



Ontario's Labour Market in 2022

Briefing Deck

Outline

- Ontario's labour market recorded another strong year in 2022
- Nearly all groups of workers saw job gains
- Wage growth for most workers did not keep up with inflation
- Several labour market challenges persist

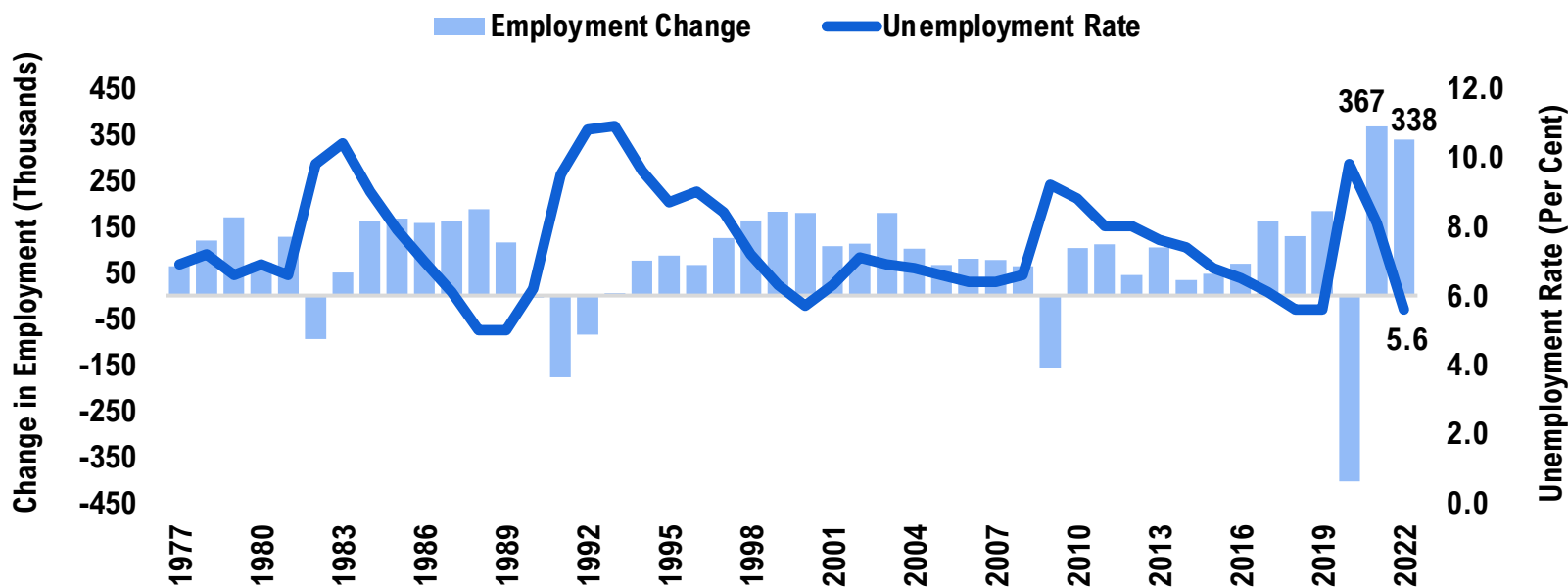


Ontario's labour market recorded another strong year in 2022



Record job gains in Ontario during the past two years

- Ontario gained 338,300 jobs (4.6 per cent) in 2022. When combined with the rise in 2021, this marks the strongest two-year period of job gains on record.
- The annual unemployment rate in the province dropped to 5.6 per cent in 2022, the same as the pre-pandemic rate observed in 2019.



