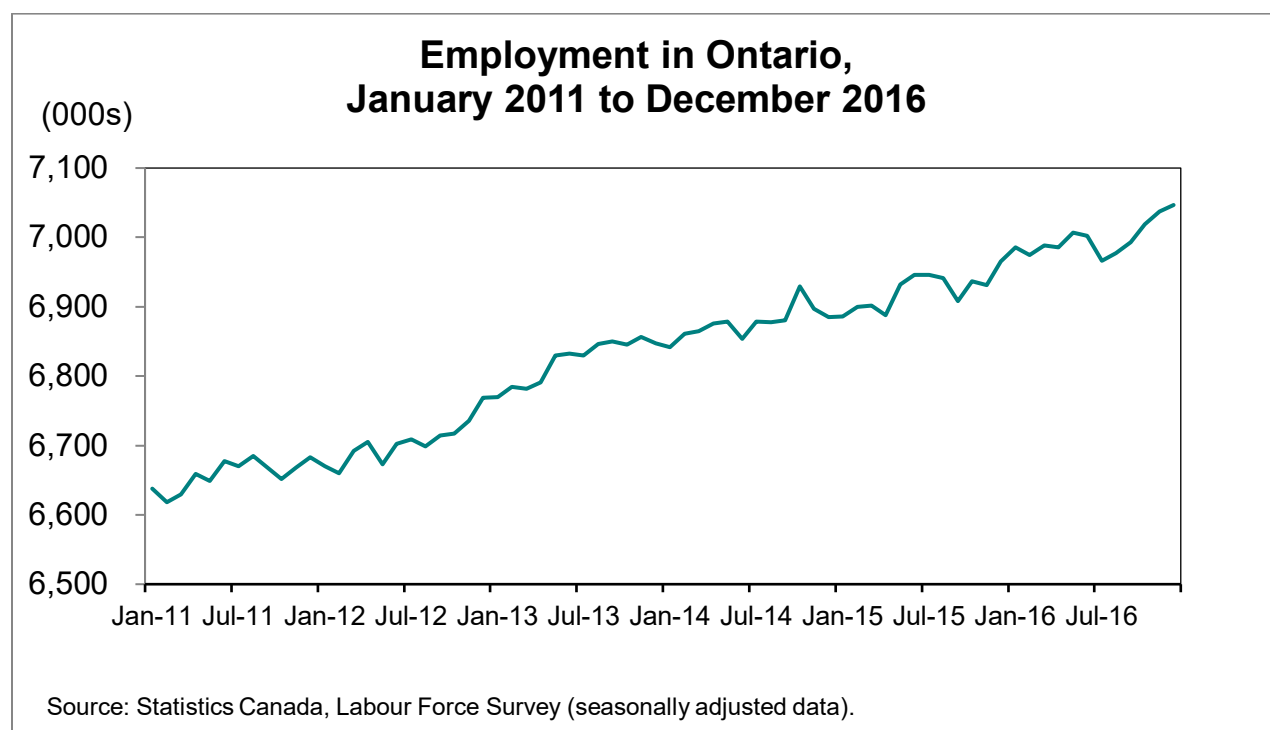


Ontario Labour Market Statistics – December 2016

Employment increased in December

- Employment in Ontario increased by 9,100 net new jobs in December following an increase of 18,900 in November.
- Full-time (+20,100) employment increased and part-time (-10,900) employment declined.
- Youth (ages 15 to 24 years) employment fell in December (-13,000) after increasing by 4,900 in November.
- Workers ages 25 to 54 years recorded job gains (+26,400), while those aged 55 and older recorded job losses of 4,200.
- For Canada overall, employment rose by 53,700 net new jobs in December after recording a 10,700 gain in November.
- In 2016, Ontario gained 76,400 net new jobs, the largest annual increase since 2013 (+120,800). Nationally, employment increased by 133,300 net new jobs in 2016.



