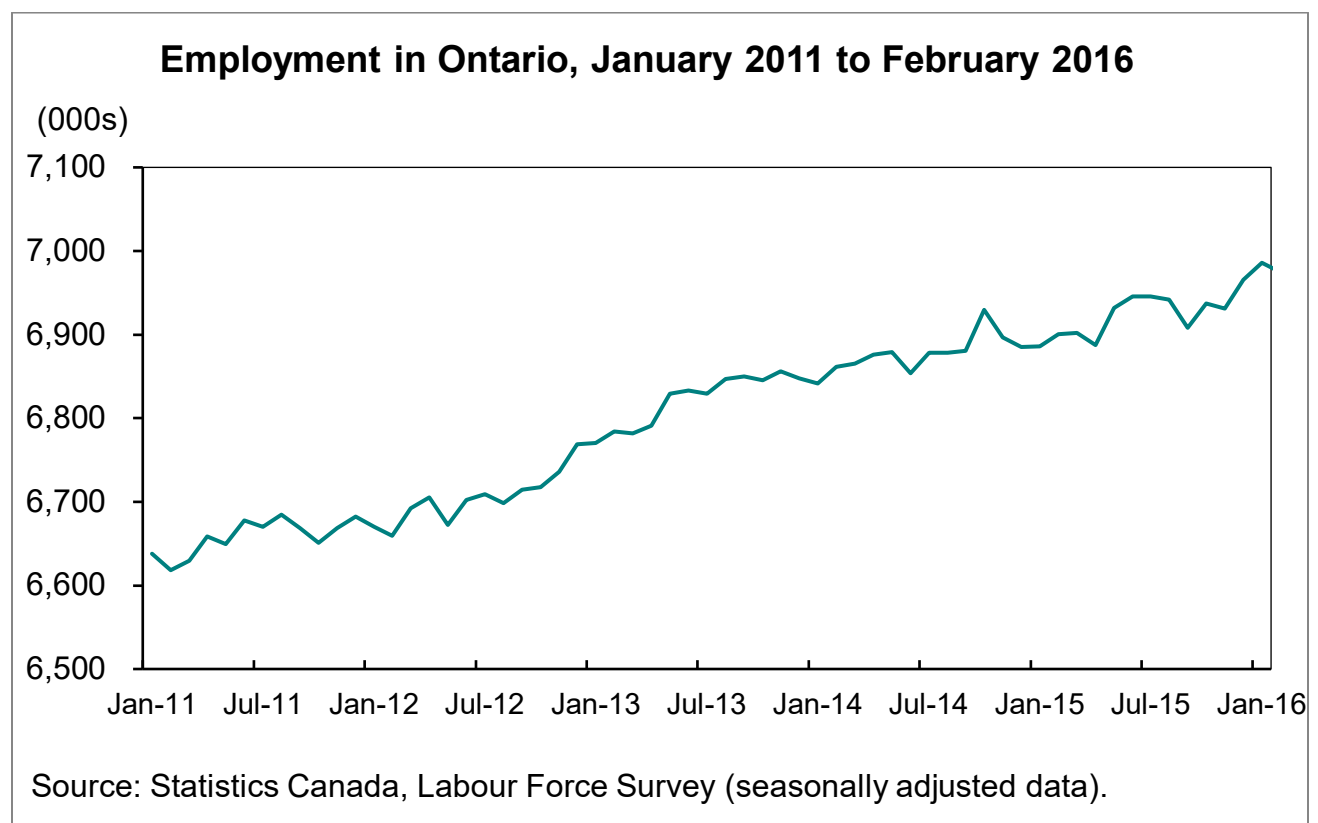


Labour Market Statistics – February 2016

Employment decreased in February

- Employment declined by 11,200 net jobs in February, following a 19,800 increase in January.
- There was a decline in full-time jobs (-48,900) and an increase in part-time positions (+37,700).
- Employment for youth, ages 15 to 24 years, declined in February (-18,900), recording the largest drop since November 2014.
- Employment for prime working-age workers, ages 25 to 54 years, also declined (-9,200).
- Employment for those aged 55 years and older increased (+16,900).
- Employment is now 4.9% or 324,600 above the pre-recession peak of 2008.
- Across Canada, employment was virtually unchanged (-2,300), following a slight decline in January (-5,700).



Title: Employment in Ontario from January 2011 to February 2016

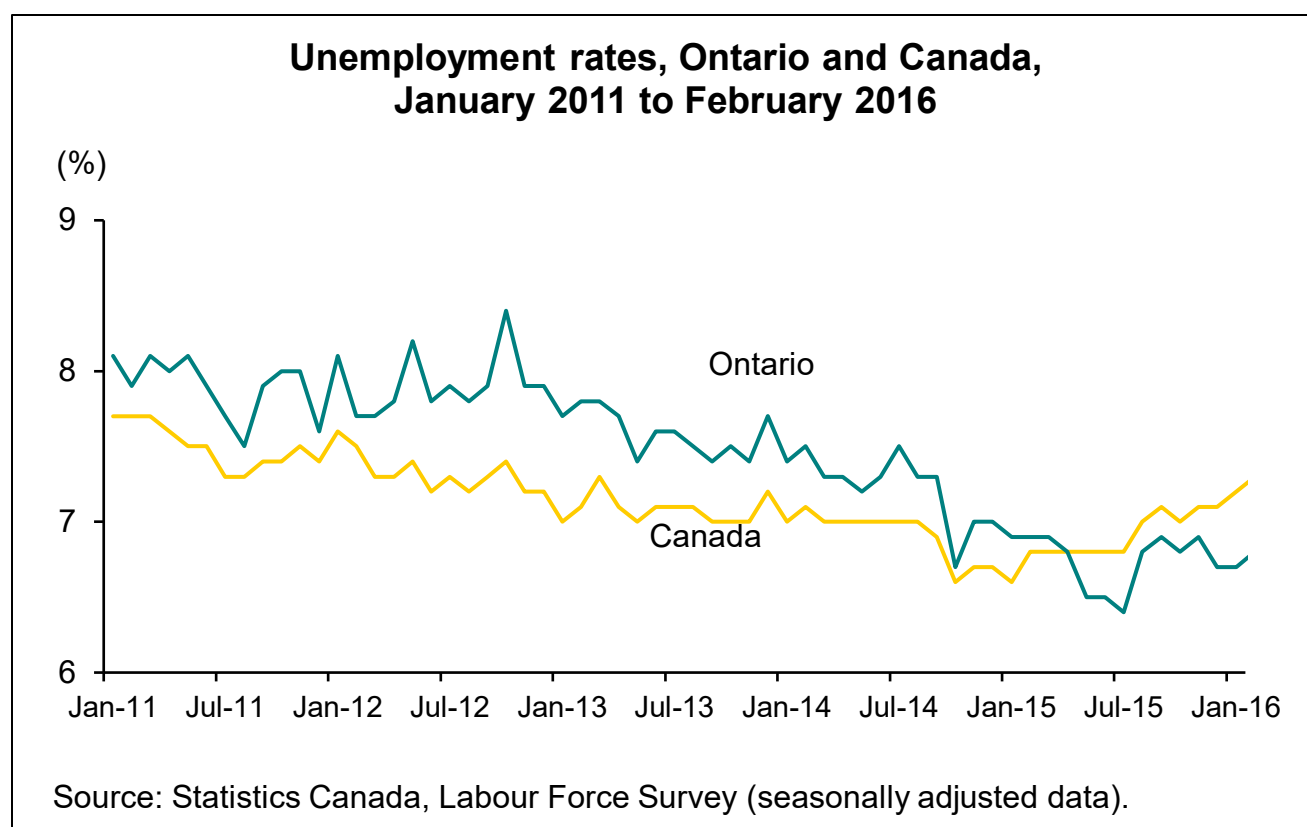
Alt text, graph 1: The line graph (monthly values and in thousands) shows that employment in Ontario increased from 6,639,100 in January 2011 to 6,974,700 in February 2016.

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

Unemployment rate edged up to 6.8%

- Ontario's unemployment rate has remained below 7.0% since January 2015.
- The unemployment rate for youth rose to 14.3% in February from 13.5% in January.
- The unemployment rate was unchanged, at 5.7%, for prime working-age workers. The unemployment rate declined from 5.5% to 4.9% for those aged 55 and older.
- In Canada, the unemployment rate rose a percentage point to 7.3%.