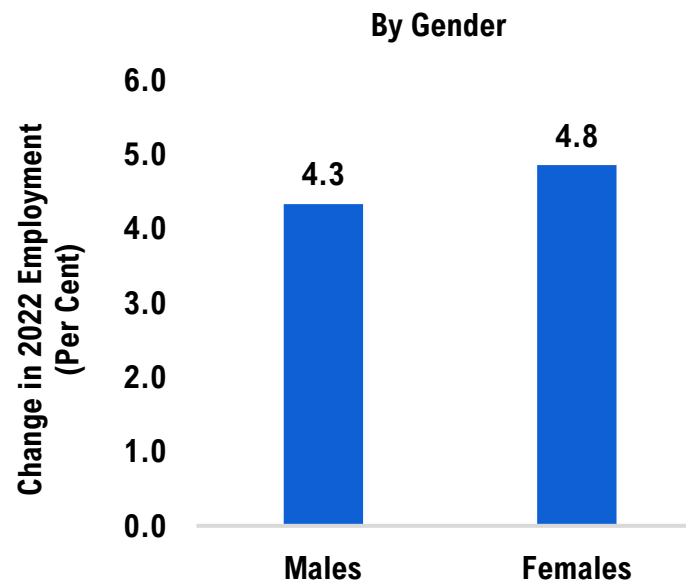
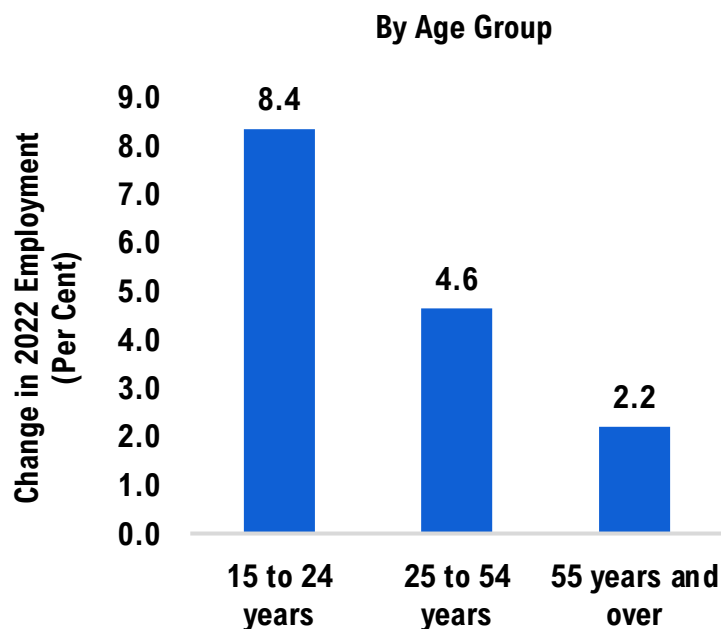
Source: Statistics Canada and FAO.