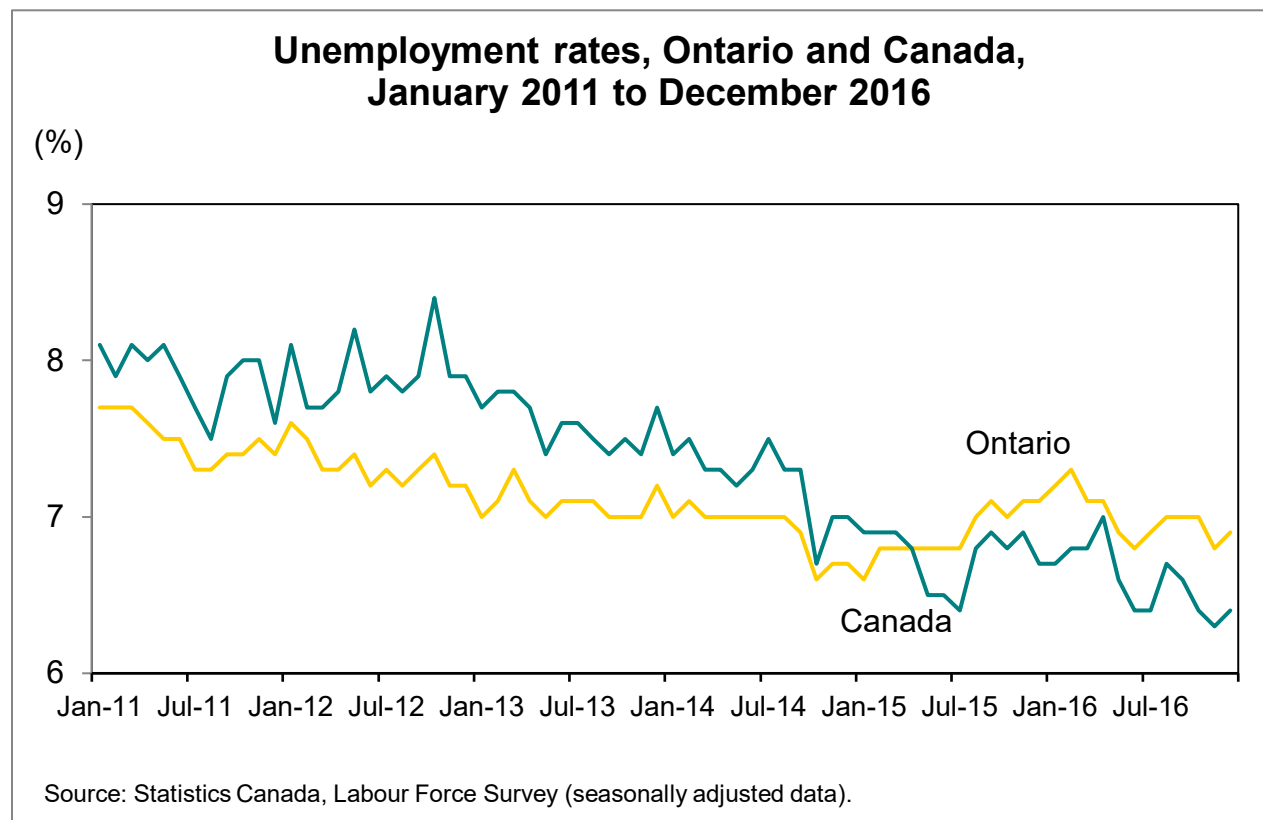
Graph Title: Employment in Ontario from January 2011 to December 2016

Alt text description: Line graph shows monthly employment in Ontario from January 2011 to November 2016. Employment increased from 6,639,100 in January 2011 to 7,046,700 in December 2016.

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

Unemployment rate increased to 6.4%

- Ontario's unemployment rate increased to 6.4% in December from 6.3% in November, as a result of a 19,100 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.
- The unemployment rate for youth increased to 14.3% in December from 13.5% in November.
- The unemployment rate for workers ages 25 to 54 years in Ontario was unchanged at 5.2% in December, while the rate for those aged 55 and older increased from 4.5% to 4.8%.
- Canada's unemployment rate increased to 6.9% in December from 6.8% in November.
- Ontario's unemployment rate dropped to 6.5% in 2016 from 6.8% in 2015. Nationally, Canada's unemployment rate increased to 7.0% in 2016 from 6.9% in 2015.



