

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 10, 2025
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Releases

Labour Force Survey, December 2024

Highlights

Employment rose by 91,000 (+0.4%) in December and the employment rate increased 0.2 percentage points to 60.8%. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points to 6.7%.

In December, employment rose for core-aged men (25 to 54 years old) (+30,000; +0.4%) and men aged 55 and older (+41,000; +1.7%) as well as for women aged 55 and older (+21,000; +1.1%).

Employment gains in December were led by educational services (+17,000; +1.1%), transportation and warehousing (+17,000; +1.6%), finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (+16,000; +1.1%), and health care and social assistance (+16,000; +0.5%).

In December, employment increased in Alberta (+35,000; +1.4%), Ontario (+23,000; +0.3%), British Columbia (+14,000; +0.5%), Nova Scotia (+7,400; +1.4%), and Saskatchewan (+4,000; +0.7%), while there was a decline in Manitoba (-7,200; -1.0%). Employment was little changed in the other provinces.

Total hours worked rose 0.5% in December and were up 2.1% compared with 12 months earlier.

Average hourly wages among employees were up 3.8% (+\$1.32 to \$35.77) on a year-over-year basis in December, following growth of 4.1% in November (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment rises in December, capping off 2024 with a comparable growth rate to 2023

Employment rose by 91,000 (+0.4%) in December, mostly in full-time work (+56,000; +0.3%). This follows an increase in November (+51,000) and marks the third employment gain in the past four months.

The year 2024 ended with 413,000 (+2.0%) more people working in December compared with 12 months earlier. This year-over-year growth rate was comparable to the one observed in December 2023 (+2.1%) and to the average growth rate for December over the pre-COVID-19 pandemic period of 2017 to 2019 (+1.9%).

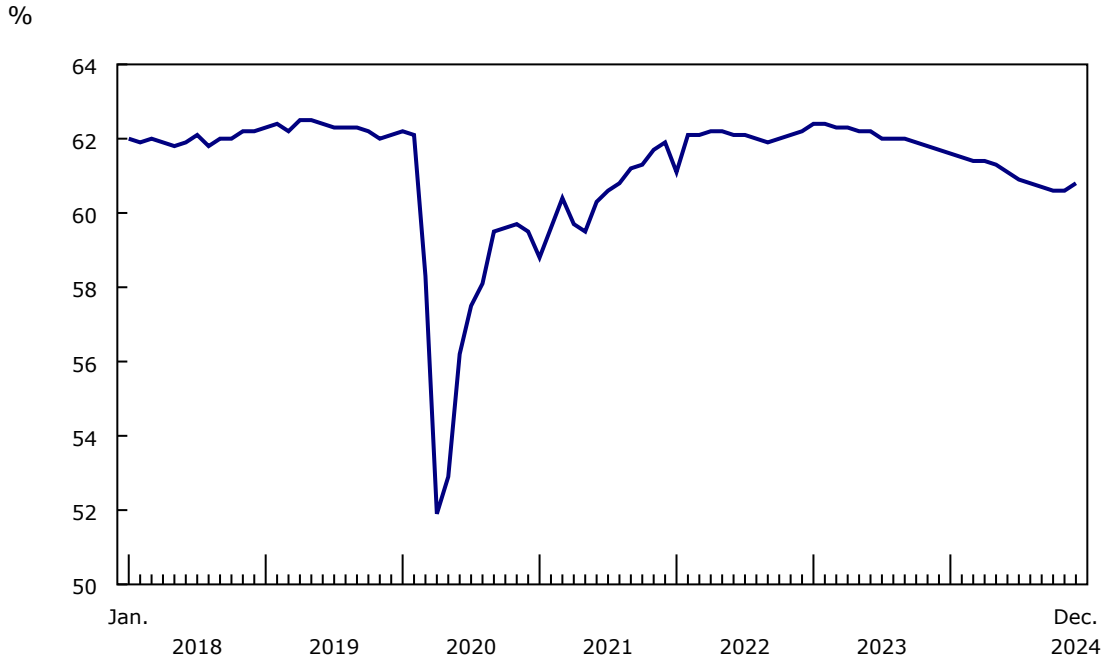
Public sector employment rose by 40,000 (+0.9%) in December, the second consecutive monthly increase. In the 12 months to December, public sector employment rose by 156,000 (+3.7%), driven by gains in the public-sector components of educational services as well as health care and social assistance.

Private sector employment was little changed in December (+27,000; +0.2%) and was up 191,000 (+1.4%) on a year-over-year basis. The number of self-employed people rose by 24,000 (+0.9%) in December, the first increase since February. This brought total gains in self-employment for the year to 64,000 (+2.4%).

Employment rate rises for the first time since January 2023

The employment rate—the proportion of the population aged 15 and older who are employed—increased 0.2 percentage points to 60.8% in December, after holding steady in November. The increase in December was the first since January 2023. On a year-over-year basis, the employment rate was down 0.9 percentage points in December.

Chart 1
Employment rate rises in December



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

Employment growth in recent months has occurred in the context of slowing population growth. According to the [most recent official population estimates](#), the third quarter of 2024 saw the slowest quarterly population growth since the first quarter of 2022.

Employment increases among core-aged men and people aged 55 and older

Employment increased by 30,000 (+0.4%) among core-aged (25 to 54 years old) men in December, building on an increase of 45,000 in November. The increase in December pushed the employment rate of core-aged men up 0.2 percentage points to 86.7%. Employment for core-aged women was virtually unchanged in December and the employment rate for this group held steady at 80.1%.

In the 12 months to December, employment grew faster among core-aged men (+3.3%; +228,000) than among core-aged women (+1.7%; +110,000).

Infographic 1
Employment rate by age group

— Employment rate
- - - - 2017 to 2019 average

Total (15 years and older)



Youth (15 to 24 years old)



Core-age (25 to 54 years old)



People 55 to 64 years old



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

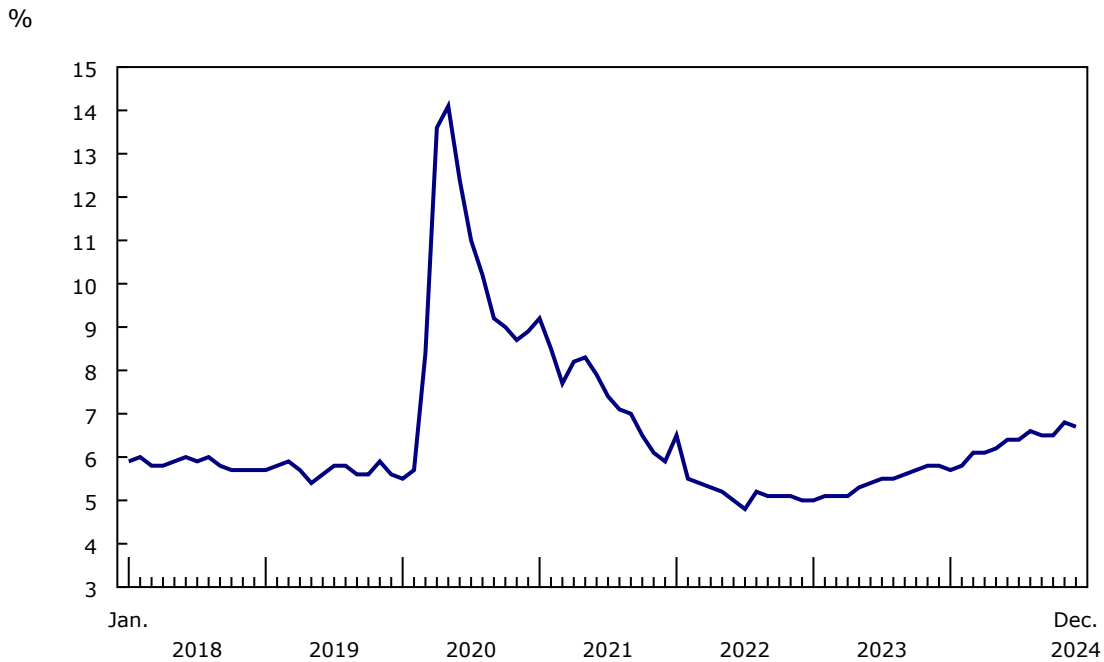
Among people aged 55 and older, employment increased both for men (+41,000; +1.7%) and women (+21,000; +1.1%) in December. For men in this age group, the increase was the first since January. On a year-over-year basis, employment was little changed in December for both men and women aged 55 and older.

Among youth (aged 15 to 24), employment was little changed for a second consecutive month in December, and the employment rate was little changed at 53.8%. Over the 12 months of 2024, the youth employment rate fell by 2.5 percentage points, continuing a downward trend that began in April 2023. In December 2024, the youth employment rate was 4.4 percentage points lower than its 2017-to-2019 pre-pandemic average (58.2%).

Unemployment rate ticks down to 6.7%

The unemployment rate was 6.7% in December, down 0.1 percentage points from the previous month. The rate in November was the highest since January 2017 (outside of 2020 and 2021, during the pandemic). On a year-over-year basis, the unemployment rate was up 0.9 percentage points in December.

Chart 2
Unemployment rate declines in December

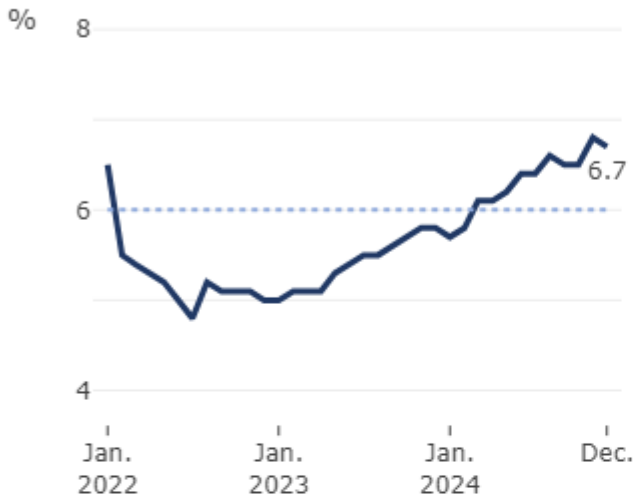


Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0287-01.

Infographic 2
Unemployment rate by age group

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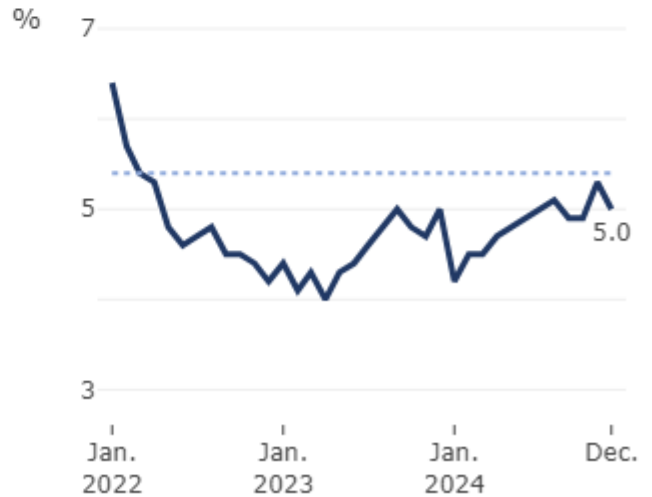
Youth (15 to 24 years old)



Core-age (25 to 54 years old)



People 55 years and older



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

In December, the unemployment rate fell for core-aged men (-0.2 percentage points to 5.5%) and for men aged 55 and older (-0.8 percentage points to 5.2%). The unemployment rate was little changed among core-aged women at 5.7% and women aged 55 and older at 4.6%.

The youth unemployment rate increased by 0.5 percentage points to 14.4% in December, as more youth searched for work. The cumulative increase in the youth unemployment rate in November and December (+1.6 percentage points), largely offset the cumulative decline seen in September and October (-1.7 percentage points).

Pace of year-over-year wage growth slows

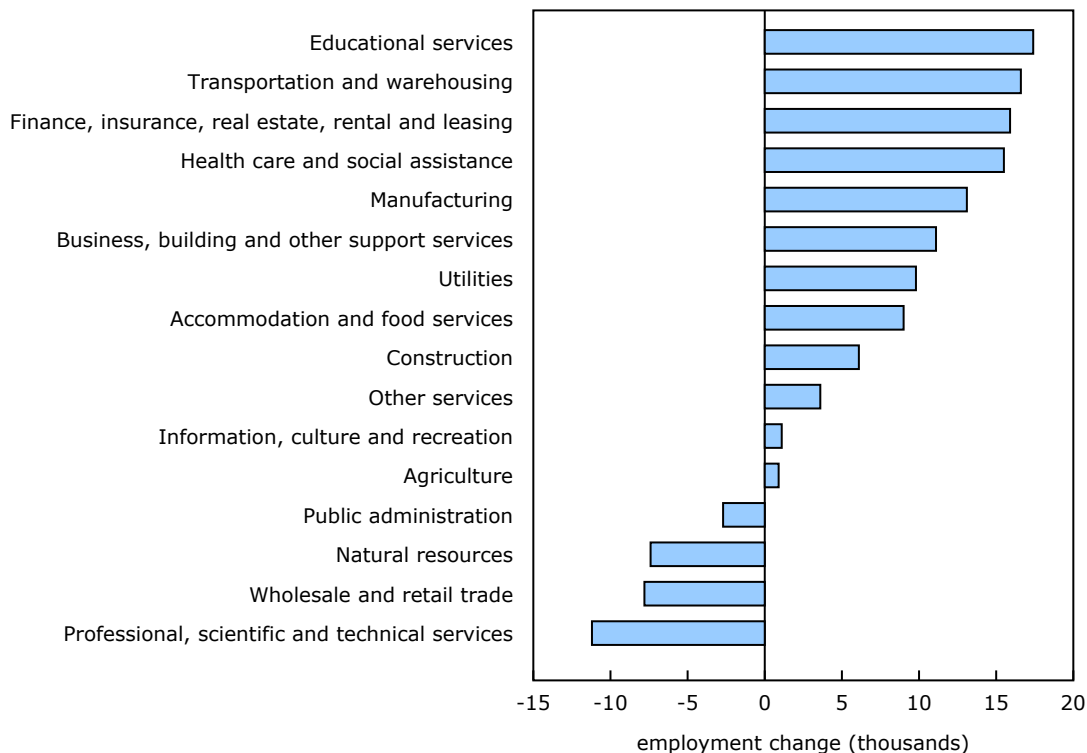
Average hourly wages among employees were up 3.8% (+\$1.32 to \$35.77) on a year-over-year basis in December, following growth of 4.1% in November and of 4.9% in October (not seasonally adjusted).

Year-over-year average hourly wage growth in December was the slowest since May 2022. The pace of growth had accelerated in the second half of 2022, reaching a peak of 5.8% in November 2022. It generally hovered around 5% throughout 2023 and in the first 10 months of 2024. In December, year-over-year wage growth was faster among women (+4.2%) than among men (+3.4%).

Employment gains spread across several industries for the second consecutive month

Employment rose by 17,000 (+1.1%) in educational services—the second consecutive monthly increase—and in health care and social assistance (+16,000; +0.5%) in December. Over the 12 months of 2024, growth in health care and social assistance (+130,000; +4.8%) and educational services (+71,000; +4.7%) have together accounted for nearly half of employment growth across all industries.

Chart 3
Employment gains spread across several industries in December



Note(s): Change statistically significant in educational services; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing; health care and social assistance; manufacturing; business, building and other support services; utilities; and natural resources.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), table 14-10-0355-01.

Employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 17,000 (+1.6%) in December, rebounding from a similar-sized decline in November. There was little employment change in the industry on a year-over-year basis.

In December, employment rose in finance, insurance, real estate rental and leasing (+16,000; +1.1%), the first significant increase since August 2024. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the industry was up 85,000 (+6.2%).

More people working in Alberta, Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan

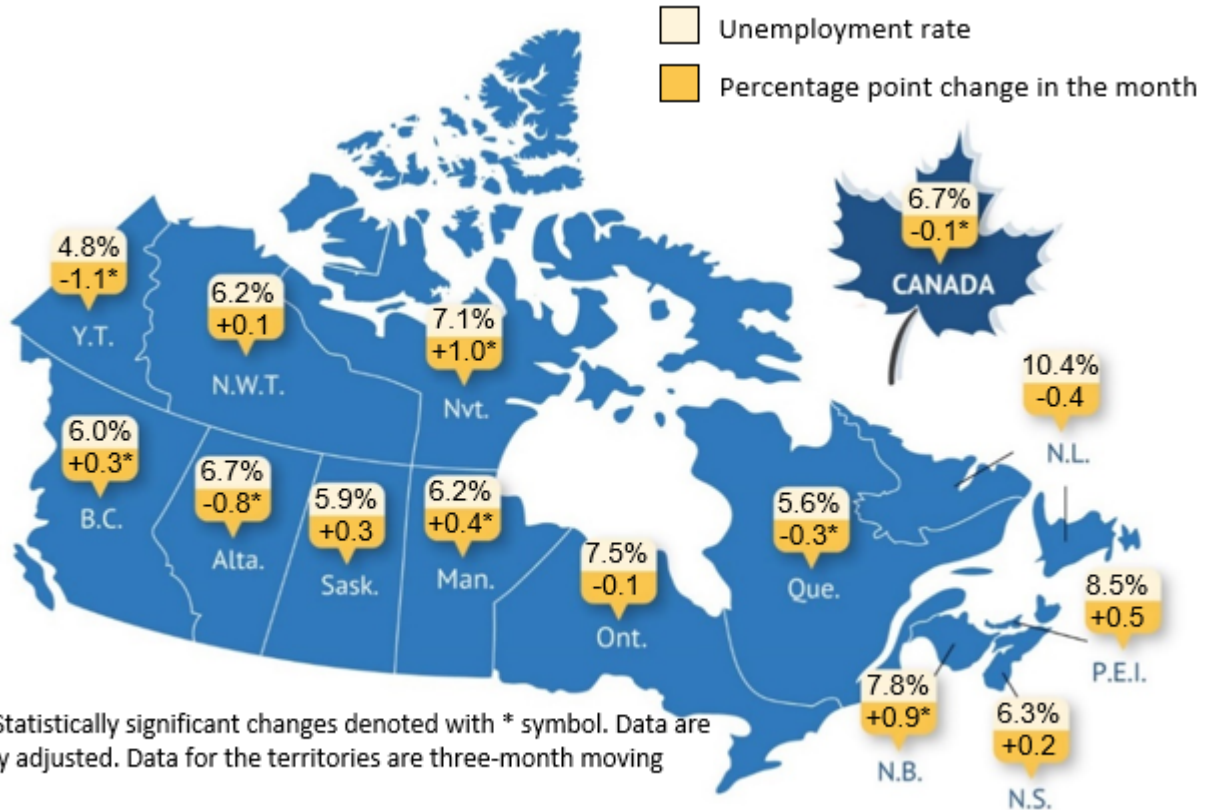
In Alberta, employment increased by 35,000 (+1.4%) in December, building on gains observed in three of the previous four months. The employment rate rose 0.7 percentage points to 64.8%, and the unemployment rate fell 0.8 percentage points to 6.7%. In the 12 months to December 2024, employment grew by 4.0% (+100,000) in Alberta, twice the pace for Canada as a whole (+2.0%; +413,000).

In Ontario, employment increased by 23,000 (+0.3%) in December, following two months of little change. In the 12 months to December, employment in the province grew 2.6% (+205,000). The unemployment rate in the province held steady at 7.5% in December and was up 1.2 percentage points on a year-over-year basis.

Employment in British Columbia rose by 14,000 (+0.5%) in December. Despite the employment gain, the unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 6.0% in the month, as more people participated in the labour force. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was essentially unchanged.

Employment also increased in December in Nova Scotia (+7,400; +1.4%) and Saskatchewan (+4,000; +0.7%), and the unemployment rates in both provinces were little changed at 6.3% in Nova Scotia and 5.9% in Saskatchewan.

Map 1
Unemployment rate by province and territory, December 2024



Note(s): Statistically significant changes denoted with * symbol. Data are seasonally adjusted. Data for the territories are three-month moving averages.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), tables 14-10-0287-02 and 14-10-0292-02.

Manitoba (-7,200; -1.0%) was the lone province with an employment decline in December, and the unemployment rate in the province increased 0.4 percentage points to 6.2%.

Employment was little changed in Quebec, following an increase in November. With fewer people searching for work, the unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 5.6%. Compared with December 2023, the unemployment rate in Quebec was up 0.9 percentage points and the employment rate was down 0.9 percentage points to 61.0%.

