



Labour Market Bulletin

Ontario

June 2022



This Labour Market Bulletin provides an analysis of Labour Force Survey results for the province of Ontario and its regions.

SUMMARY

Labour Force Trends – Employment fell in June 2022

- Employment fell by 0.3% in Ontario in June 2022, with all the losses occurring in part-time employment (-3.7%).
- The participation rate also fell in June, from 65.5% to 65.0%, as the labour force contracted by 0.7%.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 5.1%, as unemployment fell by 7.3% from May to June, with some of the decrease attributable to people retiring and/or leaving the workforce.

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Employment in Ontario decreased in June 2022, falling for the first time after four months of consecutive increases.

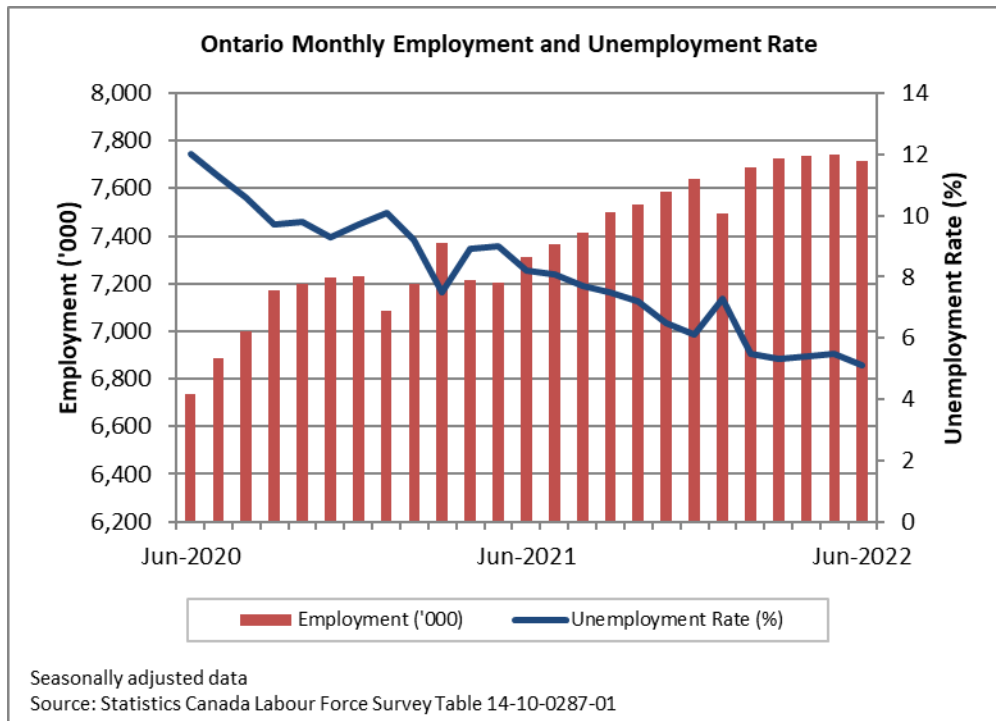
- Employment decreases this month (-24,700; -0.3%) were attributed mainly to part-time work (-52,500; -3.7%).
- The decreases were predominantly amongst youth aged 15-24 (-13,600, -1.3%) and older workers aged 55 and over (-27,000; -1.6%).
- In Canada, overall employment fell as well (-43,200; -0.2%). Quebec and Ontario accounted for the majority of job losses.

Ontario Monthly Labour Force Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data	June 2022	May 2022	June 2021	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Population 15 + ('000)	12,508.5	12,495.6	12,324.0	12.9	0.1	184.5	1.5
Labour Force ('000)	8,129.5	8,186.8	7,962.4	-57.3	-0.7	167.1	2.1
Employment ('000)	7,714.4	7,739.1	7,311.2	-24.7	-0.3	403.2	5.5
Full-Time ('000)	6,365.0	6,337.1	5,999.6	27.9	0.4	365.4	6.1
Part-Time ('000)	1,349.5	1,402.0	1,311.6	-52.5	-3.7	37.9	2.9
Unemployment ('000)	415.1	447.7	651.2	-32.6	-7.3	-236.1	-36.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.5	8.2	-0.4	-	-3.1	-
Participation Rate (%)	65.0	65.5	64.6	-0.5	-	0.4	-
Employment Rate (%)	61.7	61.9	59.3	-0.2	-	2.4	-

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0287, formerly CANSIM 282-0087



Ontario Monthly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age

Seasonally Adjusted Data	June 2022	May 2022	June 2021	Monthly Variation	Yearly Variation
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(% points)	(% points)
Total	5.1	5.5	8.2	-0.4	-3.1
25 years and over	4.2	4.5	6.9	-0.3	-2.7
Men - 25 years and over	4.2	4.4	7.4	-0.2	-3.2
Women - 25 years and over	4.3	4.6	6.5	-0.3	-2.2
15 to 24 years	10.5	11.4	15.9	-0.9	-5.4
Men - 15 to 24 years	12.6	13.6	16.4	-1.0	-3.8
Women - 15 to 24 years	8.2	9.1	15.3	-0.9	-7.1

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0287, formerly CANSIM 282-0087

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The Ontario **goods-producing sector** workforce grew by 24,200 (+1.6%) in June, with gains in all industries, and most of the gains occurring in construction (+19,000; +3.3%). Manufacturing (+700; +0.1%) employment remained relatively flat, while utilities (+1,900; +3.3%) expanded relatively strongly, considering its smaller employment base.

Construction

- Employment in Ontario's construction industry increased 19,000 (+3.3%) in June.
- In addition, CMHC called for additional increases to residential housing construction across the province.
- However, real estate markets across the province are cooling, which could lead to leveling of employment growth in the future.

