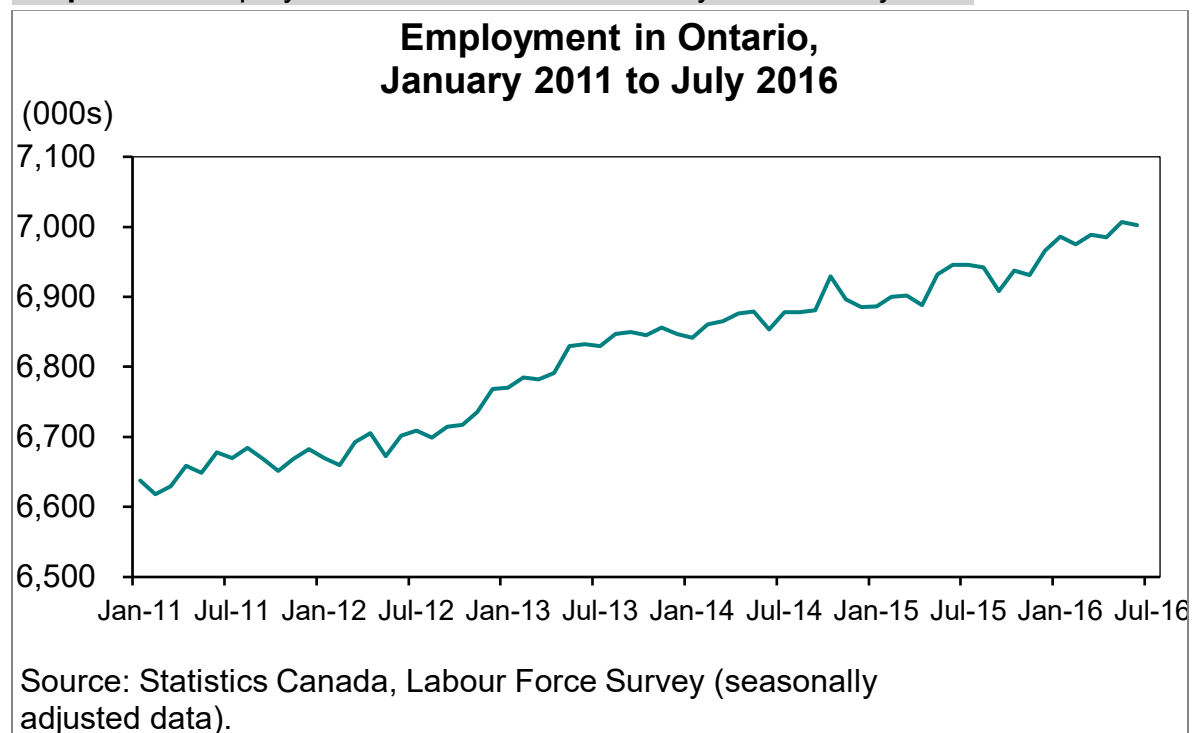


Ontario Labour Market Statistics – July 2016

Employment declined in July

- Employment in Ontario declined by 36,100 net jobs in July, following a 4,200 drop in June.
- July's job loss was the largest since April 2009 (-42,400).
- There were declines in full-time (-18,900) and part-time (-17,100) employment.
- In Ontario, employment for youth, ages 15 to 24 years, declined by 10,700 net jobs in June, following a drop of 5,400 net jobs in June.
- Prime working-age workers, ages 25 to 54 years, recorded job losses of 36,000, while those aged 55 and older recorded job gains (+10,700).
- Employment is now 4.5% or 316,500 above the pre-recession peak in October 2008.
- For Canada overall, employment fell by 31,200 net jobs in July after recording no change in June.