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



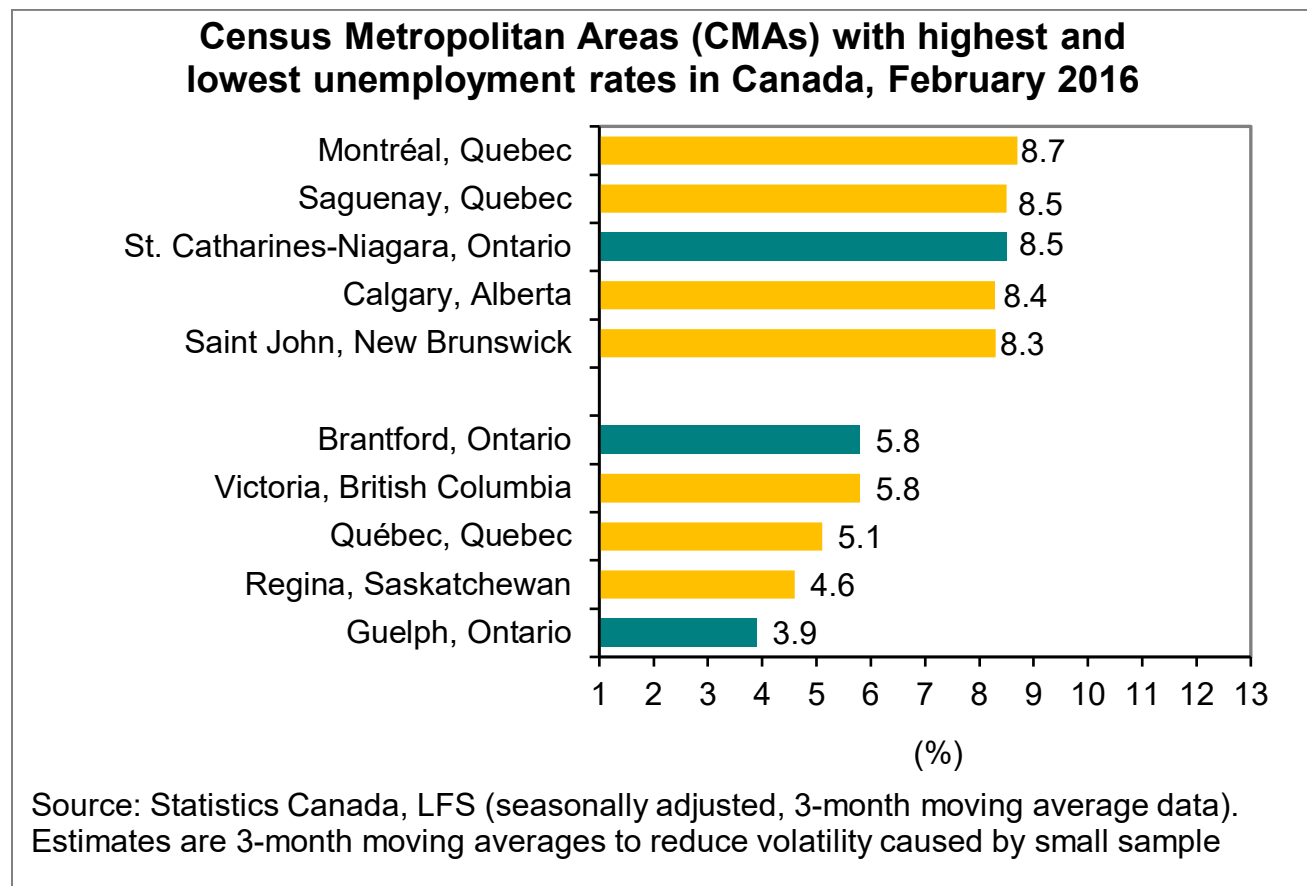
Alt text: Line graph shows Ontario's unemployment rate was 6.8%, while Canada's unemployment rate was 7.3% in February 2016.

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

Lowest and highest unemployment rates

- Guelph (3.9%) recorded the lowest unemployment rate in Canada.
- St. Catharines-Niagara had the second highest unemployment rate (8.5%) in Canada.
- Windsor (7.7%) was the only other Ontario Census Metropolitan Area that recorded an unemployment rate above the national average.

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



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

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

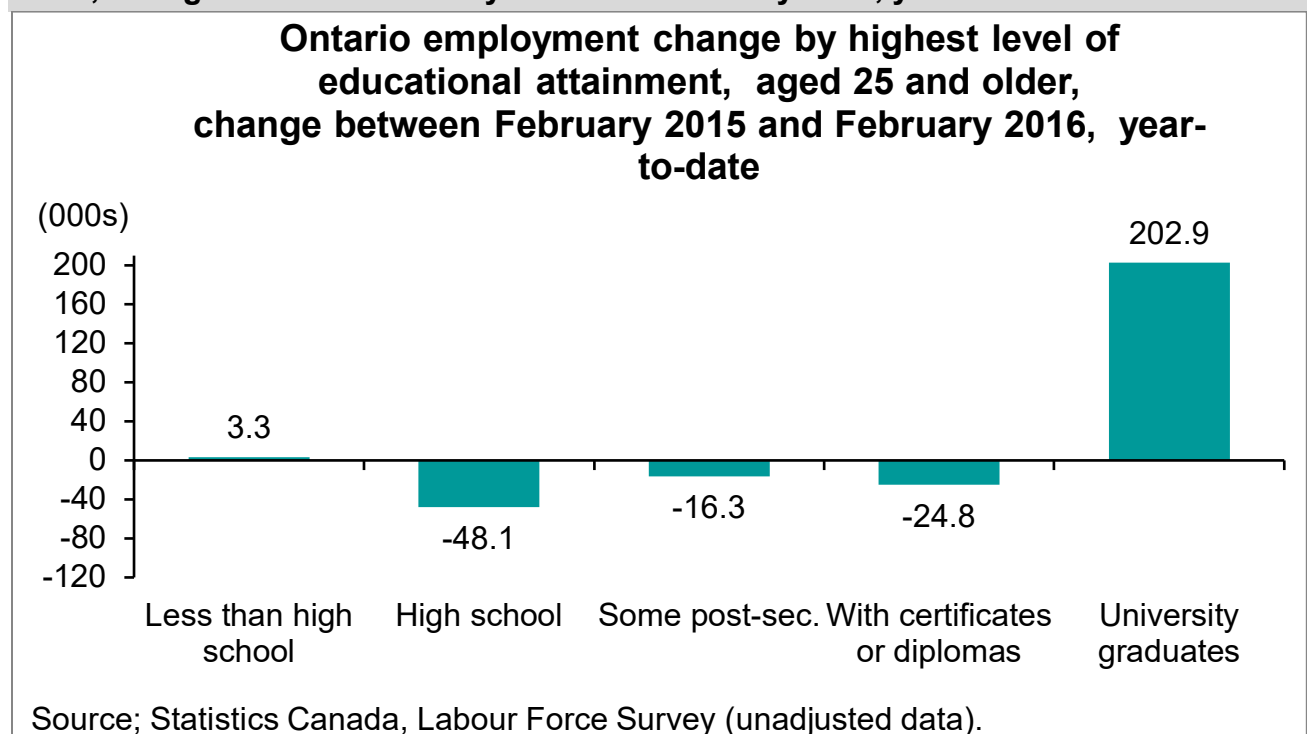
Year-over-Year Comparisons

Employment gains by educational attainment

- Over the first two months of 2016, employment increased by 117,100 for adults aged 25 years and older compared to the first two months of 2015.
- Almost all of the net job gains were concentrated among those with a university degree (+202,900).
- Those with a postsecondary education (PSE) certificate or diploma (-24,800) experienced job losses.
- The unemployment rate for adults aged 25 years and older with PSE credentials (i.e., college, apprenticeship, trade or university) was 5.2% in the first two months of 2016, up from 4.8% a year earlier.
- In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults without PSE credentials was 10.0%, up from 7.7% over the first two months of 2015.

