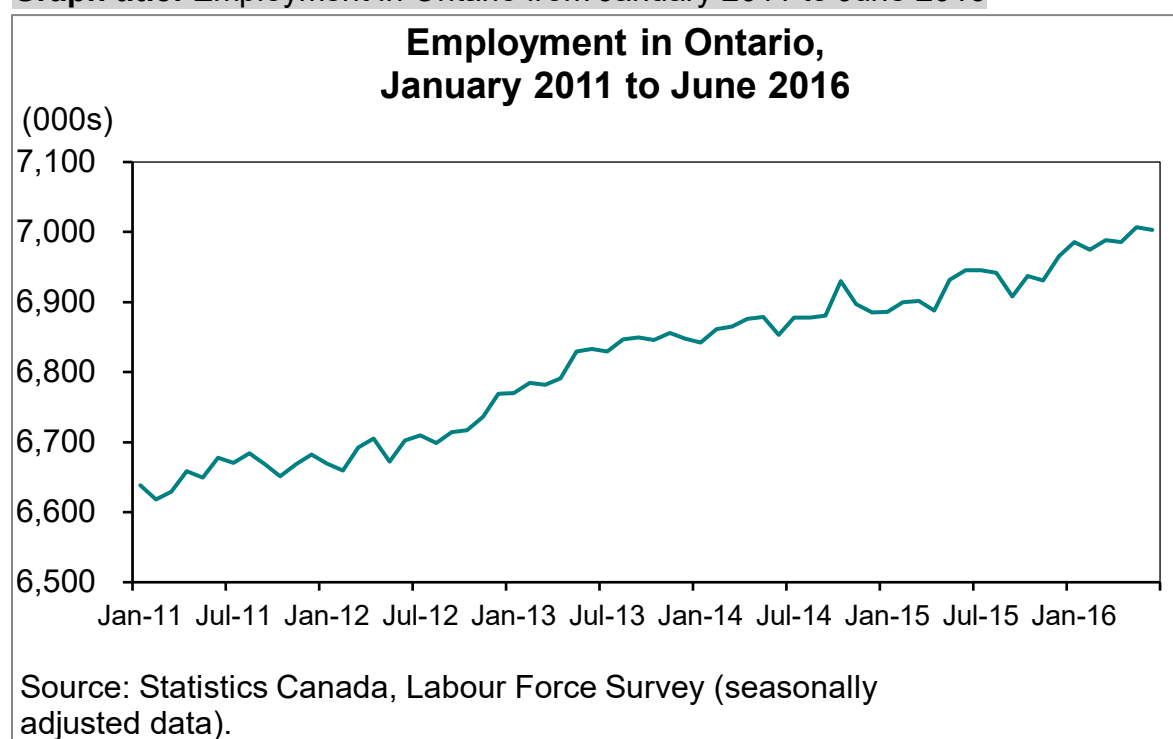


Ontario Labour Market Statistics for June 2016

Employment declined in June

- Employment in Ontario declined by 4,200 net jobs in June, following an increase of 21,600 jobs in May. A drop in full-time positions (-11,100) more than offset a rise in part-time employment (+6,900).
- For Canada overall, employment was unchanged in June (down by 700 jobs or 0% change), after a 13,800 increase in May.
- In Ontario, employment for youth, ages 15 to 24 years, declined by 5,400 net jobs in June, following an increase of 3,900 net new jobs in May. Prime working-age workers, ages 25 to 54 years, recorded job losses of 1,500, while those aged 55 and older recorded job gains (+2,600).
- Ontario has recovered all of the jobs lost during the recession and employment is now 5.4% or 352,600 above the pre-recession peak in October 2008.

