51.1
Participation rate	62.7	63.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.9	0.5	-0.8	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.6	0.7	0.8	-0.5	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	304.4	304.5	...	0.1	4.6	0.0	1.5
Labour force	170.4	173.3	2.2	2.9	-10.4	1.7	-5.7
Employment	152.8	154.8	2.2	2.0	-13.5	1.3	-8.0
Unemployment	17.6	18.5	1.2	0.9	3.2	5.1	20.9
Participation rate	56.0	56.9	0.7	0.9	-4.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	10.7	0.7	0.4	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	50.2	50.8	0.7	0.6	-5.3	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	180.5	180.6	...	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	123.5	122.1	1.7	-1.4	-10.3	-1.1	-7.8
Employment	106.0	106.2	2.0	0.2	-20.5	0.2	-16.2
Unemployment	17.5	15.9	1.3	-1.6	10.2	-9.1	178.9
Participation rate	68.4	67.6	1.0	-0.8	-6.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.2	13.0	1.0	-1.2	8.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.8	1.1	0.1	-12.1	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	145.6	145.5	...	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.3
Labour force	87.2	87.5	0.9	0.3	-4.9	0.3	-5.3
Employment	80.3	79.9	0.9	-0.4	-7.6	-0.5	-8.7
Unemployment	6.9	7.6	0.4	0.7	2.7	10.1	55.1
Participation rate	59.9	60.1	0.6	0.2	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.7	0.5	0.8	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.2	54.9	0.6	-0.3	-5.4	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	106.7	106.6	...	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3
Labour force	65.8	64.9	0.7	-0.9	-2.9	-1.4	-4.3
Employment	60.3	59.4	0.7	-0.9	-4.7	-1.5	-7.3
Unemployment	5.5	5.4	0.3	-0.1	1.7	-1.8	45.9
Participation rate	61.7	60.9	0.6	-0.8	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.3	0.5	-0.1	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	55.7	0.7	-0.8	-4.3	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	701.1	701.6	...	0.5	5.5	0.1	0.8
Labour force	463.4	464.9	1.7	1.5	-6.5	0.3	-1.4
Employment	422.6	426.4	1.7	3.8	-21.7	0.9	-4.8
Unemployment	40.8	38.5	1.1	-2.3	15.3	-5.6	65.9
Participation rate	66.1	66.3	0.2	0.2	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.3	0.2	-0.5	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.8	0.2	0.5	-3.6	...	...