In the spotlight: In 2024, 8.8% of workers were in industries that were dependent on US demand for Canadian exports

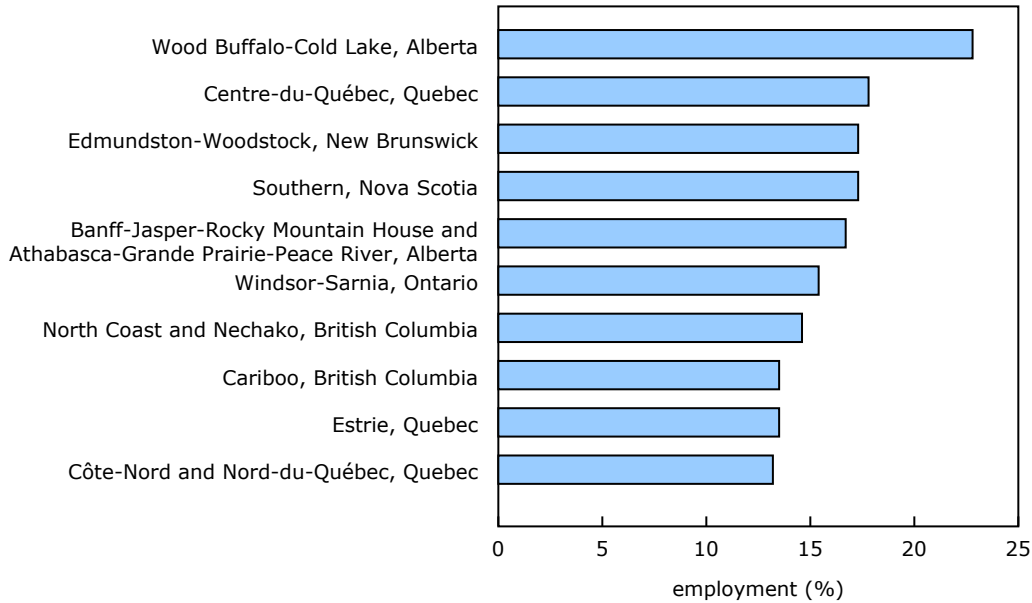
Canada and the United States share a close trading relationship, which supports millions of jobs in each country. Based on Labour Force Survey (LFS) annual employment estimates, in 2024, around 1.8 million people, representing 8.8% of total employment, worked in industries where 35% or more of jobs depended on US demand for Canadian exports.

These industries are identified using the latest available estimates on [value-added in exports](#) from the System of Macroeconomic Accounts (see Note to readers for more information).

Industries with the highest proportion of employment dependent on US demand included oil and gas extraction (74.3%), pipeline transportation (71.7%), primary metal manufacturing (60.8%) and transportation equipment manufacturing (56.0%).

Among economic regions in 2024, Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake, Alberta had the highest share of employment in industries dependent on American demand for Canadian exports (22.8%). Other economic regions with above-average proportions of employment in these industries in 2024 included Centre-du-Québec (17.8%), Edmundston-Woodstock, New Brunswick (17.3%), Southern Nova Scotia (17.3%), Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, Alberta (16.7%) and Windsor-Sarnia, Ontario (15.4%).

Chart 4
Top 10 economic regions with a high proportion of employment in industries dependent on American demand in 2024



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

In 2024, workers with a high school diploma or a lower level of education (11.0%) and those with post-secondary education below a bachelor's degree (9.4%) were more likely to work in industries dependent on American demand for Canadian exports compared with those with a bachelor's degree or a higher level of education (6.7%). Men (12.5%; 1.3 million workers) were also more likely to work in these industries than women (4.7%; 455,000).

Employment in industries dependent on US demand for Canadian exports tend to pay above-average wages. In 2024, the average hourly wage of employees working in these industries was \$37.24, 6.5% higher than for employees in other industries (\$34.97).

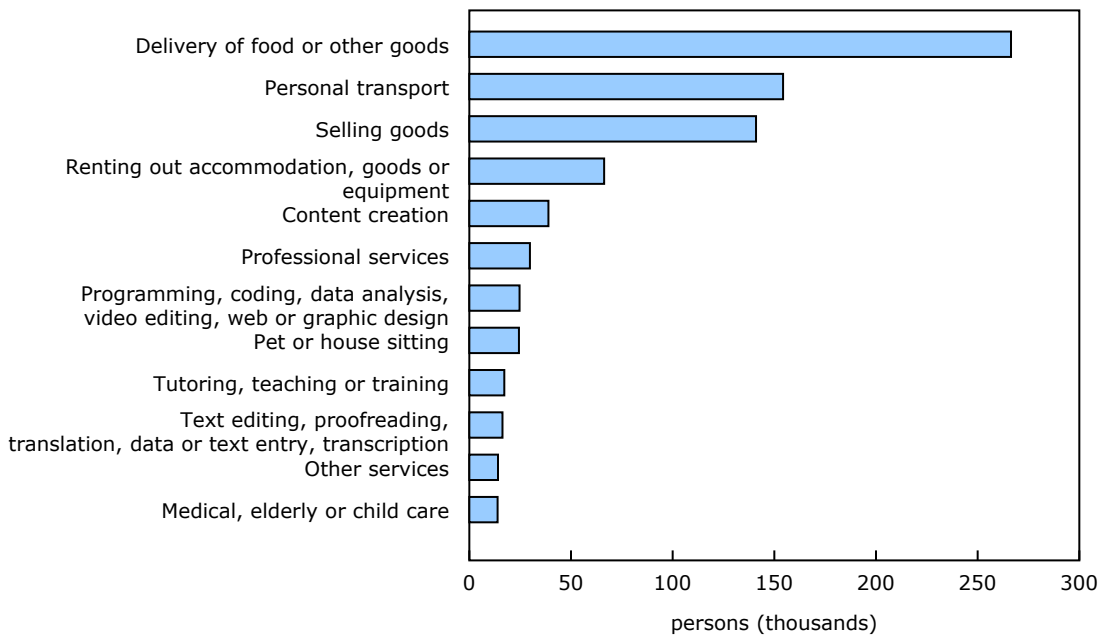
In the spotlight: Close to 700,000 Canadians did paid work through a digital platform in 2024

Digital platform employment refers to paid work carried out through websites or apps that connect workers with clients and add value by organizing or monitoring work activities. It represents one component of the gig economy, which also includes short paid jobs or tasks performed without the support of online platforms. Since 2022, the LFS has collected information on digital platform employment every December. To learn more about the core concepts of the gig economy, see: [Defining and measuring the gig economy using survey data](#).

In total, 675,000 Canadians, or 2.3% of the population aged 15 to 69, did paid work through a digital platform in the 12 months ending in December 2024 by providing services, renting out accommodation, goods or equipment, or selling goods through websites or apps that coordinated their work activities or managed payments.

This included 498,000 Canadians who provided services through digital platforms. The most common services included the delivery of food or other goods (266,000 people, compared with 278,000 in 2023), personal transport (154,000 people, compared with 135,000 in 2023), and the creation of content, such as videos or podcasts (39,000 people).

Chart 5
Number of persons who did paid work through digital platforms by type of activity, 12 months ending in December 2024



Note(s): With the exception of delivery of food or other goods, personal transport, selling goods, and renting out accommodation, goods or equipment, all estimates have a coefficient of variation greater than 16.5% and should be used with caution. The rental of accommodation excludes those who did not perform work activities while providing this service. Population aged 15 to 69 living in the provinces.

Source(s): Labour Force Survey (3701), and Labour Market Indicators (5375), December 2024, custom tabulation.

In addition, 54,000 Canadians rented out accommodation through a digital platform and performed work as part of their rental activity in 2024, while 141,000 sold goods to earn income using platforms that coordinated their work activities or managed payments.

Larger proportions of South Asian (5.2%), Black (4.3%), and Chinese Canadians (3.1%) did paid work through a digital platform, compared with Canadians who were not racialized or Indigenous (1.6%). In addition, immigrants who were admitted to Canada in the previous five years were more than three times more likely (5.8%) to have done paid work through a digital platform compared with persons born in Canada (1.6%). Men (2.9%) were also more likely than women (1.7%) to have done paid work through a digital platform in 2024.

Sustainable Development Goals

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

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



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Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for December are for the week of December 8 to 14, 2024.

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](#)).

Face-to-face personal interviewing resumed in November 2022. Telephone interviews continued to be conducted by interviewers working mainly from their homes rather than Statistics Canada's call centres, as they have since March 2020. About 47,900 interviews were completed in December 2024 and in-depth data quality evaluations conducted each month confirm that the LFS continues to produce an accurate portrait of Canada's labour market.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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](#).

Population growth in the Labour Force Survey

The LFS target population includes all persons aged 15 years and older whose usual place of residence is in Canada, with the exception of those living on reserves, full-time members of the regular Armed Forces and persons living in institutions (including inmates of penal institutions and patients in hospitals and nursing homes).

The LFS target population includes temporary residents—that is, those with a valid work or study permit, their families, and refugee claimants—as well as permanent residents (landed immigrants) and the Canadian-born.

Information gathered from LFS respondents is weighted to represent the survey target population using population calibration totals. These totals are updated each month, using the most recently available information on population changes, including changes in the number of non-permanent residents. LFS population calibration totals are derived from Canada's official population estimates using similar sources and methods, with minor adjustments being made to reflect exclusions from the LFS target population.

While the LFS population totals are generally aligned with official demographic estimates, numbers from the two sources should be compared with caution, given the different goals of the programs and because of a number of methodological differences reflecting the objectives of the LFS. Official demographic estimates should be considered the official measure of population change in Canada. More information on how population totals in the LFS are calculated can be found in the article "[Interpreting population totals from the Labour Force Survey](#)."

Information on racialized groups

Data on racialized groups are derived from the "visible minority" variable. "Visible minority" refers to whether a person belongs to one of the visible minority groups defined by the Employment Equity Act. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

Information on industries dependent on US demand for Canadian exports

Industries dependent on US demand for exports were identified using estimated shares of jobs due to foreign demand from the most recent annual data available in the table "[Value added in exports, by industry, provincial and territorial](#)." For more information on these data, see: [Value-added exports: measurement framework](#).

Industries dependent on US demand for Canadian exports are defined as subsectors where 35% or more of jobs were due to foreign demand for exports to the United States (using 3-digit North American Industry Classification System codes). Jobs due to foreign demand include direct jobs from the industry's own exports and indirect jobs from the exports in other industries.

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. This standard revision process results in minor changes to recent and historical LFS data and has little impact on trends in key labour market indicators, such as employment, unemployment, and labour force participation rates.

Changes to LFS data tables on the Statistics Canada website and information products resulting from this historical revision will be announced in *The Daily* on January 24, 2025.

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on February 7, 2025. January data will reflect labour market conditions during the week of January 12 to 18.

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	34,057.6	34,124.7	...	67.1	1,171.9	0.2	3.6
Labour force	22,163.7	22,230.4	32.1	66.7	661.7	0.3	3.1
Employment	20,647.4	20,738.3	32.3	90.9	413.4	0.4	2.0
Full-time employment	16,921.4	16,978.9	42.2	57.5	326.7	0.3	2.0
Part-time employment	3,726.0	3,759.5	38.9	33.5	86.7	0.9	2.4
Unemployment	1,516.3	1,492.1	26.0	-24.2	248.3	-1.6	20.0
Participation rate	65.1	65.1	0.1	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.7	0.1	-0.1	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.8	0.1	0.2	-0.9	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	5,102.5	5,121.5	...	19.0	357.5	0.4	7.5
Labour force	3,201.2	3,217.4	18.4	16.2	192.7	0.5	6.4
Employment	2,756.6	2,755.3	17.3	-1.3	73.3	-0.0	2.7
Full-time employment	1,392.4	1,402.0	21.3	9.6	38.8	0.7	2.8
Part-time employment	1,364.1	1,353.2	22.0	-10.9	34.4	-0.8	2.6
Unemployment	444.6	462.2	15.0	17.6	119.5	4.0	34.9
Participation rate	62.7	62.8	0.4	0.1	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	14.4	0.5	0.5	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	53.8	0.4	-0.2	-2.5	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	28,955.0	29,003.1	...	48.1	814.3	0.2	2.9
Labour force	18,962.5	19,013.0	25.7	50.5	469.0	0.3	2.5
Employment	17,890.9	17,983.1	26.7	92.2	340.2	0.5	1.9
Full-time employment	15,529.0	15,576.8	36.2	47.8	287.9	0.3	1.9
Part-time employment	2,361.9	2,406.2	32.2	44.3	52.2	1.9	2.2
Unemployment	1,071.6	1,029.9	21.2	-41.7	128.8	-3.9	14.3
Participation rate	65.5	65.6	0.1	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	0.1	-0.3	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.0	0.1	0.2	-0.6	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	14,277.1	14,302.8	...	25.7	439.7	0.2	3.2
Labour force	10,056.8	10,089.5	16.8	32.7	299.9	0.3	3.1
Employment	9,473.3	9,543.8	17.9	70.5	240.8	0.7	2.6
Full-time employment	8,660.3	8,719.9	23.7	59.6	210.5	0.7	2.5
Part-time employment	813.0	823.9	19.7	10.9	30.3	1.3	3.8
Unemployment	583.5	545.7	15.3	-37.8	59.1	-6.5	12.1
Participation rate	70.4	70.5	0.1	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.4	0.2	-0.4	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	66.4	66.7	0.1	0.3	-0.4	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	14,677.9	14,700.3	...	22.4	374.6	0.2	2.6
Labour force	8,905.7	8,923.5	18.0	17.8	169.2	0.2	1.9
Employment	8,417.6	8,439.2	18.1	21.6	99.3	0.3	1.2
Full-time employment	6,868.7	6,856.9	26.4	-11.8	77.4	-0.2	1.1
Part-time employment	1,548.9	1,582.3	24.4	33.4	21.9	2.2	1.4
Unemployment	488.1	484.2	14.5	-3.9	69.8	-0.8	16.8
Participation rate	60.7	60.7	0.1	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.4	0.2	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.4	0.1	0.1	-0.8	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	16,272.6	16,306.7	...	34.1	608.3	0.2	3.9
Labour force	14,398.4	14,401.3	24.4	2.9	469.6	0.0	3.4
Employment	13,570.3	13,600.3	26.2	30.0	338.2	0.2	2.6
Unemployment	828.1	801.1	19.5	-27.0	131.6	-3.3	19.7
Participation rate	88.5	88.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	0.1	-0.2	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	83.4	83.4	0.2	0.0	-1.1	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	8,207.1	8,226.0	...	18.9	340.2	0.2	4.3
Labour force	7,533.7	7,544.1	15.8	10.4	279.6	0.1	3.8
Employment	7,101.6	7,131.2	17.6	29.6	227.7	0.4	3.3
Unemployment	432.1	412.8	14.0	-19.3	51.8	-4.5	14.3
Participation rate	91.8	91.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.5	0.2	-0.2	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	86.5	86.7	0.2	0.2	-0.8	...	...

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	8,065.6	8,080.7	...	15.1	268.1	0.2	3.4
Labour force	6,864.7	6,857.3	17.7	-7.4	190.1	-0.1	2.9
Employment	6,468.7	6,469.0	18.4	0.3	110.4	0.0	1.7
Unemployment	396.0	388.2	13.3	-7.8	79.7	-2.0	25.8
Participation rate	85.1	84.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.7	0.2	-0.1	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	80.2	80.1	0.2	-0.1	-1.3	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	12,682.4	12,696.4	...	14.0	206.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	4,564.1	4,611.6	20.9	47.5	-0.7	1.0	-0.0
Employment	4,320.6	4,382.8	21.1	62.2	2.1	1.4	0.0
Unemployment	243.5	228.8	10.5	-14.7	-2.7	-6.0	-1.2
Participation rate	36.0	36.3	0.2	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	34.1	34.5	0.2	0.4	-0.6	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	6,070.0	6,076.8	...	6.8	99.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,523.1	2,545.4	13.8	22.3	20.3	0.9	0.8
Employment	2,371.7	2,412.6	14.1	40.9	13.1	1.7	0.5
Unemployment	151.5	132.8	7.7	-18.7	7.1	-12.3	5.6
Participation rate	41.6	41.9	0.2	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.2	0.3	-0.8	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	39.1	39.7	0.2	0.6	-0.4	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,612.3	6,619.6	...	7.3	106.5	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,041.0	2,066.2	14.3	25.2	-20.9	1.2	-1.0
Employment	1,948.9	1,970.2	14.4	21.3	-11.1	1.1	-0.6
Unemployment	92.1	96.0	7.1	3.9	-9.9	4.2	-9.3
Participation rate	30.9	31.2	0.2	0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	0.3	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	29.5	29.8	0.2	0.3	-0.6	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	17,962.9	18,030.0	36.3	67.1	349.1	0.4	2.0
Public sector employees	4,448.5	4,488.9	20.0	40.4	158.5	0.9	3.7
Private sector employees	13,514.4	13,541.1	35.6	26.7	190.6	0.2	1.4
Self-employed	2,684.6	2,708.3	23.0	23.7	64.3	0.9	2.4
Total employed, all industries	20,647.4	20,738.3	32.3	90.9	413.4	0.4	2.0
Goods-producing sector	4,113.8	4,136.3	18.8	22.5	8.5	0.5	0.2
Agriculture	227.7	228.6	5.6	0.9	-12.2	0.4	-5.1
Natural resources ²	341.8	334.4	5.7	-7.4	2.2	-2.2	0.7
Utilities	146.6	156.4	3.5	9.8	-2.4	6.7	-1.5
Construction	1,599.3	1,605.4	12.9	6.1	23.7	0.4	1.5
Manufacturing	1,798.4	1,811.5	12.6	13.1	-2.8	0.7	-0.2
Services-producing sector	16,533.7	16,602.1	31.8	68.4	405.0	0.4	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2,935.1	2,927.3	16.9	-7.8	-4.8	-0.3	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing	1,049.0	1,065.6	10.3	16.6	12.1	1.6	1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,432.1	1,448.0	10.7	15.9	84.8	1.1	6.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,974.6	1,963.4	13.6	-11.2	24.1	-0.6	1.2
Business, building and other support services	714.5	725.6	10.7	11.1	45.8	1.6	6.7
Educational services	1,573.1	1,590.5	12.6	17.4	70.9	1.1	4.7
Health care and social assistance	2,841.0	2,856.5	13.7	15.5	129.7	0.5	4.8
Information, culture and recreation	851.7	852.8	12.2	1.1	-3.0	0.1	-0.4
Accommodation and food services	1,164.9	1,173.9	12.6	9.0	39.1	0.8	3.4
Other services (except public administration)	781.8	785.4	9.7	3.6	-11.8	0.5	-1.5
Public administration	1,215.7	1,213.0	8.3	-2.7	17.9	-0.2	1.5

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

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

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

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

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	463.3	463.6	...	0.3	5.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	269.3	269.4	1.9	0.1	3.5	0.0	1.3
Employment	240.2	241.3	2.0	1.1	3.3	0.5	1.4
Full-time employment	206.3	206.3	2.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.0
Part-time employment	33.9	35.0	1.9	1.1	-0.7	3.2	-2.0
Unemployment	29.1	28.1	1.7	-1.0	0.2	-3.4	0.7
Participation rate	58.1	58.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	10.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.8	52.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	152.6	152.7	...	0.1	5.7	0.1	3.9
Labour force	103.0	103.9	0.8	0.9	4.0	0.9	4.0
Employment	94.8	95.1	0.8	0.3	3.2	0.3	3.5
Full-time employment	81.0	79.3	1.0	-1.7	0.1	-2.1	0.1
Part-time employment	13.8	15.8	0.9	2.0	3.2	14.5	25.4
Unemployment	8.2	8.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	7.3	8.6
Participation rate	67.5	68.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	62.3	0.6	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	898.4	899.1	...	0.7	24.0	0.1	2.7
Labour force	548.3	557.2	3.0	8.9	17.6	1.6	3.3
Employment	514.6	522.0	3.0	7.4	14.1	1.4	2.8
Full-time employment	418.4	434.3	4.2	15.9	19.1	3.8	4.6
Part-time employment	96.2	87.7	3.6	-8.5	-5.0	-8.8	-5.4
Unemployment	33.6	35.2	2.6	1.6	3.5	4.8	11.0
Participation rate	61.0	62.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	58.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	713.6	714.2	...	0.6	21.9	0.1	3.2
Labour force	430.1	432.2	2.4	2.1	15.4	0.5	3.7
Employment	400.4	398.6	2.5	-1.8	7.8	-0.4	2.0
Full-time employment	338.7	335.3	3.1	-3.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.0
Part-time employment	61.8	63.3	2.6	1.5	8.0	2.4	14.5
Unemployment	29.7	33.6	2.1	3.9	7.5	13.1	28.7
Participation rate	60.3	60.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.8	0.5	0.9	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	55.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.6	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,505.2	7,517.6	...	12.4	192.5	0.2	2.6
Labour force	4,856.1	4,855.2	16.4	-0.9	99.3	-0.0	2.1
Employment	4,570.6	4,585.0	16.3	14.4	53.1	0.3	1.2
Full-time employment	3,761.0	3,768.9	20.9	7.9	101.3	0.2	2.8
Part-time employment	809.5	816.0	19.3	6.5	-48.3	0.8	-5.6
Unemployment	285.5	270.2	12.4	-15.3	46.1	-5.4	20.6
Participation rate	64.7	64.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.6	0.3	-0.3	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	61.0	0.2	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Ontario							
Population	13,490.7	13,520.3	...	29.6	514.4	0.2	4.0
Labour force	8,763.4	8,781.3	21.4	17.9	338.9	0.2	4.0
Employment	8,095.4	8,118.8	21.2	23.4	204.9	0.3	2.6
Full-time employment	6,652.7	6,661.9	27.3	9.2	97.2	0.1	1.5
Part-time employment	1,442.7	1,456.9	25.5	14.2	107.6	1.0	8.0
Unemployment	668.0	662.5	18.0	-5.5	134.0	-0.8	25.4
Participation rate	65.0	64.9	0.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.5	0.2	-0.1	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.0	0.2	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,142.7	1,144.6	...	1.9	41.2	0.2	3.7
Labour force	768.2	763.7	3.4	-4.5	29.8	-0.6	4.1
Employment	723.6	716.4	3.3	-7.2	13.3	-1.0	1.9
Full-time employment	586.7	586.6	4.6	-0.1	8.8	-0.0	1.5
Part-time employment	136.8	129.8	4.2	-7.0	4.5	-5.1	3.6
Unemployment	44.7	47.2	2.7	2.5	16.4	5.6	53.2
Participation rate	67.2	66.7	0.3	-0.5	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.2	0.4	0.4	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	62.6	0.3	-0.7	-1.1	...	...

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
Saskatchewan							
Population	962.5	964.0	...	1.5	28.3	0.2	3.0
Labour force	646.3	652.5	3.1	6.2	13.5	1.0	2.1
Employment	609.9	613.9	3.0	4.0	6.9	0.7	1.1
Full-time employment	506.2	507.3	4.0	1.1	5.9	0.2	1.2
Part-time employment	103.8	106.6	3.7	2.8	1.0	2.7	0.9
Unemployment	36.3	38.7	2.4	2.4	6.7	6.6	20.9
Participation rate	67.1	67.7	0.3	0.6	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.7	0.3	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Alberta							
Population	4,003.5	4,015.2	...	11.7	181.4	0.3	4.7
Labour force	2,776.0	2,790.2	11.9	14.2	119.5	0.5	4.5
Employment	2,567.3	2,602.5	12.1	35.2	99.9	1.4	4.0
Full-time employment	2,110.2	2,146.1	16.2	35.9	115.1	1.7	5.7
Part-time employment	457.1	456.3	14.7	-0.8	-15.2	-0.2	-3.2
Unemployment	208.7	187.8	10.0	-20.9	19.6	-10.0	11.7
Participation rate	69.3	69.5	0.3	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.7	0.4	-0.8	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	64.8	0.3	0.7	-0.5	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,725.0	4,733.2	...	8.2	156.9	0.2	3.4
Labour force	3,003.2	3,024.8	10.6	21.6	20.4	0.7	0.7
Employment	2,830.7	2,844.8	11.0	14.1	6.9	0.5	0.2
Full-time employment	2,260.2	2,252.8	15.2	-7.4	-24.8	-0.3	-1.1
Part-time employment	570.5	592.0	14.0	21.5	31.7	3.8	5.7
Unemployment	172.5	180.0	8.7	7.5	13.5	4.3	8.1
Participation rate	63.6	63.9	0.2	0.3	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.1	0.2	0.2	-1.9	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	463.3	463.6	...	0.3	5.5	0.1	1.2
Labour force	269.3	269.4	1.9	0.1	3.5	0.0	1.3
Employment	240.2	241.3	2.0	1.1	3.3	0.5	1.4
Full-time employment	206.3	206.3	2.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.0
Unemployment	29.1	28.1	1.7	-1.0	0.2	-3.4	0.7
Participation rate	58.1	58.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	10.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.8	52.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	58.9	58.9	...	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.8
Labour force	36.0	37.3	1.0	1.3	3.1	3.6	9.1
Employment	30.4	31.3	1.0	0.9	1.9	3.0	6.5
Unemployment	5.6	6.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	7.1	25.0
Participation rate	61.1	63.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.6	16.1	2.2	0.5	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.6	53.1	1.7	1.5	1.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	197.2	197.3	...	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.0
Labour force	119.7	118.5	1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0
Employment	103.9	104.8	1.2	0.9	-0.7	0.9	-0.7
Unemployment	15.8	13.7	1.2	-2.1	-0.6	-13.3	-4.2
Participation rate	60.7	60.1	0.6	-0.6	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.2	11.6	1.0	-1.6	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.7	53.1	0.6	0.4	-0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	207.2	207.3	...	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.9
Labour force	113.6	113.6	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.4
Employment	105.9	105.2	1.2	-0.7	2.1	-0.7	2.0
Unemployment	7.6	8.5	0.9	0.9	-0.3	11.8	-3.4
Participation rate	54.8	54.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.5	0.8	0.8	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	50.7	0.6	-0.4	0.5	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	152.6	152.7	...	0.1	5.7	0.1	3.9
Labour force	103.0	103.9	0.8	0.9	4.0	0.9	4.0
Employment	94.8	95.1	0.8	0.3	3.2	0.3	3.5
Full-time employment	81.0	79.3	1.0	-1.7	0.1	-2.1	0.1
Unemployment	8.2	8.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	7.3	8.6
Participation rate	67.5	68.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	62.3	0.6	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	26.0	26.0	...	0.0	1.9	0.0	7.9
Labour force	17.7	18.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.8	5.2
Employment	15.6	16.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	5.1	5.8
Unemployment	2.1	1.8	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-14.3	0.0
Participation rate	68.1	70.0	1.9	1.9	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.9	9.9	2.4	-2.0	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	63.1	1.9	3.1	-1.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	62.0	62.1	...	0.1	2.2	0.2	3.7
Labour force	45.1	45.7	0.4	0.6	2.9	1.3	6.8
Employment	41.3	41.8	0.5	0.5	2.7	1.2	6.9
Unemployment	3.8	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7
Participation rate	72.7	73.6	0.7	0.9	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.6	67.3	0.8	0.7	2.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	64.6	64.6	...	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.5
Labour force	40.2	40.0	0.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.5
Employment	37.8	36.8	0.4	-1.0	-0.4	-2.6	-1.1
Unemployment	2.3	3.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	39.1	23.1
Participation rate	62.2	61.9	0.6	-0.3	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	8.0	0.9	2.3	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	57.0	0.7	-1.5	-2.0	...	...

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	898.4	899.1	...	0.7	24.0	0.1	2.7
Labour force	548.3	557.2	3.0	8.9	17.6	1.6	3.3
Employment	514.6	522.0	3.0	7.4	14.1	1.4	2.8
Full-time employment	418.4	434.3	4.2	15.9	19.1	3.8	4.6
Unemployment	33.6	35.2	2.6	1.6	3.5	4.8	11.0
Participation rate	61.0	62.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	58.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	125.5	125.7	...	0.2	7.8	0.2	6.6
Labour force	77.4	83.6	1.7	6.2	6.5	8.0	8.4
Employment	69.1	75.2	1.7	6.1	7.4	8.8	10.9
Unemployment	8.3	8.4	1.5	0.1	-0.9	1.2	-9.7
Participation rate	61.7	66.5	1.4	4.8	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.0	1.8	-0.7	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	59.8	1.4	4.7	2.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	372.3	372.6	...	0.3	8.7	0.1	2.4
Labour force	239.5	242.4	1.5	2.9	8.4	1.2	3.6
Employment	224.5	225.9	1.7	1.4	4.3	0.6	1.9
Unemployment	15.1	16.5	1.5	1.4	4.1	9.3	33.1
Participation rate	64.3	65.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.8	0.6	0.5	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.6	0.5	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	400.6	400.9	...	0.3	7.6	0.1	1.9
Labour force	231.4	231.2	1.7	-0.2	2.7	-0.1	1.2
Employment	221.1	220.9	1.8	-0.2	2.4	-0.1	1.1
Unemployment	10.3	10.3	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.0
Participation rate	57.8	57.7	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.2	55.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	713.6	714.2	...	0.6	21.9	0.1	3.2
Labour force	430.1	432.2	2.4	2.1	15.4	0.5	3.7
Employment	400.4	398.6	2.5	-1.8	7.8	-0.4	2.0
Full-time employment	338.7	335.3	3.1	-3.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.0
Unemployment	29.7	33.6	2.1	3.9	7.5	13.1	28.7
Participation rate	60.3	60.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.8	0.5	0.9	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	55.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	96.1	96.3	...	0.2	6.0	0.2	6.6
Labour force	60.2	59.9	1.3	-0.3	0.5	-0.5	0.8
Employment	53.9	51.4	1.3	-2.5	-2.6	-4.6	-4.8
Unemployment	6.4	8.5	1.2	2.1	3.1	32.8	57.4
Participation rate	62.6	62.2	1.5	-0.4	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	14.2	1.8	3.6	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	53.4	1.4	-2.7	-6.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	303.7	304.0	...	0.3	9.0	0.1	3.1
Labour force	194.1	195.4	1.4	1.3	9.4	0.7	5.1
Employment	178.8	180.0	1.5	1.2	7.3	0.7	4.2
Unemployment	15.2	15.5	1.3	0.3	2.3	2.0	17.4
Participation rate	63.9	64.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.9	0.7	0.1	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	59.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	313.8	314.0	...	0.2	7.1	0.1	2.3
Labour force	175.8	176.8	1.3	1.0	5.3	0.6	3.1
Employment	167.7	167.2	1.3	-0.5	3.2	-0.3	2.0
Unemployment	8.1	9.6	1.0	1.5	2.1	18.5	28.0
Participation rate	56.0	56.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	53.4	53.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,505.2	7,517.6	...	12.4	192.5	0.2	2.6
Labour force	4,856.1	4,855.2	16.4	-0.9	99.3	-0.0	2.1
Employment	4,570.6	4,585.0	16.3	14.4	53.1	0.3	1.2
Full-time employment	3,761.0	3,768.9	20.9	7.9	101.3	0.2	2.8
Unemployment	285.5	270.2	12.4	-15.3	46.1	-5.4	20.6
Participation rate	64.7	64.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.6	0.3	-0.3	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	61.0	0.2	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,003.3	1,007.0	...	3.7	57.1	0.4	6.0
Labour force	675.6	663.4	8.8	-12.2	1.8	-1.8	0.3
Employment	609.5	603.2	8.4	-6.3	-6.3	-1.0	-1.0
Unemployment	66.0	60.3	6.3	-5.7	8.2	-8.6	15.7
Participation rate	67.3	65.9	0.9	-1.4	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.1	0.9	-0.7	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	59.9	0.9	-0.8	-4.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,246.9	3,251.9	...	5.0	78.5	0.2	2.5
Labour force	2,205.6	2,206.2	9.2	0.6	39.8	0.0	1.8
Employment	2,081.5	2,090.9	9.5	9.4	22.1	0.5	1.1
Unemployment	124.1	115.3	8.2	-8.8	17.7	-7.1	18.1
Participation rate	67.9	67.8	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.2	0.4	-0.4	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	64.3	0.3	0.2	-0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,255.0	3,258.7	...	3.7	56.9	0.1	1.8
Labour force	1,974.9	1,985.5	8.9	10.6	57.6	0.5	3.0
Employment	1,879.5	1,890.9	9.1	11.4	37.4	0.6	2.0
Unemployment	95.4	94.6	6.9	-0.8	20.3	-0.8	27.3
Participation rate	60.7	60.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	58.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	13,490.7	13,520.3	...	29.6	514.4	0.2	4.0
Labour force	8,763.4	8,781.3	21.4	17.9	338.9	0.2	4.0
Employment	8,095.4	8,118.8	21.2	23.4	204.9	0.3	2.6
Full-time employment	6,652.7	6,661.9	27.3	9.2	97.2	0.1	1.5
Unemployment	668.0	662.5	18.0	-5.5	134.0	-0.8	25.4
Participation rate	65.0	64.9	0.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.5	0.2	-0.1	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.0	0.2	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	2,147.7	2,156.5	...	8.8	171.3	0.4	8.6
Labour force	1,302.7	1,300.8	12.8	-1.9	127.4	-0.1	10.9
Employment	1,081.5	1,063.8	11.8	-17.7	49.2	-1.6	4.8
Unemployment	221.2	236.9	10.9	15.7	78.1	7.1	49.2
Participation rate	60.7	60.3	0.6	-0.4	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.0	18.2	0.8	1.2	4.7	...	...
Employment rate	50.4	49.3	0.6	-1.1	-1.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,558.4	5,569.5	...	11.1	186.2	0.2	3.5
Labour force	3,957.2	3,975.6	11.0	18.4	144.2	0.5	3.8
Employment	3,726.0	3,761.1	11.3	35.1	127.3	0.9	3.5
Unemployment	231.2	214.5	9.9	-16.7	16.9	-7.2	8.6
Participation rate	71.2	71.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.4	0.3	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.0	67.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,784.6	5,794.3	...	9.7	156.8	0.2	2.8
Labour force	3,503.5	3,505.0	11.9	1.5	67.4	0.0	2.0
Employment	3,287.8	3,293.9	11.8	6.1	28.3	0.2	0.9
Unemployment	215.6	211.1	9.9	-4.5	39.1	-2.1	22.7
Participation rate	60.6	60.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.0	0.3	-0.2	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	56.8	0.2	0.0	-1.1	...	...

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,142.7	1,144.6	...	1.9	41.2	0.2	3.7
Labour force	768.2	763.7	3.4	-4.5	29.8	-0.6	4.1
Employment	723.6	716.4	3.3	-7.2	13.3	-1.0	1.9
Full-time employment	586.7	586.6	4.6	-0.1	8.8	-0.0	1.5
Unemployment	44.7	47.2	2.7	2.5	16.4	5.6	53.2
Participation rate	67.2	66.7	0.3	-0.5	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.2	0.4	0.4	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	62.6	0.3	-0.7	-1.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	189.9	190.4	...	0.5	13.0	0.3	7.3
Labour force	127.2	124.6	2.0	-2.6	5.8	-2.0	4.9
Employment	110.9	109.2	1.9	-1.7	1.3	-1.5	1.2
Unemployment	16.3	15.4	1.6	-0.9	4.5	-5.5	41.3
Participation rate	67.0	65.4	1.1	-1.6	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	12.4	1.3	-0.4	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	57.4	1.1	-1.0	-3.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	472.0	472.8	...	0.8	15.8	0.2	3.5
Labour force	344.3	342.8	1.7	-1.5	17.6	-0.4	5.4
Employment	328.2	325.0	1.9	-3.2	12.3	-1.0	3.9
Unemployment	16.2	17.8	1.6	1.6	5.4	9.9	43.5
Participation rate	72.9	72.5	0.4	-0.4	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.2	0.5	0.5	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.5	68.7	0.4	-0.8	0.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	480.8	481.4	...	0.6	12.4	0.1	2.6
Labour force	296.7	296.3	1.8	-0.4	6.4	-0.1	2.2
Employment	284.5	282.3	1.9	-2.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1
Unemployment	12.2	14.1	1.4	1.9	6.6	15.6	88.0
Participation rate	61.7	61.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.8	0.5	0.7	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	58.6	0.4	-0.6	-1.6	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	962.5	964.0	...	1.5	28.3	0.2	3.0
Labour force	646.3	652.5	3.1	6.2	13.5	1.0	2.1
Employment	609.9	613.9	3.0	4.0	6.9	0.7	1.1
Full-time employment	506.2	507.3	4.0	1.1	5.9	0.2	1.2
Unemployment	36.3	38.7	2.4	2.4	6.7	6.6	20.9
Participation rate	67.1	67.7	0.3	0.6	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.7	0.3	0.3	-1.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	150.9	151.2	...	0.3	7.5	0.2	5.2
Labour force	97.7	98.3	1.9	0.6	5.6	0.6	6.0
Employment	86.0	85.4	1.7	-0.6	4.0	-0.7	4.9
Unemployment	11.7	12.9	1.4	1.2	1.6	10.3	14.2
Participation rate	64.7	65.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	13.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	56.5	1.2	-0.5	-0.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	406.9	407.5	...	0.6	10.7	0.1	2.7
Labour force	296.7	299.4	1.6	2.7	3.8	0.9	1.3
Employment	281.2	284.2	1.6	3.0	-1.3	1.1	-0.5
Unemployment	15.5	15.2	1.3	-0.3	5.0	-1.9	49.0
Participation rate	72.9	73.5	0.4	0.6	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	0.4	-0.1	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	69.1	69.7	0.4	0.6	-2.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	404.7	405.3	...	0.6	10.1	0.1	2.6
Labour force	251.9	254.8	1.6	2.9	4.1	1.2	1.6
Employment	242.8	244.2	1.6	1.4	4.1	0.6	1.7
Unemployment	9.1	10.5	1.2	1.4	-0.1	15.4	-0.9
Participation rate	62.2	62.9	0.4	0.7	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.1	0.5	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.3	0.4	0.3	-0.5	...	...

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,003.5	4,015.2	...	11.7	181.4	0.3	4.7
Labour force	2,776.0	2,790.2	11.9	14.2	119.5	0.5	4.5
Employment	2,567.3	2,602.5	12.1	35.2	99.9	1.4	4.0
Full-time employment	2,110.2	2,146.1	16.2	35.9	115.1	1.7	5.7
Unemployment	208.7	187.8	10.0	-20.9	19.6	-10.0	11.7
Participation rate	69.3	69.5	0.3	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.7	0.4	-0.8	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	64.8	0.3	0.7	-0.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	617.6	620.3	...	2.7	41.2	0.4	7.1
Labour force	398.0	411.0	6.7	13.0	42.4	3.3	11.5
Employment	342.3	353.3	6.1	11.0	37.6	3.2	11.9
Unemployment	55.7	57.7	5.8	2.0	4.8	3.6	9.1
Participation rate	64.4	66.3	1.2	1.9	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.0	14.0	1.4	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	57.0	1.0	1.6	2.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,686.2	1,690.8	...	4.6	71.6	0.3	4.4
Labour force	1,286.8	1,284.1	5.9	-2.7	37.8	-0.2	3.0
Employment	1,203.1	1,215.6	6.9	12.5	30.5	1.0	2.6
Unemployment	83.7	68.5	5.9	-15.2	7.2	-18.2	11.7
Participation rate	76.3	75.9	0.4	-0.4	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.3	0.5	-1.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	71.3	71.9	0.4	0.6	-1.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,699.8	1,704.1	...	4.3	68.6	0.3	4.2
Labour force	1,091.2	1,095.2	6.9	4.0	39.4	0.4	3.7
Employment	1,021.8	1,033.5	6.9	11.7	31.7	1.1	3.2
Unemployment	69.3	61.6	5.6	-7.7	7.6	-11.1	14.1
Participation rate	64.2	64.3	0.4	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.6	0.5	-0.8	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.6	0.4	0.5	-0.7	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,725.0	4,733.2	...	8.2	156.9	0.2	3.4
Labour force	3,003.2	3,024.8	10.6	21.6	20.4	0.7	0.7
Employment	2,830.7	2,844.8	11.0	14.1	6.9	0.5	0.2
Full-time employment	2,260.2	2,252.8	15.2	-7.4	-24.8	-0.3	-1.1
Unemployment	172.5	180.0	8.7	7.5	13.5	4.3	8.1
Participation rate	63.6	63.9	0.2	0.3	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.9	60.1	0.2	0.2	-1.9	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	686.7	689.1	...	2.4	50.0	0.3	7.8
Labour force	408.8	420.3	6.2	11.5	-1.2	2.8	-0.3
Employment	357.4	366.1	6.3	8.7	-20.0	2.4	-5.2
Unemployment	51.4	54.3	4.7	2.9	18.9	5.6	53.4
Participation rate	59.5	61.0	1.0	1.5	-5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.6	12.9	1.1	0.3	4.5	...	...
Employment rate	52.0	53.1	1.0	1.1	-7.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,971.5	1,974.4	...	2.9	55.2	0.1	2.9
Labour force	1,367.6	1,379.6	5.6	12.0	37.4	0.9	2.8
Employment	1,304.7	1,314.5	6.1	9.8	36.3	0.8	2.8
Unemployment	63.0	65.0	4.9	2.0	0.9	3.2	1.4
Participation rate	69.4	69.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	0.4	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.2	66.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	2,066.8	2,069.7	...	2.9	51.6	0.1	2.6
Labour force	1,226.7	1,224.9	6.2	-1.8	-15.8	-0.1	-1.3
Employment	1,168.6	1,164.2	6.3	-4.4	-9.4	-0.4	-0.8
Unemployment	58.1	60.7	5.3	2.6	-6.3	4.5	-9.4
Participation rate	59.4	59.2	0.3	-0.2	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	0.4	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.2	0.3	-0.3	-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 14-10-0287-03.

