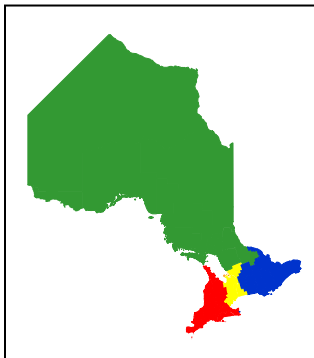
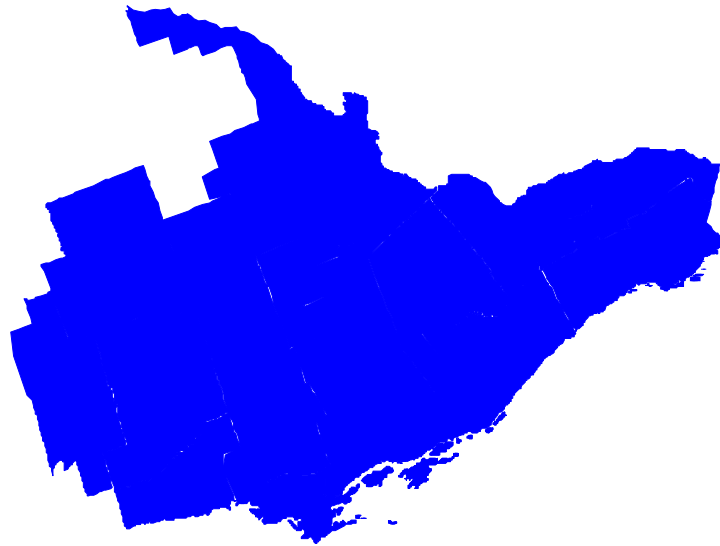


LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION

**Employment Ontario Eastern Region
2008 Annual Labour Market Report**



Produced by: Labour Market Information and Research Unit
Research and Planning Branch
Strategic Policy and Programs Division
Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities
17th Floor, 900 Bay Street, Mowat Block
Toronto, ON, M7A 1L2

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The Labour Force Survey collects monthly information on the labour market activities of Canada's working age population. The data is collected from a sample of 53,500 households (15,500 in Ontario) each month. The primary objective of the survey is to provide reliable estimates of employment and unemployment for Canada and the provinces, and to provide descriptive and explanatory data for each group. Data is also available for sub-provincial geographies.

Although the LFS is a valuable source for labour market information, caution should be used in interpreting period to period changes, especially for small geographic areas or for small data cells. All survey data is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that may result in misleading estimates. Documentation on LFS data quality is available from Statistics Canada's website at www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/document/3701_D4_T2_V3_E.pdf.

Cette publication est disponible en français sous le nom de:

RAPPORT SUR LE MARCHÉ DU TRAVAIL EN ONTARIO

2008 Eastern Region Summary

The Eastern Region accounted for 15.5% of Ontario's 10.5 million working age population (15 years and over) and 15.5% of the province's 7.2 million labour force in 2008. Among the diversified ethnic groups, Francophones represent 12.7% of the region's population, particular in the Ottawa-Gatineau area, compared with the Province overall share (4.4%) according to 2006 Census.

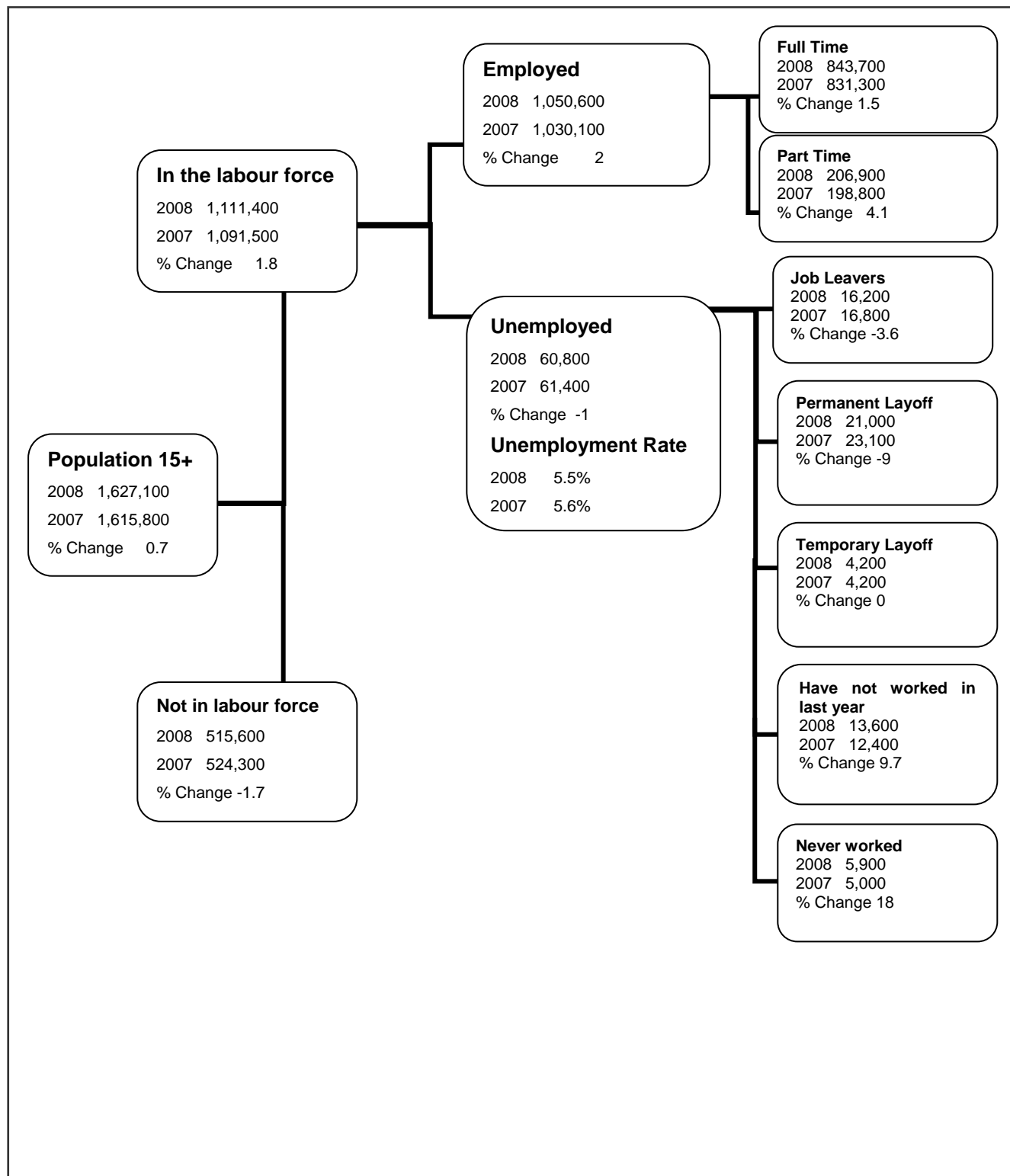
The Eastern Region in 2008 continued to have a lower jobless rate than Ontario (6.5%), as its unemployment rate fell to 5.5%. This rate is still below its recent high of 7.3% in 2002. Long-term unemployment remained unchanged from 2007 and numbered 7,300 in 2008.