Graph title: Employment in Ontario from January 2011 to June 2016



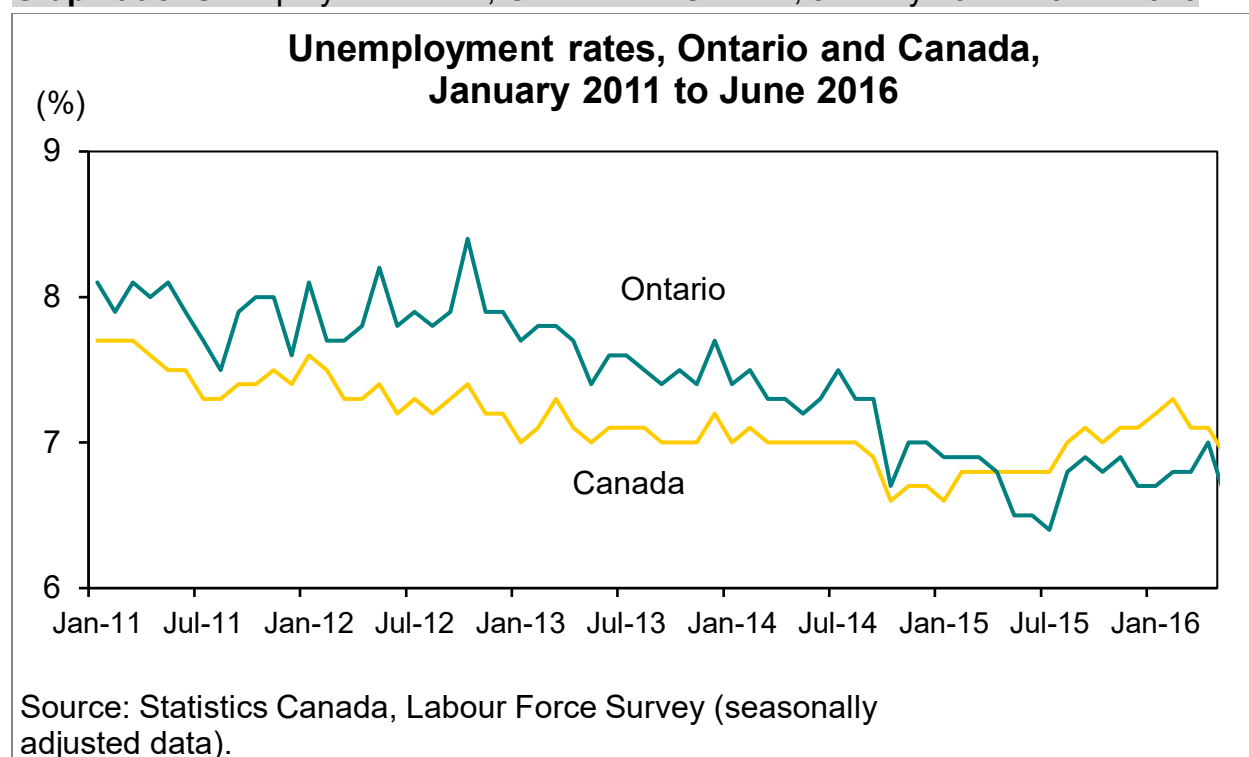
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (seasonally adjusted data).

Alt text description: Line graph shows monthly employment in Ontario from January 2011 to June 2016. Employment in Ontario increased from 6,639,100 in January 2011 to 7,002,700 in June 2016.

Unemployment rate declined to 6.4%

- Ontario's unemployment rate fell to 6.4% in June from 6.6% in May as a result of a 20,100 decline in the number of individuals in the labour force. June's rate equalled the lowest rate since August and September 2008. Ontario's unemployment rate has been below 7.0% since January 2015, except in April 2016. Canada's unemployment rate declined to 6.8% in June from 6.9% in May.
- The unemployment rate for youth in Ontario remained unchanged at 13.6% in June.
 - The unemployment rate for youth is more volatile on a month-to-month basis than the rate for the overall labour force 15 years and older. For example, the rate for youth has been as high as 16.4% in September 2014 and as low as 13.5% in January 2016 in recent months.
- The unemployment rate for prime working-age workers in Ontario fell to 5.2% in June from 5.5% in May and increased from 5.0% to 5.1% for those aged 55 and older.

