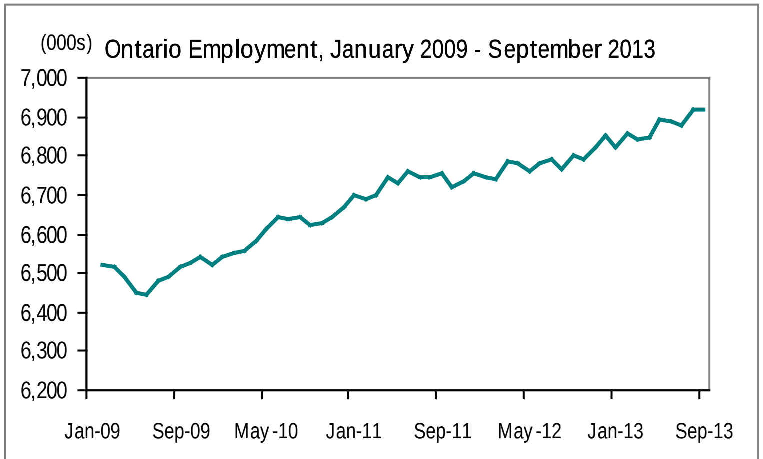
Ontario Labour Market Statistics for September 2013

Ontario Employment Little Changed

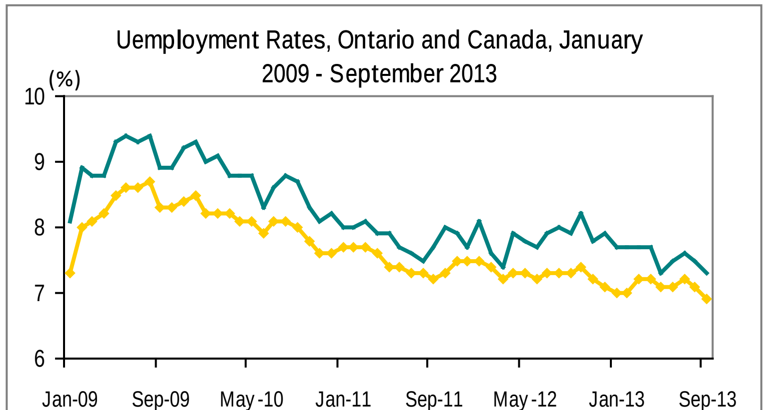
- Ontario employment edged down by 1,700 in September following a strong increase of 43,600 in August. Gains in full-time employment (+10,700) were offset by a loss in part-time positions (-12,300).
- Employment in Canada increased by 11,900 in September following a gain of 59,200 in August.
- By age group, youth aged 15 to 24 and workers aged 55 and over posted employment declines of 1,200 and 2,700 respectively. People aged 25 to 54 recorded an increase of 2,200 in September.
- Ontario has recovered all of the jobs lost during the recession, and employment is now 3.1% or 209,800 above the pre-recession peak. Despite volatile monthly job growth, employment in Ontario was up by 105,600 over the first nine months of 2013, compared to the same period last year.



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (seasonally adjusted data).

Unemployment Rate Declines

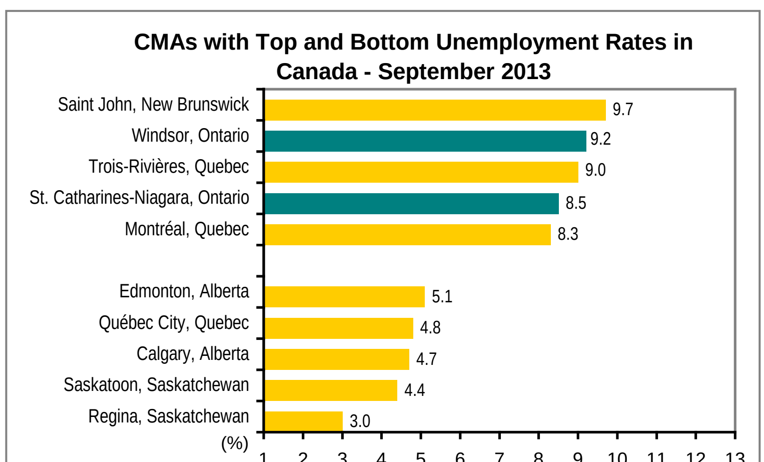
- The unemployment rate in Ontario fell to 7.3% in September from 7.5% in August. The national unemployment rate also declined by 0.2 percentage points to 6.9% in September.
- By age group, the jobless rate for youth posted the largest decline, falling 1.3 percentage points to 15.1%. The September rate for youth was the lowest recorded since November 2011. The unemployment rate among adults (aged 25 to 54) also declined from 6.3% to 6.0%, while the rate for workers aged 55 and over increased by 1.0 percentage points to 5.6% in September.



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (seasonally adjusted data).

Mixed Unemployment Rates in Ontario CMAs

- Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) recorded two of the top five highest unemployment rates across Canada in September:
  - o At 9.2%, Windsor had the second highest unemployment rate in Canada and the highest across Ontario. St. Catharines-Niagara had the fourth highest unemployment rate nationally (8.5%).