The employment in the Eastern Region grew by a relatively solid 2% in 2008, in which full-time jobs accounted for 60% of the job growth in the Region (up12, 400). Meanwhile, part time employment in the region has held steady for several years at approximately 20% of the Region's total employment. Employment in the Eastern Region has steadily increased over the period from 1998-2008. Eastern Region's labour market has become more knowledge intensive with the fastest employment growth occurring among workers having post-secondary education. During the 1998-2008 period, employment in the Eastern Region rose by 52% for jobs requiring university degree. The participation rate of older workers (65+) at 11.6% in 2008 has been continuously increasing since 2001.

In 2008, the industries with the largest share of employment in the Eastern Region are trade (14%), public administration (13%), and healthcare and social assistance (12%). The region represented approximately 40% of Ontario's public administration employment and about 20% Ontario's agricultural employment. Strong gains in educational services (up 9,900, or 13.7%) and public sectors (up14,700, or 11.7%) boosted the Eastern Region's labour market in 2008, while the agriculture, manufacturing, and finance and real estate were in transition and experienced a loss of 3,700 (down 17.6%), 9,700 (down 9.4%) and 3,100 (down 6.2%) jobs, respectively. By occupational group, art, culture and recreation (up 21.5%), social science, education, government service and religion (up 9.5%), and management (up 8%) were the fastest growing occupational groups in 2008. Conversely, occupations unique to primary industry (down 20.8%), and processing, manufacturing and utilities occupations (down 11%) lost the most jobs (on a relative basis).

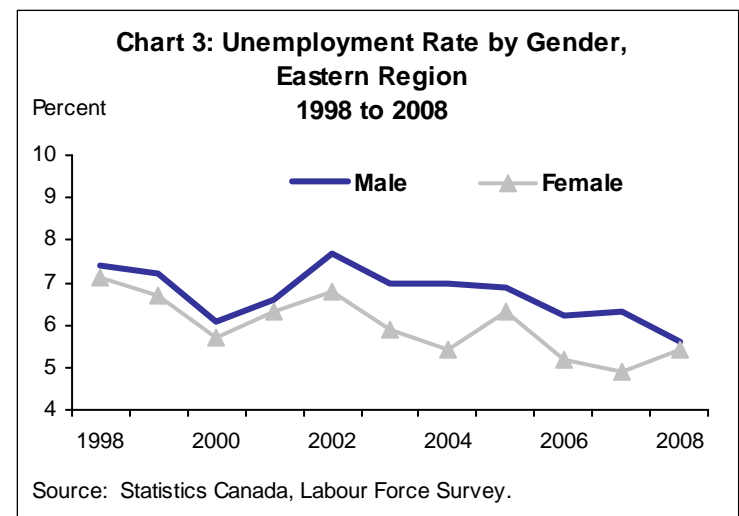
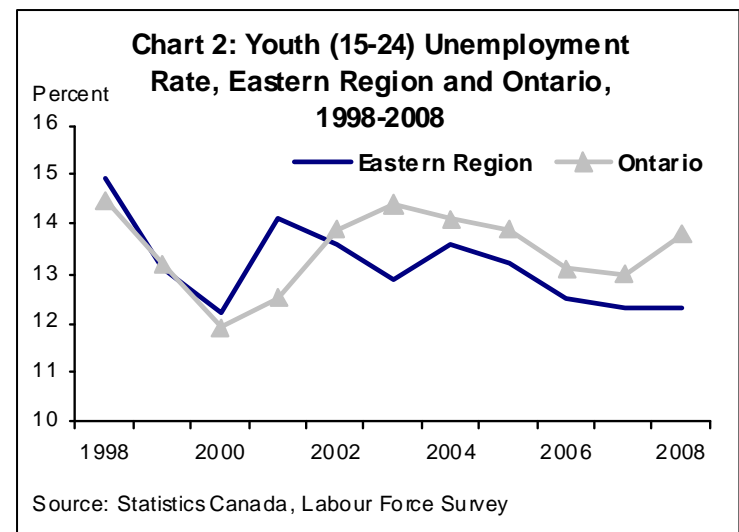
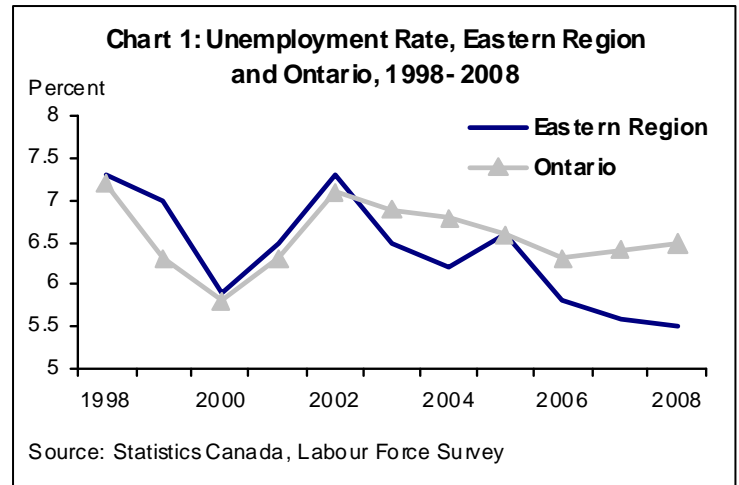
The Eastern Region's labour market and economy will continue undergoing a structural shift, due to the unrelenting global financial crisis, worsening economic conditions, softer consumer demand, and the aging of the population and labour force. In 2008, Ottawa-Gatineau's economy had its worst showing since the mid-1990s, although the census metropolitan area (CMA) still outperformed other CMAs in Ontario. The Kingston area has also been particularly hit by the downturn in manufacturing and construction. Weakness in above industries was partially offset by relatively healthy services sector activity, especially in non-commercial services (health care and education) and public administration.

Ontario Eastern Region Labour Market 2008



Unemployment

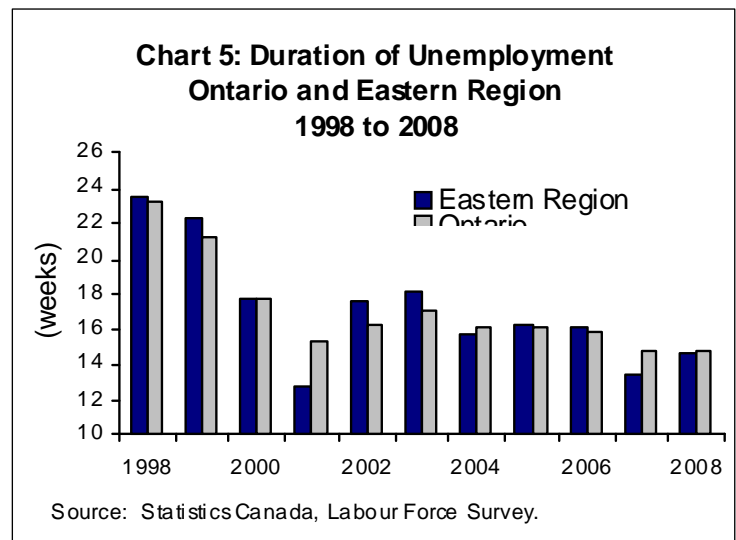
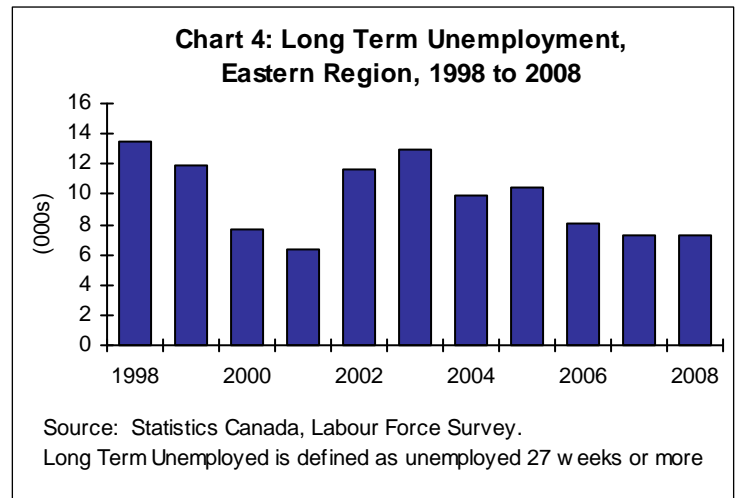
- In 2008, the unemployment rate for the Eastern Region fell to 5.5% from 5.6% in 2007, while the Ontario unemployment rate edged up slightly to 6.5%. The number of unemployed individuals in the Eastern Region was 60,800 in 2008, down 600 (1%) from 2007, while the region's employment gained 20,500 (2%) during the same period.
- Since 2002, the unemployment rate for the Eastern region has been declining and has remained below the Ontario average.
- In 2008, the unemployment rate for youth in the Eastern Region remained at 12.3% while the provincial average edged up to 13.8 % from 13% in 2007.
- Since 2002, the youth unemployment rate in the East has been lower than the provincial average. Prior to 2002, youth (aged 15-24) in the Eastern Ontario Region generally had higher unemployment rates than youth in Ontario.
- Historically the female unemployment rates in the Eastern Ontario Region have been slightly lower than the male unemployment rates.
- In 2008, the female unemployment rate in the Eastern region jumped to 5.4% from 4.9% in 2007, getting close to the male unemployment rate, which dropped to 5.6% from 6.3% in 2007. Overall in Ontario, female and male unemployment rates remained relatively unchanged in 2008 compared with 2007, at 6.1% and



6.9%, respectively.

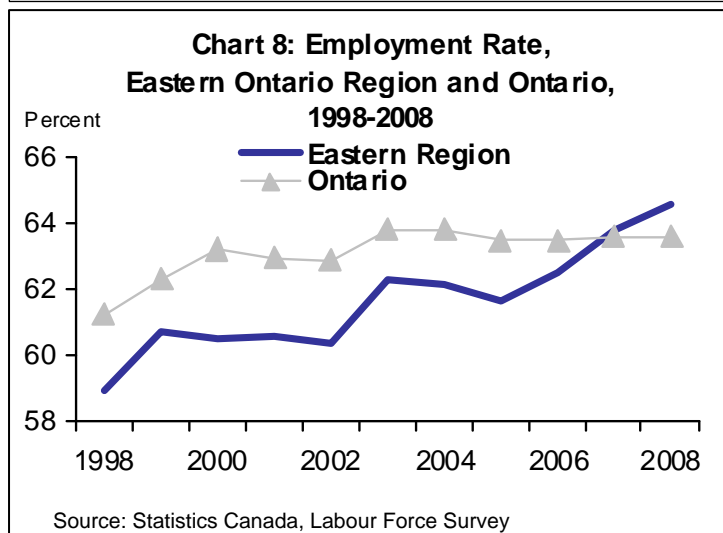
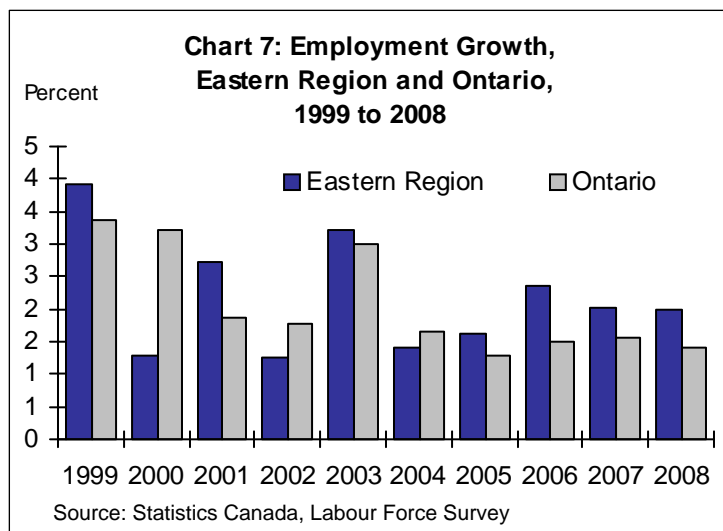
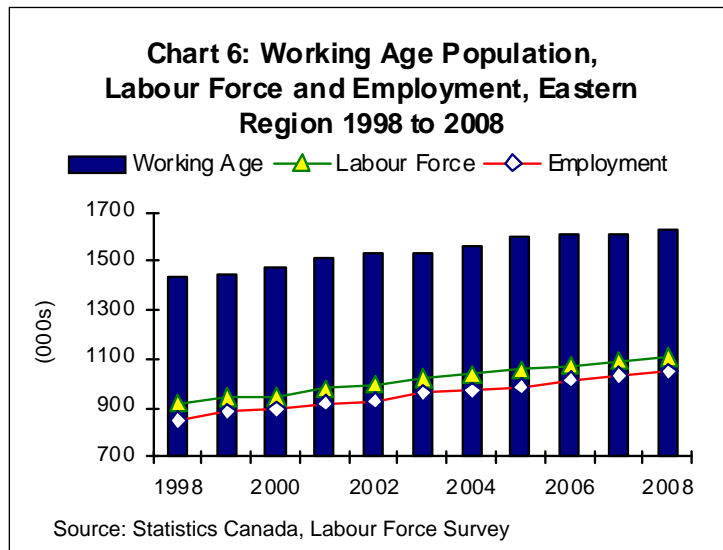
Duration of Unemployment

- Long term unemployment (i.e. the number of people who have been unemployed for 27 weeks or more) in the Eastern Ontario Region has been slowly declining in recent years.
- In 2008, an estimated 7,300 people in the Eastern Region reported being unemployed for 27 weeks or more, which were 6,200 fewer than in 1998.
- An estimated 12% of unemployed people in the East were “long term unemployed” in 2008, slightly lower than the provincial average of 13.4%.
- In 2008, the average number of weeks of unemployment in the Eastern Region edged up 1.2 more weeks to 14.6 weeks. The number of weeks across Ontario remained unchanged in 2008, at 14.7 weeks.



Employment

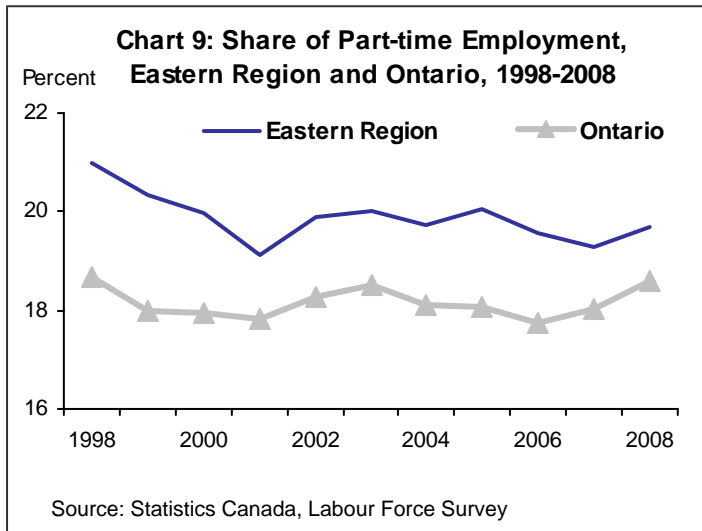
- In 2008, there were approximately 1,050,600 people employed in the Eastern Region, up 2.0% from 2007. Ontario's employment was 6,687,300, a 1.4% increase from 2007. Annually, the Region's employment increased (2.2%) at a similar pace as the Ontario average (2.1%) between 1999 and 2008. Since 2005, annual employment growth for the Eastern Region has been continuously stronger than Ontario's overall annual employment growth.
- During the past 10 years, employment in the Eastern Region increased steadily. The Region gained 203,900 positions between 1998 and 2008, an increase of 24.1%.
- By comparison, Ontario gained 1,234,000 jobs between 1998 and 2008, a 22.6% increase. The Eastern Region's share of employment in the province remained fairly constant over the decade, at around 15%.
- In 2008, the working age population (15 years and over) in the Eastern Ontario Region was estimated at 1,627,100 people, slightly edged up (0.7%) from 2007 and 13.3% higher than in 1998. The Region accounted for 15.5% of Ontario's 10.4 million working age population in 2008.
- Historically, the employment rate (share of the working-age population that is working) in the Eastern Ontario Region has been lower than the Ontario average. However, this gap has been narrowing steadily over the past 10 years.