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	214.5	214.8	...	0.3	2.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	145.6	144.8	1.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1
Employment	134.5	132.5	1.2	-2.0	-2.7	-1.5	-2.0
Unemployment	11.1	12.3	0.7	1.2	2.5	10.8	25.5
Participation rate	67.9	67.4	0.5	-0.5	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.5	0.5	0.9	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	61.7	0.6	-1.0	-2.0	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	271.1	271.5	...	0.4	4.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	182.8	183.1	1.3	0.3	-3.9	0.2	-2.1
Employment	167.2	167.8	1.3	0.6	-6.9	0.4	-3.9
Unemployment	15.7	15.3	0.8	-0.4	3.0	-2.5	24.4
Participation rate	67.4	67.4	0.5	0.0	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.4	0.4	-0.2	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.8	0.5	0.1	-3.5	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	104.6	104.7	...	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	68.0	67.6	1.0	-0.4	0.7	-0.6	1.0
Employment	62.6	63.0	1.0	0.4	-1.3	0.6	-2.0
Unemployment	5.5	4.6	0.5	-0.9	1.9	-16.4	70.4
Participation rate	65.0	64.6	0.9	-0.4	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	6.8	0.8	-1.3	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	60.2	0.9	0.4	-2.2	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,257.6	1,259.1	...	1.5	19.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	909.1	901.6	4.8	-7.5	22.5	-0.8	2.6
Employment	813.1	806.3	5.3	-6.8	-6.1	-0.8	-0.8
Unemployment	96.0	95.3	3.6	-0.7	28.6	-0.7	42.9
Participation rate	72.3	71.6	0.4	-0.7	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.6	0.4	0.0	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	64.0	0.4	-0.7	-1.5	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,193.1	1,194.7	...	1.6	19.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	829.6	840.1	5.2	10.5	6.1	1.3	0.7
Employment	731.0	743.0	5.4	12.0	-24.0	1.6	-3.1
Unemployment	98.5	97.1	3.6	-1.4	30.2	-1.4	45.1
Participation rate	69.5	70.3	0.4	0.8	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.9	11.6	0.4	-0.3	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	62.2	0.4	0.9	-3.1	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	182.0	182.2	...	0.2	3.3	0.1	1.8
Labour force	118.4	117.6	1.8	-0.8	0.3	-0.7	0.3
Employment	113.0	111.5	1.7	-1.5	0.6	-1.3	0.5
Unemployment	5.5	6.1	0.9	0.6	-0.3	10.9	-4.7
Participation rate	65.1	64.5	1.0	-0.6	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.2	0.7	0.6	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	61.2	0.9	-0.9	-0.8	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	170.0	170.1	...	0.1	2.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	114.0	115.6	1.1	1.6	4.3	1.4	3.9
Employment	105.2	107.0	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.7	0.8
Unemployment	8.9	8.6	0.5	-0.3	3.4	-3.4	65.4
Participation rate	67.1	68.0	0.6	0.9	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.4	0.5	-0.4	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.9	0.6	1.0	-0.6	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,340.2	2,340.6	...	0.4	22.5	0.0	1.0
Labour force	1,570.9	1,580.5	7.6	9.6	12.9	0.6	0.8
Employment	1,448.4	1,456.2	7.8	7.8	-42.4	0.5	-2.8
Unemployment	122.5	124.3	5.2	1.8	55.3	1.5	80.1
Participation rate	67.1	67.5	0.3	0.4	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.9	0.3	0.1	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.2	0.3	0.3	-2.4	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	343.4	343.8	...	0.4	3.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	217.0	218.4	2.2	1.4	-2.5	0.6	-1.1
Employment	206.2	207.6	2.2	1.4	-5.5	0.7	-2.6
Unemployment	10.8	10.8	1.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	38.5
Participation rate	63.2	63.5	0.7	0.3	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	0.5	-0.1	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.4	0.7	0.4	-2.3	...	...

... 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 14-10-0380-02.

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,631.5	3,634.5	...	3.0	40.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,397.7	2,410.3	20.2	12.6	19.3	0.5	0.8
Employment	2,169.1	2,232.1	21.7	63.0	-42.7	2.9	-1.9
Unemployment	228.6	178.2	17.3	-50.4	62.0	-22.0	53.4
Participation rate	66.0	66.3	0.6	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	7.4	0.7	-2.1	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	61.4	0.6	1.7	-1.9	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,540.0	5,546.4	...	6.4	74.4	0.1	1.4
Labour force	3,683.1	3,628.7	30.0	-54.4	-20.6	-1.5	-0.6
Employment	3,247.8	3,251.6	28.9	3.8	-198.7	0.1	-5.8
Unemployment	435.3	377.1	23.2	-58.2	178.1	-13.4	89.5
Participation rate	66.5	65.4	0.5	-1.1	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	10.4	0.6	-1.4	4.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.6	0.5	0.0	-4.5	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,340.4	2,341.2	...	0.8	20.8	0.0	0.9
Labour force	1,597.5	1,591.6	16.9	-5.9	20.6	-0.4	1.3
Employment	1,454.6	1,468.5	17.0	13.9	-31.8	1.0	-2.1
Unemployment	142.9	123.1	12.6	-19.8	52.3	-13.9	73.9
Participation rate	68.3	68.0	0.7	-0.3	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	7.7	0.8	-1.2	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	62.7	0.7	0.5	-2.0	...	...

... 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 14-10-0383-02.

