

Ontario Labour Market Statistics for October 2013

Ontario Employment Declines

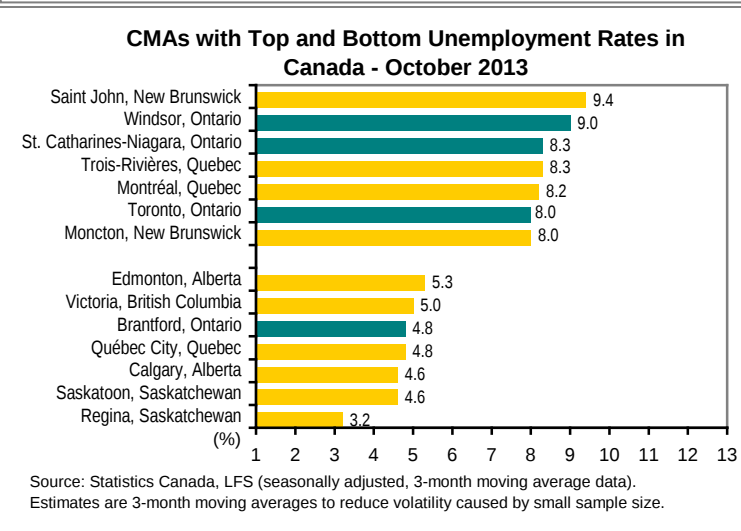
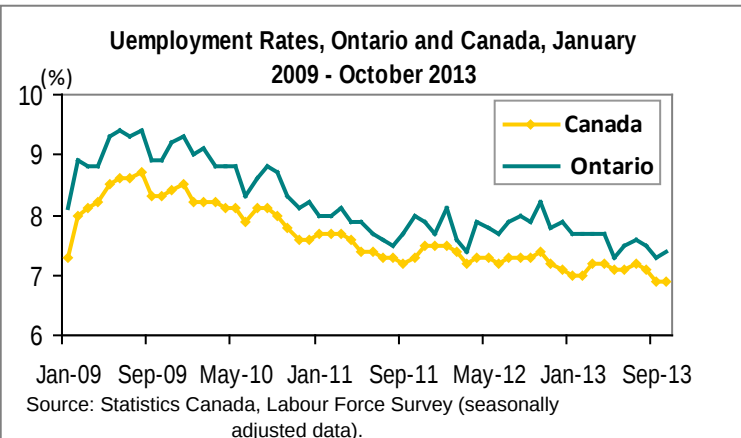
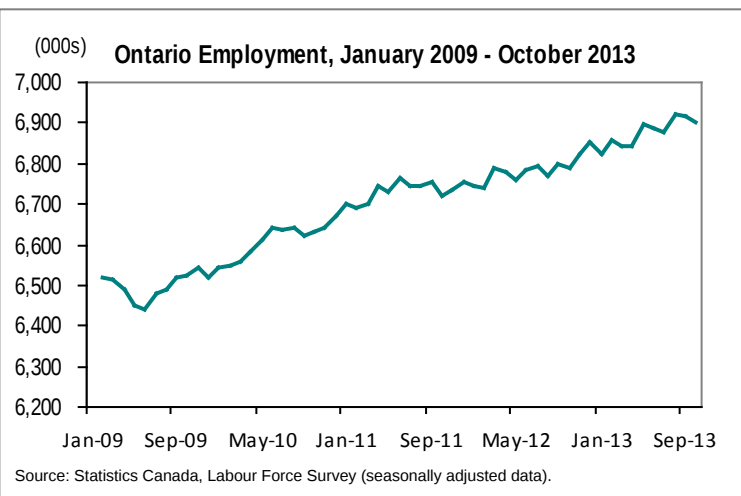
- Ontario employment decreased by 14,700 in October following a small decline of 1,700 in September. The employment losses were concentrated in part-time positions (-26,400), while full-time employment increased by 11,500.
- Gains were noted in other parts of Canada. Employment in Canada increased by 13,200 in October following a gain of 11,900 in September.
- In Ontario, only workers aged 55 years and over posted gains in October (+8,200). Youth aged 15 to 24 and workers aged 25 to 54 posted employment declines of 5,600 and 17,300 respectively.
- Ontario has recovered all of the jobs lost during the recession, and employment is now 195,100 (2.9%) above the pre-recession peak. Despite volatile monthly job growth, employment in Ontario was up by 104,700 over the first ten months of 2013, compared to the same period last year.

Unemployment Rate Increases

- The unemployment rate in Ontario was virtually unchanged at 7.4% in October compared to 7.3% in September. The national unemployment rate was also unchanged at 6.9% in October.
- By age group, the jobless rate for youth increased to 16.0% in October from 15.1% in September. The unemployment rate among adults (aged 25 to 54) remained unchanged at 6.0%, while the rate for workers aged 55 and over rose by 0.1 percentage points to 5.7% in October.

Mixed Unemployment Rates in Ontario CMAs

- Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) recorded three of the top five highest unemployment rates across Canada in October:
- At 9.0%, Windsor had the second highest unemployment rate in Canada and the highest across Ontario. St. Catharines-Niagara had the third highest unemployment rate nationally (8.3%).
- At 4.8%, Brantford had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs, ranking third lowest in Canada. Most of Ontario's CMAs had unemployment rates below the Ontario and national unemployment rates in October.