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	240.2	241.3	2.0	1.1	3.3	0.5	1.4
Goods-producing sector	47.9	47.6	1.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-1.2
Agriculture	1.7	1.5	0.2	-0.2	0.7	-11.8	87.5
Natural resources ²	15.3	15.8	0.8	0.5	-0.4	3.3	-2.5
Utilities	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-20.0
Construction	18.9	19.2	0.9	0.3	-1.2	1.6	-5.9
Manufacturing	9.9	9.1	0.7	-0.8	0.7	-8.1	8.3
Services-producing sector	192.3	193.7	1.8	1.4	3.9	0.7	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	38.3	38.8	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.3	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	13.0	13.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7.6	8.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	5.3	11.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	12.9	11.9	0.5	-1.0	-0.3	-7.8	-2.5
Business, building and other support services	6.3	7.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	12.7	14.5
Educational services	21.3	21.2	0.6	-0.1	2.9	-0.5	15.8
Health care and social assistance	45.7	45.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Information, culture and recreation	5.7	6.3	0.5	0.6	-1.7	10.5	-21.3
Accommodation and food services	12.8	12.7	0.7	-0.1	-2.2	-0.8	-14.8
Other services (except public administration)	8.5	8.6	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.2	13.2
Public administration	20.1	20.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	4.1
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	94.8	95.1	0.8	0.3	3.2	0.3	3.5
Goods-producing sector	24.6	24.6	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	8.8
Agriculture	3.7	3.8	0.3	0.1	-0.2	2.7	-5.0
Natural resources ²	2.3	2.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	-8.7	0.0
Utilities	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-25.0	-25.0
Construction	9.9	9.9	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	22.2
Manufacturing	8.3	8.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.4	6.3
Services-producing sector	70.2	70.5	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	12.2	11.7	0.4	-0.5	1.3	-4.1	12.5
Transportation and warehousing	3.1	2.7	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-12.9	-20.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	3.6	3.7	0.2	0.1	-0.2	2.8	-5.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.7	4.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-2.1	-8.0
Business, building and other support services	3.4	2.7	0.2	-0.7	0.9	-20.6	50.0
Educational services	6.5	6.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-1.5	-8.6
Health care and social assistance	14.2	14.3	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.7	-1.4
Information, culture and recreation	2.9	2.8	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-3.4	12.0
Accommodation and food services	5.3	6.9	0.4	1.6	0.8	30.2	13.1
Other services (except public administration)	3.5	3.5	0.3	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-14.6
Public administration	10.8	11.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	4.6	7.6
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	514.6	522.0	3.0	7.4	14.1	1.4	2.8
Goods-producing sector	97.6	99.4	1.8	1.8	8.3	1.8	9.1
Agriculture	3.3	4.1	0.5	0.8	-1.0	24.2	-19.6
Natural resources ²	9.9	10.6	0.9	0.7	2.1	7.1	24.7
Utilities	3.7	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	10.8	17.1
Construction	45.2	44.8	1.2	-0.4	6.4	-0.9	16.7
Manufacturing	35.6	35.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Services-producing sector	417.0	422.6	2.9	5.6	5.8	1.3	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	74.3	75.4	1.5	1.1	-4.8	1.5	-6.0
Transportation and warehousing	20.6	21.9	0.9	1.3	0.4	6.3	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	28.1	28.9	0.8	0.8	-2.4	2.8	-7.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	37.2	35.4	1.2	-1.8	-3.5	-4.8	-9.0
Business, building and other support services	15.5	17.0	1.0	1.5	-1.3	9.7	-7.1
Educational services	44.9	44.3	1.2	-0.6	4.1	-1.3	10.2
Health care and social assistance	82.7	83.7	1.3	1.0	7.6	1.2	10.0
Information, culture and recreation	19.3	20.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	7.3	4.0
Accommodation and food services	37.1	37.1	1.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	16.3
Other services (except public administration)	16.6	18.6	0.9	2.0	-4.0	12.0	-17.7
Public administration	40.8	39.7	0.9	-1.1	3.7	-2.7	10.3

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	400.4	398.6	2.5	-1.8	7.8	-0.4	2.0
Goods-producing sector	82.0	81.5	1.6	-0.5	3.3	-0.6	4.2
Agriculture	6.2	7.4	0.5	1.2	2.3	19.4	45.1
Natural resources ²	8.4	7.8	0.6	-0.6	1.4	-7.1	21.9
Utilities	5.4	5.2	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-3.7	2.0
Construction	33.8	32.2	1.1	-1.6	-1.5	-4.7	-4.5
Manufacturing	28.1	28.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.5	2.9
Services-producing sector	318.4	317.2	2.3	-1.2	4.6	-0.4	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	59.0	57.0	1.2	-2.0	1.3	-3.4	2.3
Transportation and warehousing	21.4	21.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.9	3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	20.0	19.2	0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-4.0	-4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	24.8	25.5	0.8	0.7	1.5	2.8	6.3
Business, building and other support services	12.5	11.7	0.8	-0.8	0.1	-6.4	0.9
Educational services	29.8	31.4	1.0	1.6	0.4	5.4	1.3
Health care and social assistance	64.2	66.2	1.2	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.9
Information, culture and recreation	11.3	11.4	0.7	0.1	-1.6	0.9	-12.3
Accommodation and food services	22.1	20.9	0.9	-1.2	-1.1	-5.4	-5.0
Other services (except public administration)	16.0	16.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	10.3
Public administration	37.4	36.1	0.9	-1.3	-0.1	-3.5	-0.3
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	4,570.6	4,585.0	16.3	14.4	53.1	0.3	1.2
Goods-producing sector	951.3	943.2	9.6	-8.1	9.4	-0.9	1.0
Agriculture	54.0	53.1	2.6	-0.9	3.8	-1.7	7.7
Natural resources ²	36.3	35.6	2.0	-0.7	1.7	-1.9	5.0
Utilities	27.6	30.3	1.5	2.7	-4.2	9.8	-12.2
Construction	329.4	327.3	6.4	-2.1	6.2	-0.6	1.9
Manufacturing	504.0	496.9	6.8	-7.1	1.9	-1.4	0.4
Services-producing sector	3,619.3	3,641.7	15.8	22.4	43.6	0.6	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	641.0	640.7	8.4	-0.3	-14.1	-0.0	-2.2
Transportation and warehousing	216.5	222.5	5.0	6.0	9.5	2.8	4.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	272.1	281.3	4.9	9.2	14.1	3.4	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	380.1	383.0	5.9	2.9	-1.9	0.8	-0.5
Business, building and other support services	171.7	179.3	5.7	7.6	12.1	4.4	7.2
Educational services	363.5	364.1	6.2	0.6	15.0	0.2	4.3
Health care and social assistance	666.4	674.6	6.6	8.2	49.0	1.2	7.8
Information, culture and recreation	196.2	187.4	6.3	-8.8	-24.8	-4.5	-11.7
Accommodation and food services	245.2	250.0	6.3	4.8	1.3	2.0	0.5
Other services (except public administration)	183.8	177.3	4.5	-6.5	-4.6	-3.5	-2.5
Public administration	282.7	281.5	4.2	-1.2	-11.9	-0.4	-4.1
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	8,095.4	8,118.8	21.2	23.4	204.9	0.3	2.6
Goods-producing sector	1,515.3	1,533.1	12.1	17.8	-39.0	1.2	-2.5
Agriculture	70.3	71.2	3.2	0.9	-4.4	1.3	-5.8
Natural resources ²	42.6	39.6	1.7	-3.0	0.9	-7.0	2.3
Utilities	57.3	60.9	2.4	3.6	-4.1	6.3	-6.3
Construction	564.8	566.2	8.1	1.4	-14.0	0.2	-2.4
Manufacturing	780.2	795.3	8.8	15.1	-17.3	1.9	-2.1
Services-producing sector	6,580.1	6,585.7	21.5	5.6	243.9	0.1	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,121.9	1,111.0	11.4	-10.9	27.1	-1.0	2.5
Transportation and warehousing	399.0	403.5	6.6	4.5	-8.6	1.1	-2.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	711.1	712.5	7.8	1.4	53.3	0.2	8.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	910.7	905.6	9.7	-5.1	35.6	-0.6	4.1
Business, building and other support services	294.4	297.0	7.0	2.6	20.7	0.9	7.5
Educational services	610.1	615.8	8.5	5.7	39.8	0.9	6.9
Health care and social assistance	1,009.0	999.2	9.1	-9.8	24.7	-1.0	2.5
Information, culture and recreation	340.0	355.4	8.1	15.4	34.4	4.5	10.7
Accommodation and food services	432.1	430.6	8.4	-1.5	5.1	-0.3	1.2
Other services (except public administration)	285.0	285.2	6.5	0.2	-4.9	0.1	-1.7
Public administration	466.8	469.9	5.5	3.1	16.7	0.7	3.7

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	723.6	716.4	3.3	-7.2	13.3	-1.0	1.9
Goods-producing sector	151.6	150.0	2.2	-1.6	-6.3	-1.1	-4.0
Agriculture	13.4	13.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	3.7	3.7
Natural resources ²	7.5	7.5	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	27.1
Utilities	5.9	6.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	15.3	7.9
Construction	55.5	52.5	1.5	-3.0	-5.8	-5.4	-9.9
Manufacturing	69.4	69.3	1.5	-0.1	-3.1	-0.1	-4.3
Services-producing sector	571.9	566.5	3.3	-5.4	19.7	-0.9	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	99.1	97.6	1.8	-1.5	-0.6	-1.5	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	49.0	48.6	1.5	-0.4	2.2	-0.8	4.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	47.8	46.2	1.1	-1.6	5.3	-3.3	13.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	37.5	37.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.6
Business, building and other support services	20.5	20.4	1.1	-0.1	0.6	-0.5	3.0
Educational services	65.2	64.7	1.5	-0.5	0.3	-0.8	0.5
Health care and social assistance	114.7	114.6	1.6	-0.1	4.9	-0.1	4.5
Information, culture and recreation	25.0	25.9	1.1	0.9	1.9	3.6	7.9
Accommodation and food services	38.7	38.4	1.2	-0.3	2.7	-0.8	7.6
Other services (except public administration)	29.2	29.7	1.0	0.5	4.1	1.7	16.0
Public administration	45.3	42.8	1.0	-2.5	-2.3	-5.5	-5.1
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	609.9	613.9	3.0	4.0	6.9	0.7	1.1
Goods-producing sector	132.3	135.8	1.8	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.5
Agriculture	24.9	25.1	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.8	5.9
Natural resources ²	22.3	22.2	0.8	-0.1	2.1	-0.4	10.4
Utilities	6.2	7.0	0.4	0.8	-1.0	12.9	-12.5
Construction	45.8	48.6	1.2	2.8	3.9	6.1	8.7
Manufacturing	33.2	32.8	1.0	-0.4	-3.2	-1.2	-8.9
Services-producing sector	477.6	478.1	3.0	0.5	3.6	0.1	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	99.1	98.9	1.7	-0.2	-1.6	-0.2	-1.6
Transportation and warehousing	29.5	30.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.7	3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	27.9	29.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	4.3	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.6	32.9	1.0	0.3	-6.3	0.9	-16.1
Business, building and other support services	11.3	10.8	0.9	-0.5	-5.0	-4.4	-31.6
Educational services	54.8	56.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.3
Health care and social assistance	98.8	99.9	1.5	1.1	11.2	1.1	12.6
Information, culture and recreation	22.7	23.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	3.5	4.4
Accommodation and food services	34.4	31.9	1.1	-2.5	1.5	-7.3	4.9
Other services (except public administration)	25.6	24.8	1.0	-0.8	-2.9	-3.1	-10.5
Public administration	40.9	40.2	0.9	-0.7	1.8	-1.7	4.7
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	2,567.3	2,602.5	12.1	35.2	99.9	1.4	4.0
Goods-producing sector	613.4	625.1	8.1	11.7	22.7	1.9	3.8
Agriculture	35.2	35.8	2.5	0.6	-5.1	1.7	-12.5
Natural resources ²	147.2	145.1	4.3	-2.1	-4.0	-1.4	-2.7
Utilities	20.0	20.0	1.5	0.0	-1.4	0.0	-6.5
Construction	249.5	260.6	5.7	11.1	14.0	4.4	5.7
Manufacturing	161.5	163.6	4.1	2.1	19.2	1.3	13.3
Services-producing sector	1,953.9	1,977.4	11.9	23.5	77.2	1.2	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	365.1	370.0	6.6	4.9	0.3	1.3	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	149.9	151.8	4.2	1.9	7.1	1.3	4.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	140.6	143.3	3.6	2.7	14.4	1.9	11.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	241.3	229.4	5.1	-11.9	-8.4	-4.9	-3.5
Business, building and other support services	85.2	83.9	3.9	-1.3	1.9	-1.5	2.3
Educational services	164.7	169.1	4.4	4.4	5.1	2.7	3.1
Health care and social assistance	342.1	348.9	5.3	6.8	19.4	2.0	5.9
Information, culture and recreation	90.1	87.4	3.8	-2.7	1.1	-3.0	1.3
Accommodation and food services	143.4	151.7	4.6	8.3	16.0	5.8	11.8
Other services (except public administration)	106.8	114.5	4.0	7.7	10.1	7.2	9.7
Public administration	124.7	127.5	2.8	2.8	10.3	2.2	8.8

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,830.7	2,844.8	11.0	14.1	6.9	0.5	0.2
Goods-producing sector	497.7	496.1	6.4	-1.6	5.4	-0.3	1.1
Agriculture	14.9	12.9	2.1	-2.0	-10.0	-13.4	-43.7
Natural resources ²	50.0	47.9	1.9	-2.1	-3.5	-4.2	-6.8
Utilities	18.1	19.8	0.9	1.7	7.5	9.4	61.0
Construction	246.5	244.0	4.6	-2.5	13.8	-1.0	6.0
Manufacturing	168.3	171.5	3.9	3.2	-2.4	1.9	-1.4
Services-producing sector	2,333.0	2,348.7	10.8	15.7	1.5	0.7	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	425.2	426.2	5.9	1.0	-14.7	0.2	-3.3
Transportation and warehousing	147.1	150.0	3.3	2.9	-0.4	2.0	-0.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	173.1	175.8	3.6	2.7	-0.9	1.6	-0.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	292.9	297.5	4.8	4.6	7.2	1.6	2.5
Business, building and other support services	93.7	95.7	3.6	2.0	15.0	2.1	18.6
Educational services	212.3	217.4	4.5	5.1	2.1	2.4	1.0
Health care and social assistance	403.2	409.4	4.9	6.2	10.6	1.5	2.7
Information, culture and recreation	138.7	132.0	4.6	-6.7	-14.4	-4.8	-9.8
Accommodation and food services	193.9	193.7	4.8	-0.2	9.8	-0.1	5.3
Other services (except public administration)	106.8	107.4	3.5	0.6	-11.2	0.6	-9.4
Public administration	146.2	143.6	2.9	-2.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.2

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

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

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

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

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	197.1	197.5	...	0.4	5.1	0.2	2.7
Labour force	127.8	128.8	0.8	1.0	5.0	0.8	4.0
Employment	119.2	120.0	0.8	0.8	4.3	0.7	3.7
Unemployment	8.6	8.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	2.3	7.3
Participation rate	64.8	65.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	434.6	435.5	...	0.9	18.5	0.2	4.4
Labour force	294.0	293.5	1.6	-0.5	9.8	-0.2	3.5
Employment	278.9	278.5	1.6	-0.4	9.1	-0.1	3.4
Unemployment	15.1	15.0	0.9	-0.1	0.7	-0.7	4.9
Participation rate	67.6	67.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	63.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	154.2	154.6	...	0.4	7.6	0.3	5.2
Labour force	101.9	102.2	0.9	0.3	6.5	0.3	6.8
Employment	96.6	96.3	0.9	-0.3	6.4	-0.3	7.1
Unemployment	5.3	5.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	11.3	3.5
Participation rate	66.1	66.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.8	0.4	0.6	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	62.3	0.6	-0.3	1.1	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	120.6	120.7	...	0.1	3.6	0.1	3.1
Labour force	73.3	72.3	0.8	-1.0	-1.7	-1.4	-2.3
Employment	69.5	68.0	0.9	-1.5	-2.5	-2.2	-3.5
Unemployment	3.8	4.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	13.2	22.9
Participation rate	60.8	59.9	0.7	-0.9	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.9	0.4	0.7	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	56.3	0.7	-1.3	-3.9	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	138.6	138.7	...	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	80.3	82.7	1.1	2.4	5.1	3.0	6.6
Employment	77.2	79.3	1.1	2.1	4.1	2.7	5.5
Unemployment	3.1	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	6.5	37.5
Participation rate	57.9	59.6	0.8	1.7	2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	57.2	0.8	1.5	2.1	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	717.4	718.3	...	0.9	13.4	0.1	1.9
Labour force	473.6	472.1	3.3	-1.5	-7.1	-0.3	-1.5
Employment	452.4	451.0	3.3	-1.4	-15.1	-0.3	-3.2
Unemployment	21.2	21.1	1.0	-0.1	8.0	-0.5	61.1
Participation rate	66.0	65.7	0.5	-0.3	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	62.8	0.5	-0.3	-3.3	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	201.4	201.8	...	0.4	5.7	0.2	2.9
Labour force	122.2	122.3	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.0
Employment	115.7	116.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7
Unemployment	6.5	6.3	0.5	-0.2	0.5	-3.1	8.6
Participation rate	60.7	60.6	0.6	-0.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	0.4	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.5	0.6	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	142.3	142.5	...	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.9
Labour force	88.9	88.7	0.9	-0.2	1.5	-0.2	1.7
Employment	83.3	83.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.6
Unemployment	5.6	4.7	0.3	-0.9	0.1	-16.1	2.2
Participation rate	62.5	62.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.3	0.4	-1.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.9	0.6	0.4	-0.1	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,916.1	3,925.5	...	9.4	140.9	0.2	3.7
Labour force	2,602.8	2,611.4	8.9	8.6	46.0	0.3	1.8
Employment	2,429.7	2,435.9	9.2	6.2	23.2	0.3	1.0
Unemployment	173.1	175.5	4.7	2.4	22.8	1.4	14.9
Participation rate	66.5	66.5	0.2	0.0	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.1	0.2	0.1	-1.7	...	...

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,329.2	1,332.5	...	3.3	46.9	0.2	3.6
Labour force	912.4	914.0	4.3	1.6	23.7	0.2	2.7
Employment	856.2	860.0	4.5	3.8	10.9	0.4	1.3
Unemployment	56.2	54.0	1.9	-2.2	12.8	-3.9	31.1
Participation rate	68.6	68.6	0.3	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.9	0.2	-0.3	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.4	64.5	0.3	0.1	-1.5	...	...
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	301.8	302.2	...	0.4	5.7	0.1	1.9
Labour force	198.9	198.4	1.5	-0.5	-1.5	-0.3	-0.8
Employment	186.3	186.6	1.6	0.3	-4.0	0.2	-2.1
Unemployment	12.7	11.8	0.5	-0.9	2.6	-7.1	28.3
Participation rate	65.9	65.7	0.5	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.9	0.3	-0.5	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.7	0.5	0.0	-2.6	...	...
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,027.5	1,030.4	...	2.9	41.2	0.3	4.2
Labour force	713.5	715.6	4.1	2.1	25.1	0.3	3.6
Employment	669.9	673.4	4.2	3.5	15.0	0.5	2.3
Unemployment	43.5	42.2	1.8	-1.3	10.2	-3.0	31.9
Participation rate	69.4	69.4	0.4	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.9	0.3	-0.2	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.4	0.4	0.2	-1.2	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	162.6	163.0	...	0.4	6.8	0.2	4.4
Labour force	102.5	103.1	1.0	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.1
Employment	96.8	97.3	1.0	0.5	6.8	0.5	7.5
Unemployment	5.7	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0
Participation rate	63.0	63.3	0.6	0.3	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	0.3	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.7	0.6	0.2	1.8	...	...
Belleville, Ontario							
Population	77.1	67.8	...	-9.3	-23.3	-12.1	-25.6
Labour force	38.6	32.9	2.9	-5.7	-15.1	-14.8	-31.5
Employment	37.8	31.9	2.7	-5.9	-14.2	-15.6	-30.8
Unemployment	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	-0.8	57.1	-42.1
Participation rate	50.1	48.5	2.5	-1.6	-4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	1.8	3.3	1.0	1.5	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	49.0	47.1	2.2	-1.9	-3.5	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	122.1	122.4	...	0.3	4.2	0.2	3.6
Labour force	68.0	70.1	1.4	2.1	-4.8	3.1	-6.4
Employment	65.1	66.3	1.5	1.2	-5.8	1.8	-8.0
Unemployment	2.9	3.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	27.6	32.1
Participation rate	55.7	57.3	1.2	1.6	-6.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.3	0.7	1.0	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	53.3	54.2	1.3	0.9	-6.8	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	370.4	371.1	...	0.7	9.6	0.2	2.7
Labour force	248.0	246.4	2.0	-1.6	3.1	-0.6	1.3
Employment	228.7	227.0	2.1	-1.7	0.7	-0.7	0.3
Unemployment	19.4	19.4	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	14.8
Participation rate	67.0	66.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.9	0.4	0.1	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.2	0.6	-0.5	-1.4	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	6,202.8	6,223.5	...	20.7	302.6	0.3	5.1
Labour force	4,098.6	4,123.2	11.2	24.6	177.9	0.6	4.5
Employment	3,765.6	3,775.6	11.2	10.0	94.7	0.3	2.6
Unemployment	332.9	347.6	6.4	14.7	83.2	4.4	31.5
Participation rate	66.1	66.3	0.2	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.4	0.2	0.3	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	60.7	0.2	0.0	-1.5	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	706.9	708.2	...	1.3	18.7	0.2	2.7
Labour force	452.9	450.1	3.2	-2.8	7.8	-0.6	1.8
Employment	422.1	417.1	3.2	-5.0	-0.4	-1.2	-0.1
Unemployment	30.7	33.0	1.3	2.3	8.3	7.5	33.6
Participation rate	64.1	63.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	58.9	0.5	-0.8	-1.7	...	...
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario							
Population	399.8	400.7	...	0.9	13.5	0.2	3.5
Labour force	245.3	243.4	3.0	-1.9	3.6	-0.8	1.5
Employment	228.8	227.5	2.9	-1.3	5.0	-0.6	2.2
Unemployment	16.5	15.9	1.3	-0.6	-1.5	-3.6	-8.6
Participation rate	61.4	60.7	0.8	-0.7	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	56.8	0.7	-0.4	-0.7	...	...

