



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Labour Force Information

FOR THE WEEK ENDED
FEBRUARY 21, 1981

Information population active

POUR LA SEMAINE TERMINÉE
LE 21 FÉVRIER 1981



FOR RELEASE MARCH 13, 1981

POUR PUBLICATION LE 13 MARS 1981

ITALY 1990 2000
REGGIO CALABRIA

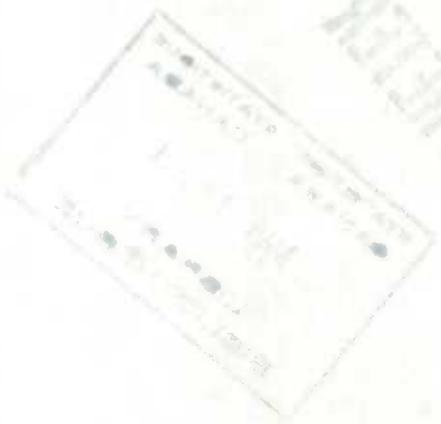


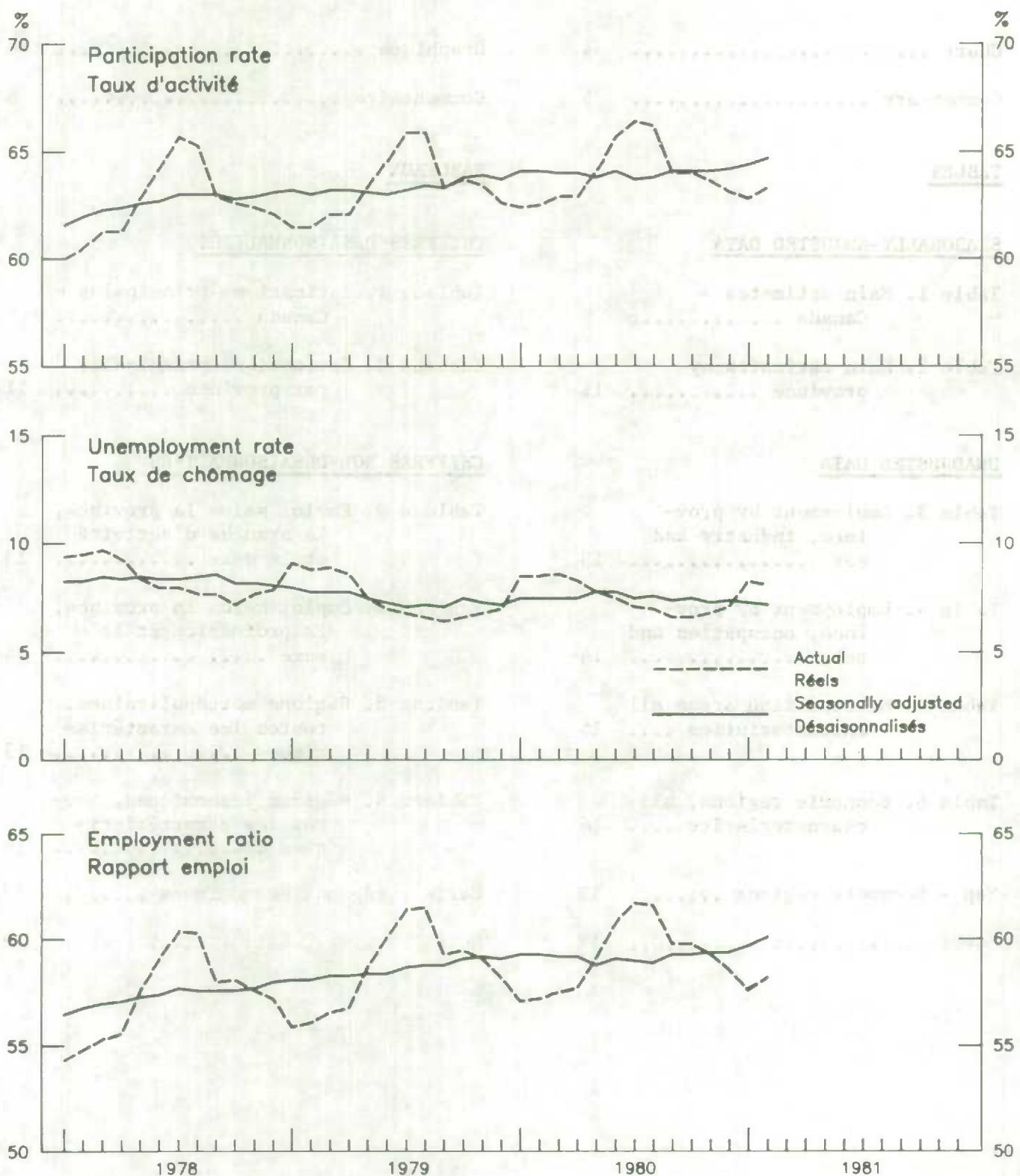
TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| Chart | 4 |
| Commentary | 5 |
| <u>TABLES</u> | |
| <u>SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED DATA</u> | |
| Table 1. Main estimates - Canada | 9 |
| Table 2. Main estimates by province | 11 |
| <u>UNADJUSTED DATA</u> | |
| Table 3. Employment by province, industry and sex | 13 |
| Table 4. Employment by province, occupation and sex | 14 |
| Table 5. Metropolitan areas all characteristics | 15 |
| Table 6. Economic regions, all characteristics | 16 |
| Map - Economic regions | 17 |
| Notes | 19 |

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| Graphique | 4 |
| Commentaire | 5 |
| <u>TABLEAUX</u> | |
| <u>CHIFFRES DÉSAISONNALISÉS</u> | |
| Tableau 1. Estimations principales - Canada | 9 |
| Tableau 2. Estimations principales par province | 11 |
| <u>CHIFFRES NON-DÉSAISONNALISÉS</u> | |
| Tableau 3. Emploi selon la province, la branche d'activité et le sexe | 13 |
| Tableau 4. Emploi selon la province, la profession et le sexe | 14 |
| Tableau 5. Régions métropolitaines, toutes les caractéristiques | 15 |
| Tableau 6. Régions économiques, toutes les caractéristiques | 16 |
| Carte - régions économiques | 17 |
| Nota | 19 |

Participation, Unemployment Rates, Employment Ratio, Canada
Taux d'activité, taux de chômage, rapport emploi, Canada
(Actual and seasonally adjusted – Chiffres réels et désaisonnalisés)



COMMENTARY

Seasonally-Adjusted Data

Employment

Statistics Canada estimates that for the week ending February 21, 1981, the seasonally-adjusted employment level was 10,931,000, up by 92,000 from January. Employment rose for all major age-sex groups, but the increase was more significant among persons 25 years of age and over; 46,000 for women, 30,000 for men. For men and women in the 15 to 24 age group, the level rose by 9,000 and 7,000, respectively.

By province, the seasonally-adjusted employment level increased in Nova Scotia (+ 5,000), Quebec (+ 22,000), Ontario (+ 38,000) and Alberta (+ 11,000). The remaining provinces showed little or no change.

Unemployment

The seasonally-adjusted level of unemployment was estimated to be 845,000 in February, down marginally (- 11,000) from the levels of November, December and January. The level declined slightly in February for persons 25 years and over and for men 15 to 24, while increasing slightly for women 15 to 24 years of age.

Provincially, the seasonally-adjusted unemployment level declined slightly in Quebec (- 12,000), while in the remaining provinces there was little or no change.

Unemployment Rate

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in February was 7.2, down by 0.1 from January. This slight decline continued the gradual downward trend

COMMENTAIRE

Données désaisonnalisées

Emploi

Selon les estimations de Statistique Canada pour la semaine se terminant le 21 février 1981, le niveau désaisonné de l'emploi s'établissait à 10,931,000 personnes, soit 92,000 de plus qu'en janvier. Il a augmenté dans tous les grands groupes d'âge sexe, mais l'accroissement est plus marqué chez les personnes de 25 ans et plus: 46,000 pour les femmes et 30,000 pour les hommes. Chez les hommes et les femmes de 15 à 24 ans, il s'est accru de 9,000 et 7,000 respectivement.

À l'échelle provinciale, le niveau désaisonné de l'emploi a progressé en Nouvelle-Écosse (+ 5,000), au Québec (+ 22,000), en Ontario (+ 38,000) et en Alberta (+ 11,000). Il a peu ou point varié dans les autres provinces.

Chômage

En février, le niveau désaisonné du chômage se chiffrait à 845,000 personnes (nombre estimatif), ce qui représente une légère baisse (- 11,000) par rapport aux niveaux de novembre, décembre et janvier. Il a légèrement diminué chez les personnes de 25 ans et plus et les hommes de 15 à 24 ans, tandis qu'il a légèrement augmenté chez les femmes de ce dernier groupe d'âge.

À l'échelle provinciale, le niveau désaisonné du chômage a légèrement baissé au Québec (- 12,000), alors qu'il a peu ou point varié dans les autres provinces.

Taux de chômage

En février, le taux de chômage désaisonné s'établissait à 7.2, soit une diminution de 0.1 par rapport à janvier. Cette légère régression poursuit la ten-

in evidence since the middle of last year, and reflects in large measure the increase in employment levels which has occurred since that time. The rate decreased during the last month by 0.2 to 6.2 for women 25 years and over, by 0.1 to 4.4 for men 25 years and over and by 0.2 to 13.5 for men 15 to 24. For women 15 to 24, the rate increased by 0.2 to 12.3.

Provincially, the rate decreased in Newfoundland by 0.4 to 12.7, in Prince Edward Island by 0.3 to 10.8, in New Brunswick by 0.5 to 11.1, in Quebec by 0.5 to 9.5, in Ontario by 0.1 to 6.5 and in Manitoba by 0.4 to 5.1. The rate increased in Nova Scotia by 0.4 to 10.0, in Saskatchewan by 0.4 to 5.3 and in British Columbia by 0.2 to 5.9. In Alberta, the rate remained at 3.6.

Participation Rate

The seasonally-adjusted participation rate increased by 0.3 to 64.7 in February, following increases of 0.2 and 0.1 in the previous two months. The rate increased by 0.5 to 63.6 for women 15 to 24, by 0.4 to 47.3 for women 25 years and over, by 0.2 to 72.8 for men 15 to 24 and by 0.2 to 80.8 for men 25 years and over.

Employment/Population Ratio

The seasonally-adjusted employment/population ratio increased by 0.4 to 60.1 in February. This increase follows a rise of 0.3 in January and marks the first time the employment/population ratio has surpassed the 60 percent level. The ratio increased by 0.6 to 44.4 for women 25 years and over, by 0.4 to 55.8 for women 15 to 24, by 0.4 to 63.0 for men 15 to 24 and by 0.3 to 77.2 for men 25 years and over.

dance à la baisse progressive qui s'est amorcée au milieu de l'année dernière et traduit, dans une large mesure, l'accroissement des niveaux de l'emploi qu'on observe depuis lors. En février, le taux de chômage a diminué de 0.2 chez les femmes de 25 ans et plus (6.2), de 0.1 chez les hommes du même groupe d'âge (4.4) et de 0.2 chez ceux de 15 à 24 ans (13.5). Il a augmenté de 0.2 chez les femmes de 15 à 24 ans (12.3).

À l'échelle provinciale, le taux de chômage a régressé de 0.4 à Terre-Neuve (12.7), de 0.3 à l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard (10.8), de 0.5 au Nouveau-Brunswick (11.1), de 0.5 au Québec (9.5), de 0.1 en Ontario (6.5) et de 0.4 au Manitoba (5.1). Il a progressé de 0.4 en Nouvelle-Ecosse (10.0), de 0.4 en Saskatchewan (5.3) et de 0.2 en Colombie-Britannique (5.9). En Alberta, il est demeuré stationnaire à 3.6.

Taux d'activité

En février, le taux d'activité désaisonnalisé s'est accru de 0.3 pour s'établir à 64.7, après avoir augmenté de 0.2 et 0.1 respectivement au cours des deux mois précédents. Il a progressé de 0.5 chez les femmes de 15 à 24 ans (63.6), de 0.4 chez celles de 25 ans et plus (47.3), de 0.2 chez les hommes de 15 à 24 ans (72.8) et de 0.2 chez ceux de 25 ans et plus (80.8).

Rapport emploi-population

En février, le rapport désaisonnalisé emploi-population s'est accru de 0.4 pour atteindre 60.1. Cette hausse fait suite à une augmentation de 0.3 en janvier et porte pour la première fois le rapport emploi-population au-delà de 60 %. Le rapport emploi-population a progressé de 0.6 chez les femmes de 25 ans et plus (44.4), de 0.4 chez celles de 15 à 24 ans (55.8), de 0.4 chez les hommes de 15 à 24 ans (63.0) et de 0.3 chez ceux de 25 ans et plus (77.2).

