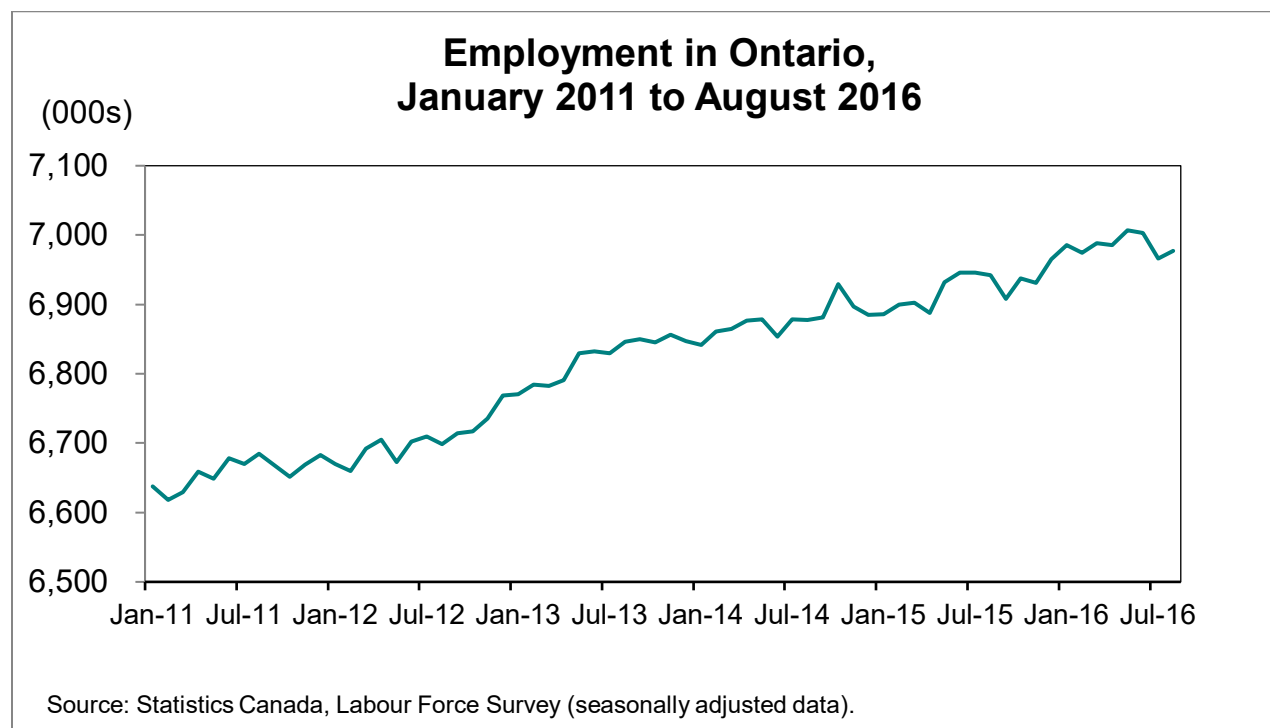


Ontario Labour Market Statistics – August 2016

Employment increased in August

- Employment increased by 10,500 net jobs in August, following a decline of 36,100 in July.
- Full-time positions (+8,600) led the increase. Part-time positions increased by 1,700.
- Youth (ages 15 to 24 years) employment increased in August (+5,800) after consecutive declines in July (-10,700) and June (-5,400).
- Workers ages 25 to 54 years recorded job losses of 3,700, while those aged 55 and older recorded job gains (+8,300).
- Employment is now 4.9% or 327,000 above the pre-recession peak in October 2008.
- For Canada overall, employment rose by 26,200 net jobs in August after recording a decline in July (down by 31,200 net jobs or 0.2%).



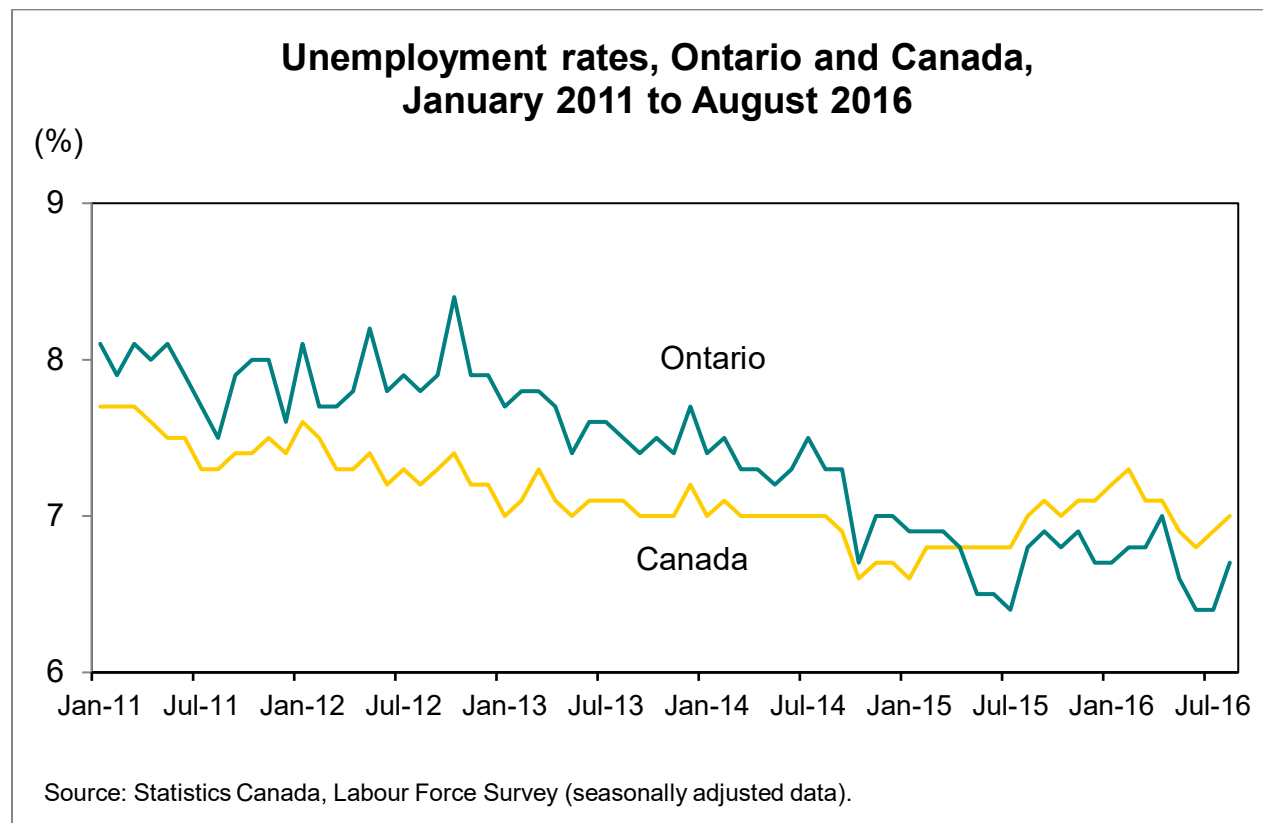
Graph Title: Employment in Ontario from January 2011 to August 2016

Alt text description: Line graph shows monthly employment in Ontario from January 2011 to August 2016. Employment increased from 6,639,100 in January 2011 to 6,977,100 in August 2016.

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

Unemployment rate increased to 6.7%

- Despite job gains, Ontario's unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points to 6.7% in August as a result of a 30,400 increase in the number of individuals in the labour force.
- Ontario's unemployment rate has remained below 7.0% since January 2015, except in April 2016, and below Canada's unemployment rate for the past 16 months.
- The unemployment rate for youth rose to 14.6% in August from 14.2% in July, as the youth labour force grew more than youth employment.
- The 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 workers ages 25 to 54 years increased to 5.5% in August from 5.3% in July and from 4.6% to 4.9% for those aged 55 and older.
- Canada's unemployment rate rose to 7.0% in August from 6.9% in July.



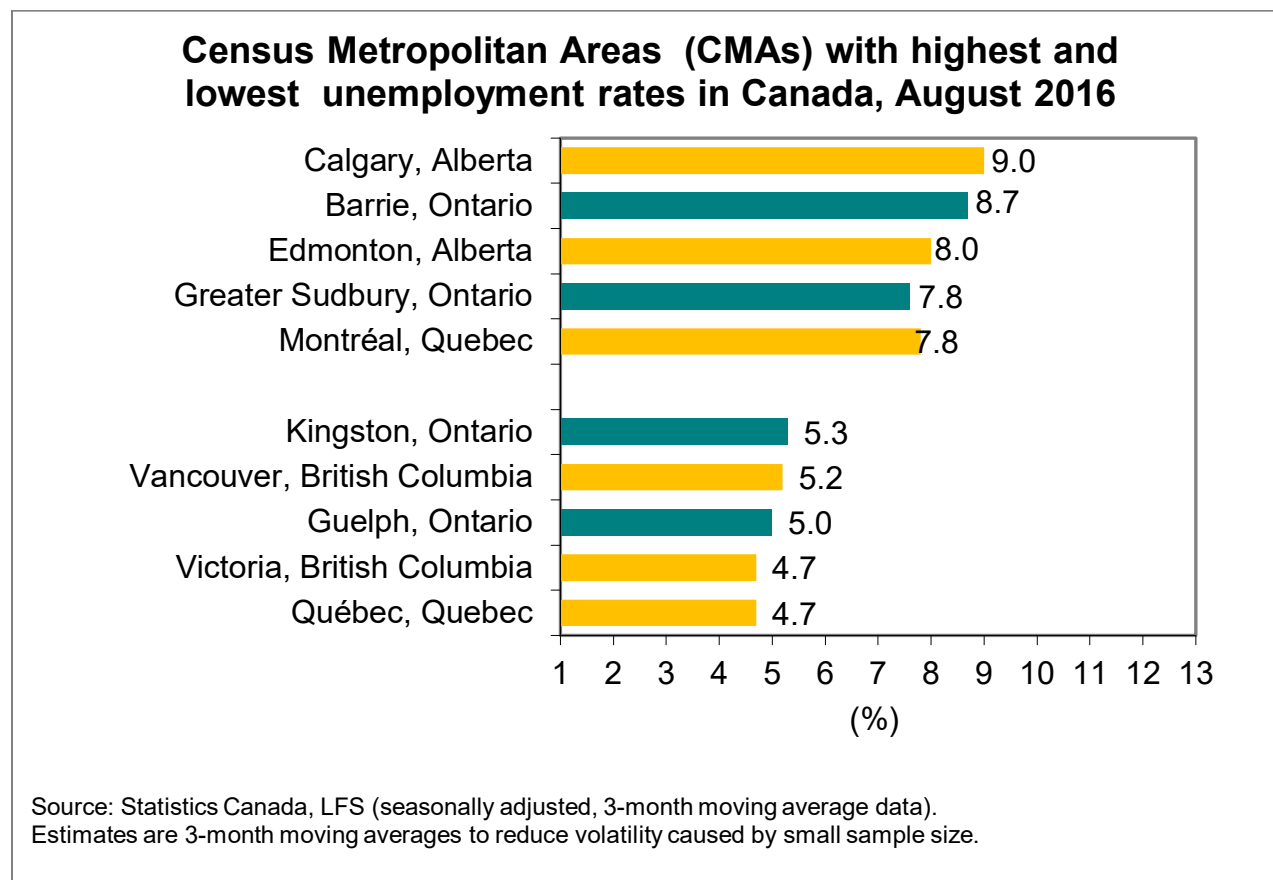
Graph title: Unemployment rates, Ontario and Canada, January 2011 to August 2016

Alt text description: Line graph shows unemployment rates in Ontario and Canada from January 2011 to August 2016. In August 2016, Ontario's unemployment rate was 6.7%. Canada's unemployment rate was 7.0%.

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

Highest and lowest unemployment rates

- Barrie (8.7%) and Greater Sudbury (7.8%) recorded the second and fourth highest unemployment rates in Canada in August, respectively.
- Guelph (5.0%) recorded the lowest unemployment rate in Ontario and the second lowest rate nationally.



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

Alt text description: Bar graph shows the Canadian census metropolitan areas with the five highest unemployment rates in August 2016 and the five with the lowest

unemployment rates. At 9.0%, Calgary, Alberta recorded the highest unemployment rate. Quebec City, Quebec recorded the lowest rate (4.7%).

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

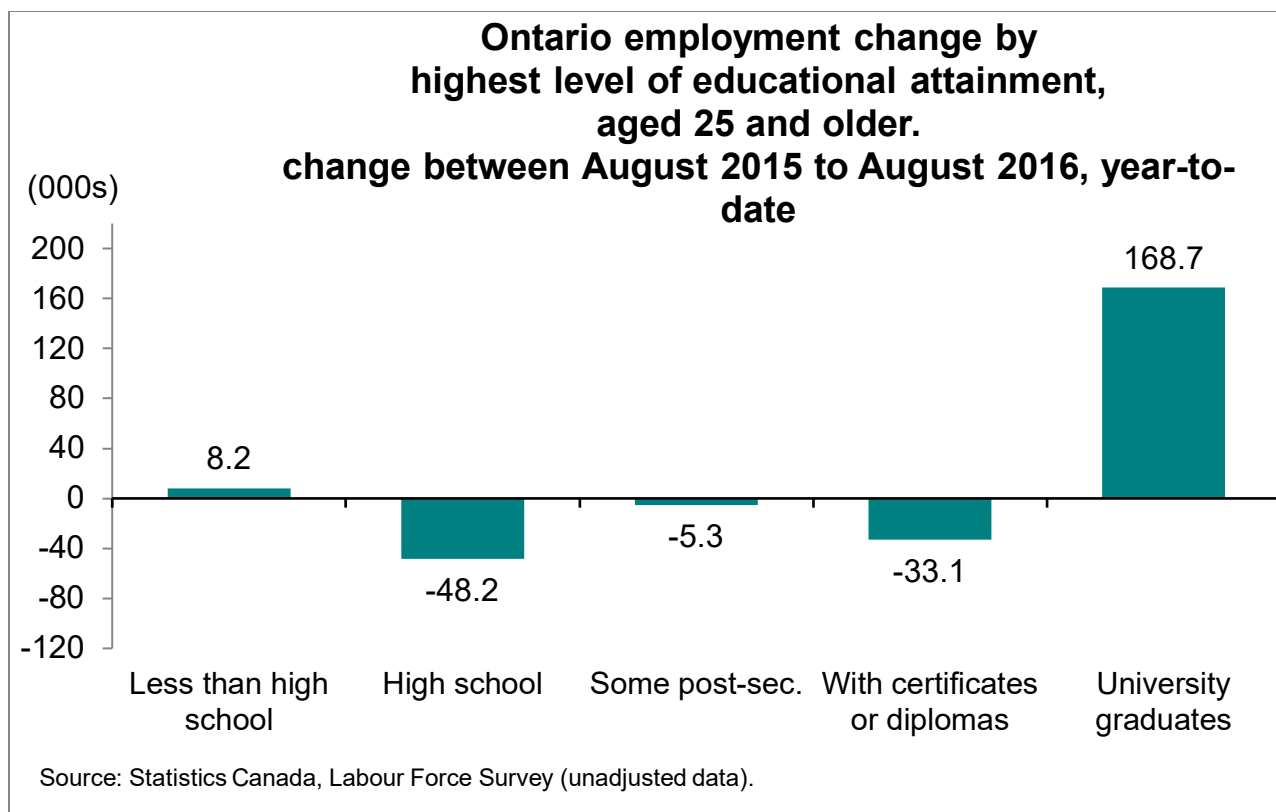
Estimates are 3-month moving averages to reduce volatility caused by small sample size

Year-over-year comparisons

Employment gains by educational attainment

- Over the first eight months of 2016, employment increased by 90,300 for adults 25 years and older compared to the first eight months of 2015.
- Almost all of the net job gains were concentrated among those with a university degree (+168,700).
- Those with a postsecondary education (PSE) certificate or diploma experienced job losses (-33,100).
- Those with a high school level education recorded the largest decline (-48,200).
- The unemployment rate for adults 25 years and older with PSE credentials was 4.9% over the January to August period of 2016, up from 4.7% a year earlier.
- In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults without PSE credentials was 7.2%, down from 7.4% in 2015.

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



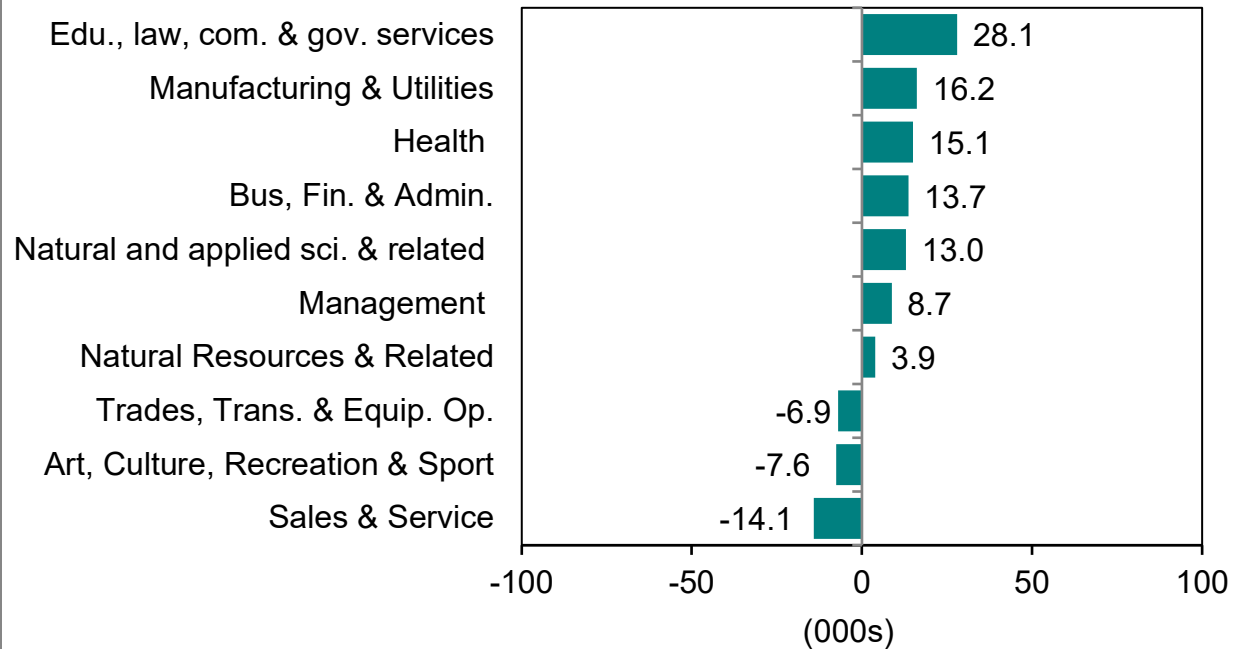
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (unadjusted data).

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

Occupational employment gains

- Seven of the ten [major occupational groups](#) in Ontario recorded employment growth over the first eight months of 2016 compared to a year earlier.
- The largest job gains were in education, law and social, community and government services (+28,100), manufacturing and utilities (+16,200) and health (+15,100) occupations.
- Over the same period, there were declines in sales and service (-14,100), art, culture, recreation and sport (-7,600) and trades, transport and equipment operators and related (-6,900) occupations.

Ontario employment growth by occupation change between August 2015 and August 2016, year- to-date



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

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

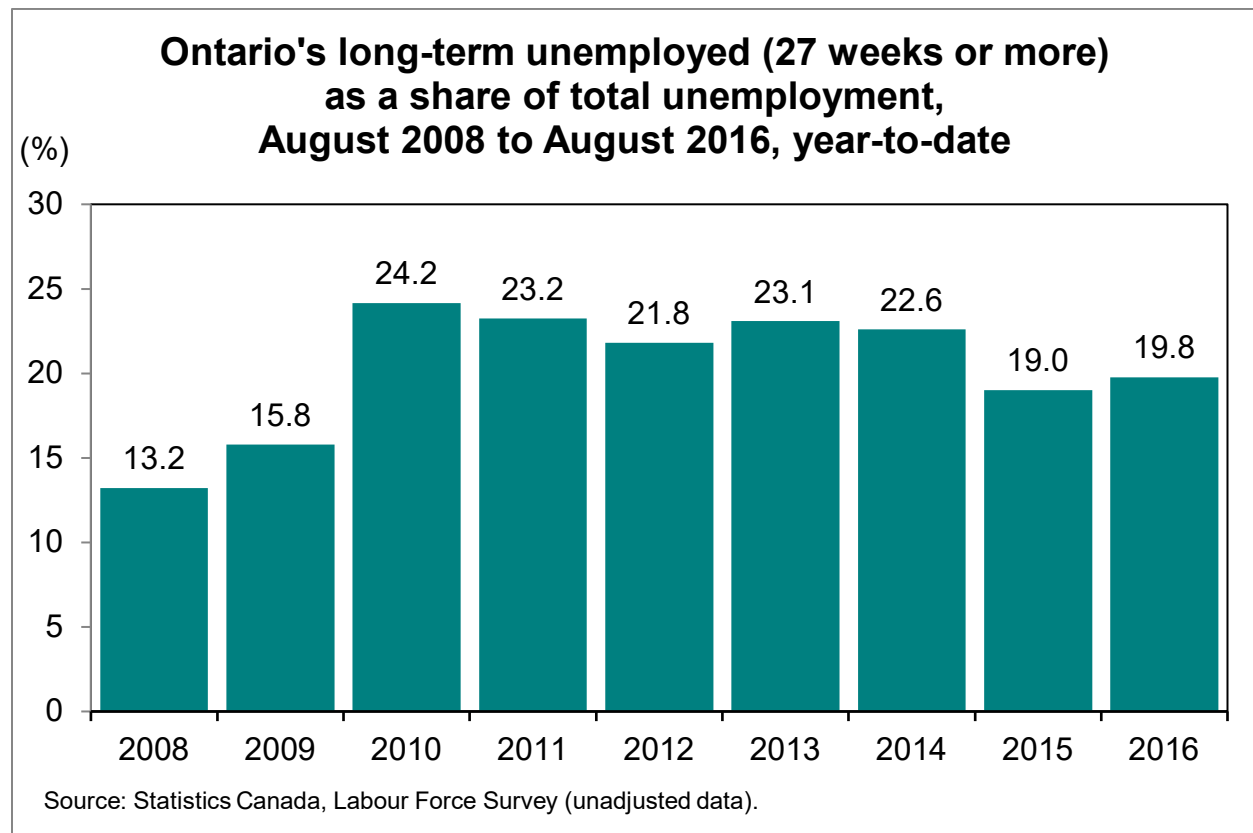
Alt text description: Bar graph shows job gains and losses in Ontario by occupation between August 2015 and August 2016, year-to-date.

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

Long-term unemployment increased

- Over the January to August period of 2016, an average of 102,100 people faced long-term unemployment (unemployed for 27 weeks or more), up from 99,100 in the first eight months of 2015 and above the pre-recessionary level of 62,300 in 2008.
- The percentage of individuals who were long-term unemployed increased over the first eight months of 2016 to 19.8% from 19.0% a year earlier. The share is still relatively elevated compared to the first eight months of 2008 when 13.2% of unemployed people faced long-term unemployment.

- The average duration of unemployment increased to 20.0 weeks over the first eight 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 August 2008 to August 2016, year-to-date

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 August 2008 to August 2016, year-to-date. In August 2016, the long term unemployment rate in Ontario (19.8%) remained higher than the pre-recessionary rate of 13.2% in the first eight months of 2008.

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