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January to March 2019

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 first quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019. 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 2019 first quarter averages.

Overview

Ontario's labour market overview

Employment:

+185,900 net new jobs year-over-year

+150,600 full-time jobs year-over-year

Unemployment rate:

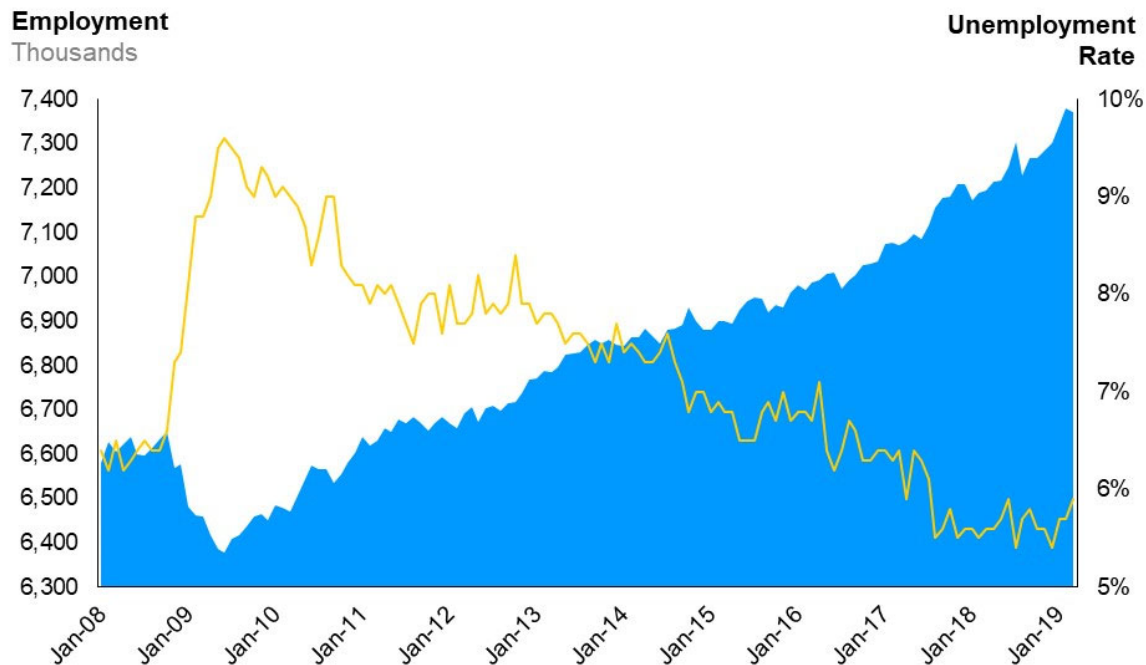
5.9% in the first quarter of 2019

Year-over-year, Ontario's employment grew by 2.6% (185,900), higher than the Canadian rate of 2.0%.

Ontario's unemployment rate was 5.9% in the first quarter of 2019, lower than the Canadian rate of 6.1%.

Year-over-year overview

Ontario's labour market, 2008-2019



The combination line and area chart shows Ontario's unemployment rate (line chart) and employment (area chart) from January 2008 to March 2019. Ontario's unemployment rate has trended downwards since the recession, reaching 5.9% in the first quarter 2019. Employment in Ontario has risen steadily since the recession, reaching about 7.3 million workers in March 2019, putting it well over the pre-recession level of roughly 6.6 million.

Between the first quarter of 2018 and 2019:

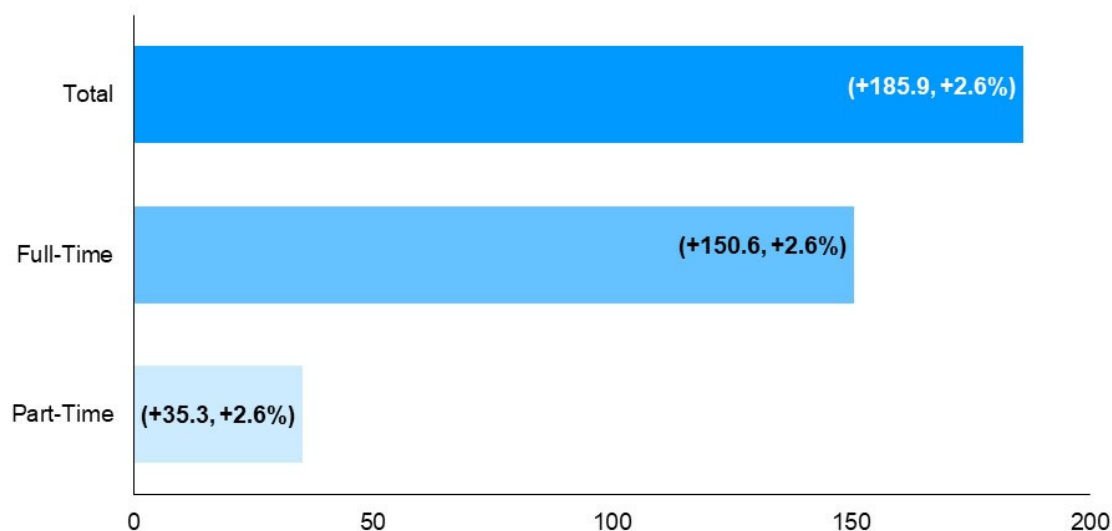
- employment growth was driven by increases in full-time employment (+2.6%)
- there were significant employment gains in the services-producing sector (+3.2%), while employment in the goods-producing sector moderately increased (+0.3%)
- four of the five Ontario regions posted employment gains with Northern Ontario experiencing the fastest employment growth (+4.0%)
- core-aged workers and older workers experienced above-average employment growth (+2.7% and +3.1%, respectively)
- the average hourly wage increased by 2.3%, to \$27.90

Type of work quarterly details

Employment change by full-time, part-time status

Employment change 2019Q1 over 2018Q1

Thousands



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

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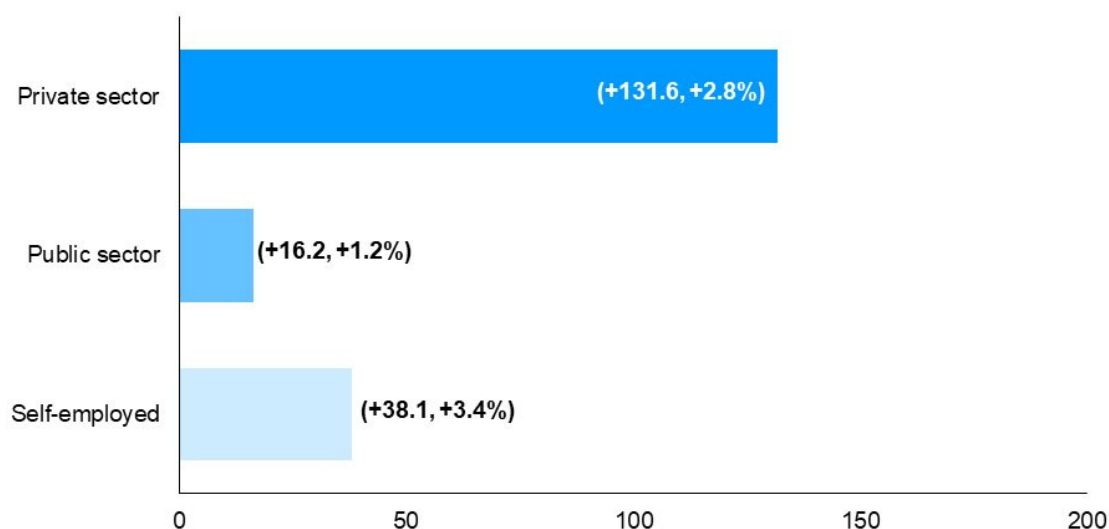
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019) change in Ontario's employment by full-time and part-time status. Total employment increased by 2.6%, driven by gains in both full-time employment (+2.6%) and part-time employment (+2.6%).

