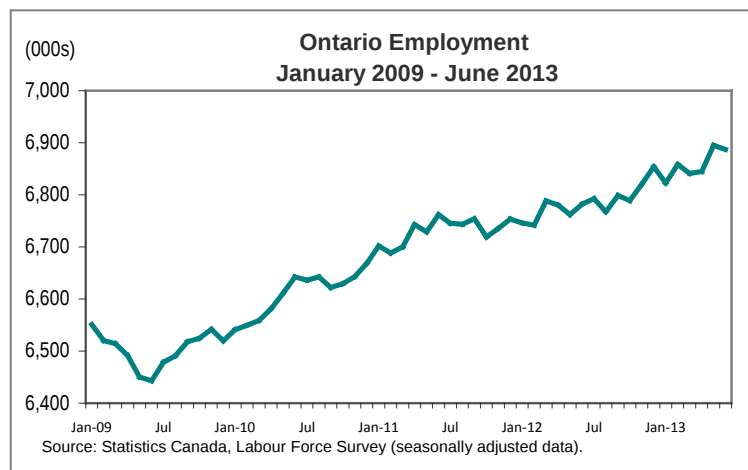


## Ontario Labour Market Statistics for June 2013

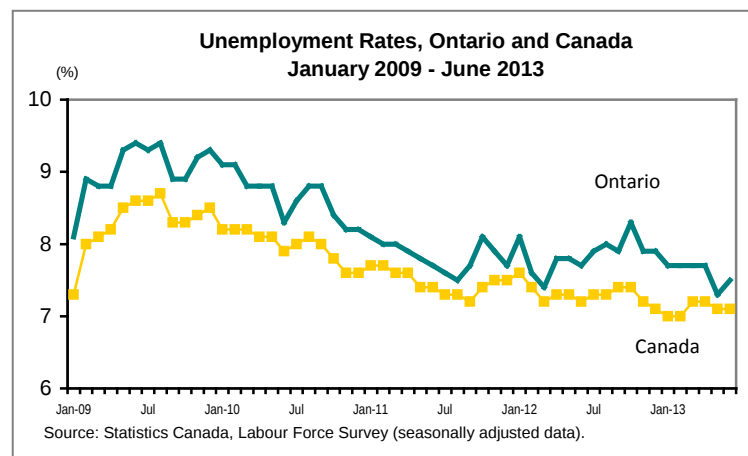
### Ontario Employment Little Changed

- Employment in Ontario edged down 8,200 (-0.1%) in June, following a robust gain of 50,600 net jobs in May. Gains of 30,500 (2.4%) in part-time employment was offset by a loss in full-time jobs (-38,700 or -0.7%). Employment in Canada was virtually unchanged, down by 400 net jobs compared to May 2013.
- By age group, youth (aged 15-24) posted the largest job gain in June (+11,900 or 1.3%). Employment among older workers (aged 55 and over) lost 12,300 (-1.0%) net jobs, while employment among the prime working age group (aged 25-54) was little changed (-7,800 or -0.2%) in June.
- Employment growth in Ontario has been volatile. Despite recent volatility, employment in Ontario was up by 96,600 (+1.4%) over the first half of 2013 compared to the same period last year.



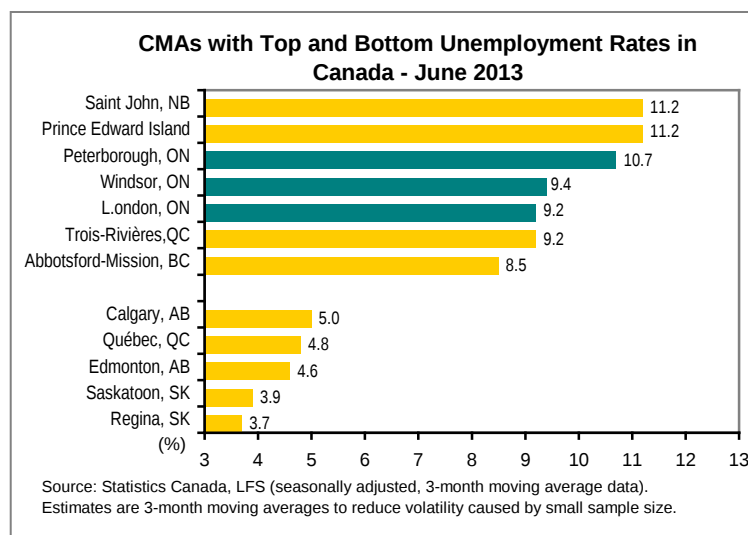
### Unemployment Rate

- The unemployment rate in Ontario increased by 0.2 percentage points to 7.5% in June. The national unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.1%.
- By age group, the jobless rate among older workers recorded the largest increase, rising 0.9 percentage points to 6.1% in June. The youth unemployment rate edged up from 16.0% to 16.2%, while the unemployment rate among adults (aged 25 to 54) was unchanged at 5.9%.