Nearly all groups of workers saw job gains



Job gains were widespread in 2022

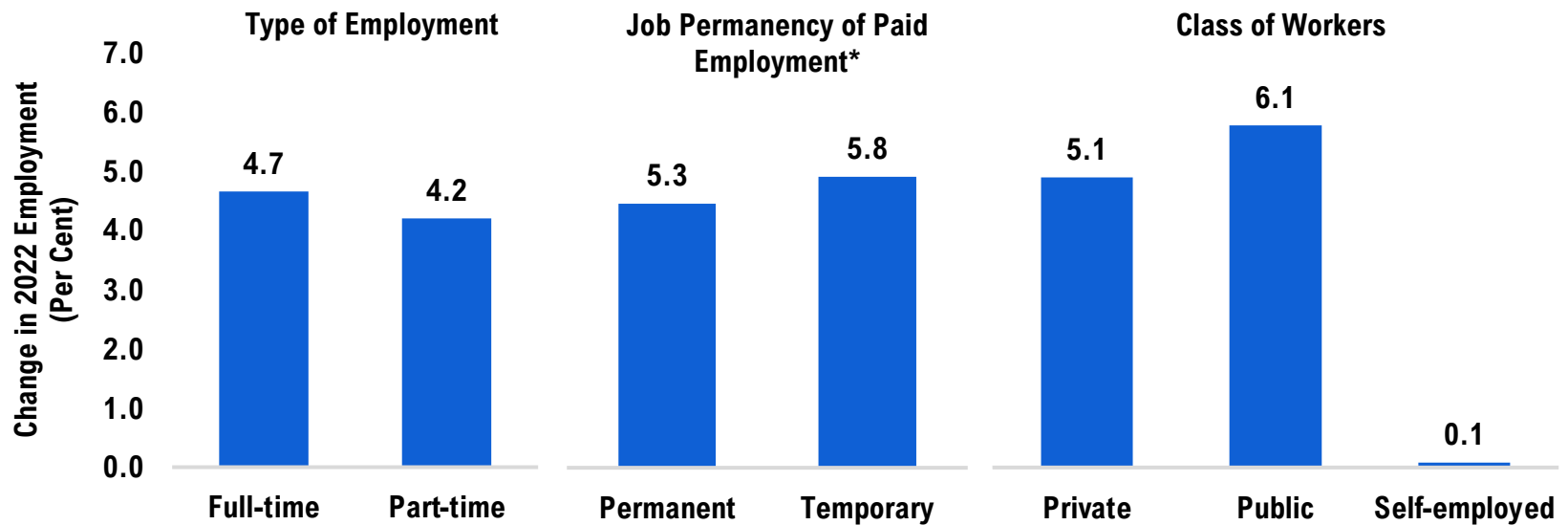
- The strong increase in employment in 2022 was experienced across all major age groups, and for male and female workers.
- Weakest pace of job gains were experienced by workers 55 years and older. After declining for two consecutive years, the number of retired workers 55 years and older increased by 41.8 per cent in 2022.



Source: Statistics Canada and FAO.

All major types of workers saw employment growth

- The majority of job gains in 2022 were concentrated in full-time, private sector, and permanent positions.
- Self-employment in Ontario increased modestly following two years of decline and may reflect record job openings in paid employment as well as a shift in people's willingness to pursue self-employment.