Unadjusted Data

The unadjusted employment level for Canada in February was 10,583,000, up 3.4% (+ 348,000) over the estimate for last February. The unemployment level was 928,000 compared to 949,000 a year ago. The unemployment rate in February was 8.1, down 0.4 from the previous February. The participation rate was 63.3 and the employment/population ratio was 58.2 in February, while a year ago, they were 62.5 and 57.2, respectively.

Data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

Note to Data Users

For further information call:

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Henry Pold | (613) 992-9543 |
| | (613) 995-9404 |
| Jean-Marc Lévesque | (613) 995-9381 |
| Bruce Petrie | (613) 995-7891 |

Données non désaisonnalisées

En février, le niveau non désaisonnalisé de l'emploi au Canada s'établissait à 10,583,000 personnes, soit 3.4 % de plus qu'en février 1980 (+ 348,000). Le niveau du chômage se chiffrait à 928,000, contre 949,000 un an plus tôt. Le taux de chômage était de 8.1, soit une baisse de 0.4 par rapport à février 1980. Le taux d'activité atteignait 63.3 et le rapport emploi-population 58.2, alors qu'ils s'établissaient à 62.5 et 57.2 respectivement un an plus tôt.

Les utilisateurs peuvent se procurer les données par l'entremise de CANSIM dès 7 heures (HNE) le jour même de leur diffusion.

Note à l'intention des utilisateurs des données

Pour de plus amples renseignements, téléphoner à:

the April 1991 issue of *Science* (267) was followed by a series of international symposia and workshops which have helped to improve our understanding of the role of the catchments in the hydrological cycle and environmental change. The first of these, held in 1992 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS) and the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM). It was attended by over 100 scientists from 20 countries.

The second meeting, held in 1993 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS). It was attended by over 100 scientists from 20 countries.

The third meeting, held in 1994 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The fourth meeting, held in 1995 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The fifth meeting, held in 1996 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The sixth meeting, held in 1997 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The seventh meeting, held in 1998 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The eighth meeting, held in 1999 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The ninth meeting, held in 2000 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The tenth meeting, held in 2001 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The eleventh meeting, held in 2002 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The twelfth meeting, held in 2003 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The thirteenth meeting, held in 2004 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The fourteenth meeting, held in 2005 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The fifteenth meeting, held in 2006 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The sixteenth meeting, held in 2007 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The seventeenth meeting, held in 2008 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The eighteenth meeting, held in 2009 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The nineteenth meeting, held in 2010 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The twentieth meeting, held in 2011 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The twenty-first meeting, held in 2012 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The twenty-second meeting, held in 2013 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The twenty-third meeting, held in 2014 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The twenty-fourth meeting, held in 2015 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

The twenty-fifth meeting, held in 2016 at the University of East Anglia, was organized by the International Association of Catchment Management (IACM) and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS).

TABLE 1. MAIN ESTIMATES, CANADA

TABLEAU 1. ESTIMATIONS PRINCIPALES, CANADA

| | SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ESTIMATIONS DÉSASONNALISÉES | | | | | | | | | | | | UNADJUSTED ESTIMATES ESTIMATIONS NON DÉSASONNALISÉES | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|---|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|------|---|--------|------|------|
| | 1981 | | 1980 | | | | MONTH-TO-MONTH CHANGES VARIATIONS MENSUELLES | | | | | | FEB. | FEB. | YEAR/YEAR CHANGE - VARIATION ANNUELLE | | | |
| | FEB. | JAN. | DEC. | NOV. | OCT. | | J | F | D | J | N | D | O | N | 1981 | 1980 | FÉV. | FÉV. |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE | 11,776 | 11,695 | 11,638 | 11,613 | 11,607 | | 81 | 57 | 25 | 6 | | | | | 11,511 | 11,184 | 327 | 2.9 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 7,202 | 6,989 | 6,962 | 6,954 | 6,944 | | 31 | 27 | 8 | 10 | | | | | 6,828 | 6,697 | 131 | 2.0 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 4,756 | 4,706 | 4,676 | 4,659 | 4,663 | | 50 | 30 | 17 | -4 | | | | | 4,682 | 4,487 | 195 | 4.3 |
| 15-24 YEARS - ANS | 3,120 | 3,105 | 3,079 | 3,075 | 3,096 | | 15 | 26 | 4 | -21 | | | | | 2,917 | 2,860 | 57 | 2.0 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 1,686 | 1,681 | 1,666 | 1,664 | 1,674 | | 5 | 15 | 2 | -10 | | | | | 1,562 | 1,535 | 27 | 1.8 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 1,434 | 1,424 | 1,413 | 1,411 | 1,422 | | 10 | 11 | 2 | -11 | | | | | 1,355 | 1,325 | 30 | 2.3 |
| 15-19 YEARS - ANS | 1,271 | 1,261 | 1,239 | 1,241 | 1,255 | | 10 | 22 | -2 | -14 | | | | | 1,138 | 1,133 | 5 | 0.4 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 678 | 672 | 661 | 665 | 677 | | 6 | 11 | -4 | -12 | | | | | 601 | 602 | -1 | -0.2 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 593 | 589 | 578 | 576 | 578 | | 4 | 11 | 2 | -2 | | | | | 536 | 531 | 5 | 0.9 |
| 20-24 YEARS - ANS | 1,842 | 1,837 | 1,835 | 1,833 | 1,840 | | 5 | 2 | 2 | -7 | | | | | 1,779 | 1,727 | 52 | 3.0 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 1,003 | 1,004 | 998 | 998 | - | | 2 | 4 | - | - | | | | | 960 | 933 | 27 | 2.9 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 839 | 833 | 833 | 835 | 842 | | 6 | - | -2 | -7 | | | | | 818 | 794 | 24 | 3.0 |
| 25 YEARS AND OVER-ANS ET PLUS | 8,656 | 8,590 | 8,559 | 8,538 | 8,511 | | 66 | 31 | 21 | 27 | | | | | 8,594 | 8,324 | 270 | 3.2 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 5,334 | 5,308 | 5,296 | 5,290 | 5,270 | | 26 | 12 | 6 | 20 | | | | | 5,266 | 5,162 | 104 | 2.0 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 3,322 | 3,282 | 3,263 | 3,248 | 3,241 | | 40 | 19 | 15 | 7 | | | | | 3,327 | 3,162 | 165 | 5.2 |
| 25-54 YEARS - ANS | 7,340 | 7,277 | 7,241 | 7,227 | 7,200 | | 63 | 36 | 14 | 27 | | | | | 7,285 | 7,015 | 270 | 3.8 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 4,440 | 4,417 | 4,407 | 4,399 | 4,380 | | 23 | 10 | 8 | 19 | | | | | 4,382 | 4,278 | 104 | 2.4 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 2,900 | 2,860 | 2,834 | 2,828 | 2,820 | | 40 | 26 | 6 | 8 | | | | | 2,904 | 2,736 | 168 | 6.1 |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10,931 | 10,839 | 10,782 | 10,761 | 10,736 | | 92 | 57 | 21 | 25 | | | | | | 10,583 | 10,235 | 348 | 3.4 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 6,556 | 6,517 | 6,488 | 6,474 | 6,454 | | 39 | 29 | 14 | 20 | | | | | 6,287 | 6,143 | 144 | 2.3 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 4,375 | 4,322 | 4,294 | 4,287 | 4,282 | | 53 | 28 | 7 | 5 | | | | | 4,296 | 4,092 | 204 | 5.0 |
| 15-24 YEARS - ANS | 2,717 | 2,701 | 2,680 | 2,686 | 2,683 | | 16 | 21 | -6 | 3 | | | | | 2,498 | 2,449 | 49 | 2.0 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 1,459 | 1,450 | 1,441 | 1,442 | 1,443 | | 9 | -1 | -1 | -1 | | | | | 1,313 | 1,295 | 18 | 1.4 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 1,258 | 1,251 | 1,239 | 1,244 | 1,240 | | 7 | 12 | -5 | 4 | | | | | 1,184 | 1,154 | 30 | 2.6 |
| 15-19 YEARS - ANS | 1,069 | 1,055 | 1,050 | 1,044 | 1,051 | | 14 | 5 | 4 | -5 | | | | | 935 | 934 | 1 | 0.1 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 569 | 555 | 555 | 552 | 559 | | 14 | - | 3 | -7 | | | | | 485 | 484 | 1 | 0.2 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 500 | 500 | 495 | 494 | 492 | | - | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 450 | 450 | - | - |
| 20-24 YEARS - ANS | 1,643 | 1,643 | 1,628 | 1,637 | 1,634 | | - | 15 | -9 | 3 | | | | | 1,563 | 1,515 | 48 | 3.2 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 886 | 892 | 884 | 887 | 886 | | -6 | 8 | -3 | 1 | | | | | 828 | 811 | 17 | 2.1 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 757 | 751 | 744 | 750 | 748 | | 6 | 7 | -6 | 2 | | | | | 734 | 704 | 30 | 4.3 |
| 25 YEARS AND OVER-ANS ET PLUS | 8,214 | 8,138 | 8,102 | 8,075 | 8,053 | | 76 | 36 | 27 | 22 | | | | | 8,085 | 7,786 | 299 | 3.8 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 5,097 | 5,067 | 5,047 | 5,032 | 5,011 | | 30 | 20 | 15 | 21 | | | | | 4,974 | 4,846 | 126 | 2.6 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 3,117 | 3,071 | 3,055 | 3,043 | 3,042 | | 46 | 16 | 12 | 1 | | | | | 3,111 | 2,938 | 173 | 5.9 |
| 25-54 YEARS - ANS | 6,946 | 6,875 | 6,836 | 6,816 | 6,798 | | 71 | 39 | 20 | 18 | | | | | 6,836 | 6,542 | 294 | 4.5 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 4,236 | 4,211 | 4,189 | 4,175 | 4,159 | | 25 | 22 | 14 | 16 | | | | | 4,132 | 4,008 | 124 | 3.1 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 2,710 | 2,664 | 2,647 | 2,641 | 2,639 | | 46 | 17 | 6 | 2 | | | | | 2,704 | 2,534 | 170 | 6.7 |
| AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NON-AGRICULTURE - NON AGRICOLE | 473 | 481 | 487 | 472 | 475 | - | 8 | 6 | 15 | -3 | | | | | 423 | 435 | -12 | -2.8 |
| OTHER PRIMARY - AUTRES INDUSTRIES PRIMAIRES | 10,468 | 10,362 | 10,295 | 10,286 | 10,261 | | 106 | 67 | 9 | 25 | | | | | 10,159 | 9,800 | 359 | 3.7 |
| MANUFACTURING - INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURIÈRES | 312 | 309 | 304 | 304 | 299 | | 3 | 5 | - | 5 | | | | | 285 | 265 | 20 | 7.5 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,136 | 2,104 | 2,102 | 2,103 | 2,114 | | 32 | 2 | -1 | -11 | | | | | 2,080 | 2,048 | 32 | 1.6 |
| TRADE - COMMERCE | 632 | 625 | 602 | 598 | 608 | | 7 | 23 | 4 | -10 | | | | | 536 | 537 | -1 | -0.2 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND OTHER UTILITIES - TRANSPORTS, COMMUNICATIONS ET AUTRES SERVICES PUBLICS | 1,876 | 1,854 | 1,852 | 1,854 | 1,852 | | 22 | 2 | -2 | 2 | | | | | 1,839 | 1,782 | 57 | 3.2 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE - FINANCES, ASSURANCES ET AFFAIRES IMMOBILIÈRES | 903 | 898 | 894 | 897 | 899 | | 5 | 4 | -3 | -2 | | | | | 876 | 871 | 5 | 0.6 |
| SERVICES | 582 | 596 | 600 | 613 | 622 | - | 14 | -4 | -13 | -9 | | | | | 572 | 585 | -13 | -2.2 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE | 3,241 | 3,193 | 3,152 | 3,129 | 3,090 | | 48 | 41 | 23 | 39 | | | | | 3,225 | 3,016 | 209 | 6.9 |
| PAID WORKERS - TRAVAILLEURS RÉMUNÉRÉS | 768 | 777 | 783 | 783 | 772 | - | 9 | -6 | - | 11 | | | | | 747 | 694 | 53 | 7.6 |
| PAID WORKERS NON AGRICULTURE - TRAVAILLEURS NON AGRI-COLES RÉMUNÉRÉS | 9,895 | 9,793 | 9,716 | 9,700 | 9,692 | | 102 | 77 | 16 | 8 | | | | | 9,573 | 9,204 | 369 | 4.0 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT - CHÔMAGE | 9,748 | 9,639 | 9,565 | 9,552 | 9,541 | | 109 | 74 | 13 | 11 | | | | | 9,458 | 9,078 | 380 | 4.2 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 845 | 856 | 856 | 852 | 871 | - | 11 | - | 4 | -19 | | | | | 928 | 949 | -21 | -2.2 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 464 | 472 | 474 | 480 | 490 | - | 8 | -2 | 6 | -10 | | | | | 541 | 554 | -13 | -2.3 |
| 15-24 YEARS - ANS | 381 | 384 | 382 | 372 | 381 | - | 3 | 2 | 10 | -9 | | | | | 387 | 395 | -8 | -2.0 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 403 | 404 | 399 | 389 | 413 | - | 1 | 5 | 10 | -24 | | | | | 419 | 411 | 8 | 1.9 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 227 | 231 | 225 | 222 | 231 | - | 4 | 6 | 3 | -9 | | | | | 248 | 240 | 8 | 3.3 |
| 15-19 YEARS - ANS | 176 | 173 | 174 | 167 | 182 | | 3 | -1 | 7 | -15 | | | | | 171 | 171 | - | - |
| MEN - HOMMES | 202 | 206 | 189 | 195 | 204 | - | 4 | 17 | -6 | -9 | | | | | 203 | 200 | 3 | 1.5 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 109 | 117 | 106 | 113 | 118 | - | 8 | 11 | -7 | -5 | | | | | 116 | 118 | -2 | -1.7 |
| 15-19 YEARS - ANS | 93 | 89 | 83 | 82 | 86 | | 4 | 6 | 1 | -4 | | | | | 87 | 81 | 6 | 7.4 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 199 | 194 | 207 | 196 | 206 | | 5 | -13 | 11 | -10 | | | | | 216 | 211 | 5 | 2.4 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 117 | 112 | 118 | 112 | 112 | | 5 | -6 | 7 | -1 | | | | | 132 | 122 | 10 | 8.2 |
| 20-24 YEARS - ANS | 82 | 82 | 89 | 85 | 94 | | - | -7 | 4 | -9 | | | | | 84 | 90 | -6 | -6.7 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 442 | 452 | 457 | 463 | 458 | - | 10 | -5 | -6 | 5 | | | | | 509 | 538 | -29 | -5.4 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 237 | 241 | 249 | 258 | 259 | - | 4 | -8 | -9 | -1 | | | | | 293 | 314 | -21 | -6.7 |
| 25 YEARS AND OVER-ANS ET PLUS | 205 | 211 | 208 | 205 | 199 | - | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | | | | | 216 | 224 | -8 | -3.6 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 394 | 402 | 405 | 411 | 402 | - | 8 | -3 | -6 | 9 | | | | | 449 | 472 | -23 | -4.9 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 204 | 206 | 218 | 224 | 221 | - | 2 | -12 | -6 | 3 | | | | | 250 | 270 | -20 | -7.4 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 190 | 196 | 187 | 187 | 181 | - | 6 | 9 | - | 6 | | | | | 200 | 203 | -2 | -1.5 |

TABLE 1. MAIN ESTIMATES, CANADA

TABLEAU 1. ESTIMATIONS PRINCIPALES, CANADA

| | SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED RATES | | | | | | | | | | | | UNADJUSTED RATES | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | TAUX DÉSAISONNALISÉS | | | | | | | | | | | | TAUX NON DÉSAISONNALISÉS | | |
| | 1981 | | 1980 | | | 1980 | | | MONTH-TO-MONTH CHANGES | | | FEB. | FEB. | YEAR/YEAR CHANGE | |
| | FEB. FÉV. | JAN. JANV. | DEC. DÉC. | NOV. NOV. | OCT. OCT. | FEB. FÉV. | — | — | VARIATIONS MENSUELLES | | | 1981 | 1980 | — VARIATION ANNUELLE | |
| PERCENT - POURCENTAGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX DE CHÔMAGE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 8.1 | 8.5 | -0.4 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.8 | -0.2 | - | -0.1 | -0.2 | 7.9 | 8.3 | -0.4 | | |
| 15-24 YEARS - ANS | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | -0.2 | - | 0.2 | -0.2 | 8.3 | 8.8 | -0.5 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 12.9 | -0.1 | - | 0.3 | -0.6 | 14.4 | 14.4 | - | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 13.2 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.5 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 0.3 | | |
| 15-19 YEARS - ANS | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 0.5 | -1.0 | 12.6 | 12.9 | -0.3 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 15.9 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 15.5 | -0.4 | 1.0 | -0.4 | -0.6 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 0.2 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 16.1 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 16.0 | -1.3 | 1.4 | -1.0 | -0.4 | 19.4 | 19.7 | -0.3 | | |
| 20-24 YEARS - ANS | 15.7 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | -0.7 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 0.8 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 10.8 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 0.2 | -0.7 | 0.6 | -0.5 | 12.1 | 12.2 | -0.1 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 0.5 | -0.6 | 0.7 | -0.1 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 0.8 | | |
| 25 YEARS AND OVER-ANS ET PLUS | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 10.7 | - | -0.9 | 0.5 | -1.0 | 10.3 | 11.3 | -1.0 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | -0.2 | - | -0.1 | - | 5.9 | 6.5 | -0.6 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 | - | 5.6 | 6.1 | -0.5 | | |
| 25-54 YEARS - ANS | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.7 | -0.2 | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 7.1 | -0.6 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 6.7 | -0.5 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 6.3 | -0.6 | | |
| | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.1 | -0.3 | 0.3 | - | 0.2 | 6.9 | 7.4 | -0.5 | | |
| <u>PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX D'ACTIVITÉ</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 64.7 | 64.4 | 64.2 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 63.3 | 62.5 | 0.8 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 78.7 | 78.5 | 78.3 | 78.3 | 78.5 | 78.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - | 76.6 | 76.4 | 0.2 | | |
| 15-24 YEARS - ANS | 51.3 | 50.8 | 50.6 | 50.4 | 50.5 | 50.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 50.5 | 49.2 | 1.3 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 68.3 | 67.9 | 67.3 | 67.2 | 67.6 | 67.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 63.8 | 62.5 | 1.3 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 72.8 | 72.6 | 71.9 | 71.8 | 72.2 | 71.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 67.5 | 66.4 | 1.1 | | |
| 15-19 YEARS - ANS | 63.6 | 63.1 | 62.6 | 62.5 | 62.9 | 62.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | -0.6 | 60.1 | 58.5 | 1.6 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 56.2 | 55.6 | 54.5 | 54.4 | 54.9 | 54.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | -0.5 | 50.3 | 49.0 | 1.3 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 58.8 | 58.1 | 57.0 | 57.2 | 58.2 | 57.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | -0.2 | -1.0 | 52.2 | 51.1 | 1.1 | | |
| 20-24 YEARS - ANS | 53.5 | 52.9 | 51.8 | 51.5 | 51.6 | 51.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 48.3 | 46.7 | 1.6 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 79.8 | 79.7 | 79.8 | 79.8 | 80.2 | 79.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | - | -0.6 | 77.1 | 76.3 | 0.8 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 86.3 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 86.4 | 86.6 | 86.1 | -0.3 | - | 0.2 | -0.2 | 82.6 | 82.2 | 0.4 | | |
| 25 YEARS AND OVER-ANS ET PLUS | 73.2 | 72.8 | 72.9 | 73.2 | 73.9 | 72.3 | 0.4 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.7 | 71.4 | 70.4 | 1.0 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 80.8 | 80.6 | 80.5 | 80.6 | 80.4 | 80.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 79.8 | 80.0 | -0.2 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 47.3 | 46.9 | 46.7 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 46.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 47.4 | 46.1 | 1.3 | | |
| 25-54 YEARS - ANS | 78.6 | 78.0 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.6 | 77.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | 78.0 | 78.8 | 1.2 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 95.3 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 95.0 | 0.3 | - | - | 0.2 | 94.1 | 94.0 | 0.1 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 61.9 | 61.2 | 60.7 | 60.7 | 60.6 | 59.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | - | 0.1 | 62.0 | 59.7 | 2.3 | | |
| <u>EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT EMPLOI/POPULATION</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 60.1 | 59.7 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | - | 0.1 | 58.2 | 57.2 | 1.0 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 73.5 | 73.2 | 73.0 | 72.9 | 72.8 | 73.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 70.5 | 70.1 | 0.4 | | |
| 15-24 YEARS - ANS | 47.2 | 46.7 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 45.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | - | - | 46.3 | 44.9 | 1.4 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 59.4 | 59.1 | 58.6 | 58.7 | 58.6 | 58.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 54.6 | 53.5 | 1.1 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 63.0 | 62.6 | 62.2 | 62.2 | 62.3 | 62.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | -0.1 | 56.7 | 56.0 | 0.7 | | |
| 15-19 YEARS - ANS | 55.8 | 55.4 | 54.9 | 55.1 | 54.9 | 54.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 52.5 | 51.0 | 1.5 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 47.3 | 46.5 | 46.2 | 45.9 | 46.0 | 46.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 41.3 | 40.3 | 1.0 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 49.3 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 47.5 | 48.0 | 48.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | -0.5 | 42.1 | 41.1 | 1.0 | | |
| 20-24 YEARS - ANS | 45.1 | 44.9 | 44.4 | 44.2 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 0.9 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 71.2 | 71.3 | 70.8 | 71.3 | 71.3 | 70.6 | -0.1 | 0.5 | -0.5 | - | 67.7 | 67.0 | 0.7 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 76.2 | 76.9 | 76.4 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.6 | -0.7 | 0.5 | -0.4 | - | 71.3 | 71.5 | -0.2 | | |
| 25 YEARS AND OVER-ANS ET PLUS | 66.1 | 65.6 | 65.1 | 65.7 | 65.7 | 64.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | -0.6 | - | 64.1 | 62.4 | 1.7 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 60.3 | 59.9 | 59.7 | 59.6 | 59.6 | 59.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 59.4 | 58.5 | 0.9 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 77.2 | 76.9 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.5 | 77.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 75.3 | 75.1 | 0.2 | | |
| 25-54 YEARS - ANS | 44.4 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 44.3 | 42.9 | 1.4 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES | 74.3 | 73.7 | 73.5 | 73.4 | 73.3 | 72.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 73.2 | 71.6 | 1.6 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 90.9 | 90.6 | 90.3 | 90.2 | 90.0 | 90.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 88.7 | 88.0 | 0.7 | | |
| | 57.8 | 57.0 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 55.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | - | - | 57.7 | 55.3 | 2.4 | | |

