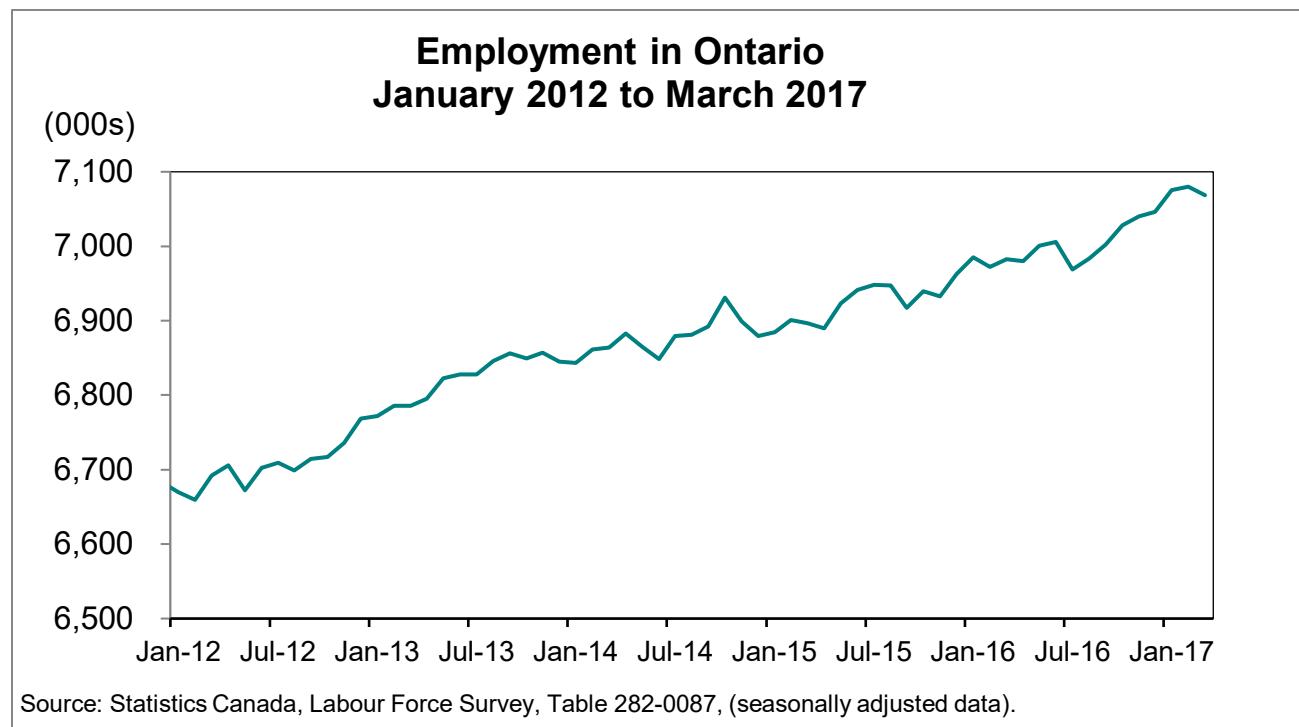


Ontario Labour Market Statistics – March 2017

Employment decreased in March

- Employment in Ontario fell by 11,200 in March, following a 4,600 increase in February.
- Part-time (-22,500) employment declined and full-time (+53,200) employment increased (+11,300).
- Youth employment (ages 15 to 24 years) decreased in March -12,700) after increasing by 7,500 jobs in February.
- Employment was virtually unchanged for people ages 25 to 54 years and individuals aged 55 and older (+1,000 and +500, respectively).
- For Canada overall, employment rose by 19,400 jobs in March, following a 15,300 gain in February.



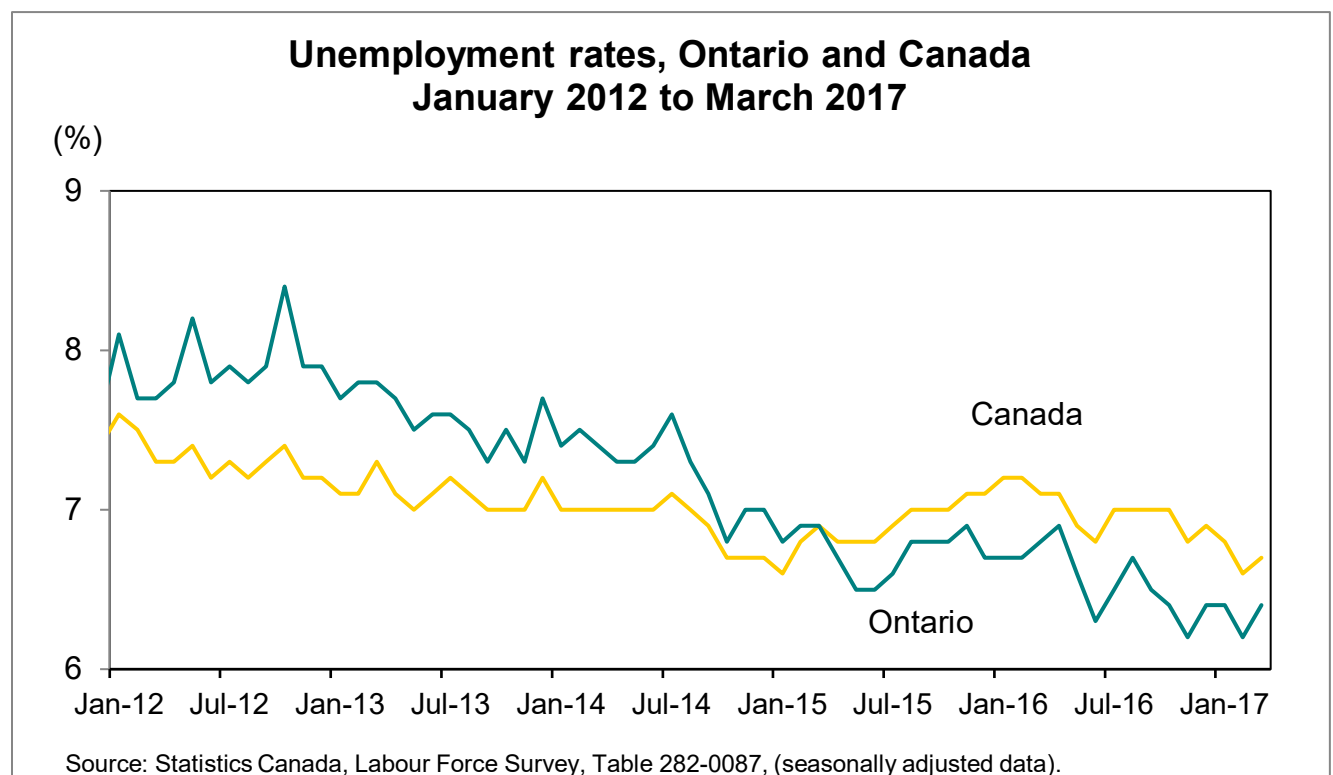
Graph Title: Employment in Ontario from January 2012 to March 2017

Alt text description: Line graph shows monthly employment in Ontario from January 2012 to March 2017. Employment increased from 6,669,800 in January 2012 to 7,068,600 in March 2017.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table 282-0087, (seasonally adjusted data).

Unemployment rate increased to 6.4%

- Ontario's unemployment rate increased to 6.4% in March, up from 6.2% in February.
- Ontario's unemployment rate has been below 6.5% for six months.
- The youth unemployment rate rose to 14.8% in March from 13.9% in February.
- The unemployment rate for people ages 25 to 54 years increased to 5.0% in March from 4.9% in February and the rate for those 55 and older increased to 4.9% from 4.8%.
- Canada's unemployment rate rose to 6.7% in March from 6.6% in February.



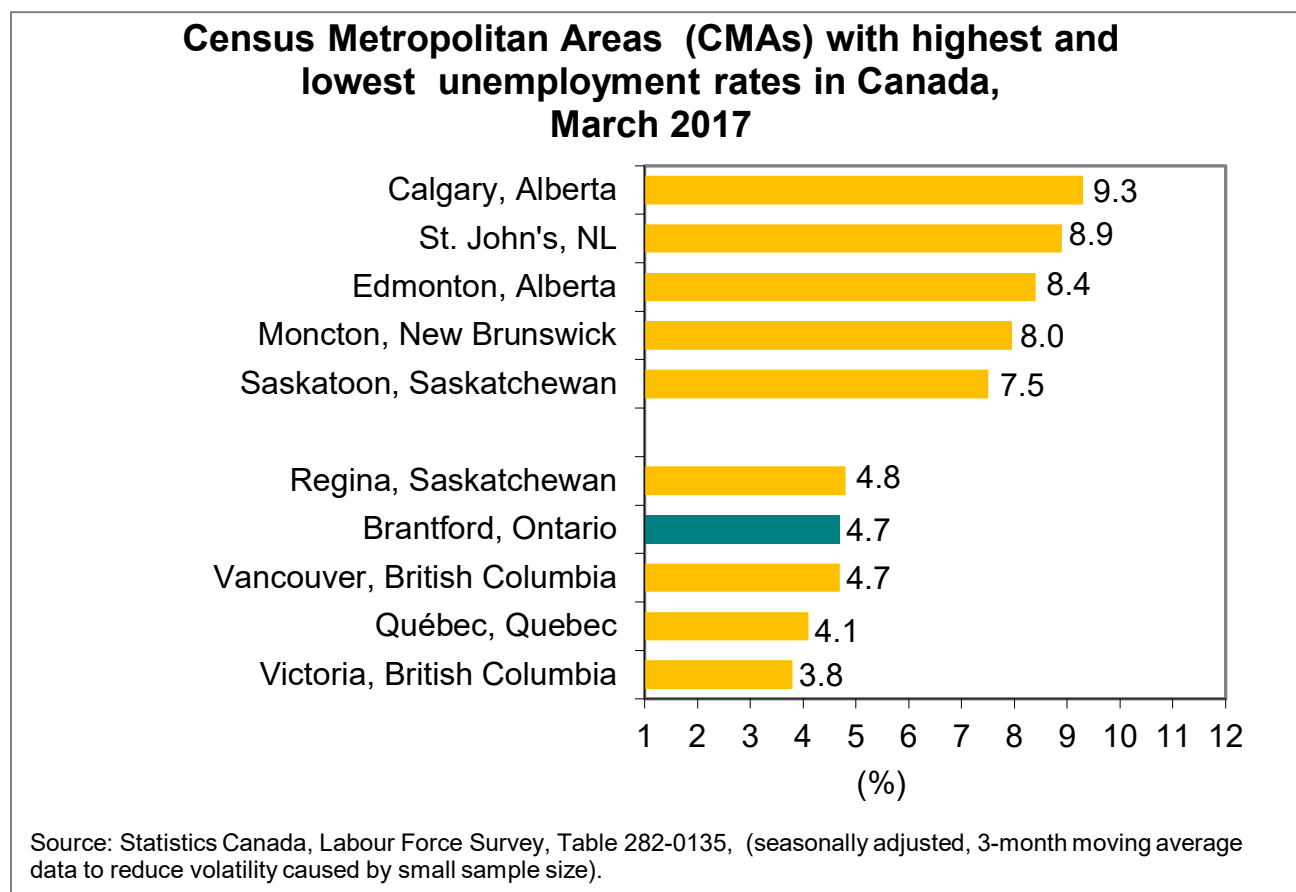
Graph title: Unemployment rates, Ontario and Canada, January 2012 to March 2017

Alt text description: Line graph shows unemployment rates in Ontario and Canada from January 2012 to March 2017. In March 2017, Ontario's unemployment rate was 6.4%. Canada's unemployment rate was 6.7%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table 282-0087, (seasonally adjusted data).

Lowest and highest unemployment rates

- Brantford recorded the lowest unemployment rate in Ontario in March (4.7%). Nationally, the lowest unemployment rate was in Victoria (3.8%).
- Greater Sudbury (7.4%) recorded the highest rate in Ontario in March, while Calgary recorded the highest rate nationally at 9.3%.



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

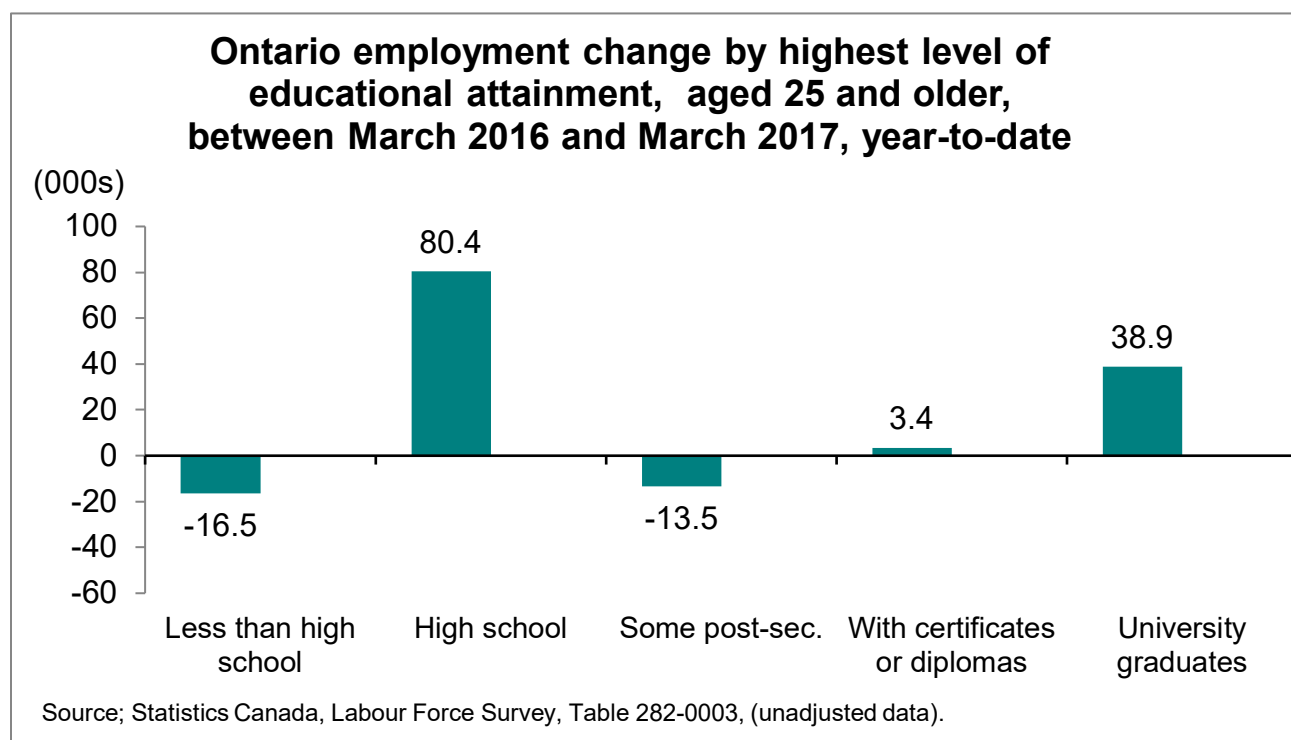
Alt text description: Bar graph shows the Canadian census metropolitan areas with the five highest unemployment rates in March 2017 and the five with the lowest unemployment rates. At 9.3%, Calgary, Alberta recorded the highest unemployment rate. Victoria, British Columbia recorded the lowest rates (3.8%).

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table 282-0135, (seasonally adjusted data to reduce volatility caused by small sample size.)

Year-over-year comparisons

Employment gains by educational attainment

- Over the first three months of 2017, employment increased by an estimated 92,800 for adults 25 years and older compared to the first three months of 2016.
- People with a high school level education (+80,400) led net job gains.
- People with a university degree recorded job gains of 38,900, while those with a postsecondary education (PSE) certificate or diploma gained 3,400 jobs.
- Individuals with less than high school education (-16,500) and those with some PSE (-13,500) recorded job losses.
- The unemployment rate for adults 25 years and older with PSE credentials was 4.5% over the first three months of 2017, down from 5.1% a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate for adults without PSE credentials was 7.2%, down from 7.8% a year earlier.



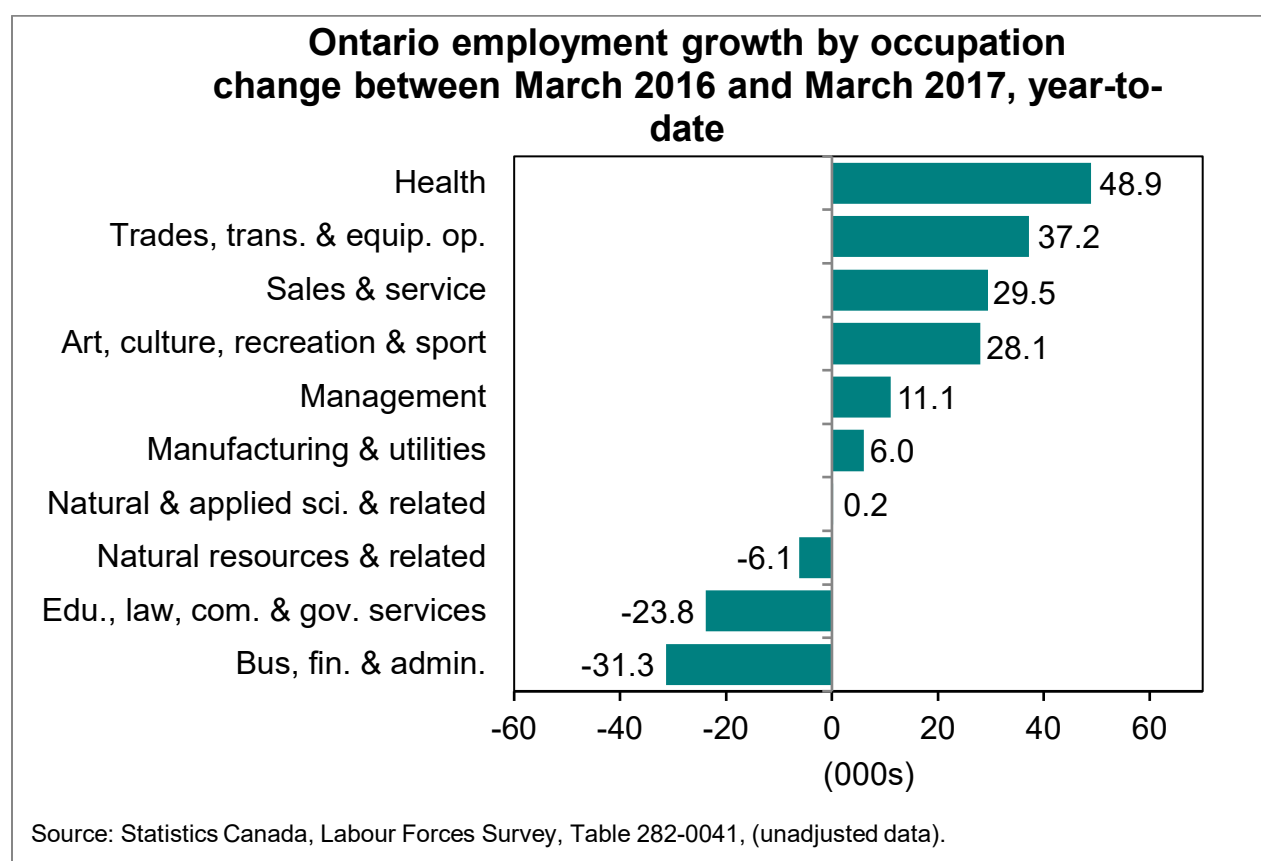
Graph title: Ontario employment change by highest level of educational attainment, aged 25 and older, change between March 2016 and March 2017, year-to-date.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table 282-0003, unadjusted data.

Occupational employment gains

- Seven of the ten [major occupational groups](#) recorded employment growth over the first three months of 2017 compared to a year earlier.
- The largest job gains were in:
 - health (+48,900);
 - trades, transport and equipment operators and related (+37,200); and
 - sales and service (+29,500) occupations.
- Declines over the same period occurred in:
 - business, finance and administration (-31,300);
 - education, law and social, community and government services (-23,800); and
 - natural resources, agriculture and related production (-6,100) occupations.



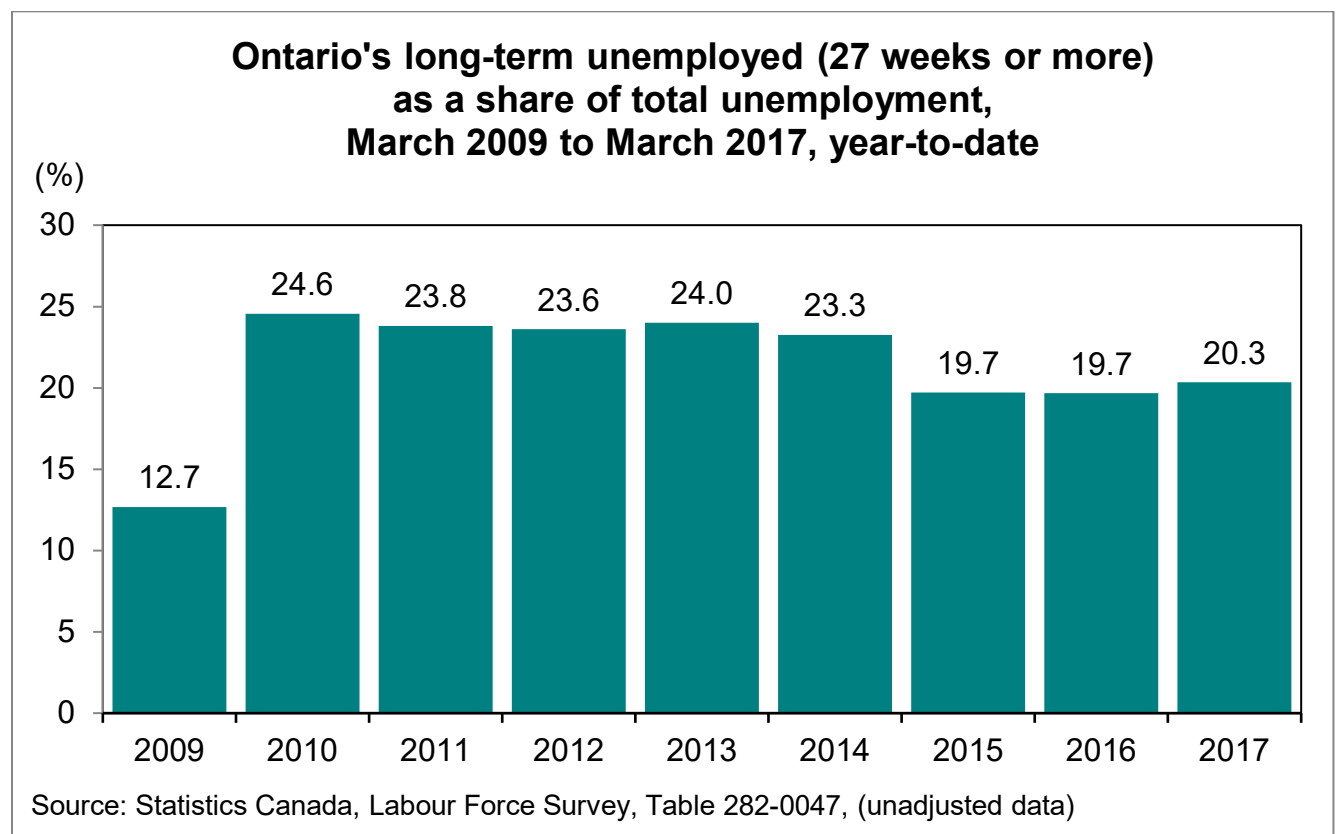
Graph title: Ontario employment growth by occupation, change between March 2016 and March 2017, year-to-date.

Alt text description: Bar graph shows job gains and losses in Ontario by occupation between March 2016 and March 2017, year-to date.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Forces Survey, Table 282-0041, unadjusted data.

Long-Term Unemployment Share Increased

- Over the first three months of 2017, an estimated of 98,900 people faced long-term unemployment (unemployed for 27 weeks or more), down from 100,700 in the first three months of 2016 and well above pre-recessionary levels.
- The percent of all unemployed individuals who were long-term unemployed increased in the first three months of 2017 to 20.3% from 19.7% a year earlier.
- The share is still relatively elevated compared to the first three months of 2008 when 12.5% of unemployed people faced long-term unemployment.
- The average duration of unemployment increased to 20.3 weeks over the first three months of 2017 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 share of total unemployment, March 2009 to March 2017, 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 March 2009 to

March 2017, year-to-date. Over the first three months of 2017, the long term unemployment rate in Ontario (20.3%) was higher than the rate (19.7%) a year earlier.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Forces Survey, Table 282-0047, unadjusted data.