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2020	30,923.8	20,015.9	18,880.3	1,135.6	64.7	5.7	61.1
2021	31,195.0	19,968.2	18,208.8	1,759.5	64.0	8.8	58.4
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2020	445.7	248.2	214.9	33.2	55.7	13.4	48.2
2021	445.3	244.9	208.8	36.1	55.0	14.7	46.9
Avalon Peninsula							
2020	235.9	145.8	130.4	15.4	61.8	10.6	55.3
2021	236.7	139.2	122.1	17.1	58.8	12.3	51.6
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2020	122.1	55.6	45.1	10.5	45.5	18.9	36.9
2021	121.2	56.5	45.3	11.2	46.6	19.8	37.4
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2020	87.8	46.7	39.4	7.3	53.2	15.6	44.9
2021	87.3	49.2	41.5	7.8	56.4	15.9	47.5
Prince Edward Island							
2020	131.6	85.5	77.4	8.1	65.0	9.5	58.8
2021	133.1	82.8	73.8	9.0	62.2	10.9	55.4
Nova Scotia							
2020	811.4	495.4	455.0	40.4	61.1	8.2	56.1
2021	817.2	495.3	451.8	43.5	60.6	8.8	55.3
Cape Breton							
2020	109.8	58.9	51.3	7.6	53.6	12.9	46.7
2021	109.2	51.5	44.2	7.3	47.2	14.2	40.5
North Shore							
2020	127.7	74.2	67.2	7.0	58.1	9.4	52.6
2021	127.2	72.7	66.7	6.0	57.2	8.3	52.4
Annapolis Valley							
2020	105.5	60.5	55.8	4.8	57.3	7.9	52.9
2021	105.9	60.4	55.9	4.5	57.0	7.5	52.8
Southern							
2020	98.6	52.8	48.5	4.4	53.5	8.3	49.2
2021	98.1	52.3	47.6	4.6	53.3	8.8	48.5
Halifax							
2020	369.8	248.9	232.2	16.7	67.3	6.7	62.8
2021	376.8	258.4	237.4	21.0	68.6	8.1	63.0
New Brunswick							
2020	645.7	384.9	353.2	31.7	59.6	8.2	54.7
2021	648.3	388.3	349.1	39.2	59.9	10.1	53.8
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2020	131.9	66.6	57.7	8.9	50.5	13.4	43.7
2021	131.0	69.8	60.4	9.4	53.3	13.5	46.1
Moncton–Richibucto							
2020	186.7	117.7	109.7	8.0	63.0	6.8	58.8
2021	188.7	117.7	105.9	11.8	62.4	10.0	56.1
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2020	145.8	91.3	84.1	7.2	62.6	7.9	57.7
2021	146.3	91.0	80.7	10.4	62.2	11.4	55.2
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2020	116.4	70.9	65.6	5.3	60.9	7.5	56.4
2021	117.8	74.7	69.5	5.2	63.4	7.0	59.0
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2020	64.8	38.5	36.1	2.4	59.4	6.2	55.7
2021	64.5	35.1	32.6	2.5	54.4	7.1	50.5
Quebec							
2020	7,033.2	4,515.4	4,279.1	236.3	64.2	5.2	60.8
2021	7,081.4	4,453.0	4,110.2	342.7	62.9	7.7	58.0
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2020	76.7	38.7	32.1	6.6	50.5	17.1	41.9
2021	76.3	33.7	29.2	4.5	44.2	13.4	38.3
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2020	166.9	91.2	85.2	5.9	54.6	6.5	51.0
2021	165.9	94.0	87.9	6.1	56.7	6.5	53.0
Capitale-Nationale							
2020	622.7	396.9	377.5	19.4	63.7	4.9	60.6
2021	624.5	390.5	363.9	26.7	62.5	6.8	58.3
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2020	355.5	231.9	222.3	9.6	65.2	4.1	62.5
2021	355.9	228.5	218.2	10.3	64.2	4.5	61.3
Estrie							
2020	276.0	169.1	162.0	7.1	61.3	4.2	58.7
2021	277.7	172.8	159.0	13.8	62.2	8.0	57.3
Centre-du-Québec							
2020	206.2	134.6	132.0	2.6	65.3	1.9	64.0
2021	207.1	131.1	119.9	11.2	63.3	8.5	57.9
Montérégie							
2020	1,299.4	863.6	831.8	31.8	66.5	3.7	64.0