TABLEAU 2. ESTIMATIONS PRINCIPALES PAR PROVINCE

| | SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ESTIMATIONS DÉSASONNALISÉES | | | | | | | | | | | | UNADJUSTED ESTIMATES ESTIMATIONS NON DÉSASONNALISÉES | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|---|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|---|---|--------------|--|-----|---|-----|
| | 1981 | | 1980 | | | | MONTH-TO-MONTH CHANGES VARIATIONS MENSUELLES | | | | | | FEB. 1981 | FEB. 1980 | YEAR/YEAR CHANGE VARIATION ANNUELLE | | | |
| | FEB. FÉV. | JAN. JANV. | DEC. DÉC. | NOV. NOV. | OCT. OCT. | J - F | D - J | N - D | D - N | FEB. FÉV. | FEB. FÉV. | - | | - | | - | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <u>NEWFOUNDLAND - TERRE-NEUVE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE (000'S) | 220 | 221 | 218 | 214 | 218 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | 4 | | 205 | 194 | 11 | 5.7 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI (000'S) | 192 | 192 | 189 | 188 | 188 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | | 175 | 163 | 12 | 7.4 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT-CHÔMAGE (000'S) | 28 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 30 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 | | 30 | 31 | - | 1 | - | 3.2 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX DE CHÔMAGE (%) | 12.7 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 13.8 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 1.2 | -1.7 | | | | 14.7 | 15.9 | - | 1.2 | | |
| PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX D'ACTIVITÉ (%) | 53.9 | 54.3 | 53.7 | 52.7 | 53.8 | -0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | -1.1 | | | | 50.3 | 48.8 | 1.5 | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT EMPLOI/POPULATION (%) | 47.1 | 47.2 | 46.6 | 46.3 | 46.4 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -0.1 | | | | 42.9 | 41.0 | 1.9 | | | |
| <u>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE (000'S) | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | 49 | 50 | - | 1 | - | 2.0 |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI (000'S) | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 48 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | 42 | 44 | - | 2 | - | 4.5 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT-CHÔMAGE (000'S) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX DE CHÔMAGE (%) | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.2 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -0.6 | 0.6 | | | | 13.5 | 13.1 | 0.4 | | | |
| PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX D'ACTIVITÉ (%) | 58.2 | 58.2 | 58.2 | 58.2 | 59.3 | - | - | - | - | - | -1.1 | | 54.0 | 55.7 | - | 1.7 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT EMPLOI/POPULATION (%) | 51.6 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 52.7 | - | - | - | - | - | -1.1 | | 46.7 | 48.4 | - | 1.7 | | |
| <u>NOVA SCOTIA - NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE (000'S) | 373 | 363 | 367 | 368 | 368 | 7 | -4 | -1 | - | - | - | | 357 | 344 | 13 | 3.8 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI (000'S) | 333 | 328 | 330 | 330 | 331 | 5 | +2 | - | - | - | 1 | | 317 | 305 | 12 | 3.9 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT-CHÔMAGE (000'S) | 37 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 2 | -2 | -1 | 1 | 1 | | | 40 | 39 | 1 | 2.6 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX DE CHÔMAGE (%) | 10.0 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 0.4 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.2 | | | | 11.3 | 11.5 | - | 0.2 | | |
| PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX D'ACTIVITÉ (%) | 58.5 | 57.3 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 1.2 | -0.8 | -0.2 | - | - | - | | 56.4 | 55.1 | 1.3 | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT EMPLOI/POPULATION (%) | 52.6 | 51.8 | 52.2 | 52.3 | 52.5 | 0.8 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.2 | | | | 50.0 | 48.8 | 1.2 | | | |
| <u>NEW BRUNSWICK - NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE (000'S) | 296 | 294 | 290 | 290 | 292 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | | 278 | 268 | 10 | 3.7 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI (000'S) | 263 | 260 | 259 | 257 | 259 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | | 246 | 236 | 8 | 3.4 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT-CHÔMAGE (000'S) | 33 | 34 | 31 | 33 | 33 | -1 | 3 | +2 | - | - | - | | 34 | 31 | 3 | 9.7 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX DE CHÔMAGE (%) | 11.1 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 11.3 | -0.5 | 0.9 | -0.7 | 0.1 | | | | 12.1 | 11.7 | 0.4 | | | |
| PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX D'ACTIVITÉ (%) | 56.9 | 56.5 | 55.9 | 55.9 | 56.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | - | -0.5 | | | | 53.5 | 52.2 | 1.3 | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT EMPLOI/POPULATION (%) | 50.6 | 50.0 | 49.9 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | -0.5 | | | | 47.0 | 46.1 | 0.9 | | | |
| <u>QUEBEC</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE (000'S) | 2,998 | 2,988 | 2,977 | 2,984 | 2,976 | 10 | 11 | -7 | 8 | | | | 2,936 | 2,894 | 42 | 1.5 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (000'S) | 1,821 | 1,812 | 1,817 | 1,828 | 1,824 | 9 | -5 | -11 | 4 | | | | 1,765 | 1,763 | 2 | 0.1 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES ... (000'S) | 1,177 | 1,176 | 1,160 | 1,156 | 1,152 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 | | | | 1,170 | 1,130 | 40 | 3.5 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI (000'S) | 2,712 | 2,690 | 2,682 | 2,678 | 2,675 | 22 | 8 | 4 | 3 | | | | 2,620 | 2,571 | 49 | 1.9 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (000'S) | 1,657 | 1,644 | 1,648 | 1,646 | 1,647 | 13 | -4 | 2 | -1 | | | | 1,574 | 1,568 | 6 | 0.4 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES ... (000'S) | 1,055 | 1,046 | 1,034 | 1,032 | 1,028 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 4 | | | | 1,046 | 1,004 | 42 | 4.2 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT-CHÔMAGE (000'S) | 286 | 298 | 295 | 306 | 301 | -12 | 3 | -11 | 5 | | | | 316 | 322 | -6 | 1.9 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (000'S) | 164 | 168 | 169 | 182 | 177 | -4 | -1 | -13 | 5 | | | | 192 | 196 | -4 | 2.0 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES ... (000'S) | 122 | 130 | 126 | 124 | 124 | -8 | 4 | 2 | - | | | | 124 | 126 | -2 | 1.6 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX DE CHÔMAGE (%) | 9.5 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.1 | -0.5 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 0.2 | | | | 10.8 | 11.1 | -0.3 | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (%) | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.7 | -0.3 | - | -0.7 | 0.3 | | | | 10.9 | 11.1 | -0.2 | | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES ... (%) | 10.4 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.8 | -0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.1 | | | | 10.6 | 11.2 | -0.6 | | | |
| PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX D'ACTIVITÉ (%) | 61.5 | 61.3 | 61.1 | 61.3 | 61.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 0.1 | | | | 60.2 | 60.0 | 0.2 | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (%) | 76.6 | 76.3 | 76.6 | 77.1 | 76.9 | 0.3 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 0.2 | | | | 74.3 | 75.0 | -0.7 | | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES ... (%) | 47.1 | 47.1 | 46.5 | 46.3 | 46.2 | - | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | | | | 46.8 | 45.7 | 1.1 | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT EMPLOI/POPULATION (%) | 55.6 | 55.2 | 55.1 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | | | | 53.7 | 53.3 | 0.4 | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (%) | 69.7 | 69.2 | 69.4 | 69.4 | 69.5 | 0.5 | -0.2 | - | -0.1 | | | | 66.2 | 66.7 | -0.5 | | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES ... (%) | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | - | 0.2 | | | | 41.8 | 40.6 | 1.2 | | | |

TABLE 2. MAIN ESTIMATES BY PROVINCE
TABLEAU 2. ESTIMATIONS PRINCIPALES PAR PROVINCE

| | SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ESTIMATIONS DÉSAISONNALISÉES | | | | | | | | | | | | UNADJUSTED ESTIMATES ESTIMATIONS NON DÉSAISONNALISÉES | | |
|--|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--------------|---|
| | 1981 | | 1980 | | | MONTH-TO-MONTH CHANGES VARIATIONS MENSUELLES | | | | | | | FEB. 1981 | FEB. 1980 | YEAR/YEAR CHANGE - VARIATION ANNUELLE |
| | FEB. | JAN. | DEC. | NOV. | OCT. | J - F | D - J | M - O | O - N | FEB. | FEB. | % | FEB. | FEB. | % |
| | FEV. | JANV. | DÉC. | NOV. | OCT. | | | | | FEV. | FEV. | | | | |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE (000's) | 4,436 | 4,403 | 4,391 | 4,367 | 4,384 | 23 | 12 | 24 | - 17 | 4,363 | 4,259 | 104 | 2.4 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (000's) | 2,583 | 2,568 | 2,556 | 2,549 | 2,549 | 15 | 12 | 7 | - | 2,538 | 2,494 | 44 | 1.8 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (000's) | 1,853 | 1,835 | 1,835 | 1,818 | 1,835 | 18 | - | 17 | - 17 | 1,826 | 1,765 | 61 | 3.5 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI (000's) | 4,149 | 4,111 | 4,102 | 4,093 | 4,094 | 38 | 9 | 9 | - 1 | 4,055 | 3,946 | 109 | 2.8 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (000's) | 2,429 | 2,410 | 2,404 | 2,399 | 2,394 | 19 | 6 | 5 | - 5 | 2,359 | 2,316 | 43 | 1.9 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (000's) | 1,720 | 1,701 | 1,698 | 1,694 | 1,700 | 19 | 3 | 4 | - 6 | 1,696 | 1,629 | 67 | 4.1 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT-CHÔMAGE (000's) | 287 | 292 | 289 | 274 | 290 | - 5 | 3 | 15 | - 16 | 308 | 313 | - 5 | - 1.6 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (000's) | 154 | 158 | 152 | 150 | 155 | - 4 | 6 | 2 | - 5 | 178 | 177 | 1 | 0.6 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (000's) | 133 | 134 | 137 | 124 | 135 | - 1 | - 3 | 13 | - 11 | 129 | 136 | - 7 | - 5.1 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DE CHÔMAGE (%) | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.6 | - 0.1 | - | 0.3 | - 0.3 | 7.1 | 7.3 | - 0.2 | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (%) | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | - 0.2 | 0.3 | - | - 0.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 | - 0.1 | | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (%) | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 7.4 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 | 0.7 | - 0.6 | 7.1 | 7.7 | - 0.6 | | | |
| PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D'ACTIVITÉ (%) | 67.4 | 66.9 | 66.8 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | - 0.3 | 66.3 | 65.5 | 0.8 | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (%) | 80.4 | 80.0 | 79.8 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 79.0 | 78.6 | 0.4 | | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (%) | 54.9 | 54.5 | 54.5 | 54.1 | 54.6 | 0.4 | - | 0.4 | - 0.5 | 54.1 | 53.0 | 1.1 | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMPLOI/POPULATION (%) | 63.0 | 62.5 | 62.4 | 62.3 | 62.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - 0.1 | 61.6 | 60.7 | 0.9 | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (%) | 75.6 | 75.1 | 75.0 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 73.4 | 73.0 | 0.4 | | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (%) | 51.0 | 50.5 | 50.5 | 50.4 | 50.6 | 0.5 | - | 0.1 | - 0.2 | 50.3 | 49.0 | 1.3 | | | |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE (000's) | 489 | 490 | 489 | 489 | 486 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | - 3 | 478 | 471 | 7 | 1.5 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI (000's) | 464 | 463 | 464 | 461 | 459 | 1 | - 1 | 3 | 2 | 447 | 438 | 9 | 2.1 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT-CHÔMAGE (000's) | 25 | 27 | 25 | 28 | 27 | - 2 | 2 | - 3 | 1 | 30 | 34 | - 4 | - 11.8 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DE CHÔMAGE (%) | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.6 | - 0.4 | 0.4 | - 0.6 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 7.1 | - 0.8 | | | |
| PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D'ACTIVITÉ (%) | 64.9 | 65.1 | 64.9 | 64.9 | 64.5 | - 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.4 | 63.4 | 62.9 | 0.5 | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMPLOI/POPULATION (%) | 61.6 | 61.5 | 61.6 | 61.2 | 60.9 | 0.1 | - 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 59.4 | 58.4 | 1.0 | | | |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE (000's) | 449 | 450 | 444 | 443 | 442 | - 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 432 | 433 | 9 | 2.1 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI (000's) | 425 | 428 | 425 | 422 | 420 | - 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 403 | 401 | 2 | 0.5 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT-CHÔMAGE (000's) | 24 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 2 | 3 | - 2 | 1 | 29 | 22 | 7 | 31.8 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DE CHÔMAGE (%) | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | - 0.4 | - 0.3 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 1.6 | | | |
| PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D'ACTIVITÉ (%) | 63.2 | 63.5 | 62.6 | 62.6 | 62.4 | - 0.3 | 0.9 | - | 0.2 | 60.9 | 60.5 | 0.4 | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMPLOI/POPULATION (%) | 59.9 | 60.4 | 59.9 | 59.6 | 59.3 | - 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 56.8 | 57.4 | - 0.6 | | | |
| ALBERTA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE (000's) | 1,126 | 1,114 | 1,103 | 1,098 | 1,088 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 1,112 | 1,037 | 75 | 7.2 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI (000's) | 1,085 | 1,074 | 1,064 | 1,059 | 1,049 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 1,063 | 989 | 74 | 7.5 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT-CHÔMAGE (000's) | 41 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 49 | 48 | 1 | 2.1 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DE CHÔMAGE (%) | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | - | 0.1 | - 0.1 | - | 4.4 | 4.6 | - 0.2 | | | |
| PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D'ACTIVITÉ (%) | 71.9 | 71.3 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 70.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 71.0 | 69.1 | 1.9 | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMPLOI/POPULATION (%) | 69.3 | 68.8 | 68.4 | 68.3 | 68.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 67.9 | 65.9 | 2.0 | | | |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA - COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVE (000's) | 1,323 | 1,316 | 1,300 | 1,302 | 1,290 | 7 | 16 | - 2 | 12 | 1,301 | 1,245 | 56 | 4.5 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (000's) | 793 | 800 | 788 | 783 | 778 | - 7 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 774 | 744 | 30 | 4.0 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (000's) | 530 | 516 | 512 | 519 | 512 | 14 | 4 | - 7 | 7 | 526 | 501 | 25 | 5.0 | | |
| EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI (000's) | 1,245 | 1,241 | 1,218 | 1,227 | 1,210 | 4 | 23 | - 9 | 17 | 1,215 | 1,142 | 73 | 6.4 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (000's) | 755 | 761 | 744 | 746 | 737 | - 6 | 17 | - | 7 | 732 | 693 | 39 | 5.6 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (000's) | 490 | 480 | 474 | 483 | 473 | 10 | 6 | - 9 | 10 | 483 | 449 | 34 | 7.6 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT-CHÔMAGE (000's) | 78 | 75 | 82 | 75 | 80 | 3 | - 7 | 7 | - 5 | 85 | 103 | - 18 | - 17.5 | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (000's) | 38 | 39 | 44 | 39 | 41 | - 1 | - 5 | 5 | - 2 | 43 | 51 | - 8 | - 15.7 | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (000's) | 40 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 39 | 4 | - 2 | 2 | - 3 | 43 | 52 | - 9 | - 17.3 | | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - TAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DE CHÔMAGE (%) | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 0.2 | - 0.6 | 0.5 | - 0.4 | 6.6 | 8.3 | - 1.7 | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (%) | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.7 | 0.6 | - 0.3 | 5.5 | 6.9 | - 1.4 | | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (%) | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 0.5 | - 0.4 | 0.5 | - 0.7 | 8.1 | 10.3 | - 2.2 | | | |
| PARTICIPATION RATE - TAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D'ACTIVITÉ (%) | 64.6 | 64.5 | 63.9 | 64.2 | 63.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | - 0.3 | 0.4 | 63.5 | 62.8 | 0.7 | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (%) | 78.8 | 79.8 | 78.8 | 78.5 | 78.3 | - 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 77.0 | 76.3 | 0.7 | | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (%) | 50.9 | 49.7 | 49.5 | 50.3 | 49.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | - 0.8 | 0.5 | 50.5 | 49.6 | 0.9 | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT RATIO - RAPPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMPLOI/POPULATION (%) | 60.8 | 60.8 | 59.9 | 60.5 | 59.8 | - | 0.9 | - 0.6 | 0.7 | 59.3 | 57.6 | 1.7 | | | |
| MEN - HOMMES (%) | 75.0 | 75.9 | 74.6 | 74.6 | 74.1 | - 0.9 | 1.5 | - 0.2 | 0.5 | 72.7 | 71.1 | 1.6 | | | |
| WOMEN - FEMMES (%) | 47.0 | 46.2 | 45.8 | 46.8 | 46.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | - 1.0 | 0.8 | 46.4 | 44.5 | 1.9 | | | |