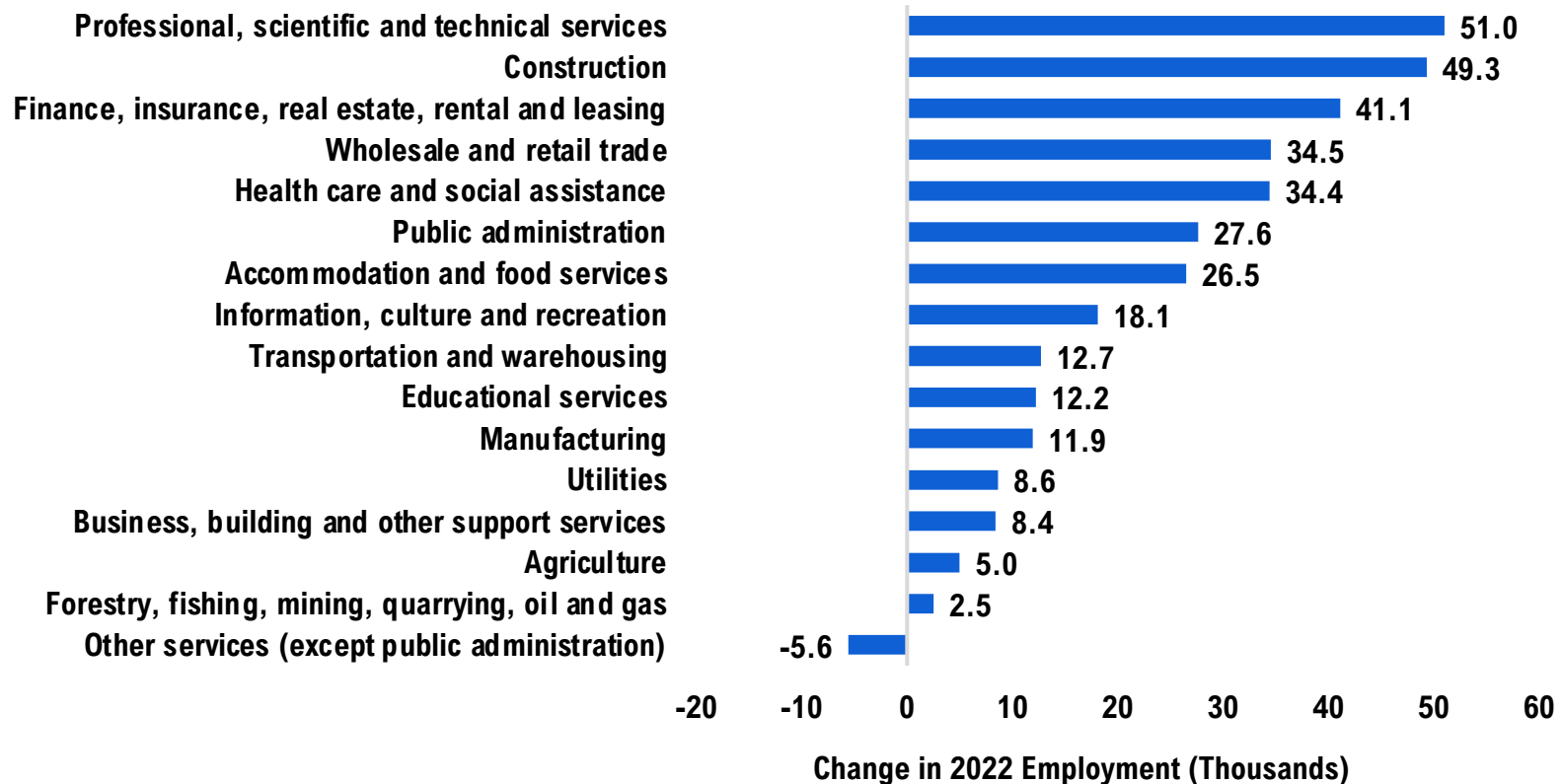


*Paid employment does not include self-employment
Source: Statistics Canada and FAO.



Majority of industries experienced job growth

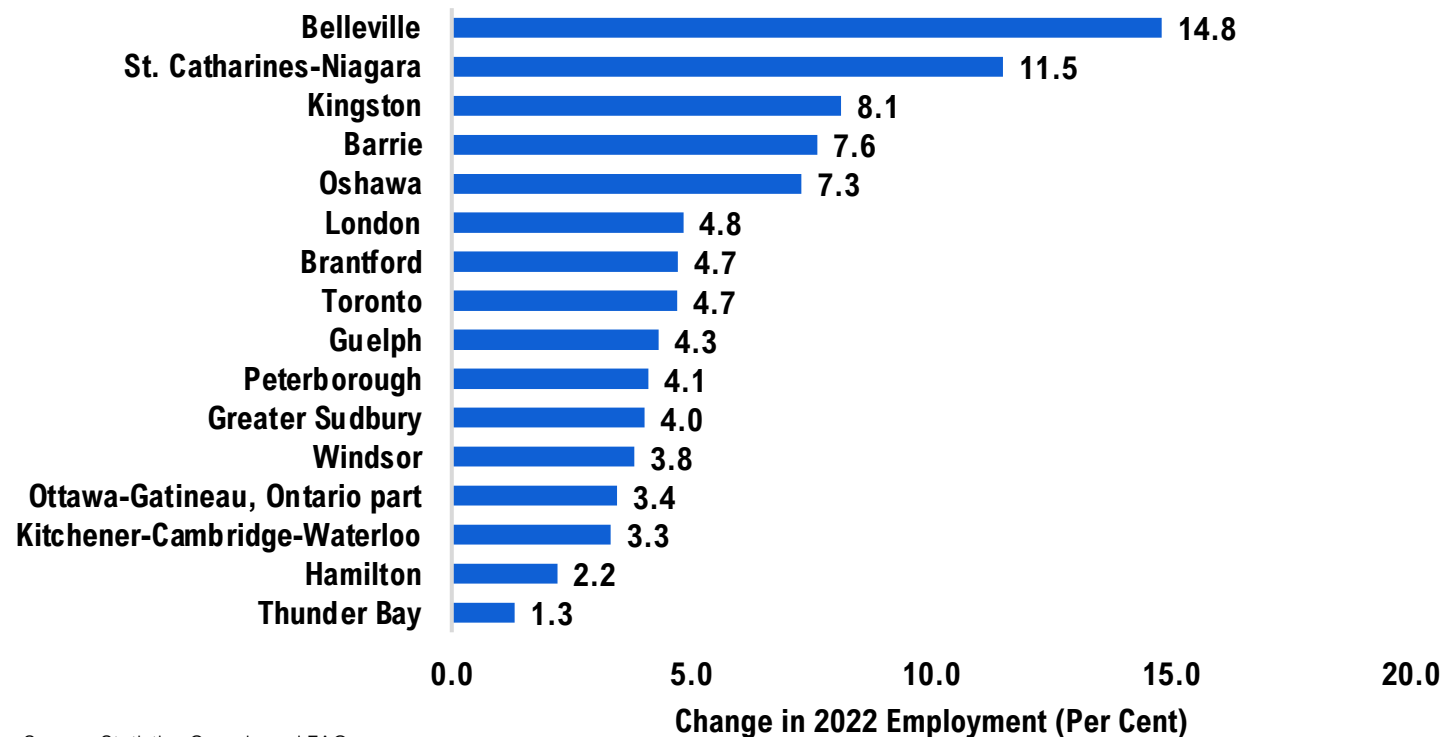
- Nearly all major industry groups saw employment gains. Professional, scientific and technical services recorded the largest job gains for the second consecutive year.



