

Ontario Labour Market Statistics for November 2015

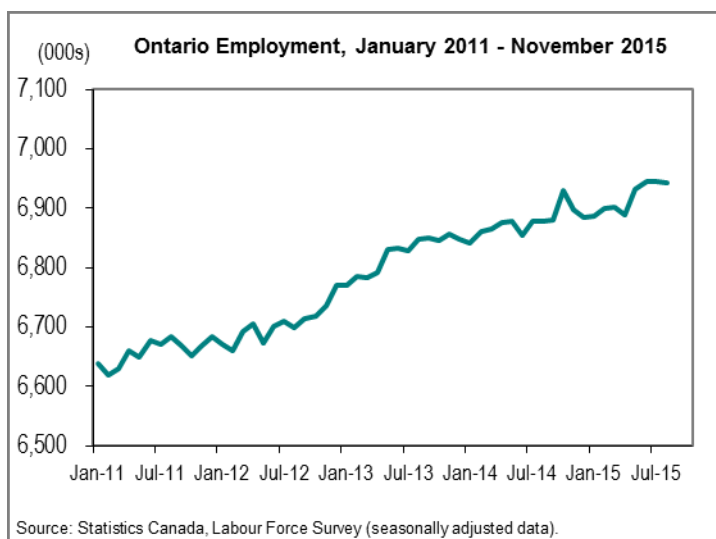
Employment Decreased in November

Ontario's employment declined by 6,400 in November, following an increase of 29,200 jobs in October. The decline in part-time positions (-12,000) more than offset the gain in full-time employment (+5,700) in November.

For Canada as a whole, employment fell by 35,700 in November, following a 44,400 gain in October, and the largest decline since April 2009.

Employment was up for youth (ages 15-24) by 3,600 in November, while prime-age workers (ages 25-54) and those aged 55 and over recorded the same number of employment losses (-5,000).

Ontario has recovered all of the jobs lost during the recession and employment is now 4.2% or 280,700 above the pre-recession peak.



Unemployment Rate Up to 6.9%

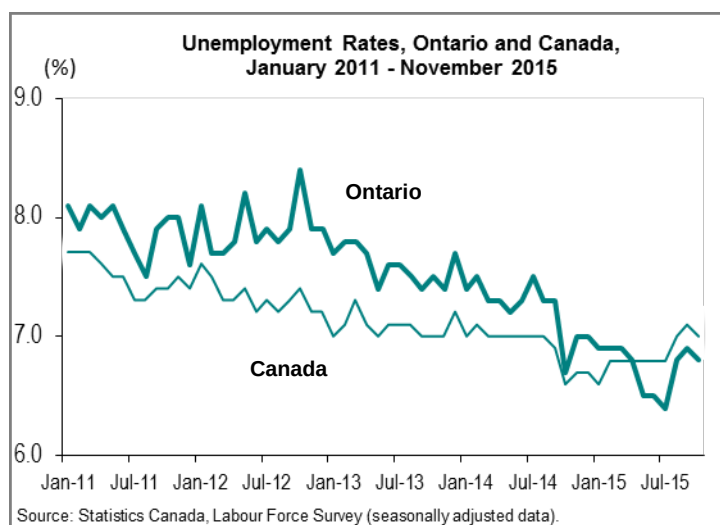
Ontario's unemployment rate was 6.9% in November, up from 6.8% in October and below the national average (7.1%) for the seventh consecutive month.

Ontario's unemployment rate has been below 7.0% since January 2015, but it remains higher than the rate recorded in July 2015 (6.4%). July's rate was the lowest since May 2008.

The unemployment rate for youth was 14.0% in November, down from 15.0% in October.

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 in recent months.

The unemployment rate increased for those aged 55 and over (from 4.8% to 5.8%) and for prime-age workers aged 25 to 54 (from 5.6% to 5.7%).

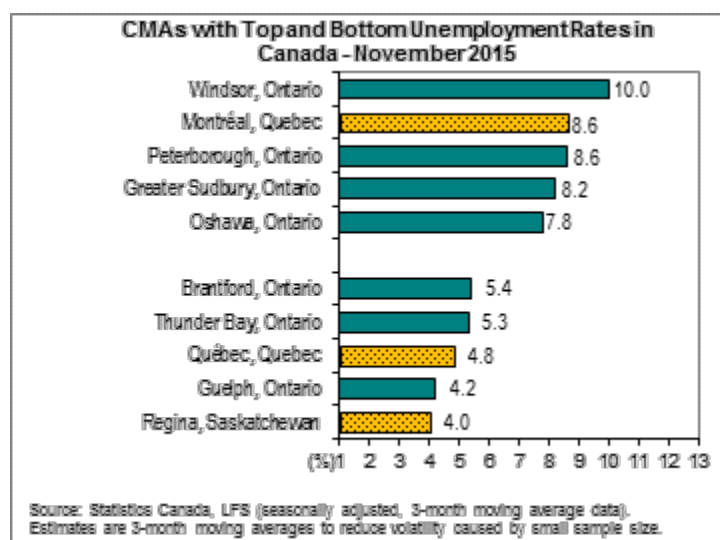


Ontario CMAs had the Highest Unemployment Rates

Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) had the highest unemployment rates in Canada.