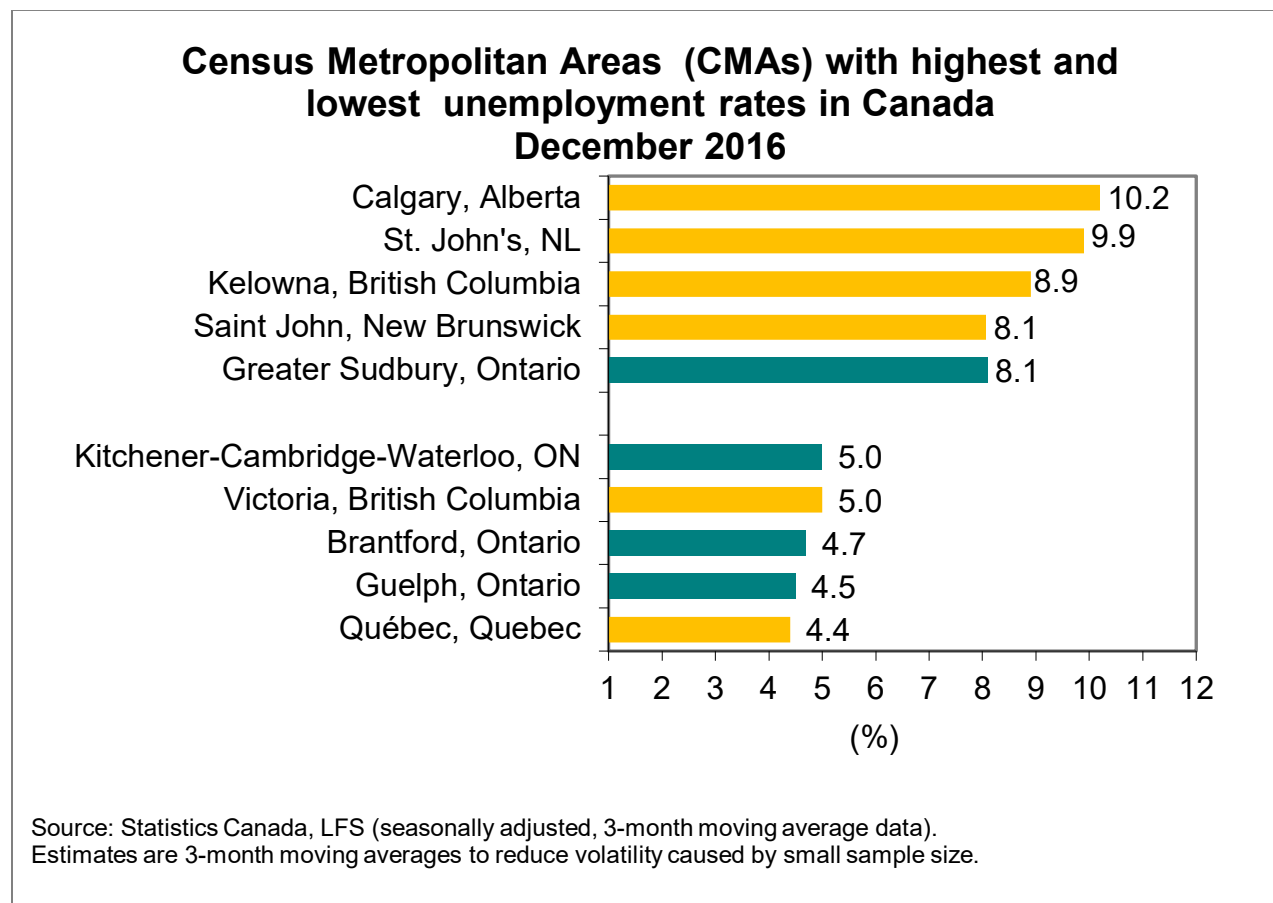
Graph title: Unemployment rates, Ontario and Canada, January 2011 to December

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

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

Lowest and highest unemployment rates

- Guelph recorded the lowest unemployment rate in Ontario in December (4.5%). This was also the second lowest rate nationally.
- Greater Sudbury (8.1%) recorded the highest rate in Ontario in December.
- In 2016, Guelph (4.8%) also recorded the lowest unemployment rate in Ontario, while Greater Sudbury recorded the highest rate, at 8.1%.