Source: Statistics Canada and FAO.

All Census Metropolitan Areas experienced job growth

- Belleville and St. Catharines-Niagara saw the fastest pace of job growth.
- Employment in Greater Sudbury, Thunder Bay and Brantford remained below the pre-pandemic 2019 level.



Source: Statistics Canada and FAO.

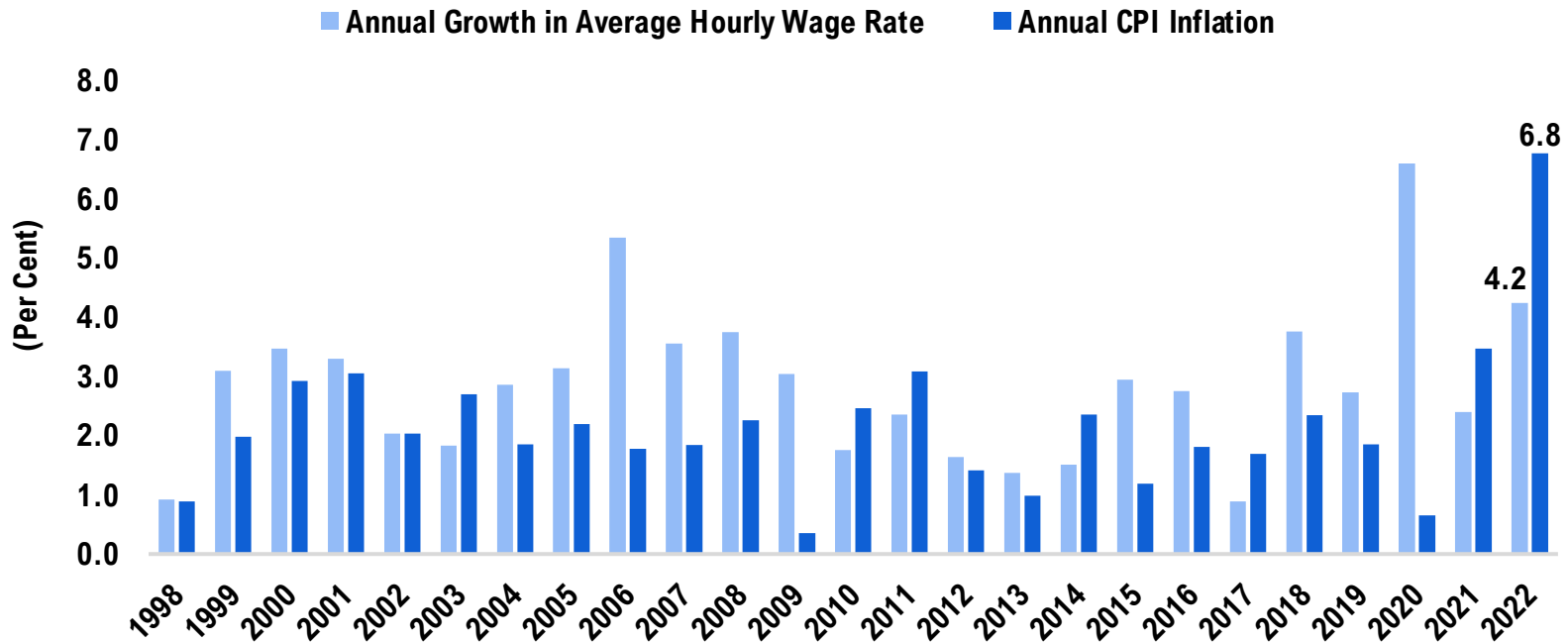


Wage growth for most workers did not keep up with inflation



Wage growth did not keep up with inflation for the second consecutive year

- The average hourly wage of Ontarians increased 4.2 per cent to \$32.94 in 2022, below the 6.8 per cent CPI inflation rate. This marked the second consecutive year when wage growth did not keep up with inflation.



Source: Statistics Canada and FAO.