- Since 2007, the employment rate in the Eastern Ontario Region has exceeded the provincial average for the first time. In 2008, approximately 64.6% of people in the Eastern Region had jobs, compared to 63.6% in Ontario overall.

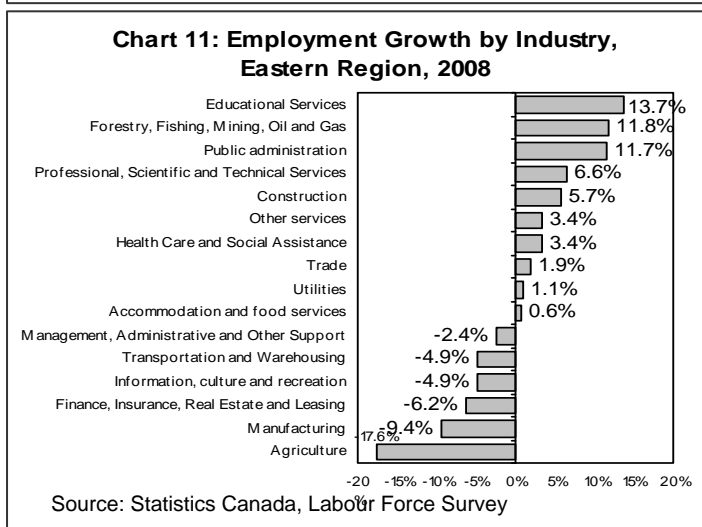
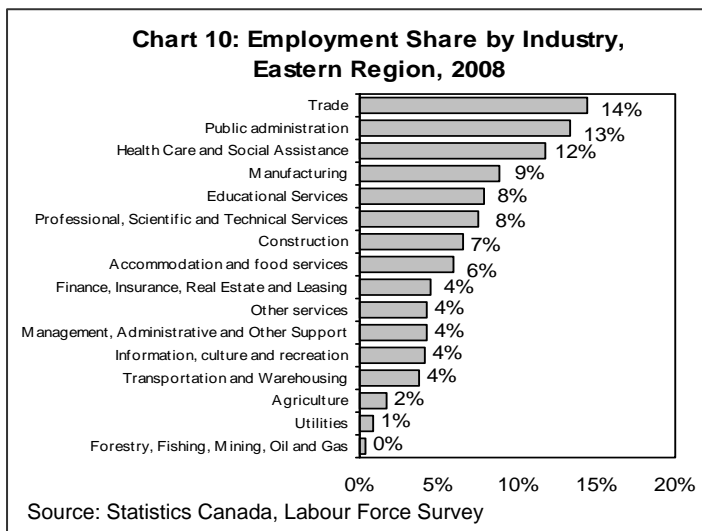
Part-time Employment

- Historically, a slightly larger share of employment in the Eastern Region has been part-time compared to Ontario overall, but the gap has narrowed. In 2008, part-time employment represented about 20% of all employment in the East, slightly higher than the 19% share for Ontario overall.



Employment by Industry

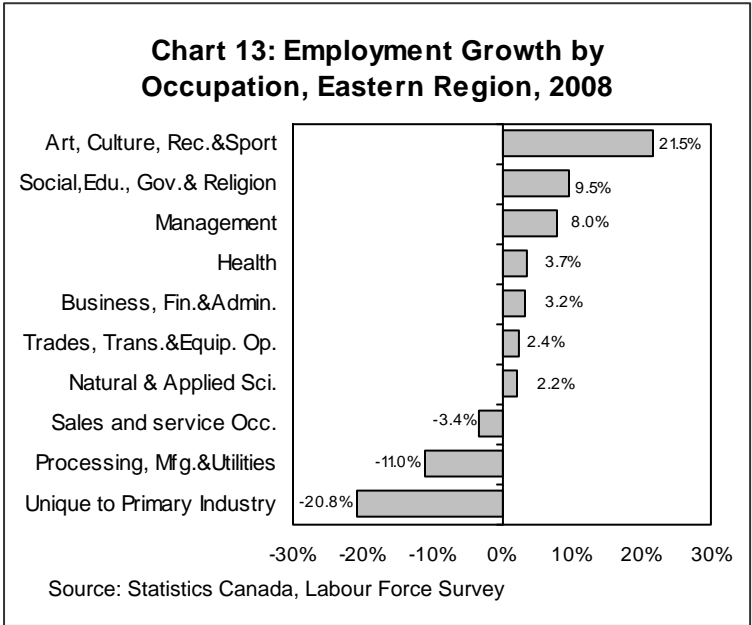
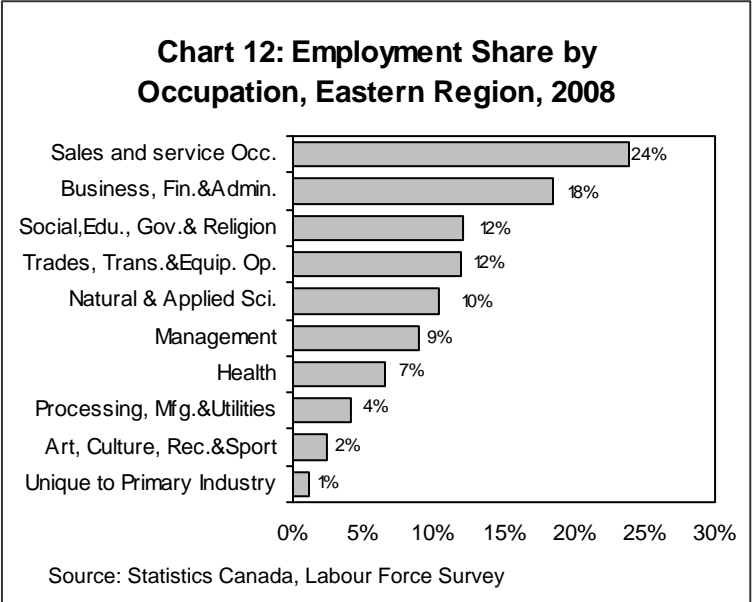
- The industries with the largest shares of employment in the Eastern Region in 2008 were trade (14%), public administration (13%), health care and social assistance (12%), and manufacturing (9%). These four industries represented close to half of the total employment in the Eastern region. The Eastern Region had a much larger share of workers in public administration than the provincial average (13% versus 5%) in 2008, reflecting the importance of this industry in Ottawa.
- In 2008, the industries that experienced the largest employment growth from 2007 were education services (up 9,900 or 13.7%), forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (up 400 or 11.8%), public administration (up 14,700 or 11.7%), and professional, scientific and technical services (up 4,900 or 6.6%).
- The largest employment declines in 2008 occurred in agriculture (down 17.6%), manufacturing (down 9.4%), and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (down 6.2%).