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2021	1,310.2	834.2	770.7	63.4	63.7	7.6	58.8
Montréal							
2020	1,736.8	1,166.9	1,086.0	80.9	67.2	6.9	62.5
2021	1,761.8	1,131.1	1,036.4	94.7	64.2	8.4	58.8
Laval							
2020	362.6	217.3	208.0	9.2	59.9	4.2	57.4
2021	364.8	242.8	220.7	22.1	66.6	9.1	60.5
Lanaudière							
2020	422.8	279.8	267.9	11.9	66.2	4.3	63.4
2021	425.3	265.1	248.4	16.7	62.3	6.3	58.4
Laurentides							
2020	518.2	313.5	295.4	18.0	60.5	5.7	57.0
2021	523.4	338.5	309.4	29.0	64.7	8.6	59.1
Outaouais							
2020	325.8	207.8	197.2	10.6	63.8	5.1	60.5
2021	327.9	202.1	186.1	16.0	61.6	7.9	56.8
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2020	119.2	75.7	72.9	2.8	63.5	3.7	61.2
2021	118.5	75.8	69.4	6.4	64.0	8.4	58.6
Mauricie							
2020	227.8	136.0	128.6	7.5	59.7	5.5	56.5
2021	227.3	124.2	114.4	9.7	54.6	7.8	50.3
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2020	230.0	135.1	125.8	9.3	58.7	6.9	54.7
2021	229.2	135.8	126.4	9.4	59.2	6.9	55.1
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2020	86.6	57.4	54.4	3.0	66.3	5.2	62.8
2021	85.7	52.9	50.2	2.7	61.7	5.1	58.6
Ontario							
2020	12,158.5	7,818.0	7,414.9	403.0	64.3	5.2	61.0
2021	12,282.5	7,832.0	7,107.3	724.7	63.8	9.3	57.9
Ottawa							
2020	1,180.9	772.7	741.6	31.2	65.4	4.0	62.8
2021	1,193.2	774.2	727.0	47.2	64.9	6.1	60.9
Kingston-Pembroke							
2020	393.4	228.0	214.1	13.9	58.0	6.1	54.4
2021	395.2	233.4	213.5	20.0	59.1	8.6	54.0
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2020	345.3	182.5	165.9	16.7	52.9	9.2	48.0
2021	347.6	202.6	185.5	17.0	58.3	8.4	53.4
Toronto							
2020	5,725.2	3,786.9	3,590.4	196.5	66.1	5.2	62.7
2021	5,797.6	3,807.7	3,410.1	397.5	65.7	10.4	58.8
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2020	1,190.6	810.1	774.0	36.2	68.0	4.5	65.0
2021	1,208.3	797.6	721.1	76.5	66.0	9.6	59.7
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2020	1,266.1	798.1	757.4	40.7	63.0	5.1	59.8
2021	1,274.6	787.5	718.5	69.0	61.8	8.8	56.4
London							
2020	599.3	371.3	354.8	16.4	62.0	4.4	59.2
2021	607.4	386.5	359.0	27.5	63.6	7.1	59.1
Windsor-Sarnia							
2020	555.6	318.8	295.4	23.4	57.4	7.3	53.2
2021	559.0	311.5	281.9	29.6	55.7	9.5	50.4
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2020	262.5	173.9	165.3	8.6	66.2	4.9	63.0
2021	263.8	165.0	153.3	11.7	62.5	7.1	58.1
Northeast							
2020	464.4	269.4	255.6	13.9	58.0	5.2	55.0
2021	462.0	262.3	241.2	21.1	56.8	8.0	52.2
Northwest							
2020	175.1	106.2	100.6	5.6	60.7	5.3	57.5
2021	173.9	103.7	96.4	7.4	59.6	7.1	55.4
Manitoba							
2020	1,046.0	688.6	653.7	34.9	65.8	5.1	62.5
2021	1,049.7	678.8	627.7	51.1	64.7	7.5	59.8
Southeast							
2020	97.9	64.1	60.0	4.1	65.5	6.4	61.3
2021	98.7	63.7	59.6	4.1	64.5	6.4	60.4
South Central and North Central							
2020	90.3	57.8	55.4	2.4	64.0	4.2	61.4
2021	90.9	61.2	58.5	2.6	67.3	4.2	64.4
Southwest							
2020	90.9	58.9	55.9	2.9	64.8	4.9	61.5
2021	90.6	59.2	56.0	3.2	65.3	5.4	61.8
Winnipeg							
2020	634.6	425.0	403.7	21.3	67.0	5.0	63.6
2021	638.7	419.0	383.6	35.3	65.6	8.4	60.1