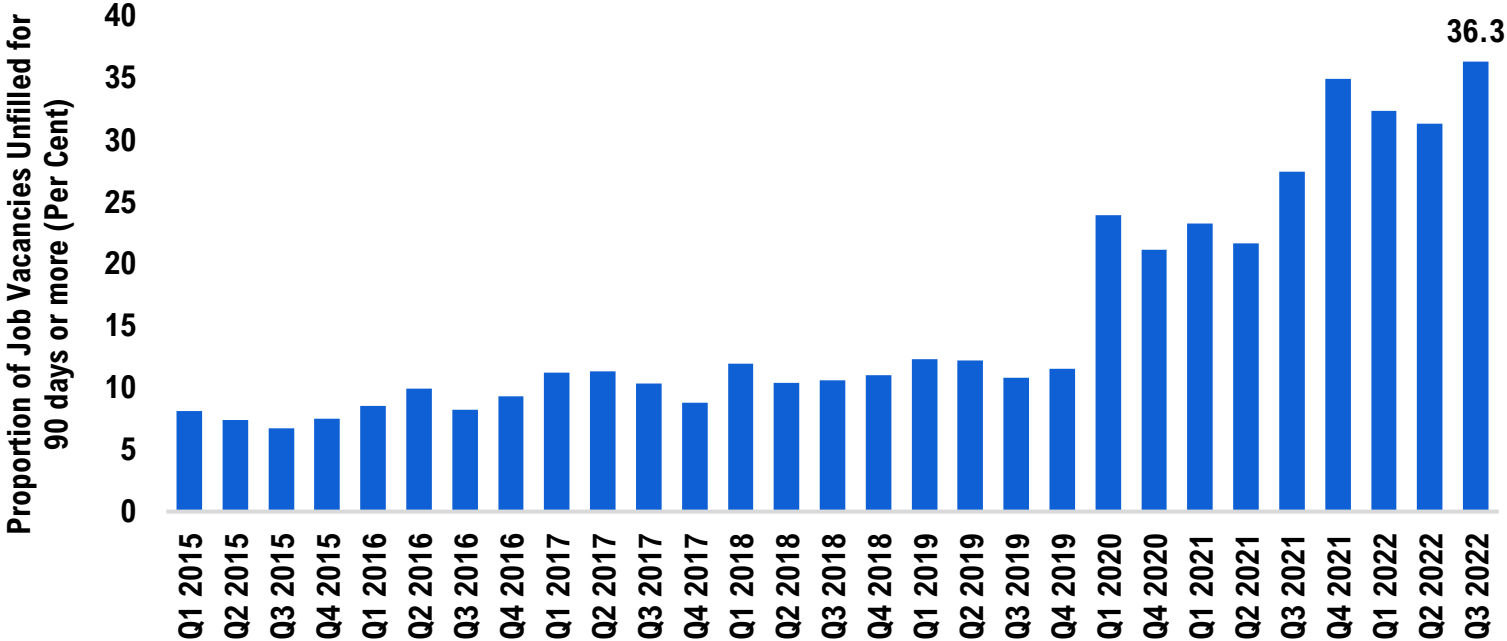


Several labour market challenges persist



Proportion of Long-term job vacancies reached highest on record

- Long-term job vacancies, defined as positions that remained unfilled for 90 days or more, represented 36.3 per cent of all job vacancies in the third quarter of 2022, the highest share on record.

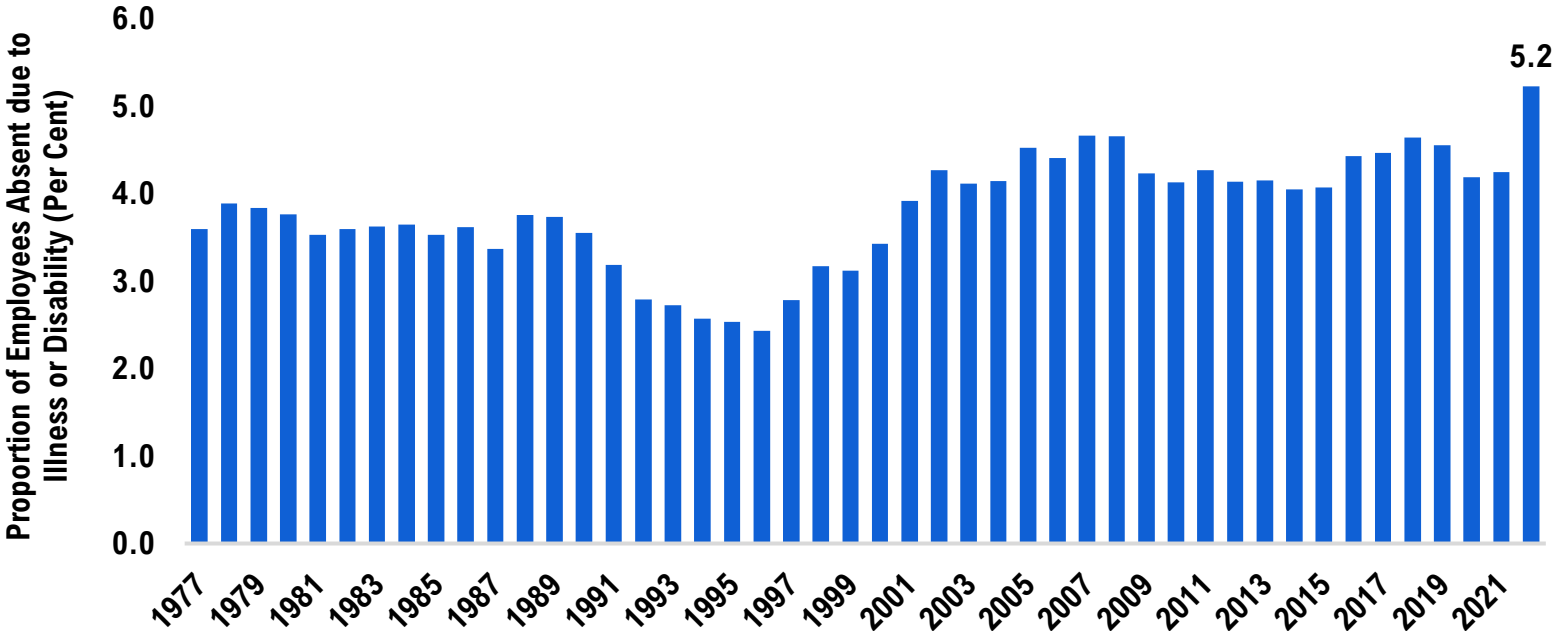


Source: Statistics Canada and FAO.



