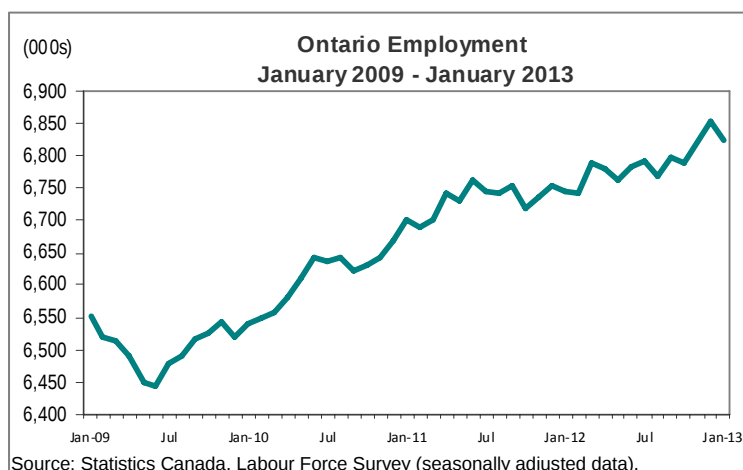


Ontario Labour Market Statistics for January 2013

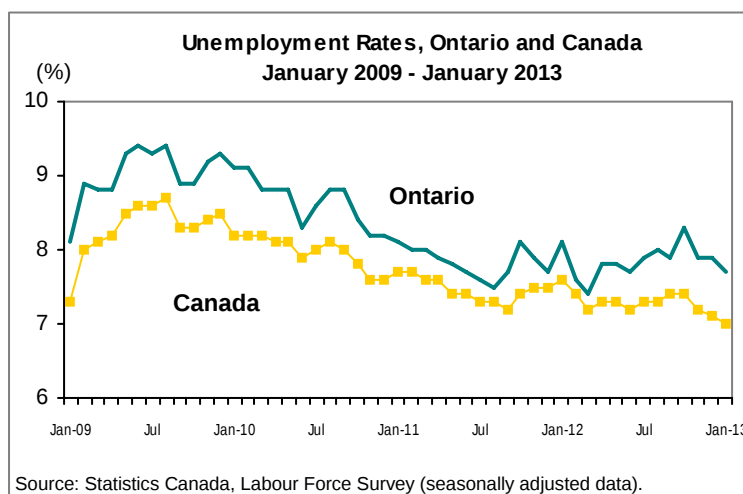
Ontario Employment Declines

- Employment in Ontario decreased by 31,200 net jobs in January, the largest monthly decline since May 2009. This follows solid gains of 22,400 in December and 33,800 in November, representing the largest back-to-back increase since January 2008.
- The January employment decline was concentrated in full-time employment (-43,000), while part-time employment recorded an increase of 11,600.
- Since the recessionary low in June 2009, employment in Ontario has risen by 380,200 (+5.9%) net jobs.



Unemployment Rate Decreases to 7.7%

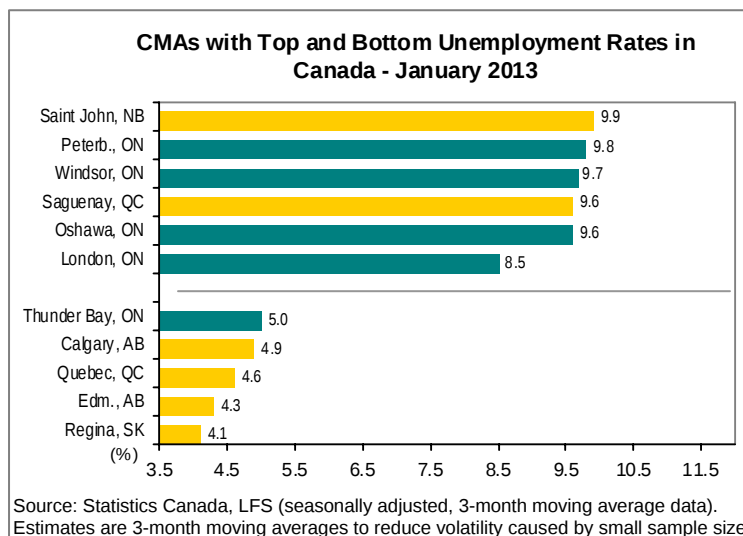
- The unemployment rate in Ontario declined to 7.7% in January from 7.9% in December, as the number of people participating in the labour market declined by 53,600.
- In January, Ontario's unemployment rate was 0.7 percentage points higher than the Canadian average rate (7.0%) and has exceeded the national average since January 2007.
- Although 1.7 percentage points below the peak rate of 9.4% recorded in June 2009, the unemployment rate in December was above the recent low of 7.4% reached in March 2012. Ontario's unemployment rate remains well above the 6.5% rate recorded in September 2008 before the start of the economic downturn.



High Unemployment Rates in Ontario CMAs

- In January, Ontario Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) recorded four of the top five unemployment rates in Canada:
 - At 9.8%, Peterborough recorded the second highest unemployment rate across all CMAs. Windsor's unemployment rate was the third highest at 9.7%.
- At 5.0%, Thunder Bay had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs, ranking fifth lowest in Canada.

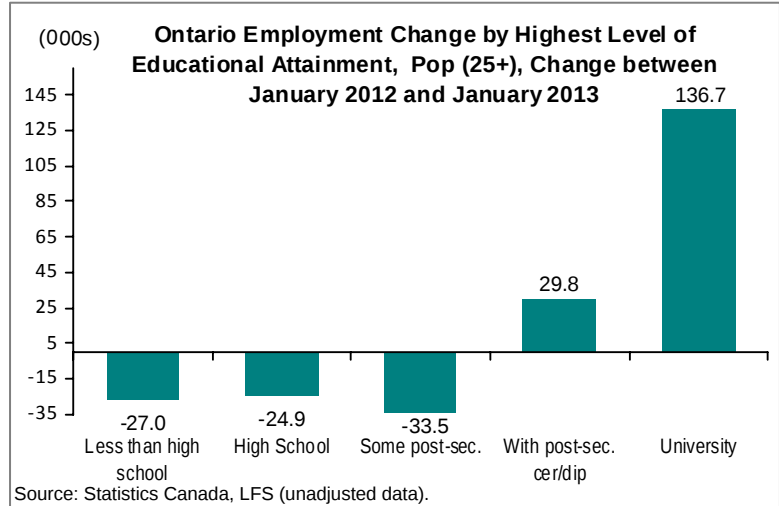
Note: Statistics Canada revised the LFS seasonally adjusted estimates in January 2013. The monthly adjusted data have been revised back to January 2010.



Year-over-Year Comparisons

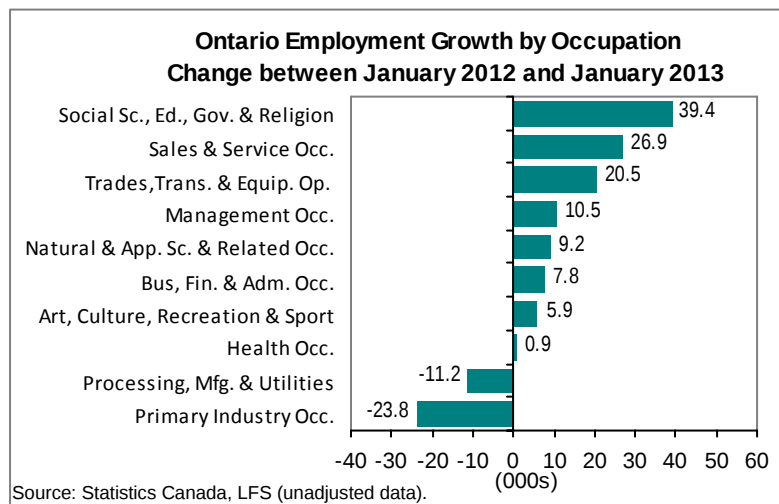
Employment Growth by Educational Attainment

- In January 2013, employment increased by 81,100 net jobs for adults 25 years and over compared to January 2012. All of the job gains were concentrated among those with postsecondary education (PSE), totalling 166,500. Employment rose by a strong 136,700 for adults with a university degree and by 29,800 for those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma. Adults without PSE credentials recorded a decline of 85,400 in January 2013 compared January 2012.
- The unemployment rate for adults with PSE was 5.6% in January 2013 compared to an unemployment rate of 8.6% for adults without PSE.



Occupational Employment Growth

- Eight of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment growth in January 2013 compared to January 2012. Occupations in Social Science, Government Service and Religion recorded significant job gains (+39,400), followed by Sales and Service Occupations (+26,900).
- Over the same period, the largest employment decline was in Primary Industry Occupations (-23,800).



Long-Term Unemployment

- The number of long-term unemployed continues to remain higher than pre-recessionary levels:
 - In January 2013, 142,200 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more), higher than the number recorded in January 2008 (51,200).
 - This group now represents 22.6% of all unemployed workers in Ontario, up from 11.4% in January 2008.
 - At 23.5 weeks, the average duration of unemployment in January 2013 was notably higher compared to the pre-recessionary average of 13.1 weeks reported in January 2008.
- The long-term share of unemployment generally recovers slowly following a recession. For instance, it took eight years for the long-term share to return to its pre-recessionary level after reaching a record high of 33.5% following the 1990-91 recession. Similarly, it took five years for the share to attain its pre-recession level following the 1981-82 recession.

