

Ontario Labour Market Statistics for September 2015

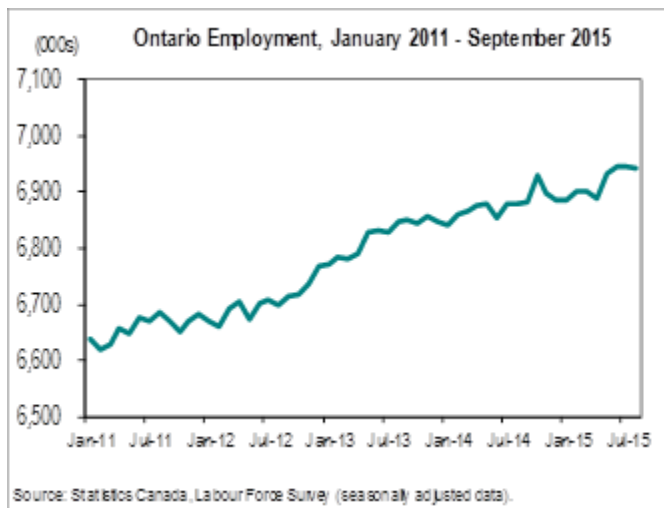
Employment Decreased in August

Ontario's employment fell by 33,800 in September, following a decline of 3,900 jobs in August. The decline in full-time positions (-67,700) more than offset the rise in part-time employment (+34,000).

For Canada as a whole, employment rose by 12,100 in September, similar to the gain in August (+12,000).

Employment was down for youth (ages 15-24) by 20,700 in September and by 17,100 for prime-age workers (ages 25-54). However, employment increased by 4,000 for those aged 55 and over.

Ontario has recovered all of the jobs lost during the recession and employment is now 3.9% or 257,900 above the pre-recession peak.



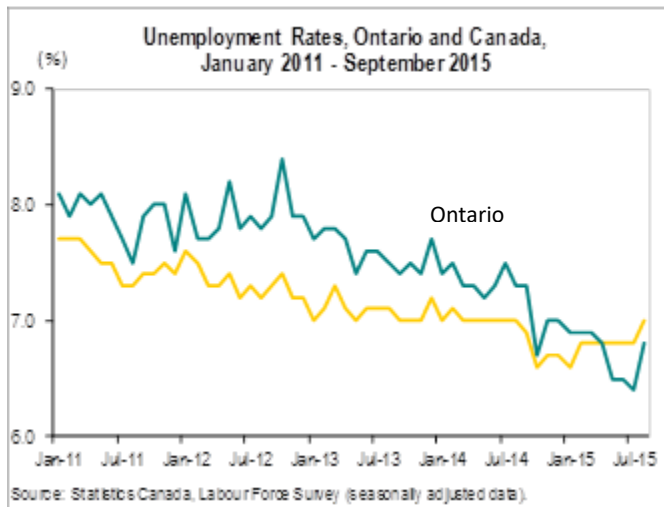
Unemployment Rate Up to 6.9%

Ontario's unemployment rate was 6.9% in September, up slightly from 6.8% in August and below the national rate (7.1%) for a fifth consecutive month. In July, Ontario recorded its lowest unemployment rate (6.4%) since May 2008, but the rate has increased in the past two months.

The unemployment rate for youth jumped to 15.0% in September from 14.1% in August.

The unemployment rate for youth is more volatile on a month-to-month basis compared to the overall labour force. For example, the rate for youth has been as high as 17.0% in September 2014 and as low as 13.8% in October 2014 over the past year.

The unemployment rate increased for those aged 55 and over (from 4.9% to 5.3%) and fell for prime-age workers aged 25 to 54 (from 5.8% to 5.6%).

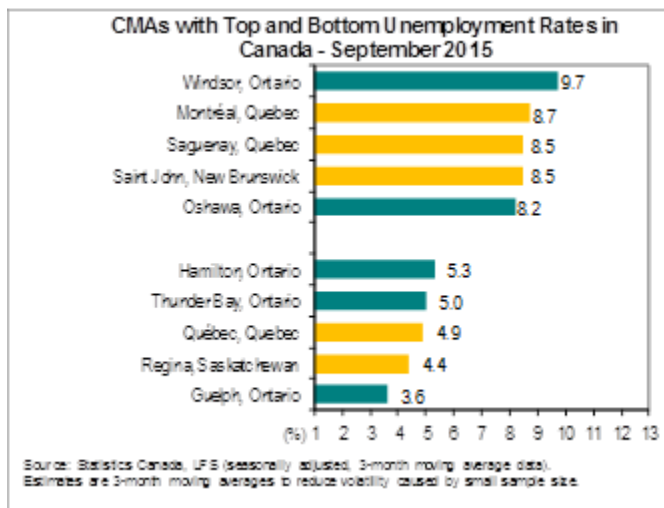


Mixed Unemployment Rates in Ontario CMAs

Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) continued to show mixed unemployment rates with representation across both ends of the spectrum.

At 9.7%, Windsor had the highest unemployment rate in Canada, while Oshawa ranked fourth (8.2%). Peterborough (8.0%) also recorded a high unemployment rate.

At 3.6%, Guelph recorded the lowest unemployment rate in Canada. Thunder Bay (5.0%) and Hamilton (5.3 %) recorded the fourth and fifth lowest, respectively. Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) continued to show mixed unemployment rates with representation across both ends of the spectrum.



