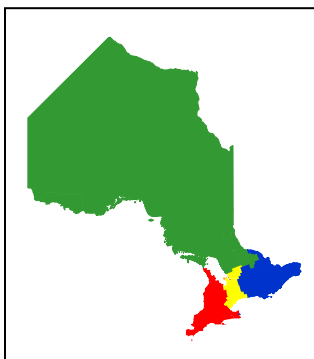
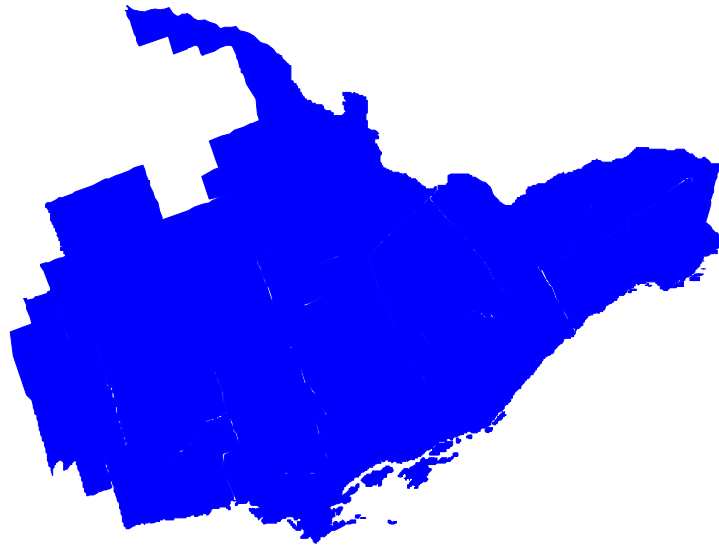


LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION

**Employment Ontario Eastern Region
2009 Annual Labour Market Report**



Produced by: Labour Market Information and Research Unit
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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

2009 Eastern Region Summary

Labour market conditions in the Eastern Region deteriorated in 2009 with a loss of 26,900 jobs (down 2.6%). The unemployment rate rose by 1.4 percentage points to 6.9%. However the Eastern Region recorded the lowest unemployment rate among the four regions. In 2009, Ontario's unemployment rate jumped to 9% from 6.5% in 2008. Long-term unemployment grew significantly, to 13,000 from 7,300 in 2008.

The number of unemployed individuals in the Eastern Region rose to 76,000, up 15,200 (25%) from 2008. Slightly over half of the total increase (7,800 or 51%) in the unemployment level was among the prime working age (age 25-54) cohort. The share of permanent layoffs among total unemployment jumped to 39% (up 4 percentage points) to 29,000 over the same period.