Employment in Ontario's **services-producing sector** fell by 48,900 (-0.8%) in June, with the largest losses in wholesale and retail trade (-23,400; -2.0%) and health care and social assistance (-17,300; -1.8%). There were a few services industries with employment gains over the month, including business, building, and other support services (+6,300; +2.2%) and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (+6,200; +1.0%).

Retail and Wholesale Trade

- Ontario experienced employment losses of 23,400 (-2.0%) in retail and wholesale trade in June.
- Data over the coming months will help inform whether employment in this industry is being impacted by changing consumer behaviours associated with inflation, as Canadians continue to report difficulties meeting their transportation, food, housing and clothing costs.

Health Care and Social Assistance

- The Ontario health care and social assistance sector workforce fell by 17,300 (-1.8%) in June, as the industry is grappling with burnout and labour shortages among front-line workers that continue to fight the pandemic, particularly doctors and nurses.
- Some emergency rooms across Ontario have had to close temporarily, as waiting times have increased sharply in recent months due to lack of staff and hospital beds.

Ontario Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted Data ('000)	June 2022	May 2022	June 2021	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Total employed, all industries	7,714.4	7,739.1	7,311.2	-24.7	-0.3	403.2	5.5
Goods-producing sector	1,529.1	1,504.9	1,458.3	24.2	1.6	70.8	4.9
Agriculture	64.8	63.3	71.2	1.5	2.4	-6.4	-9.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	43.6	42.4	36.8	1.2	2.8	6.8	18.5
Utilities	62.5	60.6	50.9	1.9	3.1	11.6	22.8
Construction	589.3	570.3	535.7	19.0	3.3	53.6	10.0
Manufacturing	769.0	768.3	763.7	0.7	0.1	5.3	0.7
Services-producing sector	6,185.3	6,234.2	5,853.0	-48.9	-0.8	332.3	5.7
Trade	1,120.7	1,144.1	1,055.8	-23.4	-2.0	64.9	6.1
Transportation and warehousing	384.9	384.8	369.6	0.1	0.0	15.3	4.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	657.5	651.3	610.8	6.2	1.0	46.7	7.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	804.7	811.8	746.7	-7.1	-0.9	58.0	7.8
Business, building and other support services	297.8	291.5	286.4	6.3	2.2	11.4	4.0
Educational services	577.4	582.1	532.9	-4.7	-0.8	44.5	8.4
Health care and social assistance	919.8	937.1	924.6	-17.3	-1.8	-4.8	-0.5
Information, culture and recreation	339.8	347.4	284.8	-7.6	-2.2	55.0	19.3
Accommodation and food services	397.3	402.7	341.8	-5.4	-1.3	55.5	16.2
Other services	250.4	254.0	283.9	-3.6	-1.4	-33.5	-11.8
Public administration	434.8	427.3	415.5	7.5	1.8	19.3	4.6

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0355, formerly CANSIM 282-0088

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In June 2022, all but one economic region in Ontario, Muskoka-Kawarthas, reported a year-over-year increase in employment compared to June 2021. Compared to pre-pandemic employment levels, all 11 economic regions had higher levels of employment in June 2022.

The unemployment rate declined in all but one economic region, Stratford-Bruce Peninsula, compared to June 2021. Compared to the onset of the pandemic in June 2020, all economic regions had lower unemployment rates in June 2022.

Ontario Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region

3-Month Moving Averages Seasonally Unadjusted Data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	June 2022 ('000)	June 2021 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	June 2022 (%)	June 2021 (%)	Yearly Variation (% points)
Ontario	7,769.2	7,273.4	6.8	5.4	9.0	-3.6
Economic Regions						
Ottawa	770.5	752.1	2.4	4.4	8.1	-3.7
Kingston - Pembroke	238.0	205.1	16.0	3.8	9.2	-5.4
Muskoka - Kawarthas	187.7	191.6	-2.0	4.8	6.0	-1.2
Toronto	3,746.9	3,457.8	8.4	6.3	10.0	-3.7
Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	802.3	761.8	5.3	4.6	7.5	-2.9
Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	792.4	736.0	7.7	4.5	8.8	-4.3
London	393.3	368.8	6.6	5.8	9.4	-3.6
Windsor - Sarnia	311.8	298.4	4.5	4.7	10.0	-5.3
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	164.2	159.3	3.1	4.0	3.8	0.2
Northeast	263.1	243.7	8.0	4.2	7.2	-3.0
Northwest	99.0	98.7	0.3	4.5	7.6	-3.1

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0387, formerly CANSIM 282-0122

Notable changes between June 2021 and June 2022 include:

- Employment increased by 8.4% (+289,100) in the **Toronto** economic region, as full-time employment increased by 7.0% (+203,500) and part-time employment increased by 16.1% (+85,600).
- The labour force in the **Muskoka-Kawarthas** economic region declined by 3.4% (-6,900). This is reflected in the participation rate decline from 58.5% to 55.9%.
- Employment in the **Kingston-Pembroke** economic region increased by 16.0% (+32,900), as full-time employment increased by 14.9% (+24,300) and part-time employment increased by 20.1% (+8,500).

Note: In preparing this document, the authors have taken care to provide clients with labour market information that is timely and accurate at the time of publication. Since labour market conditions are dynamic, some of the information presented here may have changed since this document was published. Users are encouraged to also refer to other sources for additional information on the local economy and labour market. Information contained in this document does not necessarily reflect official policies of Employment and Social Development Canada.

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For information on the Labour Force Survey, please visit the Statistics Canada Web site at: www.statcan.gc.ca

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