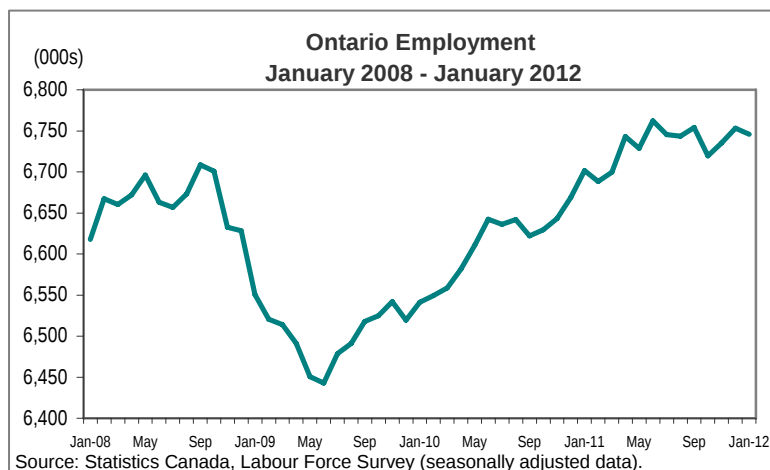


Ontario Labour Market Statistics for January 2012

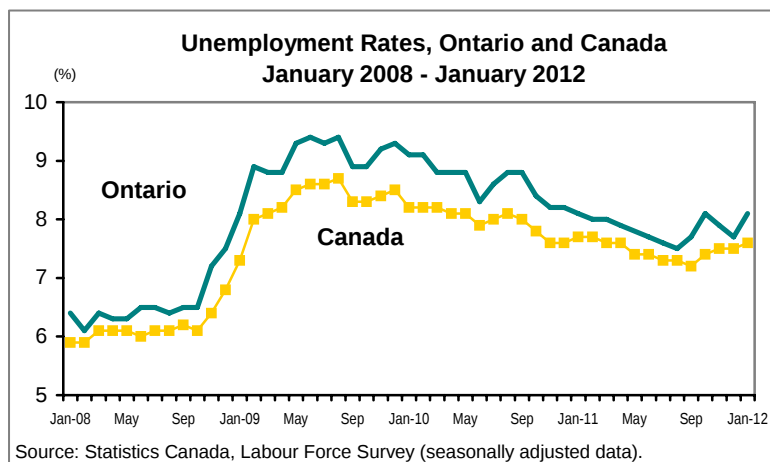
Ontario Employment Declines

- Employment in Ontario declined by 7,500 net jobs in January, following a rise of 17,900 in December. The January decline was concentrated in full-time employment, which decreased by 14,500, while the number of part-time positions rose by 7,000.
- Since the recessionary low in June 2009, employment in Ontario has risen by 303,200 (+4.7%) net jobs. Employment is now 37,400 (+0.6%) above the pre-recession peak level reached in September 2008.
- In recent months, employment growth in Ontario has been volatile. However, employment grew strongly by 121,300 net jobs in 2011 as a whole.



Unemployment Rate Increases to 8.1%

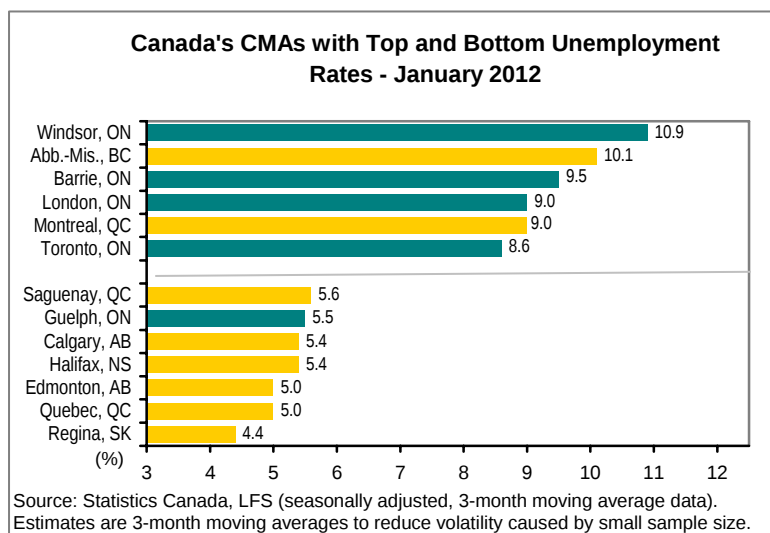
- The unemployment rate in Ontario increased to 8.1% in January from 7.7% in December, as the number of people looking for work increased by 28,800.
- In January, Ontario's unemployment rate was 0.5 percentage points higher than the national average rate and has consistently exceeded the national rate over the past five years.
- Although 1.3 percentage points below the peak rate of 9.4% recorded in June 2009, the unemployment rate in January was above the recent low of 7.5% reached in August 2011. Ontario's unemployment rate remains significantly higher than the 6.5% rate reported before the start of the economic downturn.



High Unemployment Rates in Ontario CMAs

- In January, Ontario continued to dominate the list of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with the highest unemployment rates in Canada. At 10.9%, Windsor had the highest jobless rate across Canada.
- At 5.5%, Guelph had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs and the fourth lowest across Canada.

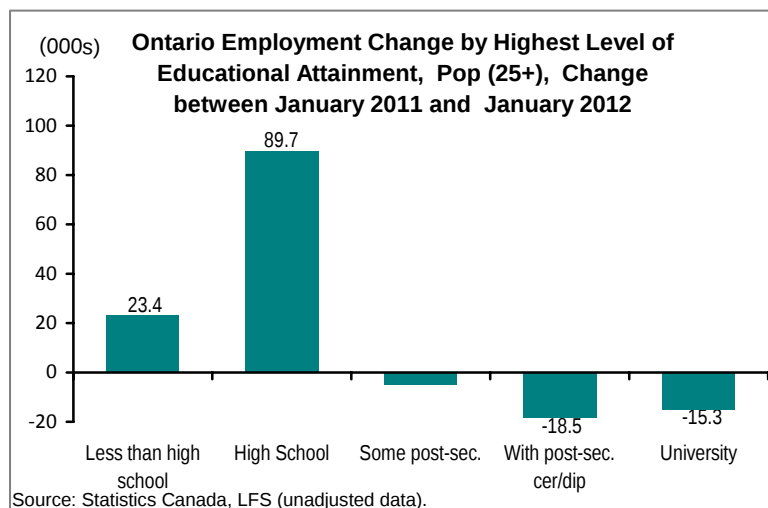
Note: Statistics Canada revised the LFS seasonally adjusted estimates in January 2012. The monthly adjusted data have been revised back to January 2009.



Year-over-Year Comparisons

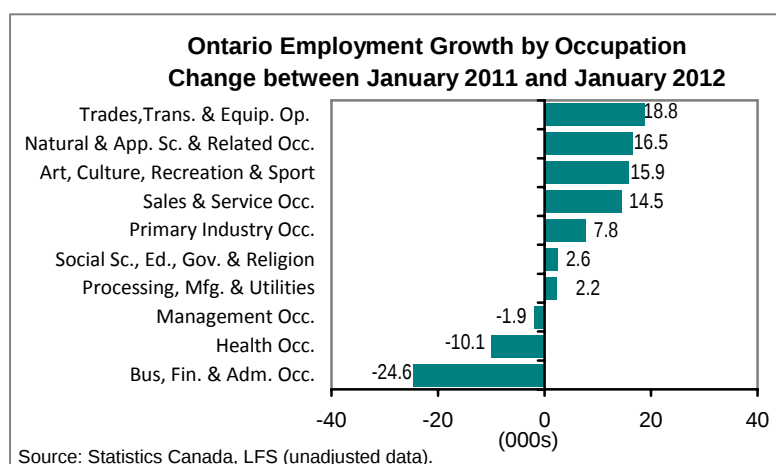
Employment Growth by Level of Educational Attainment

- In January 2012, employment increased by 59,600 net jobs for adults 25 years and over compared to January 2011. There was a large year-over-year rise in employment (+93,400) among adults without post-secondary education (PSE), while adults with PSE posted a decline of 33,800 net jobs. It is important to note that educational attainment measured using monthly year-over-year data exhibits greater fluctuations than with full year data.
 - For 2011 as a whole, all of the job gains were concentrated among adults with PSE. Job gains totalled 107,600 among those with PSE credentials. In contrast, employment declined by 7,800 in 2011 for adults without PSE credentials compared to 2010.
- Despite January's job loss, those with PSE have a significantly lower unemployment rate compared to those without PSE. At 5.8%, the unemployment rate for adults with PSE was 0.2 percentage points higher in January 2012 compared to January 2011. The unemployment rate for adults without PSE was 8.8% in January 2012, down from 9.4% in January 2011.



Occupational Employment Growth

- Seven of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment growth in January 2012 compared to January 2011. The largest job gains occurred in Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations (+18,800) and in Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations (+16,500).
- Over the same period, the largest employment decline occurred in Business, Finance and Administrative Occupations (-24,600) and in Health (-10,100).



Long-Term Unemployment

- The number of people unemployed for 27 weeks or more remains high compared to pre-recessionary levels:
 - In January 2012, 138,700 people faced long-term unemployment, significantly higher than the number recorded in January 2008 (51,200). This group now represents 23.6% of all unemployed workers in Ontario.
- At 24 weeks, the average duration of unemployment was notably higher in January 2012 compared to the pre-recessionary average of 13 weeks reported in January 2008.