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

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

unemployment rates. At 10.2%, Calgary, Alberta recorded the highest unemployment rate. Québec City, Quebec recorded the lowest rates (4.4%).

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

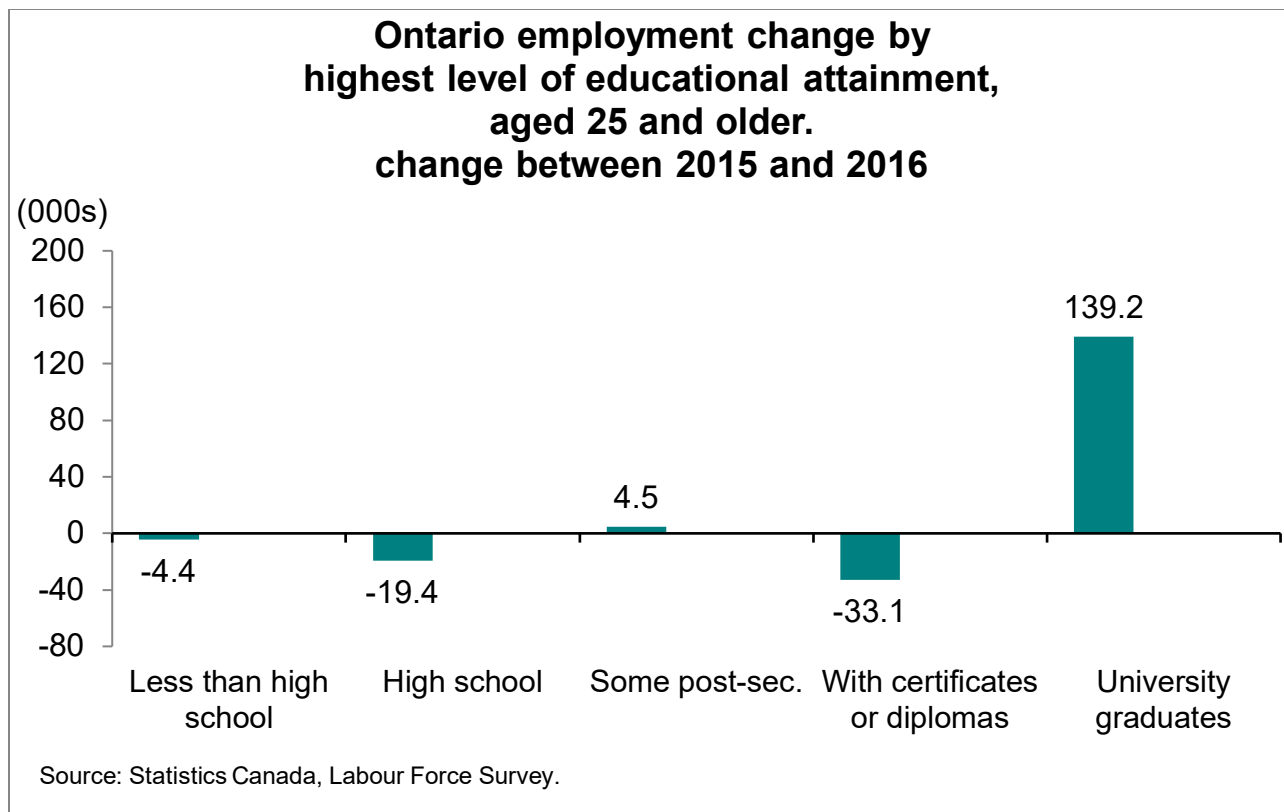
Estimates are 3-month moving averages to reduce volatility caused by small sample size