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



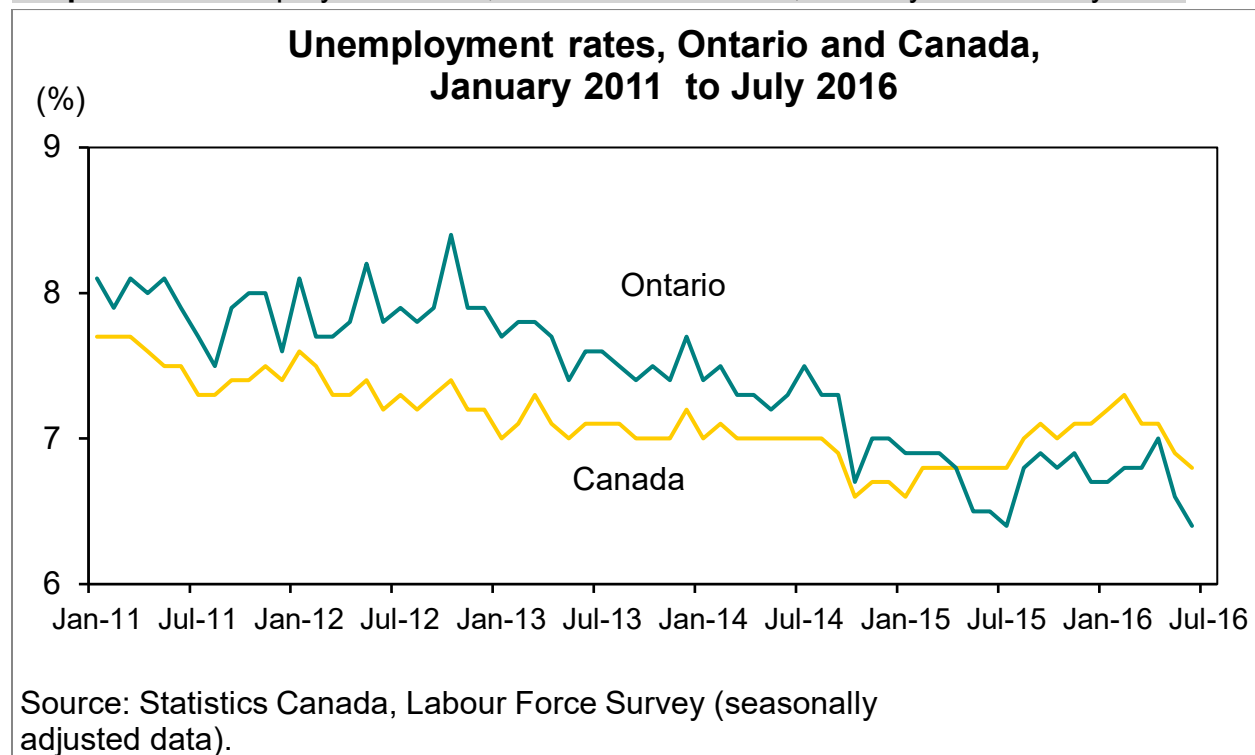
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (seasonally adjusted data).

Alt text description: Line graph shows monthly employment in Ontario from January 2011 to July 2016. Employment in Ontario increased from 6,639,100 in January 2011 to 6,966,600 in July 2016.

Unemployment rate unchanged at 6.4%

- Ontario's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.4% in July despite job losses, as the number of individuals in the labour force declined by 33,400.
- At 6.4%, July'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.
- Ontario's youth unemployment rate rose to 14.2% in July from 13.6% in the previous two months.
- The youth unemployment 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 increased to 5.3% in July from 5.2% in June and decreased from 5.1% to 4.6% for those aged 55 and older.
- Canada's unemployment rate rose to 6.9% in July from 6.8% in June.