insurance, real estate and leasing (down 6.2%), eliminating 3,700, 9,700 and 3,100 jobs, respectively. The information, culture and recreation industry in Eastern Ontario also experienced employment loss (down 4.9%).

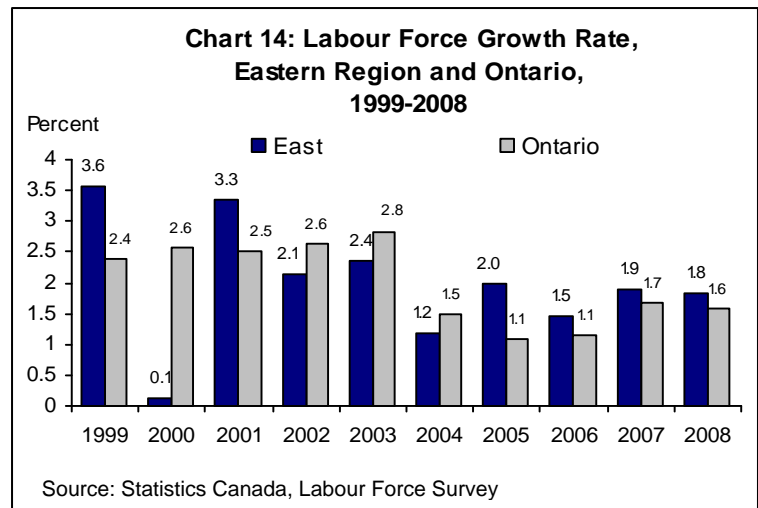
Employment by Occupation

- The largest occupational groups in Eastern Ontario were sales and service occupations, which made up about 24% of the total employed in the region in 2008. About 18% of workers in the region were business, finance and administrative professionals, and 12% of employed workers were employed in social science, education, government service and religion occupations. These three occupations contributed over half of the total employment in the Eastern Region in 2008.
- In 2008, the occupations that experienced the largest employment growth from 2007 were art, culture, recreation and sport (up 21.5%, or 3,900 jobs), social science, education, government service and religion (up 9.5%, with 9,400 more jobs), and management (up 8%, or 5,900 jobs).
- Occupations unique to primary industry experienced the largest employment declines, with approximately 2,700 job losses, or 20.8% fewer positions than in 2007. In absolute term, sales and service occupations experienced the largest job loss (down 7,600 or 3.4%).



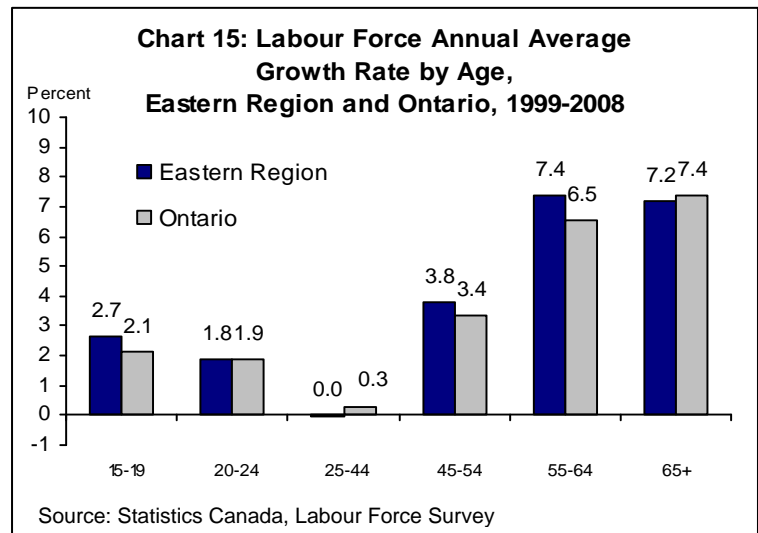
Labour Force

- The labour force grew faster in the Eastern Region than across Ontario during the period 1999-2008, except in 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004. In 2008, the labour force in the Eastern Region grew by 1.8% (an estimated 19,900 people), 0.3 percentage points higher than the growth rate in Ontario.



