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October to December 2018

Introduction

About the Ontario Employment Report

The Ontario Employment Report is released four times a year and provides an assessment of the current trends and developments in the Ontario labour market. The Ontario Employment Report is a companion report to the Ontario Economic Accounts, which provides an overall assessment of the current state of the Ontario economy. All estimates in this report are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, unless otherwise specified. Its primary audience includes economists in both public and private sectors and credit rating agencies.

Methodological note

In the current issue, year-over-year change represents change between the averages in the fourth quarter of 2017 and the fourth quarter of 2018. Note that the Ontario Economic Accounts report primarily shows changes between the previous and the current quarter.

This report uses seasonally adjusted data in charts displaying data with a monthly frequency in the Overview section.

Unadjusted data is used in charts and tables showing the changes for the current quarter compared with the same quarter for the previous year. Unadjusted data is also used to calculate annual averages, year-to-date averages and 2018 fourth quarter averages.

Overview

Ontario's labour market overview

Employment:

+89,300 net new jobs year-over-year

+90,500 full-time jobs year-over-year

Unemployment rate:

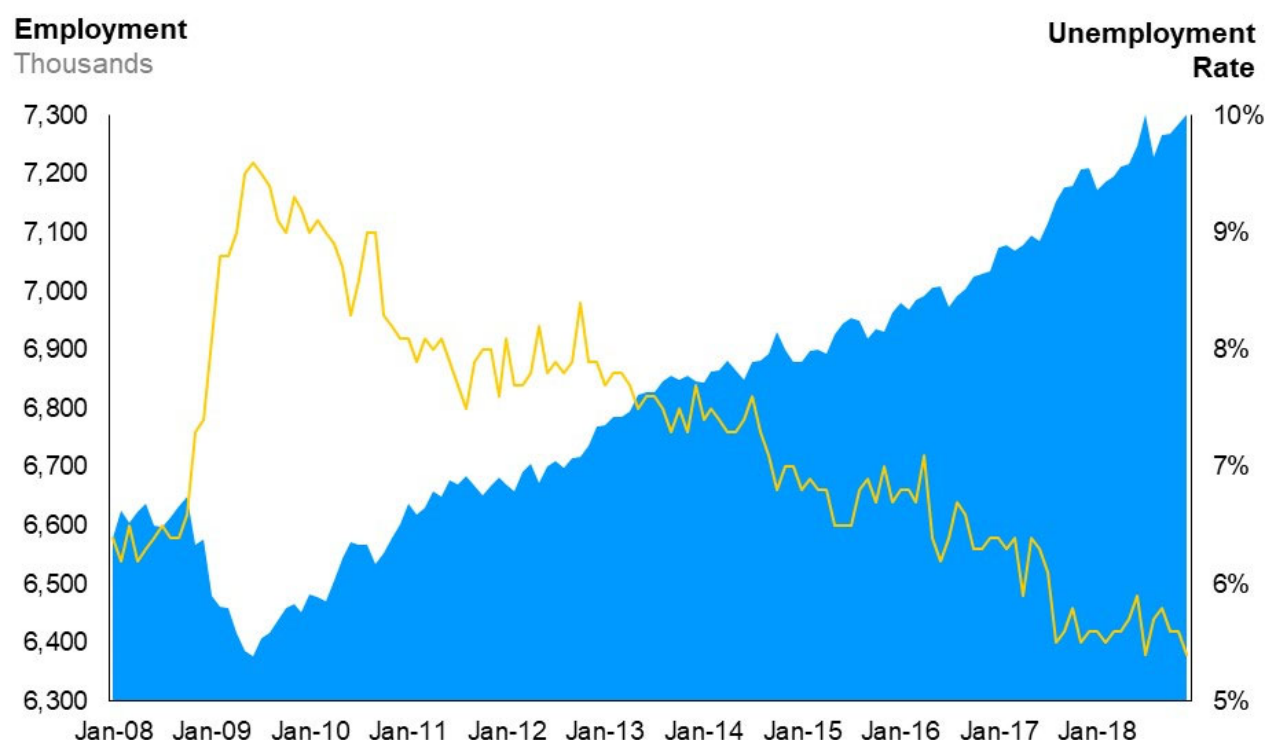
5.4% in December 2018

Year-over-year, Ontario's employment grew by 1.2% (89,300), the same as the Canadian rate.

Ontario's unemployment rate was 5.4% in December 2018, lower than the Canadian rate of 5.6%.

Year-over-year overview

Ontario's labour market, 2008-2018



The combination line and area chart shows Ontario's unemployment rate (line chart) and employment (area chart) from January 2008 to December 2018. Ontario's unemployment rate has trended downwards since the recession, reaching 5.4% in December 2018. Employment in Ontario has risen steadily since the recession, reaching about 7.3 million workers in December 2018, putting it well over the pre-recession level of roughly 6.6 million.

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Between the fourth quarter of 2017 and 2018:

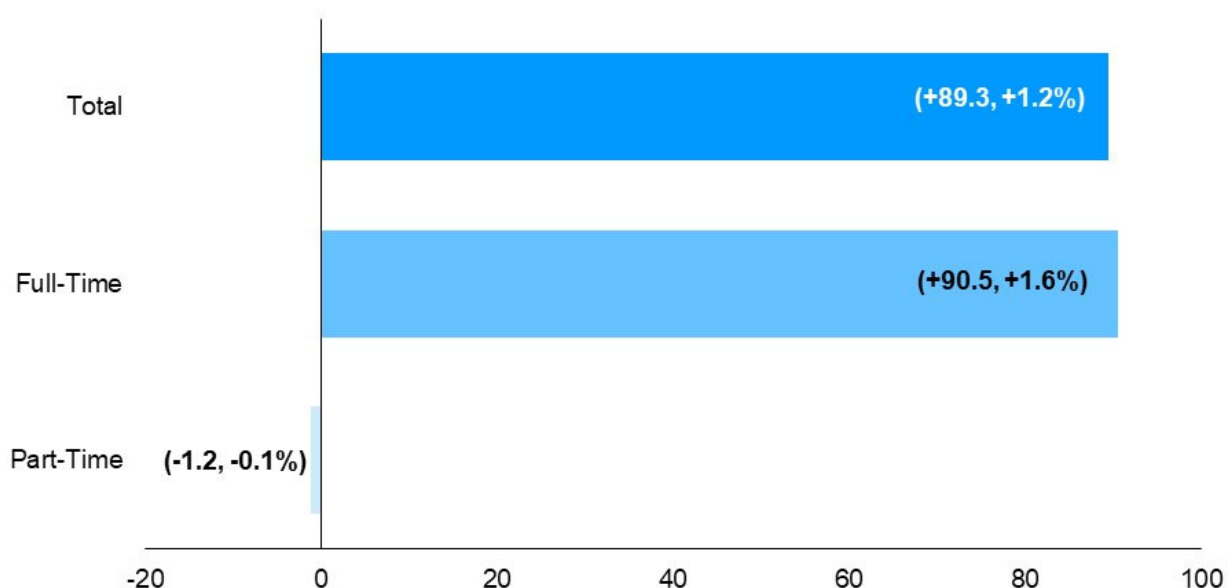
- employment growth was driven by increases in full-time employment (+1.6%) while part-time employment declined (-0.1%)
- there were significant employment gains in the services-producing sector (+1.6%), but employment in the goods-producing sector decreased (-0.2%)
- all five Ontario regions posted employment gains with Central Ontario experiencing the fastest employment growth (+2.4%)
- core-aged workers experienced above-average employment growth (+2.6%)
- the average hourly wage increased by 2.5%, to \$27.48

Type of work quarterly details

Employment change by full-time, part-time status

Employment change 2018Q4 over 2017Q4

Thousands



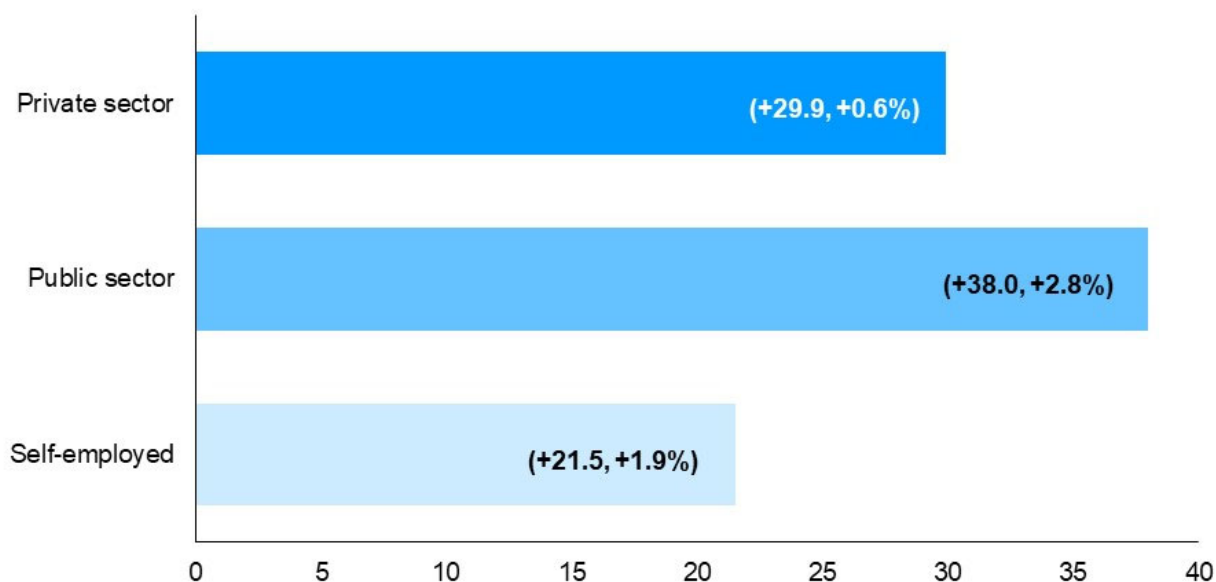
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) change in Ontario's employment by full-time and part-time status. Total employment increased by 1.2%, driven by a gain in full-time employment (+1.6%), while part-time employment decreased (-0.1%).

