

The Ontario Labour Market in 2010

This report represents a detailed review of Ontario's labour market in 2010. Unless otherwise stated, the review is based on annual average data from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey.

Overview

Revival of Job Creation Results in Lower Unemployment Rate

- Ontario's labour market performed remarkably well in 2010 with employment growing a solid 108,000 net new jobs (or 1.7%), the largest annual increase since 2007, recovering about two-thirds of the jobs lost in 2009 (down 164,300).
- Full-time employment growth was strong, increasing by 95,600 net new jobs (or 1.8%) and recouping more than half of the jobs lost in 2009 (down 179,700). Part-time employment rose by 12,400 in 2010, following an increase of 15,300 in 2009.
- Employment growth in 2010 was concentrated among workers aged 25 to 54 years (up 42,900) and those aged 55 years and over (up 76,000). Ontario's youth (ages 15-24) continued to experience job losses (down 10,900) in 2010 after seeing proportionately deeper job losses during the recession than other age groups. In 2009, youth constituted 15.5% of the labour force but experienced 42.8% of total job losses.
- Men led the way in employment growth (up 68,900) in 2010, after enduring the brunt of employment losses in 2009 (down 133,700). Employment rose by 39,100 for women in 2010.
- Ontario's unemployment rate declined to 8.7% in 2010 from 9.0% in 2009, remaining above the national average (8.0%) for the fourth consecutive year.
- Compared to other provinces, Ontario's unemployment rate exceeded that of the Western Provinces and Quebec, but was lower than rates in the Atlantic Provinces in 2010.

Those with Postsecondary Education Biggest Gainers

- In 2010, employment increased by 110,100 (or 2.9%) for adults (ages 25 years and over) with post-secondary education, driven mainly by gains among university graduates (up 108,100 or 6.3%). Employment edged up by 2,000 (or 0.1%) for adults with a postsecondary certificate or diploma.
- Over the same period, employment increased by only 8,900 (or 0.5%) for adults without postsecondary credentials. Within this group, employment dropped by 28,300 (or 6.3%) for adults with less than high school attainment, while it increased by 31,500 (or 2.9%) for

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high school graduates and edged up by 5,700 (or 1.9%) for those with some postsecondary education.

- When examining employment growth for landed immigrant adults by level of educational attainment, those with a university degree accounted for almost all the gains (96.0%) in employment, rising by 41,800 net jobs in 2010. Employment grew by 8,100 for those with postsecondary certificate or diploma.
- Gains in employment were concentrated among those with post-secondary credentials for all immigrant categories increasing by 3,600 (or 2.4%) for very recent immigrant adults, by 21,100 (or 11.0%) for recent immigrant adults and by 25,100 (or 3.0%) for established immigrant adults.

Employment Gains Driven Mainly by Higher Paying Jobs

- In 2010, those earning more than \$1,000 per week accounted for 90.5% (up 93,000) of total job gains among paid employees. Most of the job gains (up 72,800) were recorded among paid employees earning more than \$1,500 per week.
- In contrast the number of employees earning \$400 or less per week declined by 50,000 in 2010.

Involuntary Employment Remains High

- At 19.3% in 2010, the part-time share of total employment was close to the record high of 19.5% reached in 2009.
- Involuntary part-time employment continued to drive part-time job gains in 2010. In 2009, involuntary part-time employment exhibited a dramatic rise (up 81,600) and it continued to increase in 2010 (up 14,900).

Private Sector Employment Slower to Recover

- In 2010, the number of paid employees increased by 102,800 with gains divided between private sector employment (up 53,000) and public sector positions (up 49,900). While public sector employment surpassed its 2008 pre-recession peak level by 17,500 in 2010, the private sector has been slower to recover, with its employment in 2010 below the 2008 peak level by a significant 95,900 jobs.
- The number of self-employed workers continued its upward trend, rising by 5,200 in 2010 after increasing by 16,900 in 2009.

Share of Unemployed on a Long-term Basis Remains High

- The number of individuals unemployed in Ontario on a long-term basis (27 weeks or more) continued to increase from 118,200 in 2009 to 157,500 in 2010, leading to a rise in the average duration of unemployment by almost four weeks from to 18.2 weeks in 2009 to 22.1 in 2010.

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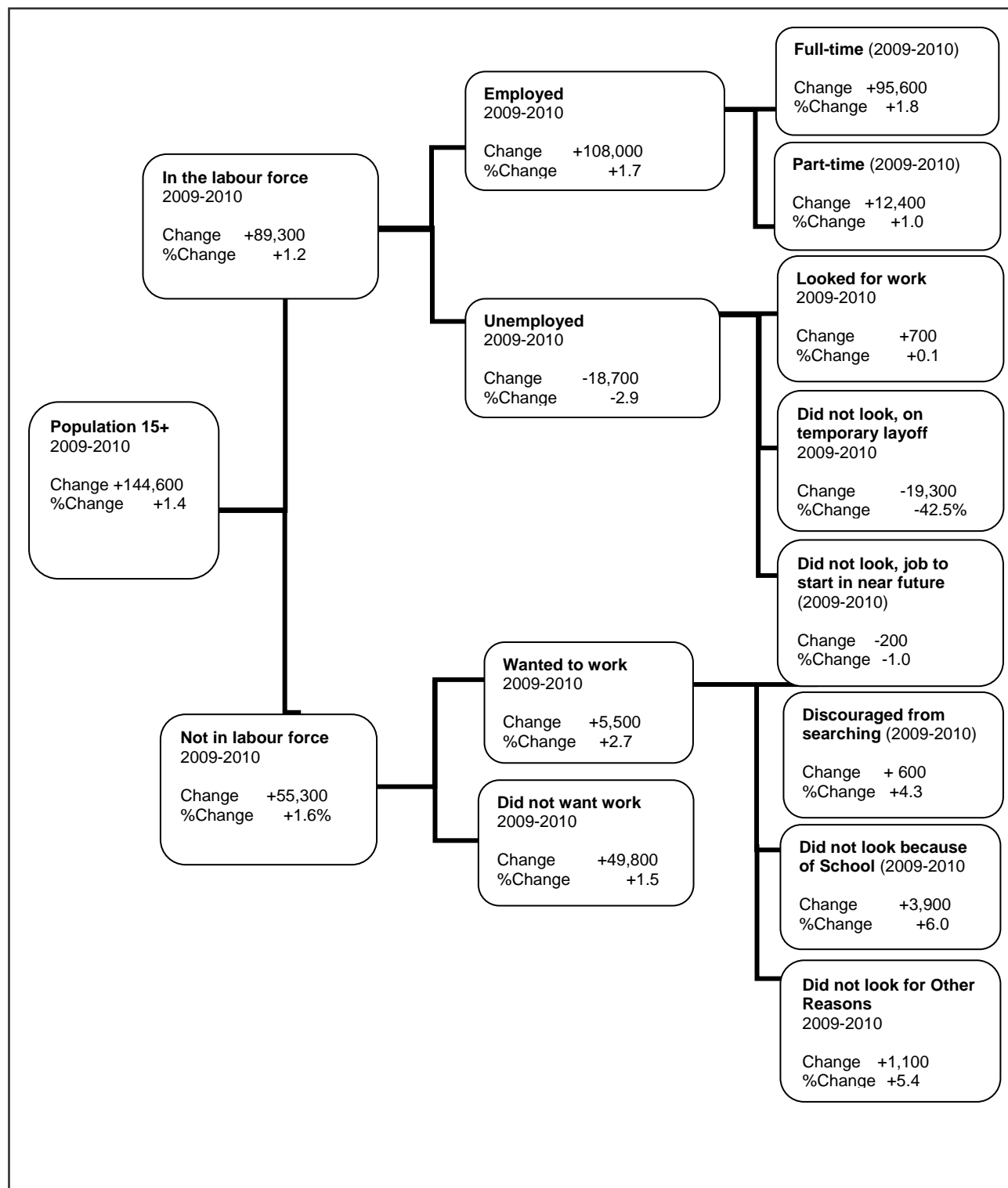
- Similarly, the share of Ontarians unemployed on a long-term basis increased from 18.3% in 2009 to 25.1% in 2010, the highest share among all provinces in 2010 and well above the national average share of 21.2%.
- Older workers 55 years and over are disproportionately represented in long-term unemployment. While this group accounted for 12.8% of the total unemployed in 2010, they made up 20.2% of the long-term unemployed. In 2010, about 40.0% of unemployed older workers faced long-term unemployment compared to 30.0% for prime aged unemployed workers (ages 25 to 54 years) and only 10.0% of total unemployed youth.

Recovery Uneven Across the Province

- In 2010, Ontario's CMAs experienced nine of the ten highest unemployment rates in Canada (Windsor at 11.5%, Oshawa at 10.0%, Peterborough at 9.7%, Barrie at 9.5%, St. Catharines-Niagara at 9.4%, Greater Sudbury at 9.3%, Toronto at 9.1%, Brantford at 8.7% and London at 8.6%).
- At 6.1%, Kingston had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs, followed by Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part) at 6.5% and Thunder Bay at 6.6%.