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



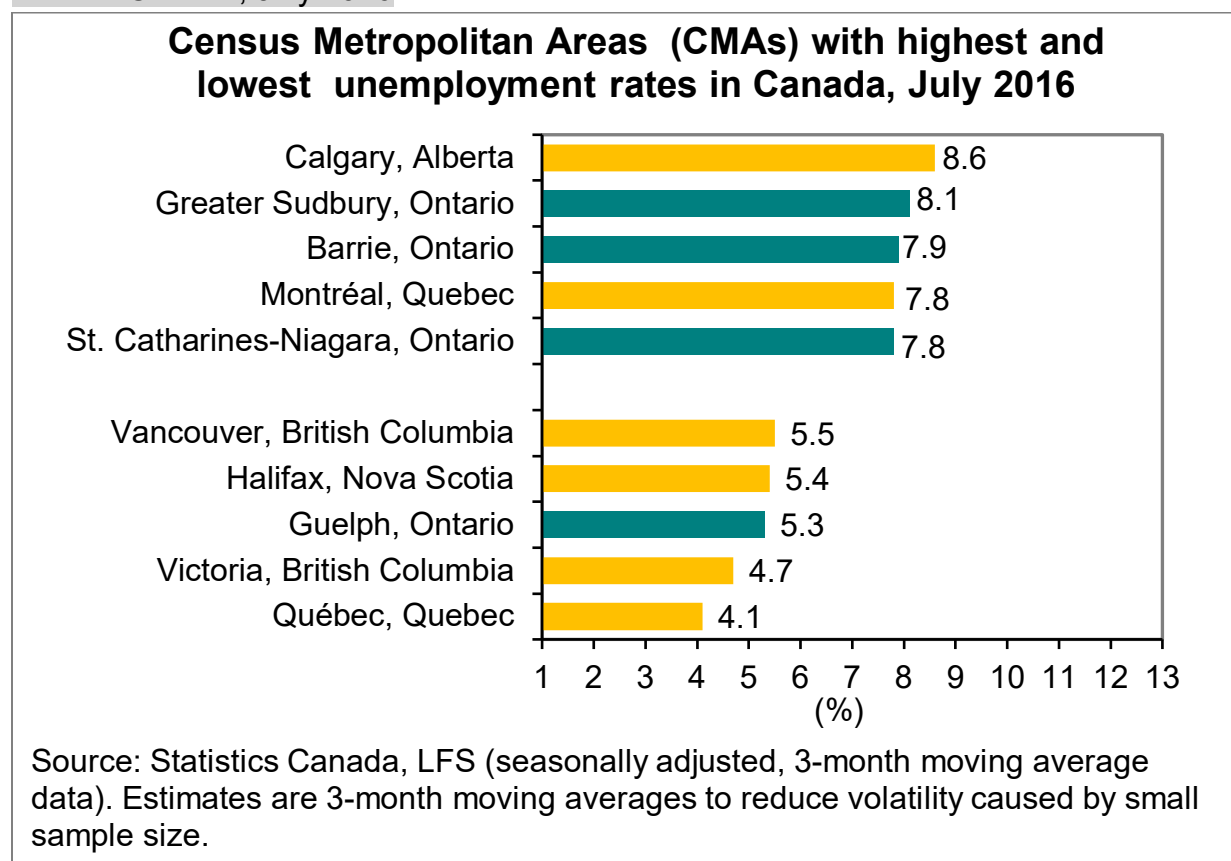
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (seasonally adjusted data).

Alt text description: Line graph shows unemployment rates in Ontario and Canada from January 2011 to July 2016. In July 2016, Ontario's unemployed rate was 6.4%. Canada's unemployment rate was 6.9%.

Highest and lowest unemployment rates

- Greater Sudbury (8.1%) and Barrie (7.9%) recorded the second and third highest unemployment rates in Canada in July, respectively. St. Catharines-Niagara (7.8%) recorded the fourth highest rate.
- Guelph (5.3%) recorded the lowest unemployment rate in Ontario and the third lowest rate nationally.