Year-over-year, full-time employment increased by 1.6% in the fourth quarter, while part-time employment decreased by 0.1%.

Employment change all employment sectors

Employment change 2018Q4 over 2017Q4

Thousands



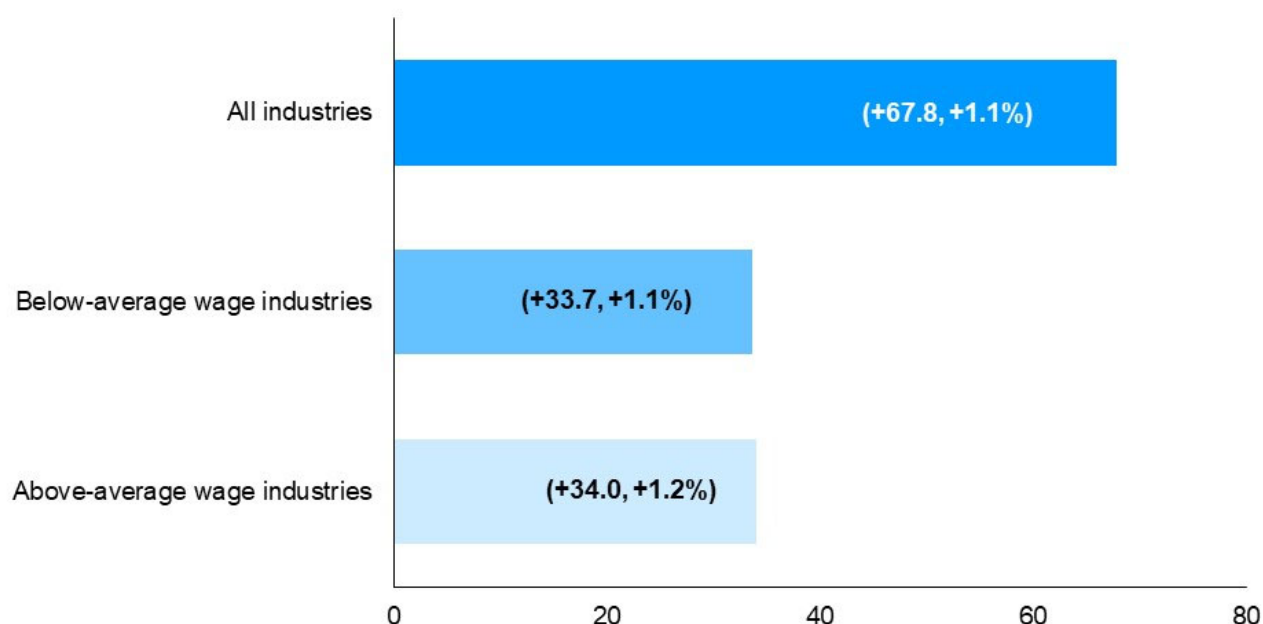
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) change in Ontario's employment for the private sector, public sector and self-employment. Employment increased in all three sectors. Private sector employment increased by 0.6%, while public sector employment increased by 2.8% and self-employment grew by 1.9%.

Year-over-year, while all sectors saw growth, the highest employment growth was in the public sector (+2.8%), which was followed by self-employment (+1.9%) and the private sector (+0.6%).

Employment change by above-, below-average wage industries

Employment change 2018Q4 over 2017Q4

Thousands



Note: Above-average wage industries are defined as those with earnings above the average hourly earnings of all industries in 2018. Self-employment is excluded.

The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) change in Ontario's employment for above- and below-average wage industries, compared to the paid employment in all industries. Employment in above-average wage industries (+1.2%) increased more than employment in below-average wage industries (+1.1%). Paid employment in all industries (excluding self-employment) rose by 1.1%. Above-average wage industries are defined as those with earnings above the average hourly earnings of all industries in 2018.

Year-over-year, paid employment increased in above-average wage industries by 1.2%, while employment in below-average wage industries increased by 1.1%.

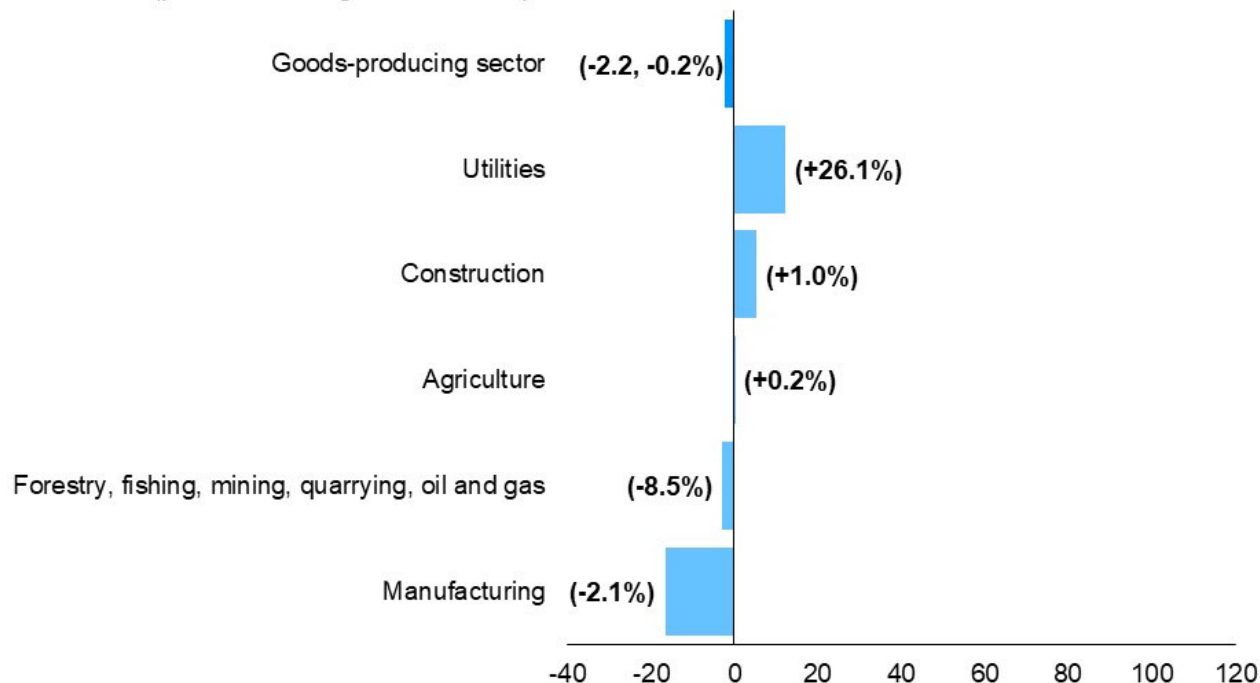
Sector and occupation quarterly details

Year-over-year, there were significant employment gains in the services-producing sector (+1.6%), but employment in the goods-producing sector decreased (-0.2%).

Employment change by industry, goods-producing industries

Employment change 2018Q4 over 2017Q4

Thousands (per cent change in brackets)



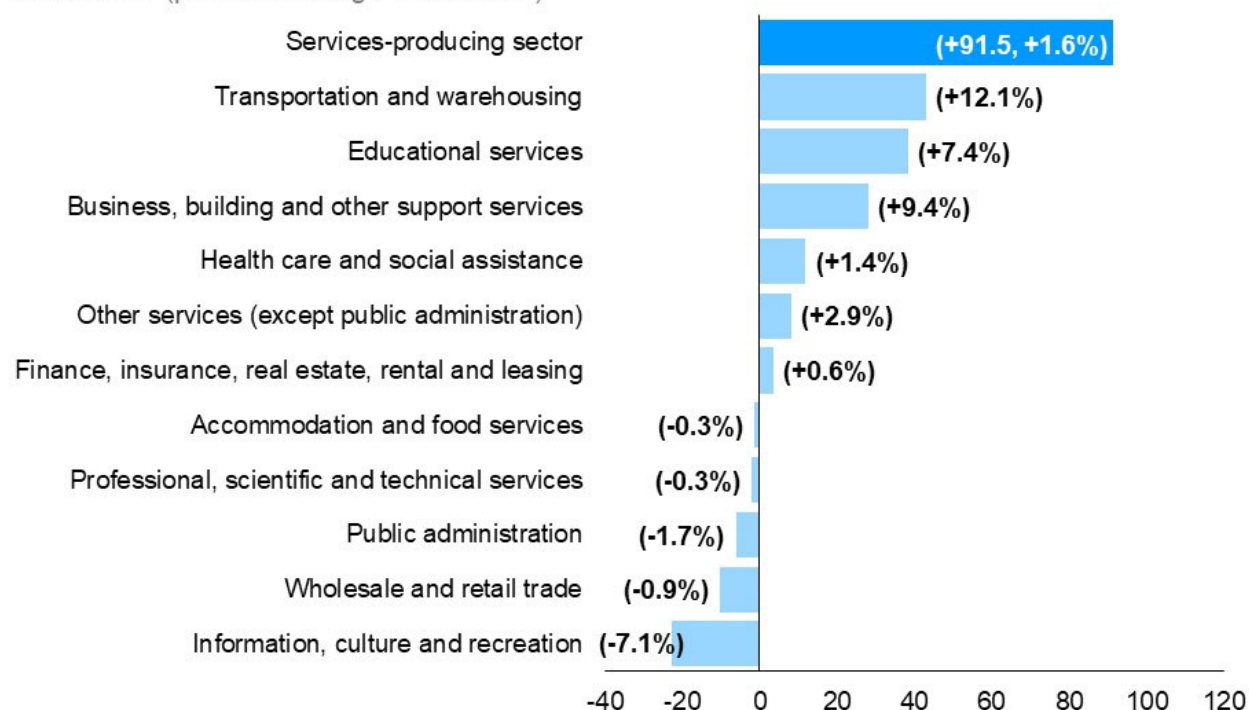
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) change in Ontario's employment by industry for goods-producing industries. Utilities experienced the largest employment growth (+26.1%), followed by construction (+1.0%) and agriculture (+0.2%). Manufacturing had the largest employment decline (-2.1%), followed by forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas (-8.5%). The overall employment in goods-producing industries decreased by 0.2%.

