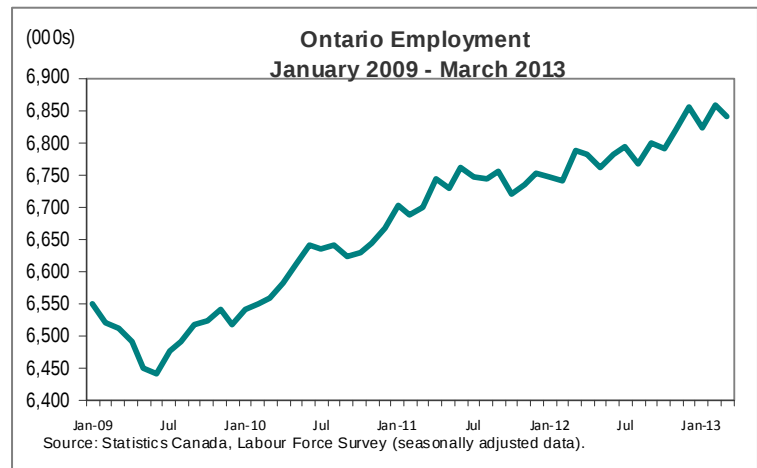


Ontario Labour Market Statistics for March 2013

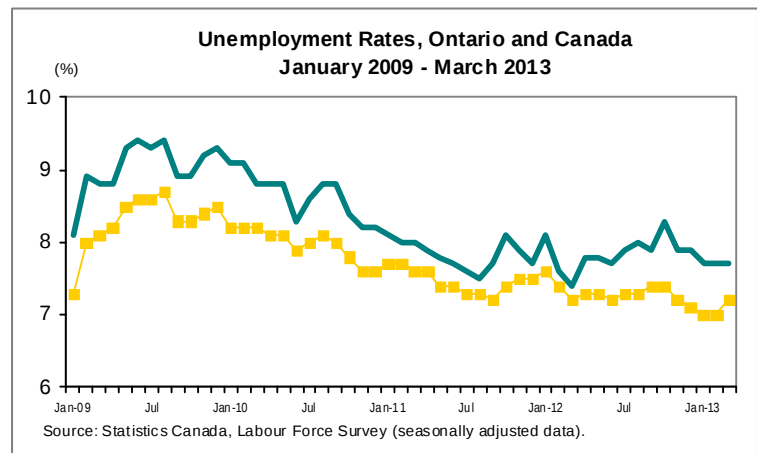
Ontario Employment Edges down

- Employment in Ontario declined by 17,400 net jobs in March, following an increase of 35,300 in the previous month. Employment gains in Ontario have been volatile over the past year, declining in six of the past 12 months.
- Since the recessionary low in June 2009, employment in Ontario has risen by 398,100 (+6.2%) net jobs.
- In March, full- and part-time employment fell in March by 8,300 and 9,100, respectively. By age group, employment losses were concentrated among youth (age15-24) and those aged 55 and over with losses of 13,400 and 5,600 respectively.



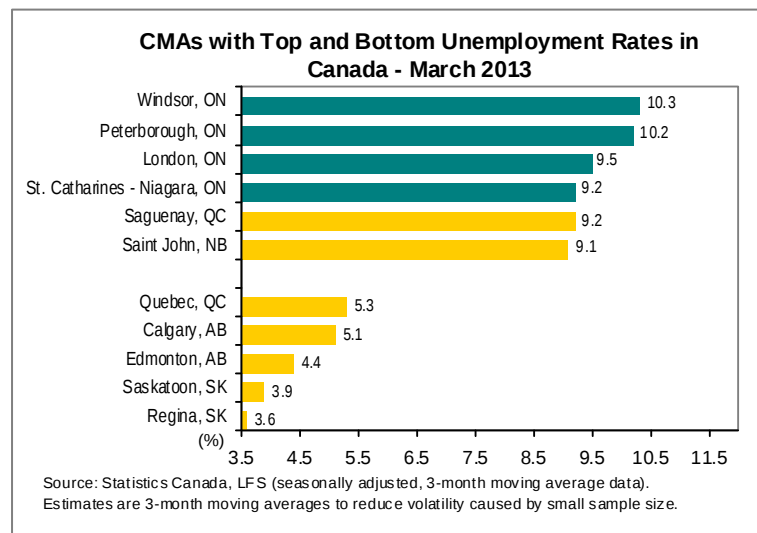
Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 7.7%

- At 7.7%, the unemployment rate in Ontario remained unchanged for the third consecutive month. All other provinces in Canada observed an increase in their unemployment rate in March.
- In March, Ontario's unemployment rate was 0.5 percentage points higher than the Canadian average rate (7.2%) and has exceeded the national average since January 2007.
- Unemployment rate among youth edged up to 16.5% in March from 16.2% in February while older workers' unemployment rate fell to 5.3% from 5.9% over the same period. The jobless rate for those aged 25 to 54 was 6.4% in March.