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2020	76.2	47.5	45.0	2.5	62.3	5.3	59.1
2021	76.3	42.6	39.6	3.1	55.8	7.3	51.9
Parklands and North							
2020	56.0	35.4	33.7	1.7	63.2	4.8	60.2
2021	54.5	33.0	30.3	2.7	60.6	8.2	55.6
Saskatchewan							
2020	887.6	602.0	565.4	36.5	67.8	6.1	63.7
2021	888.4	585.6	540.7	45.0	65.9	7.7	60.9
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2020	273.7	187.6	175.7	11.9	68.5	6.3	64.2
2021	275.2	182.5	167.7	14.8	66.3	8.1	60.9
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2020	83.8	56.8	54.1	2.7	67.8	4.8	64.6
2021	83.1	55.0	51.4	3.6	66.2	6.5	61.9
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2020	308.3	211.3	197.7	13.6	68.5	6.4	64.1
2021	311.3	208.2	191.6	16.6	66.9	8.0	61.5
Yorkton–Melville							
2020	63.2	41.7	39.4	2.3	66.0	5.5	62.3
2021	62.1	37.6	35.5	2.1	60.5	5.6	57.2
Prince Albert and Northern							
2020	158.8	104.6	98.5	6.0	65.9	5.7	62.0
2021	156.7	102.4	94.4	7.9	65.3	7.7	60.2
Alberta							
2020	3,486.7	2,425.6	2,247.4	178.2	69.6	7.3	64.5
2021	3,528.0	2,418.4	2,159.3	259.1	68.5	10.7	61.2
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2020	238.0	151.1	144.0	7.0	63.5	4.6	60.5
2021	239.3	146.3	130.1	16.2	61.1	11.1	54.4
Camrose–Drumheller							
2020	162.5	108.2	101.2	7.0	66.6	6.5	62.3
2021	162.2	91.5	82.8	8.7	56.4	9.5	51.0
Calgary							
2020	1,327.5	929.3	861.1	68.2	70.0	7.3	64.9
2021	1,347.2	942.6	843.8	98.8	70.0	10.5	62.6
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2020	274.0	195.9	182.2	13.6	71.5	6.9	66.5
2021	274.4	193.3	174.3	19.0	70.4	9.8	63.5
Red Deer							
2020	174.1	115.6	105.1	10.6	66.4	9.2	60.4
2021	175.6	114.5	103.2	11.3	65.2	9.9	58.8
Edmonton							
2020	1,205.8	847.5	780.2	67.2	70.3	7.9	64.7
2021	1,224.7	854.1	756.1	98.0	69.7	11.5	61.7
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2020	104.8	78.1	73.5	4.5	74.5	5.8	70.1
2021	104.6	76.2	69.0	7.2	72.8	9.4	66.0
British Columbia							
2020	4,277.3	2,752.3	2,619.2	133.1	64.3	4.8	61.2
2021	4,321.0	2,789.1	2,580.0	209.2	64.5	7.5	59.7
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2020	732.8	424.1	401.6	22.5	57.9	5.3	54.8
2021	740.4	429.1	398.6	30.5	58.0	7.1	53.8
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2020	2,649.0	1,768.1	1,690.6	77.5	66.7	4.4	63.8
2021	2,676.7	1,785.8	1,649.1	136.6	66.7	7.6	61.6
Thompson–Okanagan							
2020	495.5	305.5	285.9	19.6	61.7	6.4	57.7
2021	502.6	308.9	285.7	23.2	61.5	7.5	56.8
Kootenay							
2020	137.2	81.0	77.7	3.3	59.0	4.1	56.6
2021	137.9	84.3	78.6	5.8	61.1	6.9	57.0
Cariboo							
2020	138.9	89.2	82.1	7.1	64.2	8.0	59.1
2021	139.9	92.8	85.5	7.3	66.3	7.9	61.1
North Coast and Nechako							
2020	69.0	43.8	41.8	2.0	63.5	4.6	60.6
2021	68.8	46.8	42.8	4.0	68.0	8.5	62.2
Northeast							
2020	54.9	40.6	39.4	x	74.0	x	71.8
2021	54.8	41.5	39.7	1.8	75.7	4.3	72.4

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

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

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

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

	January 2021	February 2021	Standard error ¹	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021	January to February 2021	February 2020 to February 2021
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	32.4	32.4	...	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	23.3	23.6	0.3	0.3	-0.2	1.3	-0.8
Employment	21.9	22.1	0.2	0.2	-0.8	0.9	-3.5
Unemployment	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	23.1	60.0
Participation rate	71.9	72.8	0.8	0.9	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.8	0.6	1.2	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	67.6	68.2	0.8	0.6	-3.1	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	33.9	33.9	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Labour force	24.2	24.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.1	1.2
Employment	22.8	23.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.7
Unemployment	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.3	-0.4	21.4	-19.0
Participation rate	71.4	72.9	0.9	1.5	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.9	0.8	1.1	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	67.3	67.8	0.9	0.5	1.5	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	24.9	24.9	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0
Labour force	13.0	13.0	0.2	0.0	-1.8	0.0	-12.2
Employment	12.1	12.2	0.2	0.1	-0.6	0.8	-4.7
Unemployment	0.9	0.8	0.2	-0.1	-1.2	-11.1	-60.0
Participation rate	52.3	52.1	0.9	-0.2	-8.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.5	1.2	-0.6	-6.8	...	...
Employment rate	48.6	48.8	0.9	0.2	-3.7	...	...

... 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.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0292-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0100).

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

	Employees				Full-time			Part-time		
	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Average hourly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages
	thousands		current dollars		thousands		current dollars	thousands		current dollars
February 2021										
15 years and over	15,609.4	35.1	1,087.57	29.97	12,835.4	39.0	1,242.67	2,774.0	16.8	369.88
15 to 24 years	2,117.0	26.2	508.65	18.24	1,013.4	38.6	806.99	1,103.5	14.8	234.66
25 years and over	13,492.4	36.5	1,178.40	31.81	11,822.0	39.1	1,280.02	1,670.4	18.1	459.22
Males	7,922.9	37.1	1,210.51	31.77	6,940.7	40.1	1,332.18	982.2	16.3	350.70
Females	7,686.5	32.9	960.84	28.11	5,894.7	37.8	1,137.28	1,791.8	17.1	380.40
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,992.0	35.5	1,181.52	32.84	4,292.4	38.3	1,291.21	699.5	18.6	508.41
No union coverage	10,617.4	34.9	1,043.40	28.62	8,543.0	39.4	1,218.28	2,074.4	16.2	323.17
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,913.3	36.0	1,132.19	30.58	11,911.2	39.1	1,257.57	2,002.1	17.6	386.28
Temporary employees	1,696.1	27.6	721.51	24.90	924.2	38.4	1,050.71	771.9	14.8	327.36
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,017.1	39.0	1,855.14	47.49	978.4	39.8	1,901.36	38.7	18.5	688.06
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,860.6	35.5	1,082.38	29.94	2,496.6	38.1	1,179.74	364.0	17.7	414.65
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,433.1	38.2	1,526.13	39.93	1,376.9	39.0	1,562.77	56.2	18.4	628.47
Health occupations	1,274.9	34.0	1,084.29	31.62	1,008.3	37.9	1,207.43	266.6	19.3	618.50
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	2,063.1	33.1	1,190.00	35.18	1,635.0	37.5	1,374.60	428.1	16.3	484.93
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	282.8	32.1	968.11	28.62	203.7	39.3	1,220.11	79.1	13.7	319.03
Sales and services occupations	3,569.9	30.2	632.19	19.66	2,251.4	38.4	851.74	1,318.5	16.1	257.30
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,110.7	39.5	1,141.05	28.45	1,945.1	41.3	1,207.38	165.6	18.1	361.83
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	226.7	41.1	1,164.91	27.15	194.1	45.4	1,313.39	32.6	15.3	279.89
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	770.5	39.3	993.42	24.97	745.9	40.1	1,016.60	24.6	15.8	290.85
February 2020										
15 years and over	16,007.2	34.8	1,036.05	28.59	12,984.9	39.0	1,197.13	3,022.4	16.8	343.99
15 to 24 years	2,382.7	25.2	473.07	17.51	1,062.6	38.4	781.04	1,320.1	14.6	225.17
25 years and over	13,624.6	36.5	1,134.50	30.53	11,922.3	39.1	1,234.22	1,702.3	18.5	436.13
Males	8,065.7	37.0	1,162.53	30.47	7,028.6	40.1	1,286.95	1,037.1	16.4	319.31
Females	7,941.5	32.6	907.59	26.69	5,956.3	37.8	1,091.14	1,985.3	17.0	356.88
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,930.7	35.6	1,156.28	32.14	4,237.7	38.4	1,262.12	693.0	18.5	509.10
No union coverage	11,076.5	34.5	982.53	27.02	8,747.2	39.4	1,165.65	2,329.3	16.3	294.87
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,103.3	35.9	1,086.73	29.33	12,007.4	39.1	1,212.48	2,095.9	17.8	366.34
Temporary employees	1,903.9	26.8	660.62	23.13	977.5	38.4	1,008.64	926.5	14.5	293.43
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,033.6	39.2	1,831.29	46.71	1,006.5	39.8	1,862.85	27.1	17.6	658.42
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,785.4	35.6	1,031.74	28.36	2,441.8	38.2	1,123.04	343.6	17.2	383.05
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,386.3	38.4	1,512.08	39.37	1,346.6	39.0	1,535.85	39.7	18.9	706.44
Health occupations	1,187.5	34.1	1,086.68	31.49	952.7	37.7	1,208.43	234.9	19.4	592.75
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,986.0	33.2	1,162.05	34.26	1,569.8	37.7	1,344.20	416.2	16.2	475.07
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	323.2	28.5	796.25	25.45	199.6	38.8	1,142.66	123.6	12.0	236.90
Sales and services occupations	4,136.9	29.9	588.92	18.60	2,526.6	38.3	798.65	1,610.3	16.7	259.85
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,155.6	39.6	1,122.26	27.97	1,995.8	41.3	1,183.13	159.8	18.0	362.16
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	242.4	41.2	1,158.97	26.95	208.3	45.5	1,301.69	34.1	15.1	286.31
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	770.2	39.2	946.86	23.91	737.1	40.2	975.96	33.1	16.8	297.86