Labour Force by Age

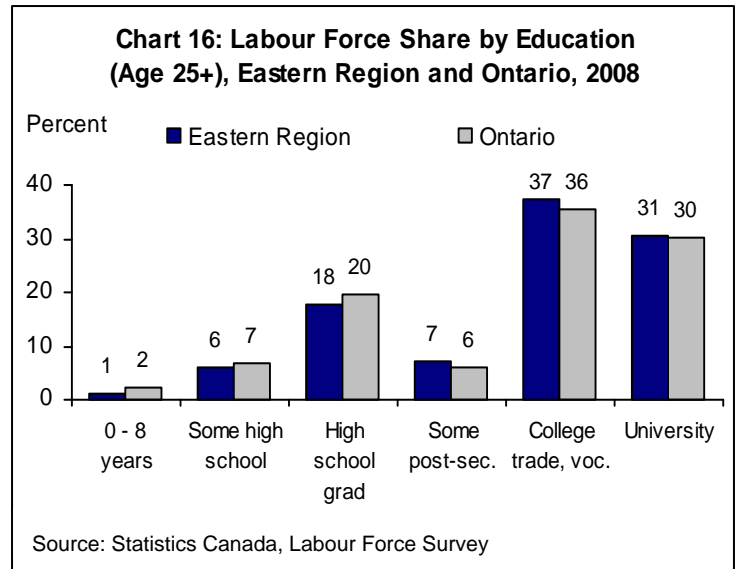
- Over the past decade, the demographic forces underlying labour force growth in the Eastern Region were similar to Ontario. Among all age groups, those aged 55-64 had the highest average yearly labour force growth rate in Eastern Ontario Region (7.4%).
- Between 1999 and 2008, the annual average labour force growth of 15-19 and 45-64 year olds in the Eastern Region were slightly higher than the provincial level, while labour force growth of those 20-44 year olds and 65 years old and over were lower than the provincial average.



- In 2008, the Eastern Region's labour force numbered 1,111,400. Adults aged 25-44 years accounted for 43% of the region's total labour force.
- In 2008, those aged 65+ years had the highest labour force growth rate (28.4%) of all Eastern Region age groups, followed by those aged 15-19 (7.9%) and 55-64 (7.5%). The labour force growth rate for both 20-24 and 25-44 years cohorts declined in 2008, down 2.2% and 1.6%, respectively. Although the number of those aged 65 and over in the labour force is currently small, the aging of the population and long-term changes to the labour markets are likely to lead to further growth in this cohort over the coming years.

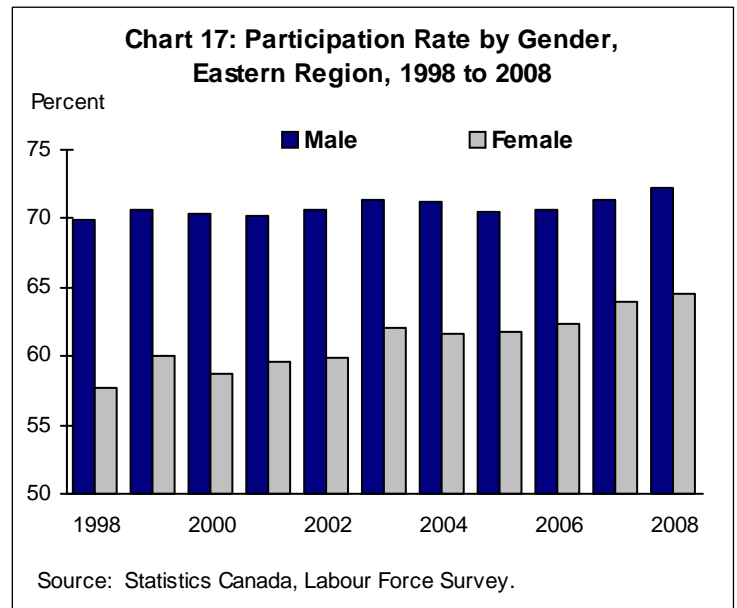
Labour Force by Education

- The educational attainment of the adult labour force of Eastern Ontario is very similar to that of the province. In 2008, approximately three-quarters (75%) of Eastern Region adults in the labour force had some post-secondary education or above.
- In 2008, the share of the labour force (individuals aged 25 and over) in Eastern Ontario region with post-secondary education, including apprenticeship, was 68%. There was two percentage points higher than the provincial average (66%).



Labour Force Participation Rates

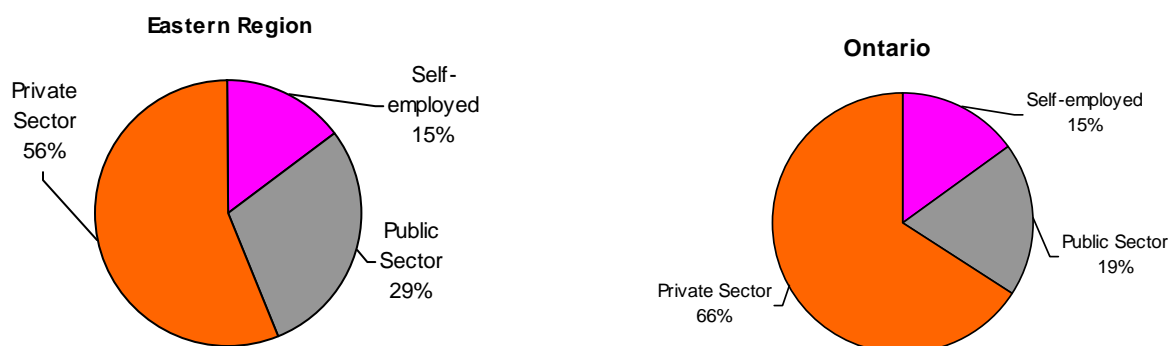
- The labour force participation rate is the share of people age 15 years and over (working age population) who are employed or looking for work.
- Historically, the participation rate of males has been much higher than that of females. Over the past decade, the participation rate of males in the Eastern Region has remained fairly constant at around 70%. The female participation rate, however, has been rising steadily over the same time period, from 58% in 1998 to 65% in 2008, an increase of 7 percentage points.