Record proportion of employees absent due to illness or disability

- With most pandemic-related restrictions more fully lifted, the share of Ontario employees who were absent from work either a full week or part of a week due to illness or disability reached 5.2 per cent in 2022, the highest on record.

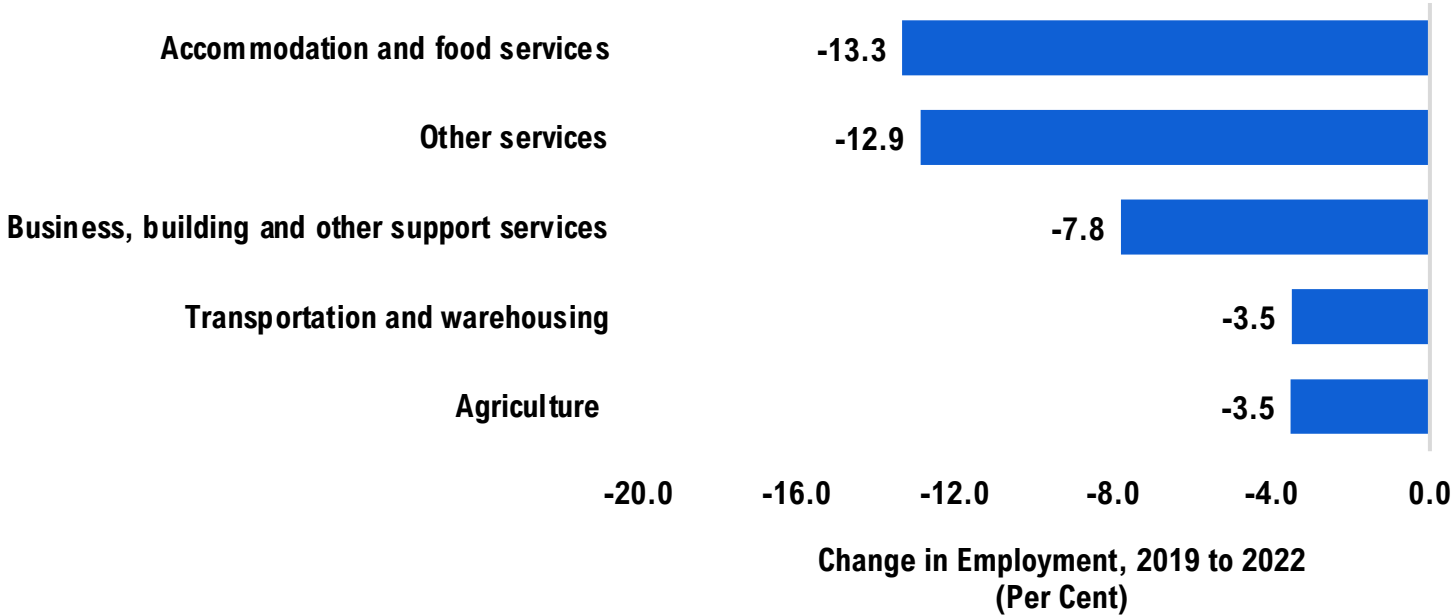


Source: Statistics Canada and FAO.



Employment in some industries not recovered from pandemic

- Five out of 16 industries operated with fewer employees in 2022 compared to before the pandemic in 2019.
- Collectively, the share of these industries in total employment has dropped from 20.5 per cent to 17.9 per cent over the period.



Source: Statistics Canada and FAO.



Thank you!



FAO

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