Annual comparisons

Employment gains by educational attainment

- In 2016, employment in Ontario increased by 86,700 for adults 25 years and older compared to 2015.
- Almost all of the net job gains were concentrated among those with a university degree (+139,200).
- Those with a postsecondary education (PSE) certificate or diploma recorded the largest job losses (-33,100), followed by those with a high school level education (-19,400).
- The unemployment rate for adults 25 years and older with PSE credentials was 4.7% in 2016, up from 4.6% a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate for adults without PSE credentials was 6.7%, down from 7.3% a year earlier.

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



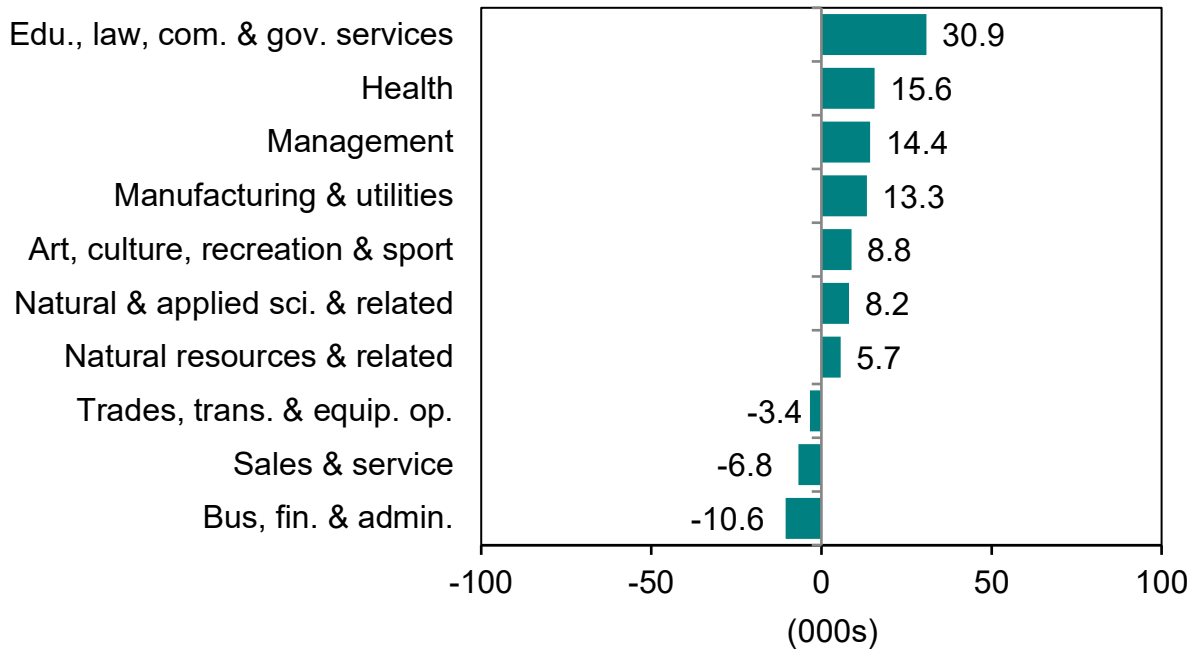
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

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

Occupational employment gains

- Seven of the ten [major occupational groups](#) in Ontario recorded employment growth over the first eleven months of 2016 compared to a year earlier.
- The largest job gains were in education, law and social, community and government services (+30,900), health (+15,600) and management (+14,400) occupations.
- Over the same period, there were declines in business, finance and administration sales and service (-10,600), trades, transport and equipment operators and related (-6,800) and (-3,400) occupations.

Ontario employment growth by occupation change between 2015 and 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Forces Survey.