Year-over-year, full-time employment and part-time employment both increased by 2.6% in the first quarter.

Employment change by employment sectors

Employment change 2019Q1 over 2018Q1

Thousands



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

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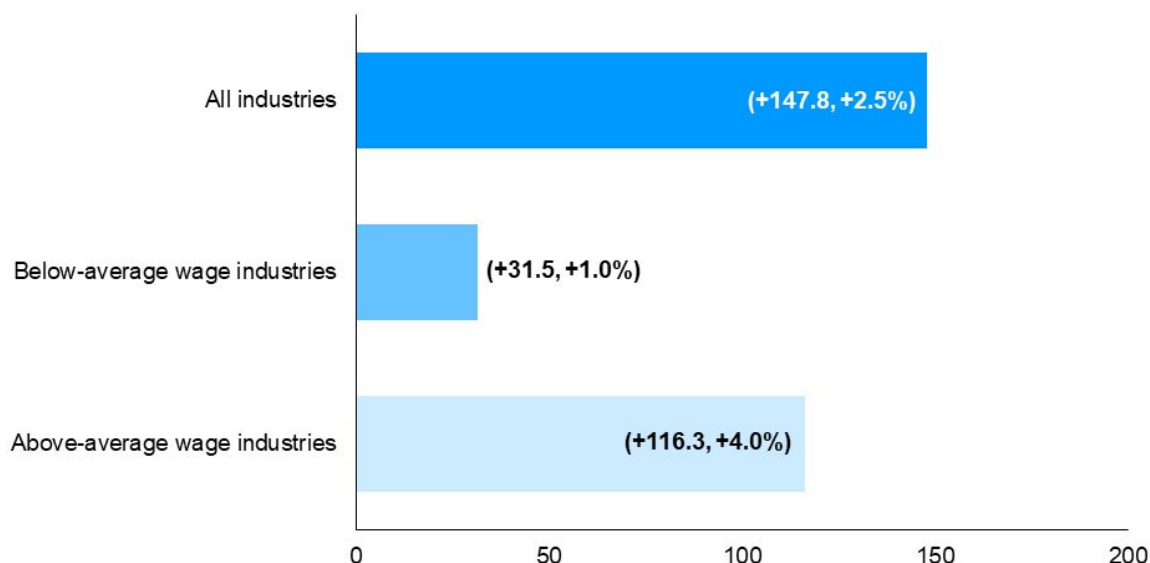
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019) change in Ontario's employment for the private sector, public sector and self-employment. Employment increased in all three sectors. Private sector employment increased by 2.8%, while public sector employment increased by 1.2% and self-employment grew by 3.4%.

Year-over-year, while all sectors saw growth, the highest employment growth was in the private sector (+2.8%), which was followed by self-employment (+3.4%) and the public sector (+1.2%).

Employment change by above-, below-average wage industries

Employment change 2019Q1 over 2018Q1

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.
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

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The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019) 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 (+4.0%) increased more than employment in below-average wage industries (+1.0%). Paid employment in all industries (excluding self-employment) rose by 2.5%. 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 4.0%, while employment in below-average wage industries increased by 1.0%.

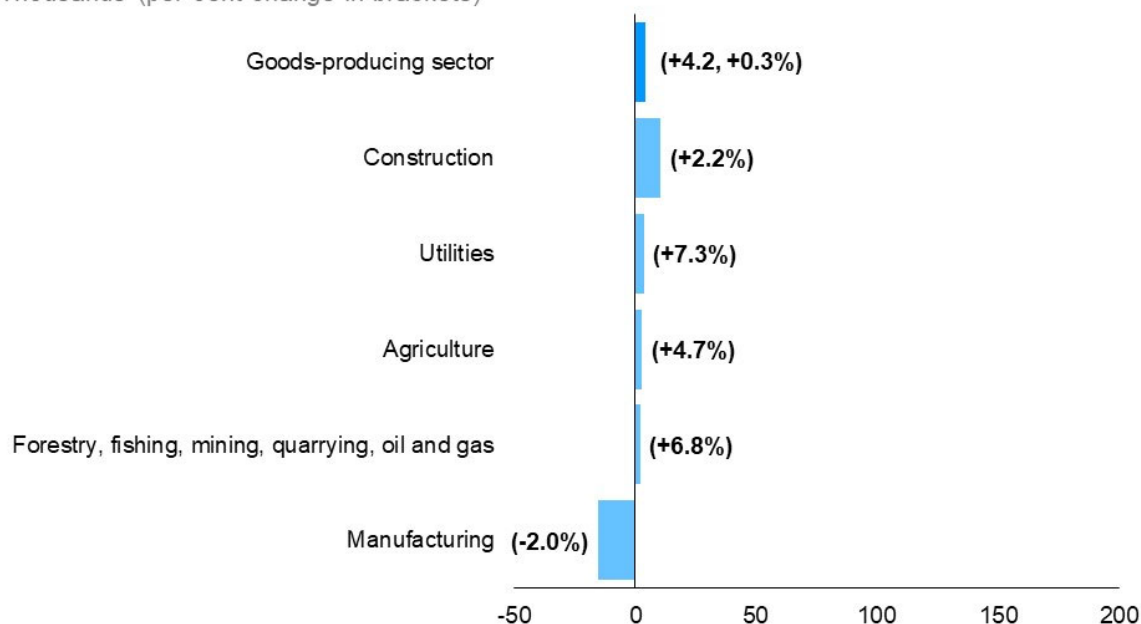
Sector and occupation quarterly details

Employment change by industry, goods-producing industries

Year-over-year, there were significant employment gains in the services-producing sector (+3.2%), as well as minor employment gains in the goods-producing sector (+0.3%).

Employment change 2019Q1 over 2018Q1

Thousands (per cent change in brackets)



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

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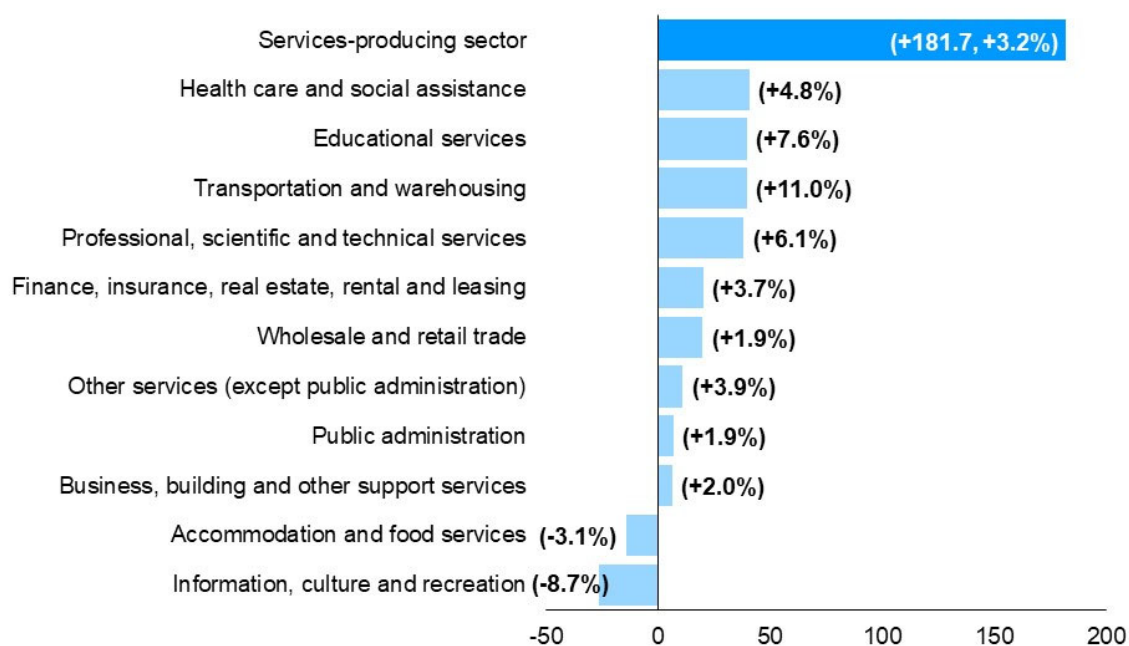
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019) change in Ontario's employment by industry for goods-producing industries. Construction experienced the largest employment growth (+2.2%), followed by utilities (+7.3%), agriculture (+4.7%) and forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas (+6.8%). The only goods-producing industry that saw a decline in employment was manufacturing (-2.0%). The overall employment in goods-producing industries increased by 0.3%.

