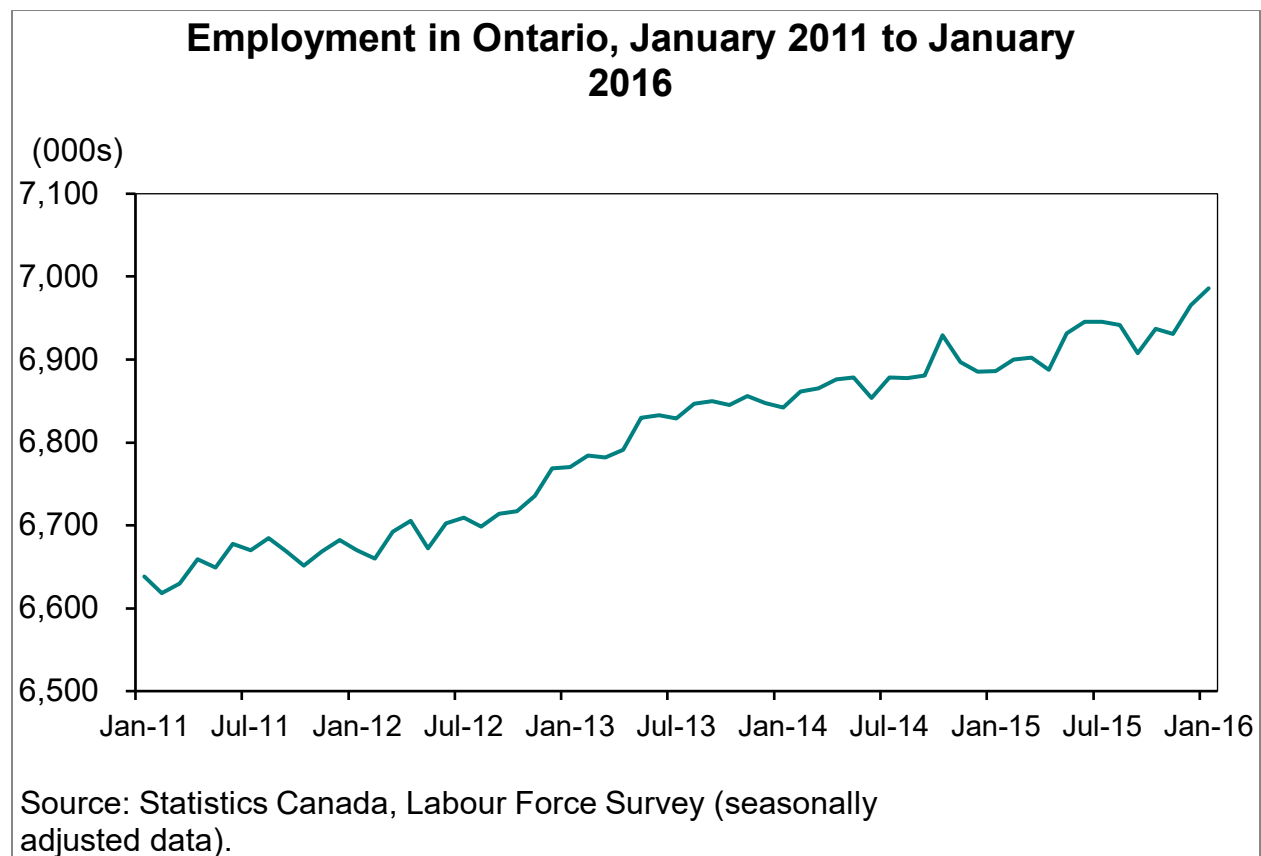


Labour Market Statistics – January 2016

Employment increased in January

- Employment increased by 19,800 net new jobs in January, following an increase of 33,000 jobs in December.
- Full-time jobs increased by 16,300 and part-time employment rose by 3,600.
- Employment for youth, ages 15 to 24 years, rose by 8,100 in January, following a decline in December (-3,500).
- Employment for prime working-age workers, ages 25 to 54 years, recorded employment gains (+19,100).
- Those aged 55 and older recorded employment losses (-7,400).
- Employment is now 5.0% or 335,800 above the pre-recession peak in 2008.
- Across Canada, employment declined slightly (-5,700).