Title:

Ontario employment change by highest level of educational attainment, aged 25 and older, change between February 2015 and February 2016, year-to-date



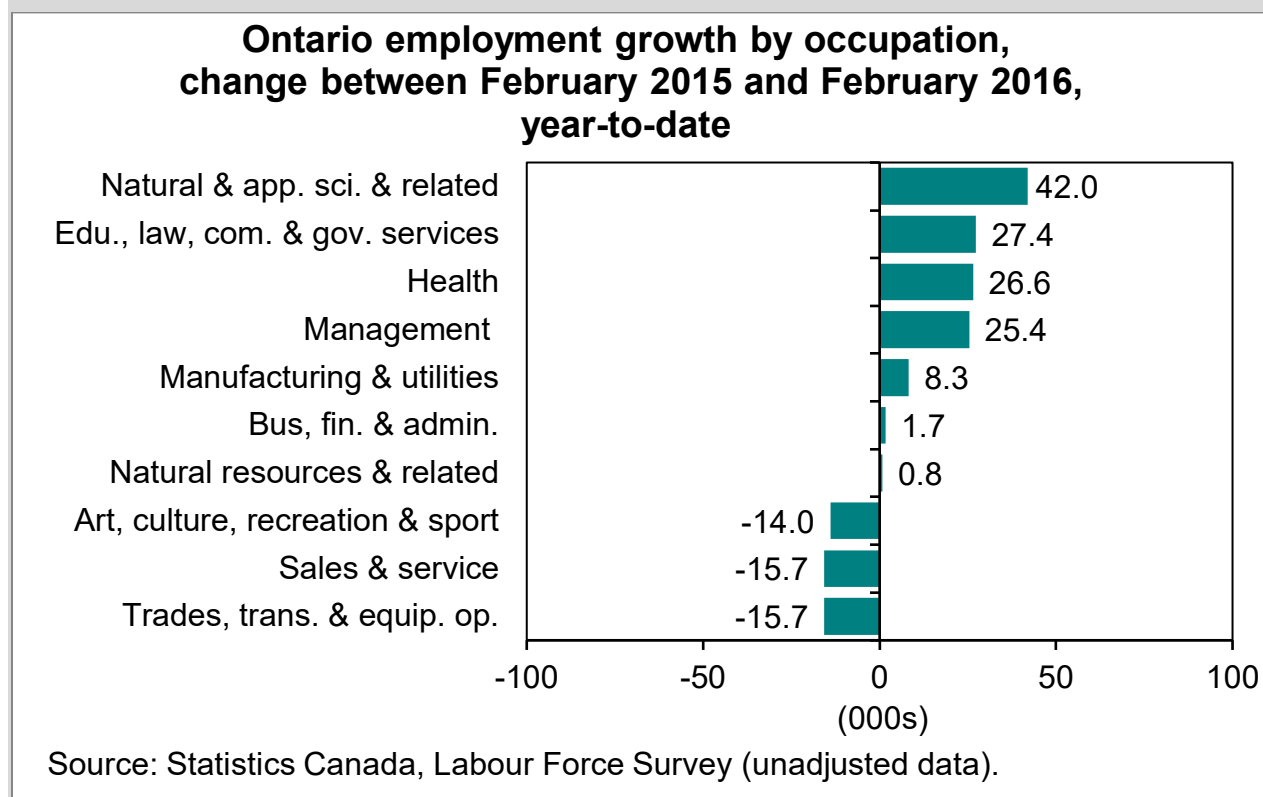
Alt text: This is a bar graph showing job gains and losses by education level between February 2015 and February 2016 for people ages 25 and over, year-to-date.

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

Occupational Employment Gains

- Seven of the ten [major occupational groups](#) in Ontario recorded employment growth over the first two months of 2016 compared to the first two months of 2015.
- The largest job gains were in:
 - Natural resources and related (+42,000);
 - Education, law and social, community and government services (+27,400); and
 - Health (+26,600) occupations
- Over the same period, there were declines in:
 - Sales and service (-15,700);
 - Trades, transportation and equipment operators (-15,700); and
 - Art, culture, recreation and sport (-14,000) occupations.

Title: Ontario employment growth by occupation, change between February 2015 and February 2016, year-to-date



Alt text graph 5: This bar graph shows job gains and losses in Ontario by occupation between February 2015 and February 2016, year-to-date.