Among goods-producing industries, the employment increase was driven mostly by construction (+2.2%), which almost offset the employment decrease in manufacturing (-2.0%). Utilities experienced the largest growth rate among goods-producing industries (+7.3%).

Employment change by industry, services-producing industries

Employment change 2019Q1 over 2018Q1

Thousands (per cent change in brackets)



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

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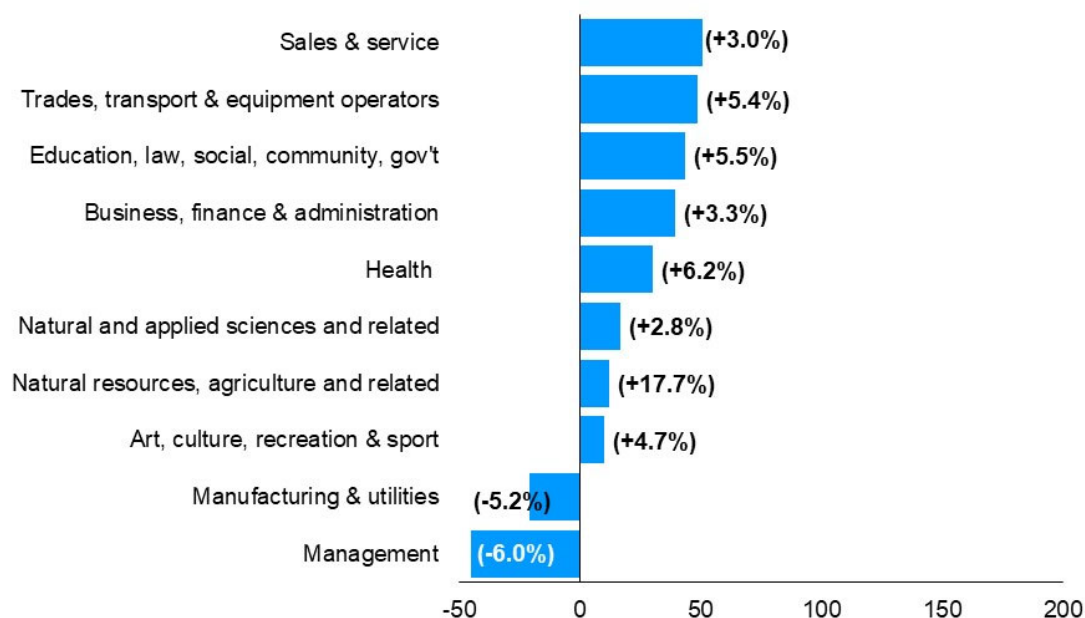
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019) change in Ontario's employment by industry for services-producing industries. Nine services-producing industries had an increase in employment. Health care and social assistance experienced the biggest employment gain (+4.8%), followed by educational services (+7.6%), transportation and warehousing (+11.0%) and professional, scientific and technical services (+6.1%). Two industries experienced employment declines. The biggest employment decline occurred in information, culture and recreation (-8.7%), followed by accommodation and food services (-3.1%). The overall employment in services-producing industries increased by 3.2%.

Among services-producing industries, health care and social assistance gained the most jobs, while transportation and warehousing experienced the highest rate of employment growth (+11.0%). Information, culture and recreation had the largest decline in employment (-8.7%).

Employment change by occupational group

Employment change 2019Q1 over 2018Q1

Thousands (per cent change in brackets)



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

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The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019) change in Ontario's employment by broad occupational group. Eight occupational groups experienced employment gains. Sales and service occupations had the biggest employment gain (+3.0%), followed by trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (+5.4%), and occupations in education, law, social, community and government services (+5.5%). Employment in two occupational categories decreased. Management occupations experienced the biggest decline (-6.0%), followed by manufacturing and utilities (-5.2%).

Among broad occupational groups, sales and service occupations saw the largest increase in employment, while employment in management occupations declined the most.

Geographic region**Ontario regions**



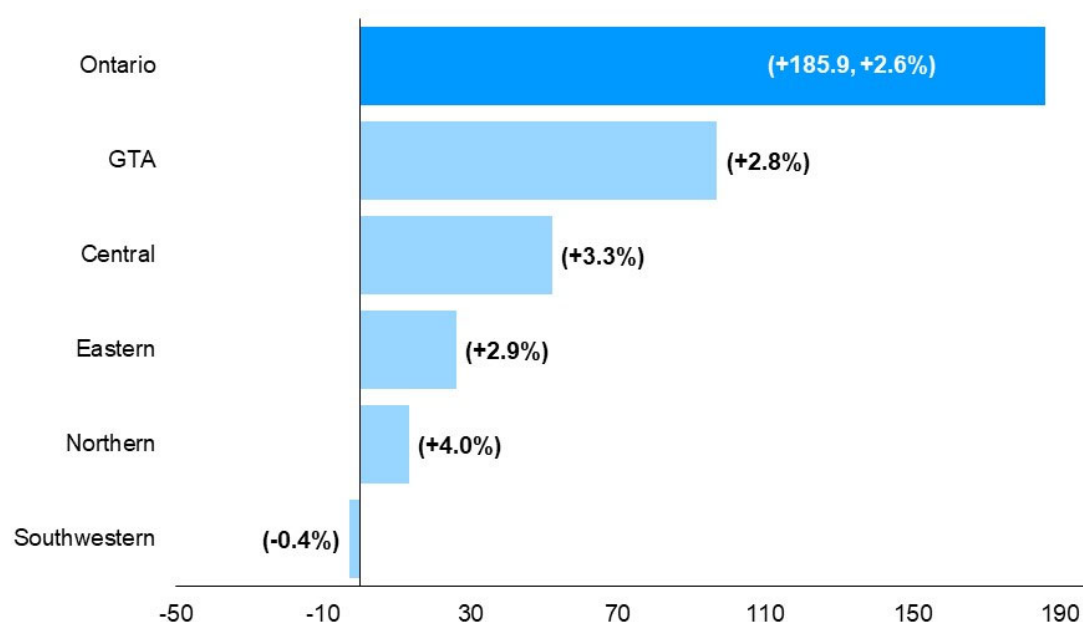
Note: Based on groupings of Statistics Canada's economic regions.