Title: Employment in Ontario from January 2011 to January 2016



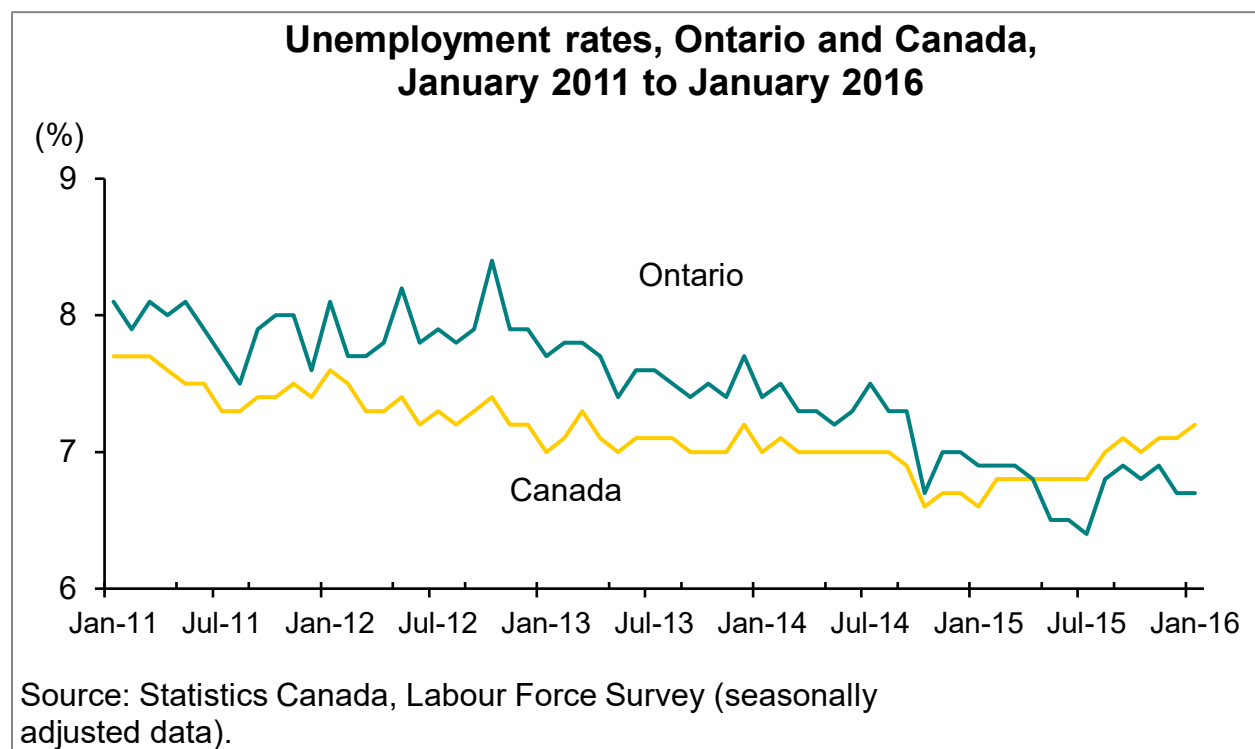
Alt text, graph 1: The line graph (monthly values and in thousands) shows that employment in Ontario increased from 6,639,100 in January 2011 to 6,985,900 in January 2016.

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

Unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.7%

- Ontario's unemployment rate has remained below 7.0% since January 2015.
- The unemployment rate for youth declined to 13.5% in January from 13.7% in December.
- January's youth employment rate was the lowest rate recorded since September 2008.
- The unemployment rate for youth is more volatile on a month-to-month basis compared to the the rate of the overall labour force.
- The unemployment rate for youth has recently been as high as 16.4% in September 2014 and as low as 13.5% in January.
- The unemployment rate increased from 5.0% to 5.5% for those aged 55 and older and was unchanged for prime working-age workers, at 5.7%.
- Canada's unemployment rate edged up to 7.2% in January from 7.1% in December.