At 10.0%, Windsor had the highest unemployment rate in Canada. Peterborough, at 8.6% and tied with Montreal, was ranked second.

Guelph (4.2%) recorded the second lowest unemployment rate in Canada.



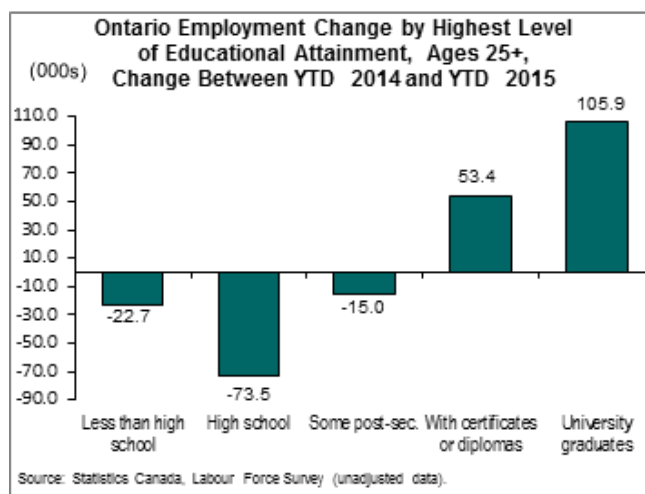
Year-over-Year Comparisons

Employment Gains by Educational Attainment

Over the first eleven months of 2015, employment increased by 48,100 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 105,900 for adults with a university degree and 53,400 for those with certificates or diplomas. There were 111,200 fewer adults without PSE credentials employed in November compared with a year earlier.

The unemployment rate for adults 25 years and over with PSE credentials was 4.6% over the first eleven months of 2015, down from 5.2% a year earlier. In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults without PSE was 7.3%, unchanged from November 2014.

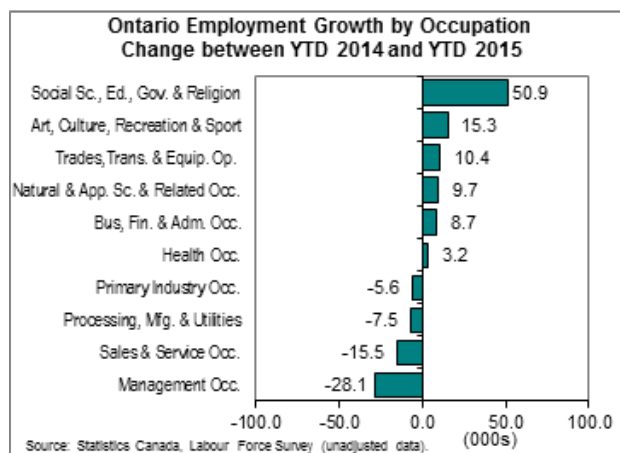


Occupational Employment Gains

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

The largest job gains were in Social Science, Education, Government and Religion (+50,900), and in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport (+15,300) Occupation.

Over the same period, there were large declines in Management (-28,100) and Sales and Services Occupations (-15,500). There were also declines in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities and in Primary Industry Occupations.



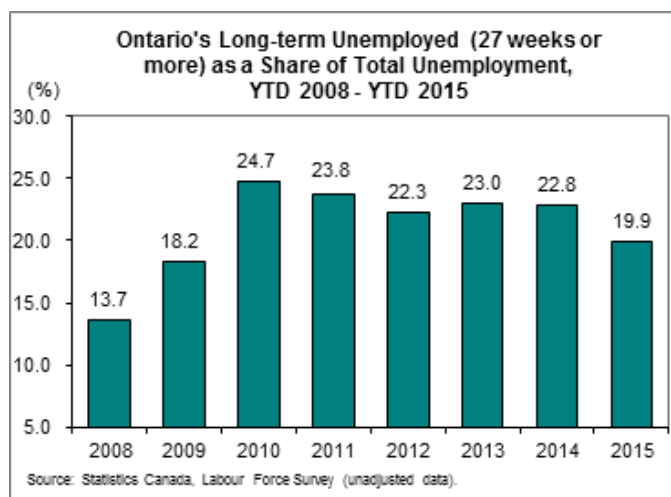
Long-Term Unemployment High but Falling

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

Over the first eleven months of 2015, an average of 100,800 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more), down from 124,700 in 2014 but well above the 2008 pre-recessionary level of 63,500.

The share of long-term unemployed has fallen recently from 22.8% in the first eleven months of 2014 to 19.9% in 2015. The share is still relatively elevated compared to the same period in 2008 when 13.7% of all unemployed people faced long-term unemployment.

The average duration of unemployment has also declined recently, from 22.5 weeks over the first eleven months of 2014 to 19.9 weeks in 2015, but also remains above pre-recessionary levels.



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