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 2019Q1 over 2018Q1

Thousands



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

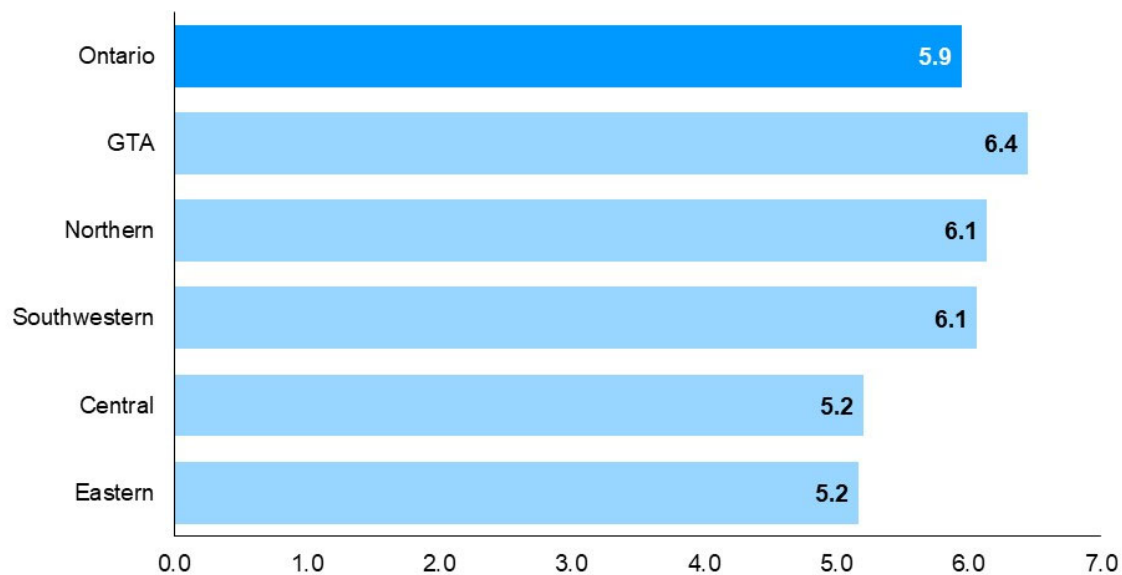
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019) change in employment in the five Ontario regions: Northern Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Southwestern Ontario, Central Ontario and the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). Employment increased in four of the five regions. The rate of employment growth was highest in Northern Ontario (+4.0%), followed by Central Ontario (+3.3%), Eastern Ontario (+2.9%), and the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) (+2.8%). Employment slightly decreased in Southwestern Ontario (-0.4%). The overall employment increased by 2.6% (+185,900).

Year-over-year, employment increased in four of the five Ontario regions. The rate of employment growth was highest in Northern Ontario (+4.0%), followed by Central Ontario (+3.3%), Eastern Ontario (+2.9%), the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) ^[1] (+2.8%). Employment slightly decreased in Southwestern Ontario (-0.4%).

Unemployment rates by Ontario region

Unemployment rate in 2019Q1

Per cent



Note: Based on a three-month moving average for March 2019, using unadjusted data. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Ontario in 2019Q1 is 5.8%.

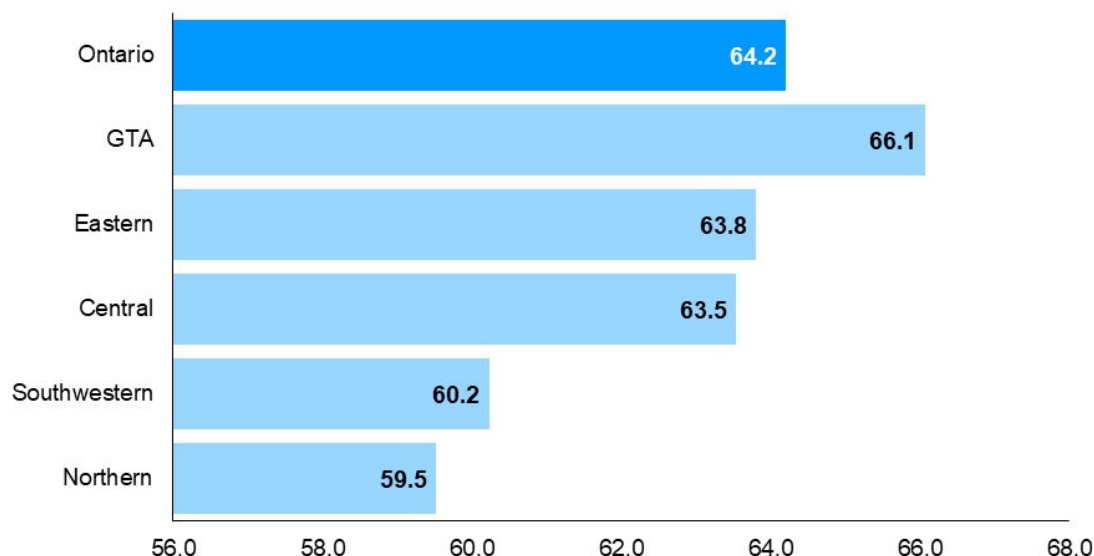
The horizontal bar chart shows unemployment rates by Ontario region, in the first quarter of 2019. The Greater Toronto Area had the highest unemployment rate at 6.4%, followed by Northern Ontario and Southwestern Ontario (6.1%), and Central Ontario and Eastern Ontario (5.2%). The overall unemployment rate for Ontario was 5.9%.

In the first quarter of 2019, the GTA had the highest unemployment rate (6.4%) and Central and Eastern Ontario had the lowest unemployment rate (5.2%).

Participation rates by Ontario region

Participation rate in 2019Q1

Per cent



Note: Based on a three-month moving average for March 2019.

The horizontal bar chart shows participation rates by Ontario region, in the first quarter of 2019. The Greater Toronto Area had the highest participation rate at 66.1%, followed by Eastern Ontario (63.8%), Central Ontario (63.5%), Southwestern Ontario (60.2%) and Northern Ontario (59.5%). The overall participation rate for Ontario was 64.2%.

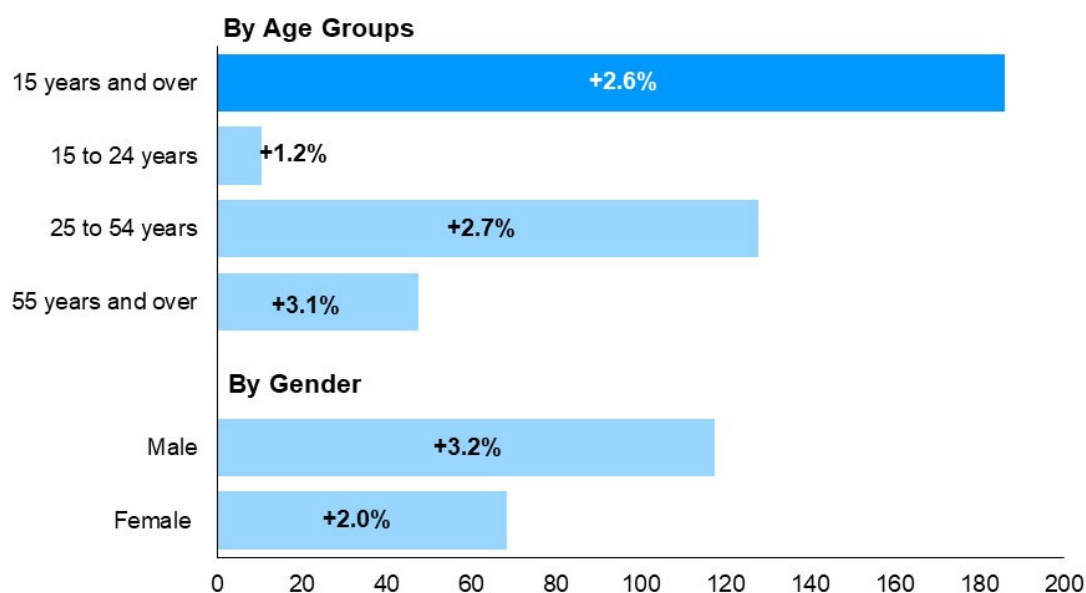
Quarterly labour force participation rates varied considerably among the economic regions. In the first quarter, participation rates ranged from 59.5% in Northern Ontario to 66.1% in the GTA.