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCE, INDUSTRY AND SEX

TABLEAU 3. EMPLOI SELON LA PROVINCE, LA BRANCHE D'ACTIVITÉ ET LE SEXE

FEBRUARY - 1981 - FÉVRIER

| | CANADA | NFLD. - T.-N. | P.E.I. - Î.-P.-É. | N.S. - N.-É. | N.B. - N.-B. | QUE. - Q. | ONT. - O. | MAN. - M. | SASK. - S. | ALTA. - A. | B.C. - C.-O. |
|--|----------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| THOUSANDS - MILLIERS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>ALL SEXES - LES DEUX SEXES</u> | 10,583 A | 175 C | 42 C | 317 C | 244 C | 2,620 B | 4,055 B | 447 B | 403 B | 1,003 B | 1,215 B |
| AGRICULTURE | 423 D | ... H | 6 E | 6 F | 5 F | 67 F | 119 E | 42 E | 77 E | 80 E | 21 J |
| NON-AGRICULTURE - NON AGRICOLE | 10,159 A | 174 C | 37 C | 311 C | 239 C | 2,553 B | 3,936 B | 405 C | 327 C | 983 B | 1,194 B |
| OTHER PRIMARY INDUSTRIES - AUTRES BRANCHES DU SECTEUR PRIMAIRE | 285 D | 17 E | ... G | 13 F | 9 F | 35 E | 53 F | 7 H | 15 F | 64 E | 60 F |
| MANUFACTURING - INDUSTRIES MANUFAC- TURIÈRES | 2,080 C | 25 E | ... F | 45 E | 35 E | 567 C | 1,020 C | 65 D | 23 E | 113 D | 166 D |
| CONSTRUCTION | 536 C | 10 E | ... E | 18 E | 10 E | 95 C | 181 D | 17 E | 22 E | 103 B | 81 C |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER UTILITIES - TRANSPORTS, COMMUNI- CATION & AUTRES SERVICES PUBLICS .. | 876 C | 17 E | ... F | 25 E | 27 E | 214 J | 267 D | 49 D | 32 E | 94 D | 129 J |
| TRADE - COMMERCE | 1,839 C | 32 E | 8 E | 64 D | 53 D | 472 D | 652 C | 80 D | 72 D | 189 D | 219 J |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE - FINANCES, ASSURANCES ET AFFAIRES IMMOBILIÈRES | 572 C | 7 F | ... F | 16 E | 9 E | 129 E | 242 D | 23 E | 18 E | 60 E | 67 E |
| SERVICE | 3,225 B | 49 D | 13 E | 99 D | 75 D | 641 C | 1,214 C | 131 D | 116 D | 297 C | 380 D |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - ADMINISTRA- TION PUBLIQUE | 747 C | 18 E | 4 E | 31 E | 21 E | 176 D | 262 D | 33 E | 29 E | 70 E | 84 E |
| <u>MEN - HOMMES</u> | 6,287 A | 111 C | 26 C | 188 C | 147 C | 1,574 B | 2,359 A | 262 B | 254 B | 634 B | 732 C |
| AGRICULTURE | 318 I | ... 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 51 | 85 | 32 | 64 | 59 | 12 |
| NON-AGRICULTURE - NON AGRICOLE | 5,969 | 110 | 21 | 183 | 143 | 1,520 | 2,274 | 229 | 191 | 575 | 720 |
| OTHER PRIMARY INDUSTRIES - AUTRES BRANCHES DU SECTEUR PRIMAIRE | 256 | 16 | ... 12 | 9 | 37 | 53 | 7 | 14 | 52 | 54 | |
| MANUFACTURING - INDUSTRIES MANUFAC- TURIÈRES | 1,529 | 19 | ... 34 | 28 | 416 | 748 | 43 | 18 | 83 | 137 | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 481 | 9 | ... 16 | 9 | 85 | 163 | 15 | 20 | 90 | 70 | |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER UTILITIES - TRANSPORTS, COMMUNI- CATION & AUTRES SERVICES PUBLICS .. | 685 | 14 | ... 20 | 23 | 174 | 216 | 40 | 20 | 70 | 100 | |
| TRADE - COMMERCE | 1,057 | 19 | 5 | 38 | 31 | 297 | 346 | 46 | 45 | 107 | 123 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE - FINANCES, ASSURANCES ET AFFAIRES IMMOBILIÈRES | 228 | ... 6 | 4 | 49 | 99 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 30 | | |
| SERVICE | 1,259 | 18 | 5 | 36 | 25 | 344 | 473 | 50 | 44 | 111 | 154 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - ADMINISTRA- TION PUBLIQUE | 475 | 13 | ... 21 | 14 | 121 | 175 | 19 | 18 | 40 | 51 | |
| <u>WOMEN - FEMMES</u> | 4,296 B | 64 D | 16 D | 128 C | 97 C | 1,046 C | 1,696 B | 185 C | 149 C | 429 C | 483 C |
| AGRICULTURE | 106 | ... 3 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 35 | 10 | 13 | 20 | 9 |
| NON-AGRICULTURE - NON AGRICOLE | 4,190 | 64 | 16 | 127 | 97 | 1,030 | 1,662 | 176 | 136 | 408 | 475 |
| OTHER PRIMARY INDUSTRIES - AUTRES BRANCHES DU SECTEUR PRIMAIRE | 29 | ... 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 12 | 6 |
| MANUFACTURING - INDUSTRIES MANUFAC- TURIÈRES | 551 | 6 | ... 12 | 7 | 171 | 271 | 22 | 5 | 27 | 29 | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 56 | ... 3 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 18 | ... | ... | 10 | 11 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER UTILITIES - TRANSPORTS, COMMUNI- CATION & AUTRES SERVICES PUBLICS .. | 191 | ... 5 | 4 | 40 | 71 | 9 | 7 | 23 | 29 | | |
| TRADE - COMMERCE | 782 | 13 | ... 26 | 22 | 175 | 305 | 33 | 27 | 81 | 95 | |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE - FINANCES, ASSURANCES ET AFFAIRES IMMOBILIÈRES | 344 | 4 | ... 10 | 6 | 81 | 143 | 14 | 11 | 39 | 37 | |
| SERVICE | 1,966 | 32 | 9 | 63 | 50 | 496 | 741 | 81 | 73 | 186 | 235 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - ADMINISTRA- TION PUBLIQUE | 272 | 5 | ... 10 | 7 | 55 | 107 | 14 | 10 | 30 | 33 | |

TABLE 4. EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCE, OCCUPATION AND SEX
 TABLEAU 4. EMPLOI SELON LA PROVINCE, LA PROFESSION ET LE SEXE
 FEBRUARY - 1981 - FÉVRIER

| | CANADA | NFLD. - T.-N. | P.E.I. - I.-P.-É. | N.S. - N.-É. | N.B. - N.-B. | JUL. JUIL. | DECE. DÉCE. | MAR. MARS | SASK. SASK. | ALTA. ALTA. | S.C. - C.-B. |
|--|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| THOUSANDS - MILLIERS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOTH SEXES - LES DEUX SEXES | 10,583 | 175 | 46 | 317 | 244 | 2,620 | 4,055 | 447 | 403 | 1,363 | 1,215 |
| MANAGERIAL, PROFESSIONAL, ETC. - DIRECTION ET PROFESSIONS LIBÉRALES | 2,590 | 43 | 10 | 76 | 27 | 667 | 983 | 108 | 91 | 224 | 306 |
| CLERICAL - TRAVAIL ADMINISTRATIF ... | 1,907 | 27 | 6 | 57 | 42 | 452 | 760 | 71 | 56 | 167 | 207 |
| SALES - COMMERCE | 1,106 | 17 | 4 | 37 | 28 | 280 | 414 | 43 | 39 | 109 | 150 |
| SERVICE - SERVICES | 1,429 | 24 | 6 | 45 | 39 | 358 | 551 | 53 | 24 | 127 | 163 |
| PRIMARY OCCUPATIONS - PROFESSIONS DU SECTEUR PRIMAIRE | 566 | 14 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 86 | 121 | 40 | 31 | 103 | 24 |
| PROCESSING - TRAITEMENT DES MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES | 1,608 | 23 | 4 | 42 | 33 | 460 | 688 | 63 | 33 | 115 | 147 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 568 | 13 | ... | 20 | 13 | 109 | 198 | 18 | 24 | 87 | 63 |
| TRANSPORTATION - TRANSPORT | 411 | 10 | ... | 13 | 11 | 54 | 145 | 19 | 12 | 50 | 23 |
| MATERIALS HANDLING AND OTHER CRAFTS MANUFACTURINGS ET AUTRES MÉTIERS ... | 398 | 7 | ... | 11 | 11 | 53 | 104 | 12 | 13 | 35 | 24 |
| MEN - HOMMES | 6,287 | 111 | 26 | 188 | 147 | 1,574 | 2,359 | 262 | 254 | 634 | 732 |
| MANAGERIAL, PROFESSIONAL, ETC. - DIRECTION ET PROFESSIONS LIBÉRALES | 1,495 | 23 | 5 | 42 | 31 | 377 | 583 | 59 | 50 | 144 | 181 |
| CLERICAL - TRAVAIL ADMINISTRATIF ... | 423 | 6 | ... | 14 | 11 | 129 | 166 | 16 | 11 | 30 | 59 |
| SALES - COMMERCE | 679 | 10 | ... | 22 | 17 | 192 | 241 | 29 | 26 | 62 | 75 |
| SERVICE - SERVICES | 658 | 11 | ... | 18 | 10 | 177 | 249 | 26 | 22 | 52 | 84 |
| PRIMARY OCCUPATIONS - PROFESSIONS DU SECTEUR PRIMAIRE | 469 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 71 | 121 | 37 | 69 | 81 | 45 |
| PROCESSING - TRAITEMENT DES MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES | 1,288 | 18 | ... | 34 | 29 | 351 | 541 | 50 | 29 | 102 | 151 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 561 | 13 | ... | 20 | 13 | 109 | 195 | 18 | 24 | 86 | 81 |
| TRANSPORTATION - TRANSPORT | 387 | 10 | ... | 13 | 10 | 91 | 135 | 17 | 12 | 46 | 50 |
| MATERIALS HANDLING AND OTHER CRAFTS MANUFACTURINGS ET AUTRES MÉTIERS ... | 327 | 7 | ... | 10 | 9 | 78 | 128 | 9 | 11 | 29 | 45 |
| WOMEN - FEMMES | 4,296 | 64 | 16 | 128 | 97 | 1,046 | 1,696 | 165 | 149 | 429 | 482 |
| MANAGERIAL, PROFESSIONAL, ETC. - DIRECTION ET PROFESSIONS LIBÉRALES | 1,095 | 17 | 5 | 34 | 26 | 291 | 400 | 49 | 41 | 107 | 125 |
| CLERICAL - TRAVAIL ADMINISTRATIF ... | 1,484 | 21 | 5 | 43 | 30 | 364 | 594 | 55 | 45 | 159 | 167 |
| SALES - COMMERCE | 427 | 7 | ... | 15 | 11 | 68 | 173 | 19 | 13 | 45 | 55 |
| SERVICE - SERVICES | 771 | 13 | 4 | 27 | 23 | 161 | 302 | 37 | 32 | 74 | 99 |
| PRIMARY OCCUPATIONS - PROFESSIONS DU SECTEUR PRIMAIRE | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 30 | 9 | 12 | 19 | 9 |
| PROCESSING - TRAITEMENT DES MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES | 320 | 5 | ... | 7 | 4 | 110 | 147 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 16 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TRANSPORTATION - TRANSPORT | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| MATERIALS HANDLING AND OTHER CRAFTS MANUFACTURINGS ET AUTRES MÉTIERS ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 36 | ... | 5 | 7 | |