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	561.4	563.4	...	2.0	28.8	0.4	5.4
Labour force	393.3	400.6	2.1	7.3	33.5	1.9	9.1
Employment	362.9	370.1	2.1	7.2	27.1	2.0	7.9
Unemployment	30.4	30.5	1.1	0.1	6.4	0.3	26.6
Participation rate	70.1	71.1	0.4	1.0	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.6	0.3	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	65.7	0.4	1.1	1.5	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	124.9	125.1	...	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.8
Labour force	80.5	80.8	1.0	0.3	-0.8	0.4	-1.0
Employment	75.9	76.9	0.9	1.0	-1.1	1.3	-1.4
Unemployment	4.6	3.9	0.4	-0.7	0.4	-15.2	11.4
Participation rate	64.5	64.6	0.8	0.1	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	4.8	0.5	-0.9	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.5	0.8	0.7	-2.0	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	152.4	152.7	...	0.3	4.8	0.2	3.2
Labour force	101.5	102.4	1.3	0.9	-6.3	0.9	-5.8
Employment	95.4	95.3	1.3	-0.1	-7.5	-0.1	-7.3
Unemployment	6.1	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	16.4	20.3
Participation rate	66.6	67.1	0.9	0.5	-6.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.9	0.6	0.9	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	62.4	0.9	-0.2	-7.1	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	518.7	520.3	...	1.6	23.4	0.3	4.7
Labour force	334.9	337.2	2.3	2.3	5.3	0.7	1.6
Employment	313.1	313.5	2.4	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.0
Unemployment	21.8	23.7	1.0	1.9	5.4	8.7	29.5
Participation rate	64.6	64.8	0.5	0.2	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.0	0.3	0.5	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.3	0.5	-0.1	-2.8	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	334.0	335.0	...	1.0	14.4	0.3	4.5
Labour force	214.9	216.0	2.1	1.1	15.9	0.5	7.9
Employment	196.3	196.3	2.2	0.0	12.0	0.0	6.5
Unemployment	18.6	19.6	1.0	1.0	3.8	5.4	24.1
Participation rate	64.3	64.5	0.7	0.2	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.1	0.5	0.4	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	58.6	0.7	-0.2	1.1	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	195.6	196.1	...	0.5	6.4	0.3	3.4
Labour force	133.2	133.5	1.8	0.3	3.0	0.2	2.3
Employment	125.5	125.8	1.9	0.3	4.1	0.2	3.4
Unemployment	7.7	7.8	0.9	0.1	-1.0	1.3	-11.4
Participation rate	68.1	68.1	0.9	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.8	0.7	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	64.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	151.4	151.6	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	2.2
Labour force	90.4	89.9	1.1	-0.5	-3.6	-0.6	-3.9
Employment	85.4	85.0	1.1	-0.4	-2.5	-0.5	-2.9
Unemployment	5.0	4.9	0.4	-0.1	-1.1	-2.0	-18.3
Participation rate	59.7	59.3	0.7	-0.4	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	0.4	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	56.1	0.8	-0.3	-2.9	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	110.8	111.0	...	0.2	2.7	0.2	2.5
Labour force	68.5	68.7	0.6	0.2	3.0	0.3	4.6
Employment	65.0	65.0	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.3
Unemployment	3.6	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.8	32.1
Participation rate	61.8	61.9	0.6	0.1	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.6	0.6	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	776.8	778.7	...	1.9	34.4	0.2	4.6
Labour force	526.7	527.6	1.8	0.9	26.0	0.2	5.2
Employment	495.4	495.2	1.9	-0.2	16.0	-0.0	3.3
Unemployment	31.3	32.5	1.0	1.2	10.1	3.8	45.1
Participation rate	67.8	67.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	...	...

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	242.2	242.9	...	0.7	10.9	0.3	4.7
Labour force	161.9	164.4	1.2	2.5	3.6	1.5	2.2
Employment	152.6	153.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3
Unemployment	9.3	10.9	0.5	1.6	3.2	17.2	41.6
Participation rate	66.8	67.7	0.5	0.9	-1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.6	0.3	0.9	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	63.2	0.5	0.2	-2.8	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	309.2	310.1	...	0.9	13.7	0.3	4.6
Labour force	221.4	221.9	1.2	0.5	8.7	0.2	4.1
Employment	209.7	211.2	1.2	1.5	10.0	0.7	5.0
Unemployment	11.6	10.7	0.6	-0.9	-1.3	-7.8	-10.8
Participation rate	71.6	71.6	0.4	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	67.8	68.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	...	...
Lethbridge, Alberta							
Population	119.3	119.7	...	0.4	5.7	0.3	5.0
Labour force	77.8	76.8	1.3	-1.0	-3.1	-1.3	-3.9
Employment	73.4	72.6	1.3	-0.8	-3.6	-1.1	-4.7
Unemployment	4.4	4.2	0.5	-0.2	0.5	-4.5	13.5
Participation rate	65.2	64.2	1.1	-1.0	-5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.5	0.7	-0.2	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	60.7	1.2	-0.8	-6.1	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,449.0	1,454.4	...	5.4	74.1	0.4	5.4
Labour force	1,019.7	1,036.6	5.6	16.9	74.0	1.7	7.7
Employment	939.2	955.6	5.6	16.4	48.5	1.7	5.3
Unemployment	80.5	81.0	2.9	0.5	25.5	0.6	45.9
Participation rate	70.4	71.3	0.4	0.9	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.8	0.3	-0.1	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	65.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,383.7	1,389.2	...	5.5	74.4	0.4	5.7
Labour force	949.9	952.5	5.2	2.6	38.8	0.3	4.2
Employment	871.3	881.9	5.3	10.6	29.6	1.2	3.5
Unemployment	78.6	70.5	2.7	-8.1	9.1	-10.3	14.8
Participation rate	68.6	68.6	0.4	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.4	0.3	-0.9	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	63.5	0.4	0.5	-1.3	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	201.3	201.7	...	0.4	6.5	0.2	3.3
Labour force	117.8	121.1	2.3	3.3	7.9	2.8	7.0
Employment	112.2	115.0	2.3	2.8	7.7	2.5	7.2
Unemployment	5.5	6.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	10.9	3.4
Participation rate	58.5	60.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	0.6	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	57.0	1.2	1.3	2.0	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	185.5	185.9	...	0.4	6.2	0.2	3.5
Labour force	124.0	124.0	1.2	0.0	9.5	0.0	8.3
Employment	116.9	116.9	1.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	6.6
Unemployment	7.1	7.1	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	47.9
Participation rate	66.8	66.7	0.6	-0.1	3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.7	0.4	0.0	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	62.9	0.7	-0.1	1.9	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,577.5	2,583.8	...	6.3	104.7	0.2	4.2
Labour force	1,708.9	1,712.5	6.1	3.6	-2.0	0.2	-0.1
Employment	1,599.1	1,603.8	6.2	4.7	-9.2	0.3	-0.6
Unemployment	109.7	108.7	3.1	-1.0	7.2	-0.9	7.1
Participation rate	66.3	66.3	0.2	0.0	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	0.2	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	62.1	0.2	0.1	-3.0	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	378.7	379.5	...	0.8	12.1	0.2	3.3
Labour force	249.4	250.7	2.2	1.3	6.2	0.5	2.5
Employment	240.2	241.7	2.2	1.5	7.3	0.6	3.1
Unemployment	9.2	9.0	0.8	-0.2	-1.2	-2.2	-11.8
Participation rate	65.9	66.1	0.6	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.7	0.6	0.3	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,925.6	3,934.7	...	9.1	141.5	0.2	3.7
Labour force	2,620.4	2,608.8	18.4	-11.6	49.3	-0.4	1.9
Employment	2,440.9	2,442.0	18.3	1.1	31.9	0.0	1.3
Unemployment	179.5	166.8	11.2	-12.7	17.4	-7.1	11.6
Participation rate	66.8	66.3	0.5	-0.5	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.4	0.4	-0.5	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.2	62.1	0.5	-0.1	-1.4	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	6,225.2	6,242.4	...	17.2	301.0	0.3	5.1
Labour force	4,143.4	4,147.2	23.3	3.8	210.3	0.1	5.3
Employment	3,763.5	3,790.8	23.0	27.3	119.3	0.7	3.2
Unemployment	379.9	356.4	15.5	-23.5	91.0	-6.2	34.3
Participation rate	66.6	66.4	0.4	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.6	0.4	-0.6	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.7	0.4	0.2	-1.1	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,584.3	2,589.5	...	5.2	103.9	0.2	4.2
Labour force	1,711.9	1,712.3	12.4	0.4	-12.4	0.0	-0.7
Employment	1,603.3	1,601.3	12.5	-2.0	-17.2	-0.1	-1.1
Unemployment	108.6	111.1	7.2	2.5	4.9	2.3	4.6
Participation rate	66.2	66.1	0.5	-0.1	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.8	0.5	-0.2	-3.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

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

Table 9
Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in December 2023 and December 2024, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2023	32,877.4	21,430.8	20,293.9	1,136.9	65.2	5.3	61.7
2024	34,053.2	22,035.7	20,669.1	1,366.6	64.7	6.2	60.7
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2023	457.7	263.5	238.5	25.0	57.6	9.5	52.1
2024	463.2	265.6	239.3	26.2	57.3	9.9	51.7
Avalon Peninsula							
2023	247.6	154.0	142.3	11.7	62.2	7.6	57.5
2024	252.8	156.1	143.7	12.4	61.7	7.9	56.8
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2023	121.5	60.7	53.8	7.0	50.0	11.5	44.3
2024	121.5	57.7	50.0	7.7	47.5	13.3	41.2
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2023	88.5	48.8	42.5	6.3	55.1	12.9	48.0
2024	89.0	51.8	45.6	6.2	58.2	12.0	51.2
Prince Edward Island							
2023	146.7	97.2	90.2	7.0	66.3	7.2	61.5
2024	152.6	101.5	92.6	8.9	66.5	8.8	60.7
Nova Scotia							
2023	873.3	536.9	504.7	32.2	61.5	6.0	57.8
2024	898.3	549.5	517.0	32.5	61.2	5.9	57.6
Cape Breton							
2023	113.0	57.8	50.1	7.7	51.2	13.3	44.3
2024	115.7	63.2	57.2	5.9	54.6	9.3	49.4
North Shore							
2023	131.2	72.4	68.0	4.4	55.2	6.1	51.8
2024	132.4	75.5	70.2	5.2	57.0	6.9	53.0
Annapolis Valley							
2023	111.5	68.7	65.0	3.7	61.6	5.4	58.3
2024	113.5	66.9	62.8	4.0	58.9	6.0	55.3
Southern							
2023	100.7	55.2	51.0	4.1	54.8	7.4	50.6
2024	101.3	53.7	49.7	3.9	53.0	7.3	49.1
Halifax							
2023	417.0	282.8	270.6	12.2	67.8	4.3	64.9
2024	435.5	290.4	277.0	13.4	66.7	4.6	63.6
New Brunswick							
2023	690.9	414.1	389.0	25.1	59.9	6.1	56.3
2024	713.5	427.6	398.9	28.7	59.9	6.7	55.9
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2023	134.2	68.6	60.5	8.2	51.1	12.0	45.1
2024	135.9	69.8	62.5	7.3	51.4	10.5	46.0
Moncton–Richibucto							
2023	206.5	130.6	124.3	6.3	63.2	4.8	60.2
2024	216.3	138.1	130.5	7.6	63.8	5.5	60.3
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2023	154.9	95.2	90.3	4.9	61.5	5.1	58.3
2024	159.4	95.9	89.8	6.2	60.2	6.5	56.3
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2023	128.4	80.8	77.2	3.6	62.9	4.5	60.1
2024	133.7	85.4	79.9	5.5	63.9	6.4	59.8
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2023	66.8	38.9	36.7	2.2	58.2	5.7	54.9
2024	68.2	38.3	36.1	2.1	56.2	5.5	52.9
Quebec							
2023	7,314.3	4,743.9	4,520.9	223.0	64.9	4.7	61.8
2024	7,505.3	4,843.8	4,584.8	259.0	64.5	5.3	61.1
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2023	76.7	35.5	31.9	3.5	46.3	9.9	41.6
2024	77.1	39.0	34.7	4.3	50.6	11.0	45.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2023	166.3	100.3	97.0	3.3	60.3	3.3	58.3
2024	167.4	95.5	91.0	4.5	57.0	4.7	54.4
Capitale-Nationale							
2023	638.5	420.7	408.8	11.9	65.9	2.8	64.0
2024	650.2	416.6	397.9	18.7	64.1	4.5	61.2
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2023	363.5	240.2	235.8	4.3	66.1	1.8	64.9
2024	367.5	245.4	239.2	6.3	66.8	2.6	65.1
Estrie							
2023	287.5	173.4	166.3	7.2	60.3	4.2	57.8
2024	293.8	177.9	171.7	6.2	60.6	3.5	58.4
Centre-du-Québec							
2023	212.6	129.9	126.7	3.2	61.1	2.5	59.6
2024	215.6	128.3	121.9	6.4	59.5	5.0	56.5
Montérégie							
2023	1,359.1	918.2	888.0	30.2	67.6	3.3	65.3

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in December 2023 and December 2024, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2024	1,383.1	870.4	831.3	39.0	62.9	4.5	60.1
Montréal							
2023	1,842.0	1,219.6	1,130.3	89.3	66.2	7.3	61.4
2024	1,948.4	1,303.0	1,197.6	105.4	66.9	8.1	61.5
Laval							
2023	376.4	254.4	239.9	14.5	67.6	5.7	63.7
2024	383.0	266.1	252.7	13.4	69.5	5.0	66.0
Lanaudière							
2023	439.0	285.1	273.3	11.7	64.9	4.1	62.3
2024	445.2	292.7	280.6	12.0	65.7	4.1	63.0
Laurentides							
2023	547.4	366.2	347.6	18.6	66.9	5.1	63.5
2024	557.8	381.8	367.9	13.9	68.4	3.6	66.0
Outaouais							
2023	339.7	222.7	213.9	8.8	65.6	4.0	63.0
2024	345.6	222.2	210.2	12.1	64.3	5.4	60.8
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2023	118.9	73.8	71.5	2.3	62.1	3.1	60.1
2024	119.3	74.3	72.0	2.3	62.3	3.1	60.4
Mauricie							
2023	230.1	128.1	120.1	8.0	55.7	6.2	52.2
2024	232.7	141.8	134.1	7.7	60.9	5.4	57.6
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2023	230.4	129.1	124.6	4.5	56.0	3.5	54.1
2024	232.8	135.8	131.0	4.9	58.3	3.6	56.3
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2023	86.2	46.7	45.2	1.6	54.2	3.4	52.4
2024	85.9	52.9	50.9	2.0	61.6	3.8	59.3
Ontario							
2023	12,971.3	8,410.8	7,938.2	472.6	64.8	5.6	61.2
2024	13,488.0	8,690.5	8,097.3	593.2	64.4	6.8	60.0
Ottawa							
2023	1,261.7	851.7	816.5	35.3	67.5	4.1	64.7
2024	1,304.7	879.7	833.4	46.3	67.4	5.3	63.9
Kingston-Pembroke							
2023	411.6	234.9	225.1	9.7	57.1	4.1	54.7
2024	421.8	246.6	233.3	13.3	58.5	5.4	55.3
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2023	361.0	196.0	189.9	6.1	54.3	3.1	52.6
2024	368.7	200.6	192.8	7.9	54.4	3.9	52.3
Toronto							
2023	6,174.1	4,091.6	3,838.6	253.0	66.3	6.2	62.2
2024	6,477.3	4,258.2	3,927.0	331.2	65.7	7.8	60.6
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2023	1,288.2	884.9	831.8	53.1	68.7	6.0	64.6
2024	1,338.3	899.5	835.4	64.2	67.2	7.1	62.4
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2023	1,330.3	842.6	799.5	43.1	63.3	5.1	60.1
2024	1,371.3	856.1	805.8	50.3	62.4	5.9	58.8
London							
2023	645.2	419.3	399.0	20.3	65.0	4.8	61.8
2024	671.3	434.1	409.4	24.7	64.7	5.7	61.0
Windsor-Sarnia							
2023	582.4	353.9	328.8	25.1	60.8	7.1	56.5
2024	604.6	372.3	343.0	29.2	61.6	7.8	56.7
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2023	274.0	160.9	153.8	7.1	58.7	4.4	56.1
2024	278.6	170.0	163.9	6.1	61.0	3.6	58.8
Northeast							
2023	466.4	269.4	253.6	15.8	57.8	5.9	54.4
2024	472.3	268.1	253.4	14.8	56.8	5.5	53.7
Northwest							
2023	176.4	105.8	101.6	4.1	60.0	3.9	57.6
2024	179.2	105.2	100.1	5.2	58.7	4.9	55.9
Manitoba							
2023	1,100.9	732.4	700.9	31.4	66.5	4.3	63.7
2024	1,142.6	759.9	717.5	42.4	66.5	5.6	62.8
Southeast							
2023	104.4	72.1	68.6	3.5	69.1	4.9	65.7
2024	107.5	73.4	70.3	3.1	68.3	4.2	65.4
South Central and North Central							
2023	95.1	63.0	60.9	2.0	66.2	3.2	64.0
2024	97.8	63.0	59.7	3.3	64.4	5.2	61.0
Southwest							
2023	93.1	60.7	57.1	3.6	65.2	5.9	61.3
2024	95.5	64.9	61.9	3.1	68.0	4.8	64.8
Winnipeg							
2023	674.7	454.0	436.0	18.0	67.3	4.0	64.6
2024	706.5	477.4	449.3	28.1	67.6	5.9	63.6