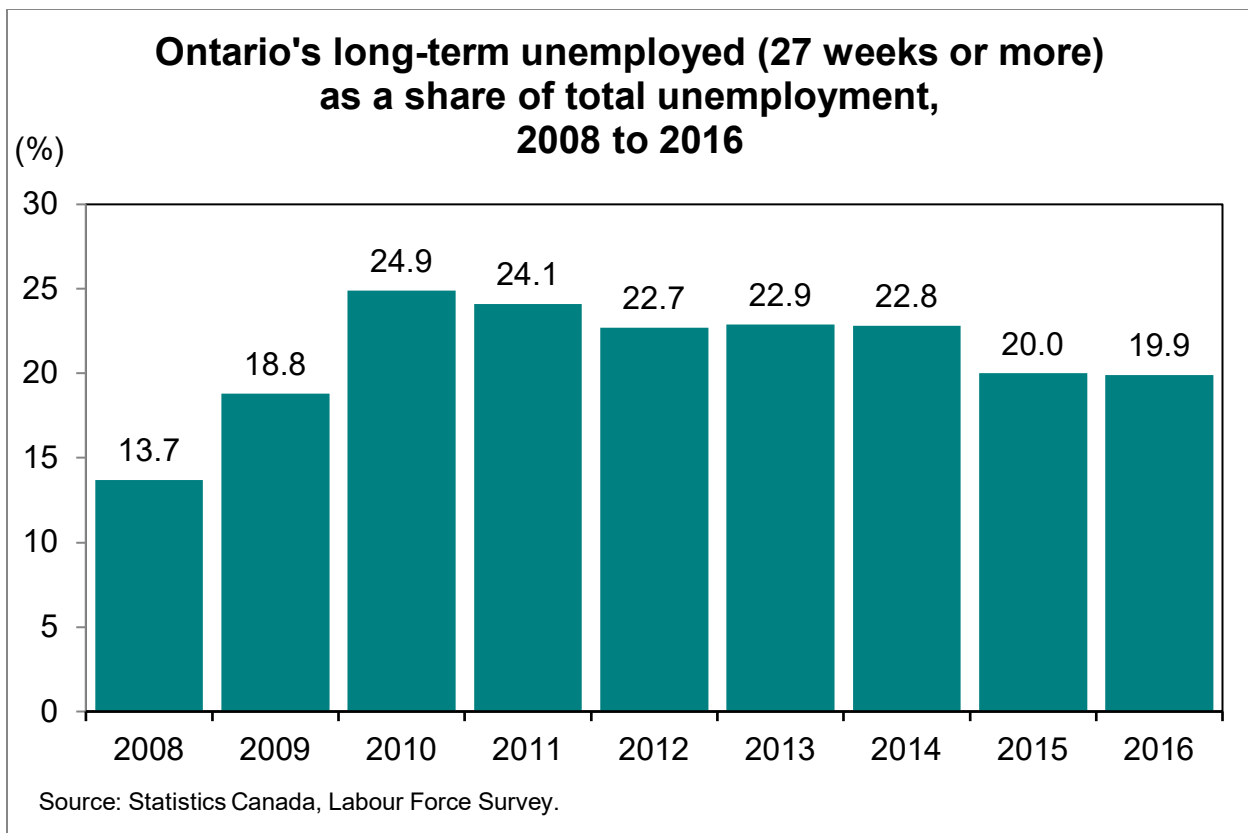
Graph title: Ontario employment growth by occupation, change between 2015 and 2016

Alt text description: Bar graph shows job gains and losses in Ontario by occupation between 2015 and 2016.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Forces Survey

Long-term unemployment decreased

- In 2016, an average of 97,600 people faced long-term unemployment (unemployed for 27 weeks or more), down from 100,600 in 2015 and well above the pre-recessionary level of 63,700 in 2008.
- The percent of all unemployed individuals who were long-term unemployed decreased in 2016 to 19.9% from 20.0% a year earlier.
- The share is still relatively elevated compared to 2008 when 13.7% of unemployed people faced long-term unemployment.
- The average duration of unemployment decreased to 19.9 weeks in 2016 from 20.0 weeks in 2015 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 2008 to 2016

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 2008 to 2016. In 2016, the long term unemployment rate in Ontario (19.9%) remained higher than the pre-recessionary rate of 13.7% in 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey