



# Labour Market Bulletin

## Newfoundland and Labrador

July 2022



This Labour Market Bulletin is a report providing an analysis of Labour Force Survey results for the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, including the regions of Avalon Peninsula, West Coast—Northern Peninsula—Labrador, Notre Dame—Central Bonavista Bay and South Coast—Burin Peninsula.

### OVERVIEW

In July, the unemployment rate increased slightly from June's record low as employment fell faster than the size of the labour force. Compared to a year ago, the province has added 6,500 jobs, lowering the unemployment rate over this time from 12.3% to 10.2%.

Newfoundland and Labrador Monthly Labour Force Statistics

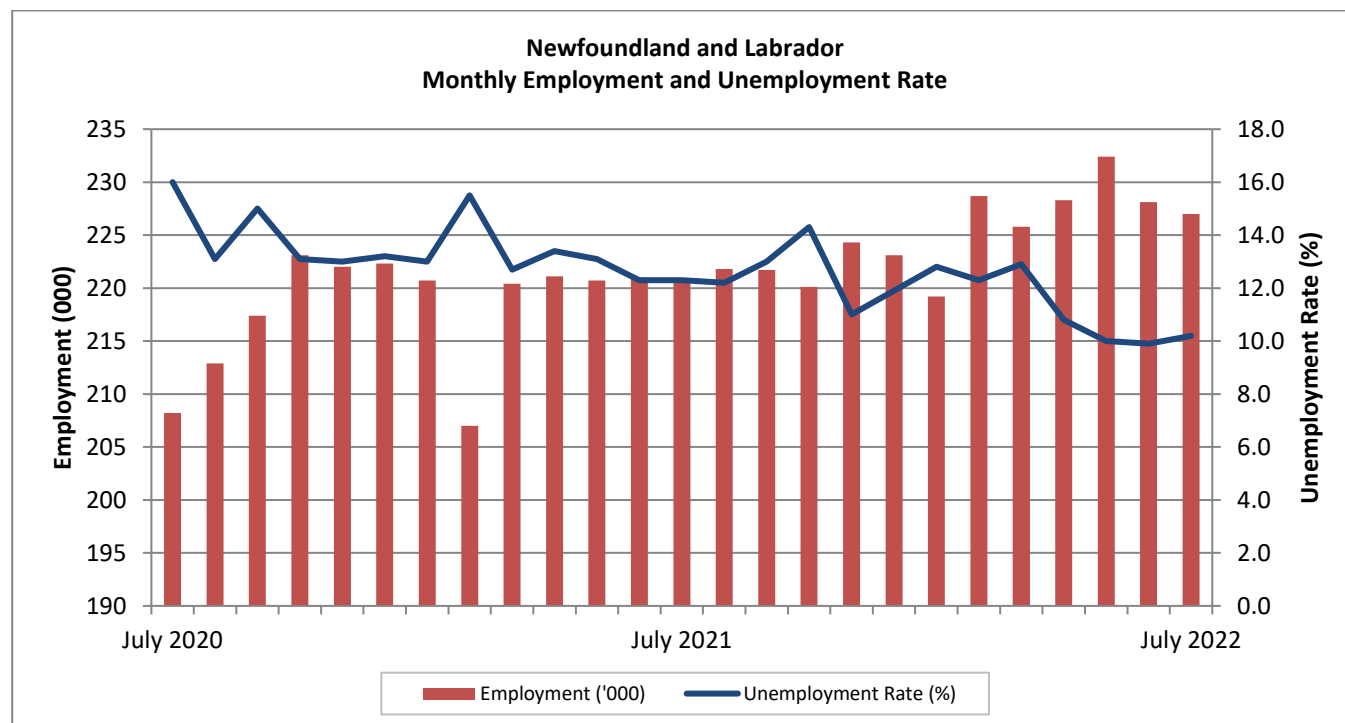
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data	July 2022	June 2022	July 2021	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
<b>Population 15 + ('000)</b>	448.6	448.2	445.0	0.4	0.1	3.6	0.8
<b>Labour Force ('000)</b>	252.8	253.4	251.6	-0.6	-0.2	1.2	0.5
<b>Employment ('000)</b>	227.0	228.1	220.5	-1.1	-0.5	6.5	2.9
Full-Time ('000)	190.1	189.2	187.0	0.9	0.5	3.1	1.7
Part-Time ('000)	36.9	39.0	33.6	-2.1	-5.4	3.3	9.8
<b>Unemployment ('000)</b>	25.8	25.2	31.0	0.6	2.4	-5.2	-16.8
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	10.2	9.9	12.3	0.3	-	-2.1	-
<b>Participation Rate (%)</b>	56.4	56.5	56.5	-0.1	-	-0.1	-
<b>Employment Rate (%)</b>	50.6	50.9	49.6	-0.3	-	1.0	-

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0287

Prior to April of 2020, the unemployment rate was generally stable, near 12% since the fall of 2018. This was because the size of the labour force moved in line with changing employment levels over this time. However, employment declined by nearly 30,000 jobs in April of 2020, raising the unemployment rate considerably through the summer of that year. By the fall of 2020, April's loss was recovered and employment levels remained generally

steady, with an unemployment rate between 12% and 13%. In the past six months, employment has exceeded pre-pandemic levels, with the unemployment rate falling sharply to record lows.



While the unemployment rate for youth (ages 15 to 24 years) fell compared to the previous month, this was mainly due to a small drop in labour force size. Employment for the group showed little change. Compared to a year ago, youth employment has increased (+2,200) reducing the unemployment rate.

Those aged 25 years and older experienced most of July's job losses. The unemployment rate for males of this age group showed little change due to similar decreases in employment and labour force size. However, this rate was notably lower than a year earlier, as employment has risen (+2,600) while the labour force size declined (-1,500). Employment gains over this time have been full-time in nature. Females of this age group experienced a monthly increase in the unemployment rate as a small employment loss combined with a slight increase in labour force size.

**Newfoundland and Labrador Monthly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age**

Seasonally Adjusted Data	July 2022	June 2022	July 2021	Monthly Variation	Yearly Variation
	%	%	%	(% points)	(% points)
<b>Total</b>	10.2	9.9	12.3	0.3	-2.1
<b>25 years and over</b>	9.9	9.5	12.0	0.4	-2.1
Men - 25 years and over	11.7	11.8	15.1	-0.1	-3.4
Women - 25 years and over	8.0	7.1	8.6	0.9	-0.6
<b>15 to 24 years</b>	12.2	13.0	14.8	-0.8	-2.6
Men - 15 to 24 years	16.5	18.9	16.7	-2.4	-0.2
Women - 15 to 24 years	7.1	6.6	12.7	0.5	-5.6

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0287

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Most of the monthly employment loss was in the goods-producing sector (-800). Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas (-1,200) led the decline. Construction (-700) lost jobs for the third consecutive month, following gains over most of the past year. While manufacturing (+700) added jobs, employment in this industry in July was 20% lower than a year earlier.

Results were mixed in the services-producing sector (-400). Educational services (-2,100) had its deepest loss in over a year. Wholesale and retail trade (-800) had fewer jobs, and public administration (-600) posted a loss for the third consecutive month. Meanwhile, professional, technical, and scientific services (+200) was only slightly below a record high. Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (+1,000) increased for the fourth consecutive month. Accommodation and food services (+1,900) has regularly experienced gains through 2022, following a prolonged downturn related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The industry has grown by 29% in the past twelve months. The services-producing sector has been the key source of the province's job gains over the past year, adding 8,300 jobs over this period.