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in December 2023 and December 2024, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2023	78.9	50.1	47.7	2.4	63.5	4.8	60.5
2024	80.5	48.1	45.9	2.2	59.8	4.6	57.0
Parklands and North							
2023	54.7	32.5	30.6	1.8	59.4	5.5	55.9
2024	54.8	33.1	30.5	2.6	60.4	7.9	55.7
Saskatchewan							
2023	934.1	629.0	601.7	27.3	67.3	4.3	64.4
2024	962.4	643.5	610.9	32.6	66.9	5.1	63.5
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2023	292.7	197.2	187.8	9.4	67.4	4.8	64.2
2024	304.0	204.3	193.0	11.4	67.2	5.6	63.5
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2023	84.5	51.3	48.9	2.4	60.7	4.7	57.9
2024	85.8	55.9	53.0	2.9	65.2	5.2	61.8
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2023	334.6	235.5	224.1	11.4	70.4	4.8	67.0
2024	348.0	242.7	232.2	10.5	69.7	4.3	66.7
Yorkton–Melville							
2023	62.2	43.0	42.0	1.0	69.1	2.3	67.5
2024	62.7	36.0	34.0	2.0	57.4	5.6	54.2
Prince Albert and Northern							
2023	160.1	101.9	98.9	3.0	63.6	2.9	61.8
2024	162.0	104.6	98.7	5.8	64.6	5.5	60.9
Alberta							
2023	3,821.3	2,632.4	2,485.7	146.8	68.9	5.6	65.0
2024	4,003.0	2,754.7	2,573.0	181.8	68.8	6.6	64.3
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2023	253.3	174.8	165.1	9.7	69.0	5.5	65.2
2024	262.7	167.0	157.9	9.1	63.6	5.4	60.1
Camrose–Drumheller							
2023	167.7	104.0	100.7	3.2	62.0	3.1	60.0
2024	171.6	114.7	108.8	5.9	66.8	5.1	63.4
Calgary							
2023	1,471.7	1,018.2	965.0	53.2	69.2	5.2	65.6
2024	1,547.8	1,088.9	1,010.1	78.9	70.4	7.2	65.3
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2023	288.9	209.2	200.1	9.1	72.4	4.3	69.3
2024	297.7	209.1	201.3	7.8	70.2	3.7	67.6
Red Deer							
2023	187.7	122.5	112.7	9.7	65.3	7.9	60.0
2024	194.1	127.5	117.8	9.7	65.7	7.6	60.7
Edmonton							
2023	1,342.6	922.0	864.0	58.0	68.7	6.3	64.4
2024	1,416.5	967.4	901.7	65.7	68.3	6.8	63.7
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2023	109.3	81.8	78.0	3.8	74.8	4.6	71.4
2024	112.5	80.1	75.4	4.7	71.2	5.9	67.0
British Columbia							
2023	4,566.9	2,970.6	2,824.0	146.6	65.0	4.9	61.8
2024	4,724.4	2,999.1	2,837.9	161.2	63.5	5.4	60.1
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2023	784.6	469.1	451.4	17.8	59.8	3.8	57.5
2024	805.4	482.0	461.7	20.3	59.8	4.2	57.3
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2023	2,836.0	1,936.2	1,833.5	102.7	68.3	5.3	64.7
2024	2,951.9	1,945.2	1,832.5	112.7	65.9	5.8	62.1
Thompson–Okanagan							
2023	531.0	299.2	288.9	10.3	56.3	3.4	54.4
2024	545.1	311.9	295.9	16.0	57.2	5.1	54.3
Kootenay							
2023	143.3	87.2	81.0	6.2	60.9	7.1	56.5
2024	145.9	84.6	82.1	2.5	58.0	3.0	56.3
Cariboo							
2023	145.8	92.1	86.8	5.2	63.2	5.6	59.5
2024	148.7	90.0	84.4	5.6	60.5	6.2	56.8
North Coast and Nechako							
2023	69.9	47.6	44.8	2.8	68.1	5.9	64.1
2024	70.2	46.4	44.2	2.3	66.1	5.0	63.0
Northeast							
2023	56.3	39.2	37.6	1.6	69.6	4.1	66.8
2024	57.1	39.0	37.2	1.8	68.3	4.6	65.1

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

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

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

	November 2024	December 2024	Standard error ¹	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024	November to December 2024	December 2023 to December 2024
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	35.5	35.6	...	0.1	1.3	0.3	3.8
Labour force	27.3	27.1	0.2	-0.2	1.6	-0.7	6.3
Employment	25.7	25.8	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	5.3
Unemployment	1.6	1.3	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-18.8	30.0
Participation rate	76.9	76.1	0.6	-0.8	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	4.8	0.4	-1.1	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	72.4	72.5	0.6	0.1	1.1	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	34.7	34.8	...	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5
Labour force	24.5	24.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.9	-1.6	-3.6
Employment	23.0	22.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-1.3	-3.8
Unemployment	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Participation rate	70.6	69.3	0.8	-1.3	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	65.2	0.8	-1.1	-3.6	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	27.0	27.0	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.3
Labour force	16.3	16.6	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	6.4
Employment	15.3	15.4	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.7	11.6
Unemployment	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	-0.6	20.0	-33.3
Participation rate	60.4	61.3	0.8	0.9	2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.1	0.9	1.0	-4.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.9	0.7	0.2	4.9	...	...

... not applicable

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

Source(s): Table [14-10-0292-02](#).

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

	Employees				Full-time			Part-time		
	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Average hourly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages
	thousands		current dollars		thousands		current dollars	thousands		current dollars
December 2024										
15 years and over	17,969.8	35.1	1,302.22	35.77	14,797.9	39.1	1,490.55	3,171.9	16.5	423.61
15 to 24 years	2,615.5	25.5	596.04	21.73	1,215.5	38.6	972.18	1,399.9	14.2	269.44
25 years and over	15,354.3	36.7	1,422.51	38.16	13,582.3	39.1	1,536.94	1,772.0	18.4	545.41
Males	9,157.7	37.1	1,455.81	38.15	8,022.4	40.1	1,603.94	1,135.3	16.1	409.05
Females	8,812.1	33.0	1,142.61	33.30	6,775.5	37.9	1,356.29	2,036.6	16.8	431.73
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,542.7	35.5	1,365.25	37.93	4,785.1	38.3	1,490.59	757.6	18.0	573.57
No union coverage	12,427.1	34.9	1,274.11	34.81	10,012.8	39.5	1,490.53	2,414.3	16.1	376.56
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	16,035.2	36.2	1,362.77	36.64	13,819.3	39.1	1,508.96	2,215.9	17.5	451.05
Temporary employees	1,934.5	26.4	800.35	28.57	978.5	38.4	1,230.57	956.0	14.3	360.01
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,452.3	39.4	2,407.11	61.27	1,426.2	39.8	2,433.83	26.1	17.5	948.97
Business, finance and administration occupations, except management	3,077.3	35.6	1,258.98	34.91	2,715.3	38.1	1,364.36	362.0	16.6	468.60
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, except management	1,653.7	38.4	1,821.20	47.41	1,606.6	39.0	1,852.17	47.2	16.8	766.40
Health occupations, except management	1,432.5	34.2	1,284.52	37.31	1,162.1	37.7	1,422.87	270.4	19.1	689.95
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, except management	2,332.5	33.4	1,374.29	40.24	1,861.3	37.7	1,580.38	471.2	16.4	560.31
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport, except management	377.0	26.6	916.52	30.87	209.9	38.6	1,415.09	167.1	11.5	290.34
Sales and service occupations, except management	3,975.9	29.8	731.00	23.09	2,435.7	38.3	996.86	1,540.2	16.3	310.56
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, except management	2,612.2	39.6	1,310.39	32.66	2,399.4	41.4	1,381.76	212.8	19.0	505.65
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations, except management	236.5	41.7	1,451.83	33.44	205.8	45.7	1,617.00	30.8	15.1	346.78
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities, except management	819.7	39.0	1,164.64	29.34	775.6	40.2	1,208.41	44.0	18.2	393.79
December 2023										
15 years and over	17,603.2	35.3	1,260.65	34.45	14,509.6	39.3	1,443.42	3,093.7	16.5	403.48
15 to 24 years	2,539.3	25.4	554.92	20.55	1,162.3	38.8	906.69	1,377.0	14.1	258.01
25 years and over	15,063.9	36.9	1,379.62	36.79	13,347.3	39.3	1,490.16	1,716.6	18.3	520.17
Males	8,920.3	37.4	1,418.09	36.88	7,814.2	40.4	1,565.41	1,106.2	16.0	377.39
Females	8,682.9	33.1	1,098.91	31.95	6,695.4	38.0	1,301.03	1,987.5	16.7	418.00
Union coverage										
Union coverage	5,371.6	35.9	1,329.06	36.60	4,642.0	38.7	1,450.21	729.6	17.9	558.29
No union coverage	12,231.6	35.0	1,230.61	33.50	9,867.6	39.6	1,440.22	2,364.0	16.0	355.70
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	15,709.3	36.3	1,319.27	35.33	13,532.3	39.3	1,462.93	2,177.0	17.3	426.32
Temporary employees	1,893.9	27.0	774.44	27.09	977.3	38.9	1,173.23	916.6	14.4	349.24
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,476.7	39.6	2,300.66	58.34	1,446.1	40.0	2,332.09	30.6	18.4	815.12
Business, finance and administration occupations, except management	2,971.2	35.7	1,211.79	33.45	2,608.5	38.3	1,314.18	362.7	17.1	475.38
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, except management	1,586.3	38.4	1,757.91	45.67	1,538.9	39.0	1,790.24	47.4	17.8	708.44
Health occupations, except management	1,336.0	34.0	1,219.38	35.72	1,045.4	38.2	1,372.67	290.6	18.9	667.94
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, except management	2,239.6	33.5	1,324.34	38.63	1,806.3	37.7	1,517.88	433.3	16.0	517.57
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport, except management	390.1	28.2	961.28	30.60	237.6	38.7	1,398.35	152.4	12.0	279.97
Sales and service occupations, except management	3,991.0	30.0	724.17	22.65	2,494.1	38.3	981.50	1,497.0	16.2	295.43
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, except management	2,594.6	39.8	1,287.23	31.83	2,382.5	41.8	1,363.78	212.1	17.5	427.37
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations, except management	251.9	43.5	1,384.42	30.36	219.9	47.6	1,536.67	32.0	15.4	337.49
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities, except management	765.8	39.2	1,118.16	28.21	730.2	40.3	1,155.43	35.6	17.9	352.63

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

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

January 12, 2025 to February 8, 2025

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	6.5
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	13.9
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	7.5
Prince Edward Island ⁴	10.4
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	10.7
Western Nova Scotia	7.3
Halifax	5.0
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	6.4
Madawaska–Charlotte	7.3
Restigouche–Albert	10.0
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9.0
Québec	4.4
Trois-Rivières	5.6
South Central Quebec	2.8
Sherbrooke	5.3
Montérégie	4.3
Montréal	6.8
Central Quebec	4.3
North Western Quebec	7.0
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	5.3
Hull	6.2
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	4.2
Ontario	
Ottawa	6.0
Eastern Ontario	6.0
Kingston	6.1
Central Ontario	5.0
Oshawa	7.9
Toronto	8.5
Hamilton	7.1
St. Catharines	6.2
London	7.3
Niagara	4.1
Windsor	8.9
Kitchener	7.8
Huron	7.4
South Central Ontario	5.0
Sudbury	5.0
Thunder Bay	5.7
Northern Ontario	8.5
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	6.1
Southern Manitoba	6.8
Northern Manitoba	35.0
Saskatchewan	
Regina	6.8
Saskatoon	5.1
Southern Saskatchewan	7.3

Table 12 - continued

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

	January 12, 2025 to February 8, 2025
Northern Saskatchewan	15.3
Alberta	
Calgary	7.9
Edmonton	7.7
Northern Alberta	11.0
Southern Alberta	6.3
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	6.2
Abbotsford	5.6
Vancouver	6.4
Victoria	4.2
Southern Coastal British Columbia	6.6
Northern British Columbia	9.3
Territories^{3, 5}	
Whitehorse	4.8
Yukon ⁶	6.7
Yellowknife	4.7
Northwest Territories ⁷	8.8
Iqaluit	4.8
Nunavut ⁸	10.5

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

2. This region excludes St. John's.

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

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

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

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

9. From August 9, 2020 to September 25, 2021, Employment and Social Development Canada applied a minimum unemployment rate of 13.1% for Employment Insurance (EI) economic regions with an unemployment rate lower than 13.1%; regions with a higher unemployment rate kept their actual rate. The unemployment rates for the relevant effective periods reflect this change.

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

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

Available tables: [14-10-0017-01](#), [14-10-0019-01](#) to [14-10-0023-01](#) , [14-10-0026-01](#) to [14-10-0037-01](#) , [14-10-0042-01](#) to [14-10-0045-01](#) , [14-10-0048-01](#) to [14-10-0051-01](#) , [14-10-0054-01](#), [14-10-0055-01](#), [14-10-0057-01](#) to [14-10-0060-01](#) , [14-10-0063-01](#) to [14-10-0072-01](#) , [14-10-0075-01](#) to [14-10-0078-01](#) , [14-10-0081-01](#) to [14-10-0089-01](#) , [14-10-0104-01](#), [14-10-0109-01](#), [14-10-0110-01](#), [14-10-0113-01](#), [14-10-0114-01](#), [14-10-0117-01](#), [14-10-0118-01](#), [14-10-0121-01](#) to [14-10-0130-01](#) , [14-10-0132-01](#) to [14-10-0134-01](#) , [14-10-0191-01](#), [14-10-0193-01](#) to [14-10-0200-01](#) , [14-10-0286-01](#) to [14-10-0289-01](#) , [14-10-0291-01](#), [14-10-0292-01](#), [14-10-0310-01](#), [14-10-0320-01](#), [14-10-0327-01](#), [14-10-0342-01](#), [14-10-0354-01](#), [14-10-0355-01](#), [14-10-0359-01](#), [14-10-0363-01](#) to [14-10-0367-01](#) , [14-10-0373-01](#) to [14-10-0380-01](#) , [14-10-0383-01](#) to [14-10-0385-01](#) , [14-10-0387-01](#), [14-10-0388-01](#), [14-10-0390-01](#) to [14-10-0393-01](#) , [14-10-0396-01](#), [14-10-0397-01](#), [14-10-0401-01](#), [14-10-0408-01](#) to [14-10-0431-01](#) , [14-10-0437-01](#), [14-10-0438-01](#), [14-10-0440-01](#), [14-10-0445-01](#), [14-10-0446-01](#) and [14-10-0457-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3701](#) and [5375](#).

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

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

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

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

The product "[Labour market indicators, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations and self-contained labour areas: Interactive dashboard](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This dashboard allows users to visually explore the estimates using an interactive map as well as time series charts and tables.

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

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

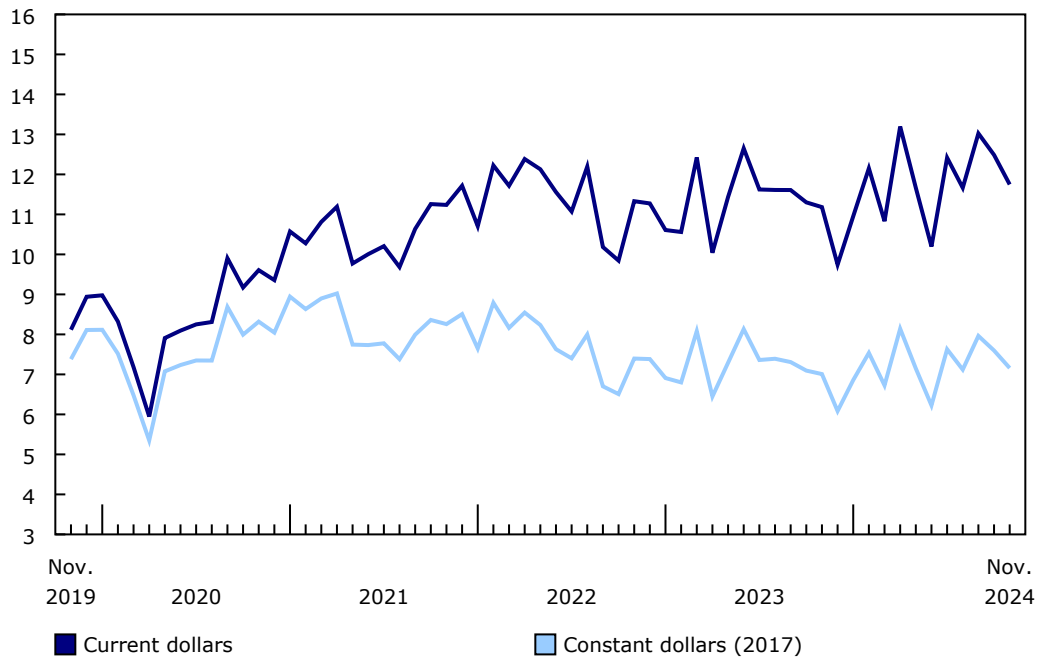
Building permits, November 2024

The total value of building permits issued in Canada decreased by \$739.5 million (-5.9%) to \$11.7 billion in November, a second consecutive monthly decline. The residential sector led the decrease, followed by the non-residential sector.

On a constant dollar basis (2017=100), the total value of building permits issued in November declined 5.8% from the previous month and was up 2.1% on a year-over-year basis.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits, seasonally adjusted

billions of dollars



Source(s): Table 34-10-0285-01.

Infographic 1
Building permits, November 2024

November 2024

Building permits

Figure 1 Month-to-month change in total value of building permits (seasonally adjusted, current)

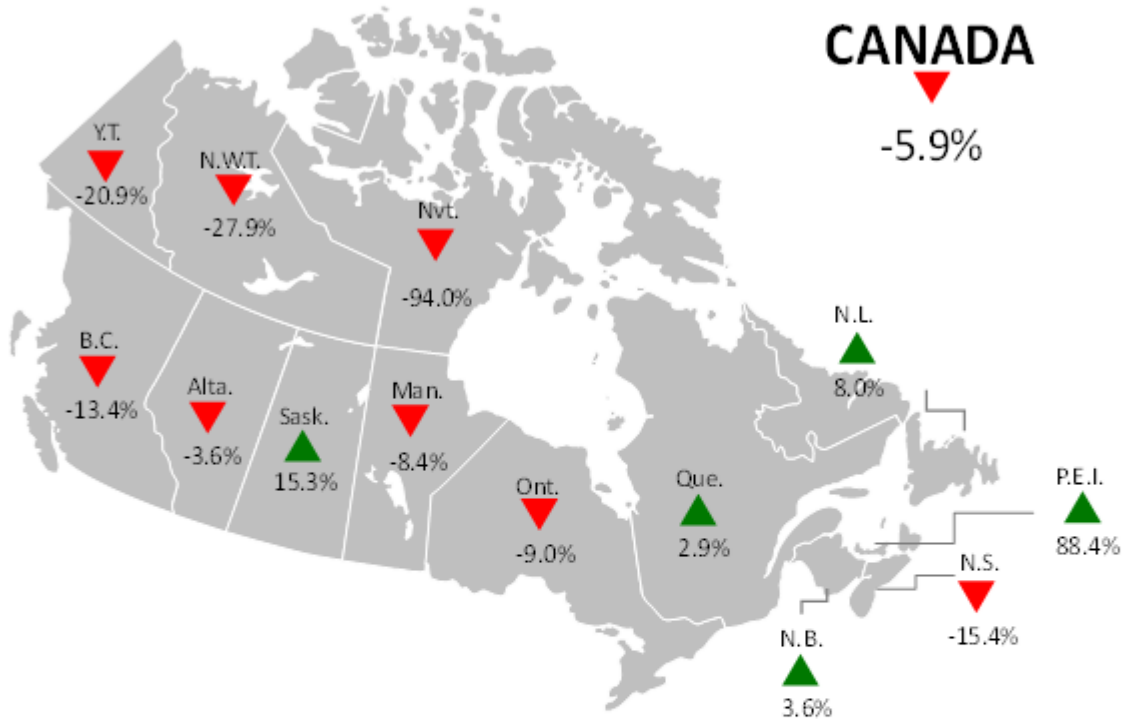
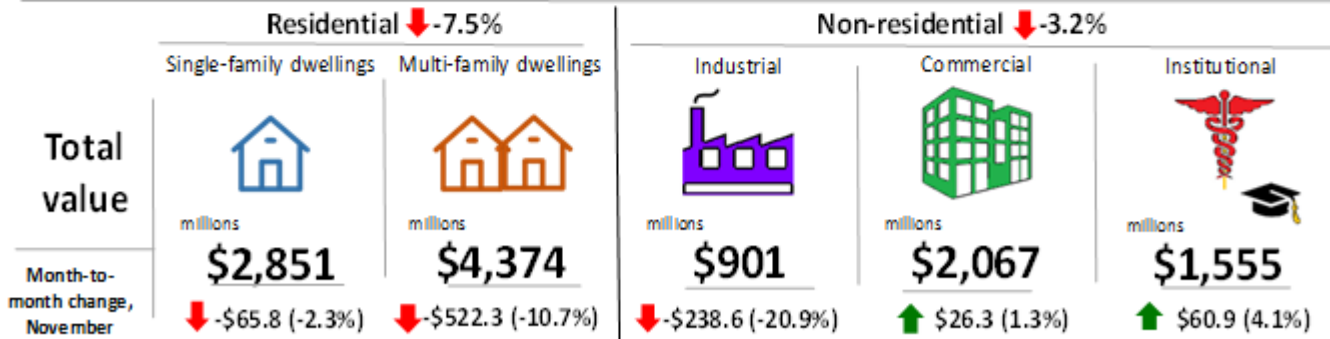


Figure 2 Building permits for residential and non-residential construction in Canada (seasonally adjusted, current)



Source(s): Table 34-10-0285-01—Building permits, by type of building and type of work.