Age and gender quarterly details

Employment change by age group and gender

Employment change 2019Q1 over 2018Q1

Thousands



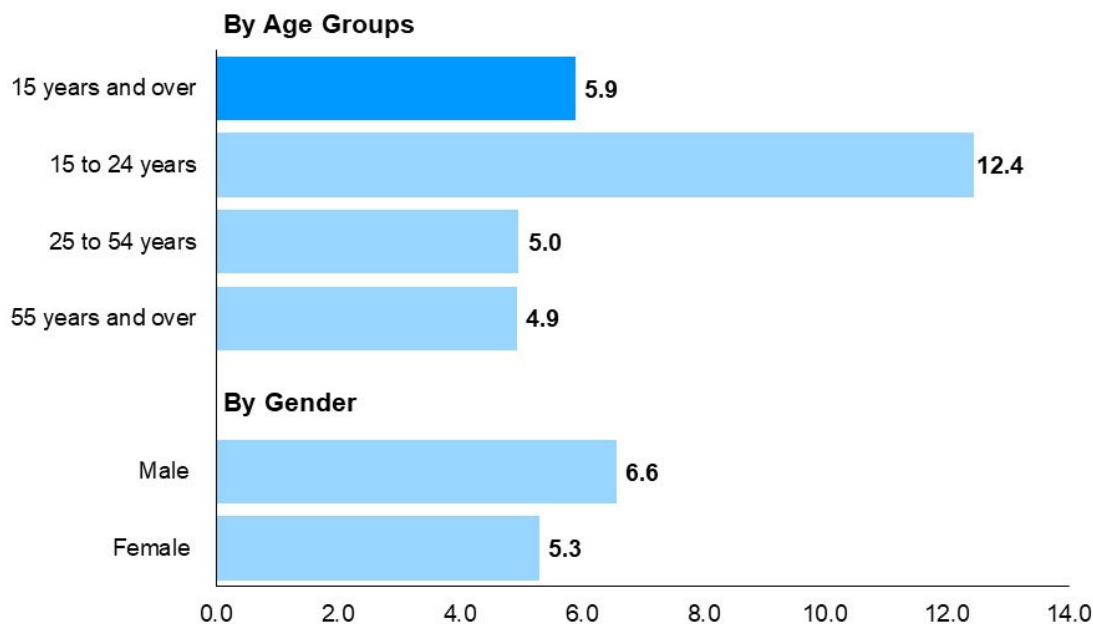
The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019) change in Ontario's employment for the three major age groups, as well as by gender, compared to the overall population. Ontarians aged 25 to 54 years gained the most jobs (+2.7%), followed by Ontarians aged 55 years and over (+3.1%). Employment for Ontarians aged 15 to 24 years increased the least (+1.2%). Total employment (for population aged 15 and over) increased by 2.6%. Males (+3.2%) gained more jobs than females (+2.0%).

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) and youth (15 to 24 years). Core-aged workers experienced above-average employment growth (+2.7%), and older workers experienced the highest employment growth rate (+3.1%).

Unemployment rates by age group and gender

Unemployment Rate in 2019Q1

Per cent



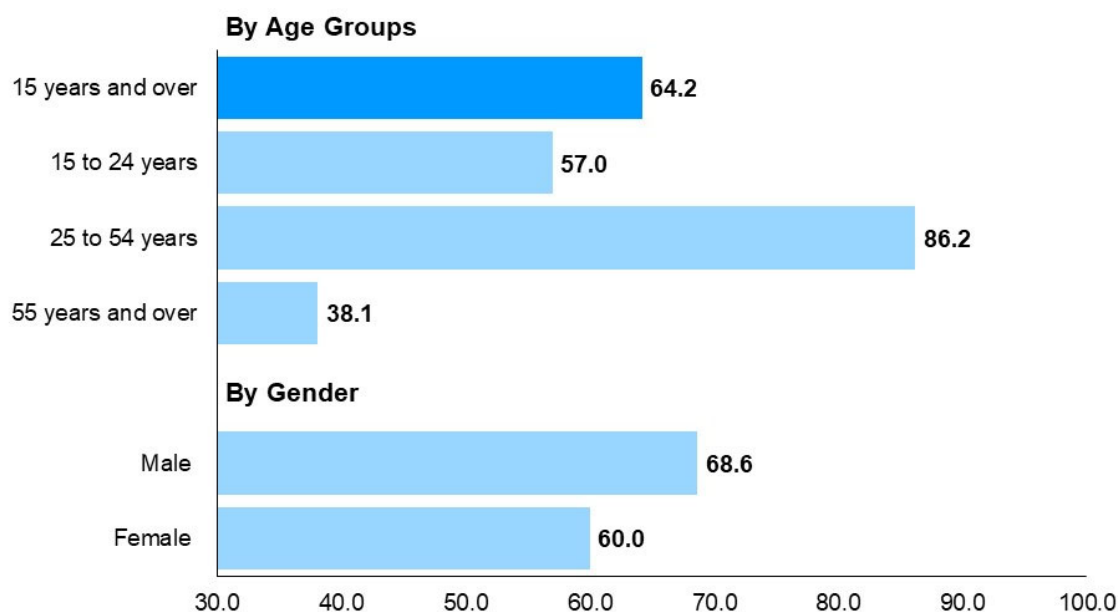
The horizontal bar chart shows unemployment rates for the three major age groups, as well as by gender, compared to the overall rate, in the first quarter of 2019. Youth (15 to 24 years) had the highest unemployment rate at 12.4%, followed by the core-aged population (25 to 54 years) at 5.0% and older Ontarians (55 years and over) at 4.9%. The overall unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2019 was 5.9%. The male unemployment rate (6.6%) was higher than the female unemployment rate (5.3%).

Compared to a year ago, the unemployment rate increased by 0.4 percentage point for males and by 0.1 percentage point for females. In the first quarter, the unemployment rate of youth was 12.4%, the highest among the three age groups. Compared to a year ago, unemployment rate increased for all age groups except for older workers.

Participation rates by age group and gender

Participation Rate in 2019Q1

Per cent

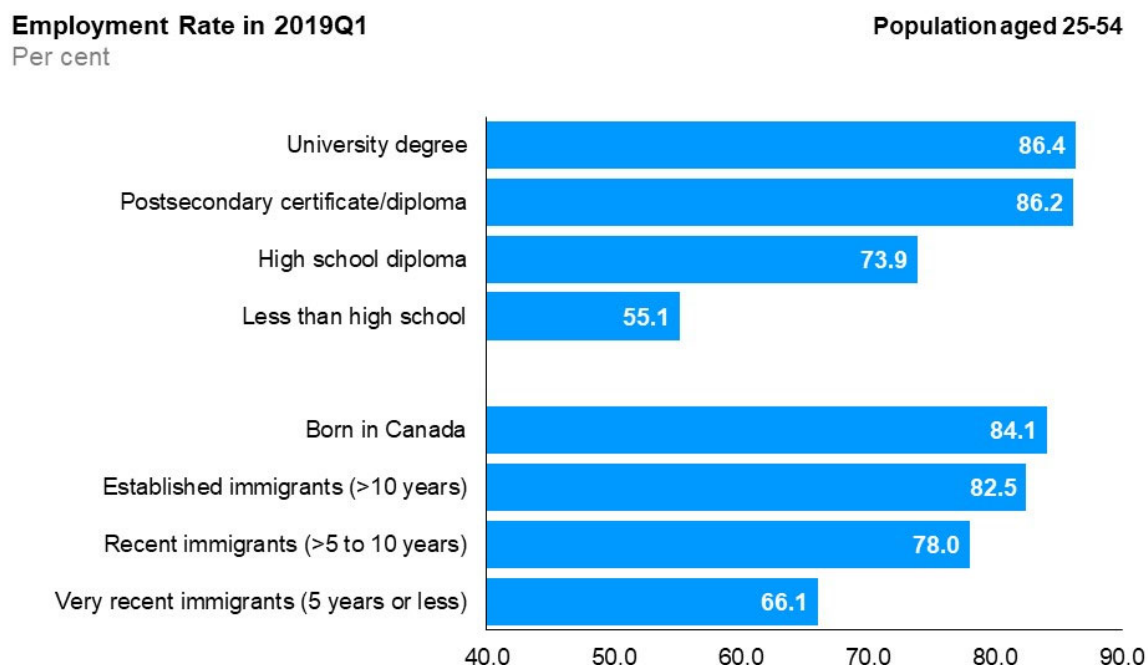


The horizontal bar chart shows labour force participation rates for the three major age groups, as well as by gender, compared to the overall rate, in the first quarter of 2019. The core-aged population (25 to 54 years old) had the highest labour force participation rate at 86.2%, followed by youth (15 to 24 years old) at 57.0%, and older Ontarians (55 years and over) at 38.1%. The overall participation rate was 64.2%. The male participation rate (68.6%) was higher than the female participation rate (60.0%).