Among goods-producing industries, the employment decline was driven by manufacturing (-2.1%), while utilities added the most jobs and experienced the largest growth rate (+26.1%).

Employment change by industry, services-producing industries

Employment change 2018Q4 over 2017Q4

Thousands (per cent change in brackets)



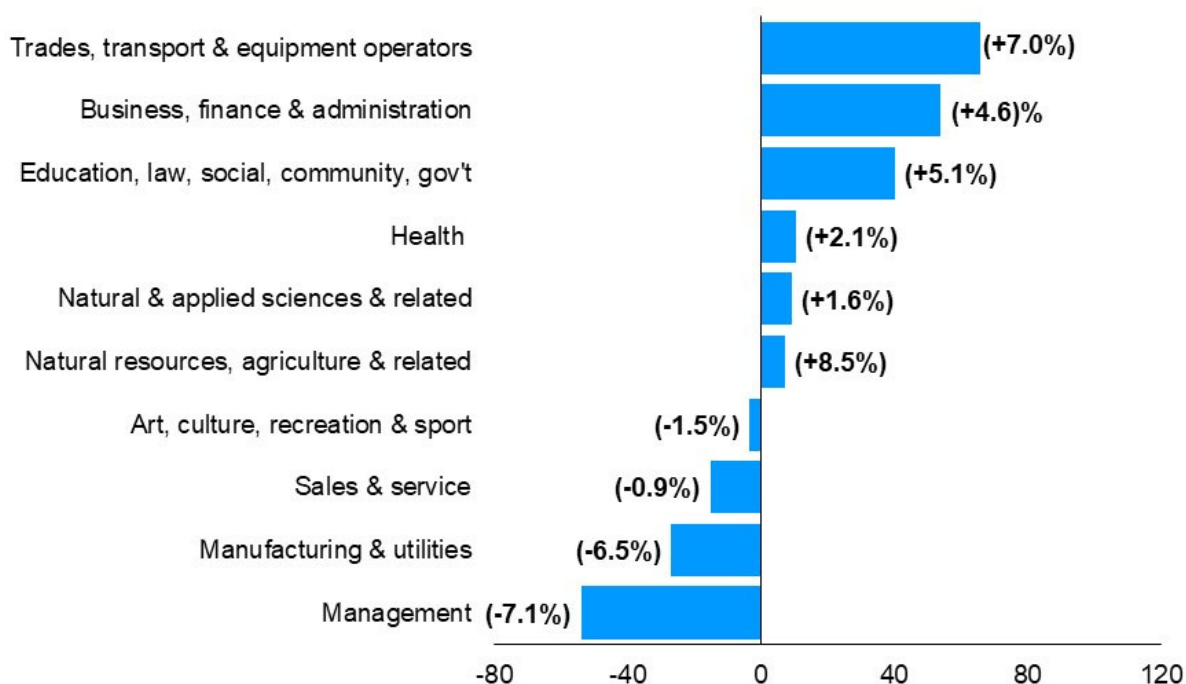
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) change in Ontario's employment by industry for services-producing industries. Six services-producing industries had an increase in employment. Transportation and warehousing experienced the biggest employment gain (+12.1%), followed by educational services (+7.4%), and business, building and other support services (+9.4%). Five industries experienced employment declines. The biggest employment decline occurred in information, culture and recreation (-7.1%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (-0.9%) and public administration (-1.7%). The overall employment in services-producing industries increased by 1.6%.

Among services-producing industries, transportation and warehousing gained the most jobs and had the highest rate of employment growth (+12.1%). In this industry, growth was particularly strong in general freight trucking and scheduled airline transportation. Information, culture and recreation had the largest decline in employment (-7.1%).

Employment change by occupational group

Employment change 2018Q4 over 2017Q4

Thousands (per cent change in brackets)



The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) change in Ontario's employment by broad occupational group. Six occupational groups experienced employment gains. Trades, transport, equipment operators and related occupations had the biggest employment gain (+7.0%), followed by business, finance and administration occupations (+4.6%), and occupations in education, law, social, community and government services (+5.1%). Employment in three occupational categories decreased. Management occupations experienced the biggest decline (-7.1%), followed by manufacturing and utilities (-6.5%) and sales and service occupations (-0.9%).

Among broad occupational groups, trade, transport and equipment operator occupations saw the largest increase in employment, while employment in management occupations declined the most.

Geographic region**Ontario regions**



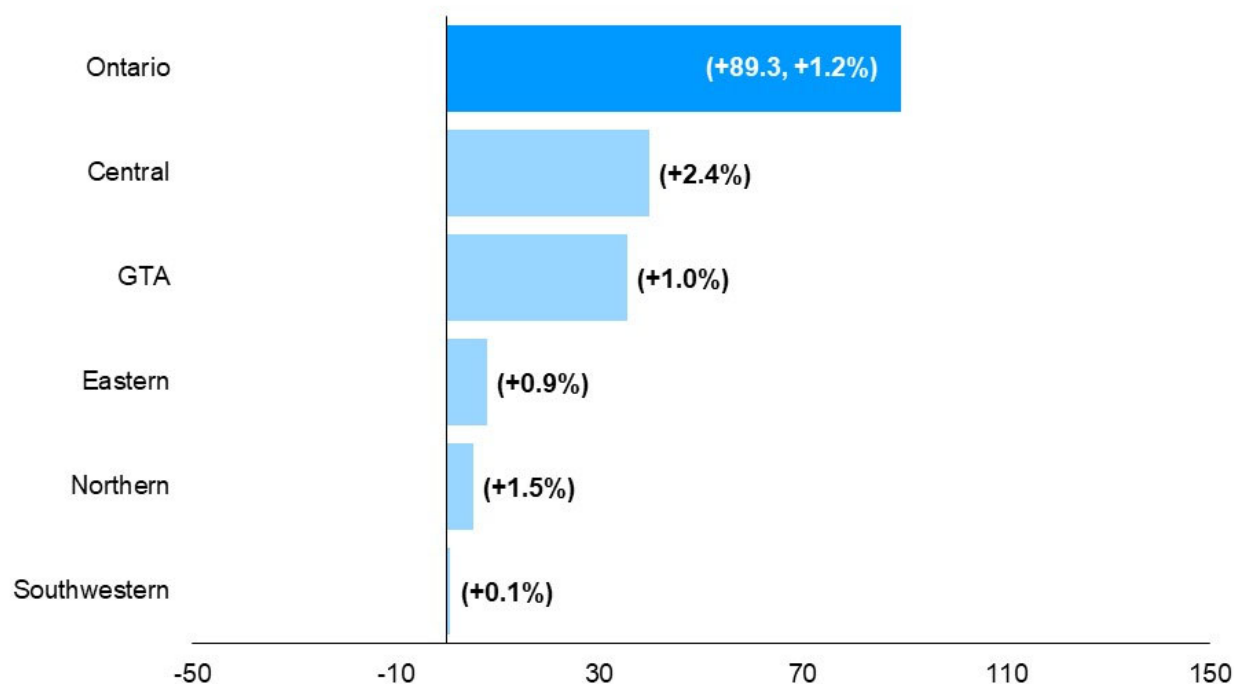
Note: Based on groupings of Statistics Canada's economic regions.

The map shows Ontario's five regions: Northern Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Southwestern Ontario, Central Ontario and the Greater Toronto Area. This map is based on groupings of Statistics Canada's economic regions.

Employment change by Ontario region

Employment change 2018Q4 over 2017Q4

Thousands



Note: Based on a 3-month moving average for December.