TABLEAU 5. ESTIMATIONS SELON LA RÉGION MÉTROPOLITaine (LIMITES DE 1971)

FEBRUARY - 1981 - FÉVRIER

| | POPULATION 15 + | LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION ACTIVE | | | NOT IN LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION INACTIVE | PARTICI- PATION RATE - TAUX D'ACTIVITÉ | UNEMPLOY- MENT RATE - TAUX DE CHÔMAGE | EMPLOYMENT/ POPULATION RATIO - RAPPORT EMPLOI/ POPULATION |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | | TOTAL | EMPLOY- MENT - EMPLOI | UNEMPLOY- MENT - CHÔMAGE | | | | |
| | | THOUSANDS - MILLIERS | | | | | | |
| ST-JOHN'S | 113 E | 71 | 62 | 9 | 42 | 62.5 C | 11.5 F | 55.4 |
| HALIFAX | 193 D | 132 | 120 | 12 | 61 | 68.3 C | 9.1 F | 62.1 |
| SAINt JOHN | 83 E | 50 | 44 | 5 | 34 | 59.7 C | 10.7 F | 53.3 |
| CHICOUTI MI - JONQUière | 102 E | 61 | 55 | 6 | 41 | 59.8 D | 9.2 H | 54.3 |
| QUEBEC | 403 D | 249 | 227 | 22 | 153 | 61.9 D | 8.9 F | 56.4 |
| MONTREAL | 2,197 C | 1,398 | 1,267 | 132 | 799 | 63.6 B | 9.4 E | 57.7 |
| OTTAWA - HULL | 539 D | 362 | 337 | 25 | 177 | 67.2 C | 7.0 F | 62.5 |
| SUDSBURY | 110 E | 68 | 62 | 6 | 42 | 61.8 D | 8.5 H | 56.5 |
| OSHAWA | 107 G | 70 | 66 | 4 | 36 | 66.1 E | 6.2 H | 62.0 |
| TORONTO | 2,399 C | 1,688 | 1,611 | 78 | 711 | 70.4 B | 4.6 E | 67.1 |
| HAMILTON | 401 D | 257 | 239 | 18 | 143 | 64.2 C | 7.2 F | 59.6 |
| ST. CATHARINES - NIAGARA | 274 F | 180 | 158 | 22 | 94 | 65.7 D | 12.0 G | 57.8 |
| LONDON | 259 E | 168 | 155 | 13 | 91 | 64.9 D | 7.9 G | 59.7 |
| WINDSOR | 200 E | 116 | 97 | 19 | 85 | 57.8 D | 16.1 F | 48.5 |
| KITCHENER - WATERLOO | 242 F | 175 | 161 | 14 | 67 | 72.3 D | 7.8 H | 66.6 |
| THUNDER BAY | 78 F | 49 | 45 | 4 | 29 | 62.7 E | 7.4 H | 58.1 |
| VINNIPEG | 454 C | 296 | 277 | 19 | 158 | 65.3 C | 6.4 E | 61.1 |
| REGINA | 117 E | 78 | 74 | 4 | 38 | 67.2 C | 5.5 F | 63.5 |
| SASKATOON | 102 E | 66 | 60 | 6 | 37 | 64.3 D | 8.7 F | 58.8 |
| CALGARY | 426 D | 320 | 307 | 13 | 106 | 75.2 C | 4.2 F | 72.0 |
| EDMONTON | 492 D | 357 | 341 | 16 | 135 | 72.5 C | 4.4 F | 69.3 |
| VANCOUVER | 1,037 C | 672 | 641 | 32 | 364 | 64.9 C | 4.7 E | 61.8 |
| VICTORIA | 176 D | 102 | 94 | 7 | 74 | 57.8 D | 7.3 F | 53.6 |

NOTE: BECAUSE THE LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE IS DESIGNED AND WEIGHTED AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL, CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN THE INTERPRETATION OF MONTH-TO-MONTH CHANGES IN SUB-PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

DATA IN THE 'G' AND 'H' GROUP ARE BASED ON SMALLER SAMPLES AND, ALTHOUGH USEFUL FOR SOME PURPOSES, ARE NOT RELIABLE ENOUGH TO BE USED WITHOUT CAUTION AND QUALIFICATION.

DATA IN THE 'J' CATEGORY ARE REGARDED AS UNUSABLE AND THEREFORE ARE NOT RELEASED.

SEE NOTES AT THE BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON SAMPLING ERROR.

FOR DEFINITIONS OF CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS, PLEASE REFER TO CATALOGUE 92-708, VOL.1, PART 1.

NOTA: IL FAUT ÊTRE PRUDENT LORSQU'IL S'AGIT D'INTERPRÉTER LES VARIATIONS MENSUELLES DES ESTIMATIONS INFRAPROVINCIALES DE LA POPULATION, DE L'EMPLOI ET DU CHÔMAGE, CAR L'ÉCHANTILLON EST TIÉRE ET PONDÉRÉ À L'ÉCHELLE PROVINCIALE.

LES DONNÉES DANS LES GROUPES 'G' ET 'H' SONT RECUEILLIES AUPRÈS D'ÉCHANTILLONS PLUS PETITS ET PEUVENT ÊTRE UTILES DANS CERTAINS CAS; ELLES NE SONT CEPENDANT PAS ASSEZ FIABLES POUR ÊTRE UTILISÉES SANS MISE EN GARDE ET EXPLICATION.

LES DONNÉES DANS LA CATÉGORIE 'J' NE DOIVENT PAS ÊTRE PUBLIÉES OU DIFFUSÉES.

VOIR LES NOTES AU DOS DE CETTE PUBLICATION POUR PLUS DE RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LES ERREURS D'ÉCHANTILLONNAGES.

LA DÉFINITION DES RÉGIONS MÉTROPOLITAINES DU RECENSEMENT SE TROUVE DANS LA PARTIE 1, VOLUME 1 DE LA PUBLICATION 92-708 DU CATALOGUE.

TABLE 6. ESTIMATES BY ECONOMIC REGION

TABLEAU 6. ESTIMATIONS SELON LA RÉGION ÉCONOMIQUE

FEBRUARY - 1981 - FÉVRIER

| | POPULATION 15 + | LABOUR FORCE | | | NOT IN LABOUR FORCE - POPULATION INACTIVE | PARTICI- PATION RATE - TAUX D'ACTIVITÉ | UNEMPLOY- MENT RATE - TAUX DE CHÔMAGE | EMPLOYMENT/ POPULATION RATIO - RAPPORT EMPLOI/ POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | POPULATION ACTIVE | | UNEMPLOY- MENT - CHÔMAGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | TOTAL | EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THOUSANDS - MILLIERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PER CENT-POURCENTAGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>NEWFOUNDLAND - TERRE-NEUVE</u> | 408 | 205 | 175 | 30 | 202 | 50.3 C | 14.7 E | 42.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| REGION(S) 01 | 173 D | 95 | 84 | 11 | 79 | 54.6 C | 11.7 E | 48.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | 41 E | 20 | 18 | ** | 20 | 50.4 D | 11.9 G | 44.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | 86 E | 44 | 36 | 8 | 42 | 51.3 D | 18.5 F | 41.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | 102 D | 43 | 35 | 8 | 59 | 42.4 D | 18.7 F | 34.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>P.E.I. - Î.-P.-É.</u> | 91 | 49 | 42 | 7 | 42 | 54.0 C | 13.5 E | 46.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| N.S. - N.-É. | 633 | 357 | 317 | 40 | 276 | 56.4 B | 11.3 E | 50.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| REGION(S) 21 | 114 D | 56 | 46 | 10 | 58 | 49.2 D | 17.4 F | 40.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 114 D | 63 | 56 | 8 | 51 | 55.4 D | 12.0 F | 48.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 75 D | 38 | 33 | 4 | 37 | 50.2 D | 11.1 F | 44.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 96 D | 48 | 43 | 4 | 48 | 49.7 D | 8.9 F | 45.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 226 D | 150 | 136 | 14 | 76 | 60.4 C | 9.4 E | 60.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| N.B. - N.-B. | 520 | 278 | 244 | 34 | 242 | 53.5 C | 12.1 E | 47.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| REGION(S) 31 | 128 D | 54 | 46 | 7 | 75 | 42.4 D | 13.9 F | 30.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 123 D | 67 | 59 | 9 | 56 | 54.8 C | 13.1 F | 47.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 120 D | 70 | 63 | 7 | 50 | 58.4 C | 10.2 F | 52.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 86 E | 54 | 48 | 6 | 31 | 63.4 D | 11.2 F | 56.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 59 E | 30 | 26 | 4 | 29 | 51.0 D | 13.0 F | 44.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>QUEBEC</u> | 4,877 | 2,936 | 2,620 | 316 | 1,941 | 60.2 B | 10.8 D | 53.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| REGION(S) 41 | 185 E | 89 | 73 | 16 | 96 | 48.3 D | 18.4 F | 39.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 204 E | 115 | 99 | 16 | 90 | 56.2 D | 14.1 F | 48.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | 804 D | 463 | 412 | 51 | 341 | 57.6 C | 11.0 E | 51.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | 335 D | 186 | 164 | 21 | 150 | 55.3 D | 11.6 F | 48.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | 164 E | 100 | 88 | 11 | 64 | 60.9 D | 11.3 F | 54.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | 2,767 C | 1,742 | 1,572 | 170 | 1,025 | 63.0 B | 9.8 E | 56.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | 190 E | 116 | 100 | 16 | 74 | 61.0 D | 13.9 G | 52.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | 101 E | 48 | 42 | 5 | 54 | 47.0 D | 11.3 G | 41.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 91 H | 55 | 47 | 7 | 37 | 59.8 E | 13.4 H | 51.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>ONTARIO</u> | 6,585 | 4,363 | 4,055 | 308 | 2,222 | 66.3 A | 7.1 D | 61.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| REGION(S) 51 | 773 D | 495 | 465 | 34 | 274 | 64.5 C | 6.8 E | 60.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | 295 E | 175 | 157 | 19 | 119 | 59.5 D | 10.6 F | 53.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | 2,654 C | 1,864 | 1,778 | 86 | 790 | 70.2 B | 4.6 E | 67.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | 699 E | 445 | 402 | 42 | 254 | 63.6 C | 9.5 F | 57.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 413 E | 264 | 238 | 26 | 149 | 63.9 C | 10.0 F | 57.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | 420 D | 258 | 224 | 34 | 162 | 61.4 D | 13.1 F | 53.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | 451 E | 318 | 296 | 22 | 133 | 70.5 C | 7.0 G | 65.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | 311 E | 190 | 173 | 16 | 121 | 61.1 D | 8.5 F | 55.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | 387 D | 230 | 211 | 19 | 157 | 59.4 C | 8.2 F | 54.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 145 E | 96 | 89 | 7 | 49 | 66.1 D | 7.2 G | 61.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>MANITOBA</u> | 753 | 478 | 447 | 30 | 276 | 63.4 B | 6.3 E | 59.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| REGION(S) 61, 62, 63 & 64 | 191 D | 116 | 109 | 7 | 75 | 60.7 C | 5.8 F | 57.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 & 68 | 56 E | 31 | 30 | ** | 24 | 56.2 D | 5.3 G | 53.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | 48 F | 32 | 29 | ** | 16 | 66.6 D | 9.1 G | 60.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | 450 C | 293 | 274 | 19 | 157 | 65.2 C | 6.4 E | 61.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>SASKATCHEWAN</u> | 710 | 432 | 403 | 29 | 276 | 60.9 B | 6.7 E | 56.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| REGION(S) 71 | 184 E | 115 | 108 | 7 | 69 | 62.7 C | 5.9 F | 59.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72, 74, 75 & 76 | 197 F | 130 | 119 | 10 | 67 | 65.8 D | 7.8 F | 60.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 315 E | 178 | 166 | 12 | 137 | 56.4 C | 6.5 F | 52.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>ALBERTA</u> | 1,566 | 1,112 | 1,063 | 49 | 455 | 71.0 B | 4.4 E | 67.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| REGION(S) 81, 82 & 85 | 251 D | 162 | 154 | 8 | 89 | 64.4 C | 5.2 F | 61.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | 520 D | 387 | 371 | 16 | 133 | 74.4 B | 4.1 F | 71.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84, 87 & 88 | 174 E | 119 | 113 | 5 | 55 | 68.4 D | 4.6 G | 65.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | 609 D | 436 | 417 | 19 | 173 | 71.6 C | 4.3 E | 68.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>B.C. - C.-B.</u> | 2,048 | 1,301 | 1,215 | 85 | 748 | 63.5 B | 6.6 E | 59.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| REGION(S) 91 | 51 H | 37 | 34 | ** | 14 | 72.0 D | 6.8 G | 67.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 92 | 54 E | 32 | 29 | ** | 22 | 58.6 D | 8.6 H | 53.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | 159 E | 86 | 78 | 8 | 73 | 53.8 D | 9.0 F | 48.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | 78 F | 54 | 47 | 7 | 24 | 69.6 E | 12.8 G | 60.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | 1,138 C | 732 | 695 | 37 | 406 | 64.3 C | 5.1 E | 61.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | 370 D | 220 | 201 | 19 | 150 | 59.4 D | 8.7 F | 54.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 97 | 117 E | 81 | 75 | 6 | 36 | 69.2 D | 7.7 F | 63.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 98 & 99 | 51 F | 39 | 37 | ** | 12 | 76.6 D | 6.3 H | 71.8 | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE: BECAUSE THE LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE IS DESIGNED AND WEIGHTED AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL, CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN THE INTERPRETATION OF MONTH-TO-MONTH CHANGES IN SUB-PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT. DATA IN THE 'G' AND 'H' GROUP ARE BASED ON SMALLER SAMPLES AND, ALTHOUGH USEFUL FOR SOME PURPOSES, ARE NOT RELIABLE ENOUGH TO BE USED WITHOUT CAUTION AND QUALIFICATION.