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

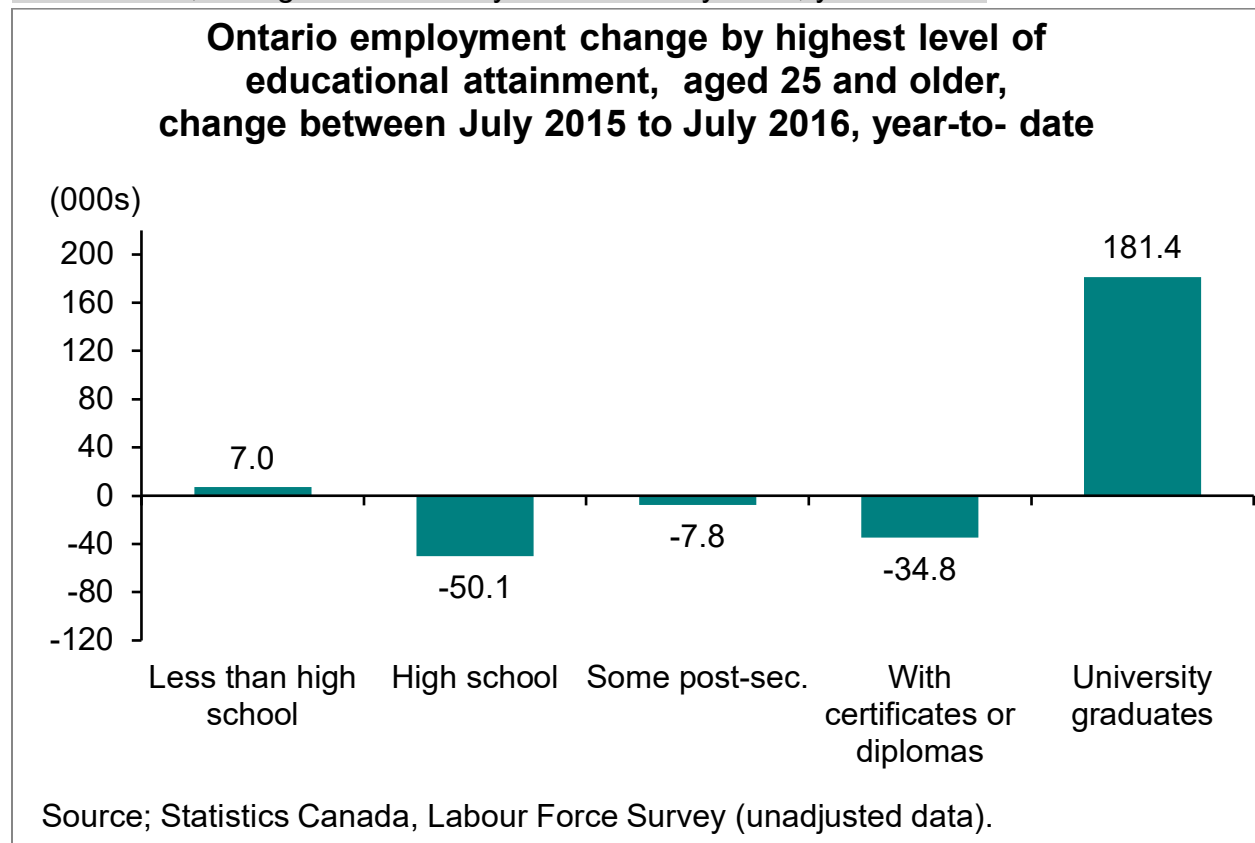
Alt text description: Bar graph shows the Canadian census metropolitan areas with the five highest unemployment rates in July 2016 and the five with the lowest unemployment rates. At 8.6%, Calgary, Alberta recorded the highest unemployment rate. Quebec City, Quebec recorded the lowest rate (4.1%).

Year-over-year comparisons

Employment gains by educational attainment

- Over the first seven months of 2016, employment increased by 95,600 for adults 25 years and older compared to the first seven months of 2015.
- Almost all of the net job gains were concentrated among those with a university degree (+181,400).
- Those with a postsecondary education (PSE) certificate or diploma experienced job losses (-34,800).
- Those with a high school level education recorded the largest decline (-50,100).
- The unemployment rate for adults 25 years and older with PSE credentials was 4.8% over the January to July period of 2016, up from 4.6% a year earlier. In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults without PSE credentials was 7.3%, down from 7.4% in 2015.