Newfoundland and Labrador Monthly Employed Labour Force, by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted Data ('000)	July 2022	June 2022	July 2021	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total employed, all industries</b>	227.0	228.1	220.5	-1.1	-0.5	6.5	2.9
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	42.4	43.2	44.2	-0.8	-1.9	-1.8	-4.1
Agriculture	1.3	0.8	2.5	0.5	62.5	-1.2	-48.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	13.3	14.5	13.2	-1.2	-8.3	0.1	0.8
Utilities	1.5	1.6	1.6	-0.1	-6.3	-0.1	-6.3
Construction	17.2	17.9	15.7	-0.7	-3.9	1.5	9.6
Manufacturing	9.0	8.3	11.2	0.7	8.4	-2.2	-19.6
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	184.6	185.0	176.3	-0.4	-0.2	8.3	4.7
Trade	37.4	38.2	37.4	-0.8	-2.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	10.0	10.7	8.5	-0.7	-6.5	1.5	17.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	8.3	7.3	6.6	1.0	13.7	1.7	25.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	11.4	11.2	9.6	0.2	1.8	1.8	18.8
Business, building and other support services	6.5	5.5	6.2	1.0	18.2	0.3	4.8
Educational services	16.8	18.9	16.9	-2.1	-11.1	-0.1	-0.6
Health care and social assistance	43.5	43.7	43.9	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.9
Information, culture and recreation	7.6	7.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.0
Accommodation and food services	15.2	13.3	11.8	1.9	14.3	3.4	28.8
Other services	7.9	8.0	7.6	-0.1	-1.3	0.3	3.9
Public administration	20.0	20.6	20.7	-0.6	-2.9	-0.7	-3.4

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0355

## REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Compared to a year ago, employment increased in the Avalon Peninsula economic region, but showed a loss or no change in other regions. The unemployment rate fell in all economic regions in the province.

The Avalon Peninsula led employment growth (+12,600), mainly in full-time positions (+9,300). Labour force growth was also strong (+9,600). The unemployment rate has fallen for fifteen consecutive months, mainly due to employment gains. Compared to a year ago, construction (+3,600) led all industries in employment growth. This industry has risen by 48% since July of 2021. Accommodation and food services (+2,700) posted its fourth consecutive increase following declines in every month since the start of the COVID-10 pandemic. Wholesale and retail trade (+2,300) has experienced gains throughout 2022. Educational services had 1,700 more jobs than a year earlier, but gains have been getting smaller in recent months. Among the few industries with losses, manufacturing had the deepest drop in employment (-1,800). Also, finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (-400) and utilities (-300) have both experienced consistent losses since July of 2021.

In the South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central–Bonavista Bay economic region, the size of the labour force dropped (-4,500) faster than employment (-3,300), lowering the unemployment rate. Nearly all of the employment loss was in full-time positions. Construction (-2,500) and manufacturing (-1,400) led the decline. Among industries with a gain, forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (+800) had the strongest growth. This industry has posted increases for nine consecutive months. Accommodation and food services (+500) as well as transportation and warehousing (+500) have both increased throughout 2022 following prolonged periods with losses.

In the West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador economic region, the unemployment rate fell for the fourth consecutive month. While employment showed no change from a year earlier, the labour force declined (-2,400). On a positive note, it was the first month without an employment loss since September of 2021. While there was a gain in construction (+600), forestry, fishing, mining, and oil and gas (-800) was down by 21% from a year ago. Transportation and warehousing had the largest increase (+1,000). Accommodation and food services (+500) also added jobs. While employment was higher than a year ago, it was lower than in July of 2020, when the pandemic was bringing the economy to a virtual halt. Health care and social assistance (-800) has shown losses for eleven consecutive months, but employment in this industry in 2022 has remained higher than it was in 2020.

**Newfoundland and Labrador Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region**

3-Month Moving Averages Seasonally Unadjusted Data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	July 2022 ('000)	July 2021 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	July 2022 (%)	July 2021 (%)	Yearly Variation (% Points )
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	237.7	228.4	4.1	9.6	12.3	-2.7
<b>Economic Regions</b>						
Avalon Peninsula	141.7	129.1	9.8	7.0	9.6	-2.6
South Coast-Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	50.8	54.1	-6.1	14.3	15.4	-1.1
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	45.2	45.2	0.0	12.1	16.0	-3.9

*Note: Totals may not add due to rounding*

*Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0387*

**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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