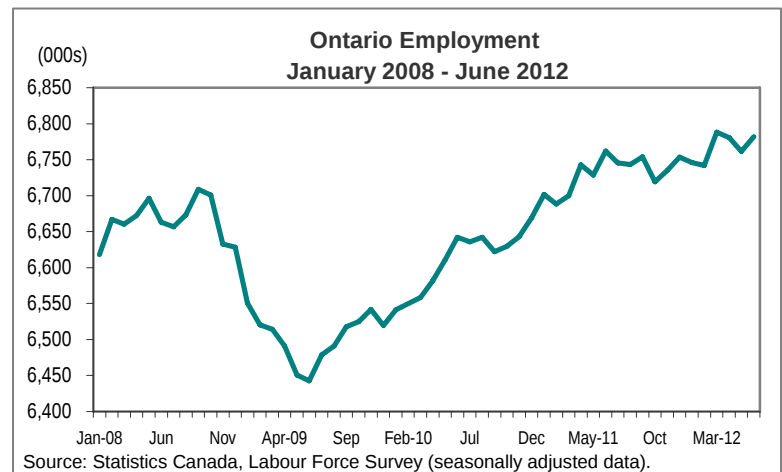


Ontario Labour Market Statistics for June 2012

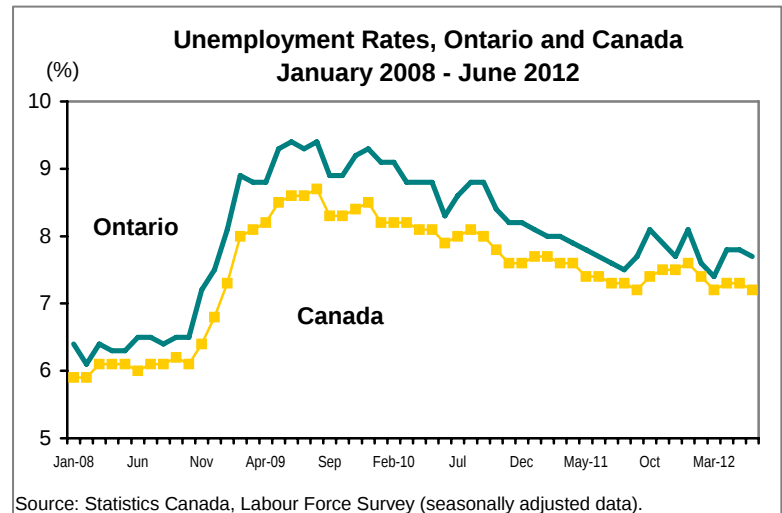
Ontario Employment Increases

- Employment in Ontario rose by 20,200 net jobs in June following a decline of 18,700 in May. The June employment increase was concentrated in full-time positions (+35,100). This gain was partially offset by a loss in part-time employment (-14,900).
- Since the recessionary low in June 2009, employment in Ontario has risen by 339,200 (+5.3%) net jobs. Employment in June was 73,400 (+1.1%) above the pre-recession peak level reached in September 2008.
- In recent months, employment growth in Ontario has been volatile. Despite recent volatility, employment in Ontario was up by 46,700 over the first six months of 2012 compared to the same period last year.



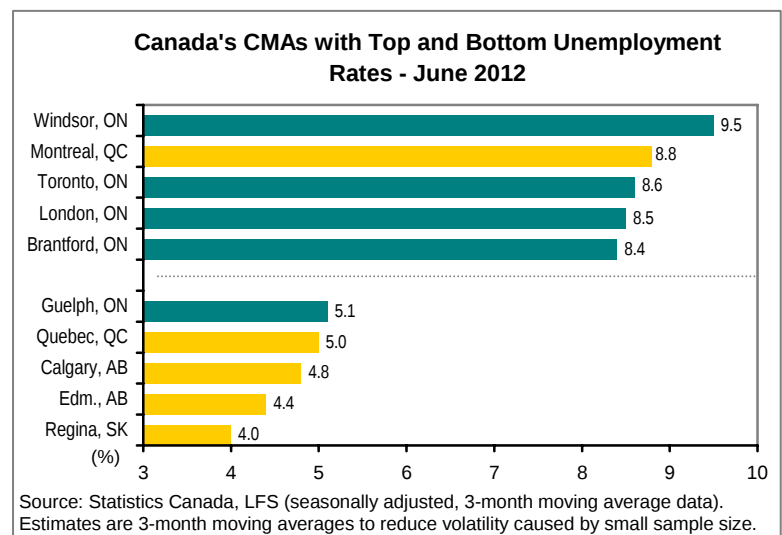
Unemployment Rate Declines to 7.7%

- The unemployment rate declined to 7.7% in June from 7.8% in May as employment rose (+20,200) and the number of unemployed declined by 5,400.
- June's unemployment rate was 1.7 percentage points below the peak rate of 9.4% recorded in June 2009. However, the unemployment rate remained above the 6.5% rate recorded in September 2008 before the start of the economic downturn.
- In June, Ontario's unemployment rate was 0.5 percentage points higher than the Canadian average rate and has exceeded the national average for five consecutive years.



High Unemployment Rates in Ontario CMAs

- Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) recorded four of the top five highest unemployment rates in Canada in June.
 - At 9.5%, Windsor had the highest unemployment rate across Canada. Toronto ranked third (8.6%), London ranked fourth (8.5%) and Brantford ranked fifth (8.4%).
- At 5.1%, Guelph had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs and the fifth lowest across Canada.



Year-over-Year Comparisons

Employment Growth by Educational Attainment

- Over the first six months of 2012, employment increased by 78,600 net jobs for adults 25 years and over compared to the first six months of 2011. Most of the increase (+63,800) was among adults without post-secondary education (PSE), while adults with PSE recorded a smaller increase of 14,700 net jobs.
- Despite the relatively limited job gains for adults with PSE credentials this year, this group has accounted for the entire net job gains over the past two years. From June 2010 to June 2012, employment has increased by 218,500 (+5.6%) for adults with PSE compared to job losses of 44,200 (-2.4%) for those without a PSE credential.
- Over the January to June period of 2012, those with PSE recorded a significantly lower unemployment rate compared to those without PSE. The unemployment rate for adults with PSE has averaged 5.6% compared to an unemployment rate of 7.8% for adults without PSE.

Occupational Employment Growth

- Six of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment growth over the first six months of 2012 compared to the same period last year. The largest job gains occurred in Sales and Service (+42,400) and in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities (+17,400) Occupations.
- Over the same period, the largest employment declines were in Health (-20,700) and in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport (-6,500) Occupations.

Long-Term Unemployment

- The number of people unemployed for 27 weeks or more remains high compared to pre-recessionary levels, but lower than the previous two years:
 - Over the first six months of 2012, an average of 123,700 people faced long-term unemployment, significantly higher than the number recorded over the first six months of 2008 (59,200). This group now represents 21.5% of all unemployed workers in Ontario.
- At 21 weeks, the average duration of unemployment was notably higher over the first six months of 2012 compared to the pre-recessionary average of 15 weeks reported in the January-June period of 2008.