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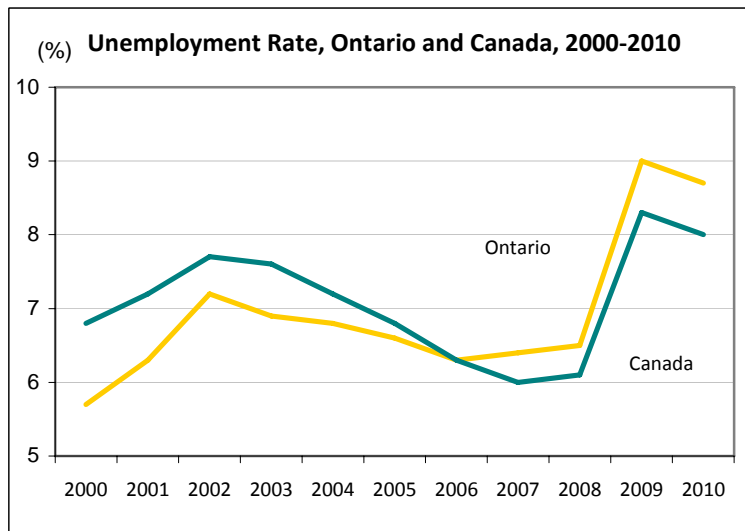
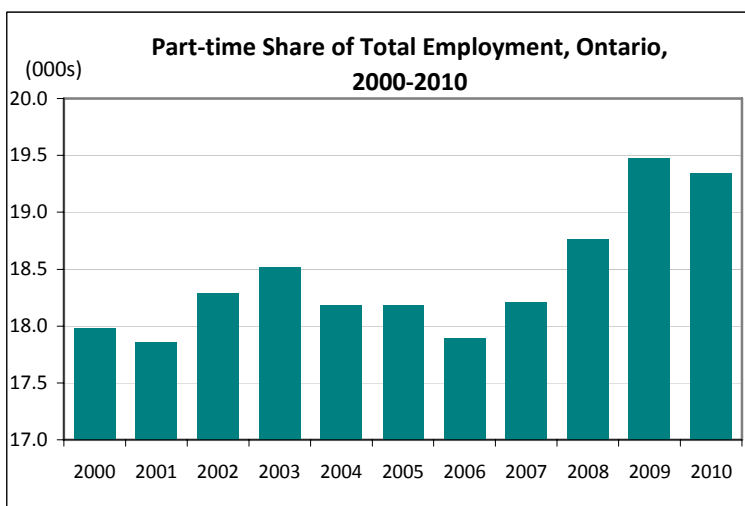
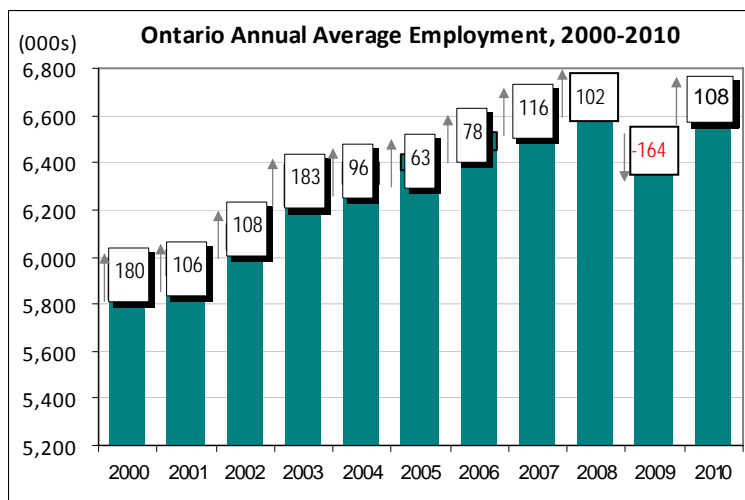


Employment Growth

- Employment in Ontario rose by a solid 108,000 net new jobs (or 1.7%) in 2010, the largest annual increase since 2007, recovering about two-thirds of the jobs lost in 2009 (164,300).
- Full-time employment growth was strong, increasing by 95,600 net new jobs (or 1.8%) and recouping more than half of the jobs lost in 2009 (or 179,700). Part-time employment rose by 12,400 in 2010, following an increase of 15,300 in 2009.
- Despite the revival of full-time job creation, part-time employment shares remained high in 2010. At 19.5%, the part-time share of total employment reached a record high in 2009. Although it declined to 19.3%, the part-time employment share was the second highest on record in 2010.
- The increase in part-time positions over the past two years was a result of a large rise in involuntary part-time employment as many individuals were involuntarily taking on part-time jobs during and after the recession. Involuntary part-time employment exhibited a dramatic rise in 2009 (up 81,600) and it continued to increase in 2010 (up 14,900).

Unemployment Rate

- The employment gains in 2010 pushed Ontario's unemployment rate down by 0.3 percentage points to 8.7% from 9.0% in 2009. Despite the decline, Ontario's unemployment rate was still

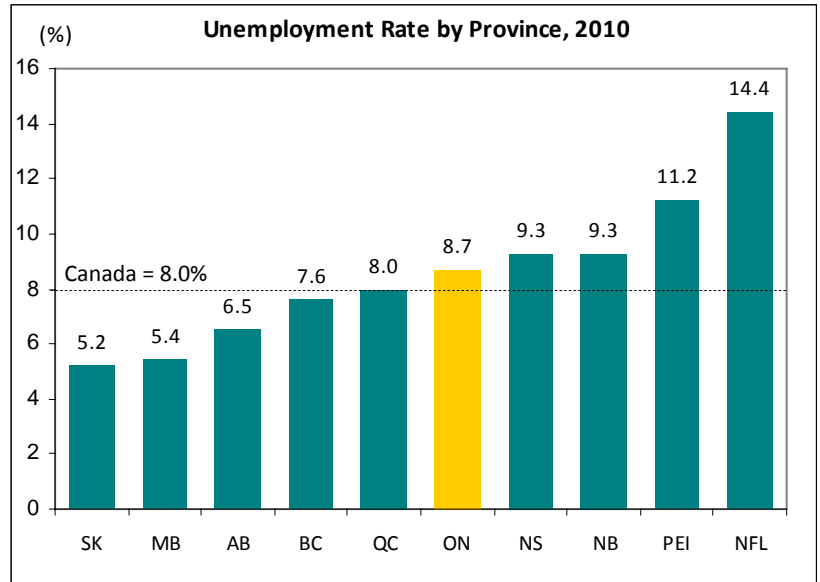


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2.2 percentage points higher compared with the 6.5% rate reported before the start of the economic downturn.

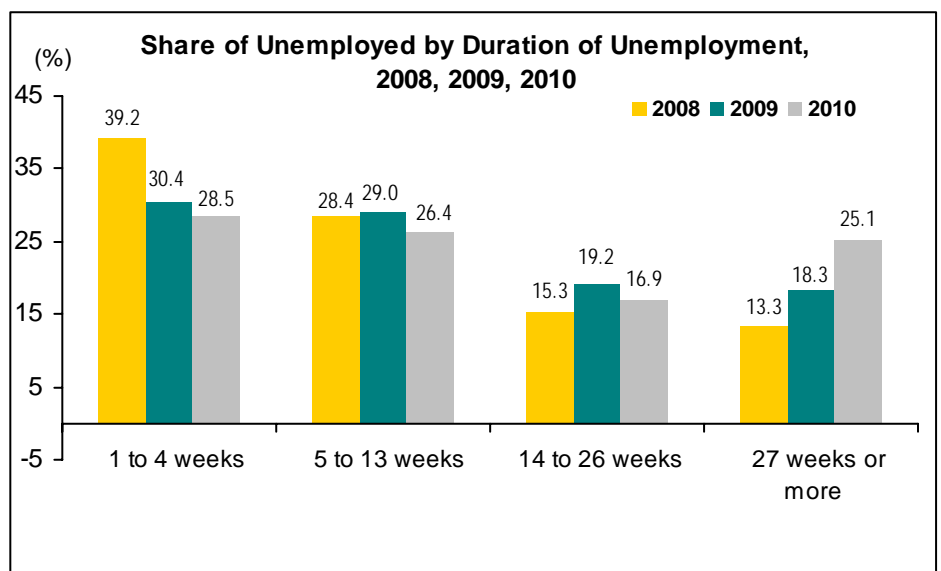
- In addition, the official unemployment rate does not fully capture the extent of hardship associated with joblessness. When individuals who are underemployed, such as involuntary part-time workers are also considered, the unemployment rate in 2010 was 11.7% or 3.0 percentage points higher than the official unemployment rate of 8.7% reported in 2008.
- Ontario's unemployment rate in 2010 remained above the national average rate (8.0%) for the fourth consecutive year, a reversal of historical trends.



- In 2007, Ontario's unemployment rate exceeded the national average rate for the first time on record back to 1976. With the economic downturn, the gap between the national and provincial rate has widened from 0.4 percentage points in 2008 to 0.7 percentage points in 2009. The gap remained unchanged at 0.7 percentage points in 2010 with unemployment rates declining by 0.3 percentage points both nationally and in Ontario.
- Compared to other provinces, Ontario's unemployment rate in 2010 exceeded that of the Western Provinces and Quebec, but was lower than rates in the Atlantic Provinces.