Graph title: Unemployment rates, Ontario and Canada, January 2011 to June 2016



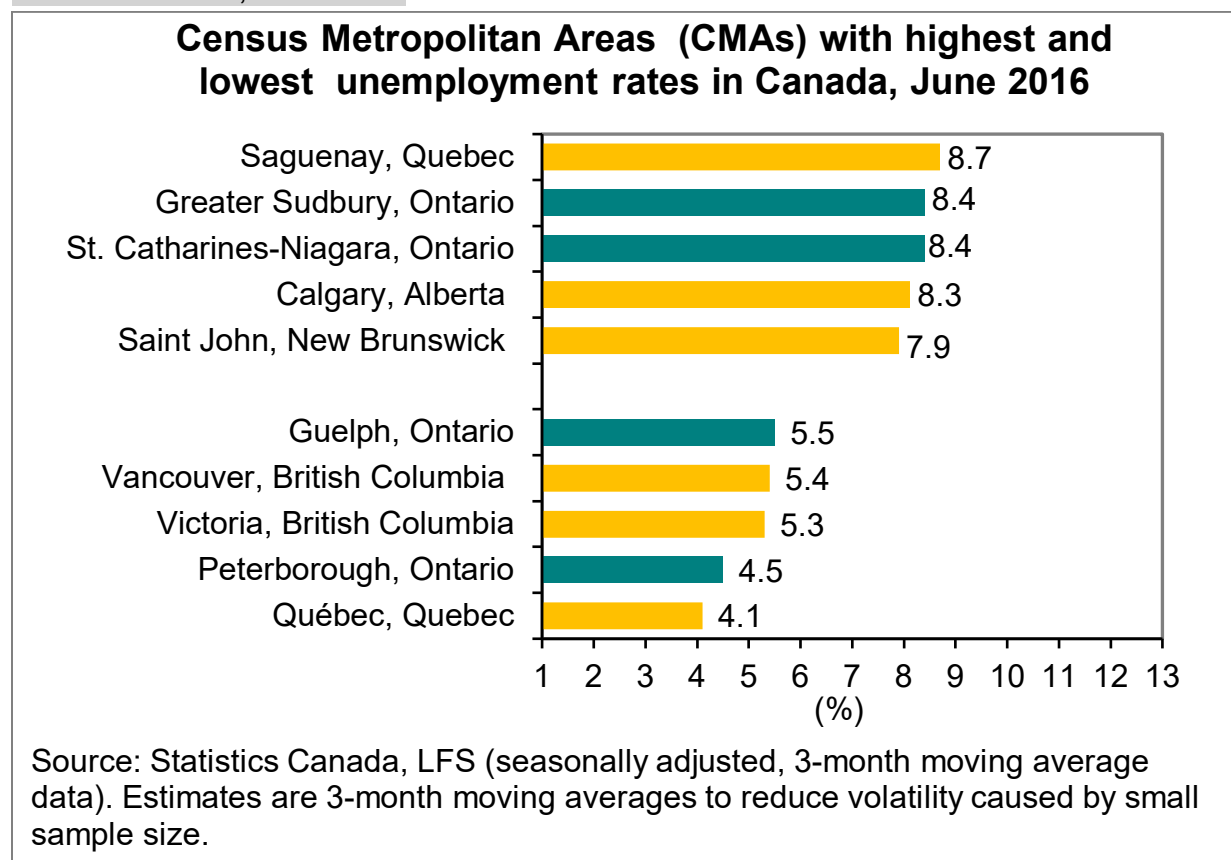
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (seasonally adjusted data).

Alt text description: Line graph shows unemployment rates in Ontario and Canada from January 2011 to June 2016. In June 2016, Ontario's unemployed rate was 6.4%. Canada's unemployment rate was 6.8%.

Lowest and highest unemployment rates

- Peterborough (4.5%) recorded the second lowest unemployment rate in Canada in June, while Greater Sudbury and St. Catharines-Niagara were tied for the second highest rate, at 8.4%.
- Ten of the 15 Census Metropolitan Areas in Ontario recorded unemployment rates below the national rate.

Graph title: Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) with highest and lowest unemployment rates in Canada, June 2016



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

Estimates are 3-month moving averages to reduce volatility caused by small sample size