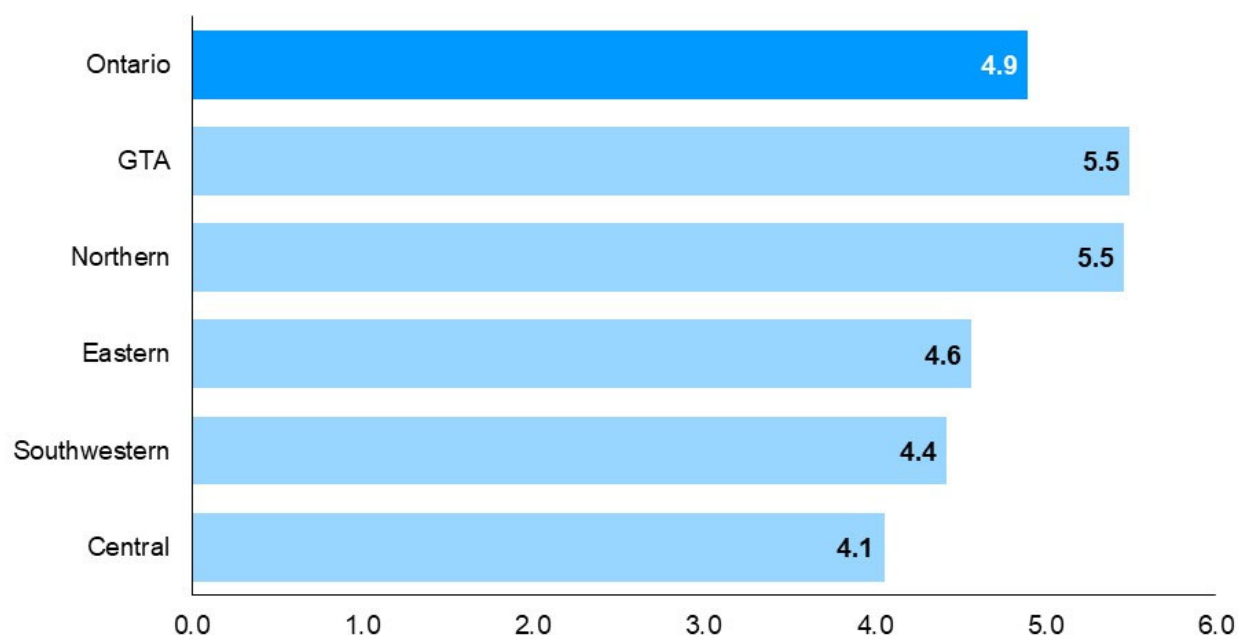
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) change in employment in the five Ontario regions: Northern Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Southwestern Ontario, Central Ontario and the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). Employment increased in every region. Central Ontario gained the most jobs (+2.4%), followed by the GTA (+1.0%) and Eastern Ontario (+0.9%). The overall employment increased by 1.2%.

Year-over-year, employment increased in all five Ontario regions. The rate of employment growth was highest in Central Ontario (+2.4%), followed by Northern Ontario (+1.5%), the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) ^[1] (+1.0%), Eastern Ontario (+0.9%) and Southwestern Ontario (+0.1%).

Unemployment rates by Ontario region

Unemployment rate in 2018Q4

Per cent



Note: Based on a three-month moving average for December 2018, using unadjusted data. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Ontario in 2018Q4 is 5.5%.

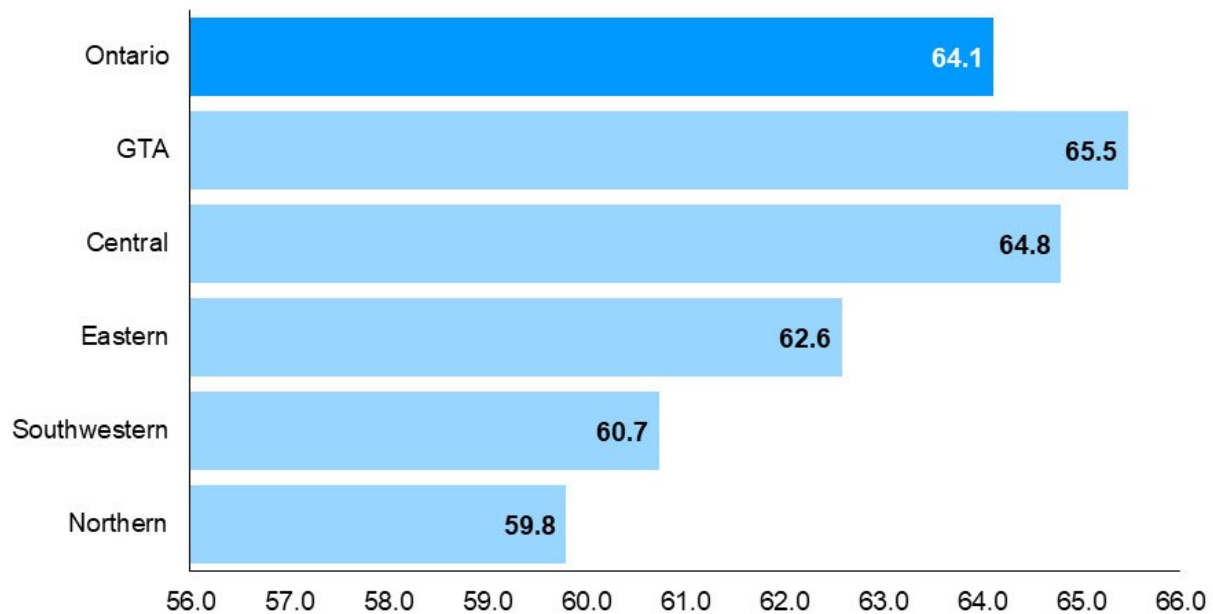
The horizontal bar chart shows unemployment rates by Ontario region, in the fourth quarter of 2018. The Greater Toronto Area and Northern Ontario had the highest unemployment rates at 5.5%, followed by Eastern Ontario (4.6%), Southwestern Ontario (4.4%), and Central Ontario (4.1%). The overall unemployment rate for Ontario was 4.9%.

In the fourth quarter of 2018, the GTA and Northern Ontario had the highest unemployment rate (5.5%) and Central Ontario had the lowest unemployment rate (4.1%).

Participation rates by Ontario region

Participation rate in 2018Q4

Per cent



Note: Based on a three-month moving average for December 2018.

The horizontal bar chart shows participation rates by Ontario region, in the fourth quarter of 2018. The Greater Toronto Area had the highest participation rate at 65.5%, followed by Central Ontario (64.8%), Eastern Ontario (62.6%), Southwestern Ontario (60.7%) and Northern Ontario (59.8%). The overall participation rate for Ontario was 64.1%.

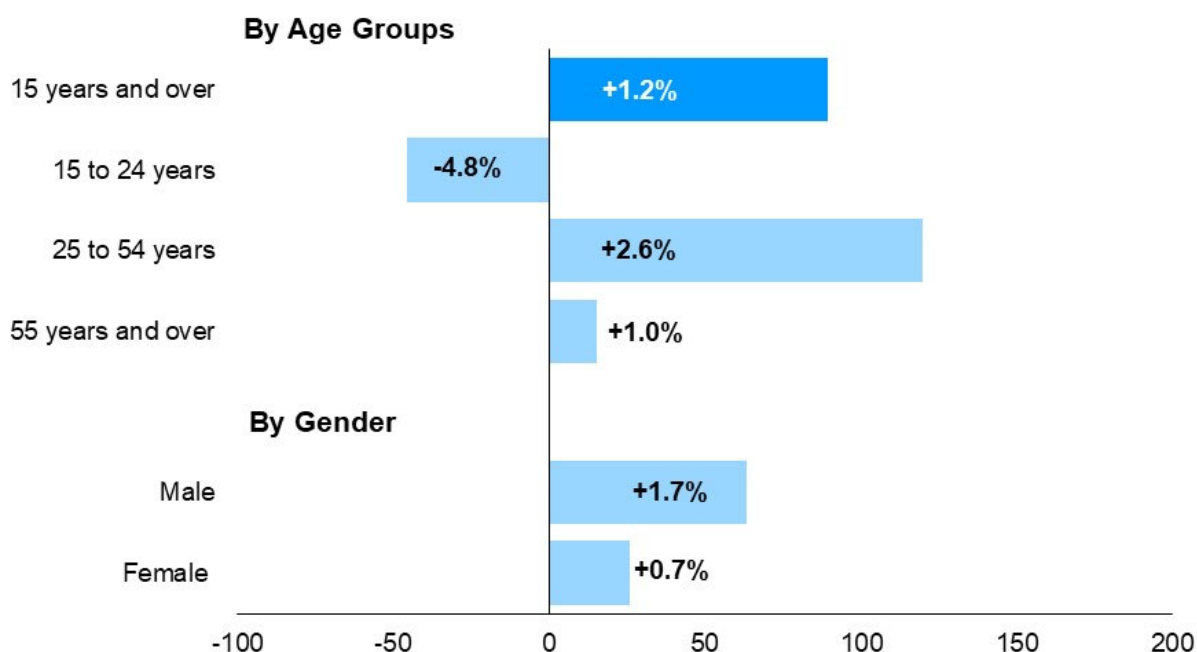
Quarterly labour force participation rates varied considerably among the economic regions. In the fourth quarter, participation rates ranged from 59.8% in Northern Ontario to 65.5% in the GTA.