Title: Unemployment rates, Ontario and Canada, January 2011 to January 2016



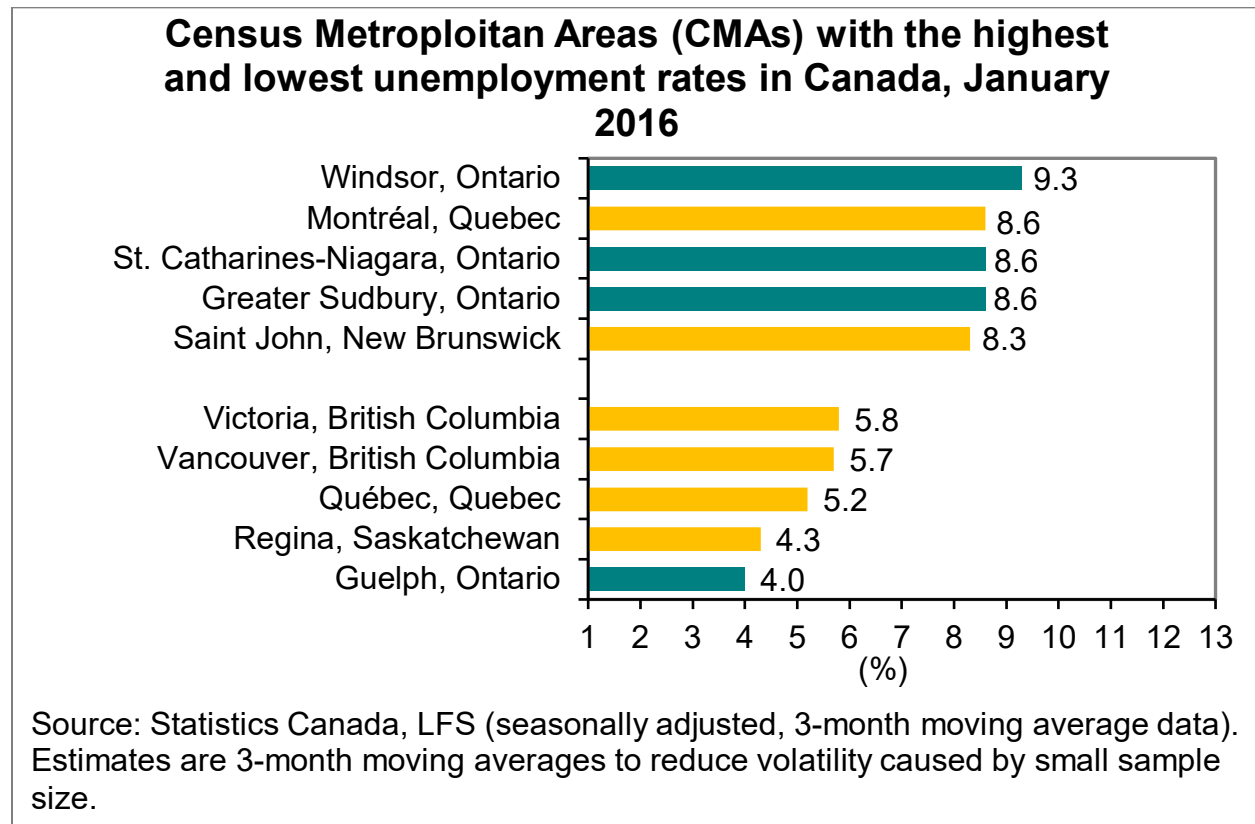
Alt text: graph 2: Line graph shows that Ontario's unemployment rate was 6.7%, while Canada's unemployment rate was 7.2% in January 2016.

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

Highest and lowest unemployment rates in Canada

- Windsor (9.3%) had the highest unemployment rate in Canada.
- St. Catharines-Niagara and Greater Sudbury (tied with Montreal) had the second highest unemployment rate (8.6%) in Canada.
- Guelph recorded the lowest unemployment rate (4.0%).

Title: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with highest and lowest unemployment rates in Canada, January 2016



Alt text graph 3: Bar graph shows the five Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) with the highest and lowest unemployment rates in Canada in January 2016.