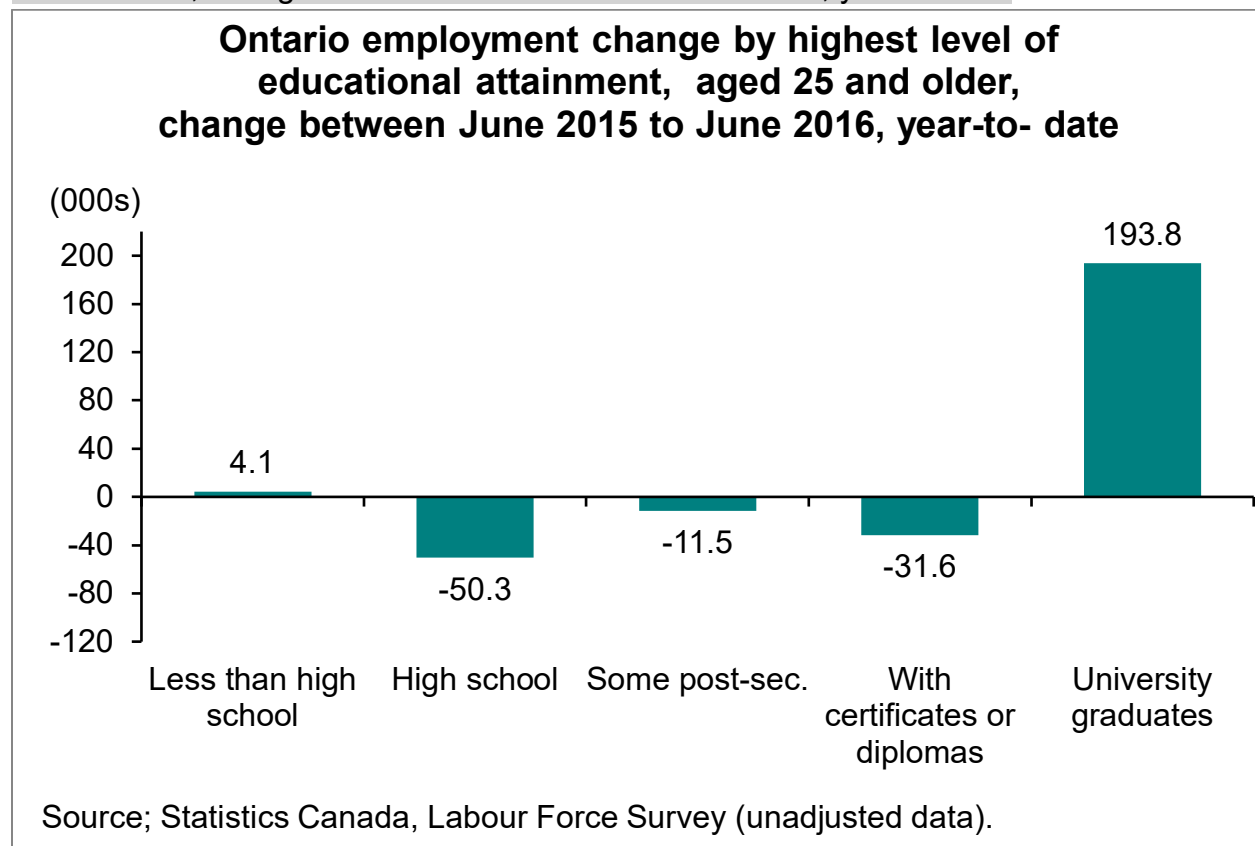
Alt text description: Bar graph shows the Canadian census metropolitan areas with the five highest unemployment rates in June 2016 and the five with the lowest unemployment rates. At 8.7%, Saguenay, Quebec recorded the highest unemployment rate. Quebec City, Quebec recorded the lowest rate (4.1%).

Year-over-year comparisons

Employment gains by educational attainment

- Over the first six months of 2016, employment increased by 104,600 for adults 25 years and older compared to the first half of 2015.
- Almost all of the net job gains were concentrated among those with a university degree (+193,800). Those with a postsecondary education (PSE) certificate or diploma experienced job losses (-31,600). Those with a high school level education recorded the largest decline (-50,300).
- The unemployment rate for adults 25 years and older with PSE credentials was 4.8% over the first six months of 2016, up from 4.5% a year earlier. In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults without PSE credentials was 7.4%, down from 7.5% in 2015.