In the first quarter, core-aged workers had the highest participation rate at 86.2%, followed by youth at 57.0% and older workers at 38.1%. Compared to a year ago, the participation rate increased for all age groups, except for older workers. The participation rates for males and females increased compared to a year ago (+1.1 and +0.2 percentage points, respectively).

Education level and immigrant status quarterly details

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



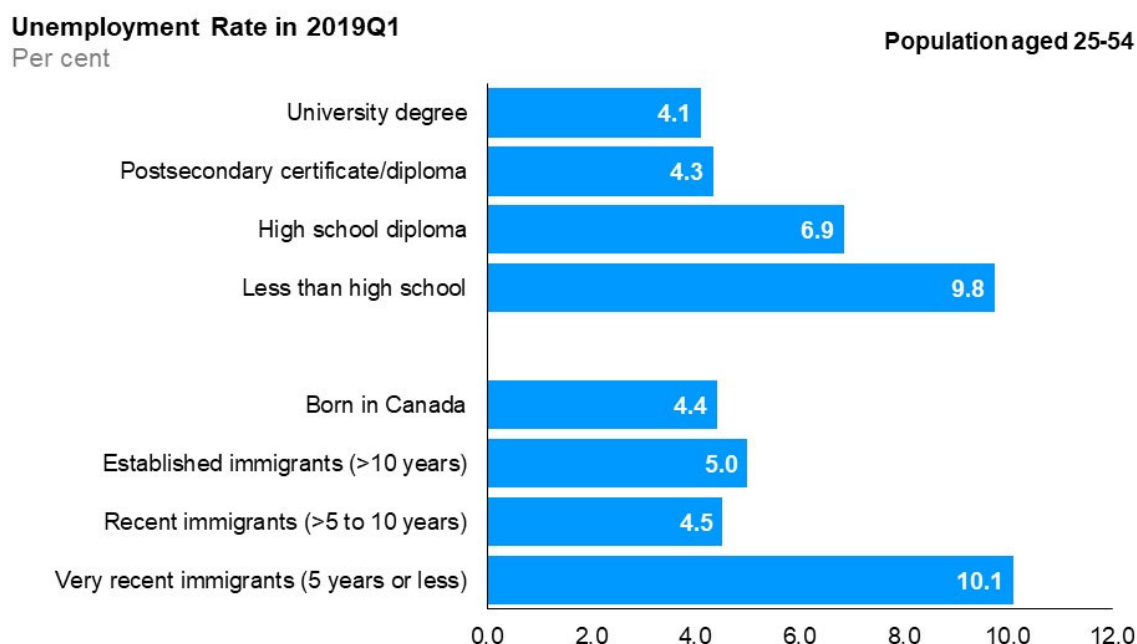
Note: Rate by immigrant status is based on a three-month moving average for March 2019.

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 first quarter of 2019. By education level, those with a university degree had the highest employment rate (86.4%), followed by those with a postsecondary certificate/diploma (86.2%), those with a high school diploma (73.9%), and those with less than high school education (55.1%). By immigrant status, those born in Canada had the highest employment rate (84.1%), followed by established immigrants with more than 10 years since landing (82.5%), recent immigrants with more than 5 to 10 years since landing (78.0%), and very recent immigrants with 5 years or less since landing (66.1%).

In the first quarter of 2019, persons without a high school diploma continued to hold the lowest employment rate among all groups (55.1%), while university degree holders recorded the highest employment rate (86.4%), but were followed closely by postsecondary certificate/diploma holders (86.2%).

Those born in Canada recorded the highest employment rate (84.1%), while very recent immigrants continued to have the lowest employment rate (66.1%) among groups by immigrant status.

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



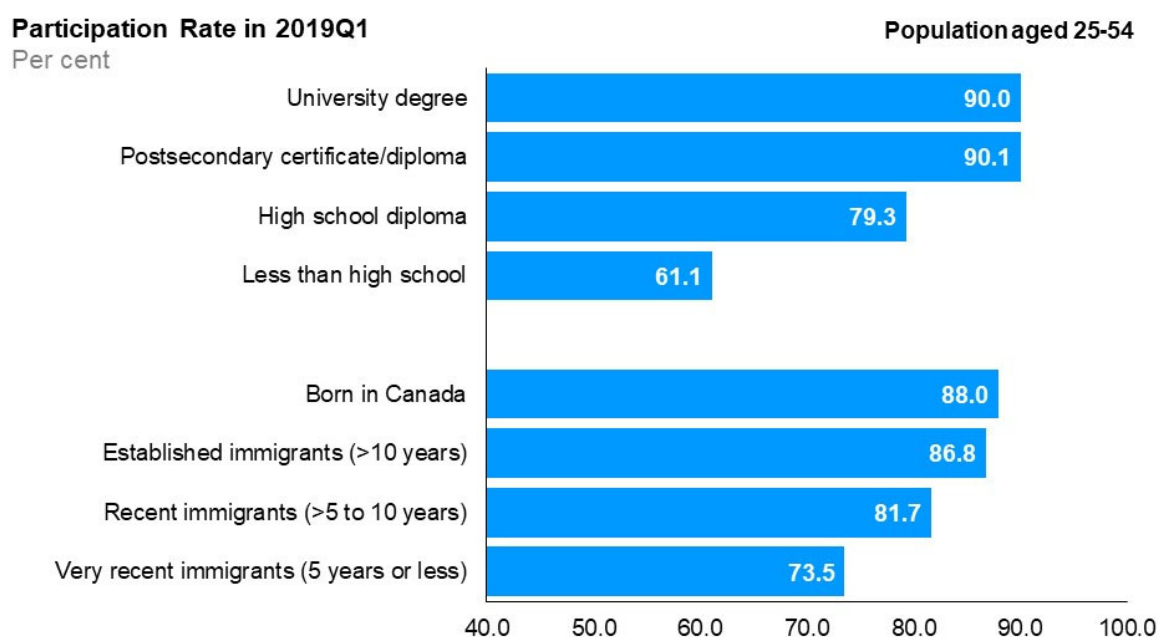
Note: Rate by immigrant status is based on a three-month moving average for March 2019.

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 first quarter of 2019. By education level, those with less than high school education had the highest unemployment rate (9.8%), followed by high school graduates (6.9%), those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma (4.3%), and those with a university degree (4.1%). By immigrant status, very recent immigrants with 5 years or less since landing had the highest unemployment rate (10.1%), followed by established immigrants with more than 10 years since landing (5.0%), recent immigrants with more than 5 to 10 years since landing (4.5%), and those born in Canada (4.4%).

In the first quarter of 2019, university degree holders had the lowest unemployment rate, closely followed by postsecondary certificate and diploma holders. Those without a high school diploma had the highest unemployment rate. The unemployment rate of those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma edged down, year-over-year, while other groups experienced increases in their unemployment rates.