DATA IN THE 'J' CATEGORY ARE REGARDED AS UNUSUAL AND THEREFORE ARE NOT RELEASED.

SEE NOTES AT THE BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION FOR DESCRIPTION AND MAP OF THE ECONOMIC REGIONS, AND FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON SAMPLING ERROR.

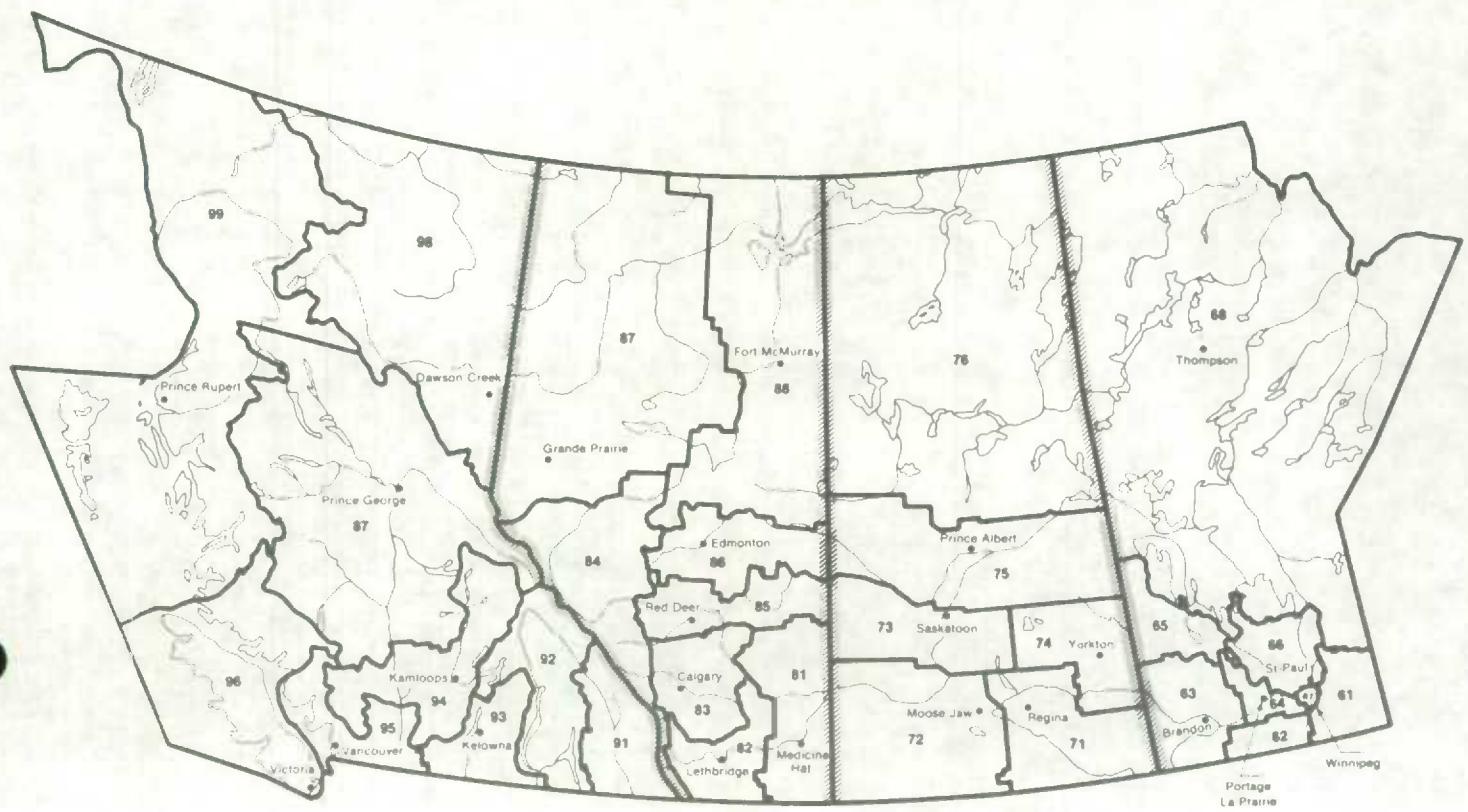
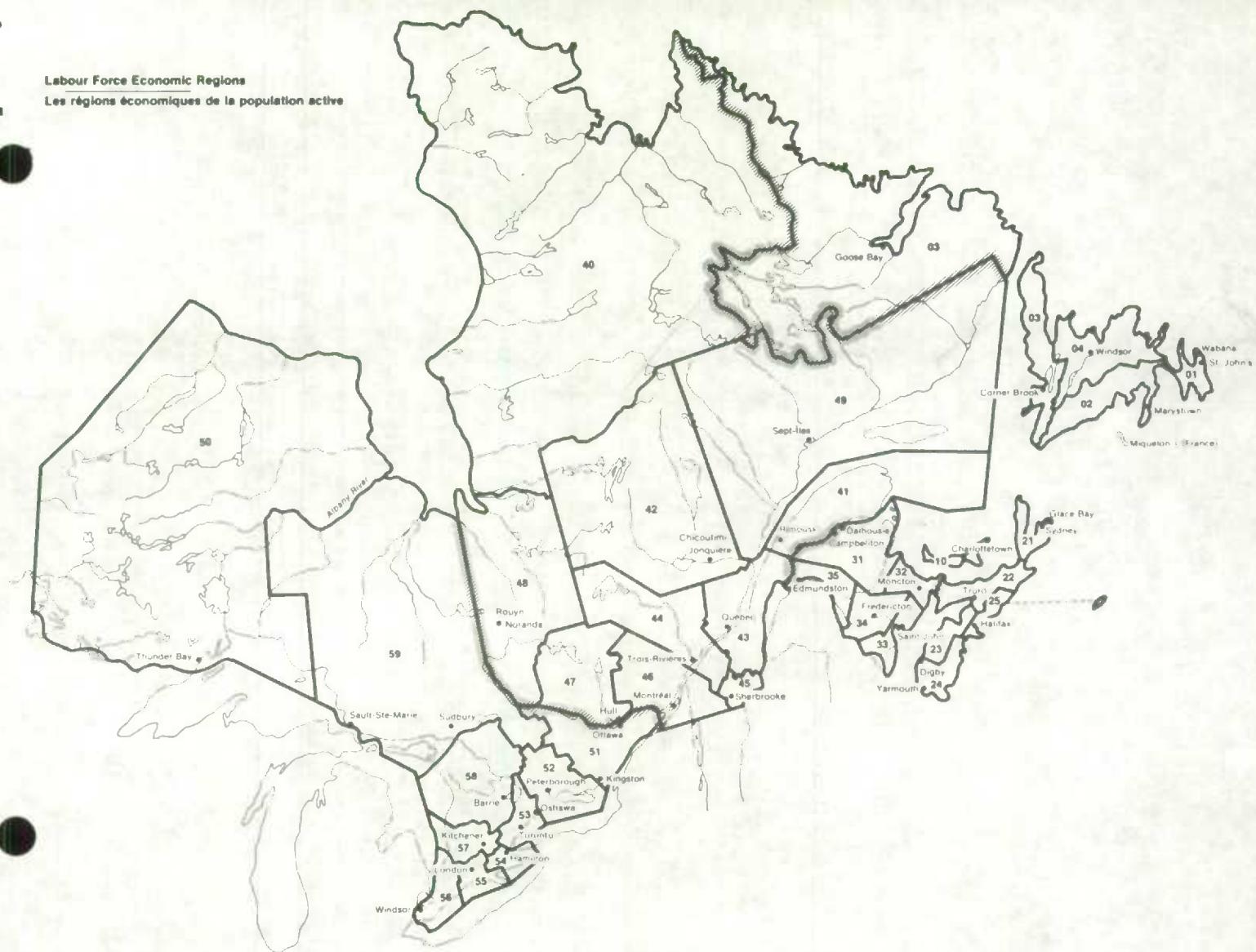
NOTA: IL FAUT ÊTRE PRUDENT LORSQU'IL S'AGIT D'INTERPRÉTER LES VARIATIONS MENSUELLES DES ESTIMATIONS INFRAPROVINCIALES DE LA POPULATION, DE L'EMPLOI ET DU CHÔMAGE, CAR L'ÉCHANTILLON EST TIÉRE ET PONDÉRÉ À L'ÉCHELLE PROVINCIALE.

LES DONNÉES DANS LES GROUPES "G" ET "H" SONT RECUEILLIES APRÈS D'ÉCHANTILLONS PLUS PETITS ET PEUVENT ÊTRE UTILES DANS CERTAINS CAS; ELLES NE SONT CEPENDANT PAS ASSEZ FIABLES POUR ÊTRE UTILISÉES SANS MISE EN GARDE ET EXPLICATION.

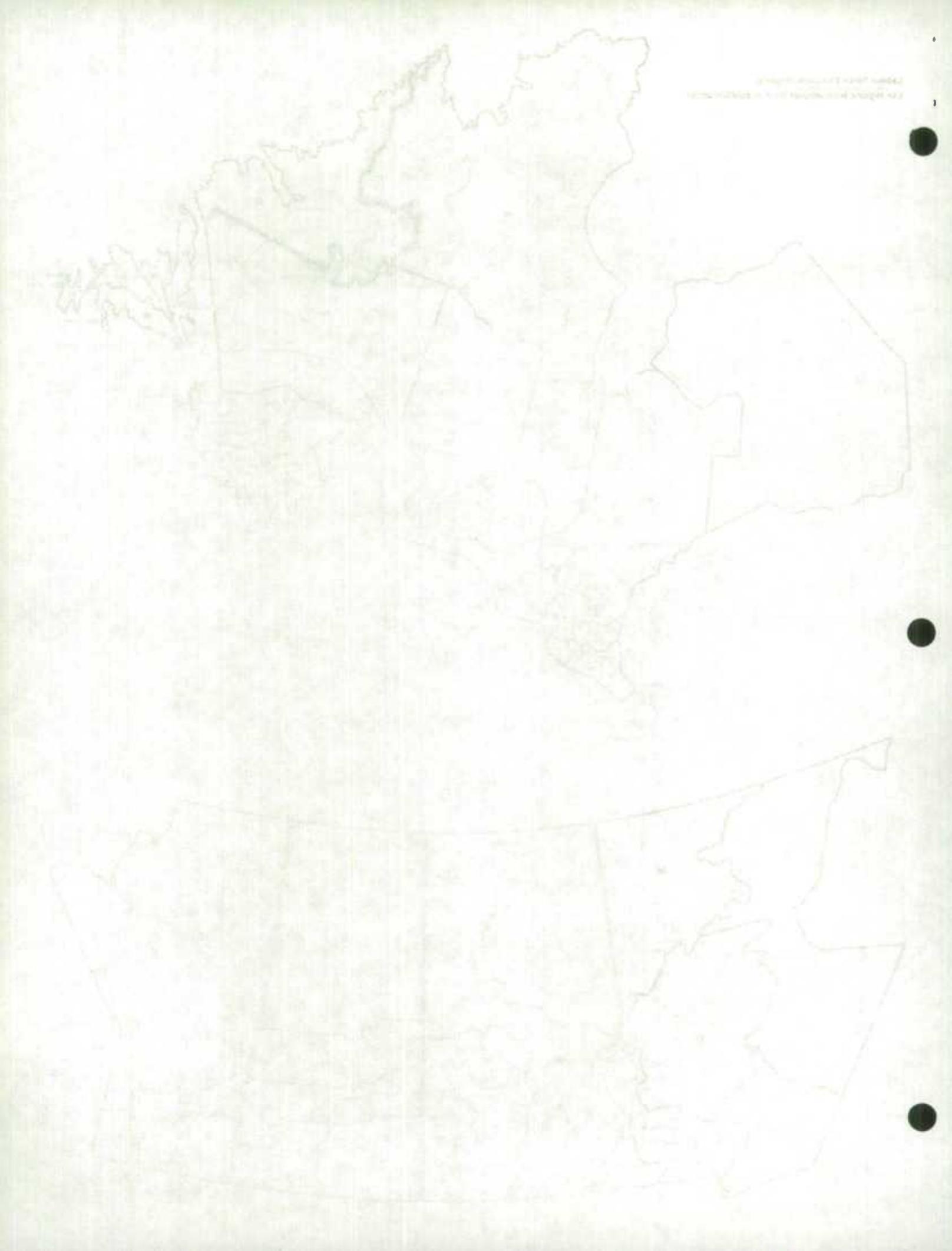
LES DONNÉES DANS LA CATÉGORIE "J" NE DOIVENT PAS ÊTRE PUBLIÉES OU DIFFUSÉES.