Age and gender quarterly details

Employment change by age group and gender

Employment change 2018Q4 over 2017Q4

Thousands



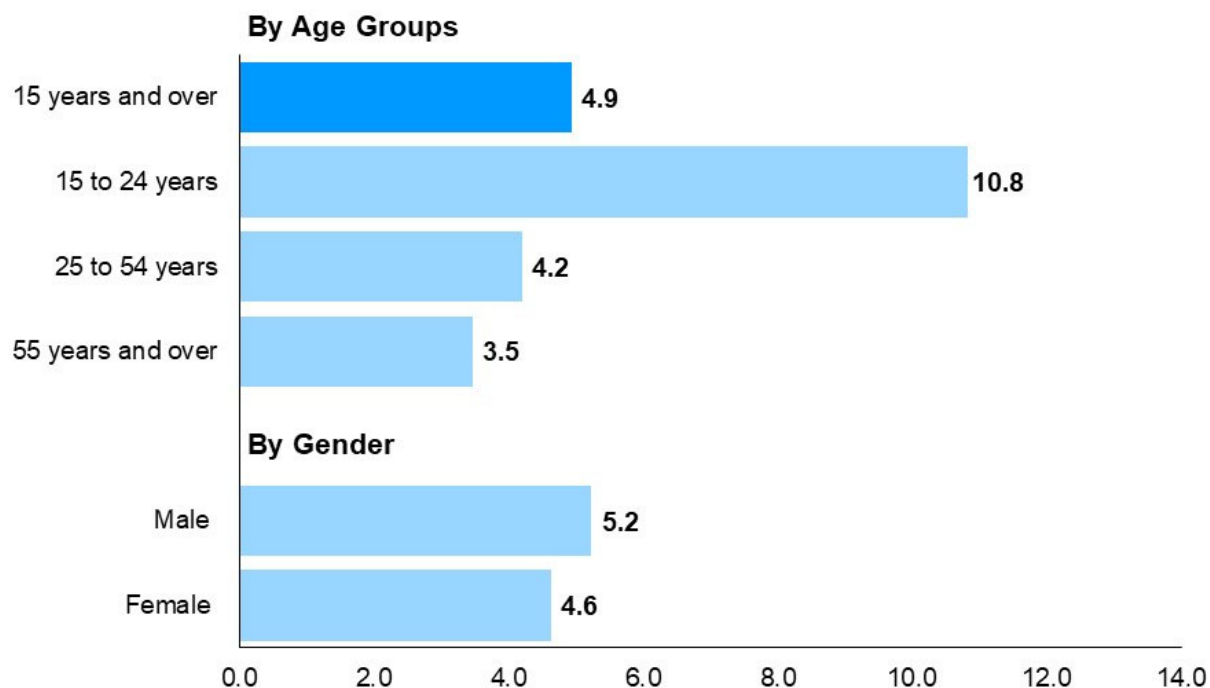
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) change in Ontario's employment for the three major age groups, as well as by gender, compared to the overall population. Ontarians aged 25 to 54 years gained the most jobs (+2.6%), followed by Ontarians aged 55 years and over (+1.0%). Employment for Ontarians aged 15 to 24 years declined (-4.8%). Total employment (for population aged 15 and over) increased by 1.2%. Males (+1.7%) gained more jobs than females (+0.7%).

Compared to the same quarter last year, core-aged workers (25 to 54 years) gained the most jobs, followed by older workers (55 years and over). Youth (15 to 24 years) employment declined over the same period by 4.8%. Core-aged workers experienced above-average employment growth (+2.6%).

Unemployment rates by age group and gender

Unemployment Rate in 2018Q4

Per cent



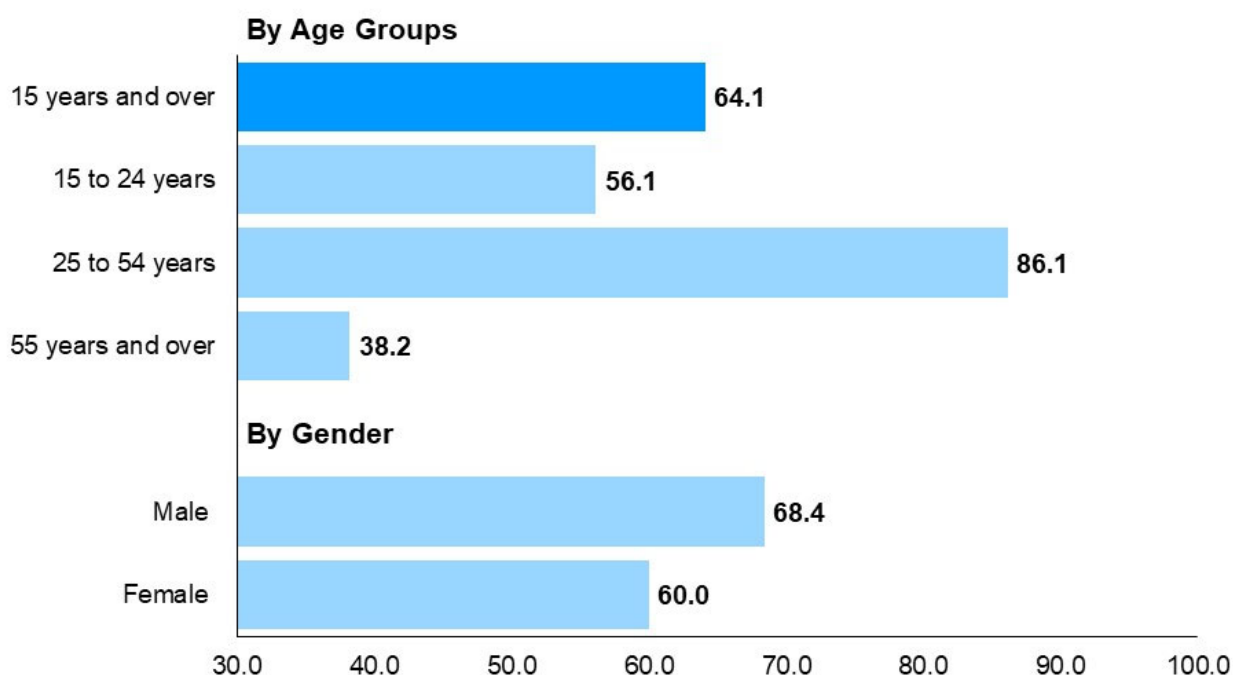
The horizontal bar chart shows unemployment rates for the three major age groups, as well as by gender, compared to the overall rate, in the fourth quarter of 2018. Youth (15 to 24 years) had the highest unemployment rate at 10.8%, followed by the core-aged population (25 to 54 years) at 4.2% and older Ontarians (55 years and over) at 3.5%. The overall unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2018 was 4.9%. The male unemployment rate (5.2%) was higher than the female unemployment rate (4.6%).

Compared to a year ago, the unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point for males and by 0.1 percentage point for females. In the fourth quarter, the unemployment rate of youth was 10.8%, the highest among the three age groups. Compared to a year ago, unemployment rate declined for all age groups except for youth.

Participation rates by age group and gender

Participation Rate in 2018Q4

Per cent



The horizontal bar chart shows labour force participation rates for the three major age groups, as well as by gender, compared to the overall rate, in the fourth quarter of 2018. The core-aged population (25 to 54 years old) had the highest labour force participation rate at 86.1%, followed by youth (15 to 24 years old) at 56.1%, and older Ontarians (55 years and over) at 38.2%. The overall participation rate was 64.1%. The male participation rate (68.4%) was higher than the female participation rate (60.0%).

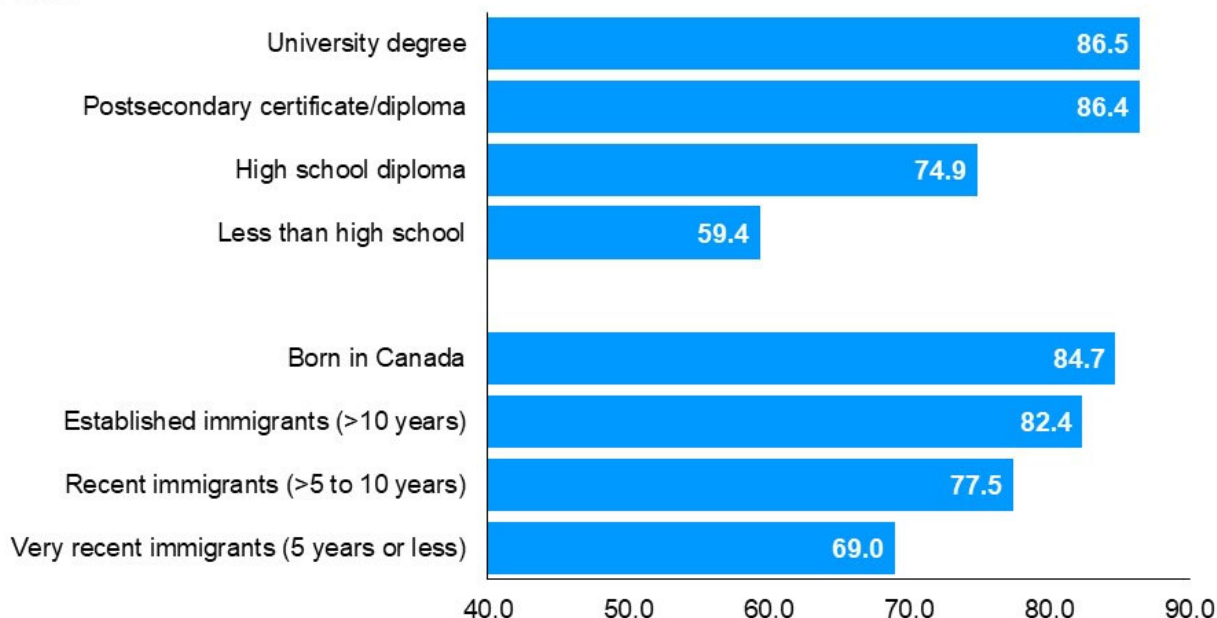
In the fourth quarter, core-aged workers had the highest participation rate at 86.1%, followed by youth at 56.1% and older workers at 38.2%. Compared to a year ago, the participation rate declined for all age groups, except for core-aged workers, which increased by 1.0 percentage point. The participation rates for males and females slightly declined compared to a year ago (0.3 and 0.7 percentage point, respectively).