Multi-unit construction intentions push-down the residential sector

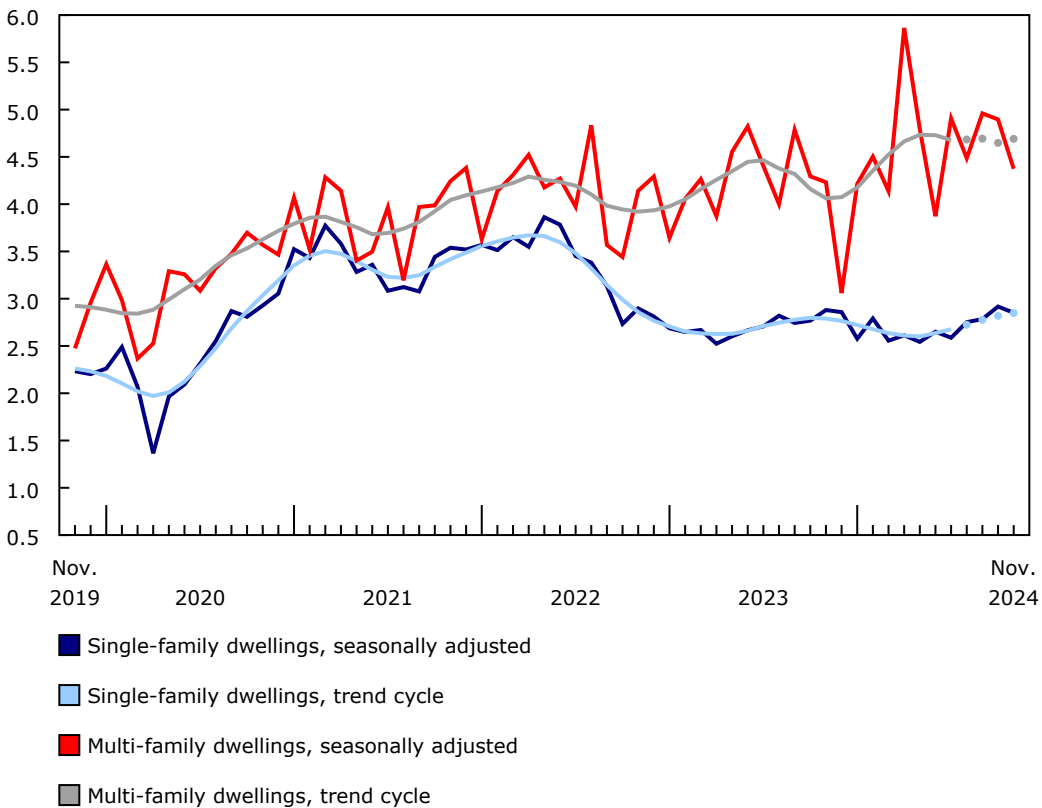
The total value of residential permits decreased by \$588.1 million (-7.5%) to \$7.2 billion in November. Multi-unit construction intentions (-\$522.3 million) drove the decrease, while the single-family component (-\$65.8 million) contributed modestly to the decline.

The decrease in the multi-unit component in November was driven by British Columbia (-\$375.4 million), largely due to lower construction intentions in the Vancouver census metropolitan area (-\$346.7 million).

Across Canada, 17,300 multi-family dwellings and 4,700 single-family dwellings were authorized in November, representing a 15.0% monthly decrease in the total number of units approved for construction. The 12-month total number of units authorized from December 2023 to November 2024 rose 2.4% to 273,300, compared with 267,000 units authorized over the same period one year earlier.

Chart 2
Value of building permits for the single-family and multi-family components

billions of dollars

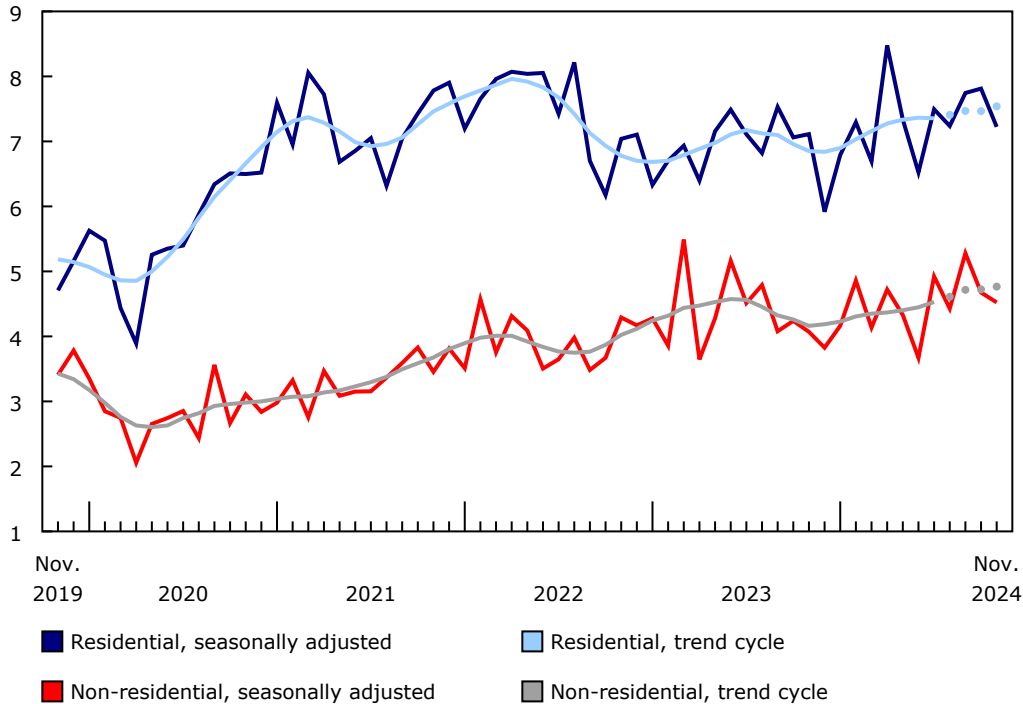


Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the previous three months. For more information, see the Note to readers.

Source(s): Table 34-10-0285-01.

Chart 3
Value of building permits for the residential and non-residential sectors

billions of dollars



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the previous three months. For more information, see the Note to readers.
Source(s): Table 34-10-0285-01.

Ontario non-residential sector decrease is mitigated by gains throughout other provinces

Non-residential construction intentions decreased by \$151.4 million (-3.2%) to \$4.5 billion in November, driven by Ontario (-\$414.2 million). Gains in British Columbia (+\$139.4 million), Quebec (+\$111.9 million), Prince Edward Island (+\$74.1 million) and four other provinces tempered the decline. Overall, the industrial component (-\$238.6 million) fell, while the institutional (+\$60.9 million) and commercial (+\$26.3 million) components increased.

Ontario's industrial (-\$372.5 million) and commercial (-\$159.5 million) components decreased in November, contributing to the decrease in the province's non-residential sector, while the institutional component (+\$117.8 million) tempered the decline. In British Columbia, both the institutional (+\$92.5 million) and commercial (+\$67.0 million) components led the non-residential sector growth in the province. Quebec's non-residential sector was boosted by growth in the industrial component (+\$201.5 million), driven by construction projects for a cathode active precursor materials facility in Bécancour and a large transit service centre in Québec. The commercial component (+\$98.3 million) also supported Quebec's non-residential sector. Prince Edward Island's institutional component (+\$59.0 million) fuelled the province's non-residential increase.

To explore data using an interactive user interface, visit the [Building permits: Interactive Dashboard](#).

For more information on construction, please visit the [Construction statistics](#) portal.

For more information on housing, please visit the [Housing statistics](#) portal.

Did you know we have a mobile app?

Download our mobile app and get timely access to data at your fingertips! The [StatsCAN](#) app is available for free on the [App Store](#) and on [Google Play](#).

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data with current dollar values, which facilitate month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

For information on trend-cycle data, see the page [Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions](#).

Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Building components

- **Single-family dwellings:** Residential buildings containing only one dwelling unit (e.g., single-detached house, bungalow, linked home [linked at the foundation]).
- **Multi-family dwellings:** Residential buildings containing multiple dwelling units (e.g., apartment, apartment condominium, row house, semi-detached house).
- **Industrial buildings:** Buildings used in the processing or production of goods or related to transportation and communication.
- **Commercial buildings:** Buildings used in the trade or distribution of goods and services, including office buildings.
- **Institutional and government buildings:** Buildings used to house public and semi-public services, such as those related to health and welfare, education or public administration, and buildings used for religious services.

Revision

Data are subject to revisions based on late responses, methodological changes and classification updates. Unadjusted data have been revised for the previous month. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised for the previous three months.

Next release

Data on building permits for December 2024 will be released on February 11, 2025

Table 1
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2023	September 2024 ^r	October 2024 ^r	November 2024 ^p	October to November 2024	November 2023 to November 2024
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	11,181.9	13,023.6	12,487.1	11,747.7	-5.9	5.1
Residential	7,112.1	7,744.7	7,812.5	7,224.4	-7.5	1.6
Single ¹	2,879.9	2,784.2	2,916.7	2,850.9	-2.3	-1.0
Multiple	4,232.2	4,960.5	4,895.8	4,373.5	-10.7	3.3
Non-residential	4,069.8	5,278.9	4,674.7	4,523.2	-3.2	11.1
Industrial	921.5	1,242.9	1,139.7	901.0	-20.9	-2.2
Commercial	1,742.8	2,167.2	2,041.0	2,067.4	1.3	18.6
Institutional	1,405.4	1,868.9	1,493.9	1,554.8	4.1	10.6
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	22,052	24,332	25,821	21,935	-15.0	-0.5
Single ¹	4,605	4,411	4,931	4,685	-5.0	1.7
Multiple	17,447	19,920	20,890	17,250	-17.4	-1.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single detached, mobile home and cottage.

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table [34-10-0285-02](#).

Table 2
Value of building permits, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2023	September 2024 ^r	October 2024 ^r	November 2024 ^p	October to November 2024	November 2023 to November 2024
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	11,181.9	13,023.6	12,487.1	11,747.7	-5.9	5.1
Residential	7,112.1	7,744.7	7,812.5	7,224.4	-7.5	1.6
Non-residential	4,069.8	5,278.9	4,674.7	4,523.2	-3.2	11.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	44.7	49.7	52.2	56.3	8.0	26.1
Residential	33.1	37.7	42.5	43.4	2.0	31.2
Non-residential	11.6	12.1	9.7	13.0	34.1	11.7
Prince Edward Island	64.4	37.8	62.3	117.4	88.4	82.1
Residential	37.1	30.7	50.2	31.2	-37.8	-15.9
Non-residential	27.3	7.1	12.1	86.2	611.7	215.1
Nova Scotia	287.3	276.8	296.7	251.0	-15.4	-12.6
Residential	217.4	170.7	242.8	179.6	-26.0	-17.4
Non-residential	69.9	106.1	53.9	71.4	32.4	2.1
New Brunswick	177.9	172.2	137.1	142.1	3.6	-20.1
Residential	123.8	116.6	99.0	102.6	3.7	-17.1
Non-residential	54.1	55.6	38.1	39.4	3.4	-27.0
Quebec	2,305.4	2,598.6	2,558.0	2,633.4	2.9	14.2
Residential	1,204.5	1,688.2	1,666.3	1,629.8	-2.2	35.3
Non-residential	1,100.9	910.4	891.7	1,003.6	12.5	-8.8
Ontario	4,456.2	5,864.4	5,122.4	4,659.4	-9.0	4.6
Residential	2,988.9	3,284.6	2,869.3	2,820.5	-1.7	-5.6
Non-residential	1,467.3	2,579.8	2,253.1	1,839.0	-18.4	25.3
Manitoba	413.5	592.9	447.9	410.3	-8.4	-0.8
Residential	206.9	180.0	242.0	209.2	-13.5	1.1
Non-residential	206.6	412.8	205.9	201.1	-2.3	-2.7
Saskatchewan	216.6	279.9	237.0	273.2	15.3	26.2
Residential	147.9	138.3	139.9	127.6	-8.7	-13.7
Non-residential	68.7	141.6	97.2	145.6	49.9	112.0
Alberta	1,552.3	1,602.4	1,693.0	1,631.2	-3.6	5.1
Residential	1,046.1	1,046.5	1,194.6	1,196.6	0.2	14.4
Non-residential	506.2	555.9	498.4	434.7	-12.8	-14.1
British Columbia	1,643.5	1,435.6	1,794.4	1,554.7	-13.4	-5.4
Residential	1,100.4	1,017.4	1,247.4	868.3	-30.4	-21.1
Non-residential	543.0	418.2	546.9	686.3	25.5	26.4
Yukon	15.1	71.2	14.0	11.1	-20.9	-26.7
Residential	4.2	23.2	10.9	8.4	-22.5	99.6
Non-residential	10.9	48.0	3.1	2.6	-15.1	-75.7
Northwest Territories	4.5	14.3	4.8	3.4	-27.9	-23.0
Residential	1.4	1.0	4.4	3.3	-25.2	132.9
Non-residential	3.1	13.3	0.4	0.2	-55.5	-93.7
Nunavut	0.5	27.7	67.4	4.1	-94.0	651.9
Residential	0.5	9.9	3.4	3.9	17.3	681.2
Non-residential	0.0	17.8	64.0	0.1	-99.8	231.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 34-10-0285-01.

Table 3
Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted¹

	November 2023	September 2024 ^r	October 2024 ^r	November 2024 ^p	October to November 2024	November 2023 to November 2024
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	8,438.7	9,829.4	9,776.1	8,829.1	-9.7	4.6
St. John's	25.1	31.4	35.5	39.9	12.6	59.1
Halifax	171.1	157.9	180.3	154.9	-14.1	-9.5
Moncton	71.1	38.0	38.4	34.8	-9.2	-51.0
Saint John	31.9	22.1	22.0	21.4	-2.6	-32.9
Fredericton	27.8 ^E	24.3	40.4	30.4	-24.7	9.5
Saguenay	33.6	78.7	105.0	51.0	-51.4	51.9
Québec	135.4	326.8	299.8	447.2	49.2	230.2
Sherbrooke	53.2	58.2	61.1	62.6	2.5	17.7
Trois-Rivières	145.4	85.8	82.1	99.9	21.7	-31.3
Drummondville	16.6	30.7	32.2	66.9	107.7	303.9
Montréal	1,089.0	1,158.1	1,080.0	979.7	-9.3	-10.0
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario and Quebec	298.3	285.8	370.0	483.3	30.6	62.0
Gatineau part	38.7	102.7	73.8	115.6	56.7	198.4
Ottawa part	259.5	183.0	296.2	367.7	24.1	41.7
Kingston	47.4	64.6	57.6	27.4	-52.4	-42.2
Belleville–Quinte West	11.4	29.0	68.2	51.6	-24.3	353.2
Peterborough	62.2	13.7	11.1	143.3	...	130.3
Oshawa	57.2	114.0	72.3	105.2	45.5	83.9
Toronto	1,773.4	2,889.5	2,753.4	2,007.4	-27.1	13.2
Hamilton	317.9	131.2	131.2	167.8	27.9	-47.2
St. Catharines–Niagara	130.8	126.8	123.5	70.5	-42.9	-46.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	323.7	299.2	139.3	187.9	35.0	-41.9
Brantford	22.1	45.6	108.8	165.9	52.4	651.2
Guelph	67.5	50.0	30.1	21.2	-29.5	-68.6
London	153.9	331.5	316.2	228.0	-27.9	48.1
Windsor	80.8	67.3	161.6	124.1	-23.2	53.6
Barrie	181.2	345.0	99.2	68.4	-31.1	-62.3
Greater Sudbury	34.5	45.2	31.4	21.4	-31.9	-38.1
Thunder Bay	18.4	32.4	10.9	27.4	151.6	48.6
Winnipeg	280.3	325.2	281.7	255.2 ^E	-9.4	-9.0
Regina	52.8	41.5	59.0	46.1	-21.9	-12.7
Saskatoon	123.1	130.7	103.0	119.6	16.2	-2.8
Lethbridge	49.0	29.3	32.1	23.5	-26.6	-52.0
Calgary	631.4	810.1	769.1	797.4	3.7	26.3
Red Deer	11.2	7.5	9.7	22.8	135.1	103.1
Edmonton	574.0	500.1	589.0	514.7	-12.6	-10.3
Kelowna	147.3	45.0	53.6	85.1	58.9	-42.2
Kamloops	36.1 ^E	24.4	36.5	8.6	-76.4	-76.1
Chilliwack	44.6	25.0	29.2	9.3	-68.2	-79.2
Abbotsford–Mission	44.9	58.1	100.3	53.3	-46.8	18.8
Vancouver	848.5	807.0	1,078.1	814.5	-24.5	-4.0
Victoria	153.2	127.8	126.5	152.3	20.4	-0.6
Nanaimo	61.5	14.8	47.1	37.1	-21.3	-39.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

^E use with caution

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that make up the [census metropolitan areas](#).

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table [34-10-0285-01](#).

Available tables: table [34-10-0285-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2802](#).

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

Sawmills, October 2024

Lumber production increased 7.6% from September to 4 251.3 thousand cubic metres in October. Production was down 5.2% from October 2023.

Sawmills shipped 4 441.5 thousand cubic metres of lumber in October, up 13.0% from September and up 1.6% from October 2023.

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Note to readers

These data are subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

Data from January 2023 to January 2024 in table 16-10-0017-01 have been revised.

Data from January 2023 to January 2024 in table 16-10-0046-01 have been revised.

Data from June 2016 to December 2018 in table 16-10-0045-01 have been revised.

The "Sawmills" monthly survey measures the quantities of lumber produced and shipped by Canadian manufacturers.

Available tables: [16-10-0017-01](#) and [16-10-0046-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2134](#).

Table 16-10-0018-01, "Canadian lumber exports by mode of transportation," is available. This table contains annual data by province and territory from 1999 to 2023.

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Leading indicator of international arrivals to Canada, December 2024

Highlights

In December, the preliminary number of international arrivals to Canada by air and automobile reached 5.3 million, up 5.5% from December 2023.

By air, the number of non-resident arrivals in Canada totalled 761,300 in December 2024, up 4.0% year over year. Meanwhile, the number of Canadian-resident return trips from abroad by air reached 1.6 million, a 3.3% increase from December 2023.

By automobile, US residents took 1.1 million trips to Canada in December 2024, up 8.1% from the same month in 2023. The number of Canadian-resident return trips from the United States by automobile also rose, up 6.6% year over year to reach 1.8 million trips in December 2024.

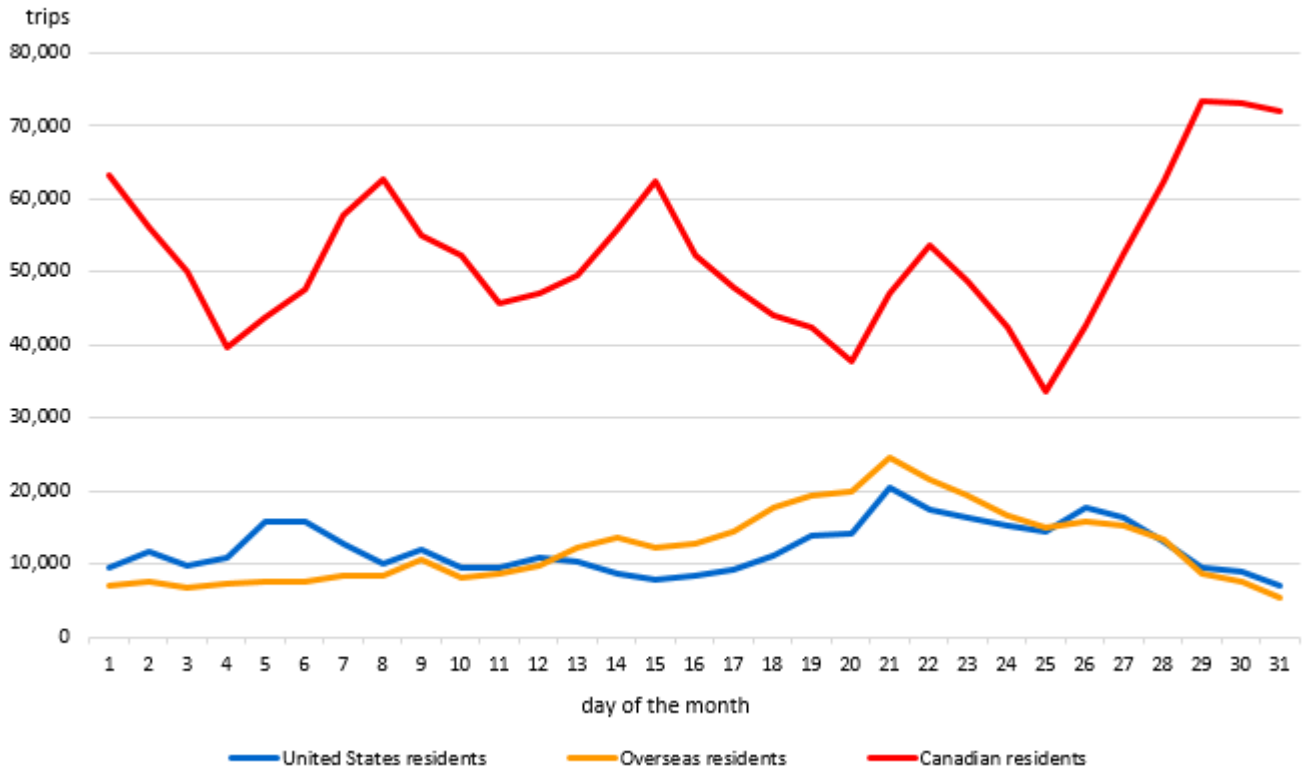
All statistics in this release are based on the primary data sources for air and automobile arrivals (see Note to readers). To further explore current and historical data in an interactive format, please visit the [Frontier Counts: Interactive Dashboard](#).