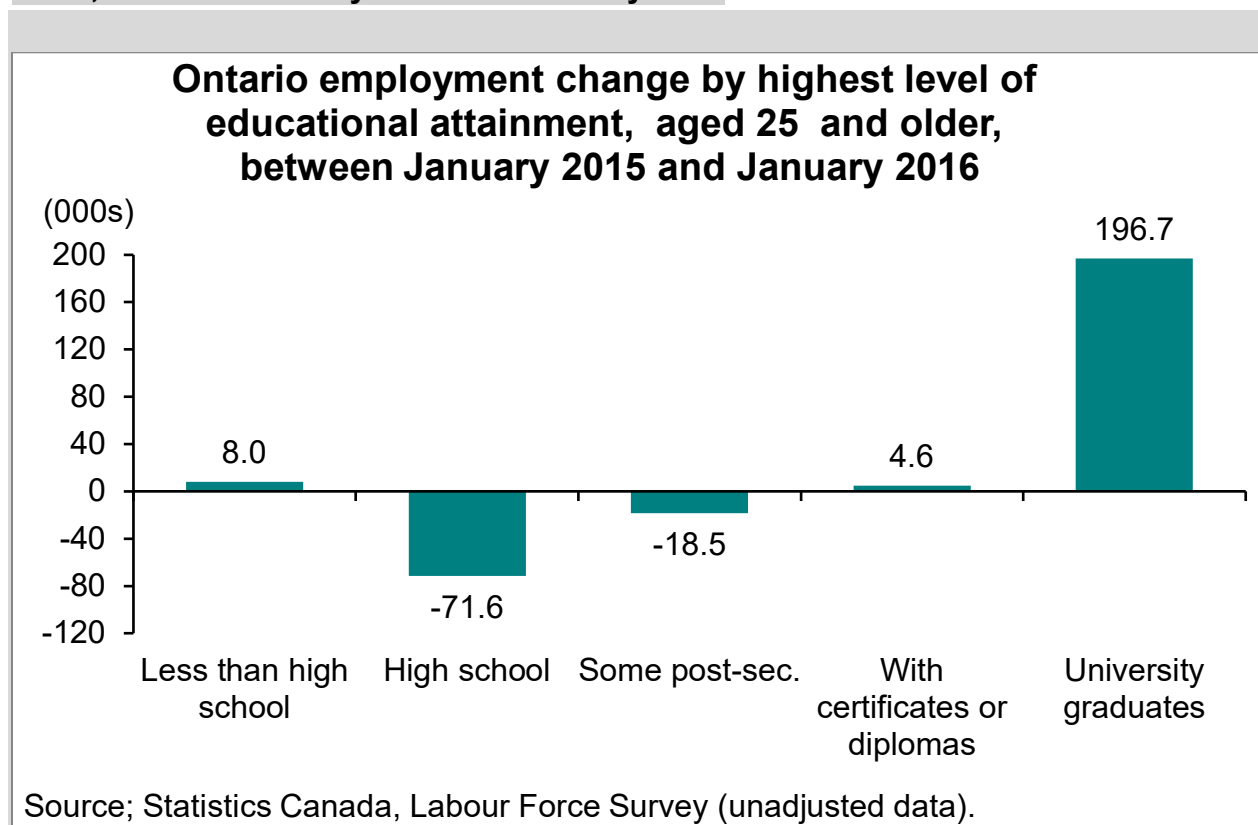
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (seasonally adjusted, 3-month moving average data).

Year-over-Year Comparisons

Employment gains by educational attainment

- In January 2016, employment increased by 119,100 for adults aged 25 years and older compared to January 2015.
- Almost all of the net job gains were concentrated among those with a university degree (+196,700).
- Employment rose 4,600 for those with postsecondary education (PSE) certificates or diplomas.
- Those without PSE credentials recorded job losses (-82,100).
- Adults with a high school level education recorded the largest decline (-71,600).
- The unemployment rate for adults 25 years and over with PSE credentials (i.e., college, apprenticeship, trade or university credential) was 4.9% in January 2016, up from 4.7% a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate for adults without PSE was 8.2%, up from 7.5% in January 2015.