Characteristics of Unemployment

- Although the total number of unemployed in Ontario declined by 18,700 (or 2.9%) in 2010, those unemployed on a long-term basis (27 weeks or more) continued to increase from 118,200 in 2009 to 157,500 in 2010, leading to a rise in the average duration of unemployment by almost four

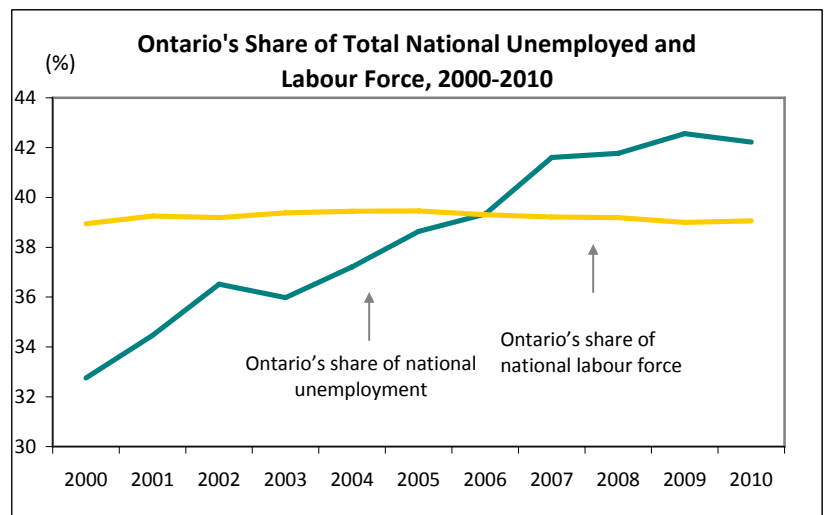


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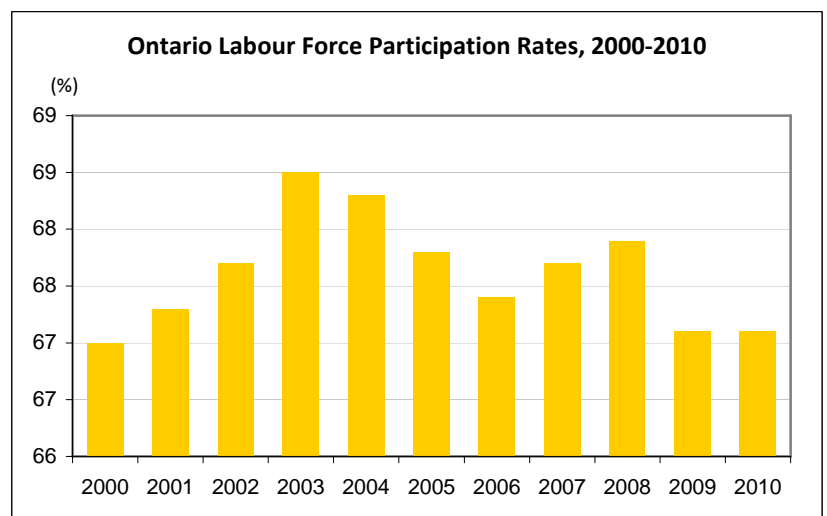
weeks from to 18.2 weeks in 2009 to 22.1 in 2010.

- Similarly, the share of Ontario's unemployed on a long-term basis increased from 18.3% in 2009 to 25.1% in 2010, the highest share among all provinces in 2010 and well above the national average share of 21.2%.
- This is the third year of increase for the share of unemployed in Ontario experiencing long-term unemployment, but the share remains significantly below the peak of 33.5% reached in 1993.
- When examining the distribution of unemployed by age group, older workers 55 years and over are disproportionately represented in long-term unemployment. While this group accounted for 12.8% of the total unemployed in 2010, they made up 20.2% of the long-term unemployed.
- In 2010, about 40.0% of unemployed older workers faced long-term unemployment. In contrast 30.0% of prime working-age unemployed workers and only 10.0% of total unemployed youth were unemployed on a long-term basis.
- Ontario's share of Canada's unemployed has been trending upward over the last decade, rising by around 10 percentage points from 32.8% in 2000 to 42.2% in 2010. Over the same period, Ontario's share of Canada's labour force remained relatively stable around 39.0%.



Labour Force Participation and Employment Rates

- Besides the unemployment rate, additional key measures of the health of the job market include the labour force participation and employment rates.
- The labour force participation rate is the share of the working age population who participates in the

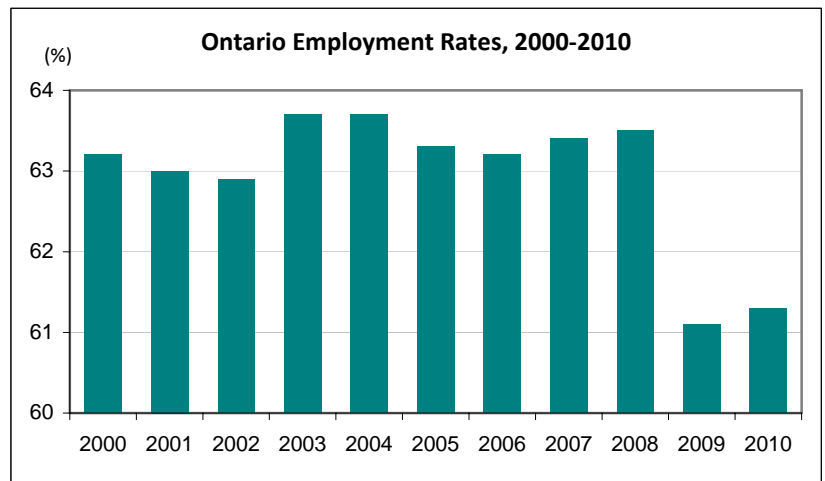


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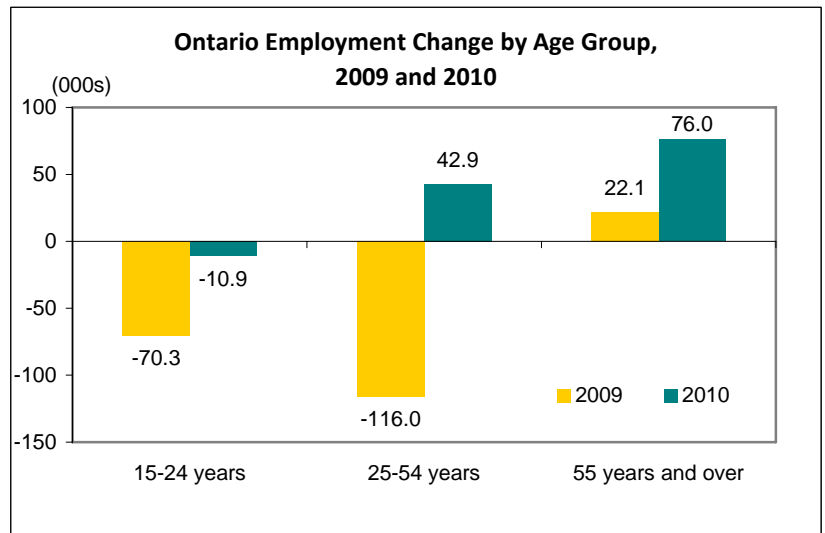
labour market. During the recession, participation rates fell from 67.9% in 2008 to 67.1% in 2009. In 2010, the participation rate remained at 67.1%, as the increase in the labour force (up 1.2%) was not enough to offset the increase in the working age population (up 1.4%).

- Part of the decline in the participation rate reflects the impact of workers who were not in the labour force but wanted to work. In 2009, the number of working-age individuals who were not in the labour force rose by 129,000, with about one-third of the increase (or 41,900) represented by those not in the labour force but wanting to work. Among those who were not in the labour force but wanted to work, 12,600 were in school and 7,800 were discouraged from searching. In 2010, there was a smaller rise in the number of working-age individuals who were not in the labour force (up 55,300) compared to 2009, with only 10.0% of this increase (or 5,500) due to the rise in those who wanted to work.
- Another key indicator of the health of the job market is the employment rate. The employment-to-population ratio represents the share of the working-age population employed. The Ontario employment rate fell from 63.5% in 2008 to 61.1% in 2009, the lowest rate since 1997. Although it increased by 0.2 percentage points to 61.3%, the employment rate was still 2.2 percentage points lower than the pre-recessionary rate of 63.5% in 2008.



Employment Change by Age Group and Gender

- The downturn had a pronounced effect on Ontario's youth aged 15 to 24. Employment for this age group dropped by 70,300 in 2009, accounting for 42.8% of total job losses for that year. In 2010, this group continued to record job losses, posting a decline of 10,900 (or 1.2%), the only age group to record job losses. Over the past



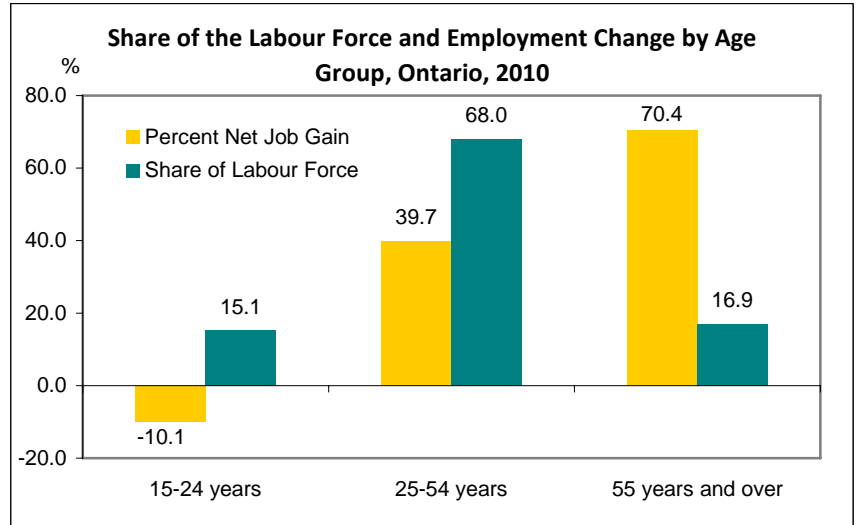
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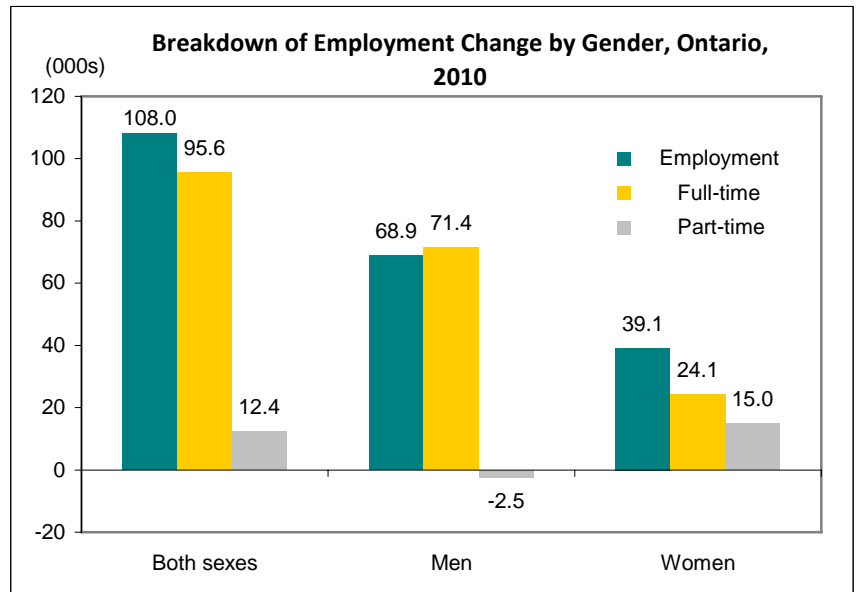
two years, youth recorded their largest back-to-back job loss since 1992-93.

- In contrast, the prime working-age group and workers aged 55 years and over recorded job gains of 42,900 and 76,000, respectively.

- Interestingly, Ontarians aged 55 years and over constituted only 16.9% of the labour force but enjoyed 70.4% of the job gains in 2010. Within this age group, workers aged 55 to 64 accounted for over half (51.3%) of the total job gains and 14.0% of the labour force.



- After enduring the brunt of job losses in 2009 (down 133,700), men led the way in employment growth (up 68,900), accounting for 63.8% of the net new jobs created in 2010. All the job gains for men were in full-time employment (up 71,400), while part-time employment for this group declined by 2,500 net jobs. In contrast, women accounted for all the gains in part-time positions (up 15,000) and for 25.2% of the gains in full-time employment (up 24,100).



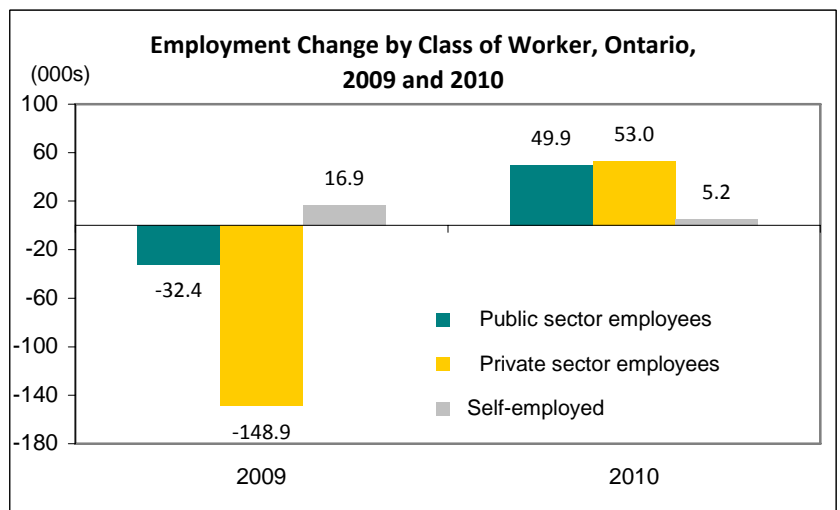
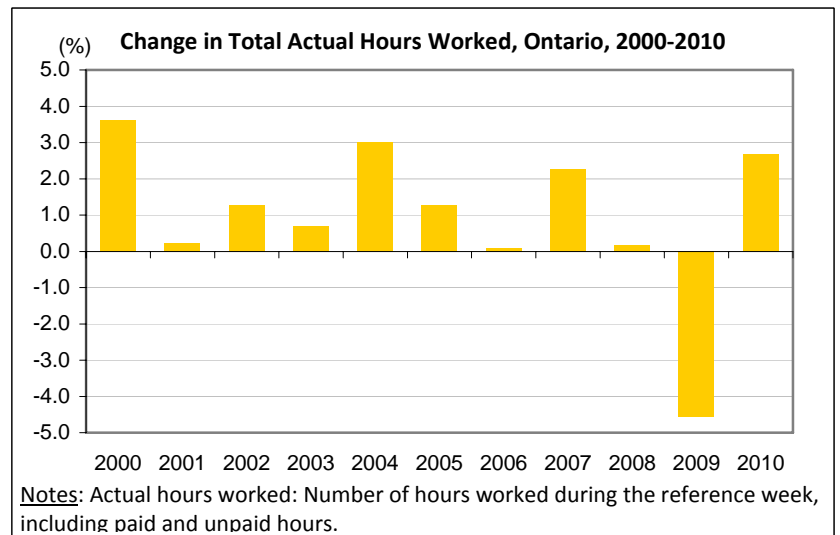
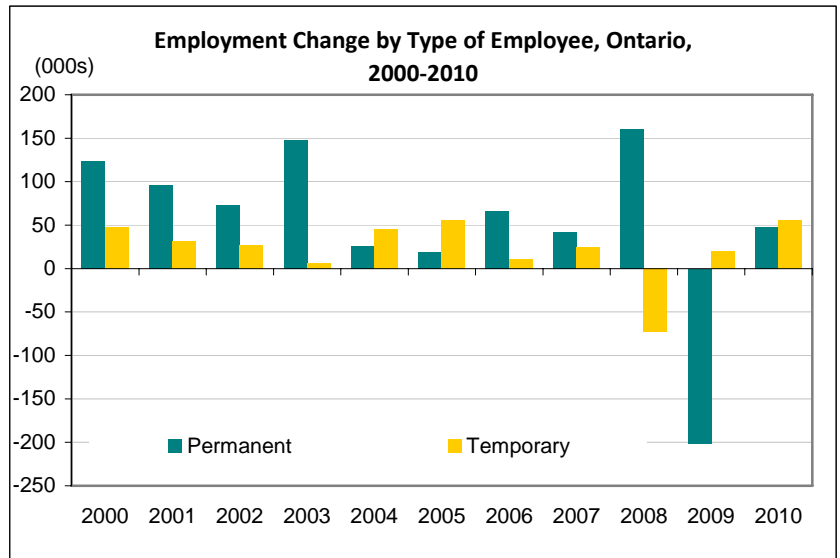
- By age group, employment losses for youth (down 10,900) were almost evenly split between men (down 5,100) and women (down 5,700). For prime working-aged individuals, men gained 32,100 of the total 42,900 jobs created in 2010, with all job gains recorded in full-time positions. Employment among men aged 55 years and over increased by 41,900 and it increased by 34,100 among women.

Job Permanence and Hours Worked

- In 2009, the employment decline was driven entirely by permanent job losses (down 201,600), while temporary employment rose by 20,400. In 2010, permanent employment increased by 47,200 recovering less than a quarter of the jobs lost in 2009. Temporary employment continued to post job gains (up 55,600) in 2010.
- Temporary employment accounted for 12.9% of all jobs in 2010, increasing from 12.1% in 2009. The share had previously moved up from 9.3% in 1997 to 11.4% in 2008.
- After declining sharply by 4.6% in 2009, total actual hours worked increased by 2.7% in 2010, the largest annual increase since 2004.

Employment Change by Class of Worker

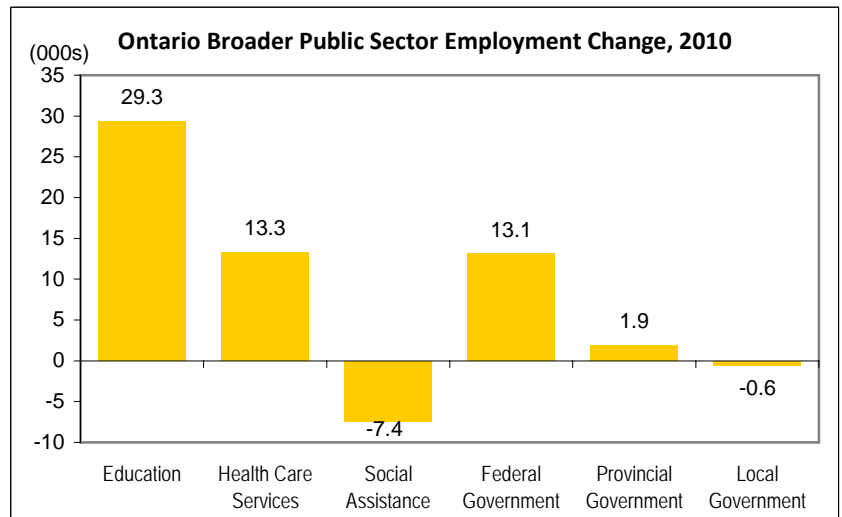
- In 2009, the number of paid employees experienced a significant decline (down 181,200 or 3.2%) – particularly in the private sector (down 148,900 or 3.4%) and the number of self-employed workers increased (up 16,900 or 1.7%). This trend is similar to previous recessions, when paid employment fell sharply by 196,500 (or 4.3%) in 1991 and 113,200 (or 3.0%) in 1982. In contrast, the number of self-employed increased by around 20,000 during the past two recessions.



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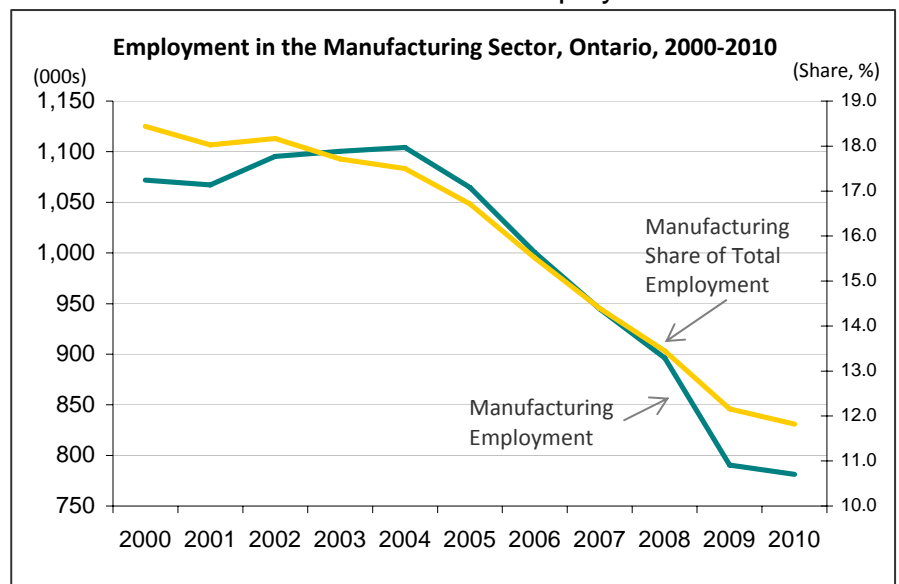
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- In 2010, the number of paid employees increased by 102,800 with gains divided between private (up 53,000) and public sector positions (up 49,900). While public sector employment surpassed its pre-recession peak level in 2008 by 17,500 in 2010, the private sector has been slower to recover, with its employment in 2010 below the 2008 peak level by a significant 95,900 jobs.
- In the broader public sector, the largest increase was in the educational sector (up 29,300 or 7.4%), followed by the health care sector (up 13,300 or 5.3%). Employment in the social assistance sector declined by 7,400 (or 17.2%) in 2010 after rising by 4,300 (or 4.3%) in 2009.
- The number of self-employed workers continued to move up, rising by 5,200 in 2010. This trend is typical during economic downturns as many of those who lose their job also seek self-employment as a better alternative to unemployment.



Employment Change by Industry

- A well-known feature of the recent downturn is the pronounced effect it had on manufacturing employment. While most of Ontario's industries suffered employment declines in 2009, the manufacturing sector experienced a disproportionate effect, with employment declining by 105,600 (or 11.8%), the largest drop on record for this industry. Employment losses in this industry represented 64.3% of provincial job losses and 58.4% of national manufacturing job losses in 2009.
- The economic downturn accelerated the pace of manufacturing employment losses that have been occurring for several years, due to structural changes in the industry. Employment in this sector has

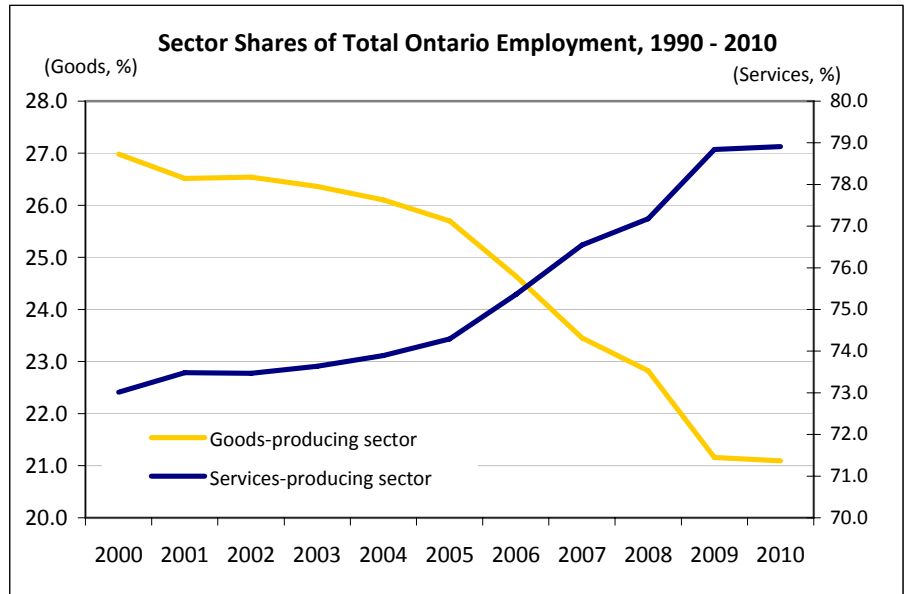


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declined from a peak of 1.1 million workers in 2004 to 781,100 workers in 2010. This represents a dramatic decline of 323,000 workers or 29.3%.

- The manufacturing sector in Ontario has also seen its position declining in terms of its share of total employment. The share of manufacturing employment in Ontario declined from its recent peak of 18.2% in 2002 to 11.8% in 2010.

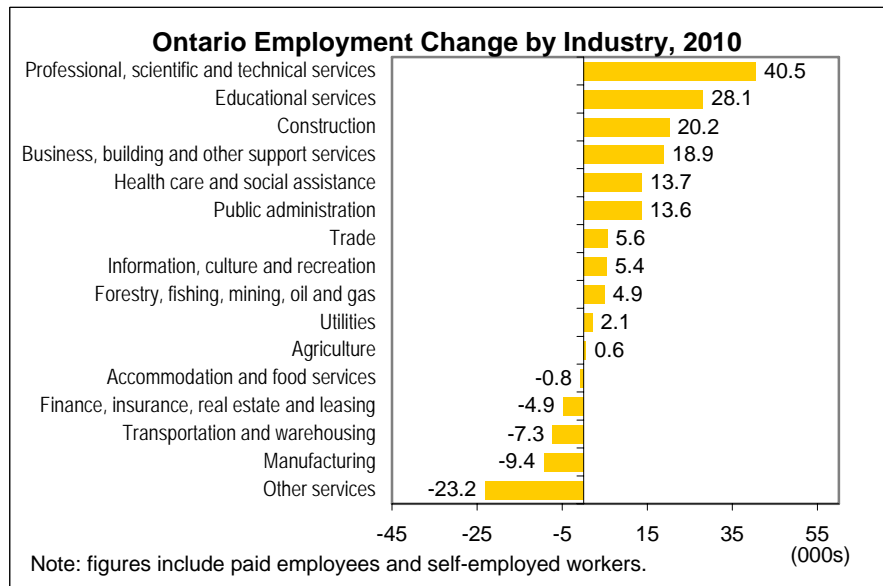


- While the manufacturing share of total employment has been declining, the services sector share of total has been rising for a number of years, a trend consistent with the experience of other advanced economies. In the last decade, the services sector share of total employment grew from 73.0% in 2000 to 79.0% in 2010, with the largest increases occurring in health care and social assistance (from 9.3% to 11.0%) and in professional, scientific and technical services (from 7.2% to 8.2%) sectors. Conversely, the goods sector share of total employment declined from 27.0% in 2000 to 21.0% in 2010.

In the last decade, the services sector share of total employment grew from 73.0% in 2000 to 79.0% in 2010, with the largest increases occurring in health care and social assistance (from 9.3% to 11.0%) and in professional, scientific and technical services (from 7.2% to 8.2%) sectors.

Conversely, the goods sector share of total employment declined from 27.0% in 2000 to 21.0% in 2010.

- Employment in the manufacturing sector continued to decline in 2010, posting the second largest decline (down 9,400) among major industry groups following other services (down 23,200), which include establishments engaged in equipment and machinery repairing, religious activities, advocacy, dry cleaning/laundry, personal care, funeral and pet care. The largest job gains occurred in professional, scientific and



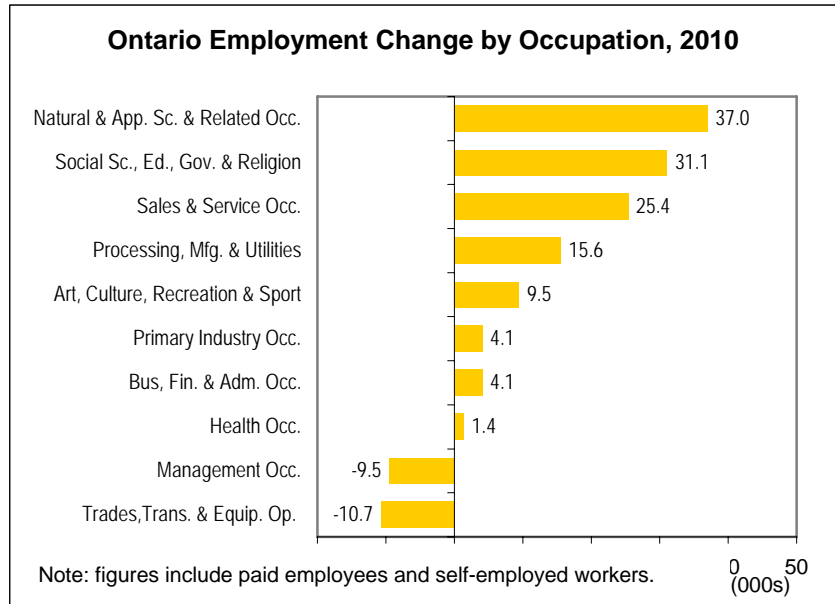
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technical services (up 40,500), educational services (up 28,100) and construction (up 20,200) sectors.

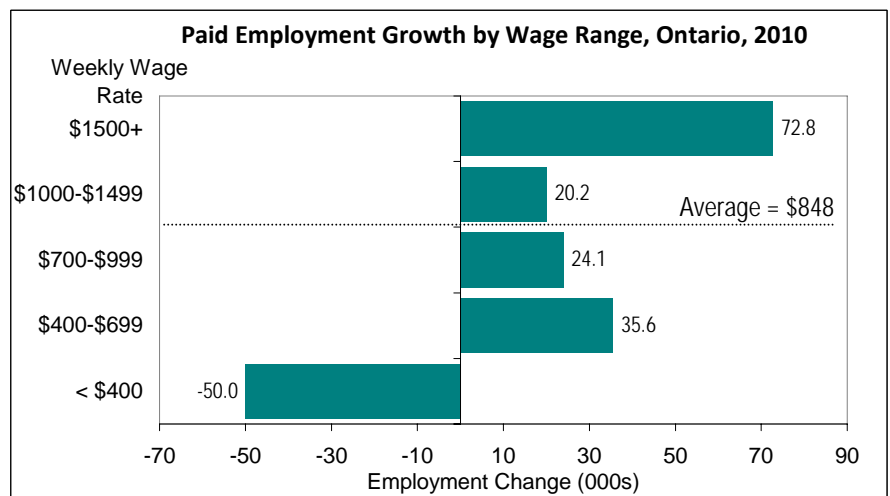
Employment Change by Occupation

- Eight of the ten major occupational groups in Ontario recorded employment growth in 2010. The largest job gains occurred in natural and applied sciences and related occupations (up 37,000), social science, education, government service and religion (up 31,100) and sales and service occupations (up 25,400).
- Over the same period, two occupational groups experienced employment declines: management occupations (down 9,500) and trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (down 10,700). Within this group, job losses were concentrated among other trades occupations (down 9,000), which include occupations such as locksmiths, recreation vehicle technicians and saw fitters.



Employment Growth by Wage Range

- In 2010, paid employment growth in Ontario was concentrated in employment positions earning weekly wage rates of \$1,000 and above. Paid employees earning at least \$1,500 per week gained 72,800 new jobs in 2010, accounting for nearly 71.0% of total job gains among paid employees. The number of paid employees earning \$1,000-\$1,499 also increased by 20,200. These two groups combined made up 90.5% of all the job gains among paid employees in 2010. In



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contrast the number of employees earning \$400 or less per week declined by 50,000 in 2010.

- The share of paid employees earning \$1,000 and above in weekly wages has been increasing steadily in Ontario. It rose from 17.9% in 2000 to 32.7% in 2010. The share of paid employees earning more than \$1,500 increased from 3.7% in 2000 to 12.5% in 2010.
- Out of total paid employees, the share of the service sector earning \$1,000 and above increased from 11.9% to 24.3% between 2000 and 2010, while the goods sector share increased from 6.0% to 8.4%.
- Job growth among higher wage earners occurred mainly in the service-producing sector. This sector accounted for 72.4% of employment growth in 2010 among those earning \$1,000 and above. The industries driving employment growth were educational services, accounting for 41.9% of growth in the services sector for this group of wage earners, followed by the professional, scientific and technical services sector (31.1%) and the public administration sector (23.6%).

Industrial Employment Change by Wage Range, Thousands, Ontario, 2010						
	Total paid employees	<\$400	\$400-\$699	\$700-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500 and above
Total employment	102.8	-50.0	35.6	24.1	20.2	72.8
Goods-producing sector	15.5	-15.7	1.3	4.3	8.8	16.9
Agriculture	-2.2	-1.2	-0.5	0.6	-2.6	0
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	4.8	-1.5	2.4	1.8	0.8	1.4
Utilities	2.3	0	0.4	-1.6	0.6	3.7
Construction	21.1	1.4	6.2	-1.4	7.1	7.8
Manufacturing	-10.4	-14.8	-5.6	4.9	1.4	4
Services-producing sector	87.3	-34.1	34.2	19.9	11.4	55.9
Trade	24.2	-9.8	20.3	7.1	1.9	4.7
Transportation and warehousing	-7.6	-9.7	-6.1	8.2	-3.1	3.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	-9.5	-7.1	0.6	8.9	-12.5	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	25.2	2.4	3.2	-1.3	21.6	-0.7
Business, building and other support services	12.2	0	6.9	3.6	2.8	-1
Educational services	22.6	-0.9	-4.9	0.2	7.7	20.5
Health care and social assistance	17.7	-0.8	3.5	4.7	-0.8	11
Information, culture and recreation	2.2	4.6	-4.4	-4.3	3	3.6
Accommodation and food services	-2.9	-11.8	12.2	0.8	-3.7	-0.2
Other services	-10.5	-0.8	-2.4	-0.3	-3.3	-3.5
Public administration	13.7	-0.3	5.5	-7.4	-1.8	17.7

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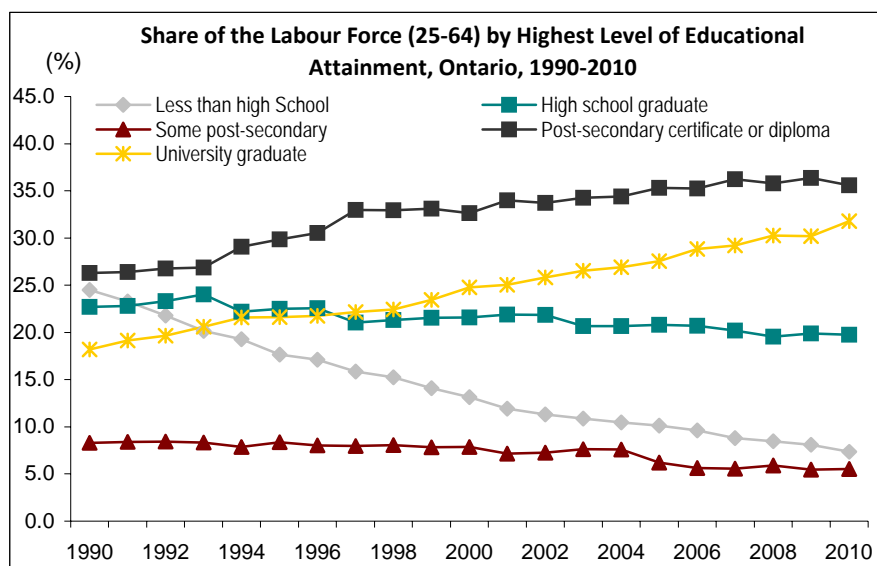
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- Among occupations that recorded employment losses in 2010, management occupations registered employment gains (up 4,600) for those earning weekly wage rates of \$1,000 and above, with employment increases in this group driven by gains among workers earning \$1,500 and above (up 12,600). Employment also increased for trades, transport and equipment operators (up 18,500) in the \$1,000 and above wage category.

Occupational Employment Change by Wage Range, Thousands, Ontario, 2010						
	Total paid employees	<\$400	\$400-\$699	\$700-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500 and above
Total Employment	102.8	-50.0	35.6	24.1	20.2	72.8
Management occupations	-6.9	-2.4	-6.8	-1.9	-8.0	12.6
Business, finance and administrative occupations	-2.5	0.7	-7.0	6.5	1.0	-3.7
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	26.0	0.4	7.2	-4.8	12.6	10.4
Health occupations	5.5	1.6	4.7	-2.3	-5.6	7.2
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	27.1	-6.8	-6.5	8.4	7.8	24.6
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	6.3	1.4	-1.9	-0.8	2.1	5.5
Sales and service occupations	33.3	-23.5	33.3	18.1	0.3	4.8
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	-4.6	-10.9	1.0	-13.2	8.3	10.2
Occupations unique to primary industry	3.0	-1.5	-1.6	5.2	0.1	0.6
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	15.6	-8.9	13.1	9.0	1.8	0.5

Educational Attainment of the Labour Force

- In 2010, the educational attainment of Ontario's labour force continued to rise. The proportion of the labour force 25-64 years of age with post-secondary qualifications increased from 66.6% in 2009 to 67.4% in 2010. Postsecondary educational attainment in the labour force has increased from 44.5% in 1990. Postsecondary educational attainment as a share of the 25-64 population was 63.8% in 2010.



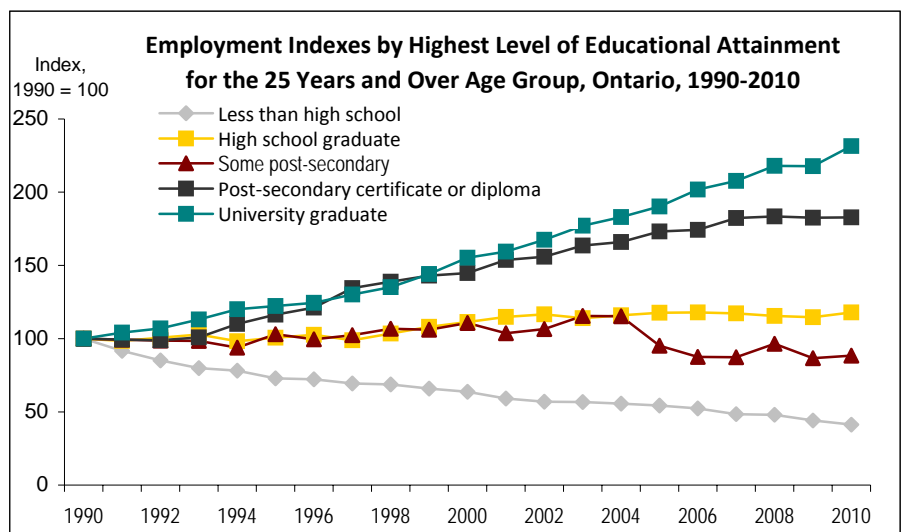
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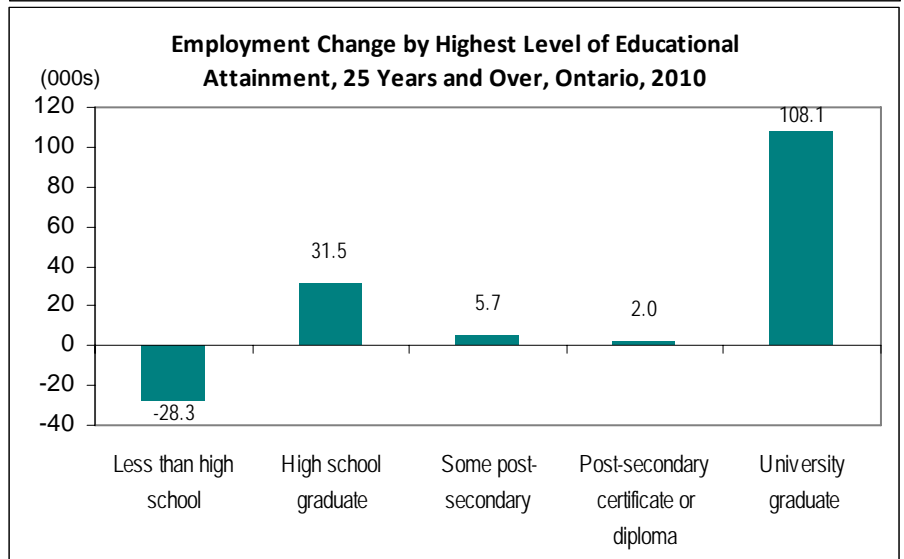
- The largest increase in attainment has been at the university level. The share of the labour force with a university degree has increased steadily since 1990, rising by 13.6 percentage points from 18.2% in 1990 to 31.8% in 2010. Similarly, the share of the labour force with a post-secondary certificate or diploma rose from 26.3% in 1990 to 35.6% last year.
- Conversely, the proportion of the labour force without post-secondary qualifications has been declining. The proportion of the labour force with less than high school attainment has experienced a rapid decline, falling from 24.5% in 1990 to 7.4% in 2010. The proportion with high school fell from 22.7% to 19.8%.

Labour Market Outcomes by Educational Attainment

- Ontario's labour market has steadily become more knowledge intensive with the fastest employment growth occurring among workers having post-secondary education. During the 1990-2010 period, employment more than doubled in Ontario for university graduates aged 25 years and over and it rose by 83.0% for those with a post-secondary certificate or diploma. In contrast, employment growth among workers without high school education declined by 59.0%.



- In 2010, adults aged 25 years and over with post-secondary credentials experienced better labour market outcomes compared to those without post-secondary qualifications. Employment increased by 110,100 (or 2.9%) for adults with post-secondary education, driven mainly by gains among university graduates (up 108,100 or 6.3%) and it edged up by 2,000 (or 0.1%) for adults with a post-secondary

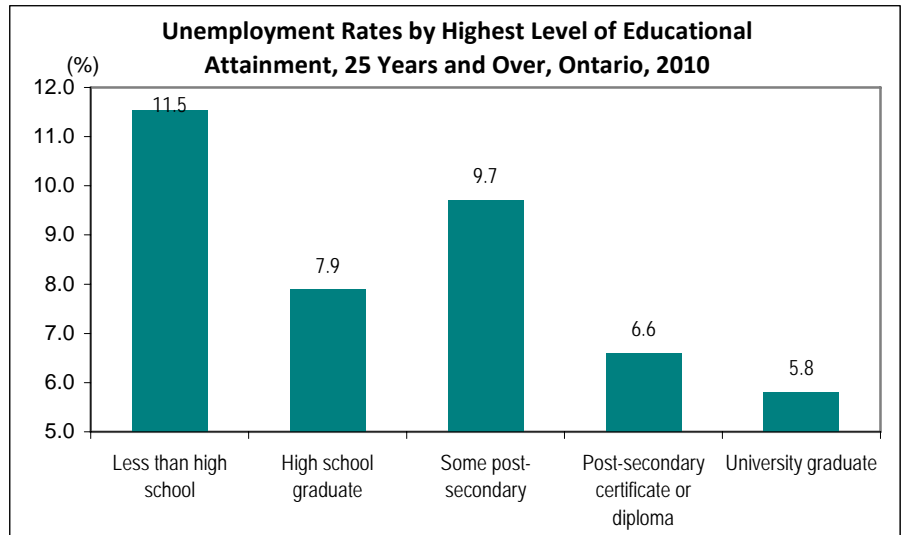


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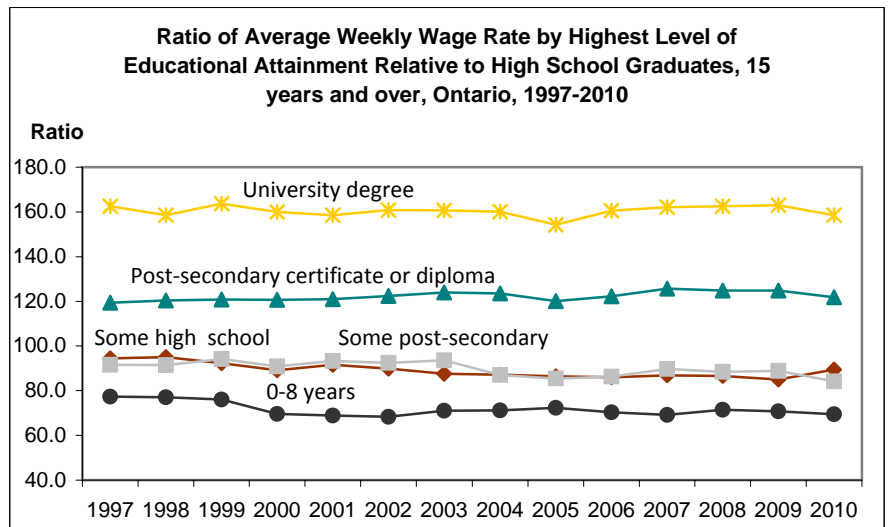
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certificate or diploma. Over the same period, employment increased by 8,900 (or 0.5%) for adults without post-secondary credentials. Within this group, employment dropped by 28,300 (or 6.3%) for adults with less than high school attainment, while it increased by 31,500 (or 2.9%) for high school graduates and edged up by 5,700 (or 1.9%) for those with some post-secondary education.

- The unemployment rate for adults without post-secondary education is very high in both absolute and relative terms. The unemployment rate for adults with less than high school in 2010 was 11.5%, almost double the unemployment rate for adults with post-secondary education (6.2%). In 2010, the unemployment rate for adults with a university degree was 5.8%, 1.3 percentage points below the overall Ontario rate (7.1%) for the 25 years and over age group.



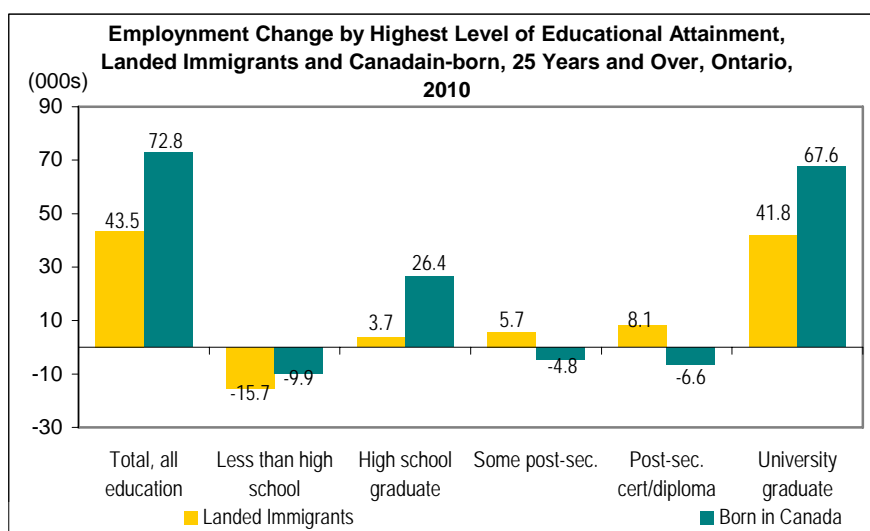
- Ontarians with post-secondary credentials earn higher weekly wage rates compared with those without post-secondary qualifications. The average weekly wage rate of college graduates or apprentices in Ontario was \$860 in 2010, 22.0% higher than the average weekly wage rate of high school graduates. The average weekly wage rate of university graduates was \$1,120 in 2010, almost 60.0% higher than the average weekly wage rate of high school graduates. However, the relative average weekly wage rates for university graduates and college graduates or apprentices have remained fairly stable between 1997 and 2010.



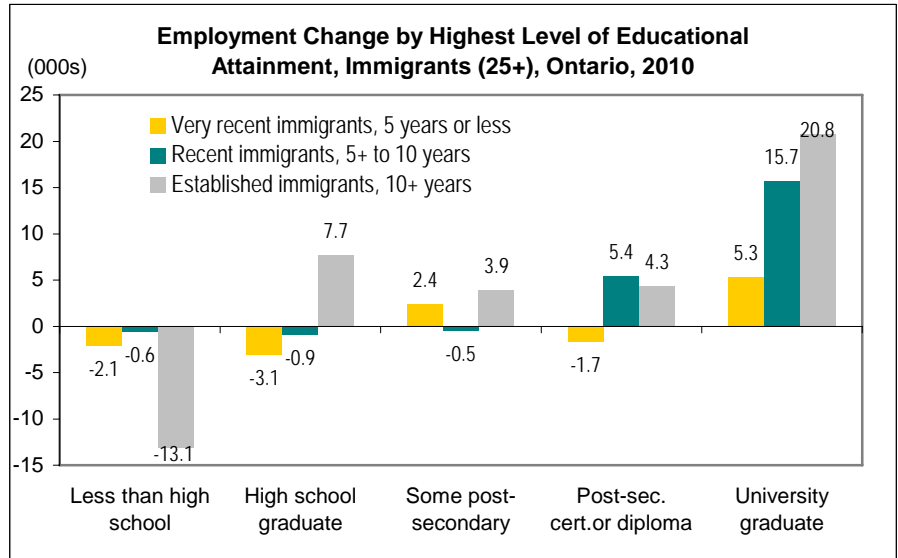
Labour Market Performance of Immigrants

- The recession had an adverse effect on both landed immigrants and Canadian-born adults. In 2009, landed immigrant adults experienced employment losses for all educational categories: less than high school education (down 16,200), high school graduates (down 4,300), some post-secondary education (down 9,400), post-secondary certificate or diploma (down 3,700), and university graduates (down 7,900).
- While employment showed a marginal increase for Canadian-born adults with university education (up 5,000) in 2009, losses were spread across the rest of the educational groups: less than high school education (down 2,500), high school graduates (down 7,400), some post-secondary education (down 11,700), post-secondary certificate or diploma (down 5,900).
- In 2010, landed immigrant adults gained 43,500 jobs, accounting for 36.6% of the job gains for this age group and recovering most of the jobs lost (down 41,400) in 2009.

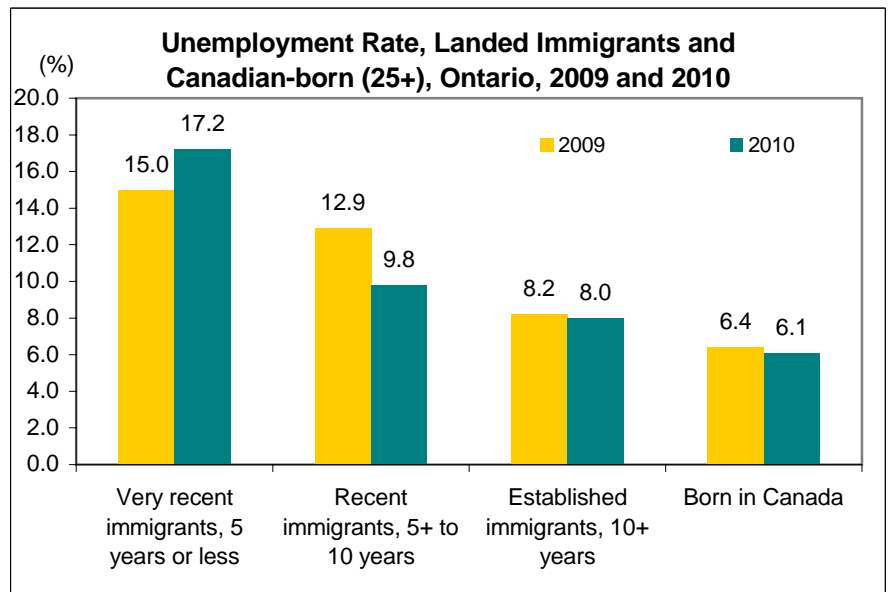
- When examining employment growth in 2010 by level of educational attainment, both landed immigrants and Canadian-born adults with a university degree showed strong employment gains of 41,800 and 67,600, respectively in 2010. Only landed immigrant adults with less than high school education experienced a decline in employment (down 15,700) in 2010. In contrast, employment declined for Canadian-born adults with a post-secondary certificate or diploma (down 6,600), some post-secondary education (down 4,800) and less than high school education (down 9,900) in 2010.



- A breakdown of employment growth by type of immigrant shows that gains in employment were concentrated among those with post-secondary credentials for all immigrant categories. While total employment growth was essentially unchanged (up 800) for very recent immigrant adults, it increased by 3,600 (or 2.4%) for very recent immigrant adults with post-secondary education, rising by 5,300 (or 5.1%) for university graduates and declining by 1,700 (or 4.0%) for adults with a post-secondary certificate or diploma. Unlike very recent immigrants, recent and established immigrant adults with a post-secondary certificate or diploma enjoyed employment increases of 5,400 (or 10.1%) and 4,300 (or 1.0%) respectively. Similarly, employment increased for recent and established immigrant adults with a university degree by 15,700 (or 11.4%) and 20,800 (or 5.1%) respectively.



- The unemployment rate for landed immigrant adults remains much higher than the rate for Canadian-born. It was 9.4% in 2010, down from 9.7% in 2009, while that of the Canadian-born declined from 6.4% in 2009 to 6.1% in 2010. At 8.0%, the unemployment rate for established immigrant adults was 1.9 percentage points higher than that of the Canadian-born in 2010.



- The unemployment rate continued to increase for very recent immigrant adults from 15.0% in 2009 to 17.2% in 2010, while it decreased for recent and established immigrants from 12.9% to 9.8% and from 8.2% to 8.0% respectively between 2009 and 2010.

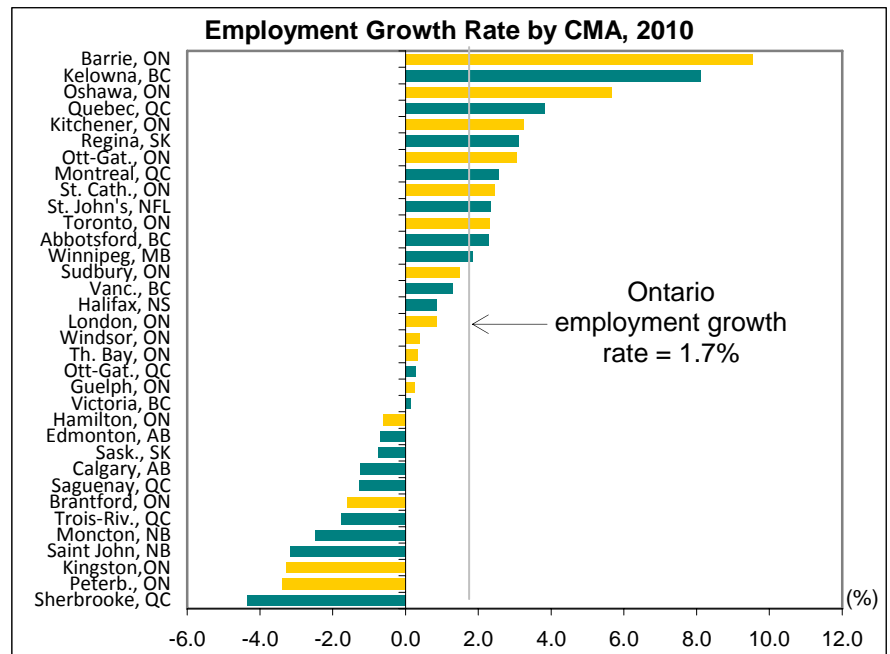
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- Among all landed immigrant adults, only high school graduates saw their unemployment rate decline from 11.3% in 2009 to 9.4% in 2010. During the same period, the unemployment rate increased for immigrant adults with post-secondary certificate or diploma from 8.5% to 8.8% and it was unchanged for immigrants with less than high school (13.3%), those with some post-secondary education (11.4%) and university graduates (8.7%).
- Immigrant adults are disproportionately represented in the unemployed in Ontario. In 2010, landed immigrant adults accounted for 41.5% of total unemployed adults in Ontario and they represented 31.7% of the adult labour force.

Employment Growth and Unemployment Rate by CMA

- While Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) account for 80.0% of the total working age population living in Ontario, they accounted for all employment growth in Ontario with a net employment gain of 109,900 jobs in 2010.
- Ontario's CMAs with the greatest employment gains in 2010 were Toronto (up 66,300), Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (up 15,400) and Oshawa (up 10,100).



- Employment declined in Kingston (down 2,600), Hamilton (down 2,300), Peterborough (down 2,000), and Brantford (down 1,100) in 2010.
- On a percentage basis, the CMAs with the highest employment growth rates in Ontario were Barrie (up 9.5%), which also exhibited the largest growth rate of all CMAs in Canada, and Oshawa (up 5.7%).

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- Despite the strong employment growth in 2010, Ontario's CMAs experienced nine of the ten highest unemployment rates in Canada (Windsor at 11.5%, Oshawa at 10.0%, Peterborough at 9.7%, Barrie at 9.5%, St. Catharines-Niagara at 9.4%, Greater Sudbury at 9.3%, Toronto at 9.1%, Brantford at 8.7% and London at 8.6%).
- At 6.1%, Kingston had the lowest unemployment rate among Ontario's CMAs, followed by Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part) at 6.5% and Thunder Bay at 6.6%.