The unemployment rates of those born in Canada and established immigrants stayed relatively unchanged, year-over-year, while those of recent and very recent immigrants increased.

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



Note: Rate by immigrant status is based on a three-month moving average for March 2019.

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 first quarter of 2019. By education level, those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma had the highest participation rate (90.1%), followed by university graduates (90.0%), high school graduates (79.3%), and those with less than high school education (61.1%). By immigrant status, those born in Canada had the highest participation rate (88.0%), followed by established immigrants with more than 10 years since landing (86.8%), recent immigrants with more than 5 to 10 years since landing (81.7%) and very recent immigrants with 5 years or less since landing (73.5%).

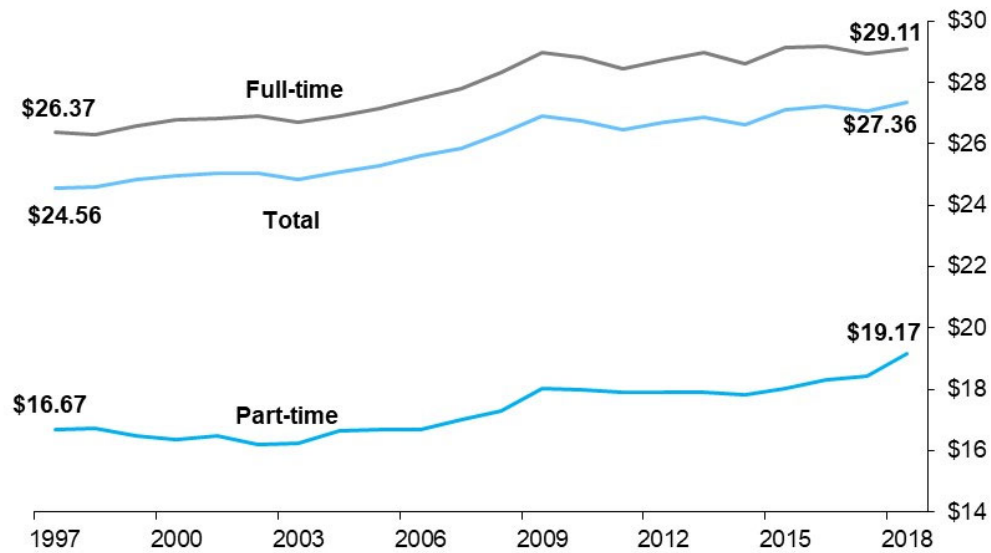
In the first quarter of 2019, university degree holders and those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma continued to record the highest participation rates, while those without a high school diploma had the lowest participation rate. Participation rates of all groups by educational attainment slightly improved, year-over-year.

In the first quarter of 2019, recent immigrants and very recent immigrants continued to have the lowest participation rates compared to established immigrants and those born in Canada. Participation rates of all groups by immigrant status, except for very recent immigrants, improved, year-over-year.

Wages quarterly details

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

Average Hourly Wages by Employee Status, 1997-2018
Constant 2018 dollars



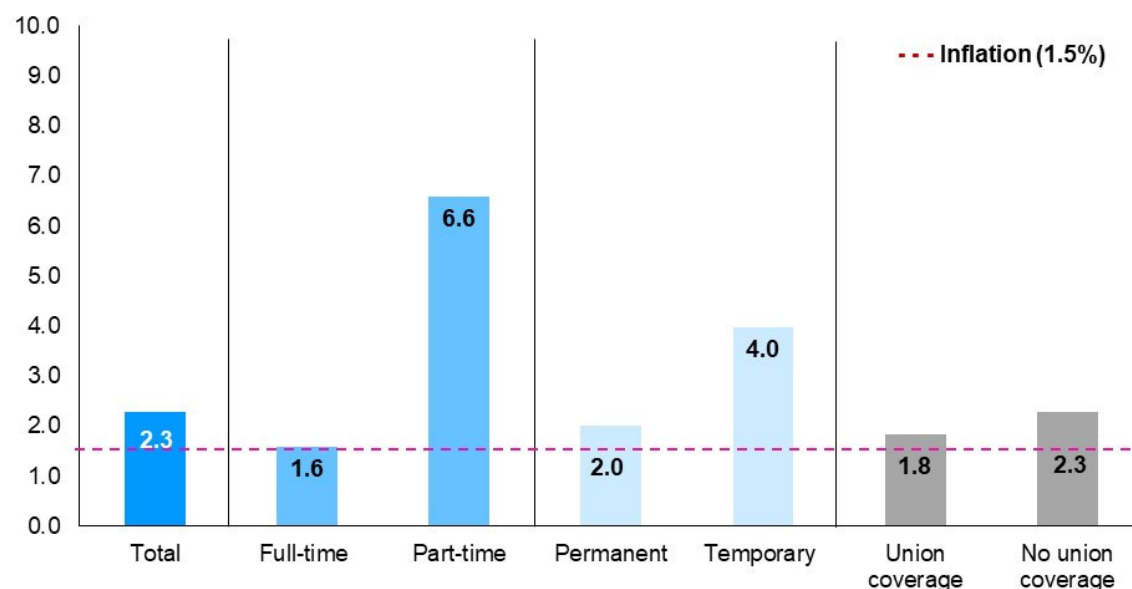
The line chart shows average hourly wages for all employees, full-time and part-time employees expressed in real 2018 dollars from 1997 to 2018. Real average hourly wages of all employees increased from \$24.56 in 1997 to \$27.36 in 2018; those of full-time employees increased from \$26.37 in 1997 to \$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 2019Q1 over 2018Q1

Per cent



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

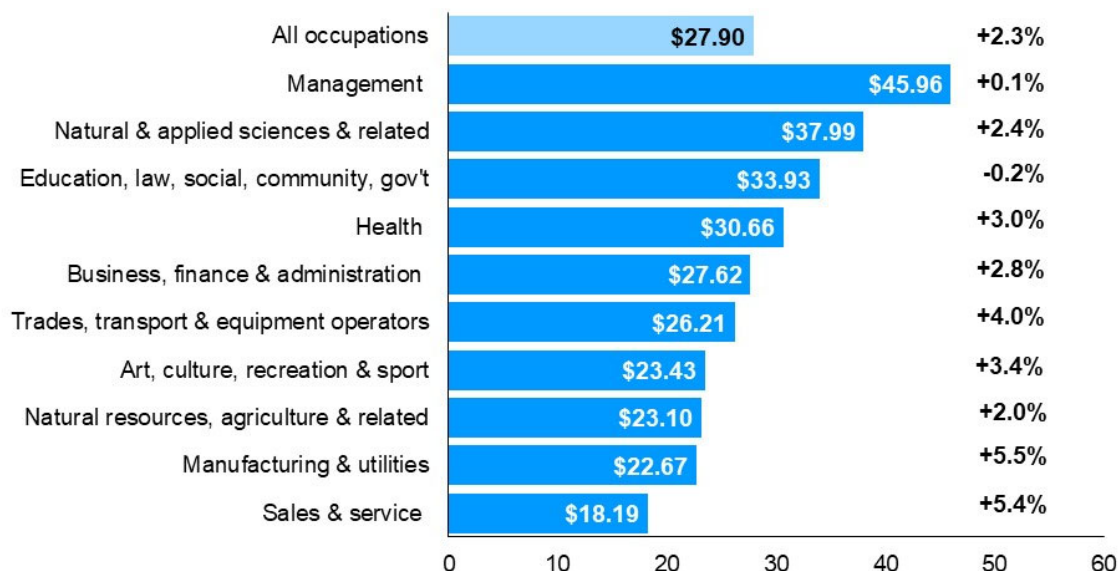
The vertical bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019) nominal per cent change in Ontario's hourly wages by type of work. The average hourly wage increased by 2.3%. Hourly wages increased for both full-time (+1.6%) and part-time employees (+6.6%); permanent (+2.0%) and temporary employees (+4.0%) and employees with union coverage (+1.8%) and those without union coverage (+2.3%). Inflation during the same period was 1.5%.

In the first quarter of 2019, the average hourly wage of Ontario employees was \$27.90, an increase of 2.3% from the first quarter of 2018. ^[3] Consumer Price Index inflation over the same period was 1.5%. ^[4]

Average hourly wage rate and wage growth by occupational group

Average Hourly Wage in 2019Q1

Year-over-year per cent growth (to the right)



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

The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019) change in Ontario's average hourly wage rate and growth by occupational group. In the first quarter of 2019, the average hourly wage rate for Ontario was \$27.90 (+2.3%). The highest average hourly wage rate was for management occupations at \$45.96 (+0.1%); followed by natural and applied sciences and related occupations at \$37.99 (+2.4%); and occupations in education, law and social, community and government services at \$33.93 (-0.2%). The lowest average hourly wage rate was for sales and service occupations at \$18.19 (+5.4%). The only occupational group that experienced decline in average hourly wages was occupations in education, law and social, community and government services.

Employees in three broad occupational groups experienced the highest wage growth: manufacturing and utilities (+5.5%), sales and service (+5.4%), and trades, transport and equipment operators (+4.0%).

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
Participation Rate (%)	67.0	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.3	65.8	65.2	65.0	64.9	64.5
Male Participation Rate (%)	71.5	71.1	71.1	70.7	70.5	70.3	70	69.5	69.2	68.7

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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
Male Unemployment Rate (%)	10.5	9.4	8.2	8.3	8	7.5	7	6.8	6.2	5.6
Female Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	8	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.6

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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

	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4	2018q1	2019q1
Total Labour Force (000)	7,602.6	7,717.1	7,658.9	7,782.4	7,598.9	7,682.1	7,510.5	7,728.0
Participation Rate (%)	65.2	65.0	65.4	65.2	64.6	64.1	63.6	64.2
Male Participation Rate (%)	69.6	69.1	69.9	69.6	68.8	68.4	67.5	68.6
Female Participation Rate (%)	61.0	61.1	61.1	61.1	60.7	60.0	59.8	60.0
Total Employment (000)	7,129.7	7,269.2	7,197.0	7,315.2	7,213.4	7,302.7	7,082.3	7,268.2
- Full-time (000)	5,799.3	5,970.2	5,913.7	6,049.1	5,818.4	5,909.0	5,707.7	5,858.2
- Part-time (000)	1,330.4	1,299.0	1,283.3	1,266.0	1,394.9	1,393.7	1,374.7	1,409.9

	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4	2018q1	2019q1
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	61.2	61.2	61.5	61.3	61.4	60.9	60.0	60.4
Male Employment (000)	3,700.2	3,773.8	3,758.8	3,833.8	3,730.9	3,794.3	3,653.6	3,771.2
Female Employment (000)	3,429.5	3,495.4	3,438.2	3,481.3	3,482.5	3,508.4	3,428.7	3,497.0
Part-Time (% of total)	18.7	17.9	17.8	17.3	19.3	19.1	19.4	19.4
Goods-Producing Sector Employment (000)	1,424.9	1,451.7	1,472.2	1,491.0	1,465.2	1,463.0	1,406.8	1,411.0
Services-Producing Sector Employment (000)	5,704.7	5,817.5	5,724.8	5,824.2	5,748.2	5,839.7	5,675.6	5,857.2
Private Sector Employment (000)	4,666.5	4,756.9	4,789.5	4,810.7	4,744.9	4,774.8	4,620.0	4,751.6
Public Sector Employment (000)	1,351.3	1,396.9	1,285.1	1,373.5	1,347.1	1,385.1	1,352.3	1,368.5
Self-Employment (% of total)	15.6	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8
Total Unemployment (000)	473.0	447.9	462	467.2	385.5	379.4	428.2	459.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.9
Male Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	6.1	6.6
Female Unemployment Rate (%)	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.6	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.3
Long-Term (27 wks+) (% of total)	19.1	17.0	18.2	16.9	20.4	17.2	16.5	16.0
Average Unemployment in Weeks	18.9	17.4	17.9	16.7	20.2	17.5	17.3	16.6
Youth Unemployment Rate (%)	13.3	13.0	11.3	12.1	10.1	10.8	11.8	12.4
25-54 y.o. Unemployment rate (%)	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.7	5.0
55+ y.o. Unemployment rate (%)	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.5	5.0	4.9
Average Weekly Wage Rate (\$)	962.03	1,007.28	970.13	1,004.23	979.94	1,000.71	994.55	1014.32
Average Hourly Wage Rate (\$)	26.28	27.43	26.28	27.26	26.80	27.48	27.28	27.90

Employment by Region (000)

	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4	2018q1	2019q1
Greater Toronto Area (GTA)	3442.6	3538.8	3466.2	3535.7	3509.9	3545.4	3,466.6	3,563.5

	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4	2018q1	2019q1
Central	1665.5	1646.6	1695.9	1686.1	1656.4	1696.3	1,598.5	1,650.7
Southwestern	772.9	801.3	782.8	810.3	789.5	790.3	775.2	772.4
Eastern	897.6	924.4	893.8	917.9	908.2	916.1	905.4	931.6
Northern	351.0	358.0	358.3	365.4	349.3	354.5	336.6	350.0

Unemployment Rate by Region (%)

	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4	2018q1	2019q1
Greater Toronto Area (GTA)	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.4
Central	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.5	4.1	5.8	5.2
Southwestern	5.5	5	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.4	5.9	6.1
Eastern	6.4	4.8	6.5	5.1	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.2
Northern	6.3	5.9	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.6	6.1

Total Employment by CMA (000)

Greater Toronto Area

	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4	2018q1	2019q1
Toronto	3289.1	3363.4	3313.7	3361.9	3351.0	3380.9	3,305.7	3,393.6
Oshawa	213.6	228.6	212.2	222.4	211.0	219.5	211.9	222.9

Central Ontario

	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4	2018q1	2019q1
Hamilton	419.3	414.3	432.4	412.4	423.3	420.7	407.7	415.1
Kitchener	291.2	286.5	290.5	303.1	287.4	302.3	276.6	295.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	198.8	204.4	202.2	205.1	198.5	201.8	195.4	192.4
Peterborough	61.0	62.0	62.5	66.3	61.0	66.5	59.5	62.2
Brantford	69.3	68.5	72.6	68.9	74.9	71.8	70.8	75.5
Guelph	92.0	86.8	91.3	88.6	91.0	92.9	87.0	94.4
Barrie	117.3	112.3	117.3	120.9	117.9	119.1	106.3	114.9

Eastern Ontario

	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4	2018q1	2019q1
Ottawa (Ontario part)	548.4	567.2	540.6	557.3	550	553.7	552.3	564.9
Kingston	88.6	87.3	87.4	87.9	88	85.1	85.5	86.1

Southwestern Ontario

	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4	2018q1	2019q1
London	251.6	257.9	242.9	260.3	242.5	247.8	245.8	246.5
Windsor	161.2	164.2	168.1	163.7	164.3	169.1	160.9	171.5

Northern Ontario

	2017q2	2018q2	2017q3	2018q3	2017q4	2018q4	2018q1	2019q1
Sudbury	81	80.8	82.2	82.2	82.1	84.6	78.0	84.9
Thunder Bay	62.1	65.7	63.4	65.3	61.2	61.7	62.2	59.8

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. Self-employment is excluded.
- [3] [^] Year-over-year comparison (between first quarters of 2018 and 2019) is in nominal dollars.
- [4] [^] Measured as an increase in the all-items Consumer Price Index for Ontario between January and February of 2018 and January and February of 2019.