Non-resident trips to Canada by air

In December, non-resident arrivals in Canada by air totalled 761,300, up 4.0% year over year. These include arrivals by US residents (378,500) and residents of countries other than the United States (382,800). The highest number of non-resident arrivals per day (45,100) was observed on the Saturday before Christmas, December 21, surpassing the daily average for the remaining three Saturdays of the month by 93.9%.

When data from Toronto Pearson International Airport Terminal 1 are excluded from the total arrivals (see Note to readers), non-resident arrivals in December were 2.8% higher than the volume in December 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic (Chart 1).

Infographic 1
Trips to Canada by commercial aircraft, by country of residence, December 2024



Source(s): Table 24-10-0056-01.

Chart 1
Non-resident trips to Canada by commercial aircraft, December, 2019 to 2024



Source(s): Table 24-10-0056-01.

Canadian-resident return trips by air

In December 2024, Canadian-resident return trips by air stood at 1.6 million, up 3.3% from the same month one year earlier. The highest number of arrivals per day (73,300) was observed during the holiday season on Sunday, December 29, surpassing the average for the remaining four Sundays of the month by 21.2%.

When arrivals at Toronto Pearson International Airport Terminal 1 are excluded from the total arrivals (see Note to readers), the number of return trips in December was 8.1% higher than the number of trips recorded in December 2019, before the pandemic (Chart 2).

Chart 2
Canadian-resident return trips from abroad by commercial aircraft, December, 2019 to 2024



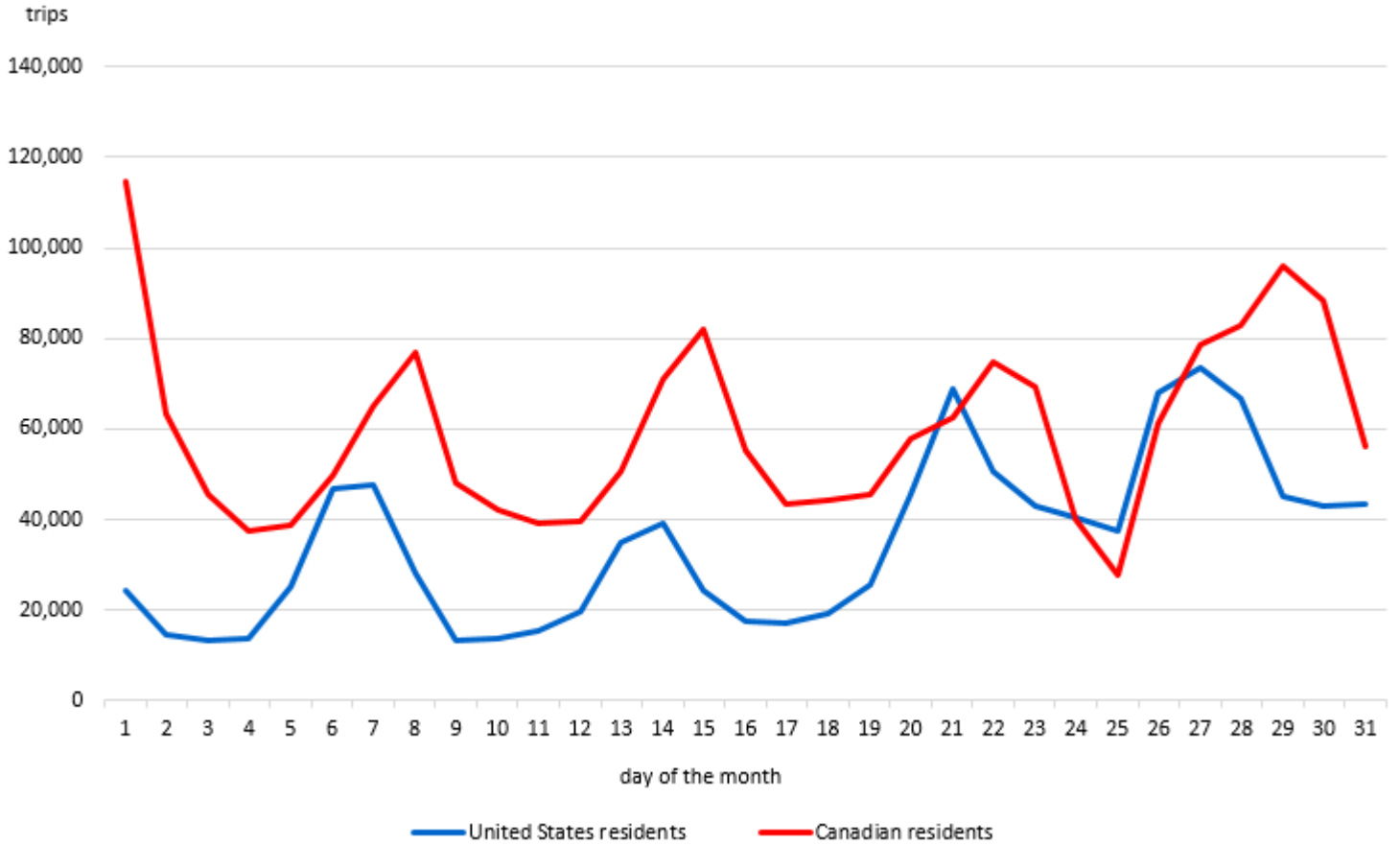
Source(s): Table 24-10-0056-01.

US-resident trips to Canada by automobile

In December 2024, the number of US-resident trips to Canada by automobile was 1.1 million, up 8.1% from the same month in 2023. During the holiday season, from Wednesday, December 25, to Friday, December 27, 2024, an average of 59,800 US-resident arrivals per day was observed. This average was 118.7% higher than the average for the remaining Wednesday-to-Friday periods in December.

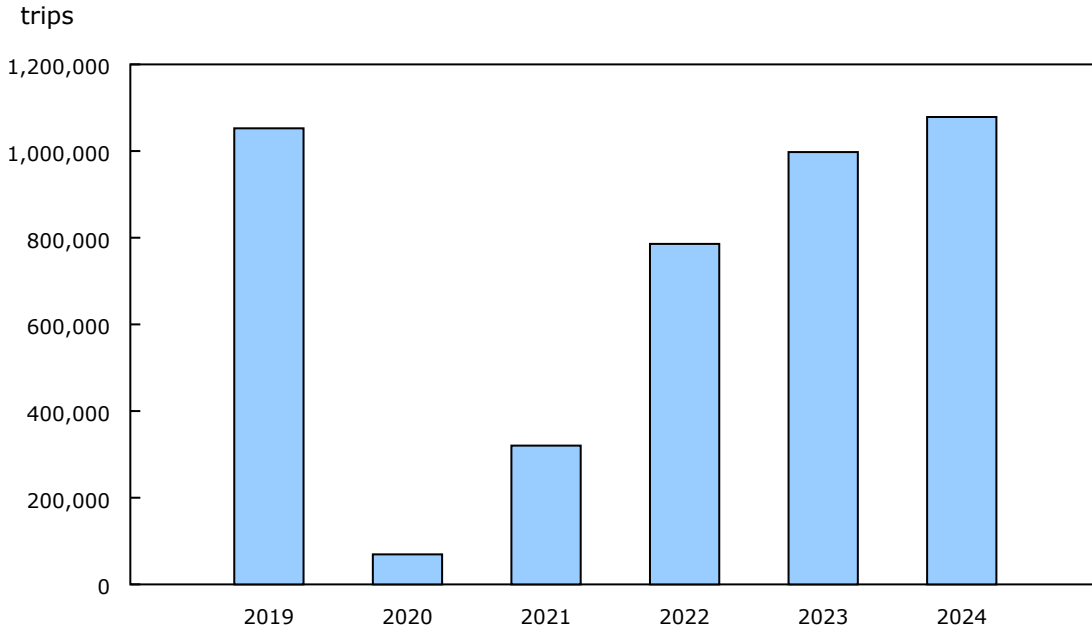
The total number of US-resident arrivals in Canada by automobile in December was 2.5% higher than the number of trips observed in December 2019 (Chart 3).

Infographic 2
Trips to Canada by automobile, by country of residence, December 2024



Source(s): Table 24-10-0057-01.

Chart 3
United States-resident trips to Canada by automobile, December, 2019 to 2024



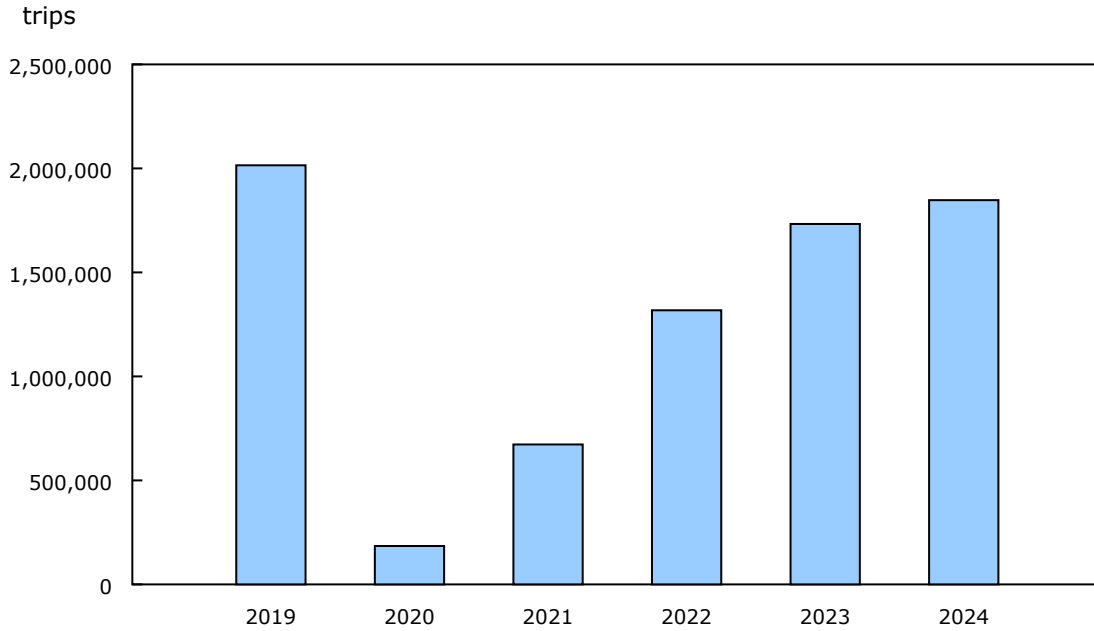
Source(s): Table [24-10-0057-01](#).

Canadian-resident return trips by automobile

In December 2024, the number of Canadian-resident return trips from visits to the United States by automobile totalled 1.8 million, an increase of 6.6% compared with the same month one year earlier. The number of trips on Sunday, December 1 (114,800), following US Thanksgiving and Black Friday, surpassed the average of the remaining four Sundays by 39.5%.

In December, the number of Canadian-resident return trips by automobile reached 91.7% of the number of trips observed in the same month in 2019 (Chart 4).

Chart 4
Canadian-resident return trips from the United States by automobile, December, 2019 to 2024



Source(s): Table 24-10-0057-01.

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Note to readers

This release provides an early indicator of travel based on preliminary data on international arrivals to Canada in December 2024. Complete counts for the December reference month will be available with the release of "[Travel between Canada and other countries](#)" on February 21, 2025.

All counts of arrivals by air are from commercial aircraft and are produced exclusively using primary inspection kiosk (PIK) data received from the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA). PIKs were deployed at Toronto Pearson International Airport Terminal 1 on June 22, 2021, and, as of July 2021, these arrivals are included in the total counts, which has consequently improved coverage. In 2023, PIKs captured 91.2% of all commercial air arrivals.

Counts of arrivals to the country by automobile through land ports equipped with the CBSA's automated Integrated Primary Inspection Line (IPIL) system represent a subset of US-resident trips and Canadian-resident return trips by automobile. In 2023, IPIL land ports captured 89.1% of all automobile entries.

Readers are encouraged to review the concepts, definitions, data sources and methods for [Frontier Counts](#), especially when making historical comparisons and examining specific regions.

Selected estimates from the [Canadian Tourism Activity Tracker](#) for October 2024 are available upon request. Please note that these data will no longer be produced after the December 2024 reference period. The data visualization tool, "Canadian Tourism Activity Tracker," and Table [24-10-0049-01](#), "Canadian Tourism Activity Tracker and Grouped Data Sources," will be archived. For additional information or to provide comments on the proposed change, users may contact tourism@statcan.gc.ca.

Available tables: [24-10-0056-01](#) to [24-10-0059-01](#) .

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5005](#).

The product "[Frontier Counts: Interactive Dashboard](#)," part of the *Data Visualization Products* series ([71-607-X](#)), is available.

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

Consulting services, 2023

The consulting services industry group continues to grow strongly for the third straight year

The management, scientific and technical consulting services industry group recorded \$37.8 billion in operating revenue in 2023, which is an 11.5% increase from 2022. This industry group offers consulting services in various sectors, such as human resources, information technology, science and economics, management and the environment. Operating expenses rose 14.1% to \$29.2 billion in 2023, resulting in an operating profit margin of 22.7%.

Salaries, wages, commissions and benefits increased 12.0% to \$11.8 billion in 2023. This category remained the industry group's largest expense, making up 40.3% of operating expenses. The cost of goods sold also increased; they accounted for 13.9% of operating expenses in 2023, up from 13.5% in 2022. Subcontracts were the third-largest expense, representing 10.0% of operating expenses in 2023, down from 10.6% the previous year.

Since 2012, firms in Ontario have continued to increase their share of the industry group's total operating revenue. In 2023, firms in Ontario accounted for 49.7% of the total operating revenue, followed by those in British Columbia (15.6%), Alberta (14.8%) and Quebec (14.5%).

Management consulting services (64.8%) made up the largest proportion of sales in 2023. Other scientific and technical consulting services accounted for 20.9% of total sales, while environmental consulting services, such as environmental assessments and audits, represented 11.0%. Other sales of goods and services represented 3.2% of sales.

In terms of the industry group's client base, businesses (65.5%) made up the largest share in 2023, followed by governments, not-for-profit organizations and public institutions (13.5%). Clients outside Canada accounted for 12.8%, and individuals and households made up 8.2%.

Looking at 2024

Indicators for 2024 are mixed for the management, scientific and technical consulting services industry group thus far. From the end of 2023 to September 2024, employment in the consulting industry group rose 2.5% and real gross domestic product of the industry group grew 2.6%. In contrast, average weekly earnings fell 1.1%. A financial picture for the 2024 reference year will be provided when data are published in 2025.

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Note to readers

Data for 2021 and 2022 have been revised.

The management, scientific and technical consulting services industry group includes management consulting services, environmental consulting services, and other scientific and technical consulting services.

Information on the growth of the number of paid employees and average weekly earnings in the industry group is taken from Table 14-10-0220-01. Information on real gross domestic product is taken from Table 36-10-0434-02.

These and other data related to business and consumer services can be found at the [Business and consumer services and culture statistics portal](#).

Available tables: [21-10-0166-01](#) to [21-10-0168-01](#) and [33-10-0162-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4717](#).

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Residential Renovation Price Index, third quarter 2024

National overview

In the third quarter, residential renovation costs increased 0.6%, following a 0.7% increase in the second quarter.

The province of Quebec (+0.9%) experienced the largest quarterly cost increase in the third quarter, followed by Alberta (+0.7%). Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.3%) experienced the smallest quarterly increase.

Across the 15 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) measured, Montréal (+1.0%) experienced the strongest quarterly growth in the third quarter, while Québec (+0.8%) followed closely. St. John's (+0.3%) and London (+0.1%) experienced the smallest quarterly increases.

While the cost to complete each renovation project varied significantly by project type and location, the roofing project group experienced the strongest quarterly increase in the third quarter, followed by the windows and doors project group.

Respondents to the Construction Contractors Survey noted gradual improvements in the availability of skilled trade workers and easing material cost pressures, contributing to slower growth in renovation construction costs in the third quarter. Due to the specialized skills required to complete each type of renovation project, cost pressures for individual renovation projects remained highly sensitive to local market dynamics.

Renovation cost pressures accelerate in Montréal and Ottawa, while continuing to slow across rest of the country in third quarter

Montréal and Ottawa were the only CMAs measured that saw quarterly residential renovation costs accelerate in the third quarter, with the remaining 13 CMAs all reporting decelerating quarterly growth in residential renovation costs.

Montréal saw residential renovation costs increase 1.0% in the third quarter, following a 0.3% increase in the previous quarter. Similarly, Ottawa saw costs rise 0.6% in the third quarter, following a 0.3% increase in the previous quarter.

The residential renovation cost growth in Montréal in the third quarter was led by increased costs for solar panel installations (+6.1%), wood floors (+4.9%) and furnaces (+3.3%). The increase in Ottawa was led by carpeting (+3.2%), windows (+2.4%) and wood floors (2.2%).

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Note to readers

The Residential Renovation Price Index (RRPI) measures the quarterly change over time in the prices that renovation contractors charge to complete a range of residential renovation projects. The RRPI is composed of eight separate project groups, containing a total of 37 individual projects, and is measured across 15 census metropolitan areas (CMAs).

The contractor's prices include the value of all materials, labour, equipment, overhead and profit required to construct each project. They exclude value added taxes and any costs for project design.

The price movements reflected in the index represent the average changes in prices reported by contractors in each respective CMA. The prices, however, may not necessarily reflect the price changes of the contracts that were ultimately accepted in a bidding process.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

Methodology

Price data are obtained predominately from the Construction Contractors Survey and supplemented by several administrative data sources.

To aggregate the index, project group weights are derived from the Survey of Household Spending, while the relative importance of each CMA is derived from renovation building permit data.

A detailed description of the methodology can be found in the [Technical Guide for the Residential Renovation Price Index \(RRPI\)](#).

Products

Statistics Canada launched the [Producer Price Indexes Portal](#) as part of a suite of portals for prices and price indexes. This web page provides Canadians with a single point of access to a wide variety of statistics and measures related to producer prices.

The video "[Producer price indexes](#)" is available on the Statistics Canada Training Institute web page. It provides an introduction to Statistics Canada's producer price indexes: what they are, how they are made and what they are used for.

Available tables: table [18-10-0286-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5413](#).

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Real-time local business conditions, December 30, 2024 to January 5, 2025

Weekly data on real-time local business conditions are now available for December 30, 2024, to January 5, 2025.

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Note to readers

The Real-time Local Business Conditions Index is released as an experimental statistic to measure business activity in real time during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond. The index tracks business conditions in Abbotsford, Barrie, Calgary, Edmonton, Guelph, Halifax, Hamilton, Kanata, Kelowna, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Milton, Moncton, Montréal, Oshawa, Ottawa–Gatineau, Québec, Regina, Saskatoon, Sherbrooke, St. Catharines–Niagara Falls, St. John's, Toronto, Trois-Rivières, Vancouver, Victoria, White Rock, Windsor, and Winnipeg.

A rising index reflects improving business conditions in an urban centre, while a declining index signals deteriorating business conditions.

The index has three components that combine alternative data sources with Statistics Canada's data holdings: the first is a static component to measure the economic size of a business district at the local level; the second tracks operating conditions of the businesses in a given area; and the third measures the level of business activity in the area using road traffic data.

Next release

Data on real-time local business conditions for January 6 to 12, 2025, will be released on January 17.

Available tables: table [33-10-0398-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1105](#).

The "[Real-time Local Business Conditions Index](#)" includes the latest data in easy-to-read tables and charts, as well as a detailed explanation of how the index was designed.

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

New products and studies

New products

Canadian Labour Market Observatory: "Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app"

Catalogue number [142000012018001](#), (HTML)

Statistics Canada - Data Visualization Products: "Labour Market Indicators, by province and census metropolitan area, seasonally adjusted"

Catalogue number [71-607-X2017001](#), (HTML)

Statistics Canada - Data Visualization Products: "Labour Market Indicators, by province, territory and economic region, unadjusted for seasonality"

Catalogue number [71-607-X2017002](#), (HTML)

Statistics Canada - Data Visualization Products: "Building permits: Interactive Dashboard"

Catalogue number [71-607-X2021005](#), (HTML)

Statistics Canada - Data Visualization Products: "Real-time Local Business Conditions Index"

Catalogue number [71-607-X2021017](#), (HTML | PDF)

Statistics Canada - Data Visualization Products: "Frontier Counts: Interactive Dashboard"

Catalogue number [71-607-X2023020](#), (HTML)

Statistics Canada - Data Visualization Products: "Labour market indicators, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations and self-contained labour areas: Interactive dashboard"

Catalogue number [71-607-X2024025](#), (HTML)

Labour Force Survey: Public Use Microdata File, December 2024

Catalogue number [71M0001X](#), (HTML)