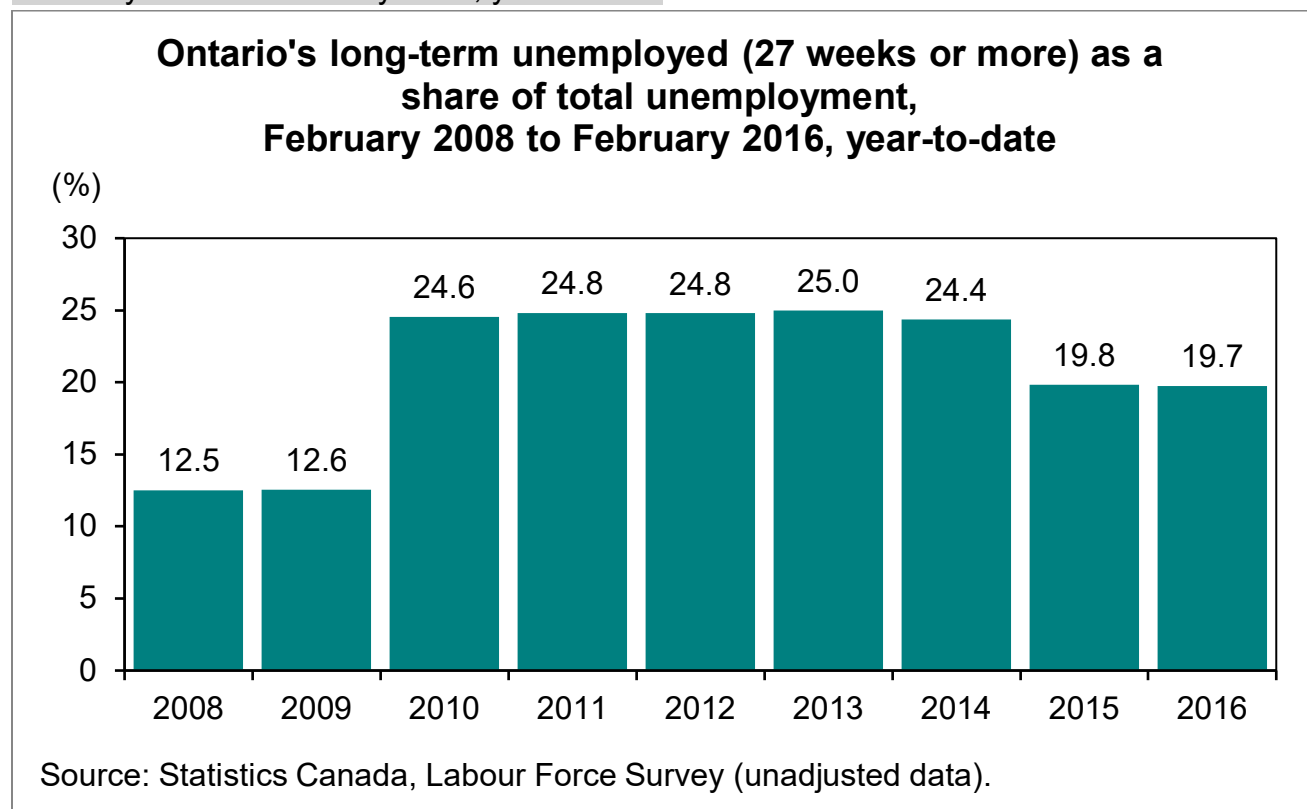
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Forces Survey (unadjusted data).

Long-term unemployment high but falling

- Over the January to February period of 2016, an average of 99,500 people faced long-term unemployment (27 weeks or more), down from 100,400 in the first two months of 2015 but well above the pre-recessionary level of 55,100 over the first two months of 2008.
- The percentage of all unemployed individuals in Ontario who were unemployed for a period of 27 weeks or more (long-term unemployed people) was virtually unchanged over the first two months of 2016 compared to the first two months of 2015 (19.7% vs. 19.8%, respectively).
- The percentage is still relatively elevated compared to the first two months of 2008 when 12.5% of all unemployed people faced long-term unemployment.
- The average duration of unemployment declined slightly from 19.6 weeks over the first two months of 2015 to 18.9 weeks over the first two months of 2016, but also remains above pre-recessionary levels.

Title:

Ontario's long-term unemployed (27 weeks or more) as a share of total unemployment, February 2008 to February 2016, year-to-date



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 February 2008 to February 2016, year-to-date. Over the January to February period of 2016, the long term

unemployment rate in Ontario (19.7%) remained higher than the pre-recessionary rate of 12.5% in the first two months of 2008.

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