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



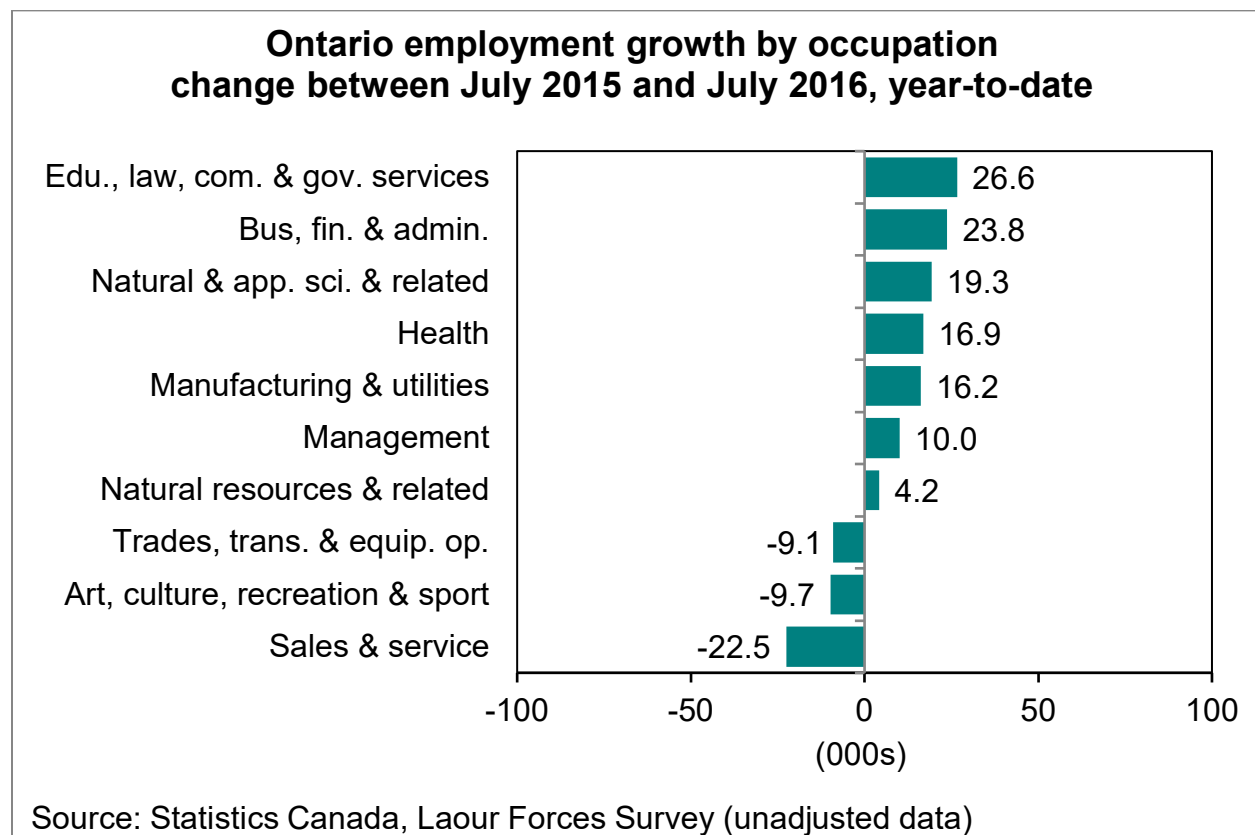
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (unadjusted data).

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

Occupational employment gains

- Seven of the ten [major occupational groups](#) in Ontario recorded employment growth over the first seven months of 2016 compared to a year earlier.
- The largest job gains were in:
 - Education, law and social, community and government services (+26,600),
 - Business, finance and administration (+23,800); and
 - Natural and applied sciences and related (+19,300) occupations.
- Over the same period, there were declines in:
 - Sales and service (-22,500);
 - Art, culture, recreation and sport (-9,700); and
 - Trades, transport and equipment operators and related (-9,100) occupations.