Employment Growth by Educational Attainment

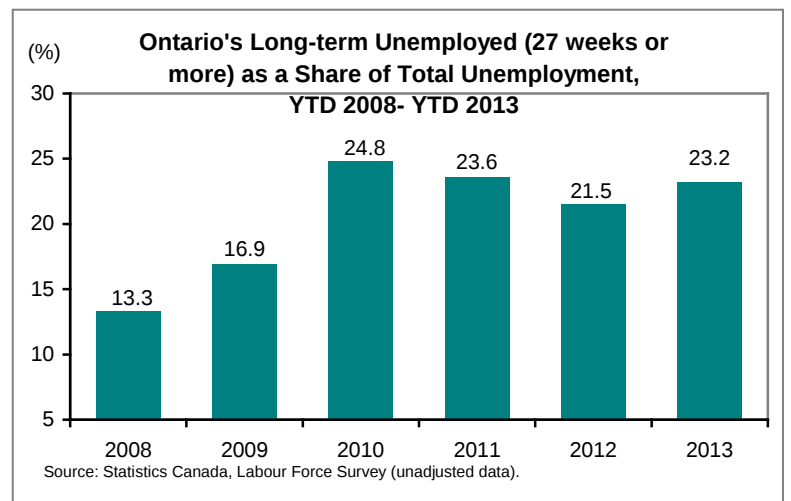
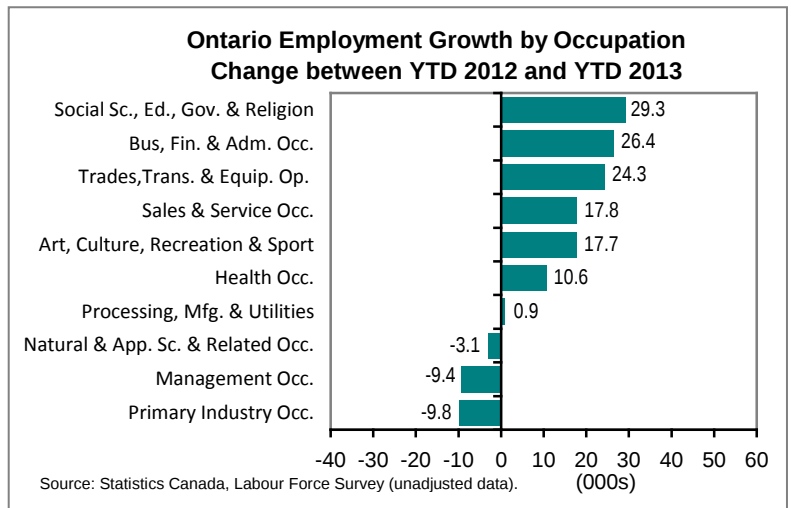
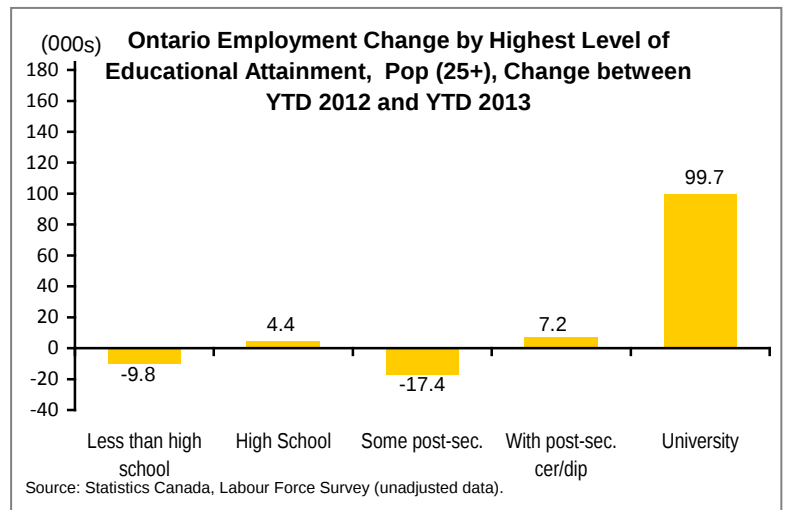
- Over the first ten months of 2013, employment increased by 84,000 net new jobs for adults 25 years and over compared to the same period in 2012. All of the increase was among adults with post-secondary education (PSE), who gained 106,900 net jobs while those without PSE recorded a loss of 22,900.
- Adults with a university degree accounted for almost all of the job gains (+99,700) so far in 2013, while employment among those with a postsecondary certificate or diploma increased by 7,200.
- The year-to-date unemployment rate for those with PSE was 5.3%. This represents a decline of 0.4 percentage points compared to the unemployment rate (5.7%) over the same period in 2012. At 7.9%, the year-to-date unemployment rate for those without PSE was virtually unchanged compared to the same period last year (7.8%).

Occupational Employment Growth

- Seven of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment gains over the January to October period of 2013. The largest job gains were in Social Science, Government Service and Religion (+29,300); Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations (+26,400); and, Business, Finance and Administrative Occupations (+24,300).
- Over the same period, the largest employment losses were in Primary Industry Occupations (-9,800), and Management Occupations (-9,400).

Long-Term Unemployment Remains High

- Over the first ten months of 2013, an average of 132,700 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more). This group now represents 23.2% of all unemployed workers in Ontario, still higher than the pre-recessionary share recorded in 2008.
- At 21.9 weeks, the average duration of unemployment was notably higher over the January to October period of 2013 compared to the pre-recessionary average of 14.9 weeks reported over the same period in 2008.



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