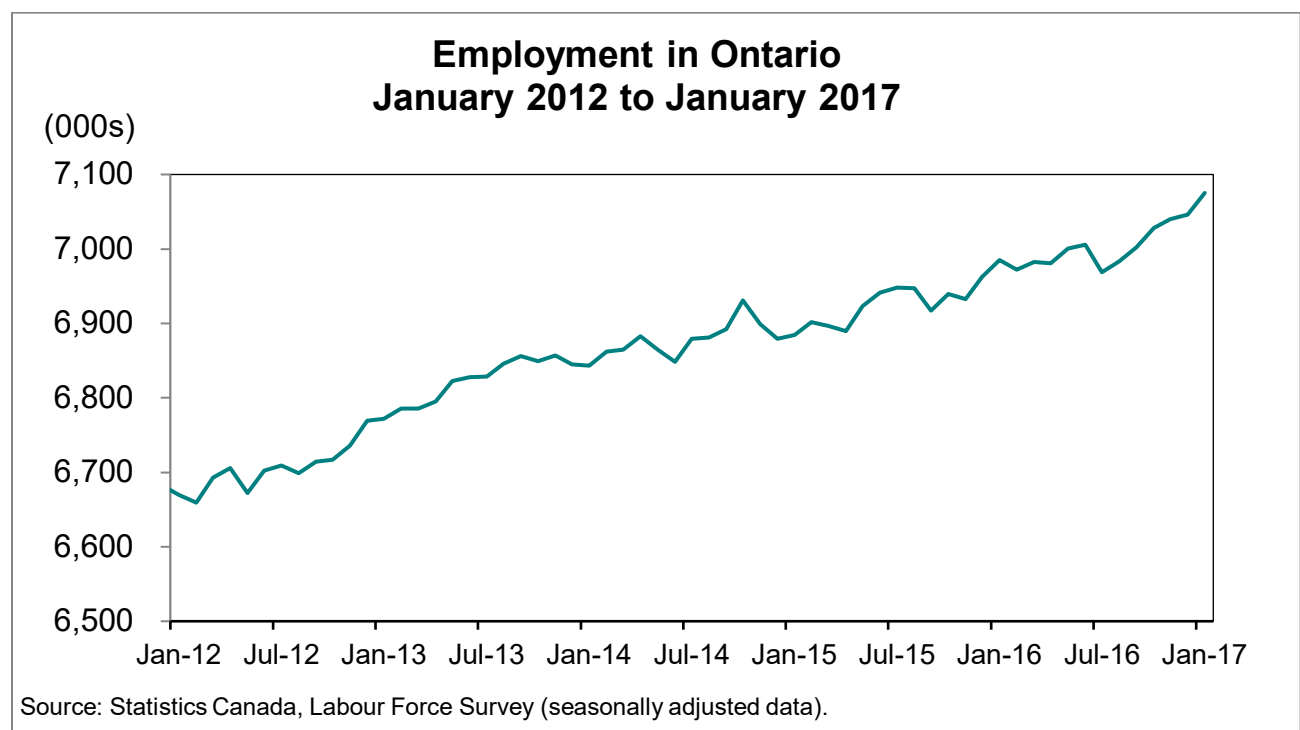


Ontario Labour Market Statistics – January 2017

Employment increased in January

- Employment in Ontario rose by 28,800 net new jobs in January, the largest monthly gain since December 2015 (+30,100). This follows a 6,400 increase in December
- Full-time (+5,300) and part-time (-10,900) employment increased.
- Youth employment (ages 15 to 24 years) fell in January (-3,400) after decreasing by 12,500 jobs in December.
- People ages 25 to 54 years recorded job gains (+25,700), as well as those aged 55 and older (+6,500).
- For Canada overall, employment rose by 48,300 jobs in January, following a 46,100 gain in December.



