

April to June, 2024

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 (<https://www.fin.gov.on.ca/en/economy/ecaccts/>) , which provides an overall assessment of the current state of the Ontario economy.

Methodological note

In the current issue, year-over-year change represents change between the averages in the second quarter of 2023 and the second quarter of 2024. Note that the Ontario Economic Accounts report primarily shows changes between two consecutive quarters.

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

Unadjusted data are used in charts and tables showing the changes for the current quarter compared with the same quarter for the previous year. Unadjusted data are also used to calculate annual averages, year-to-date averages and 2024 second quarter averages.^[1]

All estimates in this report are based on Statistics Canada’s Labour Force Survey (LFS), which measures the current state of the national, provincial, and territorial labour market. The LFS is based on a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada in reference weeks of each month. The reference periods for the three months of the second quarter of 2024 are April 14 to 20, May 12 to 18, and June 9 to 15.

Overview

Ontario's labour market overview

Employment:

- +121,200 net jobs in Q2 2024, year-over-year
- +66,400 net full-time jobs in Q2 2024, year-over-year
- +9,800 net jobs in June 2024
- 7,400 net full-time jobs in June 2024

Unemployment rate:

- 6.9% in Q2 2024
- 7.0% in June 2024

Year-over-year, Ontario’s employment increased by 1.5% (+121,200) in the second quarter of 2024, while Canada’s employment grew by 1.9% (+380,900).

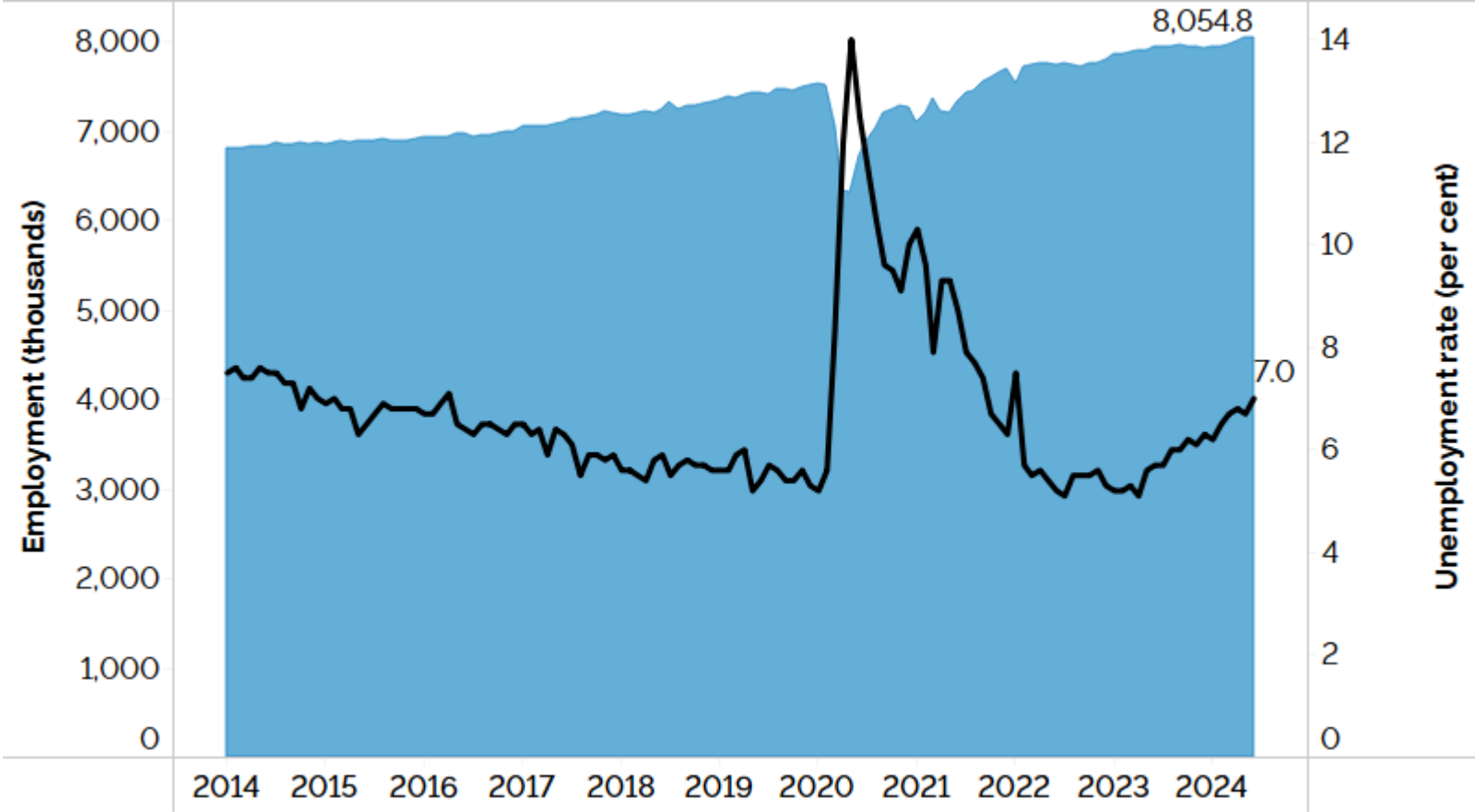
Ontario’s unemployment rate was 6.9% in the second quarter of 2024, higher than the Canadian rate of 6.2%.

In June 2024, Ontario’s employment increased (+9,800, +0.1%), driven by gains in part-time employment (+17,200, +1.2%). Canada’s employment was little changed in June 2024 (-1,400, -0.0%).

In June 2024, the unemployment rate in Ontario increased to 7.0%, compared to 6.7% in May 2024, reaching a high last observed in January 2022. The unemployment rate in Canada also increased to 6.4% in June 2024 from 6.2% in the previous month and 6.1% in April 2024.

Year-over-year overview

Ontario's labour market, January 2014 - June 2024 (seasonally adjusted)



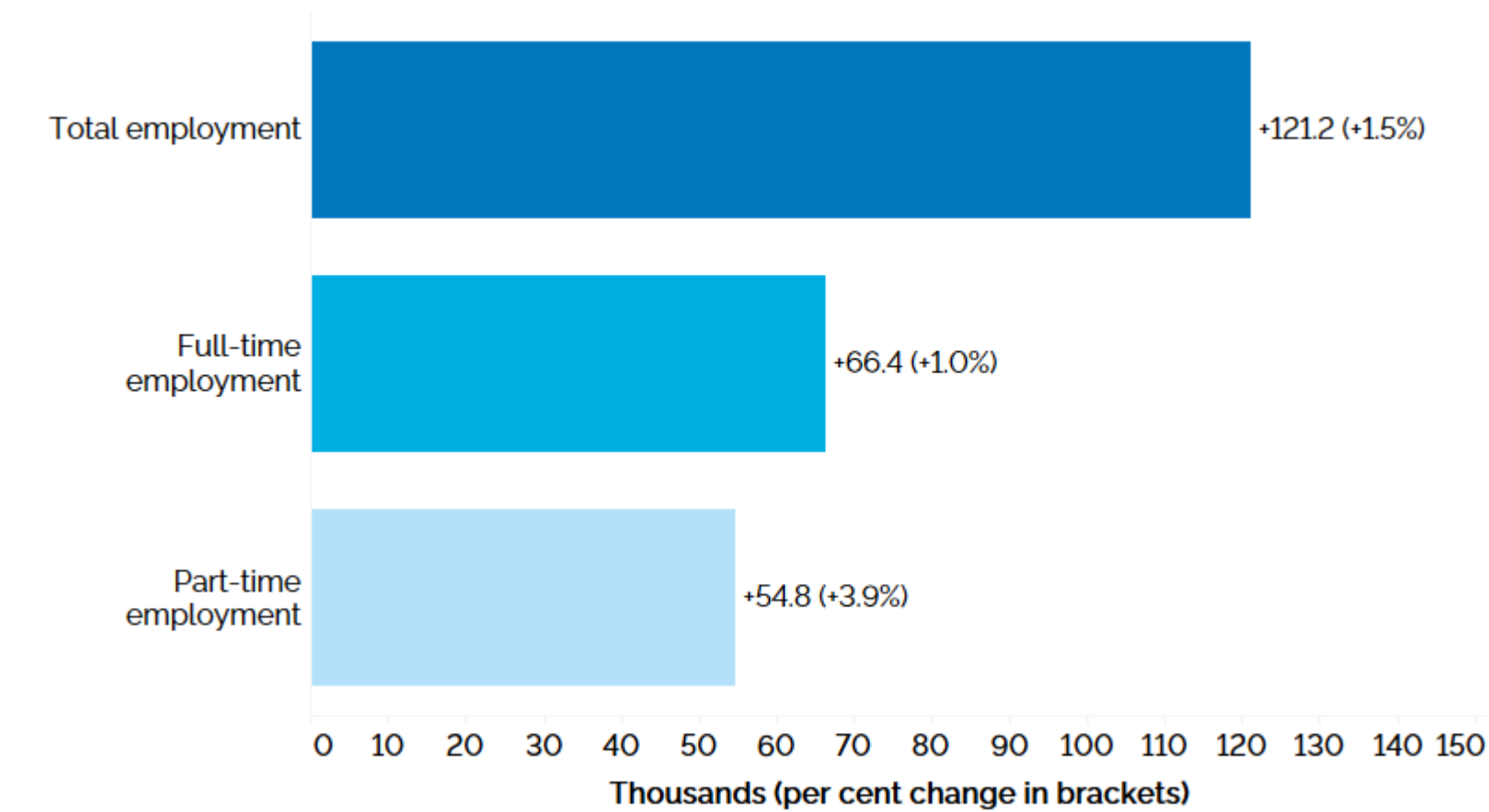
The combination line and area chart shows Ontario's unemployment rate (line chart) and employment (area chart) from January 2014 to June 2024. Ontario's unemployment rate has trended downwards since January 2014, reaching 5.2% in January 2020, before rising to 14.0% in May 2020, and reaching 7.0% in June 2024 after lows of 5.1% in July 2022 and April 2023. Employment in Ontario has risen steadily since January 2014, reaching just over 7.5 million workers in January 2020, before dropping to just above 6.3 million workers in May 2020, then gradually rising to above 8 million workers in June 2024.

Between the second quarters of 2023 and 2024:

- Employment gains were driven by growth in both full-time employment (+1.0%) and part-time employment (+3.9%).
- Employment increased in all sectors with the largest growth in the public sector (+5.4%), followed by the self-employed (+2.8%) and the private sector (+0.2%).
- Employment increased in services-producing industries (+2.6%) and declined in goods-producing industries (-2.9%).
- Employment increased in most regions, with Southwestern Ontario (+4.0%) experiencing the highest rate of employment growth.
- Employment increased for core-aged workers (+2.9%), while employment declined for youth (-1.2%) and older workers (-1.0%).
- Hourly wage growth (+4.6%) exceeded inflation (+2.9%).

Type of Work

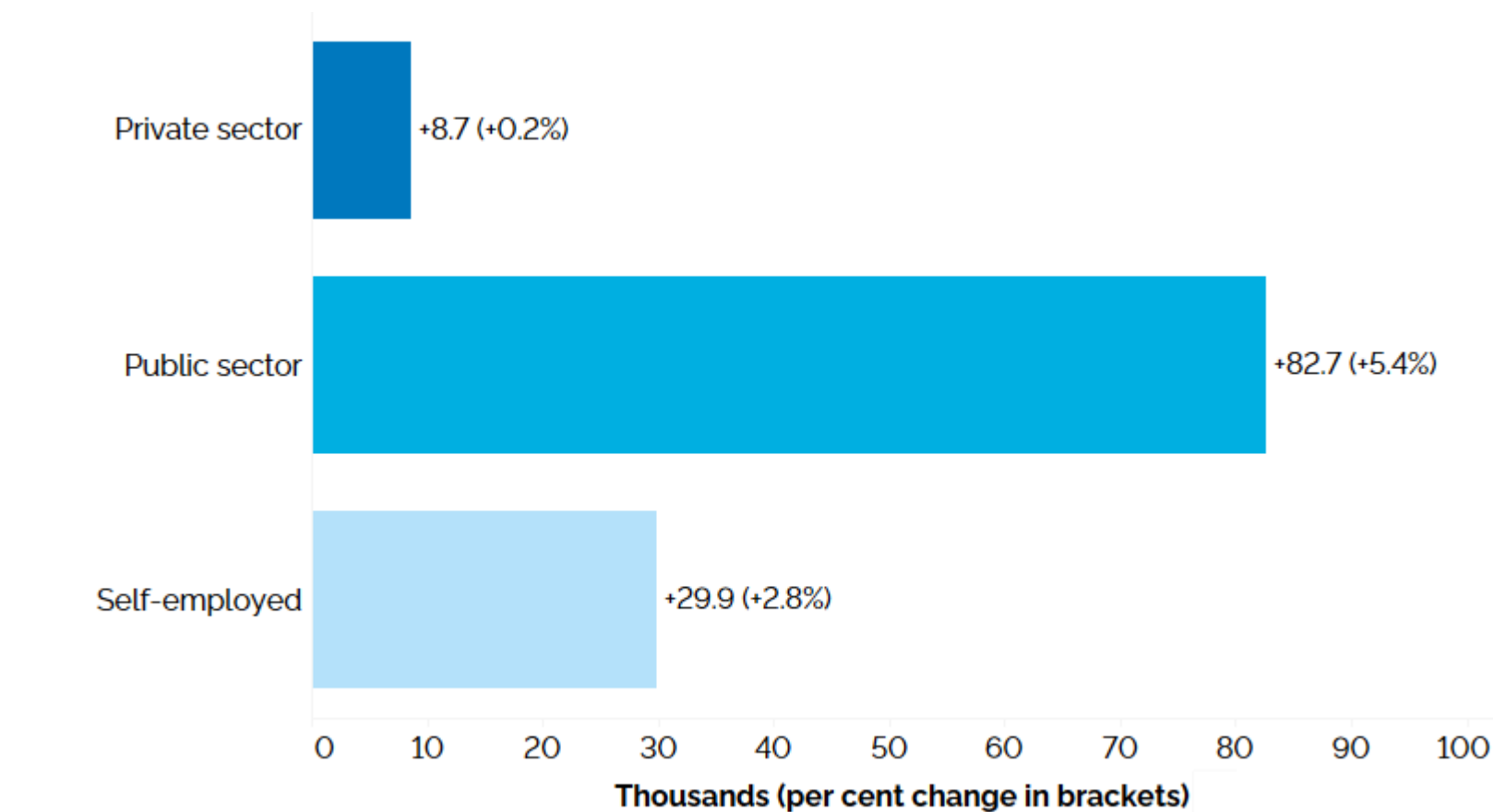
Employment change by work status, Ontario, Q2 2024 over Q2 2023



The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the second quarters of 2023 and 2024) change in Ontario's employment by full-time and part-time status. Total employment increased by 121,200 (+1.5%), with full-time employment increasing by 66,400 (+1.0%), and part-time employment increasing by 54,800 (+3.9%).

Year-over-year, full-time employment increased by 1.0% and part-time employment increased by 3.9% in the second quarter of 2024.

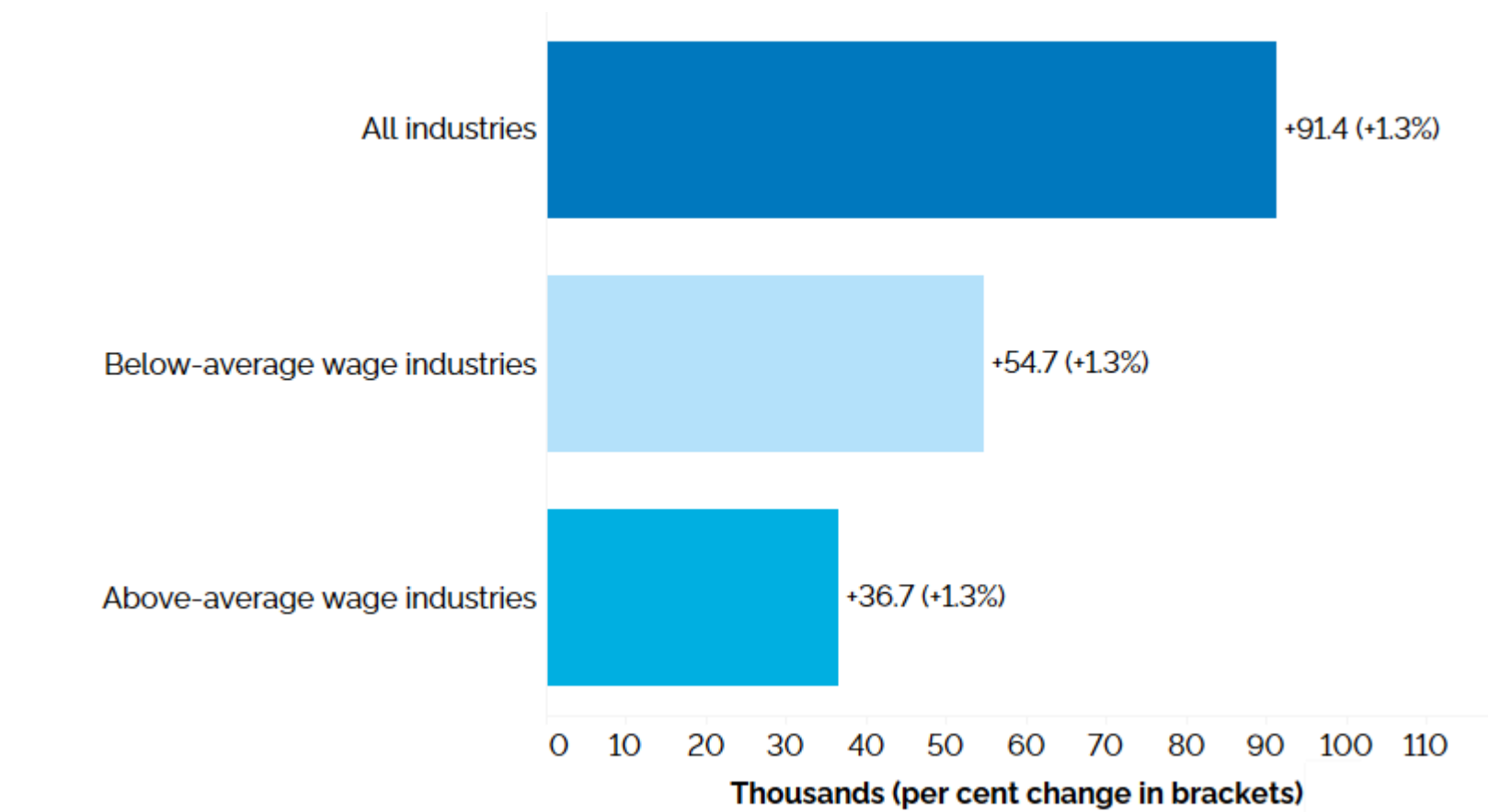
Employment change by employment sector, Ontario, Q2 2024 over Q2 2023



The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the second quarters of 2023 and 2024) change in Ontario's employment in the private sector, public sector and among the self-employed. Employment increased by 8,700 (+0.2%) in the private sector, by 82,700 (+5.4%) in the public sector and by 29,900 (+2.8%) among the self-employed.

Year-over-year, employment increased by 0.2% in the private sector, 5.4% in the public sector,^[2] and by 2.8% for the self-employed.

Employment change by above-average wage and below-average wage industries, Ontario, Q2 2024 over Q2 2023^[3]

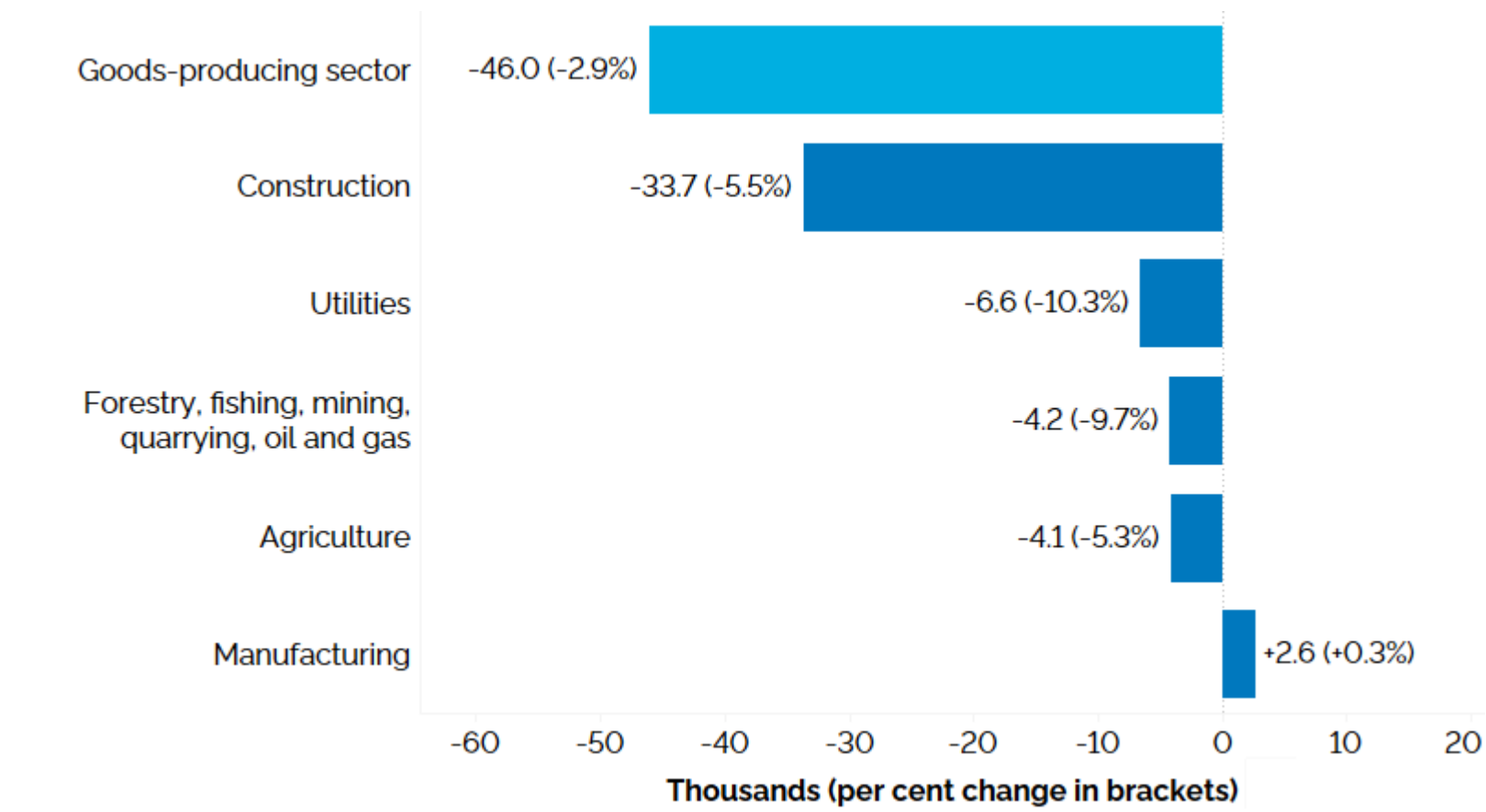


The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the second quarters of 2023 and 2024) change in Ontario's employment for above- and below-average wage industries, compared to the paid employment in all industries. Employment increased in both above-average wage (+36,700, +1.3%) and below-average wage (+54,700, +1.3%) industries. Paid employment in all industries (excluding self-employment) increased by 91,400 (+1.3%).

Year-over-year, paid employment increased by 1.3% in both below-average wage industries and above-average wage industries.

Sector and occupation

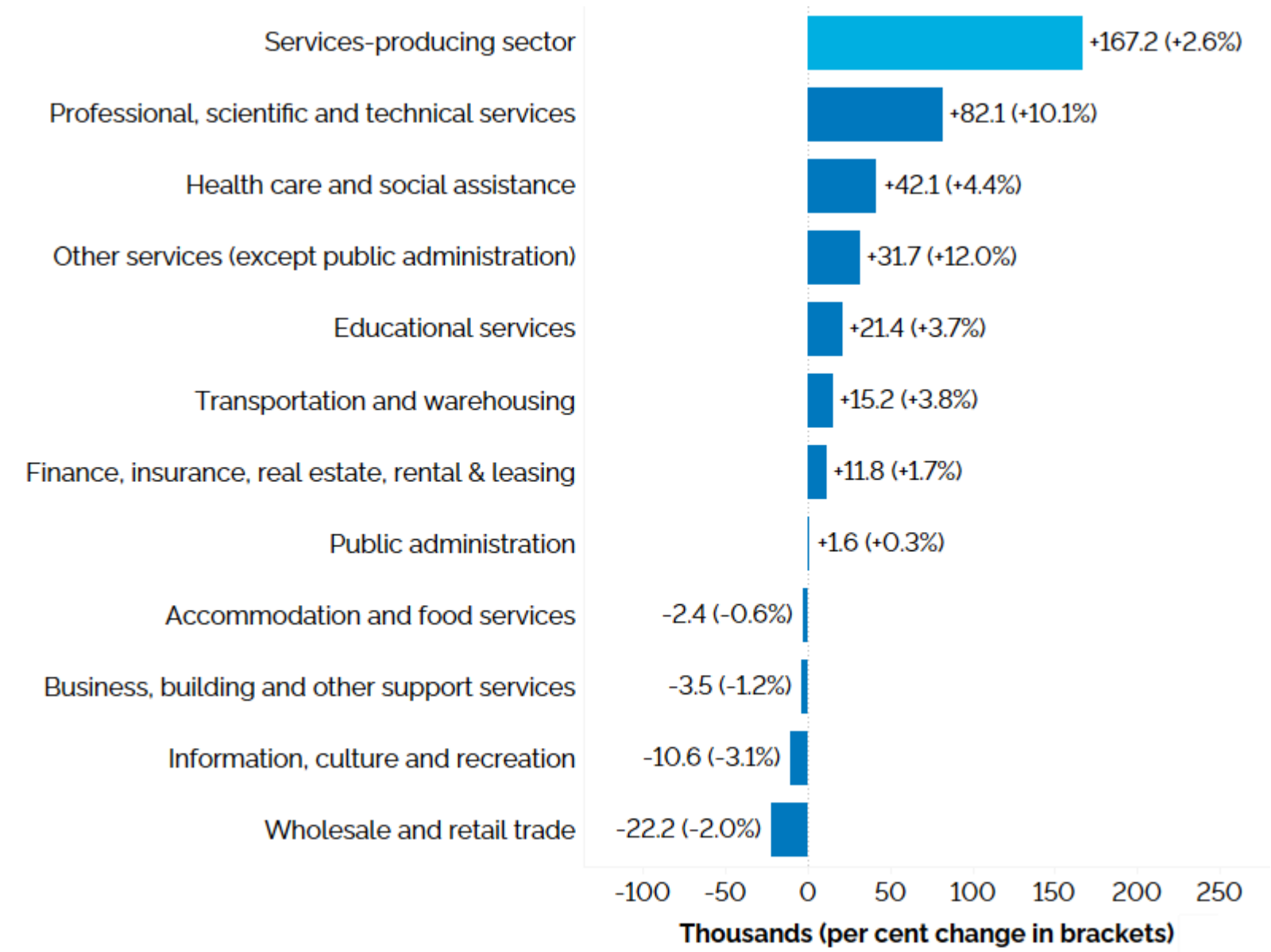
Employment change by industry, goods-producing industries, Ontario, Q2 2024 over Q2 2023



The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the second quarters of 2023 and 2024) change in Ontario's employment by industry for goods-producing industries, measured in thousands with percentage changes in brackets. Employment declined in four goods-producing industries: construction (-5.5%); utilities (-10.3%); forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas (-9.7%); and agriculture (-5.3%). Employment increased in manufacturing (+0.3%). The overall employment in goods-producing industries declined by 46,000 (-2.9%).

Employment in goods-producing industries declined (-2.9%) in the second quarter of 2024, compared to the same period in 2023. Employment gains in manufacturing (+2,600, +0.3%) were offset by employment declines in the remaining goods-producing industries, with the largest declines in construction (-33,700, -5.5%) and utilities (-6,600, -10.3%).

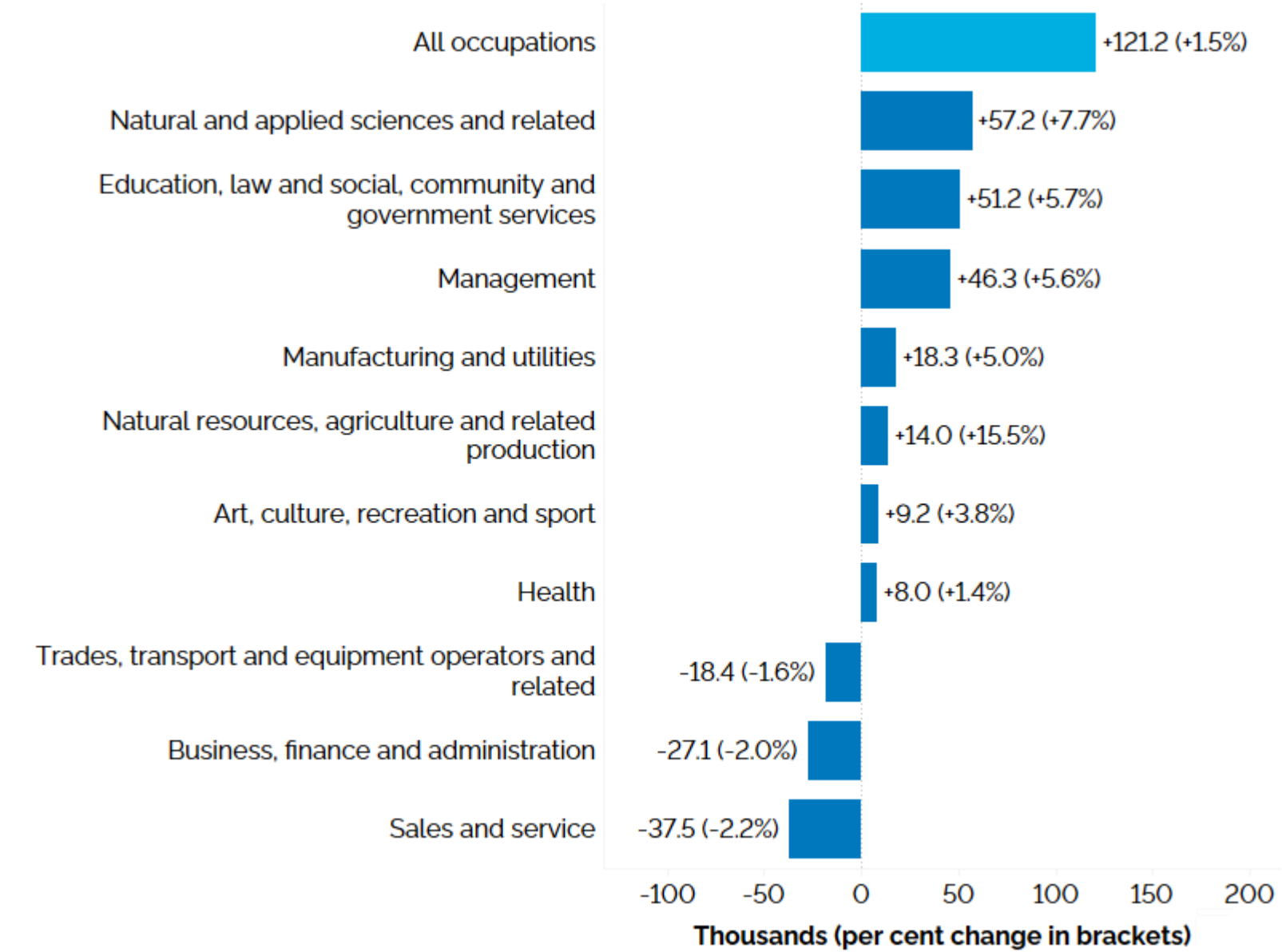
Employment change by industry, services-producing industries, Ontario, Q2 2024 over Q2 2023



The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the second quarters of 2023 and 2024) change in Ontario's employment by industry for services-producing industries, measured in thousands with percentage changes in brackets. Employment increased in seven of the eleven services-producing industries. Professional, scientific and technical services (+10.1%) experienced the largest increase in employment, followed by healthcare and social assistance (+4.4%); other services (except public administration) (+12.0%); educational services (+3.7%); transportation and warehousing (+3.8%); finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (+1.7%); and public administration (+0.3%). Employment declined in accommodation and food services (-0.6%); business, building and other support services (-1.2%); information, culture and recreation (-3.1%); and wholesale and retail trade (-2.0%).

In the second quarter of 2024, employment increased in the services-producing industries (+2.6%) compared to the same period in 2023. Seven services-producing industries experienced employment growth with professional, scientific and technical services (+82,100, +10.1%) experiencing the largest employment gain, followed by health care and social assistance (+42,100, +4.4%) and other services (except public administration) (+31,700, +12.0%), which also experienced the largest rate of employment growth. Four industry groups experienced a decline in employment with the largest decrease in wholesale and retail trade (-22,200, -2.0%).

Employment change by occupational group, Ontario, Q2 2024 over Q2 2023^[4]

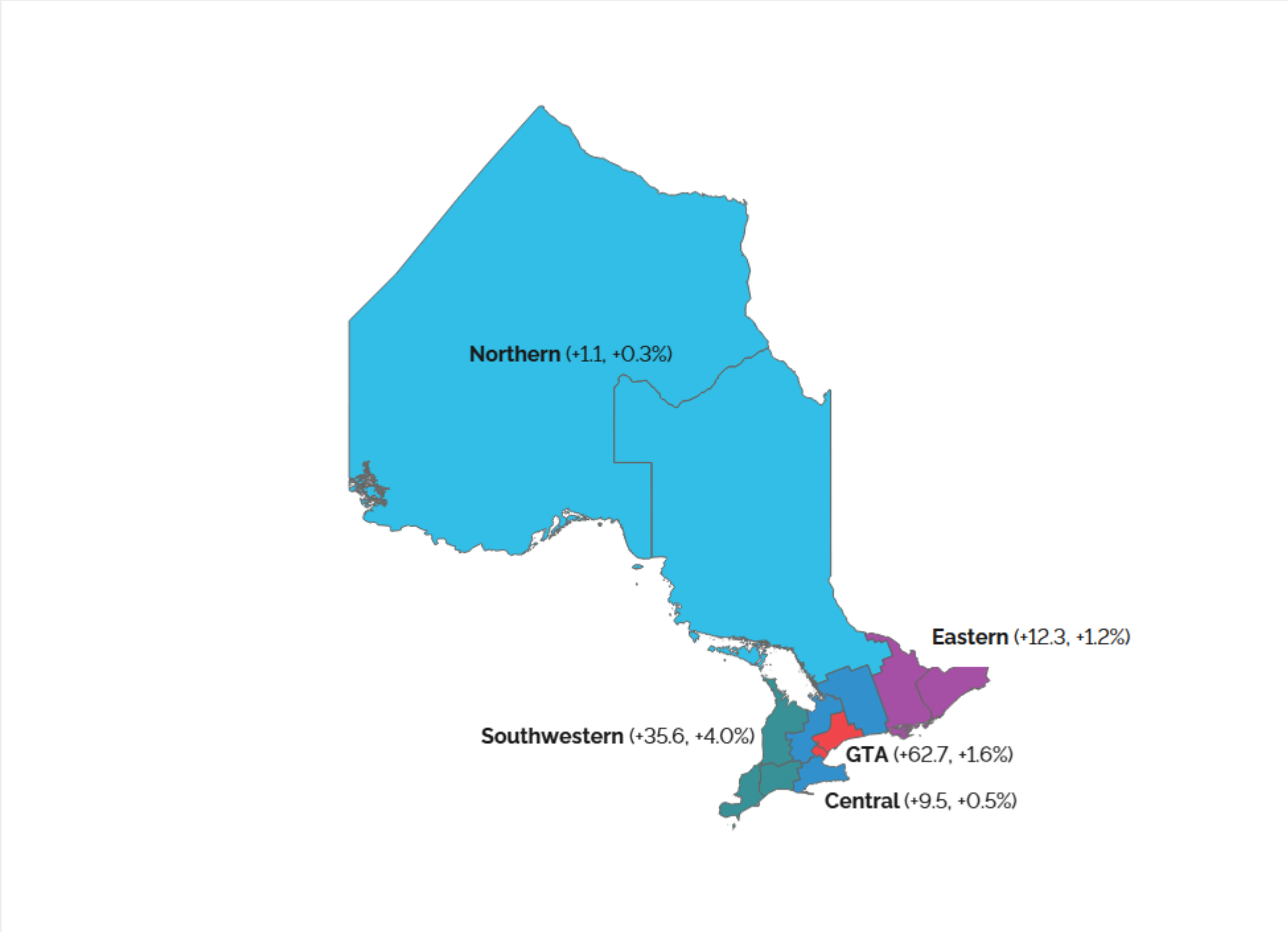


The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the second quarters of 2023 and 2024) change in Ontario's employment by broad occupational group measured in thousands with percentage changes in brackets. Natural and applied sciences and related occupations (+7.7%) experienced the largest employment increase, followed by education, law and social, community and government services occupations (+5.7%); management occupations (+5.6%); occupations in manufacturing and utilities (+5.0%); natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (+15.5%); occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (+3.8%); and health occupations (+1.4%). Employment declined in trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (-1.6%); business, finance and administration occupations (-2.0%); and sales and service occupations (-2.2%).

Year-over-year, natural and applied sciences and related occupations (+57,200, +7.7%) experienced the largest employment gain followed by occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (+51,200, +5.7%) and management occupations (+46,300, +5.6%). Three occupational groups experienced a decline in employment with the largest decrease in sales and service occupations (-37,500, -2.2%).

Geographic region

Employment change by Ontario region, Q2 2024 over Q2 2023^[5]

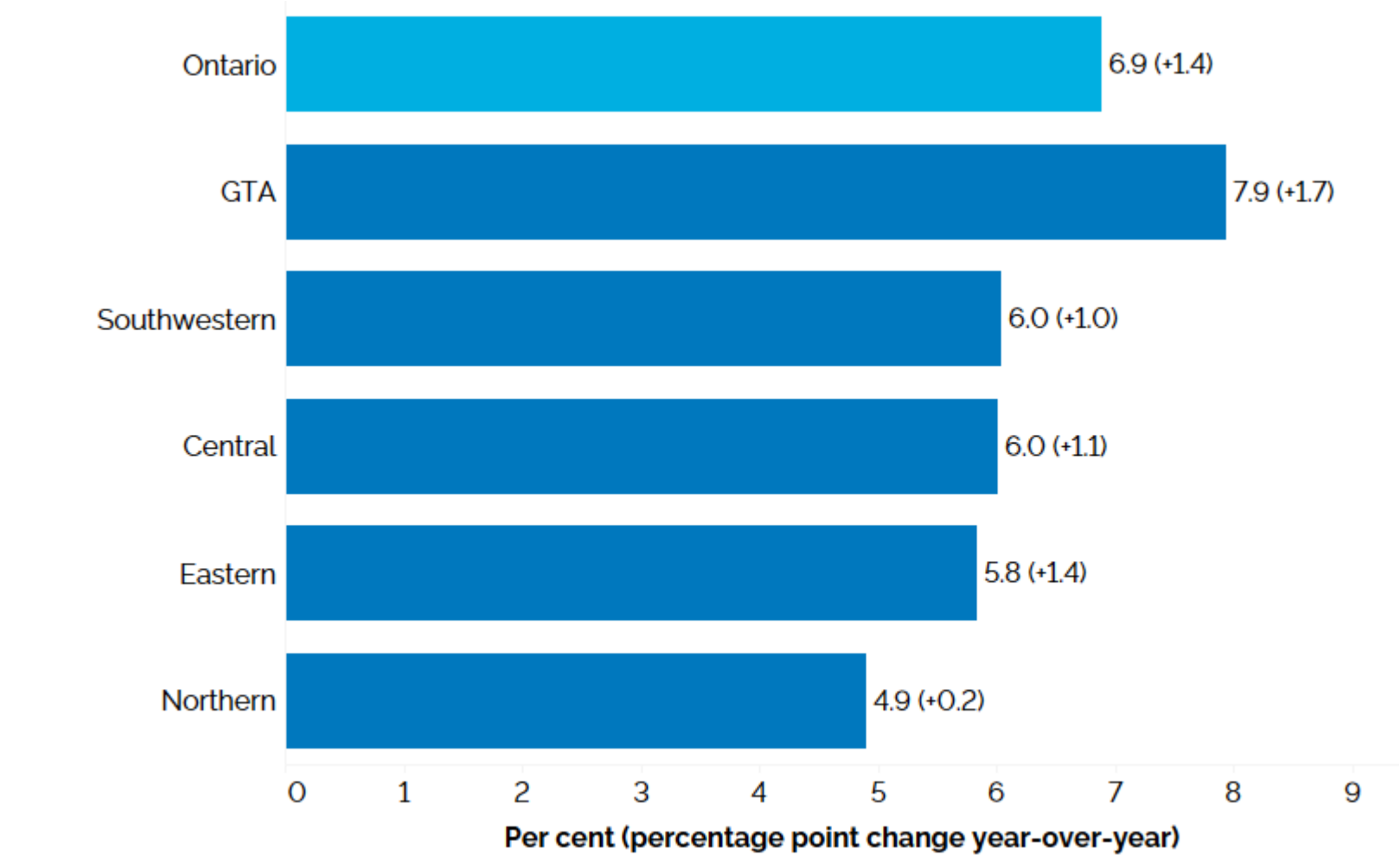


The map shows Ontario's five regions: Northern Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Southwestern Ontario, Central Ontario and the Greater Toronto Area, which are based on Ministry of Finance's groupings of Statistics Canada's economic regions. The numbers in brackets show employment changes in thousands and per cent.

The map shows Ontario's five regions: Northern Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Southwestern Ontario, Central Ontario and the Greater Toronto Area, with change in employment and percentage change in employment (between the second quarters of 2023 and 2024) in brackets. Employment increased in all five regions led by the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) (+62,700, +1.6%), Southwestern Ontario (+35,600, +4.0%), Eastern Ontario (+12,300, +1.2%), Central Ontario (+9,500, +0.5%), and Northern Ontario (+1,100, +0.3%).

Year-over-year, employment increased in all Ontario regions in the second quarter of 2024. The Greater Toronto Area (GTA)^[6] experienced the largest employment gain (+62,700, +1.6%), followed by Southwestern Ontario (+35,600, +4.0%), Eastern Ontario (+12,300, +1.2%), Central Ontario (+9,500, +0.5%), and Northern Ontario (+1,100, +0.3%). Southwestern Ontario had the highest rate of employment growth (+4.0%).

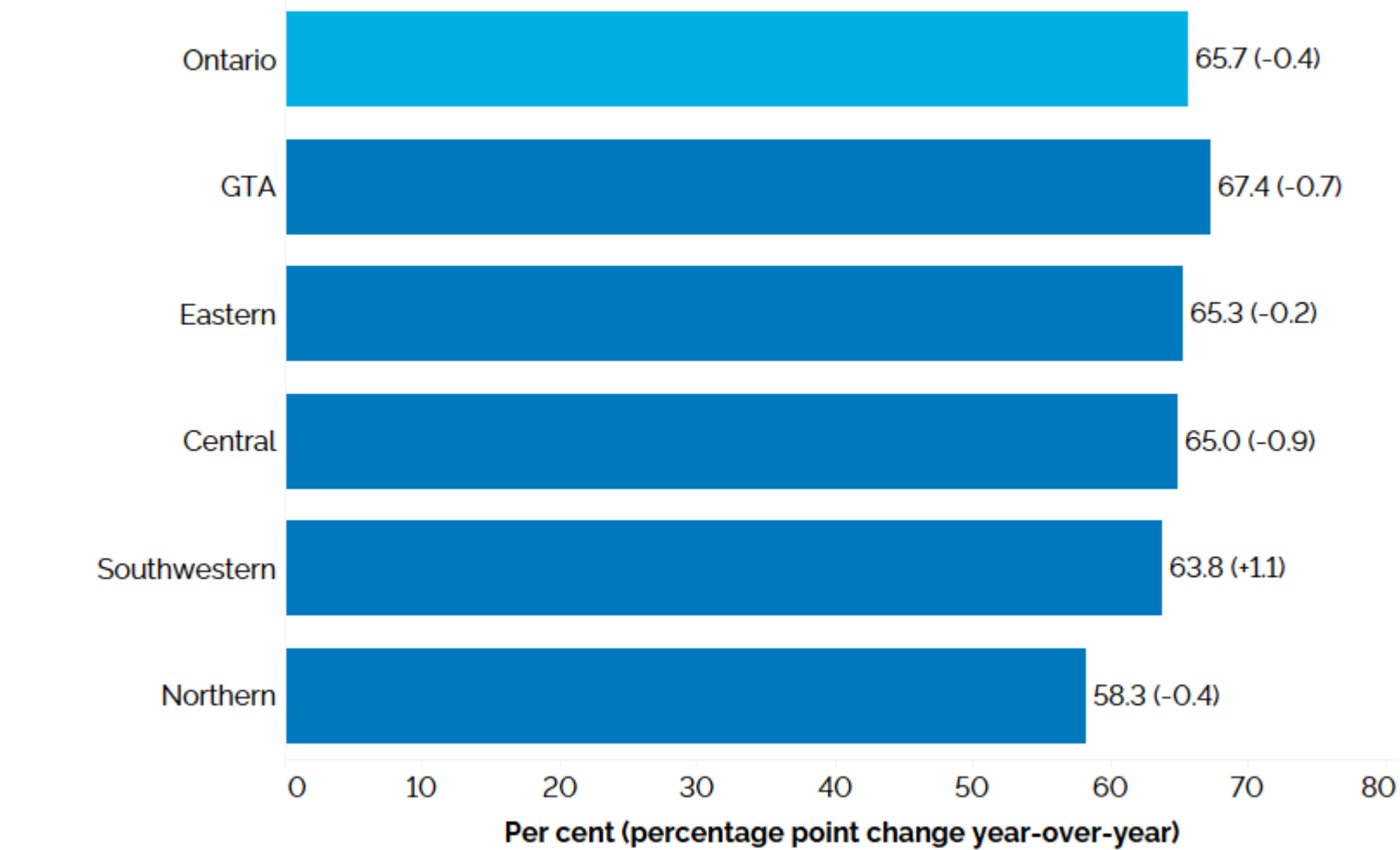
Unemployment rates by Ontario region, Q2 2024^[7]



The horizontal bar chart shows unemployment rates by Ontario region in the second quarter of 2024 with percentage point changes from the second quarter of 2023 in brackets. The Greater Toronto Area had the highest unemployment rate at 7.9% (+1.7 percentage points compared to the second quarter of 2023), followed by Southwestern Ontario at 6.0% (+1.0 percentage point), Central Ontario at 6.0% (+1.1 percentage points), Eastern Ontario at 5.8% (+1.4 percentage points) and Northern Ontario at 4.9% (+0.2 percentage point). The overall unemployment rate for Ontario was 6.9% (+1.4 percentage points).

In the second quarter of 2024, the unemployment rate increased in all regions. The GTA had the highest unemployment rate (7.9%), followed by Southwestern Ontario (6.0%), Central Ontario (6.0%), and Eastern Ontario (5.8%). Northern Ontario had the lowest unemployment rate (4.9%).

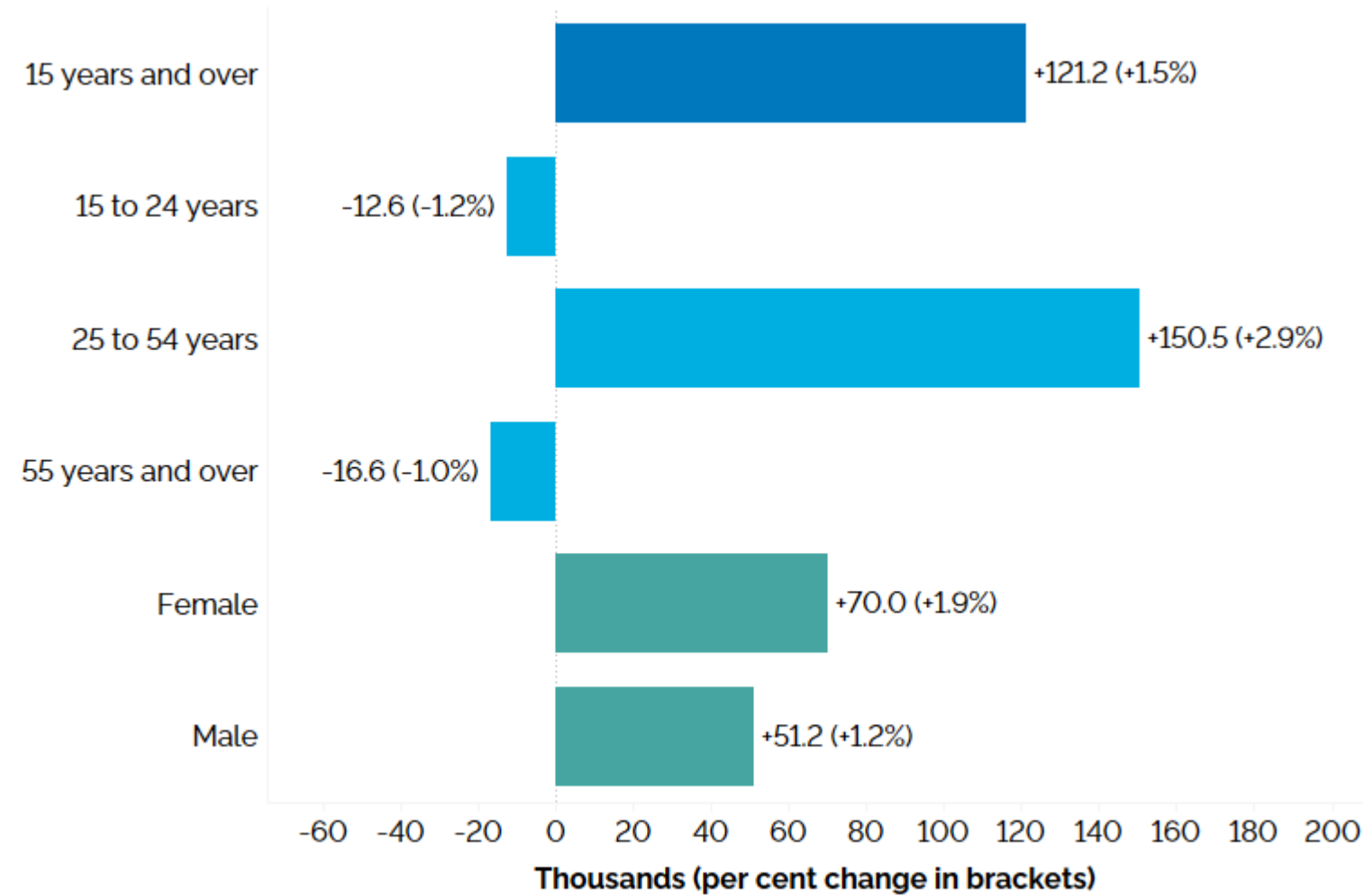
Participation rates by Ontario region, Q2 2024^[8]



The horizontal bar chart shows participation rates by Ontario region in the second quarter of 2024 with percentage point changes from the second quarter of 2023 in brackets. The Greater Toronto Area had the highest participation rate at 67.4% (-0.7 percentage point compared to the second quarter of 2023), followed by Eastern Ontario at 65.3% (-0.2 percentage point), Central Ontario at 65.0% (-0.9 percentage point), Southwestern Ontario at 63.8% (+1.1 percentage points) and Northern Ontario at 58.3% (-0.4 percentage point). The overall participation rate for Ontario was 65.7% (-0.4 percentage point).

Age and gender

Employment change by age group and gender, Ontario, Q2 2024 over Q2 2023

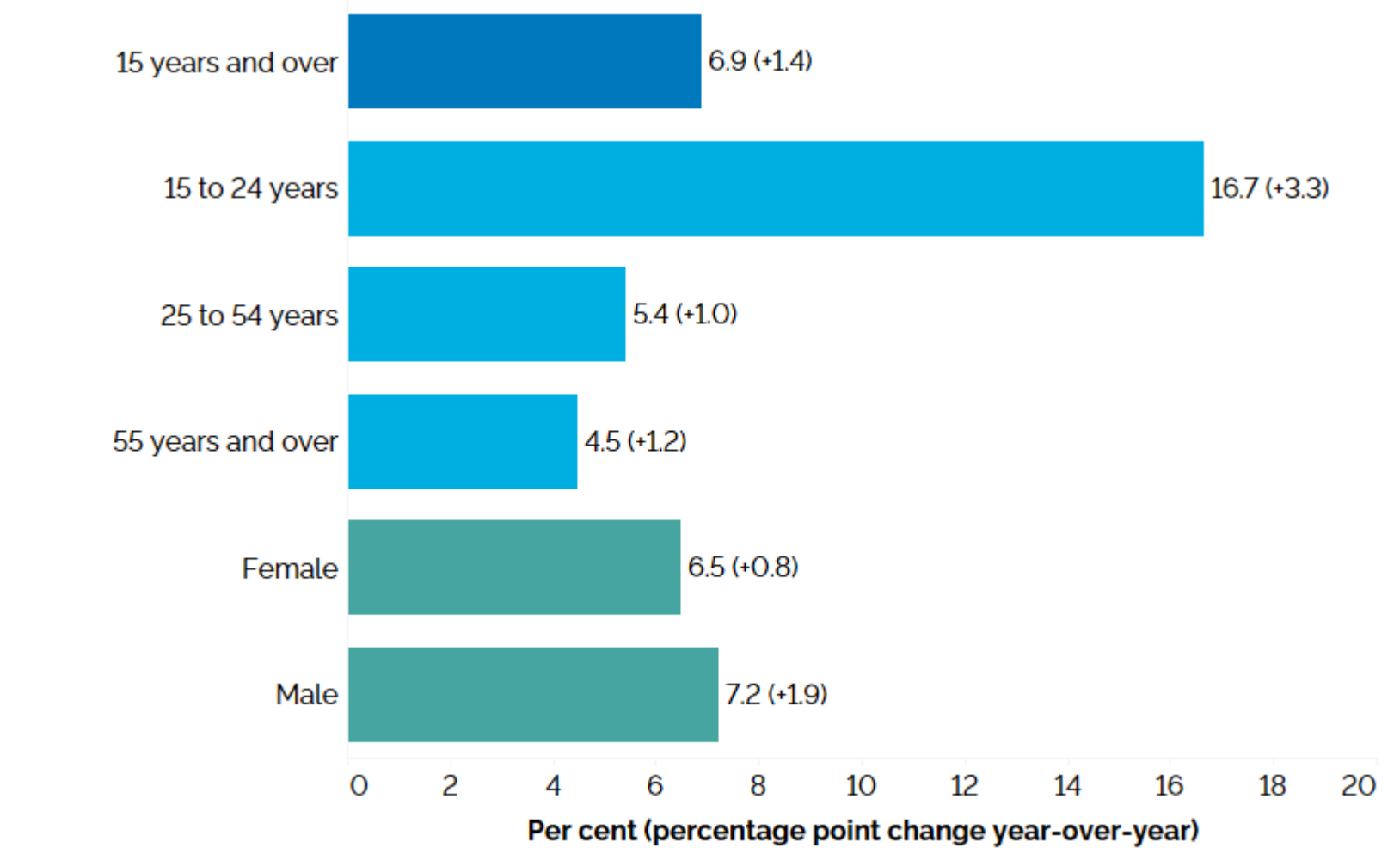


The horizontal bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the second quarters of 2023 and 2024) change in Ontario's employment for the three major age groups, as well as by gender, compared to the overall population. This is measured in thousands with percentage changes in brackets. Employment increased among core-aged workers aged 25 to 54 years (+150,500, +2.9%) but decreased among youth aged 15 to 24 years (-12,600, -1.2%) and older workers aged 55 years and over (-16,600, -1.0%). Female employment increased by 70,000 (+1.9%) and male employment increased by 51,200 (+1.2%). Total employment increased by 121,200 (+1.5%).

Compared to the same quarter last year, employment increased for core-aged workers aged 25 to 54 years (+2.9%). Youth aged 15 to 24 years (-1.2%) and older workers aged 55 years and over (-1.0%) experienced a decline in employment.

Year-over-year, employment increased more for females (+1.9%) than males (+1.2%).

Unemployment rates by age group and gender, Ontario, Q2 2024



The horizontal bar chart shows unemployment rates in the second quarter of 2024 for Ontario as a whole, by major age group and by gender with percentage point changes from the second quarter of 2023 in brackets. Ontario's overall unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2024 was 6.9% (+1.4 percentage points compared to the second quarter of 2023). Youth aged 15 to 24 years had the highest unemployment rate at 16.7% (+3.3 percentage points), followed by the core-aged population aged 25 to 54 years at 5.4% (+1.0 percentage point) and older workers aged 55 years and over at 4.5% (+1.2 percentage points). The female unemployment rate was 6.5% (+0.8 percentage point) and the male unemployment rate was 7.2% (+1.9 percentage points).

In the second quarter of 2024, youth had the highest unemployment rate (16.7%), followed by core-aged individuals (5.4%) and older individuals (4.5%). Compared to the same period last year, the unemployment rate increased by 3.3 percentage points for youth, 1.0 percentage point for core-aged individuals, and 1.2 percentage points for older individuals.

In the second quarter of 2024, the unemployment rate for males (7.2%) was higher than that of females (6.5%). Compared to the same period last year, the unemployment rate increased by 0.8 percentage point for females and 1.9 percentage points for males.

Participation rates by age group and gender, Ontario, Q2 2024



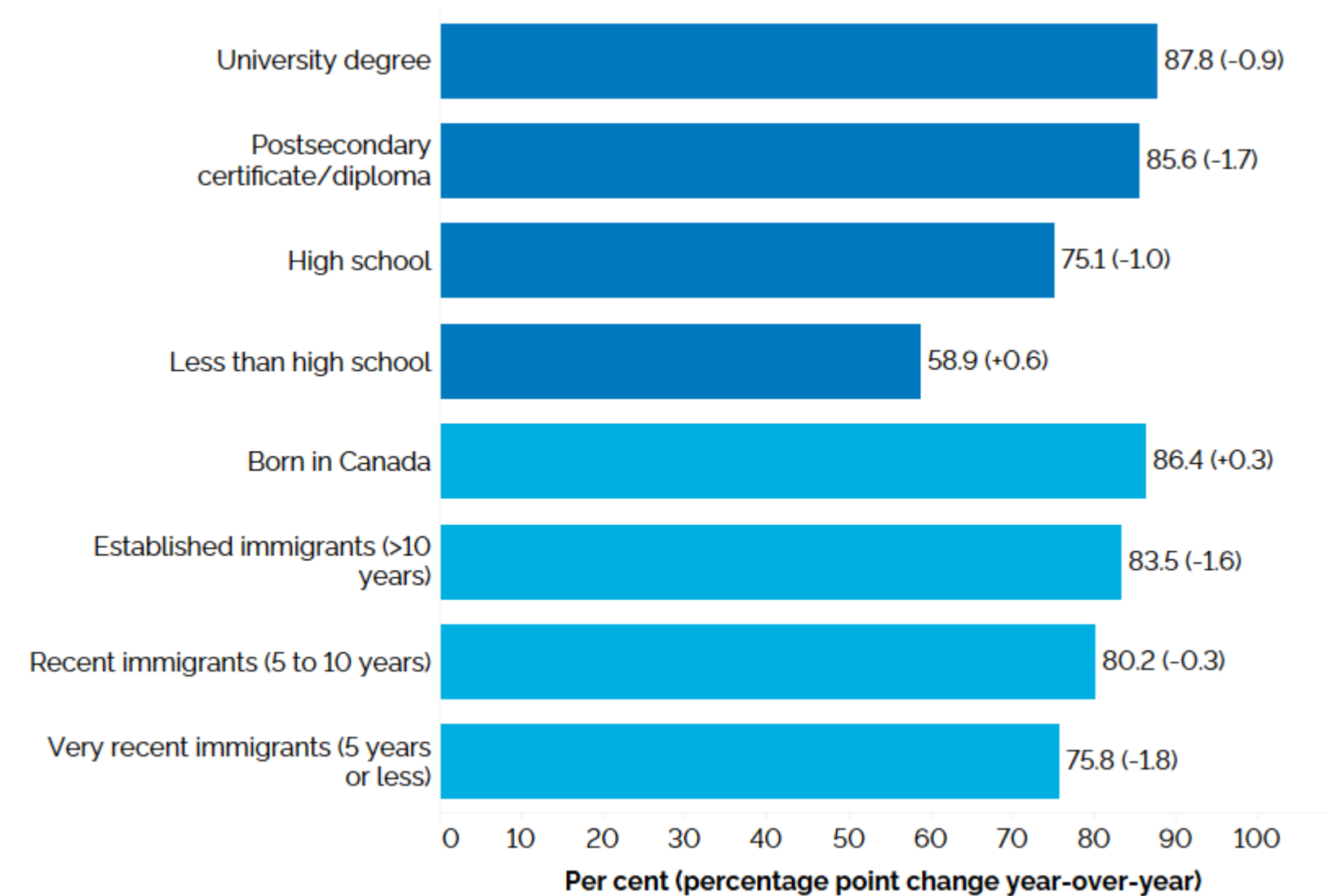
The horizontal bar chart shows labour force participation rates in the second quarter of 2024 for Ontario as a whole, by major age group and by gender with percentage point changes from the second quarter of 2023 in brackets. Ontario's overall labour force participation rate was 65.7% (-0.4 percentage point from the second quarter of 2023). The core-aged population aged 25 to 54 years had the highest labour force participation rate at 88.5% (+0.1 percentage point), followed by youth aged 15 to 24 years at 62.1% (-3.2 percentage points), and older workers aged 55 years and over at 37.4% (-0.6 percentage point). The male participation rate (70.1%, -0.6 percentage point) was higher than the female participation rate (61.4%, -0.4 percentage point).

In the second quarter of 2024, core-aged individuals had the highest labour force participation rate (88.5%), followed by youth (62.1%) and older individuals (37.4%). Compared to the second quarter of 2023, the participation rate decreased by 3.2 percentage points for youth, increased by 0.1 percentage point for the core-aged population and decreased by 0.6 percentage point for older individuals.

Males had a higher participation rate (70.1%) than females (61.4%) in the second quarter of 2024. Compared to the same period last year, the participation rate decreased by 0.6 percentage point for males and 0.4 percentage point for females. The gap in labour force participation rates between males and females narrowed when compared to the second quarter of 2023 from 9.0 percentage points to 8.7 percentage points.

Education level and immigrant status

Employment rates by education level and immigrant status (core-aged population), Ontario, Q2 2024^[9]



The horizontal bar chart shows employment rates by education level and immigrant status for the core-aged population (25 to 54 years), in the second quarter of 2024, with percentage point changes from the second quarter of 2023 in brackets. By education level, those with a university degree had the highest employment rate (87.8%, -0.9 percentage point), followed by those with a postsecondary certificate/diploma (85.6%, -1.7 percentage points), those with a high school diploma (75.1%, -1.0 percentage point), and those with less than high school education (58.9%, +0.6 percentage point). By immigrant status, those born in Canada had the highest employment rate (86.4%, +0.3 percentage point), followed by established immigrants with more than 10 years since landing (83.5%, -1.6 percentage points), recent immigrants with 5 to 10 years since landing (80.2%, -0.3 percentage point), and very recent immigrants with 5 years or less since landing (75.8%, -1.8 percentage points).

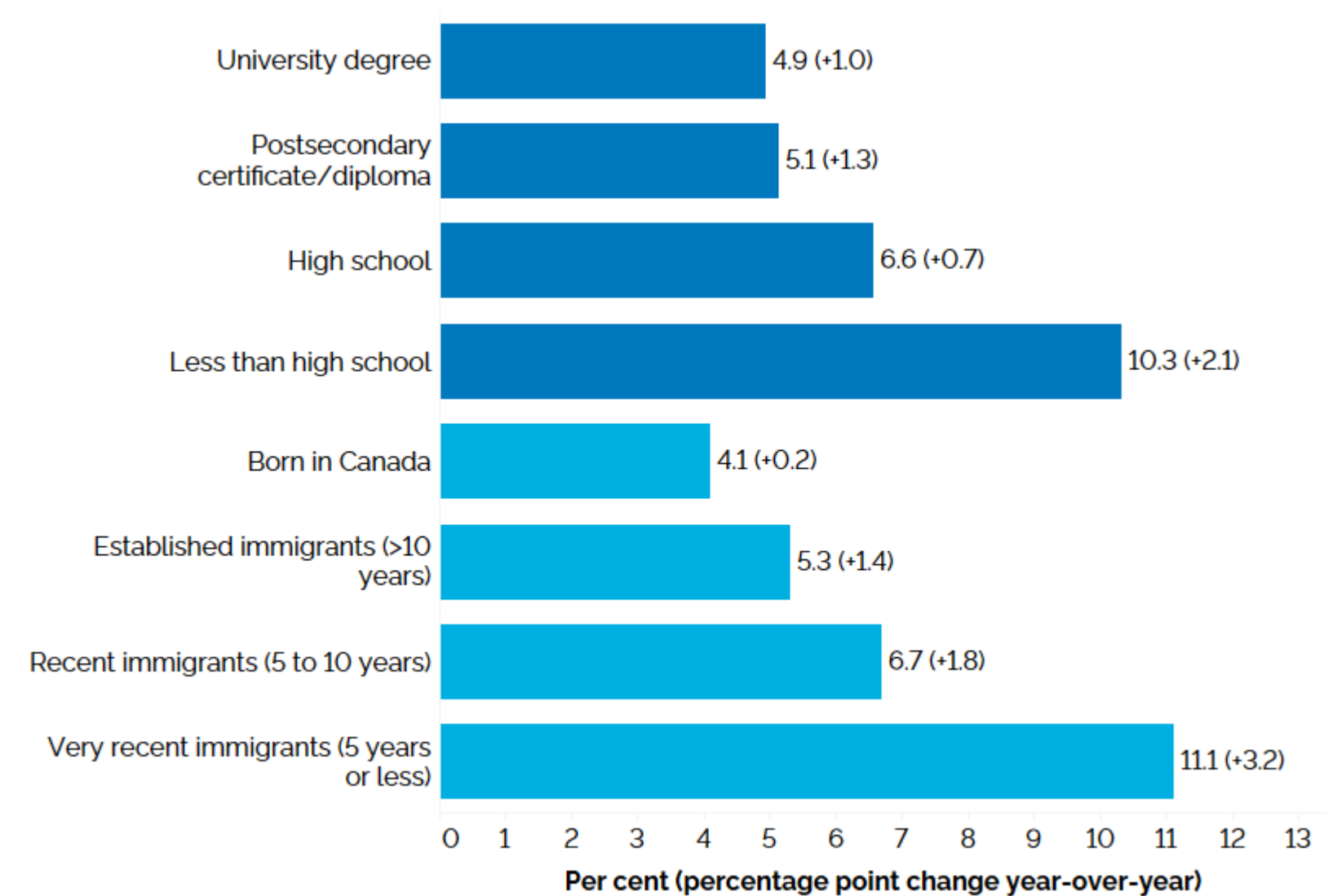
In the second quarter of 2024, core-aged individuals with less than high school education continued to have the lowest employment rate (58.9%), while those with a university degree recorded the highest employment rate (87.8%), followed by those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma (85.6%).

Year-over-year, the employment rate for core-aged people decreased across most education levels except for those with less than high school education.

Those born in Canada had the highest employment rate (86.4%), while very recent immigrants had the lowest employment rate (75.8%).

Year-over-year, the employment rate increased for the core-aged population born in Canada (+0.3 percentage point). Core-aged very recent immigrants (-1.8 percentage points), established immigrants (-1.6 percentage points), and recent immigrants (-0.3 percentage point) recorded employment rate decreases.

Unemployment rates by education level and immigrant status (core-aged population), Ontario, Q2 2024^[10]

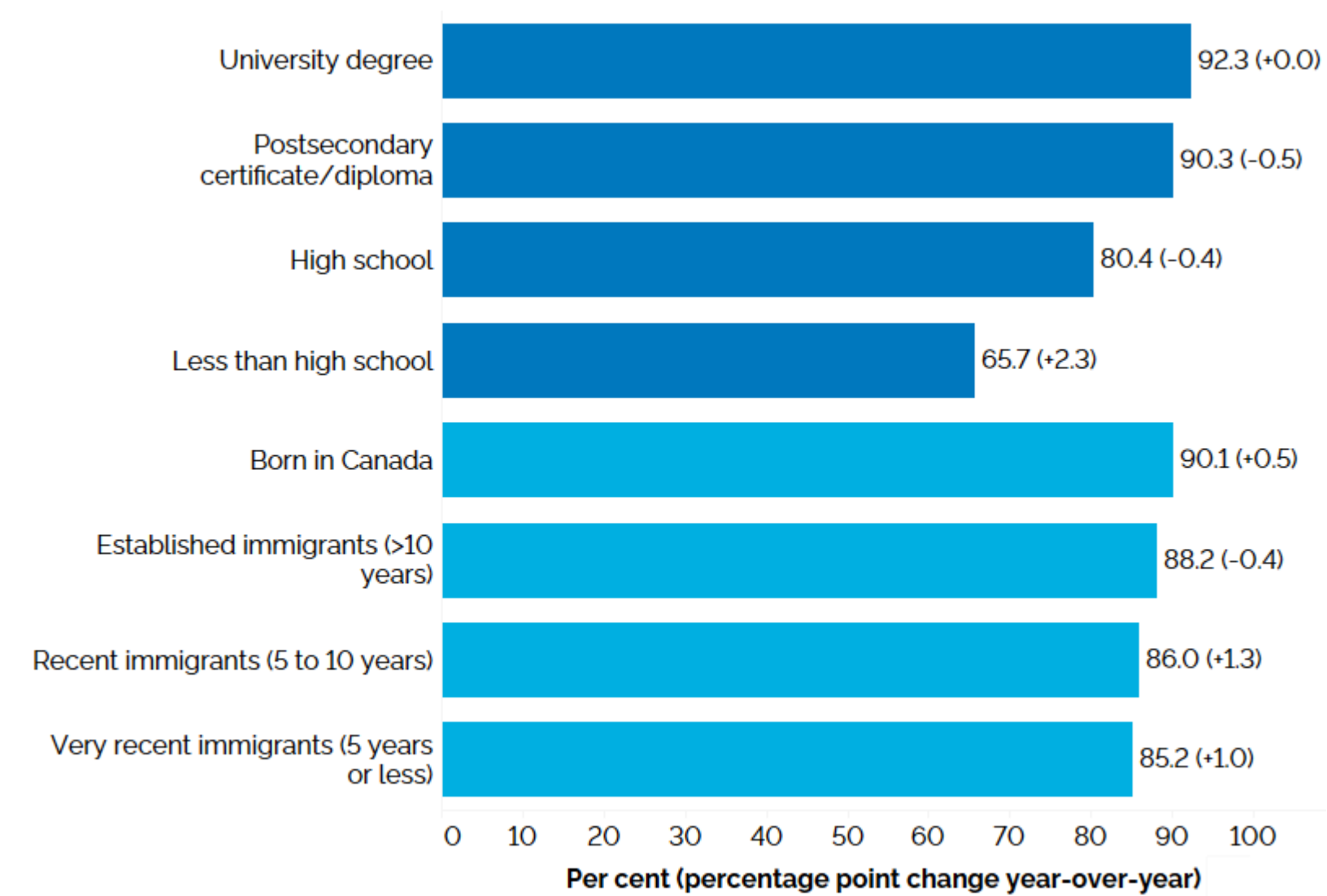


The horizontal bar chart shows unemployment rates by education level and immigrant status for the core-aged population (25 to 54 years), in the second quarter of 2024, with percentage point changes from the second quarter of 2023 in brackets. By education level, those with less than high school education had the highest unemployment rate (10.3%, +2.1 percentage points from the second quarter of 2023), followed by those with high school education (6.6%, +0.7 percentage point), those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma (5.1%, +1.3 percentage points), and university degree holders (4.9%, +1.0 percentage point). By immigrant status, very recent immigrants with 5 years or less since landing had the highest unemployment rate (11.1%, +3.2 percentage points), followed by recent immigrants with 5 to 10 years since landing (6.7%, +1.8 percentage points), established immigrants with more than 10 years since landing (5.3%, +1.4 percentage points), and those born in Canada (4.1%, +0.2 percentage point).

In the second quarter of 2024, the core-aged population with a university degree and those with a postsecondary certificate/diploma had the lowest unemployment rates (4.9% and 5.1%, respectively). Those with a high school diploma (6.6%) and less than high school education (10.3%)^[11] had higher unemployment rates. Year-over-year, the unemployment rate of core-aged people increased across all education levels.

In the second quarter of 2024, the core-aged population born in Canada had the lowest unemployment rate (4.1%), while very recent immigrants had the highest unemployment rate (11.1%). Year-over-year, the unemployment rate increased for all groups by immigrant status.

Participation rates by education level and immigrant status (core-aged population), Ontario, Q2 2024^[12]



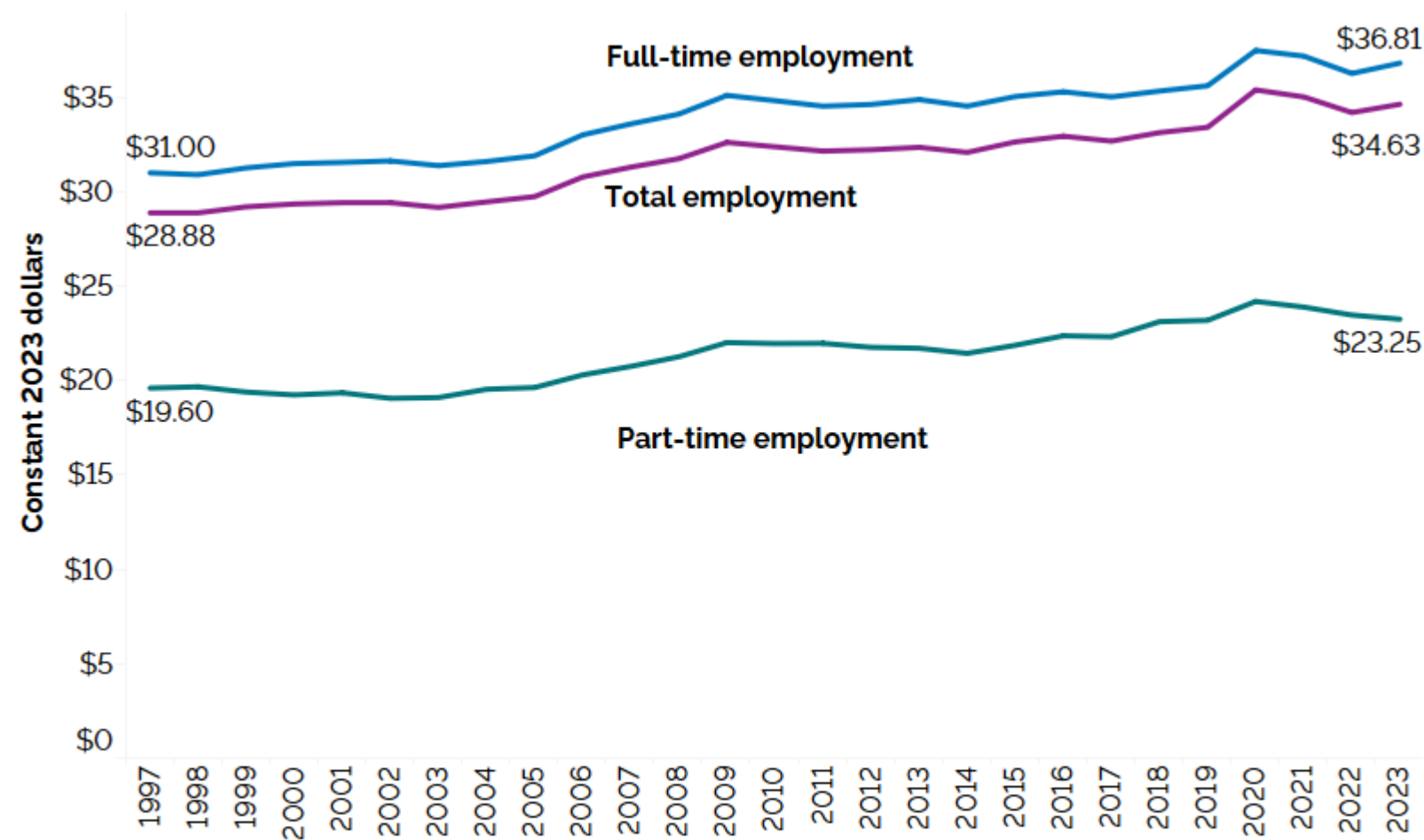
The horizontal bar chart shows labour force participation rates by education level and immigrant status for the core-aged population (25 to 54 years), in the second quarter of 2024, with percentage point changes from the second quarter of 2023 in brackets. By education level, university degree holders had the highest participation rate (92.3%, unchanged from the second quarter of 2023), followed by postsecondary certificate or diploma holders (90.3%, -0.5 percentage point), high school graduates (80.4%, -0.4 percentage point), and those with less than high school education (65.7%, +2.3 percentage points). By immigrant status, those born in Canada had the highest participation rate (90.1%, +0.5 percentage point), followed by established immigrants with more than 10 years since landing (88.2%, -0.4 percentage point), recent immigrants with 5 to 10 years since landing (86.0%, +1.3 percentage points), and very recent immigrants with 5 years or less since landing (85.2%, +1.0 percentage point).

In the second quarter of 2024, among the core-aged population, those with a university degree continued to have the highest participation rate (92.3%), while those with less than high school education had the lowest participation rate (65.7%). Year-over-year, the participation rate increased among those with less than high school education (+2.3 percentage points), but decreased for those with a postsecondary certificate/diploma (-0.5 percentage point) and those with a high school diploma (-0.4 percentage point). The participation rate for those with a university degree was unchanged.

In the second quarter of 2024, core-aged very recent immigrants had the lowest participation rate (85.2%) compared to recent immigrants, established immigrants and those born in Canada. Year-over-year, the participation rate increased for most groups by immigrant status, with the exception of established immigrants (-0.4 percentage point). Recent immigrants recorded the largest increase in the participation rate (+1.3 percentage points).

Wages

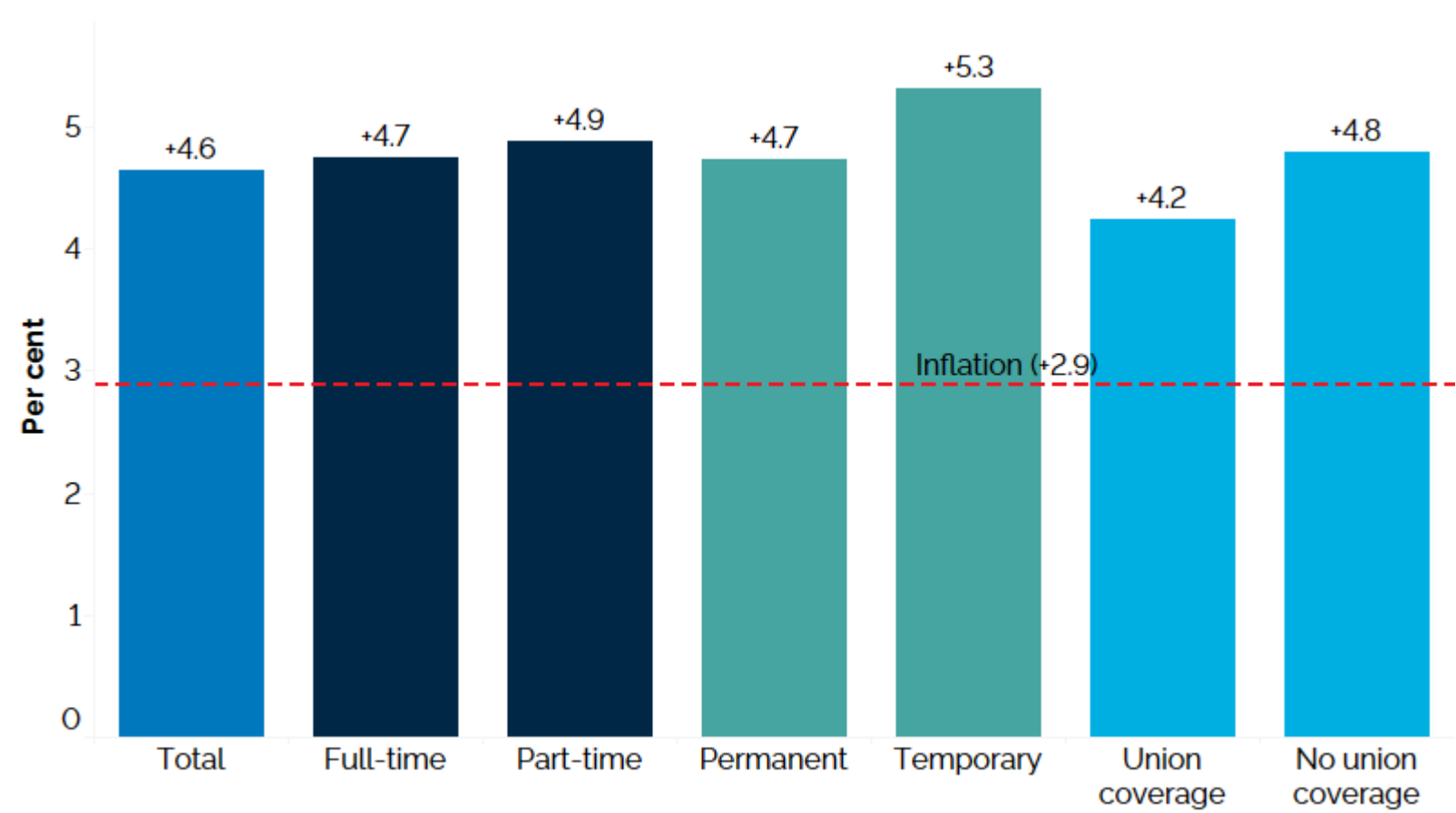
Average hourly wages by employment status, Ontario, 1997-2023



The line chart shows average hourly wages for all employees, full-time and part-time employees expressed in real 2023 dollars from 1997 to 2023. Real average hourly wages of all employees increased from \$28.88 in 1997 to \$34.63 in 2023; those of full-time employees increased from \$31.00 in 1997 to \$36.81 in 2023; and those of part-time employees increased from \$19.60 in 1997 to \$23.25 in 2023.

Over the last two and a half decades, the average hourly wage increased in real terms^[13] (i.e., after accounting for inflation) from \$28.88 in 1997 to \$34.63 in 2023, with the growth rate averaging 0.7% per year. Over this period, part-time workers and full-time workers experienced similar annual growth in real wages (+0.7%).

Average hourly wage growth by type of work, Ontario, Q2 2024 over Q2 2023^[14]



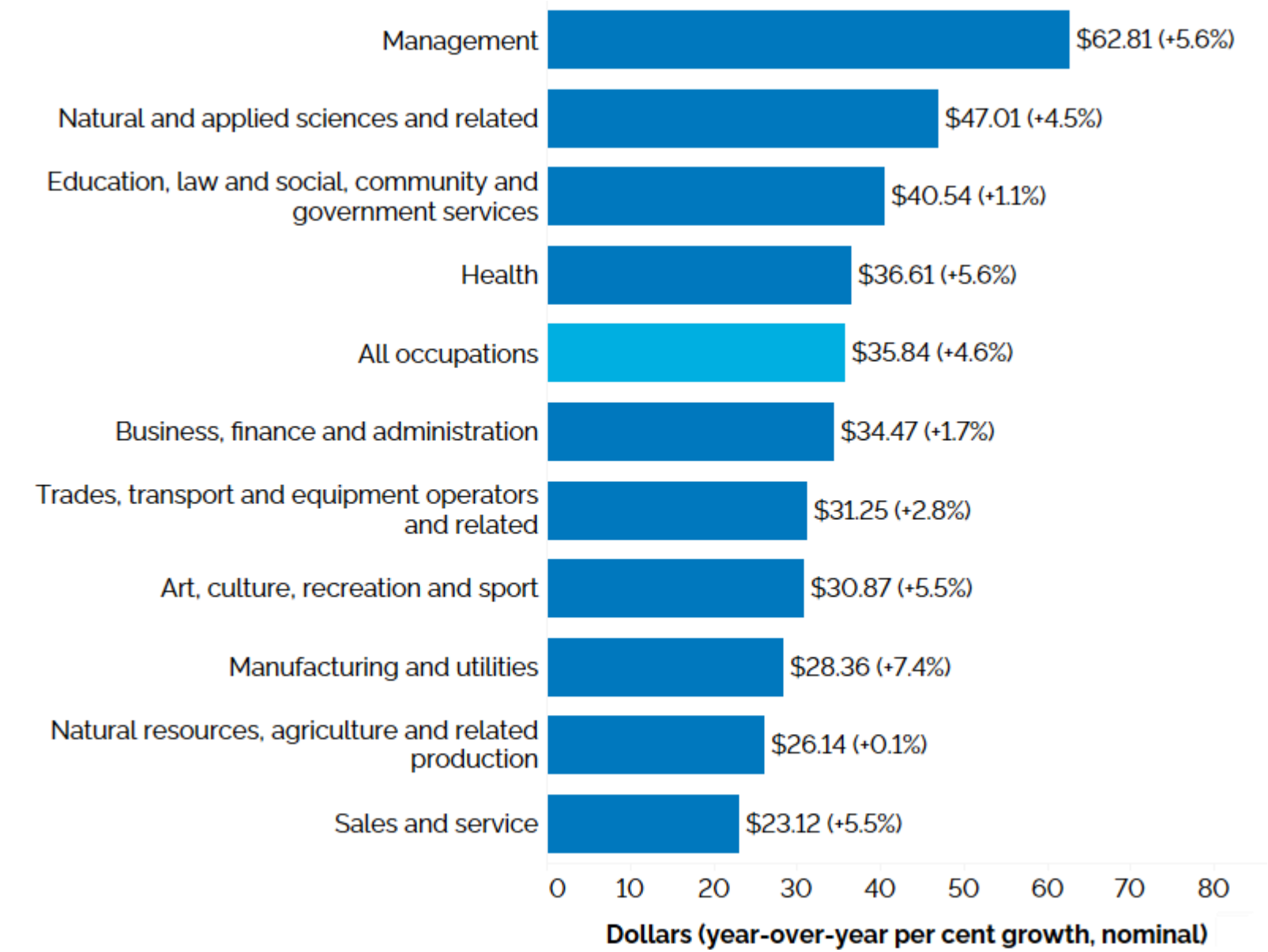
The vertical bar chart shows a year-over-year (between the second quarters of 2023 and 2024) per cent change in Ontario's nominal hourly wages by type of work. The average hourly wage increased by 4.6%. Average hourly wages increased for full-time employees (+4.7%) and for part-time employees (+4.9%). Average hourly wages increased for permanent employees (+4.7%) and temporary employees (+5.3%). Average hourly wages increased for employees with union coverage (+4.2%) and those without union coverage (+4.8%). Inflation during the same period was 2.9%.

In the second quarter of 2024, the average hourly wage of Ontario employees was \$35.84, an increase of 4.6% from the second quarter of 2023.^[15]

Part-time employees (+4.9%), temporary employees (+5.3%) and employees with no union coverage (+4.8%) experienced larger increases in average hourly wages when compared to full-time employees (+4.7%), permanent employees (+4.7%) and employees with union coverage (+4.2%).

Consumer Price Index inflation over the second quarter of 2024 compared to the second quarter of 2023 was 2.9%.

Average hourly wage rate and wage growth by occupational group, Ontario, Q2 2024^[16]



The horizontal bar chart shows average hourly wage rates by occupational group in the second quarter of 2024, with percentage changes in brackets from the second quarter of 2023 in brackets. In the second quarter of 2024, the average hourly wage rate for Ontario was \$35.84 (+4.6%). The highest average hourly wage rate was for management occupations at \$62.81 (+5.6%), followed by natural and applied sciences and related occupations at \$47.01 (+4.5%); occupations in education, law and social, community and government services at \$40.54 (+1.1%); health occupations at \$36.61 (+5.6%); business, finance and administration occupations at \$34.47 (+1.7%); trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations at \$31.25 (+2.8%); occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport at \$30.87 (+5.5%); occupations in manufacturing and utilities at \$28.36 (+7.4%); natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations at \$26.14 (+0.1%); and sales and service occupations at \$23.12 (+5.5%).

Year-over-year, all broad occupational groups experienced growth in average hourly wages, led by occupations in manufacturing and utilities (+7.4%), health occupations (+5.6%); and management occupations (+5.6%). Occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production recorded the smallest increase (+0.1%).

Appendix I

Overview of annual employment ten-year review, Ontario

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Labour Force (000)	7,384.8	7,386.4	7,442.7	7,576.3	7,679.4	7,866.6	7,788.0	8,048.8	8,190.4	8,392.6
Participation Rate (%)	66.0	65.5	65.2	65.3	64.9	65.3	63.7	65.2	65.4	65.5

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male Participation Rate (%)	70.6	70.4	69.9	70.0	69.6	70.0	68.6	69.9	69.9	70.0
Female Participation Rate (%)	61.6	60.8	60.6	60.7	60.5	60.8	59.1	60.7	61.2	61.2
Total Employment (000)	6,840.0	6,887.0	6,956.4	7,117.3	7,245.9	7,429.2	7,025.9	7,393.3	7,731.6	7,914.8
Full-time (000)	5,497.5	5,580.0	5,630.5	5,740.5	5,883.4	6,042.3	5,801.0	6,088.9	6,372.4	6,542.2
Part-time (000)	1,342.6	1,307.0	1,325.9	1,376.8	1,362.5	1,386.9	1,224.9	1,304.4	1,359.2	1,372.6
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	61.1	61.1	60.9	61.3	61.3	61.6	57.5	59.9	61.8	61.8
Male Employment (000)	3,566.0	3,603.7	3,641.9	3,730.4	3,808.7	3,901.7	3,717.3	3,891.6	4,060.1	4,164.6
Female Employment (000)	3,274.0	3,283.3	3,314.5	3,386.9	3,437.2	3,527.5	3,308.5	3,501.7	3,671.5	3,750.2
Part-Time (% of total)	19.6	19.0	19.1	19.3	18.8	18.7	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.3
Goods-Producing Sector Employment (000)	1,393.8	1,406.7	1,440.2	1,457.5	1,476.8	1,474.6	1,415.5	1,466.2	1,543.5	1,586.3
Services-Producing Sector Employment (000)	5,446.2	5,480.3	5,516.2	5,659.8	5,769.1	5,954.6	5,610.4	5,927.1	6,188.1	6,328.5
Private Sector Employment (000)	4,542.1	4,545.4	4,613.4	4,741.5	4,809.6	4,936.5	4,600.1	4,876.4	5,127.2	5,296.0
Public Sector Employment (000)	1,259.5	1,276.2	1,280.5	1,299.0	1,319.2	1,343.5	1,327.9	1,429.1	1,515.7	1,539.9
Self-Employment (%of total)	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.6	14.7	14.1	13.6
Total Unemployment (000)	544.8	499.5	486.4	459.0	433.5	437.5	762.1	655.5	458.8	477.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.6	9.8	8.1	5.6	5.7
Male Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.3	5.6	5.7	9.6	8.1	5.5	5.6
Female Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.4	10.0	8.2	5.7	5.8
Long-Term (27 wks+) (% of total)	22.5	19.8	19.7	19.3	16.3	15.1	15.0	28.2	18.2	16.7
Average Unemployment in Weeks	21.9	20.1	19.9	19.1	17.2	16.0	15.4	23.0	19.7	17.6
Youth Unemployment Rate (%)	15.2	14.3	13.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	22.1	15.9	11.5	12.5

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
25-54 y.o. Unemployment rate (%)	6 . 1	5 . 6	5 . 5	5 . 2	4 . 7	4 . 6	7 . 9	6 . 7	4 . 6	4 . 7
55+ y.o. Unemployment rate (%)	5 . 6	5 . 0	5 . 0	4 . 7	4 . 2	4 . 3	7 . 3	7 . 4	4 . 6	4 . 1
Average Weekly Wage Rate (\$)	931 . 31	959 . 81	985 . 76	993 . 13	1 , 030 . 52	1 , 058 . 44	1 , 136 . 25	1 , 161 . 63	1 , 216 . 43	1 , 278 . 16
Average Hourly Wage Rate (\$)	25 . 45	26 . 20	26 . 92	27 . 16	28 . 18	28 . 95	30 . 86	31 . 60	32 . 94	34 . 63

Employment by region (000)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Greater Toronto Area	3 , 221 . 8	3 , 281 . 6	3 , 320 . 9	3 , 392 . 6	3 , 471 . 5	3 , 576 . 0	3 , 387 . 5	3 , 568 . 5	3 , 728 . 7	3 , 828 . 7
Central	1 , 583 . 5	1 , 594 . 9	1 , 598 . 6	1 , 670 . 4	1 , 676 . 2	1 , 708 . 6	1 , 615 . 1	1 , 692 . 6	1 , 779 . 9	1 , 819 . 2
Southwest	776 . 2	775 . 6	784 . 6	793 . 8	817 . 0	817 . 4	770 . 6	833 . 1	864 . 5	880 . 6
East	900 . 9	885 . 7	902 . 5	906 . 8	922 . 0	967 . 8	909 . 9	954 . 4	1 , 000 . 2	1 , 029 . 8
North	357 . 8	349 . 0	349 . 7	353 . 7	359 . 2	359 . 3	342 . 8	344 . 7	358 . 2	356 . 4

Unemployment rate by region (%)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Greater Toronto Area	8 . 1	7 . 1	6 . 9	6 . 5	6 . 0	5 . 9	11 . 0	9 . 2	6 . 3	6 . 2
Central	6 . 3	5 . 8	5 . 9	5 . 3	5 . 3	5 . 2	9 . 1	7 . 5	5 . 0	5 . 3
Southwest	6 . 9	7 . 0	6 . 1	5 . 7	5 . 3	5 . 4	9 . 2	7 . 5	5 . 5	5 . 6
East	7 . 2	6 . 7	6 . 4	5 . 9	4 . 8	5 . 0	7 . 7	6 . 5	4 . 4	4 . 6
North	6 . 8	7 . 2	7 . 4	6 . 6	6 . 1	6 . 0	7 . 9	6 . 8	4 . 6	5 . 3

Total employment by CMA (000)

Greater Toronto Area

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Windsor	155.9	157.6	164.0	163.4	166.5	171.6	152.1	168.3	174.7	189.1

Northern Ontario

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Greater Sudbury	83.5	82.9	82.7	82.3	83.3	87.3	81.0	82.1	85.4	86.9
Thunder Bay	61.4	59.7	60.3	62.1	64.4	63.2	59.1	61.1	61.9	64.0

Overview of quarterly employment year-over-year, Ontario

	2022Q3	2023Q3	2022Q4	2023Q4	2023Q1	2024Q1	2023Q2	2024Q2
Total Labour Force (000)	8,244.3	8,508.7	8,178.7	8,410.8	8,218.0	8,429.0	8,432.8	8,690.8
Participation Rate (%)	65.8	66.2	65.0	64.8	64.9	64.3	66.1	65.7
Male Participation Rate (%)	70.5	70.8	69.3	69.2	69.1	68.6	70.7	70.1
Female Participation Rate (%)	61.2	61.6	60.8	60.6	60.9	60.2	61.7	61.4
Total Employment (000)	7,766.7	7,968.3	7,777.2	7,938.2	7,781.3	7,870.9	7,971.3	8,092.5
- Full-time (000)	6,494.2	6,670.8	6,373.1	6,521.4	6,394.8	6,426.0	6,581.9	6,648.3
- Part-time (000)	1,272.5	1,297.6	1,404.0	1,416.8	1,386.5	1,444.9	1,389.3	1,444.1
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	62.0	62.0	61.8	61.2	61.5	60.1	62.5	61.2
Male Employment (000)	4,111.7	4,231.8	4,079.1	4,167.8	4,060.4	4,111.6	4,198.6	4,249.8
Female Employment (000)	3,655.1	3,736.6	3,698.1	3,770.5	3,720.9	3,759.4	3,772.7	3,842.7
Part Time (% of total)	16.4	16.3	18.1	17.8	17.8	18.4	17.4	17.8
Goods-Producing Sector Employment (000)	1,587.3	1,634.3	1,559.4	1,575.3	1,528.4	1,527.4	1,607.1	1,561.2
Services-Producing Sector Employment (000)	6,179.4	6,334.1	6,217.8	6,362.9	6,252.9	6,343.5	6,364.1	6,531.3

	2022Q3	2023Q3	2022Q4	2023Q4	2023Q1	2024Q1	2023Q2	2024Q2
Private Sector Employment (000)	5,197.7	5,391.1	5,140.3	5,261.6	5,174.8	5,191.7	5,356.4	5,365.1
Public Sector Employment	1,475.8	1,504.4	1,544.3	1,580.4	1,534.1	1,601.9	1,540.7	1,623.4
Self-Employment (% of total)	14.1	13.5	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.6
Total Unemployment (000)	477.6	540.3	401.5	472.6	436.7	558.0	461.6	598.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	6.3	4.9	5.6	5.3	6.6	5.5	6.9
Male Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	5.7	4.8	5.8	5.5	7.2	5.3	7.2
Female Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	7.1	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.7	6.5
Long-Term (27 wks+) (% of total)	15.8	14.1	18.7	19.5	16.5	20.4	17.2	21.2
Average Unemployment in Weeks	17.0	16.4	20.3	18.5	18.0	19.9	17.8	19.1
Youth Unemployment Rate (%)	11.3	13.4	10.4	12.4	10.8	14.3	13.3	16.7
25-54 y.o Unemployment Rate (%)	4.8	5.3	4.1	4.7	4.5	5.7	4.4	5.4
55+ y.o Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.3	4.5
Average Weekly Wage Rate (\$)	1,228.11	1,287.76	1,238.54	1,305.69	1,254.49	1,318.44	1264.28	1,315.55
Average Hourly Wage Rate (\$)	33.02	34.71	33.58	35.49	34.05	36.01	34.25	35.84

Employment by Region (000)

Region	2022Q3	2023Q3	2022Q4	2023Q4	2023Q1	2024Q1	2023Q2	2024Q2
Greater Toronto Area (GTA)	3,740.5	3,855.5	3,714.8	3,838.6	3,760.7	3,808.1	3,860.1	3,922.8

Unemployment Rate by Region (%)

Region	2022Q3	2023Q3	2022Q4	2023Q4	2023Q1	2024Q1	2023Q2	2024Q2
Central	5.1	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.3	6.3	4.9	6.0
Southwestern	5.8	6.2	4.9	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.1	6.0
Eastern	4.6	5.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.1	4.4	5.8
Northern	4.6	5.5	4.1	5.3	5.5	6.1	4.7	4.9
Greater Toronto Area (GTA)	6.5	7.1	5.5	6.2	5.5	7.3	6.2	7.9

Total Employment by CMA (000)

Greater Toronto Area

	2022Q3	2023Q3	2022Q4	2023Q4	2023Q1	2024Q1	2023Q2	2024Q2
Toronto	3,586.4	3,698.6	3,568.2	3,676.1	3,613.5	3,653.6	3,709.9	3,760.5
Oshawa	224.4	222.1	227.1	226.3	225.8	230.3	223.0	232.0

Central Ontario

	2022Q3	2023Q3	2022Q4	2023Q4	2023Q1	2024Q1	2023Q2	2024Q2
Hamilton	419.8	411.6	423.9	419.9	411.0	419.8	413.7	427.1
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	338.3	350.2	341.1	348.2	333.0	351.5	343.6	366.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	219.1	224.7	220.1	227.3	216.6	209.3	219.5	218.6
Peterborough	69.1	71.3	65.0	71.6	60.6	63.3	63.0	64.1
Brantford	80.9	77.7	80.5	78.4	78.2	78.6	78.7	78.8

	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sept-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr- 24	May-24	Jun-24
Participation rate	65 . 5	65 . 6	65 . 9	65 . 6	65 . 6	65 . 7	65 . 5	65 . 3	64 . 9	64 . 8	64 . 9	65 . 0	65 . 0	65 . 2	65 . 3

* Seasonally adjusted.

Footnotes

- [1] ^ Estimates of employment changes and rate calculations are based on unrounded quarterly estimates and may differ slightly from estimates based on published quarterly data due to rounding.
- [2] ^ The public sector includes employees in federal, provincial, territorial, municipal and Aboriginal public administrations, as well as in Crown corporations, liquor control boards and other government institutions such as schools (including universities), hospitals and public libraries.
- [3] ^ Above-average wage industries are defined as those with earnings above the average hourly earnings of all industries in 2023. Self-employment is excluded.
- [4] ^ Occupation estimates are based on the 2021 National Occupational Classification. Management occupations are classified under the management occupational category and the remaining categories exclude management occupations.
- [5] ^ Based on a three-month moving average for June 2024, using unadjusted data.
- [6] ^ The GTA refers to the Statistics Canada definition of the Toronto Economic Region; notably, this definition excludes the city of Burlington.
- [7] ^ Based on a three-month moving average for June 2024, using unadjusted data. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Ontario in Q2 2024 is 6.9%.
- [8] ^ Based on a three-month moving average for June 2024, using unadjusted data.
- [9] ^ Rate by immigrant status is based on a three-month moving average for June 2024. Education level refers to the highest level of schooling completed.
- [10] ^ Rate by immigrant status is based on a three-month moving average for June 2024. Education level refers to the highest level of schooling completed.
- [11] ^ The less than high school population includes those with 0 to 8 years of education and those with some high school education.
- [12] ^ Rate by immigrant status is based on a three-month moving average for June 2024. Education level refers to the highest level of schooling completed.
- [13] ^ Real wages are based on nominal wages deflated by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items. Self-employment is excluded.
- [14] ^ Nominal wage growth, not adjusted for inflation. Self-employment is excluded. Inflation is measured as an increase in the all-items Consumer Price Index for Ontario between April and June 2023 and April and June 2024.
- [15] ^ Year-over-year comparison (between second quarters of 2023 and 2024) is in nominal dollars.
- [16] ^ Occupation estimates are based on the 2021 National Occupational Classification. Management occupations are classified under the management occupational category and the remaining categories exclude management occupations. Nominal wage growth, not adjusted for inflation. Self-employment is excluded.