Education level and immigrant status quarterly details

Employment rates by education level and immigrant status (core-aged population)

Employment Rate in 2018Q4

Per cent

Population aged 25-54

Note: Rate by immigrant status is based on a three-month moving average for December 2018.

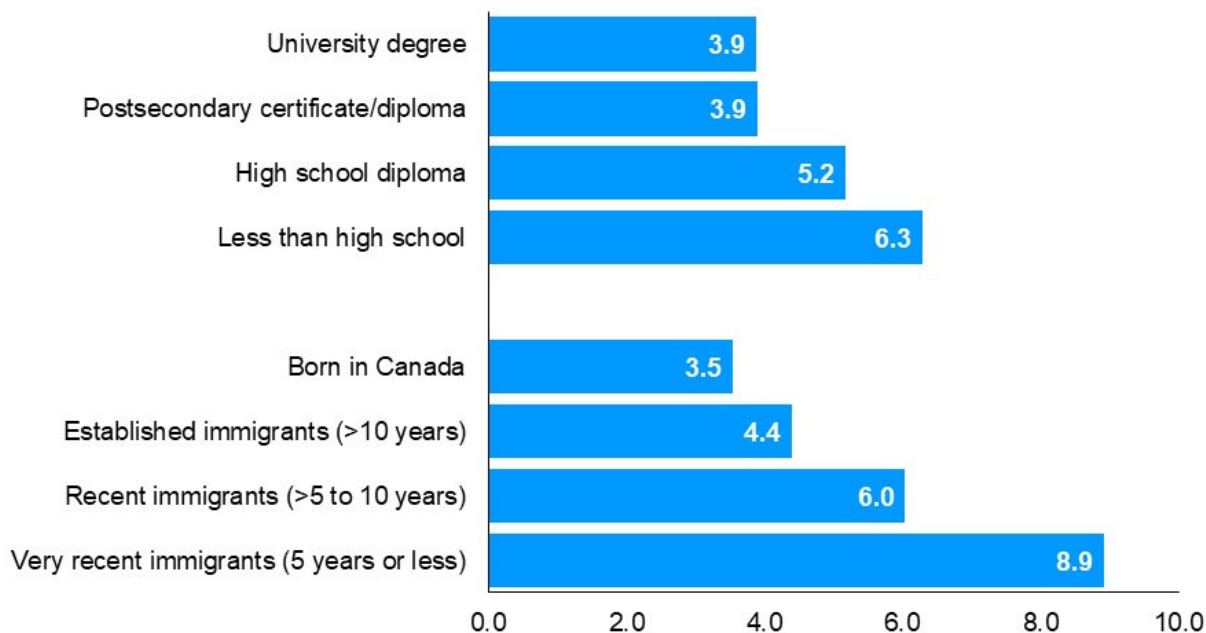
The horizontal bar chart shows employment rates by education level and immigrant status for the core-aged population (25 to 54 years old), in the fourth quarter of 2018. By education level, those with a university degree had the highest employment rate (86.5%), followed by those with a postsecondary certificate/diploma (86.4%), those with a high school diploma (74.9%), and those with less than high school education (59.4%). By immigrant status, those born in Canada had the highest employment rate (84.7%), followed by established immigrants with more than 10 years since landing (82.4%), recent immigrants with more than 5 to 10 years since landing (77.5%), and very recent immigrants with 5 years or less since landing (69.0%).

In the fourth quarter of 2018, persons without a high school diploma continued to hold the lowest employment rate among all groups (59.4%), while university degree holders recorded the highest employment rate (86.5%), but were followed closely by postsecondary certificate/diploma holders (86.4%).

Unemployment rates by education level and immigrant status (core-aged population)

Unemployment Rate in 2018Q4

Per cent

Population aged 25-54

Note: Rate by immigrant status is based on a three-month moving average for December 2018.

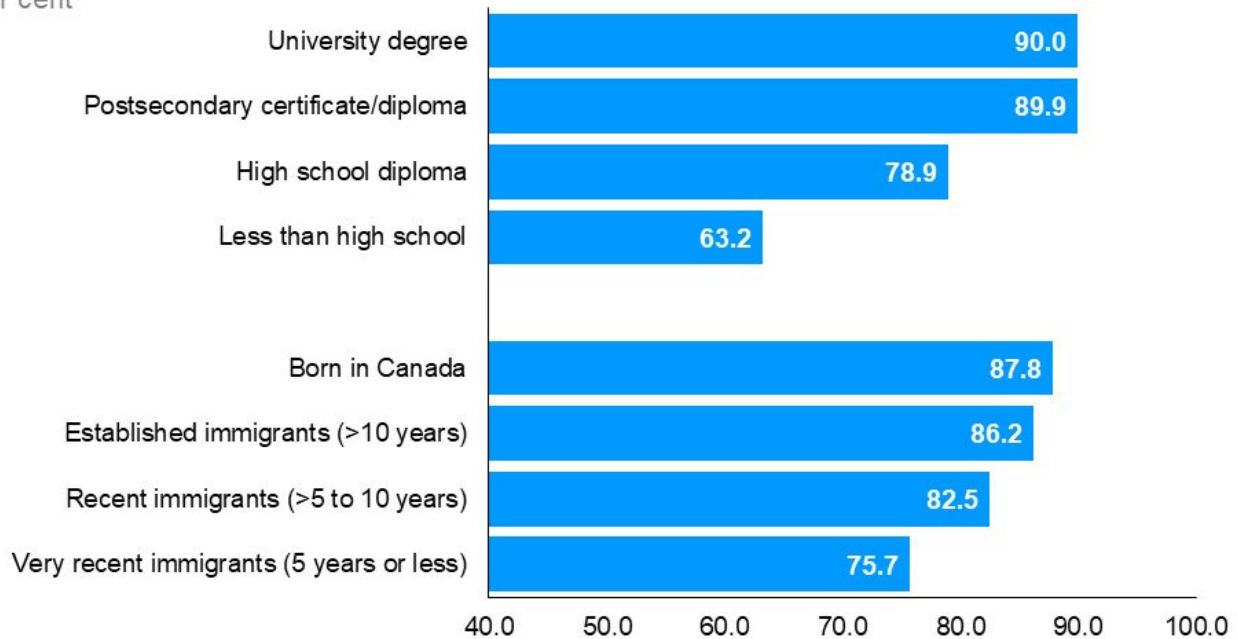
The horizontal bar chart shows unemployment rates by education level and immigrant status for the core-aged population (25 to 54 years old), in the fourth quarter of 2018. By education level, those with less than high school education had the highest unemployment rate (6.3%), followed by high school graduates (5.2%), and those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma and a university degree (3.9%). By immigrant status, very recent immigrants with 5 years or less since landing had the highest unemployment rate (8.9%), followed by recent immigrants with more than 5 to 10 years since landing (6.0%), established immigrants with more than 10 years since landing (4.4%), and those born in Canada (3.5%).

The unemployment rate declined, year-over-year, for core-aged persons without a high school diploma, as well as for those with postsecondary certificates/diplomas. Core-aged university degree and high school diploma holders both saw a 0.1 percentage point increase in their unemployment rates.

Participation rates by education level and immigrant status (core-aged population)

Participation Rate in 2018Q4

Per cent

Population aged 25-54

Note: Rate by immigrant status is based on a three-month moving average for December 2018.

The horizontal bar chart shows labour force participation rates by education level and immigrant status for the core-aged population (25 to 54 years old), in the fourth quarter of 2018. By education level, university graduates had the highest participation rate (90.0%), followed by those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma (89.9%), high school graduates (78.9%), and those with less than high school education (63.2%). By immigrant status, those born in Canada had the highest participation rate (87.8%), followed by established immigrants with more than 10 years since landing (86.2%), recent immigrants with more than 5 to 10 years since landing (82.5%) and very recent immigrants with 5 years or less since landing (75.7%).

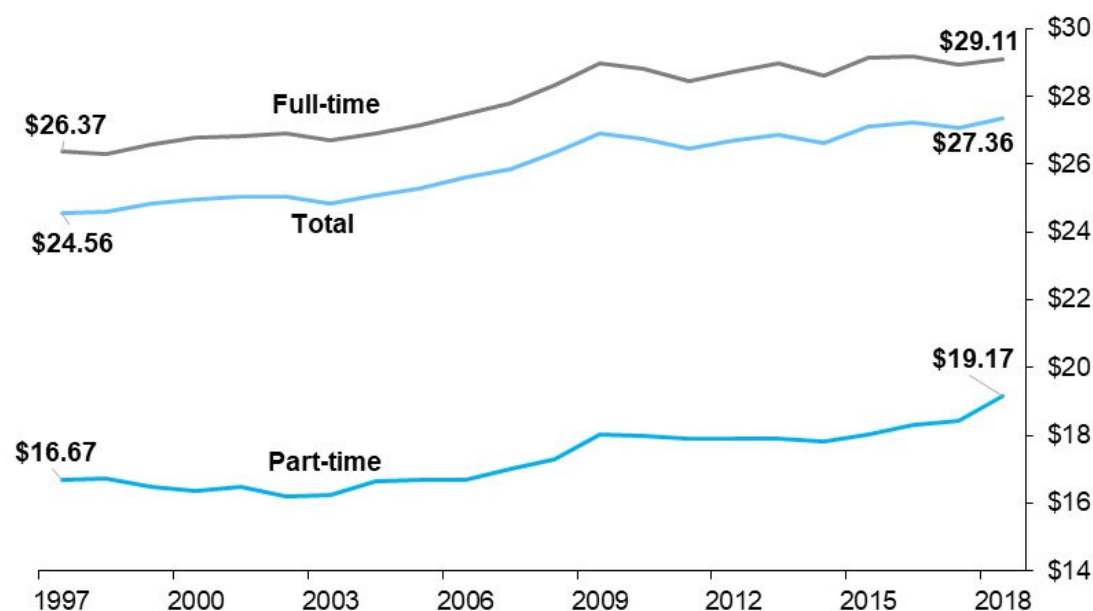
In the fourth quarter of 2018, core-aged recent immigrants (landed 5 to 10 years earlier) and very recent immigrants (landed 5 years or less) continued to have the lowest participation rates compared to established immigrants and those born in Canada, but their rates have improved, year-over-year, compared to the fourth quarter of 2017.