### High Unemployment Rates in Ontario CMAs

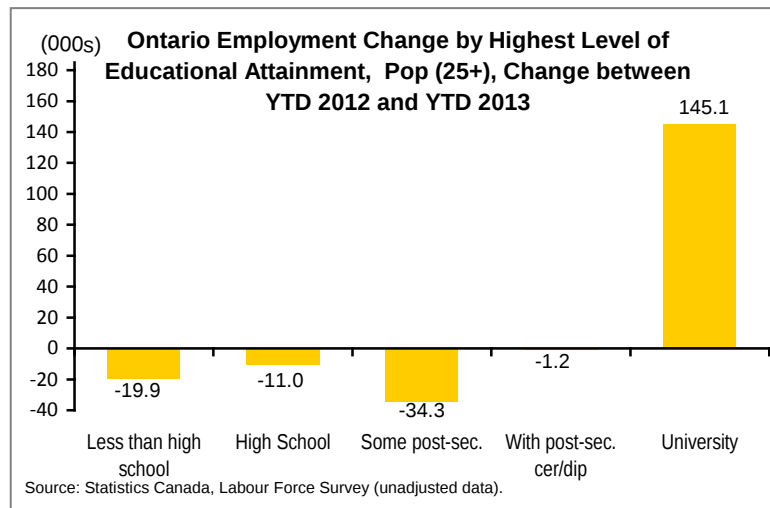
- Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) recorded three of the top five highest unemployment rates in Canada in June:
  - At 10.7%, Peterborough had the second highest unemployment rate in Canada and the highest across Ontario. Windsor had the third highest jobless rate nationally (9.4%), followed by London (9.2%).
- At 6.1%, Thunder Bay had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs, ranking ninth lowest in Canada.



## Year-Year-over-Year Comparisons

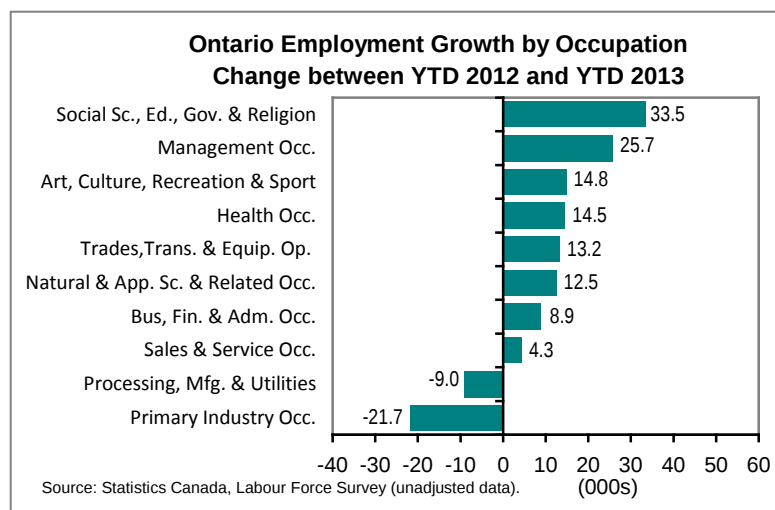
### Employment Growth by Educational Attainment

- Over the first six months of 2013, employment increased by 78,700 net jobs for adults 25 years and over compared to the first six months of 2012. All of the job gains were among those with postsecondary education (PSE), totalling 143,900, while adults without PSE posted a decline of 65,200 net jobs over the same period.
- All of the job gains were among adults with a university degree (+145,100), while employment among those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma edged down by 1,200 net jobs.
- Over the January to June period, those with PSE recorded a significantly lower unemployment rate (5.3%) compared to those without PSE (8.2%).



### Occupational Employment Growth

- Eight of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment gains over the first six months in 2013 compared to last year. The largest job gains were recorded in Social Science, Government Service and Religion (33,500), and Management Occupations (25,700), followed by Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations (14,800).
- Over the same period, Primary Industry Occupations recorded the largest decline of 21,700 net jobs, followed by Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities Occupations (-9,000).



### Long-Term Unemployment Remained High

- Over the January to June period, an average of 136,800 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more), more than twice the number recorded in 2008 (59,200). This group now represents 24.0% of all unemployed workers in Ontario, up from 12.9% in 2008.
- At 22.4 weeks, the average duration of unemployment was notably higher over the first half of 2013 compared to the pre-recessionary average of 14.8 weeks reported in the January-June period of 2008.
- Measurement of long-term unemployment using year to date data from the monthly Labour Force Survey is subjected to volatility, and the result for 2013 may not be a reliable signal of an upward trend.

