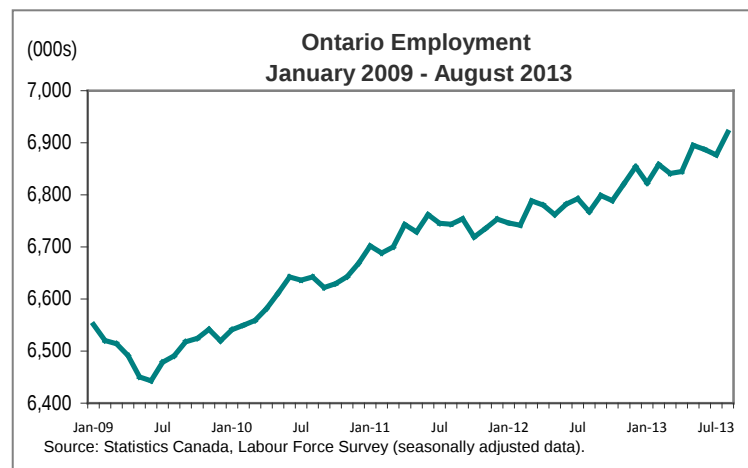


Ontario Labour Market Statistics for August 2013

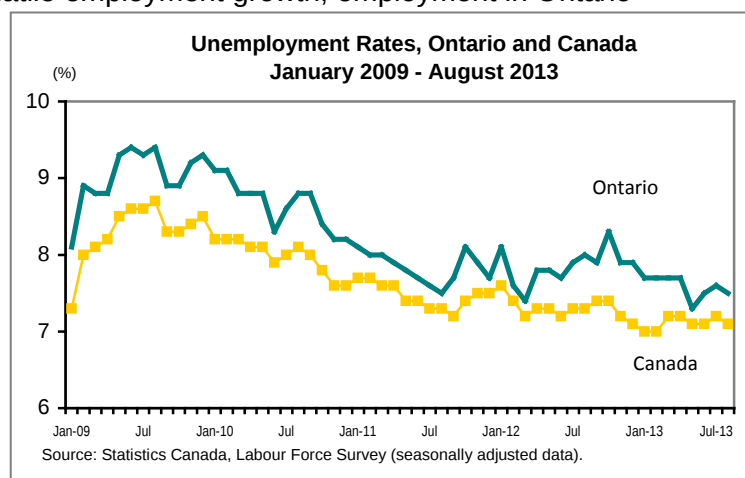
Strong Employment Gains

- Ontario employment posted a strong increase of 43,600 in August. The majority of job gains were concentrated in part-time positions (+38,200) while full-time employment rose by 5,500.
- Employment in Canada increased by 59,200 in August above economist's expectations (+20,000). Provincially, employment increased in Ontario and Alberta, while it declined in Manitoba.
- By age group, Ontario's employment gains were concentrated among people aged 55 and over (+33,400) and youth aged 15 to 24 (+13,300), while there was little change among people aged 25 to 54 (-3,000).
- Ontario has recovered all of the jobs lost during the recession, and employment is now 3.2% or 211,500 above the pre-recession peak. Despite volatile employment growth, employment in Ontario was up by 103,900 over the first eight months of 2013, compared to the same period last year.



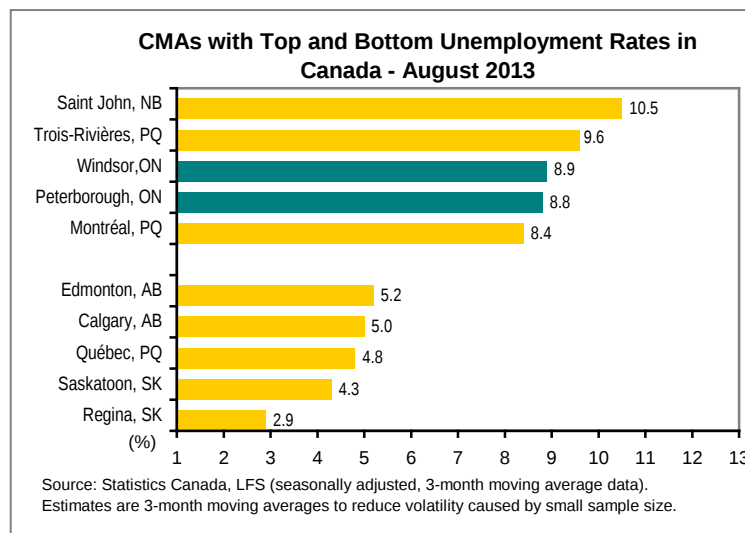
Unemployment Rate Edges Down

- The unemployment rate in Ontario edged down from 7.6% in July to 7.5% in August. The national jobless rate also decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 7.1% in August.
- By age group, the jobless rate among older workers recorded the largest decline, falling 2.0 percentage points to 4.6% in August. The youth unemployment rate edged up to 16.4% from 16.2% in July, while the rate among adults (aged 25 to 54) rose from 6.1% to 6.3%.