Source(s): Table 14-10-0320-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0167).

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

March 14, 2021 to April 10, 2021

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	13.1
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	17.3
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	13.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	13.1
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	13.2
Western Nova Scotia	13.1
Halifax	13.1
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	13.1
Madawaska–Charlotte	13.1
Restigouche–Albert	13.1
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13.1
Québec	13.1
Trois-Rivières	13.1
South Central Quebec	13.1
Sherbrooke	13.1
Montérégie	13.1
Montréal	13.1
Central Quebec	13.1
North Western Quebec	13.1
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	13.1
Hull	13.1
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	13.1
Ontario	
Ottawa	13.1
Eastern Ontario	13.1
Kingston	13.1
Central Ontario	13.1
Oshawa	13.1
Toronto	13.1
Hamilton	13.1
St. Catharines	13.1
London	13.1
Niagara	13.1
Windsor	13.1
Kitchener	13.1
Huron	13.1
South Central Ontario	13.1
Sudbury	13.1
Thunder Bay	13.1
Northern Ontario	13.1
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	13.1
Southern Manitoba	13.1
Northern Manitoba	31.6
Saskatchewan	
Regina	13.1
Saskatoon	13.1
Southern Saskatchewan	13.1

Table 12 - continued

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

	March 14, 2021 to April 10, 2021
Northern Saskatchewan	18.8
Alberta	
Calgary	13.1
Edmonton	13.1
Northern Alberta	14.7
Southern Alberta	13.1
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	13.1
Abbotsford	13.1
Vancouver	13.1
Victoria	13.1
Southern Coastal British Columbia	13.1
Northern British Columbia	13.1
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	13.1
Yukon ⁶	13.1
Yellowknife	13.1
Northwest Territories ⁷	13.1
Iqaluit	13.1
Nunavut ⁸	17.4

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

2. This region excludes St. John's.

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

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

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

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

9. Effective August 9, 2020 Employment and Social Development Canada announced that a minimum unemployment rate of 13.1% will be applied temporarily for Employment Insurance (EI) economic regions with an unemployment rate lower than 13.1%; regions with a higher unemployment rate will keep their actual rate. The unemployment rates for the effective period beginning August 9, 2020 have been adjusted to reflect this change.

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

Source(s): Table [14-10-0354-01](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0168).

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

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

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

The product "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app](#)" ([14200001](#)) is also available. This interactive visualization application provides seasonally adjusted estimates available by province, sex, age group and industry. Historical estimates going back five years are also included for monthly employment changes and unemployment rates. The interactive application allows users to quickly and easily explore and personalize the information presented. Combine multiple provinces, sexes and age groups to create your own labour market domains of interest.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province and census metropolitan area, seasonally adjusted](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This interactive dashboard provides easy, customizable access to key labour market indicators. Users can now configure an interactive map and chart showing labour force characteristics at the national, provincial or census metropolitan area level.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province, territory and economic region, unadjusted for seasonality](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This dynamic web application provides access to Statistics Canada's labour market indicators for Canada, by province, territory and economic region and allows users to view a snapshot of key labour market indicators, observe geographical rankings for each indicator using an interactive map and table, and easily copy data into other programs.

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

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