Graph title: Ontario employment change by highest level of educational attainment, ages 25 and older, change between June 2015 and June 2016, year-to-date



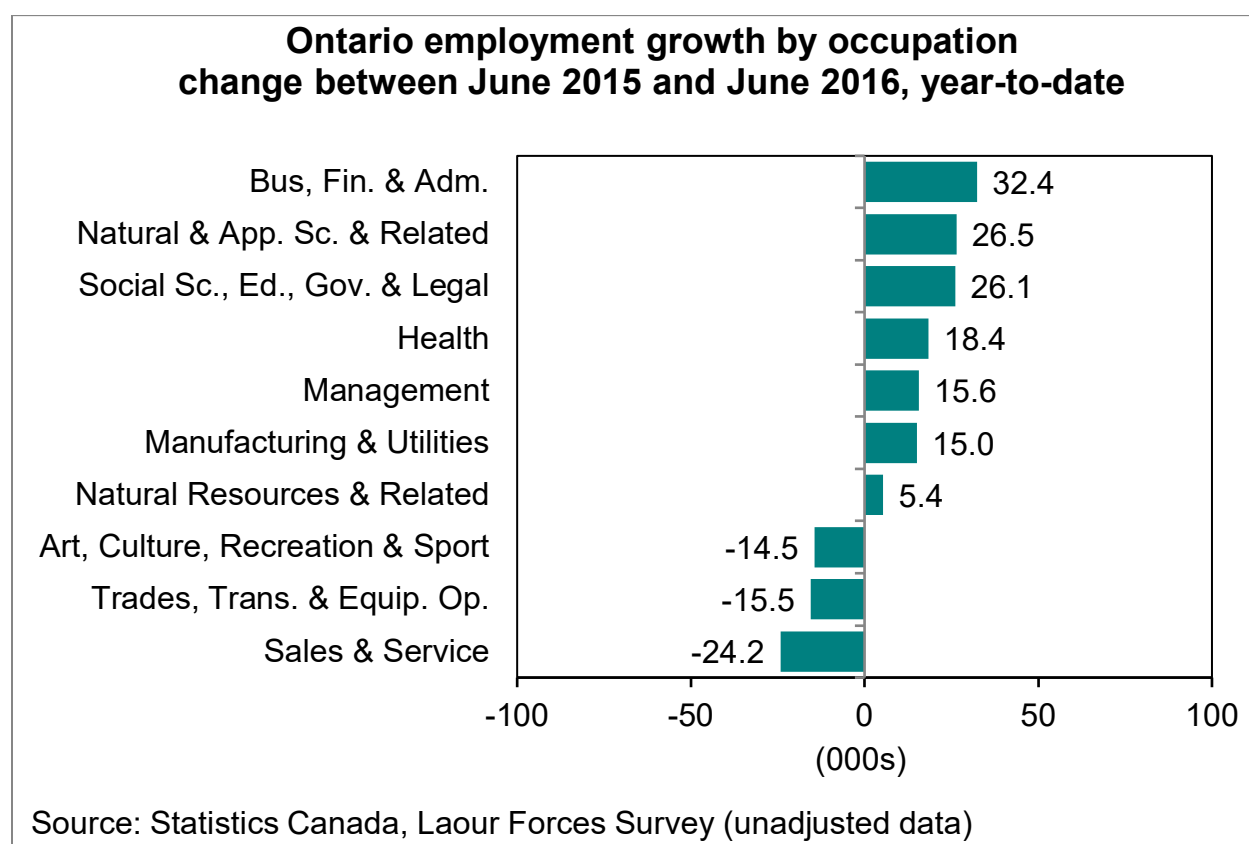
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (unadjusted data).

Alt text description: Bar graph shows Ontario employment change by highest level of educational attainment, aged 25 and older, between June 2015 and June 2016, year-to-date.

Occupational employment gains

- Seven of the ten [major occupational groups](#) in Ontario recorded employment growth over the first six months of 2016 compared to a year earlier.
- The largest job gains were in Business, Finance and Administration (+32,400), Natural and Applied Sciences and Related (+26,500) and Education, Law and Social, Community and Government Services (+26,100) Occupations.
- Over the same period, there were declines in Sales and Service (-24,200), Trades, Transportation and Equipment Operators (-15,500) and Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport (-14,500) Occupations.