Wages quarterly details

Average hourly wages total, full-time and part-time employees

Average Hourly Wages by Employee Status, 1997-2018

Constant 2018 dollars



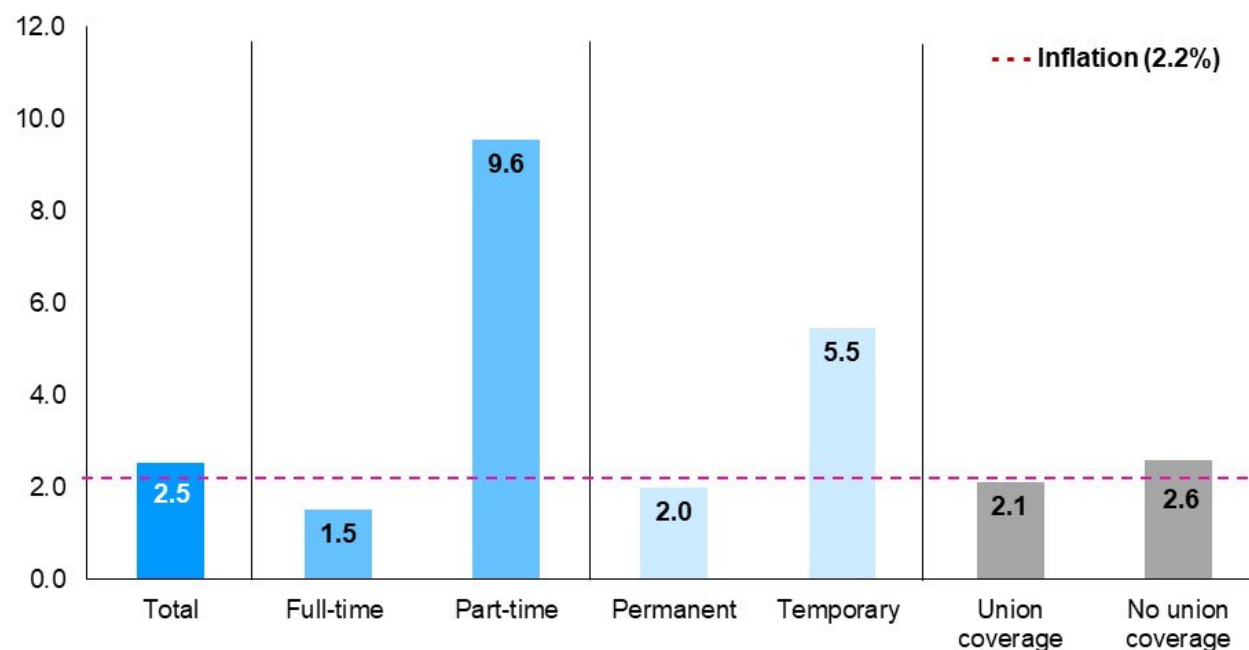
The line chart shows average hourly wages for all employees, full-time and part-time employees expressed in real 2018 dollars from 1997 to 2018. Real average hourly wages of all employees increased from \$24.56 in 1997 to \$27.36 in 2018; those of full-time employees increased from \$26.37 in 1997 to \$29.11 in 2018 and those of part-time employees increased from \$16.67 in 1997 to \$19.17 in 2018.

Over the last two decades, the average hourly wage increased in real terms ^[2] (i.e. after accounting for inflation) from \$24.56 to \$27.36, with the growth rate averaging 0.5% per year. Over this period, real wages grew at an average growth rate of 0.7% for part-time workers and 0.5% for full-time workers.

Hourly wage growth by type of work

Hourly Wage Growth 2018Q4 over 2017Q4

Per cent



Note: Nominal wage growth, not adjusted for inflation. Self-employment is excluded.

The vertical bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) per cent change in Ontario's hourly wages by type of work. The average hourly wage increased by 2.5%. Hourly wages increased for both full-time (+1.5%) and part-time employees (+9.6%); permanent (+2.0%) and temporary employees (+5.5%) and employees with union coverage (+2.1%) and those without union coverage (+2.6%). Inflation during the same period was 2.2%.

In the fourth quarter of 2018, the average hourly wage of Ontario employees was \$27.48, an increase of 2.5% from the fourth quarter of 2017. ^[3] Consumer Price Index inflation over the same period was 2.2%. ^[4]

Average hourly wage rate and wage growth by occupational group

Average Hourly Wage in 2018Q4

Year-over-year per cent growth in brackets



Note: Nominal wage growth, not adjusted for inflation. Self-employment is excluded.

The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) change in Ontario's average hourly wage rate and growth by occupational group. In the fourth quarter of 2018, the average hourly wage rate for Ontario was \$27.48 (+2.5%). The highest average hourly wage rate was for management occupations at \$44.69 (-3.7%); followed by natural and applied sciences and related occupations at \$36.34 (-2.4%); and occupations in education, law and social, community and government services at \$33.93 (+1.6%). The lowest average hourly wage rate was for sales and service occupations at \$18.22 (+9.8%). Three occupational groups experienced declines in average hourly wages: management occupations at \$44.69 (-3.7%), natural and applied sciences and related occupations at \$36.50 (-2.4%), and occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport at \$22.90 (-1.9%).

Employees in three broad occupational groups experienced the highest wage growth: sales and service (+9.8%), natural resources, agriculture and related occupations (+9.1%), and manufacturing and utilities (+8.3%).

Appendix**Overview of annual employment ten-year review**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Labour Force (000)	7,080.2	7,160.9	7,227.4	7,276.4	7,383.8	7,418.6	7,426.1	7,489.5	7,579.8	7,673.0
	67.0	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.3	65.8	65.2	65.0	64.9	64.5

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Participation Rate (%)										
Male Participation Rate (%)	71.5	71.1	71.1	70.7	70.5	70.3	70	69.5	69.2	68.7
Female Participation Rate (%)	62.6	62.8	62.3	61.9	62.2	61.6	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.5
Total Employment (000)	6,432.7	6,537.8	6,658.4	6,702.6	6,823.4	6,877.9	6,923.2	6,999.6	7,128.0	7,242.4
- Full-time (000)	5,174.0	5,256.1	5,373.5	5,412.0	5,489.5	5,540.0	5,618.2	5,672.6	5,778.7	5,909.0
- Part-time (000)	1,258.7	1,281.8	1,284.8	1,290.6	1,334.0	1,337.9	1,305.0	1,327.0	1,349.3	1,333.4
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	60.9	61.0	61.4	60.9	61.2	61.0	60.8	60.7	61.0	60.9
Male Employment (000)	3,300.8	3,363.6	3,450.4	3,471.5	3,522.8	3,567.1	3,607.1	3,635.9	3,700.9	3,763.9
Female Employment (000)	3,131.9	3,174.2	3,207.9	3,231.1	3,300.6	3,310.8	3,316.1	3,363.7	3,427.1	3,478.5
Part-Time (% of total)	19.6	19.6	19.3	19.3	19.6	19.5	18.8	19.0	18.9	18.4
Goods-Producing Sector Employment (000)	1,365.0	1,380.6	1,408.7	1,415.3	1,397.5	1,382.0	1,401.4	1,418.1	1,432.6	1,453.1
Services-Producing Sector Employment (000)	5,067.7	5,157.3	5,249.7	5,287.3	5,425.9	5,495.9	5,521.7	5,581.4	5,695.4	5,789.2
Private Sector Employment (000)	4,194.7	4,268.2	4,339.7	4,373.0	4,447.0	4,517.0	4,540.7	4,597.3	4,690.6	4,740.6
Public Sector Employment (000)	1,232.8	1,254.7	1,294.3	1,286.0	1,314.0	1,305.4	1,294.1	1,306.4	1,329.1	1,376.7
Self-Employment (% of total)	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.3	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.5
Total Unemployment (000)	647.5	623.1	569.1	573.8	560.3	540.7	502.9	489.9	451.8	430.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.1	8.7	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.5	6	5.6
	10.5	9.4	8.2	8.3	8	7.5	7	6.8	6.2	5.6

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male Unemployment Rate (%)										
Female Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	8	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.6
Long-Term (27 wks+) (% of total)	18.8	24.9	24.1	22.7	22.9	22.8	20	19.9	19.5	16.9
Average Unemployment in Weeks	18.4	22	22.4	22.2	21.8	22.4	20	19.9	19.3	17.2
Youth Unemployment Rate (%)	17.6	17.4	15.9	17.0	16.2	15.7	14.7	14.0	12.3	11.9
25-54 y.o. Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.7
55+ y.o. Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.2
Average Weekly Wage Rate (\$)	828.35	842.35	862.45	883.12	895.56	907.17	938.09	958.5	967.44	1001.74
Average Hourly Wage Rate (\$)	22.66	23.09	23.55	24.09	24.48	24.82	25.59	26.15	26.43	27.36

Employment by region (000)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Greater Toronto Area	2,963.0	3,034.6	3,077.8	3,112.3	3,240.2	3,241.1	3,320.4	3,373.2	3,442.9	3,521.6
Central	1,487.7	1,508.1	1,552.0	1,551.4	1,559.5	1,597.2	1,597.5	1,598.0	1,655.2	1,656.9
Southwestern	752	761.7	771.1	772.9	769.4	775	770.5	775.8	778.4	794.3
Eastern	879.2	879.6	897	908.7	898.4	907.9	889.2	904.9	903.4	916
Northern	350.8	354	360.4	357.3	355.9	356.6	345.5	347.7	348.2	353.6

Unemployment rate by region (%)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Greater Toronto Area	9.6	9.2	8.4	8.8	8.2	8	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.1
Central	9.1	8.4	7.4	7	6.9	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.2
Southwestern	10.3	9.1	8.1	7.8	7.7	7	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2
Eastern	6.8	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.6	7	6.7	6.4	5.7	4.9
Northern	9	8.3	7.8	7.2	7.4	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.4	5.8

Total employment by CMA (000)

Greater Toronto Area

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Toronto	2,817.0	2,880.3	2,923.4	2,960.6	3,092.1	3,087.4	3,176.7	3,215.0	3,289.6	3,353.0
Oshawa	175.1	184.3	189	190	194.5	201.4	196.4	214	210.4	220.6

Central Ontario

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hamilton	369.8	369.1	375.1	376.6	374.8	383.7	385.4	385.8	417.9	413.8
Kitchener	250.7	258.1	270.5	271.6	278.9	283.1	279.8	281.6	287.8	292.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	186.3	190.4	196.1	201.8	193.5	195.4	204.1	203.1	197.6	201.7
Peterborough	58.5	56.6	57.6	58.5	54.9	60.5	61.2	59.5	61.2	63.6
Brantford	68.6	67.4	68.5	67.5	68.9	68.6	69.3	70.2	72.3	70
Guelph	79.1	79.2	82	83.9	79.8	81.8	90.5	90.6	90.8	88.8
Barrie	90.3	99.1	101.5	102.3	109.4	111.6	108.4	104.2	115.6	114.6

Eastern Ontario

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ottawa	500.4	515.3	517.4	535.4	523.5	533.8	531.1	543.4	546.7	557.6
Kingston	79.2	76.7	79.3	80.6	82.6	81.4	82.9	83.6	87.3	86.4

Southwestern Ontario

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
London	238.8	239.6	237.7	242.3	240.4	243	252	245.9	245.8	252.9
Windsor	146.4	147.5	147.9	153.3	154.8	155.2	158	164.1	162.8	164.5

Northern Ontario

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sudbury	79.8	80.7	82.1	80.8	83.3	83.1	82.3	81.7	81.1	81.4
Thunder Bay	60	60.2	60.3	61.8	62.8	61.5	59.7	60.1	61.5	63.7

Overview of quarterly employment year-over-year

	2017q1	2018q1	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4
Total Labour Force (000)	7,458.6	7,510.5	7,602.6	7,717.1	7,658.9	7,782.4	7,598.9	7,682.1
Participation Rate (%)	64.2	63.6	65.2	65	65.4	65.2	64.6	64.1
Male Participation Rate (%)	68.6	67.5	69.6	69.1	69.9	69.6	68.8	68.4
Female Participation Rate (%)	60	59.8	61	61.1	61.1	61.1	60.7	60.0
Total Employment (000)	6,972.0	7,082.3	7,129.7	7,269.2	7,197.0	7,315.2	7,213.4	7,302.7
- Full-time (000)	5,583.5	5,707.7	5,799.3	5,970.2	5,913.7	6,049.1	5,818.4	5,909.0

	2017q1	2018q1	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4
- Part-time (000)	1,388.5	1,374.7	1,330.4	1,299.0	1,283.3	1,266.0	1,394.9	1,393.7
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	60	60	61.2	61.2	61.5	61.3	61.4	60.9
Male Employment (000)	3,614.0	3,653.6	3,700.2	3,773.8	3,758.8	3,833.8	3,730.9	3,794.3
Female Employment (000)	3,358.0	3,428.7	3,429.5	3,495.4	3,438.2	3,481.3	3,482.5	3,508.4
Part-Time (% of total)	19.9	19.4	18.7	17.9	17.8	17.3	19.3	19.1
Goods-Producing Sector Employment (000)	1,368.0	1,406.8	1,424.9	1,451.7	1,472.2	1,491.0	1,465.2	1,463.0
Services-Producing Sector Employment (000)	5,604.1	5,675.6	5,704.7	5,817.5	5,724.8	5,824.2	5,748.2	5,839.7
Private Sector Employment (000)	4,561.5	4,620.0	4,666.5	4,756.9	4,789.5	4,810.7	4,744.9	4,774.8
Public Sector Employment (000)	1,332.9	1,352.3	1,351.3	1,396.9	1,285.1	1,373.5	1,347.1	1,385.1
Self-Employment (% of total)	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.6
Total Unemployment (000)	486.6	428.2	473	447.9	462	467.2	385.5	379.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	5.7	6.2	5.8	6	6	5.1	4.9
Male Unemployment Rate (%)	7	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.2
Female Unemployment Rate (%)	6	5.2	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.6	4.7	4.6
Long-Term (27 wks+) (% of total)	20.3	16.5	19	17.1	18.2	16.9	20.4	17.2
Average Unemployment in Weeks	20.4	17.3	18.9	17.5	17.9	16.8	20.2	17.5
Youth Unemployment Rate (%)	14.7	11.8	13.3	12.9	11.3	12.1	10.1	10.8
25-54 y.o. Unemployment rate (%)	5.3	4.7	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.2	4.4	4.2
55+ y.o. Unemployment rate (%)	5.3	5	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.5
Average Weekly Wage Rate (\$)	957.27	994.55	962.03	1,007.28	970.13	1,004.23	979.94	1,000.71
Average Hourly Wage Rate (\$)	26.34	27.28	26.28	27.43	26.28	27.26	26.8	27.48

Employment by Region (000)

	2017q1	2018q1	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4
Greater Toronto Area (GTA)	3352.9	3466.6	3442.6	3538.8	3466.2	3535.7	3509.9	3545.4
Central	1602.7	1598.5	1665.5	1646.6	1695.9	1686.1	1656.4	1696.3
Southwestern	768.4	775.2	772.9	801.3	782.8	810.3	789.5	790.3

	2017q1	2018q1	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4
Eastern	914.1	905.4	897.6	924.4	893.8	917.9	908.2	916.1
Northern	333.9	336.6	351.0	358.0	358.3	365.4	349.3	354.5

Unemployment Rate by Region (%)

	2017q1	2018q1	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4
Greater Toronto Area (GTA)	7	5.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.6	5.4	5.5
Central	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.5	4.1
Southwestern	6.1	5.9	5.5	5	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.4
Eastern	5.3	5	6.4	4.8	6.5	5.1	4.8	4.6
Northern	7.7	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.5

Total Employment by CMA (000)

Greater Toronto Area

	2017q1	2018q1	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4
Toronto	3204.7	3305.7	3289.1	3363.4	3313.7	3361.9	3351.0	3380.9
Oshawa	204.6	211.9	213.6	228.6	212.2	222.4	211.0	219.5

Central Ontario

	2017q1	2018q1	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4
Hamilton	396.5	407.7	419.3	414.3	432.4	412.4	423.3	420.7
Kitchener	282.0	276.6	291.2	286.5	290.5	303.1	287.4	302.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	191.0	195.4	198.8	204.4	202.2	205.1	198.5	201.8
Peterborough	60.4	59.5	61.0	62.0	62.5	66.3	61.0	66.5
Brantford	72.4	70.8	69.3	68.5	72.6	68.9	74.9	71.8
Guelph	88.7	87.0	92.0	86.8	91.3	88.6	91.0	92.9
Barrie	109.8	106.3	117.3	112.3	117.3	120.9	117.9	119.1

Eastern Ontario

	2017q1	2018q1	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4
Ottawa (Ontario part)	547.9	552.3	548.4	567.2	540.6	557.3	550	553.7
Kingston	85	85.5	88.6	87.3	87.4	87.9	88	85.1

Southwestern Ontario

	2017q1	2018q1	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4
London	246	245.8	251.6	257.9	242.9	260.3	242.5	247.8
Windsor	157.6	160.9	161.2	164.2	168.1	163.7	164.3	169.1

Northern Ontario

	2017q1	2018q1	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4
Sudbury	79.1	78	81	80.8	82.2	82.2	82.1	84.6
Thunder Bay	59.3	62.2	62.1	65.7	63.4	65.3	61.2	61.7

Note: All estimates in this appendix are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey.

Updated: July 22, 2019

Footnotes

- [1] [^] This economic region closely matches the GTA, the main exception being that it excludes the city of Burlington.
- [2] [^] Real wages are based on nominal wages deflated by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items. Inflation in 2018 is based on a year-to-date average from January to November. Self-employment is excluded.
- [3] [^] Year-over-year comparison (between fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018) is in nominal dollars.
- [4] [^] Measured as an increase in the all-items Consumer Price Index for Ontario between October and November of 2017 and October and November of 2018.