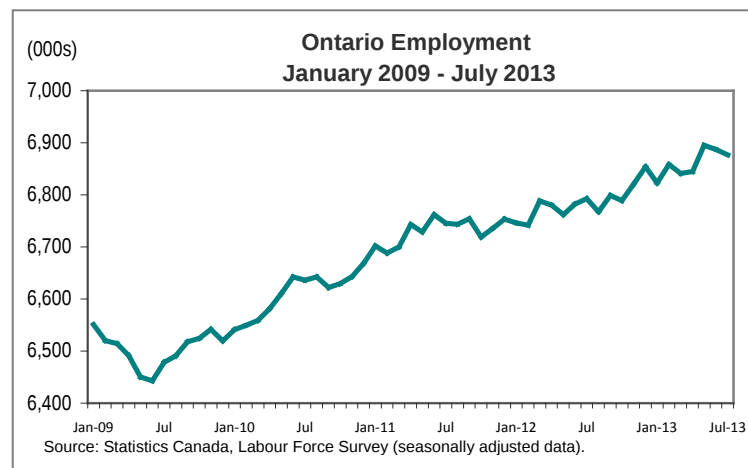


Ontario Labour Market Statistics for July 2013

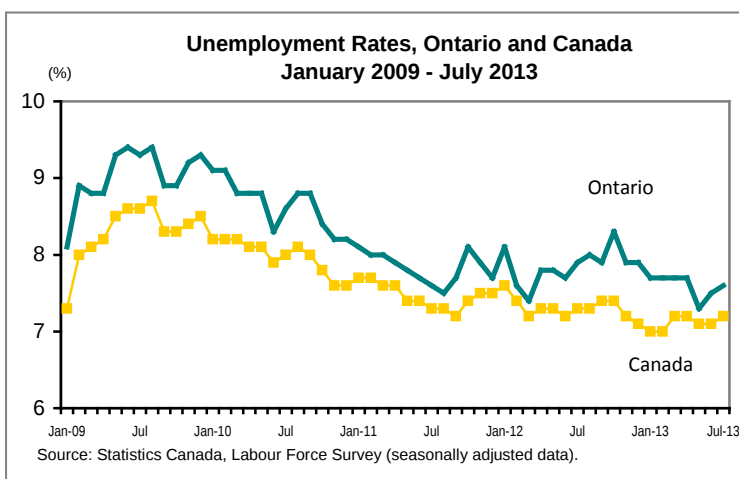
Ontario Employment Declines

- Employment in Ontario fell by 10,600 in July following a loss of 8,200 in June. This was the first back-to-back employment decline in over a year, since April-May 2012. The majority of job losses were concentration in part-time positions (-8,600) while full-time employment fell by -2,100. Employment in Canada decreased by 39,400 in July, well below economists' expectations for a small gain.
- By age group, youth (ages 15 to 24) employment fell by 24,500 net jobs in July, following gains of 20,200 in May and 11,900 in June. Employment among older workers (aged 55 and over) posted a gain of 10,700 net jobs, and the prime working-age group (aged 25-54) also recorded an increase of 3,100 in July.
- Despite volatile employment growth, employment in Ontario was up by 96,100 over the first seven months of 2013, compared to the same period last year.



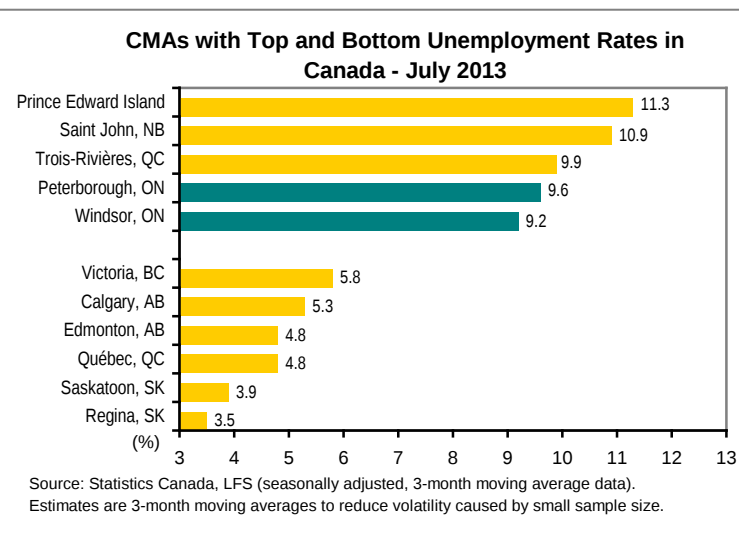
Unemployment Rate Edges Up

- The unemployment rate in Ontario increased from 7.5% in June to 7.6% in July. The national jobless rate also increased by 0.1 percentage points to 7.2% in July.
- By age group, the jobless rate among older workers recorded the largest increase, rising 0.5 percentage points to 6.6% in July. The youth unemployment rate was unchanged at 16.2%, while the rate among adults (aged 25 to 54) rose from 5.9% to 6.1%.