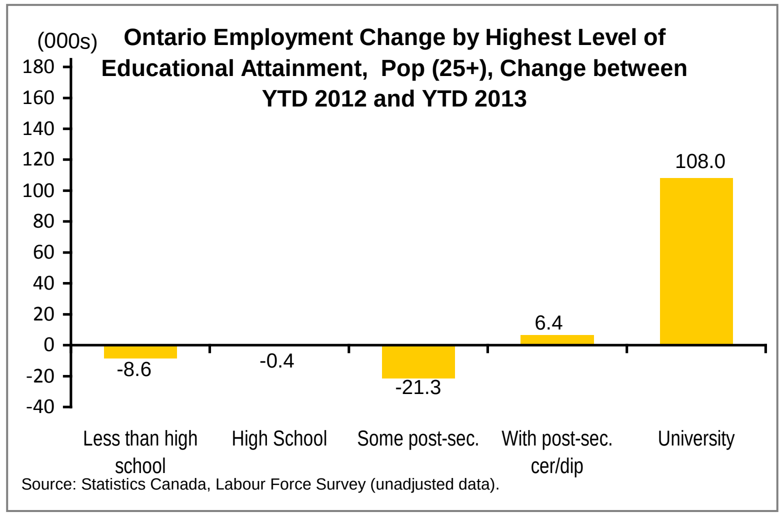


Source: Statistics Canada, LFS (seasonally adjusted, 3-month moving average data).
Estimates are 3-month moving averages to reduce volatility caused by small sample size.

- At 5.7%, Brantford had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs, ranking eighth lowest in Canada.

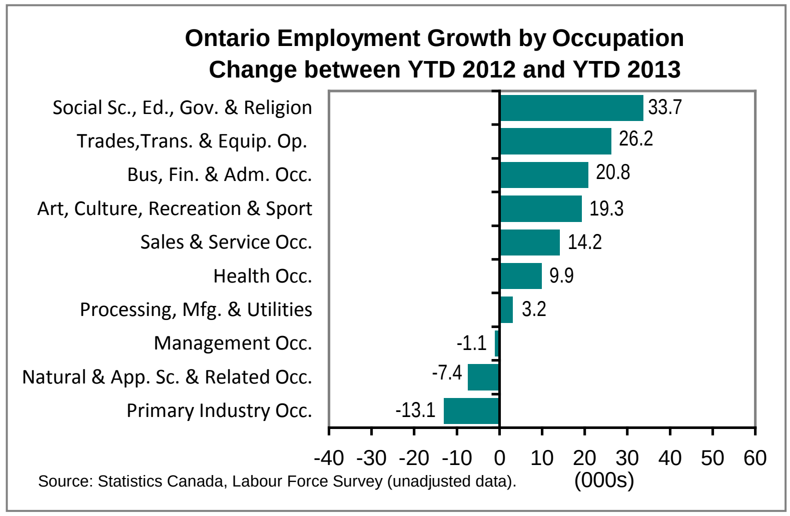
Employment Growth by Educational Attainment

- Over the first nine months of 2013, employment increased by 84,100 net new jobs for adults 25 years and over compared to the same period in 2012. All of the increase was among adults with post-secondary education (PSE), who gained 114,400 net jobs while those without PSE recorded a loss of 30,300.
- Adults with a university degree accounted for almost all of the job gains (+108,000) so far in 2013, while employment among those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma increased by 6,400.
- Over the January-September period of 2013, the unemployment rate among those with PSE declined to 5.4% from 5.7% recorded over the same period in 2012. Those without PSE, on the other hand, recorded an increase in their unemployment rate from 7.8% to 8.1%.



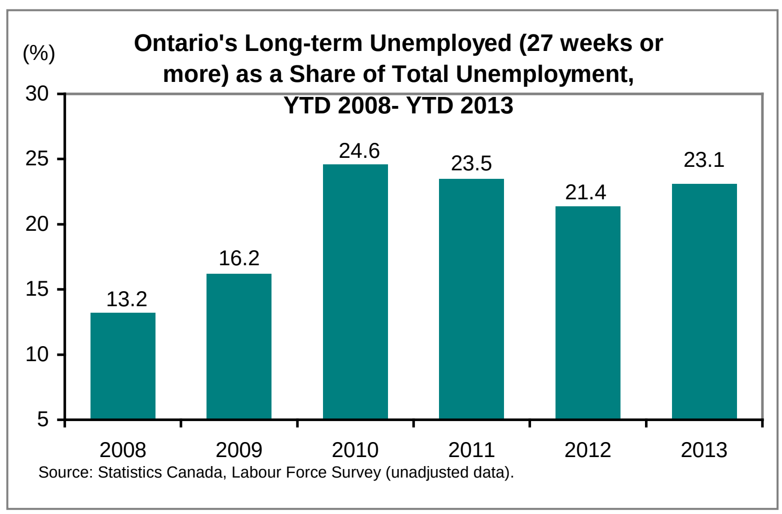
Occupational Employment Growth

- Seven of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment gains over the January to September period of 2013. The largest job gains were recorded in Social Science, Government Service and Religion (+33,700), and Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations (+26,200), followed by Business, Finance and Administrative Occupations (+20,800).
- Over the same period, the largest employment losses were in Primary Industry Occupations (-13,100), followed by Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations (-7,400).



Long-Term Unemployment Remains High

- Over the first nine months of 2013, an average of 133,000 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more). This group now represents 23.1% of all unemployed workers in Ontario, still higher than the pre-recessionary share recorded in 2008.



- At 21.7 weeks, the average duration of unemployment was notably higher over the January to September 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 subject to volatility, and the result for 2013 may not be a reliable signal of an upward trend.

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