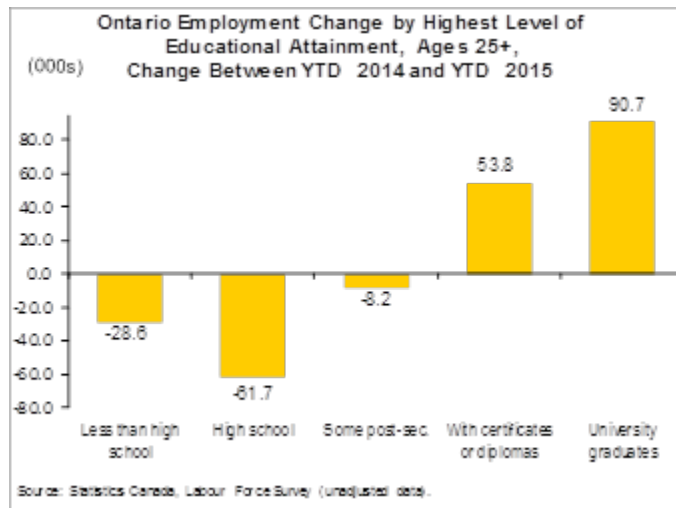
Year-over-Year Comparisons

Employment Gains by Educational Attainment

Over the first nine months of 2015, employment increased by 46,100 for adults 25 years and over compared to the same period in 2014.

All of the job gains were concentrated among those with postsecondary (PSE) credentials. Employment rose by a solid 90,700 for adults with a university degree and 53,800 for those with certificates or diplomas. There were 98,500 fewer adults without PSE credentials employed compared with a year earlier.

The unemployment rate for adults 25 years and over with PSE credentials was 4.7% over the first nine months of 2015, down from 5.3% a year earlier. In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults without PSE fell from 7.6% to 7.4%.

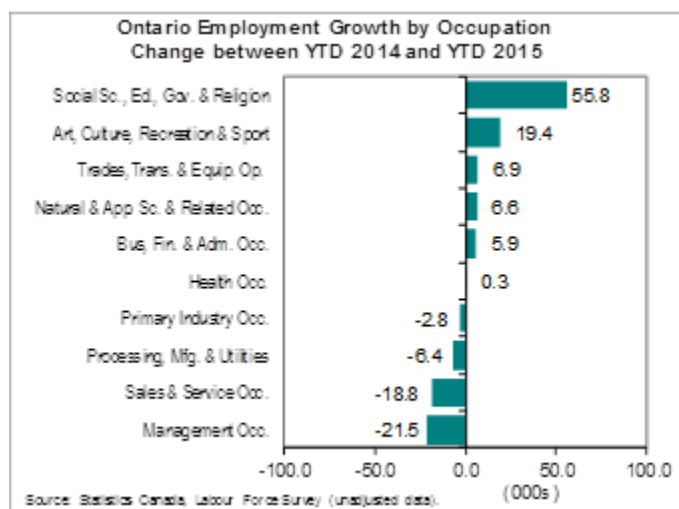


Occupational Employment Gains

Six of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment growth over the January to September period of 2015 compared to 2014.

The largest job gains were in Social Science, Education, Government and Religion (+55,800), and in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport (+19,400).

Over the same period, there were large declines in Management (-21,500) and Sales and Services Occupations (-18,800) and modest declines in two other groups.



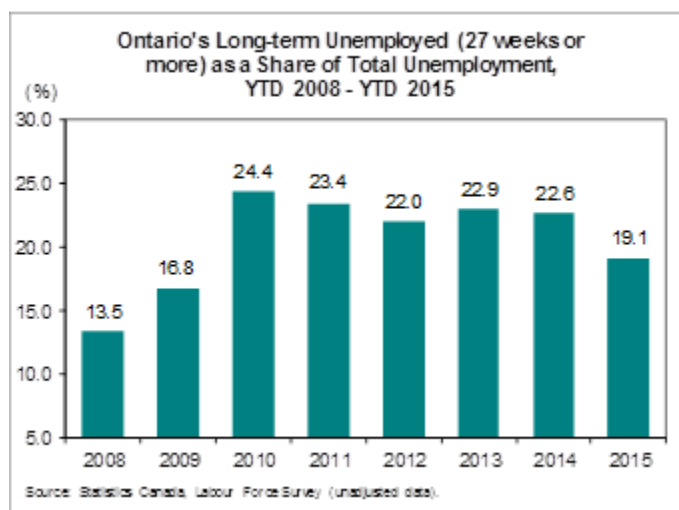
Long-Term Unemployment High but Falling

Long-term unemployment continues to exceed pre-recessionary levels but is decreasing.

Over the first nine months of 2015, an average of 98,600 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more), down from 159,300 in 2010 but well above the 2008 pre-recessionary level of 62,700.

The share of long-term unemployed has fallen recently (from 22.6% in the first nine months of 2014 to 19.1% in 2015) but is still relatively elevated. The long-term unemployed were 13.5% of all unemployed over the same period in 2008.

The average duration of unemployment has also declined recently, from 22.2 weeks over the first nine months of 2014 to 19.5 weeks in 2015, but also remains above pre-recessionary levels.



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