Title: Employment change by highest level of educational attainment, aged 25 and older, between January 2015 and January 2016



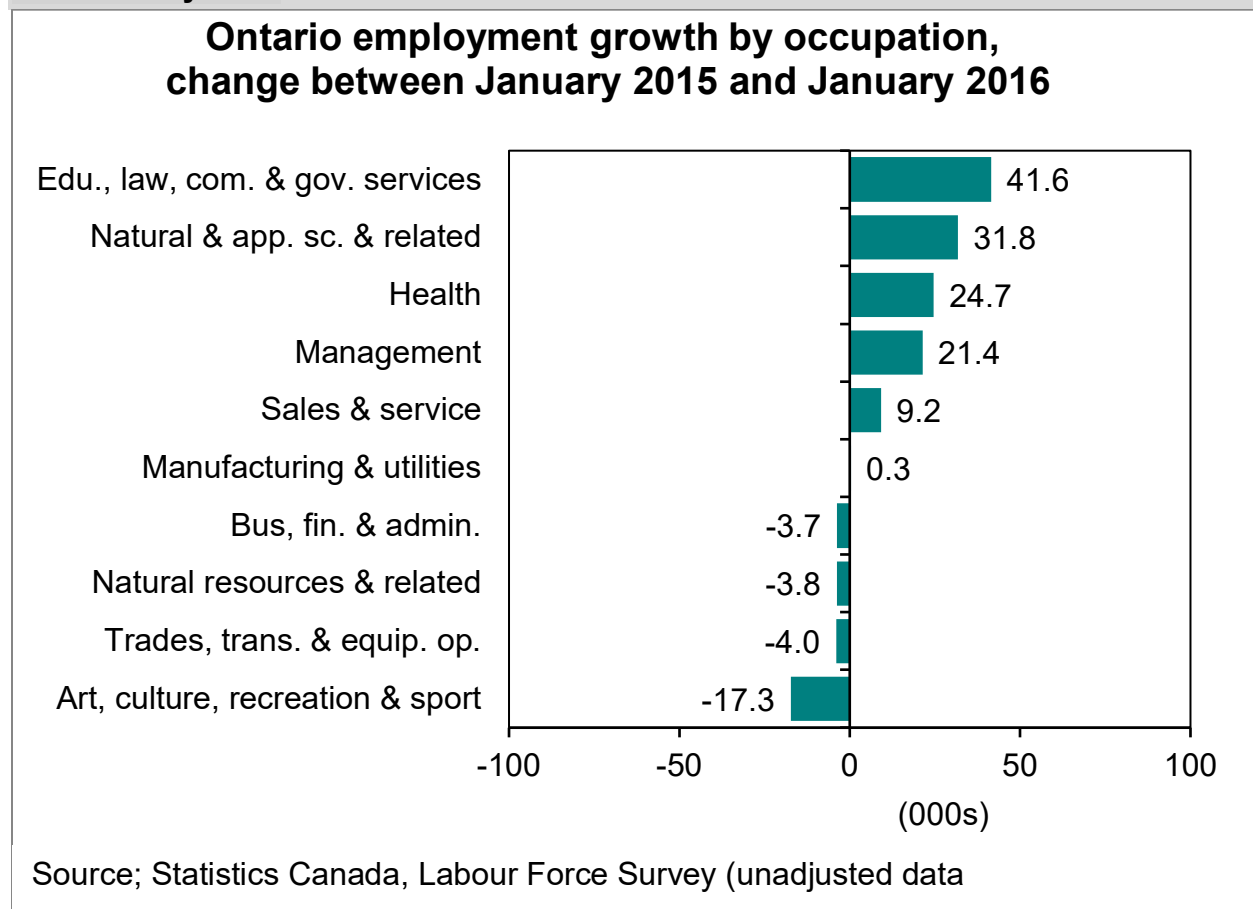
Alt text, graph 4: This bar graph shows job gains and losses by education level between January 2015 and January 2016 for people age 25 years and older.

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

Occupational employment gains

- Six of the ten [major occupational groups](#) in Ontario recorded employment growth in January 2016 compared to January 2015.
 - The largest job gains were in:
 - Education, law and social, community and government services (+41,600);
 - Natural and applied sciences and related Occupations (+31,800); and
 - Health (+24,700) occupations.
- Over the same period, the largest declines were declines in:
 - Art, culture, recreation and sport (-17,300);
 - Trades, transportation and equipment operators (-4,000); and
 - Natural resources and related (-3,800) occupations.