High Unemployment Rates in Ontario CMAs

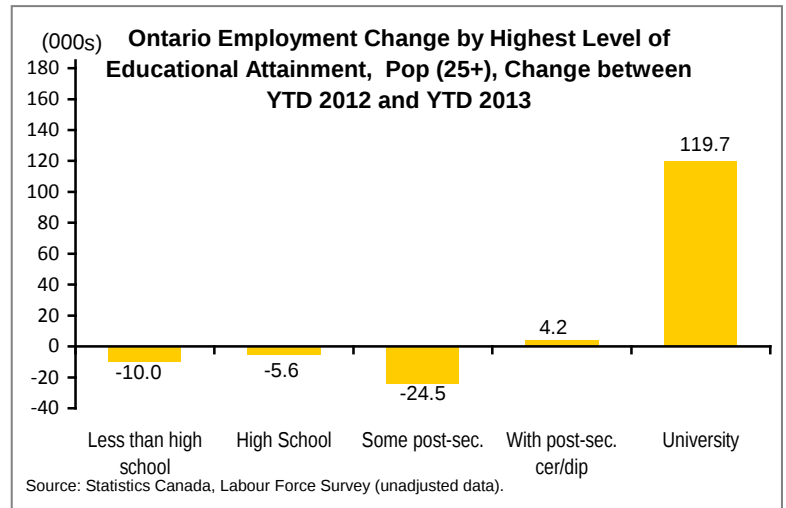
- Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) recorded two of the top five highest unemployment rates across Canada in August:
 - At 8.9%, Windsor had the third highest unemployment rate in Canada and the highest across Ontario. Peterborough had the fourth highest jobless rate nationally (8.8%).
- At 6.1%, Thunder Bay had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs, ranking ninth lowest in Canada.



Year-Year-over-Year Comparisons

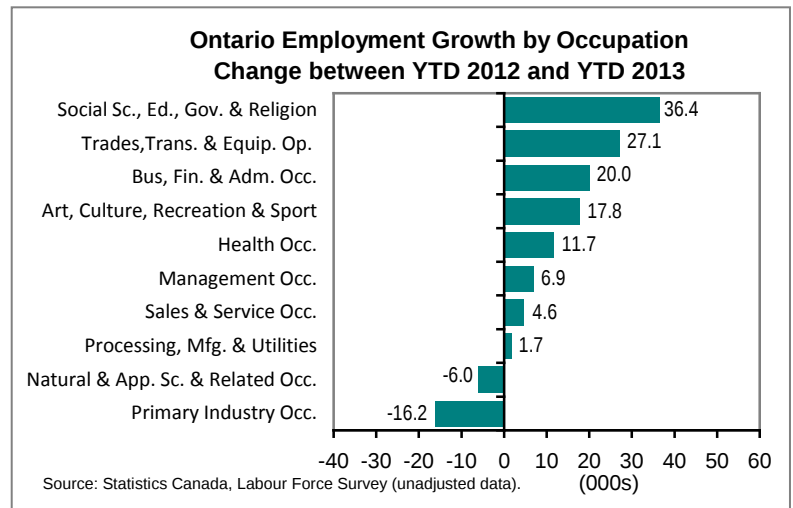
Employment Growth by Educational Attainment

- Over the first eight months of 2013, employment increased by 83,800 net new jobs for adults 25 years and over compared to the January to August period of 2012. All of the increase was among adults with post-secondary education (PSE), who gained 124,000 net jobs while adults without PSE recorded a loss of 40,100.
- So far in 2013, adults with a university degree contributed to all of the employment gains (+119,700), while employment among those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma increased by 4,200.
- Over the first eight months of 2013, the unemployment rate among those with PSE declined to 5.4% from 5.8% recorded over the same period in 2012. Those without PSE, on the other hand, recorded an increase in their unemployment rate from 7.9% to 8.2%.



Occupational Employment Growth

- Eight of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment gains over the January to August period of 2013. The largest job gains were recorded in Social Science, Government Service and Religion (+36,400), and Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations (+27,100), followed by Business, Finance and Administrative Occupations (+20,000).
- Over the same period, the largest employment losses were in Primary Industry Occupations (-16,200), followed by Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations (-6,000).



Long-Term Unemployment Remains High

- Over the first eight months of 2013, an average of 136,000 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more). This group now represents 23.3% of all unemployed workers in Ontario, still higher than the pre-recessionary share recorded in 2008.
- At 21.8 weeks, the average duration of unemployment was notably higher over the January to August period of 2013 compared to the pre-recessionary average of 14.8 weeks reported over the same period in 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.