High Unemployment Rates in Ontario CMAs

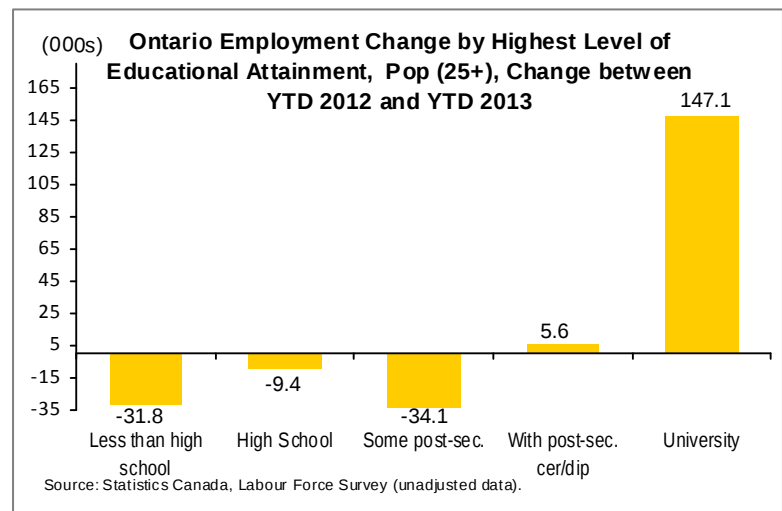
- In March, Ontario continued to dominate the list of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with the highest unemployment rates in Canada.
- In March, Windsor's jobless rate (10.3%) was the highest among all the CMA across Canada. Windsor recorded the highest unemployment rate in Canada for eight of the last 12 months.
- At 6.0%, Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part) had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs, ranking eighth lowest in Canada.



Year-Year-over-Year Comparisons

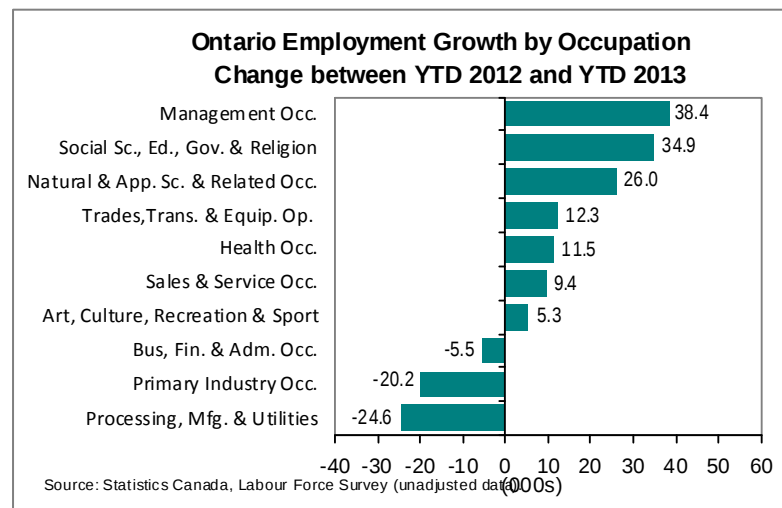
Employment Growth by Educational Attainment

- In the first three months of 2013, employment increased by 77,400 net jobs for adults 25 years and over compared to the first three months of 2012. All of the job gains were concentrated among those with postsecondary education (PSE), totalling 152,800, while adults without PSE posted a decline of 75,300 net jobs over the same period.
- Almost all of the job gains were among adults with a university degree (+147,100). Employment increased by 5,600 for those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma.
- The unemployment rate for adults with PSE was 5.6% over the first three months of 2013 compared to 8.8% for adults without PSE.



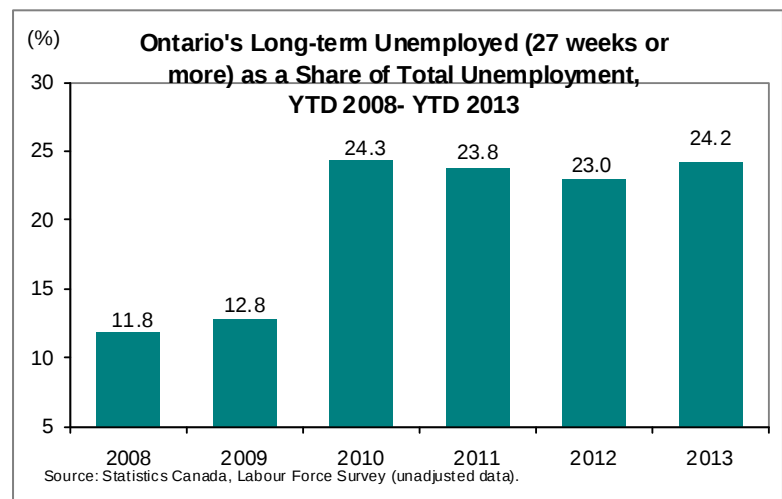
Occupational Employment Growth

- Seven of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment growth over the first three months in 2013 compared to last year. Management Occupations recorded the largest job gains (+38,400), followed by Occupations in Social Science, Government Service and Religion (+34,900).
- Over the same period, the largest employment decline was recorded in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities Occupations (-24,600).



Long-Term Unemployment

- The number of long-term unemployed continues to remain higher than pre-recessionary levels:
- During the first three months of 2013, an average of 139,500 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more), higher than the number recorded in 2008 (53,400).
- This group now represents 24.2% of all unemployed workers in Ontario, up from 11.8% in 2008.
- The share of long-term unemployment generally recovers slowly following a recession. For instance, it took eight years for the share to return to its pre-recessionary level after reaching a record high of 33.5% following the 1990-91 recession.



For detailed labour market data tables, please contact lmir@ontario.ca.