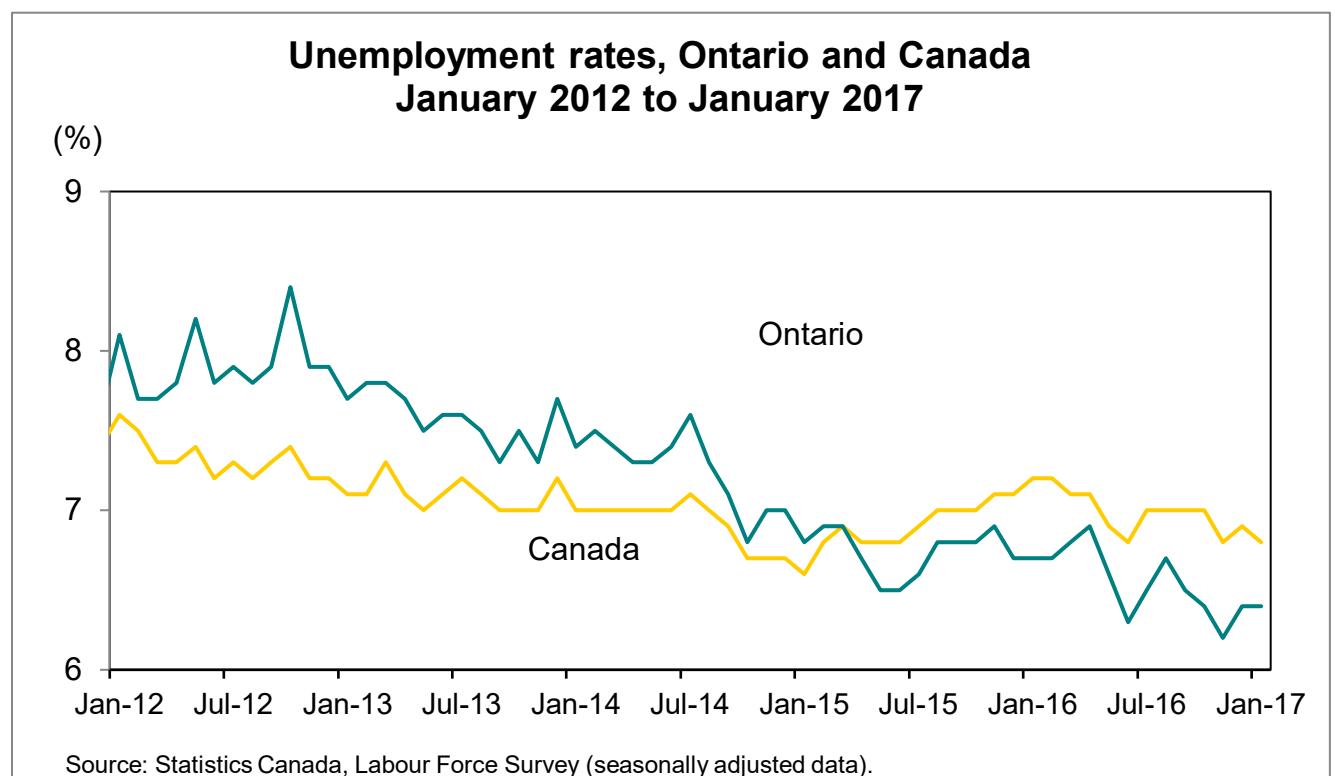
Graph Title: Employment in Ontario from January 2012 to January 2017

Alt text description: Line graph shows monthly employment in Ontario from January 2012 to January 2017. Employment increased from 6,669,800 in January 2012 to 7,075,200 in January 2017.

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

Unemployment rate unchanged at 6.4%

- Ontario's unemployment rate remained at 6.4% in January, as the number of people in the labour force increased by 34,300.
- Ontario's unemployment rate has remained below 7.0% since January 2015 and below the Canadian rate for more than a year and a half.
- The youth unemployment rate increased to 15.6% in January from 14.2% in December.
- The unemployment rate for people ages 25 to 54 years decreased to 4.9% in January from 5.2% in December; the rate for those 55 and older was unchanged, at 4.7%.
- Canada's unemployment rate fell to 6.8% in January from 6.9% in December.



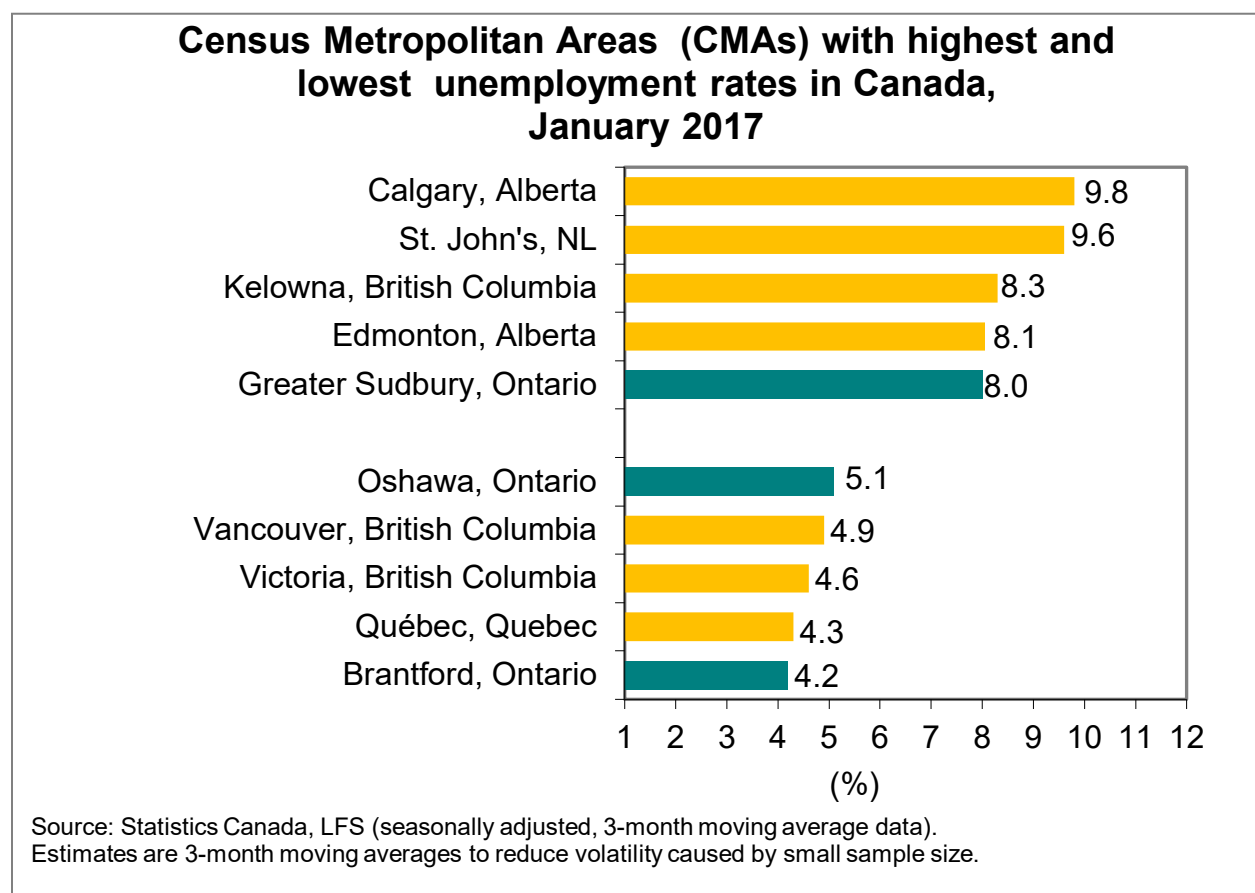
Graph title: Unemployment rates, Ontario and Canada, January 2012 to January 2017

Alt text description: Line graph shows unemployment rates in Ontario and Canada from January 2012 to January 2017. In January 2017, Ontario's unemployment rate was 6.4%. Canada's unemployment rate was 6.8%.

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

Lowest and highest unemployment rates

- Brantford recorded the lowest unemployment rate in Ontario in January (4.2%). This was also the lowest rate nationally.
- Greater Sudbury (8.0%) recorded the highest rate in Ontario in January. This was the fifth highest rate nationally (tied with Moncton).



Graph title: Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) with highest and lowest unemployment rates in Canada, January 2017

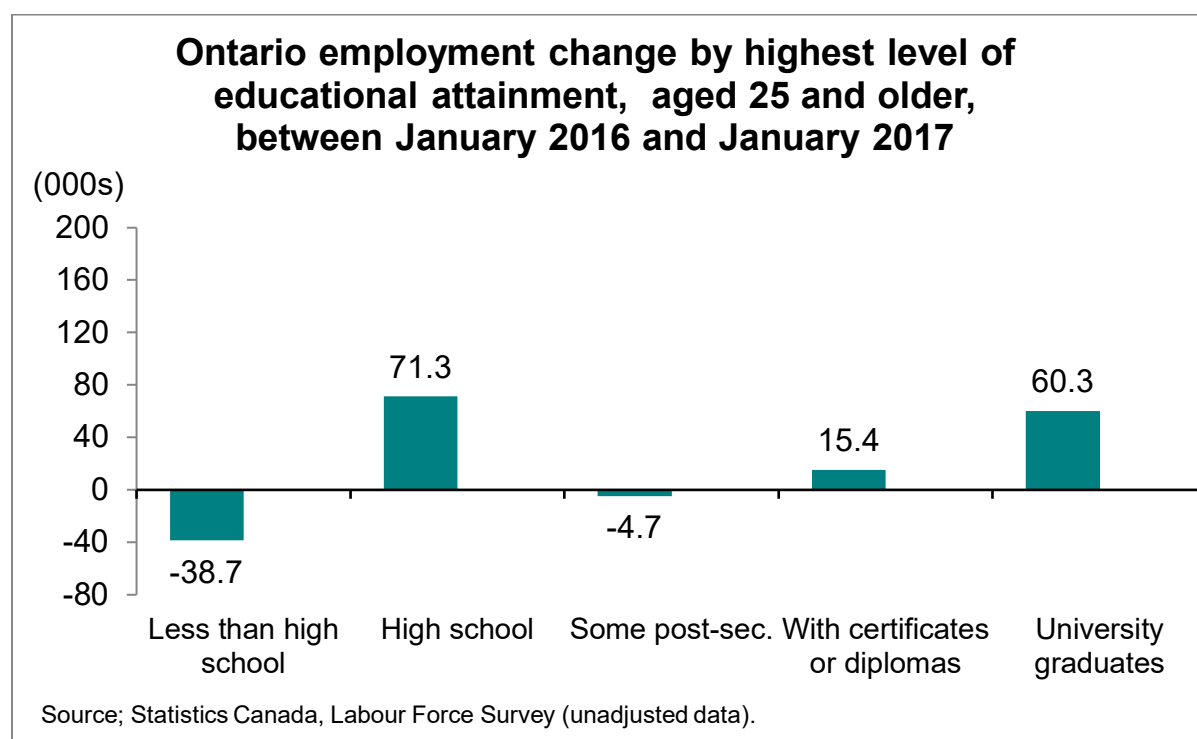
Alt text description: Bar graph shows the Canadian census metropolitan areas with the five highest unemployment rates in January 2017 and the five with the lowest unemployment rates. At 9.8%, Calgary, Alberta recorded the highest unemployment rate. Brantford, Ontario recorded the lowest rates (4.2%).

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

- For adults 25 years and older, employment increased by 103,600 in January 2017 compared to January 2016.
- People with a high school level education (+71,300) led the net job gains.
- People with a university degree recorded job gains of 60,300, while those with a postsecondary education (PSE) certificate or diploma gained 15,400 jobs.
- Individuals with less than high school education (-38,700) and those with some PSE (-4,700) recorded job losses.
- The unemployment rate for adults 25 years and older with PSE credentials was 4.4% in January 2017, down from 4.9% a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate for adults without PSE credentials was 6.8%, down from 8.2% a year earlier.



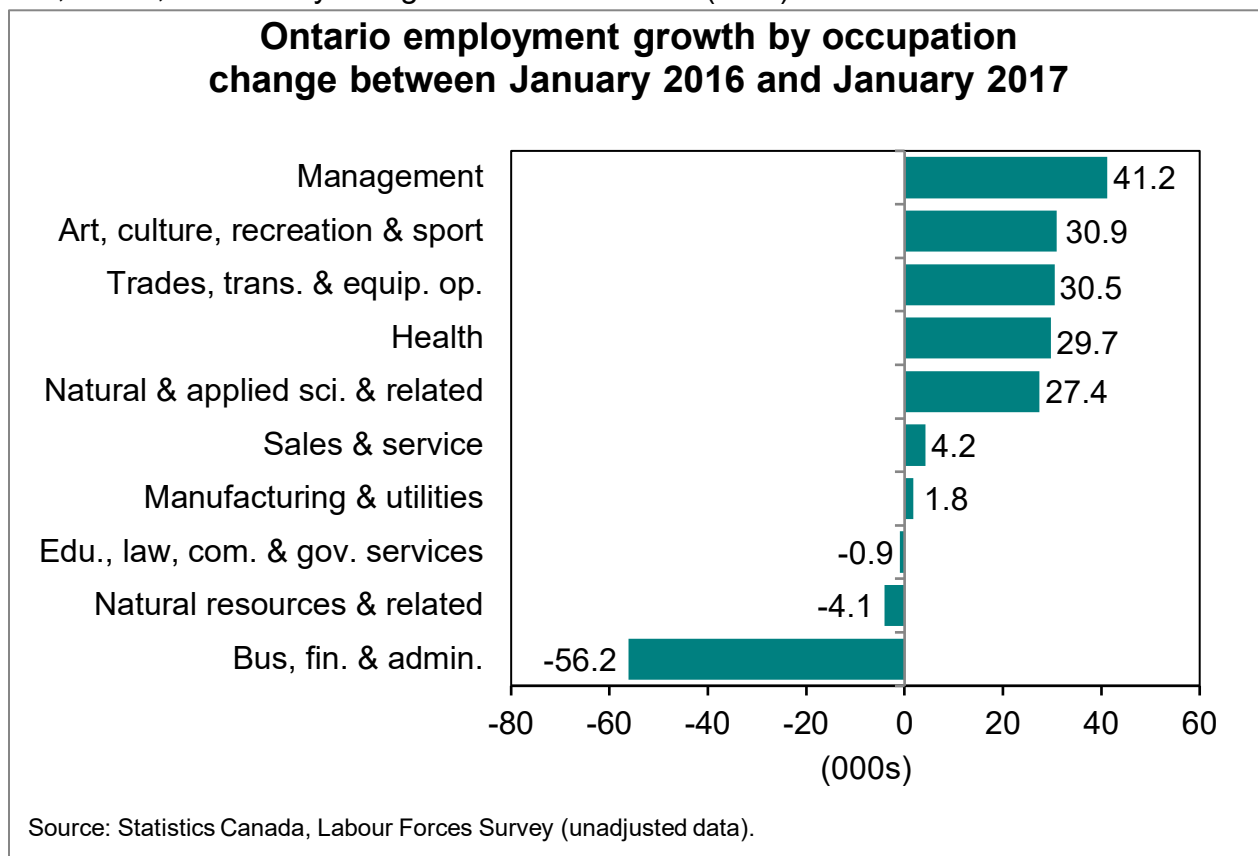
Graph title: Ontario employment change by highest level of educational attainment, aged 25 and older, change between January 2016 and January 2017

Alt text description: Bar graph shows Ontario employment change by highest level of educational attainment, aged 25 and older, change between January 2016 and January 2017.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Occupational employment gains

- Seven of the ten [major occupational groups](#) recorded employment growth in January 2017 compared to a January 2016.
- The largest job gains were: management, (+41,200); art, culture, recreation and sport (+30,900), and trades, transport and equipment operators and related (+30,500) occupations.
- Declines over the same period occurred in: business, finance and administration sales and service (-56,200); natural resources and related (-4,100), and education, law, social, community and government services (-900).



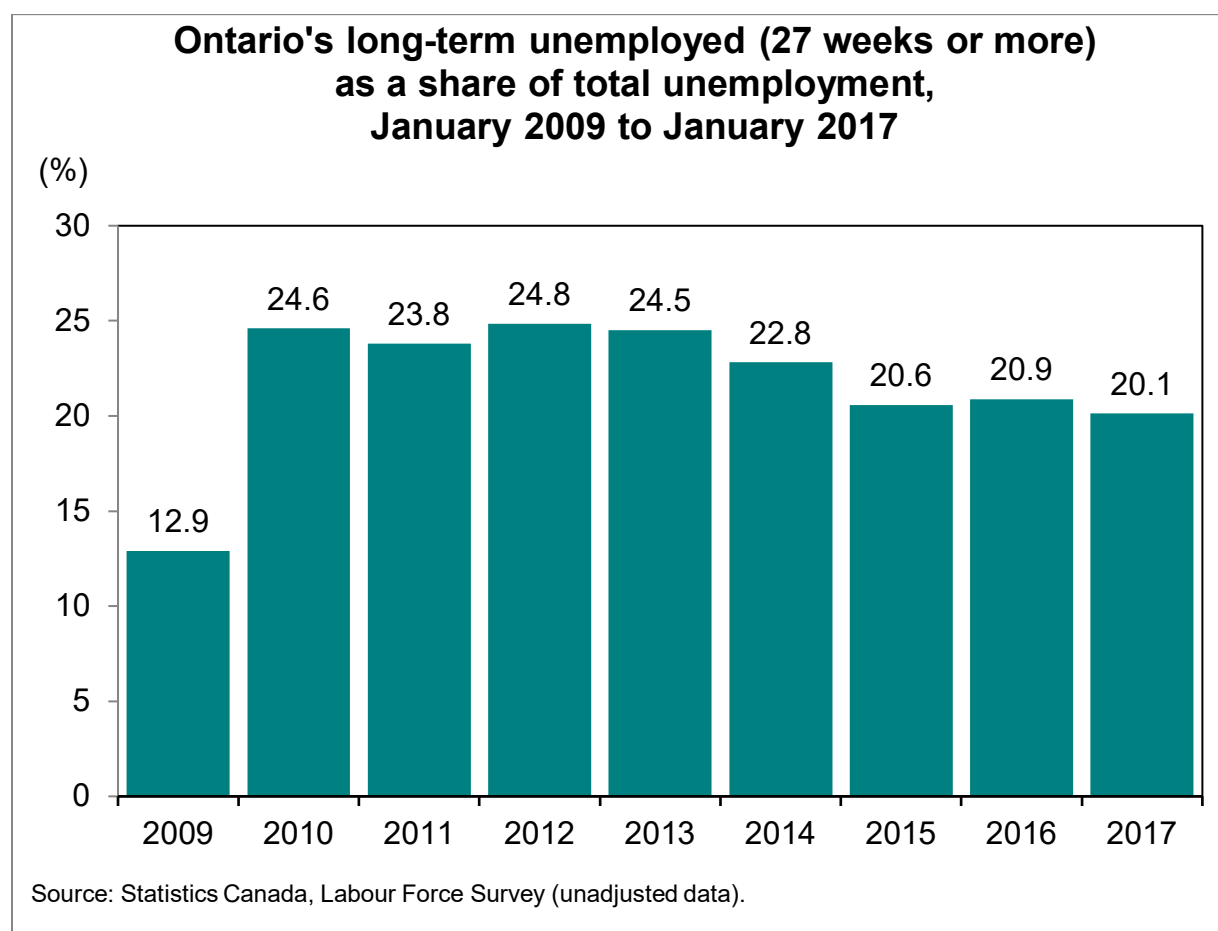
Graph title: Ontario employment growth by occupation, change between January 2016 and January 2017

Alt text description: Bar graph shows job gains and losses in Ontario by occupation between January 2016 and January 2017.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Forces Survey

Long-term unemployment decreased

- In January 2017, an estimated of 97,900 people faced long-term unemployment (unemployed for 27 weeks or more), down from 105,000 in January 2016 and well above pre-recessionary levels.
- The percent of all unemployed individuals who were long-term unemployed decreased in January 2017 to 20.1% from 20.9% a year earlier.
- The share is still relatively elevated compared to January 2008 when 11.7% of unemployed people faced long-term unemployment.
- The average duration of unemployment increased to 19.3 weeks in January 2017 from 19.1 weeks in January 2016 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 January 2009 to January 2017

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 January 2009 to January 2017. In January 2017, the long term unemployment rate in Ontario (20.1%) was lower than the rate (12.9%) in January 2009.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey