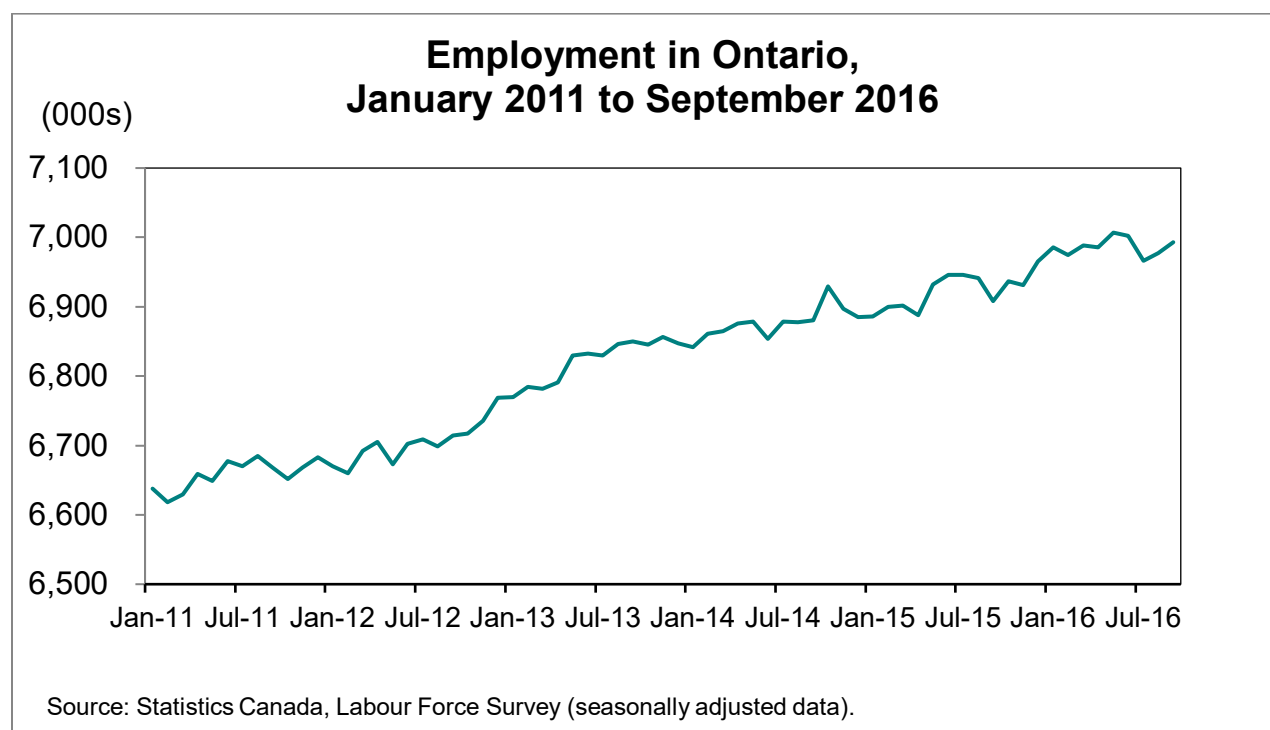


Ontario Labour Market Statistics – September 2016

Employment increased in September

- Employment in Ontario increased by 16,200 net new jobs in September following an increase of 10,500 jobs in August.
- Part-time-time positions (+21,500) led the increase. Full-time jobs declined by 5,200.
- Youth (ages 15 to 24 years) employment was virtually unchanged in September (-200) after increasing in August (+5,800).
- Workers ages 25 to 54 years and aged 55 and older recorded job gains of 5,000 and 11,400, respectively.
- Employment is now 343,200 or 5.2% above the pre-recession peak reached in October 2008.
- For Canada overall, employment rose by 67,200 net new jobs in September after recording a 26,200 increase in August.



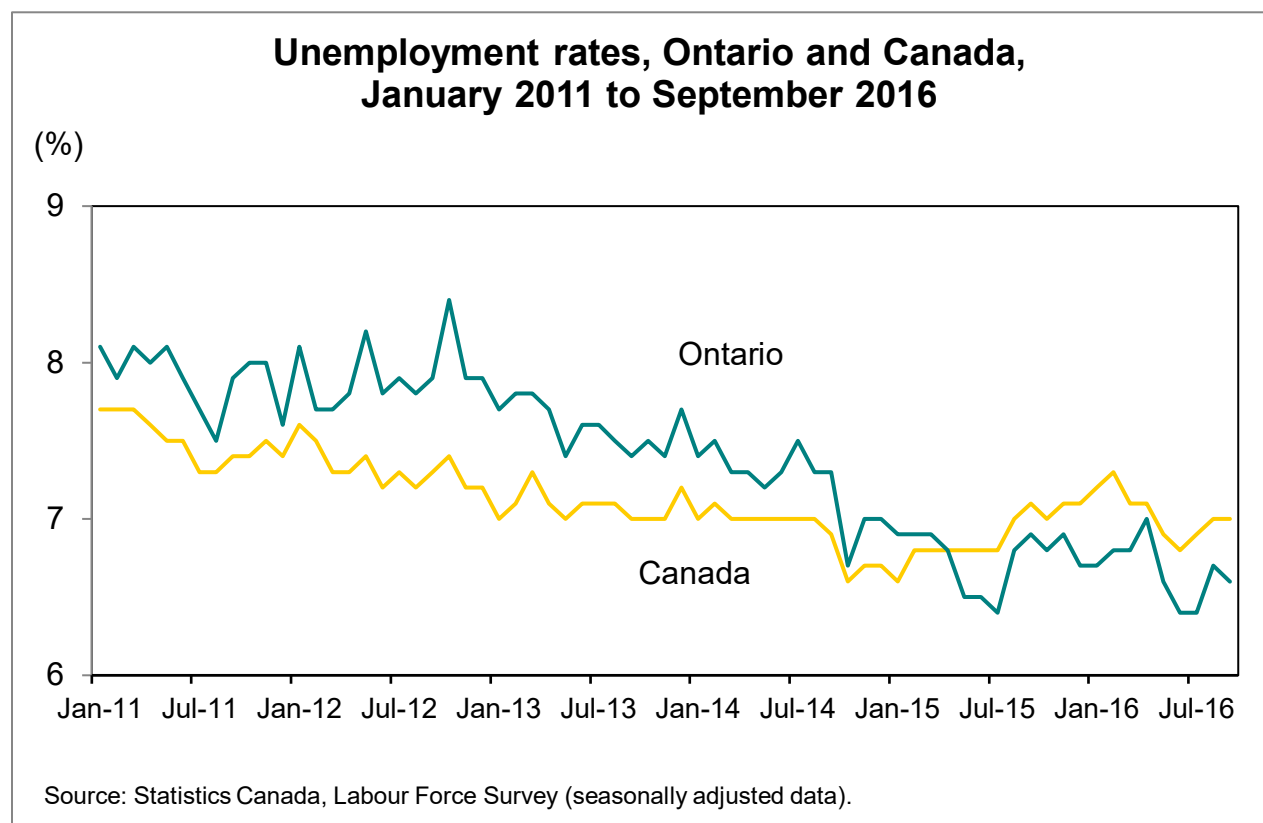
Graph Title: Employment in Ontario from January 2011 to September 2016

Alt text description: Line graph shows monthly employment in Ontario from January 2011 to September 2016. Employment increased from 6,639,100 in January 2011 to 6,993,300 in September 2016.

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

Unemployment rate decreased to 6.6%

- Ontario's unemployment rate fell to 6.6% in September from 6.7% in August.
- 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 17 months.
- The unemployment rate for youth fell to 14.2% in September from 14.6% in August, as the youth labour force declined 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 declined to 5.4% in September from 5.5% in August and the rate for those aged 55 and older was unchanged, at 4.9%.
- Canada's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.0% in September despite the increase in jobs, as the labour force increased by 69,000.



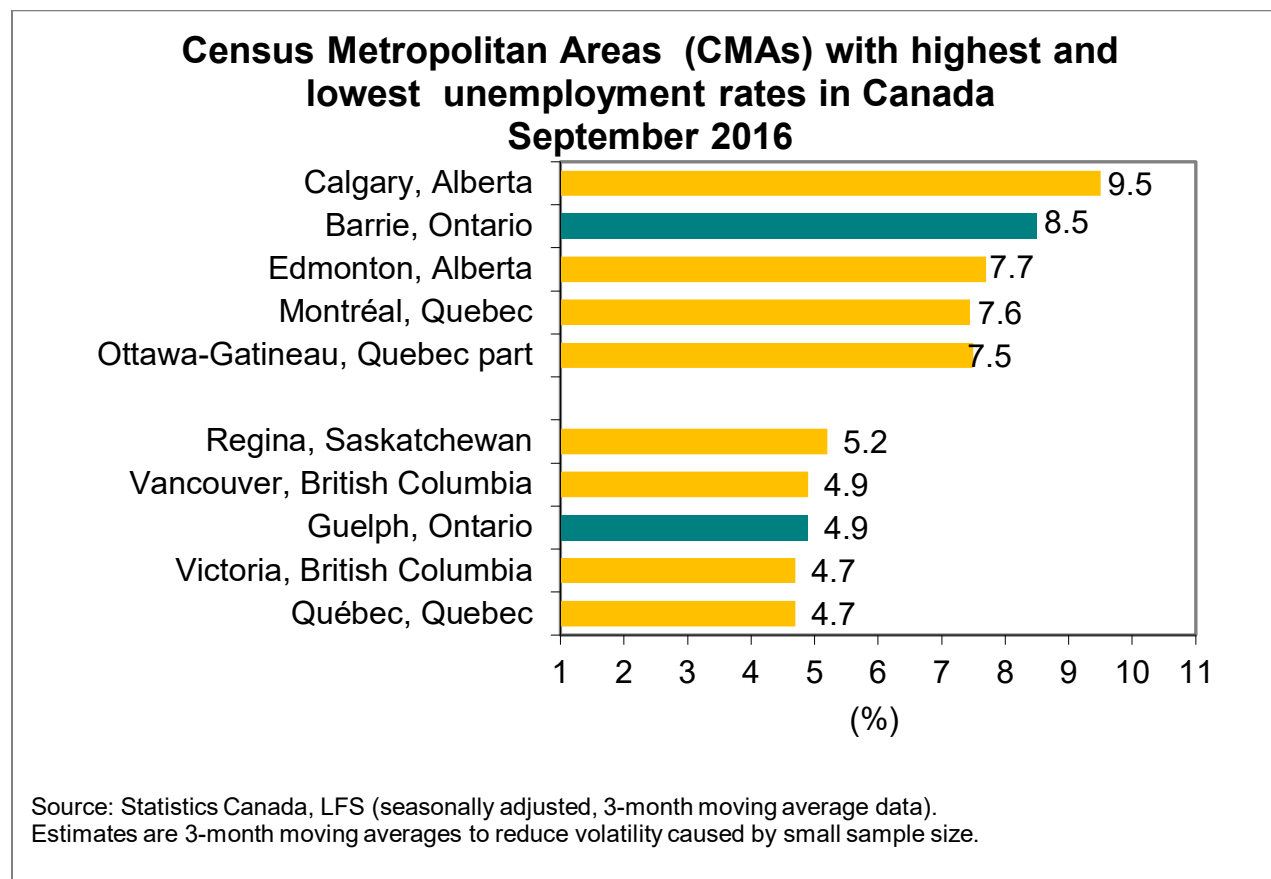
Graph title: Unemployment rates, Ontario and Canada, January 2011 to September 2016

Alt text description: Line graph shows unemployment rates in Ontario and Canada from January 2011 to September 2016. In September 2016, Ontario's unemployment rate was 6.6%. Canada's unemployment rate was 7.0%.

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

Highest and lowest unemployment rates

- Barrie (8.5%) recorded the highest unemployment rate in Ontario in September, while Guelph (4.9%) recorded the lowest rate. They respectively recorded the second highest and second lowest rates nationally.



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

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

unemployment rates. At 9.5%, Calgary, Alberta recorded the highest unemployment rate. Quebec City, Quebec and Victoria, British Columbia recorded the lowest rates (4.7%).

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

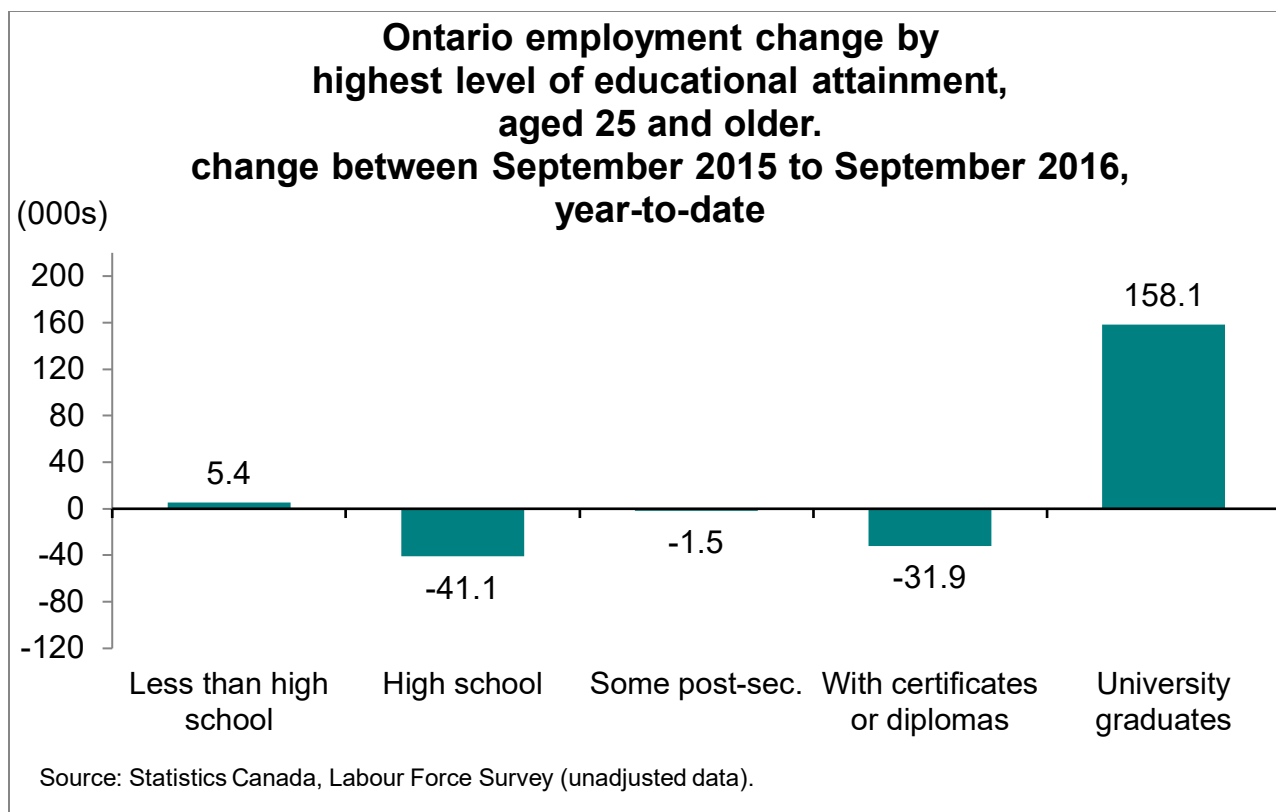
Estimates are 3-month moving averages to reduce volatility caused by small sample size

Year-over-year comparisons

Employment gains by educational attainment

- Over the first nine months of 2016, employment increased by 89,000 for adults 25 years and older compared to the first nine months of 2015.
- Almost all of the net job gains were concentrated among those with a university degree (+158,100).
- Those with a postsecondary education (PSE) certificate or diploma experienced job losses (-31,900).
- Those with a high school level education recorded the largest decline (-41,100).
- The unemployment rate for adults 25 years and older with PSE credentials was 4.9% over the January to September period of 2016, up from 4.7% a year earlier.
- In comparison, the unemployment rate for adults without PSE credentials was 7.0%, down from 7.4% in 2015.

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

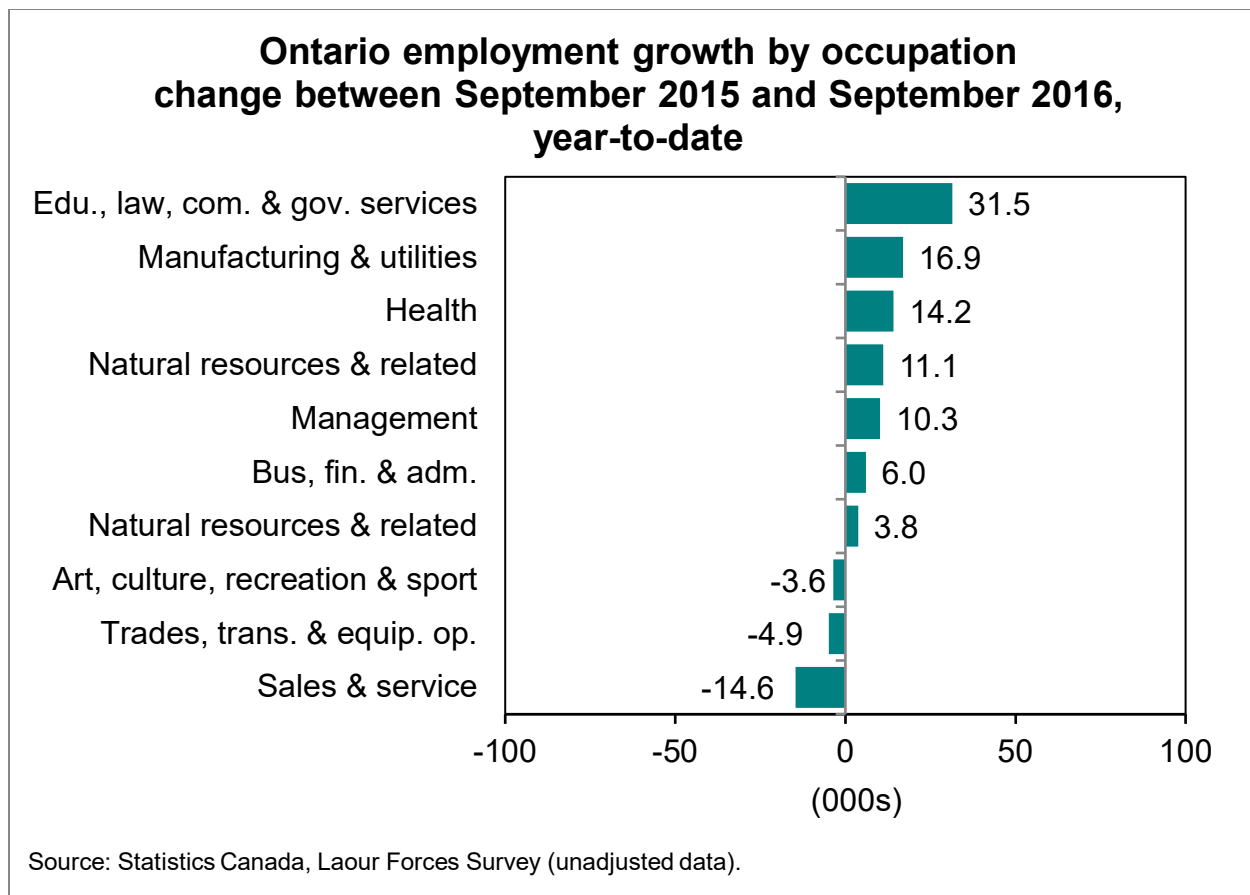


Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (unadjusted data).

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

Occupational employment gains

- Seven of the ten [major occupational groups](#) in Ontario recorded employment growth over the first nine months of 2016 compared to a year earlier.
- The largest job gains were in education, law and social, community and government services (+31,500), manufacturing and utilities (+16,900) and health (+14,200) occupations.
- Over the same period, there were declines in sales and service (-14,600), trades, transport and equipment operators and related (-4,900) and art, culture, recreation and sport (-3,600) occupations.



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

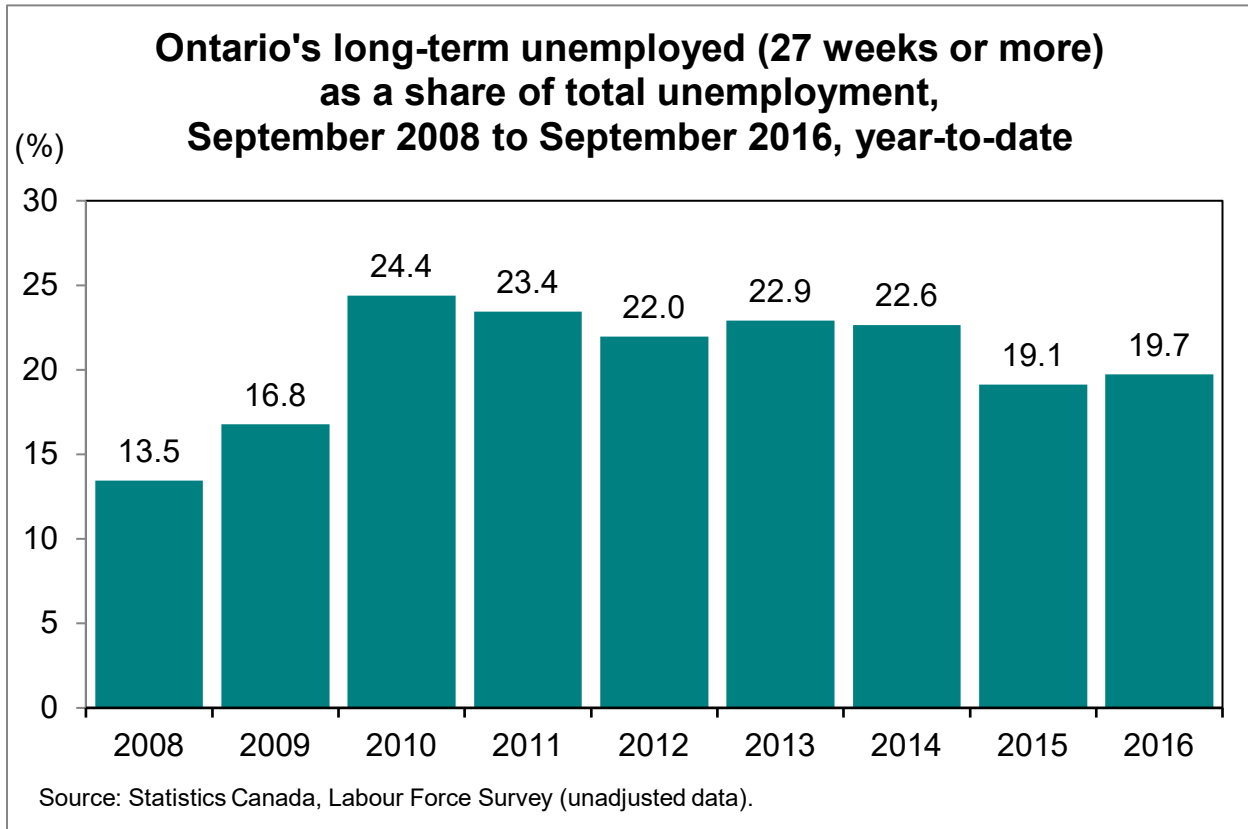
Alt text description: Bar graph shows job gains and losses in Ontario by occupation between September 2015 and September 2016, year-to-date.

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

Long-term unemployment increased

- Over the January to September period of 2016, an average of 100,700 people faced long-term unemployment (unemployed for 27 weeks or more), up from 98,900 in the first nine months of 2015 and well above the pre-recessionary level of 62,700 in 2008.
- The percent of all unemployed individuals who were long-term unemployed increased over the first nine months of 2016 to 19.7% from 19.1% a year earlier. The share is still relatively elevated compared to the first nine months of 2008 when 13.5% of unemployed people faced long-term unemployment.

- The average duration of unemployment increased to 19.9 weeks over the first nine months of 2016 from 19.5 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 September 2008 to September 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 September 2008 to September 2016, year-to-date. In September 2016, the long term unemployment rate in Ontario (19.7%) remained higher than the pre-recessionary rate of 13.5% in the first nine months of 2008.

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