Class of Worker

- The Eastern Region has a significantly larger share of public sector employees compared with Ontario overall. In 2008, about 29% of workers in the East were employed in the public sector compared to 19% in Ontario overall.
- Between 1998 and 2008, public sector employment in the Eastern Region rose by 41%, compared to an increase of 23% for private sector employment. Self-employment in the Eastern region increased from 151,400 in 1998 to 158,900 in 2008, growing by 5%. The self-employment growth rate in Ontario was by 15.7% over the same period.

Chart 18: Employment Share by Class of Workers, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

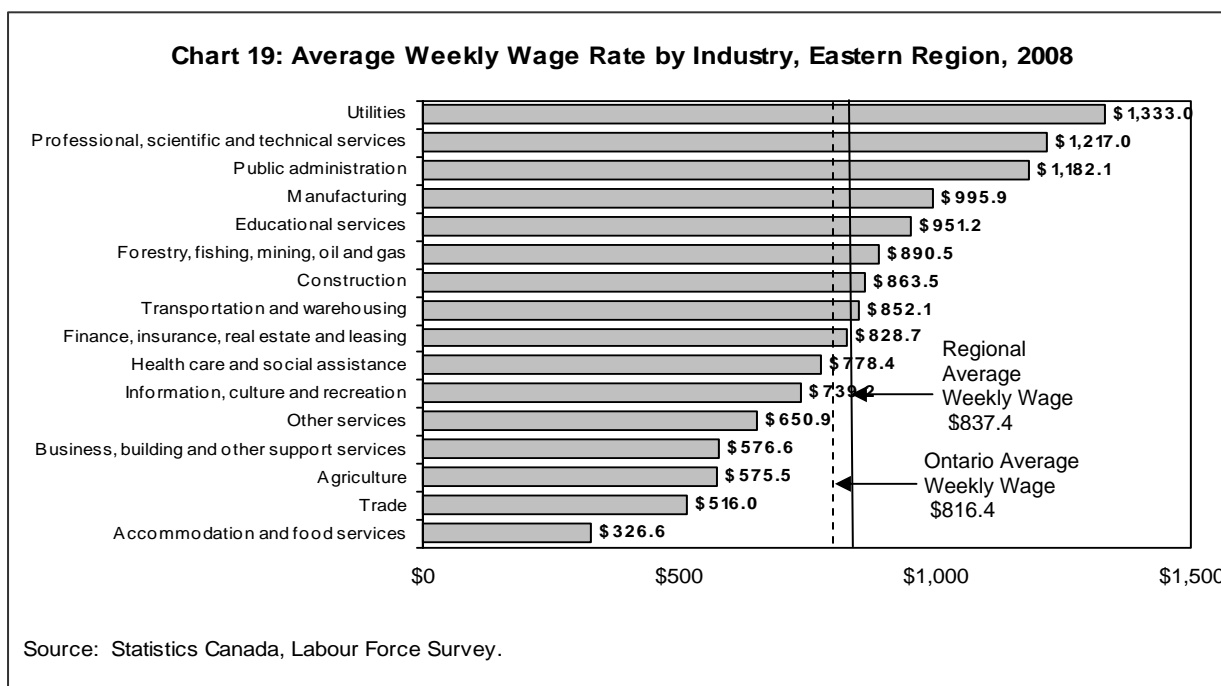
Wages by Industry

- The average weekly wage in the Eastern Region increased from \$620.6 in 1998 to \$837.4 in 2008 (34.9%). Both the level and rate of growth were slightly higher than comparable figures at the provincial level where average weekly wages increased from \$612.2 in 1998 to \$816.4 in 2008 (33.3%).
- In 2008, eight industries in the Eastern region had average weekly earnings that were lower than the same industries in Ontario: forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; construction; trade; accommodation and food services; information, culture and recreation; business, building and other support; health care and social assistance.

Table 1:

	Average Weekly Wage, Eastern Ontario (\$), 2008	Average Weekly Wage, Ontario (\$), 2008
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	890.5	1130.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	828.7	985.0
Construction	863.5	929.1
Trade	516.0	575.0
Accommodation and food services	326.6	361.45
Information, culture and recreation	739.2	772.0
Business, building and other support	576.6	599.4
Health care and social assistance	778.4	792.6
Total employees	837.4	816.4

- In 2008, the highest paying jobs in the Eastern Region were in the utilities industry, which had average weekly wage rates of over \$1,333. The average weekly wage rates in professional, scientific and technical services, and public administration in the Eastern Region were \$1,217 and \$1,182, respectively.
- The lowest paying jobs in the East were in the accommodation and food services sector, with an average weekly wage rate of \$323.6 in 2008, less than half (38.6%) of the average Eastern wage rate of \$837.4.



Wages by Occupation

- Among all occupational groups, management was the highest paid occupation, with an average weekly wage rate of \$1,426.1. The average weekly wage rates in natural and applied sciences and related occupations, and social science, education, government and religion occupations in the Eastern Region were \$1,254 and \$1,026, respectively.
- The lowest paying jobs in the East were in sales and service occupations, with an average weekly wage rate of \$458.1 in 2008.
- Four occupational groups in the Eastern Region had average weekly earnings that were higher than those at the Ontario level in 2008: natural and applied sciences, management occupations, occupations in social science, education, government service and religion, and occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport.

Table 2:

	Average Weekly Wage, Eastern Ontario (\$), 2008	Average Weekly Wage, Ontario (\$), 2008
Natural and applied sciences	1254.1	1195.2
Management	1426.1	1387.1
Social science, education, government service and religion	1026.4	1002.1
Art, culture, recreation and sport	767.7	747.5
Total employees	837.4	816.4