Graph title: Ontario employment growth by occupation, change between June 2015 and June 2016, year-to-date



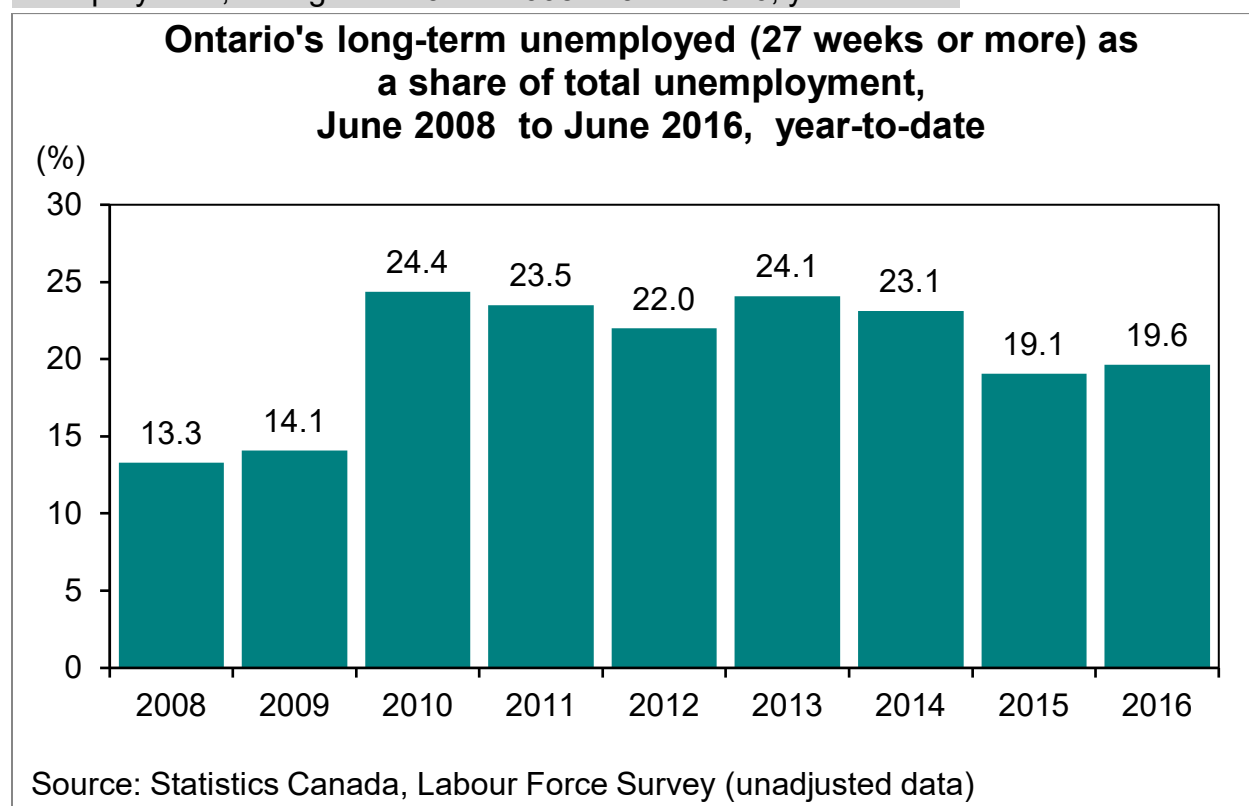
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Forces Survey (unadjusted data)

Alt text description: Bar graph shows job gains and losses in Ontario by occupation between June 2015 and June 2016, year-to-date.

Long-term unemployment high and little changed

- Over the January to June period of 2016, an average of 99,000 people faced long-term unemployment (unemployed for 27 weeks or more), up from 96,900 in the first six months of 2015 but well above the pre-recessionary level of 60,700 in 2008.
- The percent of individuals who were long-term unemployed increased over the first half of 2016 to 19.6% from 19.1% a year earlier. The share is still relatively elevated compared to the first six months of 2008 when 13.3% of all unemployed people faced long-term unemployment.
- The average duration of unemployment increased to 19.8 weeks over the first six months of 2016 from 19.7 weeks a year earlier and remains above pre-recessionary levels.

Graph title: Ontario's long-term unemployed (27 weeks or more) as a share of total unemployment, change from June 2008 to June 2016, year-to-date



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

Alt text description: Bar graph shows the percent all unemployed individuals in Ontario who were unemployed for a period of 27 weeks or more from June 2008 to June 2016, year-to-date. In June 2016, the long term unemployment rate in Ontario (19.6%) remained higher than the pre-recessionary rate of 13.3% in the first six months of 2008.