Voir les notes au dos de cette publication pour une description des zones géographiques contenues dans les groupes des régions économiques, et pour plus de renseignements sur les erreurs d'échantillonnages.

Labour Force Economic Regions
Les régions économiques de la population active



Geological Survey of Canada
Topographic Series 1:500,000



NOTESScope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 56,000 representative households across the country.

Definitions and ExplanationsLabour Force

The labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed

The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work¹ at all

(b) had a job but were not at work due to:

- own illness or disability
- personal or family responsibilities
- bad weather
- labour dispute
- vacation
- other reason not specified above (excludes persons on layoff and persons whose job attachment was to a job to start at a definite date in the future).

Unemployed

The unemployed includes those persons who during the reference week:

(a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with reference week), and were available² for work.

(b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on layoff³ for twenty six weeks or less and were available² for work.

(c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from reference week, and were available² for work.

Not in the Labour Force

That portion of the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons as a per cent of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the unemployment in that group expressed as a per cent of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate

The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

NOTAChamp de l'enquête sur la population active

Les statistiques figurant dans ce bulletin ont été produites à partir des renseignements tirés d'une enquête par sondage menée auprès des ménages. Environ 56,000 ménages représentatifs répartis dans tout le pays ont été interviewés.

Définitions et explicationsPopulation active

La population active comprend la partie de la population civile hors institution âgée de 15 ans et plus qui avait un emploi ou était en chômage pendant la semaine de référence.

Personnes occupées

Entrent dans cette catégorie toutes les personnes qui, pendant la semaine de référence:

(a) ont fait un travail¹ quelconque

(b) avaient un emploi mais n'étaient pas au travail pour l'une des causes suivantes:

- maladie ou invalidité
- obligations personnelles ou familiales
- mauvais temps
- conflit du travail
- vacances
- autre raison non précisée ci-dessus (à l'exception des personnes mises à pied et des personnes qui devaient commencer à travailler à une date future déterminée).

Chômeurs

Entrent dans cette catégorie les personnes qui, pendant la semaine de référence:

(a) étaient sans travail, avaient activement cherché du travail au cours des quatre dernières semaines (y compris la semaine de référence) et étaient prêtes à travailler².

(b) n'avaient pas activement cherché de travail au cours des quatre dernières semaines, mais avaient été mises à pied³ depuis vingt-six semaines ou moins et étaient prêtes à travailler².

(c) n'avaient pas activement cherché de travail au cours des quatre dernières semaines, mais devaient commencer à travailler à un nouvel emploi dans quatre semaines ou moins à compter de la semaine de référence et étaient prêtes à travailler².

Inactifs

Les inactifs constituent la partie de la population civile hors institution âgée de 15 ans et plus qui n'avaient pas d'emploi mais n'étaient pas en chômage pendant la semaine de référence.

Taux de chômage

Le taux de chômage représente le nombre de chômeurs en pourcentage de la population active. Le taux de chômage d'un groupe particulier (âge, sexe, état matrimonial, etc.) est le chômage de ce groupe exprimé en pourcentage de la population active du même groupe.

Taux d'activité

Le taux d'activité d'un groupe particulier (âge, sexe, état matrimonial, etc.) est la population active de ce groupe exprimée en pourcentage de la population du même groupe.

Employment/Population Ratio

The employment/population ratio represents employment as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment/population ratio for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the employment in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment

Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by trend, seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally-adjusted series is one from which movements occurring on a regular annual basis have been eliminated.

Using factors derived from previous data in the series, estimates for a particular month are adjusted to take account of the situation which usually prevails in that month, thereby leaving an estimate which reflects the underlying level of the series. For example, experience has shown that in January employment levels for men aged 25 and over are normally about 2.5 per cent lower than for the year as a whole, and the seasonal adjustment of the January estimate is designed to reflect this fact. Since the effects of regular seasonal fluctuations have been removed, the adjusted data enable a better assessment of the general direction in which a series of statistics, such as monthly employment data, is moving.

While seasonal adjustment allows a much better look at the underlying trend of a series, the adjusted series still contain irregular fluctuations. Small changes between months may be due to sampling error or some other unusual, non-recurring event; therefore, in evaluating the most recent monthly estimate, users should examine the adjusted series over a number of months to obtain a clearer idea of the underlying trend. This is particularly important in the case of series which are small in magnitude (such series are subject to relatively greater sampling error), or series in which seasonal movements are small (irregular movements in such series may counteract or accentuate regular seasonal changes).

Reliability of Data

Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. This sampling error is quite small for such main estimates as the employment level for Canada e.g., there are two chances out of three that the error of that estimate will be less than 0.5 %. For smaller estimates such as unemployment in Prince Edward Island, the relative error is larger and more caution should be exercised, e.g., there are two chances out of three that such an estimate can vary by as much as 25.0 %.

Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors are reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation.

Rapport emploi/population

Le rapport emploi/population représente l'emploi en pourcentage de la population de 15 ans et plus. Le rapport emploi/population d'un groupe particulier (âge, sexe, état matrimonial, etc.) est l'emploi de ce groupe exprimé en pourcentage de la population du même groupe.

Désaisonnalisation

Les fluctuations des séries chronologiques économiques sont causées par des mouvements tendanciels, saisonniers, cycliques et irréguliers. Une série désaisonnalisée est une série dont on a éliminé les effets des mouvements revenant périodiquement chaque année.

A l'aide de facteurs tirés des données déjà publiées dans la série, les estimations d'un mois particulier sont corrigées en fonction de la situation habituelle du mois. L'estimation résultante fait ressortir la tendance sous-jacente de la série. Par exemple, il s'est avéré qu'en janvier, le niveau d'emploi des hommes âgés de 25 ans et plus est normalement inférieur d'environ 2.5 pour cent à celui de l'ensemble de l'année. La désaisonnalisation a pour but de mettre en évidence cette réalité. Puisque les effets des fluctuations saisonnières régulières sont éliminés, on est mieux en mesure d'évaluer l'orientation générale d'une série de statistiques comme les données mensuelles sur l'emploi.

Si la désaisonnalisation fait ressortir beaucoup mieux la tendance sous-jacente d'une série, la série désaisonnalisée n'en contient pas moins des fluctuations irrégulières. Les petites variations qui interviennent d'un mois à l'autre sont peut-être imputables à une erreur d'échantillonnage ou à un événement exceptionnel. Par conséquent, lorsque les utilisateurs évaluent l'estimation mensuelle la plus récente, ils doivent examiner la série désaisonnalisée sur une période de plusieurs mois pour obtenir une meilleure idée de la tendance sous-jacente. Cette démarche est d'autant plus importante lorsqu'il s'agit de séries de moindre envergure (l'erreur d'échantillonnage risque d'être relativement plus forte pour ces séries) ou des séries où les fluctuations saisonnières sont faibles (un mouvement irrégulier de ces séries peut compenser ou accentuer les variations saisonnières normales).

Fiabilité des données

Erreur d'échantillonnage

Les estimations présentées ici sont fondées sur un échantillon de ménages. On aurait pu obtenir des chiffres légèrement différents si l'on avait fait un recensement complet à l'aide des mêmes questionnaires, des mêmes enquêteurs, des mêmes méthodes d'exploitation, etc. que ceux qu'on a effectivement utilisés pour l'enquête sur la population active. Cette différence s'appelle l'erreur d'échantillonnage. Dans le plan et la mise en œuvre de l'enquête sur la population active, rien n'a été négligé pour réduire au minimum l'erreur d'échantillonnage. Cette erreur d'échantillonnage est assez faible pour les grandes estimations comme celles qui portent sur le niveau de l'emploi au Canada; par ex., il y a deux chances sur trois que l'erreur de cette estimation soit inférieure à 0.5 %. Pour les petites estimations, comme celles du chômage dans l'Île-du-Prince Édouard, l'erreur relative est plus forte et il faut être plus prudent; par ex., il y a deux chances sur trois qu'une telle estimation puisse varier jusqu'à 25.0 %.

Erreurs d'observation

D'autres erreurs, qui n'ont pas trait à l'échantillonnage, peuvent se produire à presque toutes les étapes d'une enquête. Certaines de ces erreurs d'observation s'annulent après un grand nombre d'observations, mais les erreurs systématiques engendrent des biais. Il est possible de réduire les erreurs d'observation par une rédaction soignée des questionnaires, par une formation et une surveillance intensives des enquêteurs et par un contrôle serré de l'exploitation.

Alphabetic Designation of Per Cent Standard Deviation
Désignation littérale de l'écart type exprimé en pourcentage

| Alphabetic indicator Symbole littéral | Per cent of estimates at one standard deviation % de l'estimation correspondant à un écart type |
|--|--|
| A | 0.0- 0.5 |
| B | 0.6- 1.0 |
| C | 1.1- 2.5 |
| D | 2.6- 5.0 |
| E | 5.1-10.0 |
| F | 10.1-16.5 |
| G | 16.6-25.0 |
| H | 25.1-33.3 |
| J | 33.4+ |

Estimates below four thousand, or with a sampling variability greater than 33.3 per cent, are not published and are indicated in tables by (...). - Les estimations inférieures à quatre mille ou avec une variance plus grande que 33.3 pour cent ne sont pas publiées et sont indiquées dans les tableaux par (...).

1. Work includes any work for pay or profit. That is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. It also includes unpaid family work where unpaid family work is defined as unpaid work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the household.
2. Persons in this group meeting the following criteria are regarded as available:
 - (i) were full-time students seeking part-time work who also met condition (ii) below. (Full-time students looking for full-time work are classified as not available for work in the reference week.)
 - (ii) reported that there was no reason why they could not take a job in reference week, or, if they could not take a job it was because of "own illness or disability", "personal or family responsibilities", or already had a job.
3. Persons are classified as being on layoff only when they expect to return to the job from which they were laid off.

1. On entend par "travail" tout travail fait contre rémunération ou en vue d'un bénéfice, c'est-à-dire le travail fait contre rémunération pour un employeur ou à son propre compte. Il peut également s'agir d'un travail familial non rémunéré, c'est-à-dire d'un travail non rémunéré qui contribue directement à l'exploitation d'une ferme, d'une entreprise ou d'un bureau professionnel, qui est possédé ou exploité par un membre apparenté du ménage.
2. On considère comme prêtes à travailler les personnes de ce groupe qui:
 - (i) étaient étudiants à plein temps cherchant du travail à temps partiel et qui répondent également au critère (ii) ci-dessous. (Les étudiants à plein temps qui cherchaient du travail à plein temps ne sont pas considérés comme ayant été prêts à travailler pendant la semaine de référence.)
 - (ii) ont déclaré qu'il n'y avait aucune raison pour laquelle elles ne pouvaient prendre un emploi pendant la semaine de référence; ou ne pouvaient en prendre un en raison "d'une maladie ou d'une invalidité", "d'obligations personnelles ou familiales", ou "parce qu'elles avaient déjà un emploi".
3. On considère comme mises à pied seules les personnes qui s'attendent à réintégrer l'emploi qu'elles occupaient avant d'être mises à pied.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010746360