High Unemployment Rates in Ontario CMAs

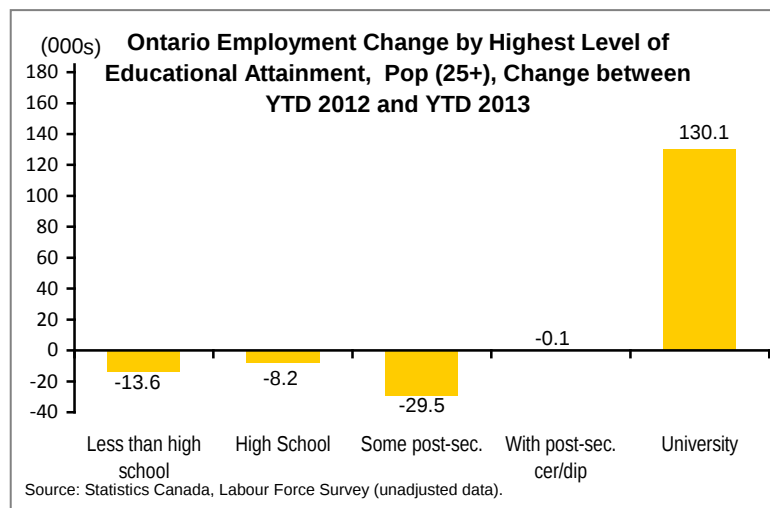
- Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) recorded two of the top five highest unemployment rates across Canada in July:
 - At 9.6%, Peterborough had the fourth highest unemployment rate in Canada and the highest across Ontario. Windsor had the fifth highest jobless rate nationally (9.2%).
- At 6.0%, Thunder Bay had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs, ranking sixth lowest in Canada.



Year-Year-over-Year Comparisons

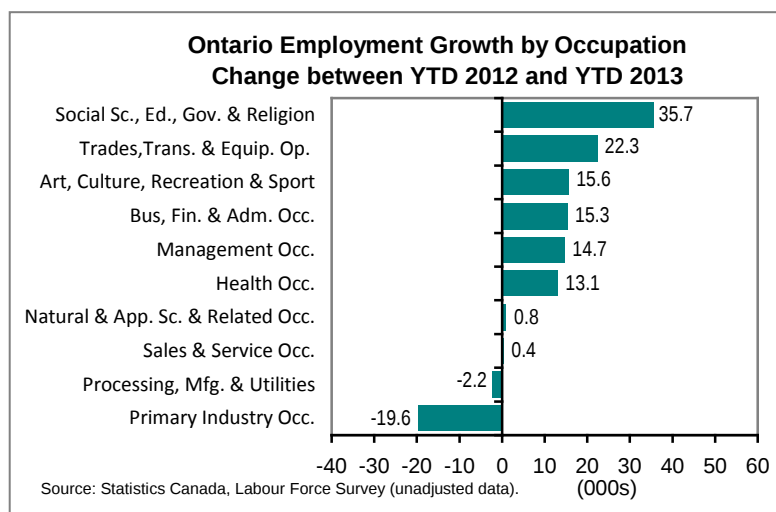
Employment Growth by Educational Attainment

- Over the first seven months of 2013, employment increased by 78,700 net new jobs for adults 25 years and over compared to the first seven months of 2012. All of the increase was among adults with post-secondary education (PSE), who gained 129,900 net jobs while adults without PSE recorded a loss of 51,200.
- Adults with a university degree contributed to all of the employment gains (+130,100), while employment among those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma was virtually unchanged (-100).
- So far in 2013, the unemployment rate among those with PSE declined to 5.3% from 5.7% recorded a year ago. Those without PSE, on the other hand, recorded an increase in their unemployment rate from 7.9% to 8.2% over the same period.



Occupational Employment Growth

- Eight of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment gains over the January to July period of 2013. The largest job gains were recorded in Social Science, Government Service and Religion (+35,700), and Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations (+22,300), followed by Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport Occupations (+15,600).
- Over the same period, the largest employment losses were in Primary Industry Occupations (-19,600), followed by Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities Occupations (-2,200).



Long-Term Unemployment Remains High

- Over the January to July period, an average of 137,000 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more), this group now represents 23.7% of all unemployed workers in Ontario, up from 12.9% in 2008.
- At 22.0 weeks, the average duration of unemployment was notably higher over the first seven months of 2013 compared to the pre-recessionary average of 14.6 weeks reported in the January-July 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.