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



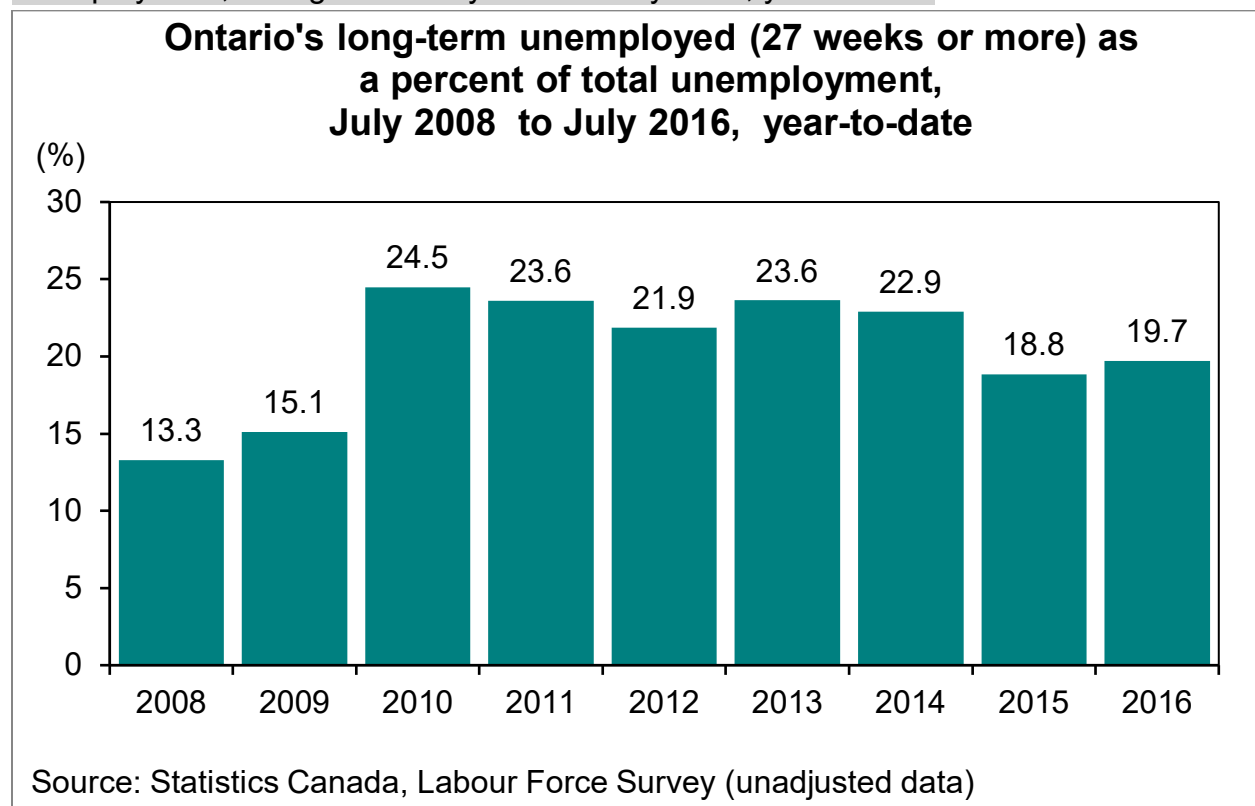
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Forces Survey (unadjusted data)

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

Long-term unemployment increased

- Over the January to July period of 2016, an average of 100,100 people faced long-term unemployment (unemployed for 27 weeks or more), up from 96,600 in the first seven months of 2015 and well above the pre-recessionary level of 61,900 in 2008.
- The percent of individuals who were long-term unemployed increased over the first seven months of 2016 to 19.7% from 18.8% a year earlier.
- The percentage is still relatively elevated compared to the first seven months of 2008 when 13.3% of all unemployed people faced long-term unemployment.
- The average duration of unemployment increased to 19.9 weeks over the first seven months of 2016 from 19.4 weeks a year earlier and remains above pre-recessionary levels.

Graph title: Ontario's long-term unemployed (27 weeks or more) as a percent of total unemployment, change from July 2008 to July 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 July 2008 to July 2016, year-to-date. In July 2016, the long term unemployment rate in Ontario (19.7%) remained higher than the pre-recessionary rate of 13.3% in the first seven months of 2008.