Title: Ontario employment growth by occupation, change between January 2015 and January 2016



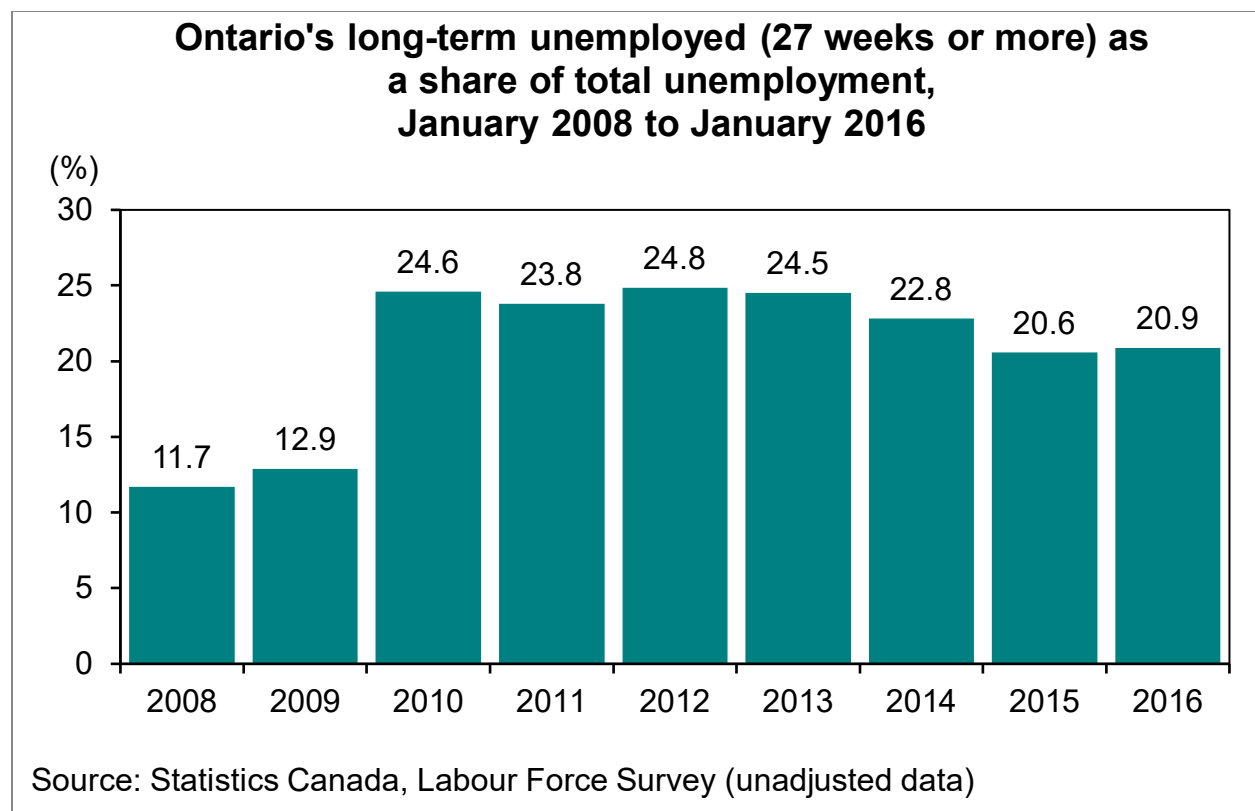
Alt text graph 5: This bar graph shows job gains and losses in Ontario by occupation between January 2015 and January 2016.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (unadjusted data)

Long-term unemployment high but falling

- In January 2016, an average of 105,000 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more), down from 103,400 in January 2015.
- The percentage of all unemployed individuals in Ontario who were unemployed for a period of 27 weeks or more (long-term unemployed people) increased slightly from 20.6% in January 2015 to 20.9% in January 2016.
- The percentage is still relatively elevated compared to January 2008 when 11.7% of all unemployed people faced long-term unemployment.
- The average duration of unemployment declined slightly from 19.6 weeks in January 2015 to 19.1 weeks in January 2016, but also remains above pre-recessionary levels.

Title: Ontario's long-term unemployed (27 weeks or more) as a share of total unemployment, January 2008 to January 2016



Alt text graph 6: This bar graph shows the percentage of all unemployed individuals in Ontario who were unemployed for a period of 27 weeks or more from January 2008 to

January 2016. In January 2016, the long term unemployment rate in Ontario (20.9%) remained higher than the pre-recessionary rate of 11.7% in January of 2008.

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