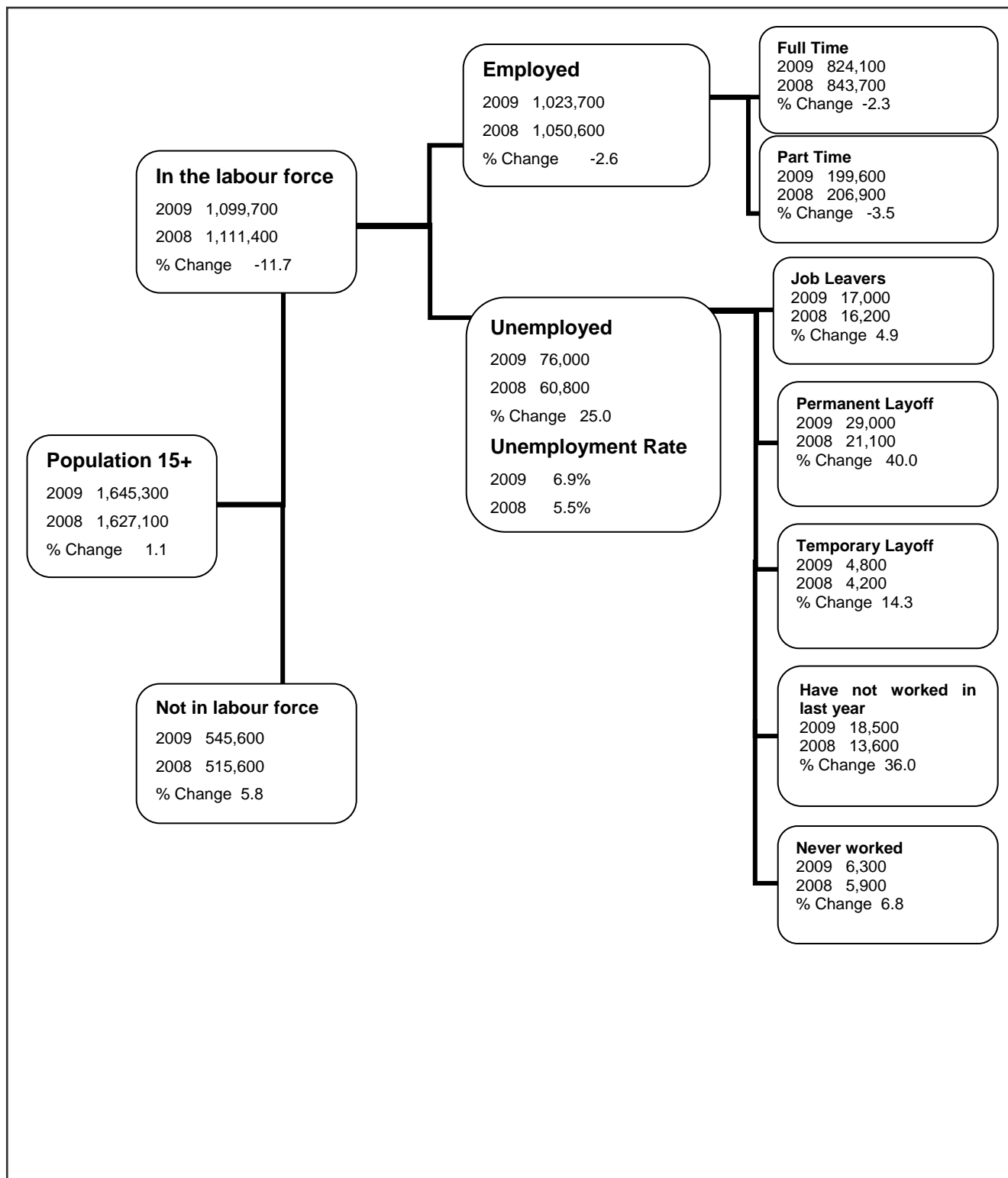
The weak labour market performance in the Eastern Region was evident as employment fell by 2.6% to 1,023,700 in 2009. Full-time jobs accounted for 73% of the job loss in the Region (down 19,300). In 2009, Ontario lost 161,200 jobs, of which the Eastern Region accounted for 17% of the total loss. This was similar to the Eastern Region's share of Ontario's labour force (15%).

In 2009, the industries that experienced the largest annual employment growth were forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (up 500 or 13.2%), other services (up 4,000 or 9.8%), and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (up 1,900 or 4.1%). The heaviest employment losses in 2009 occurred in agriculture (down 25.4%), management, administrative and other support (down 9.6%), and educational services (down 9.1%), eliminating 4,400, 4,300 and 7,500 jobs, respectively.

By occupational group, trades, transport and equipment operators (up 2.4%, or 3,100 jobs) and health occupation (up 1.3% or 900 jobs) were the only two occupational groups with employment gains in 2009. Conversely, the biggest job losses occurred in occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities, with approximately 9,000 job losses (down 23.4%) from a year ago.

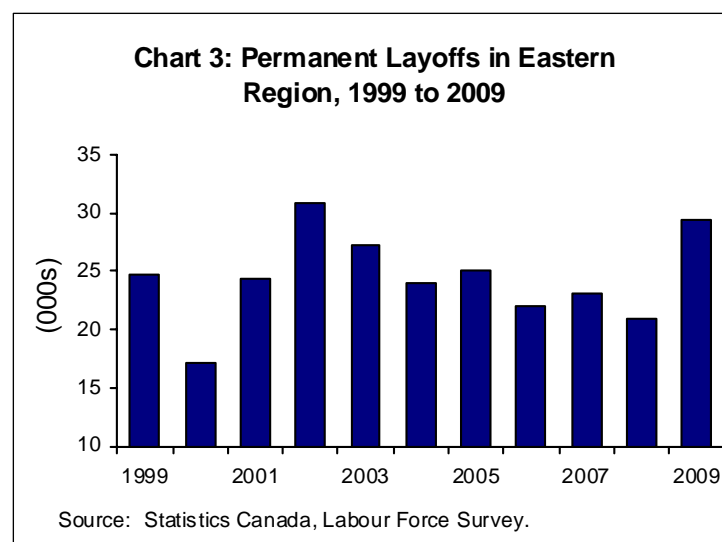
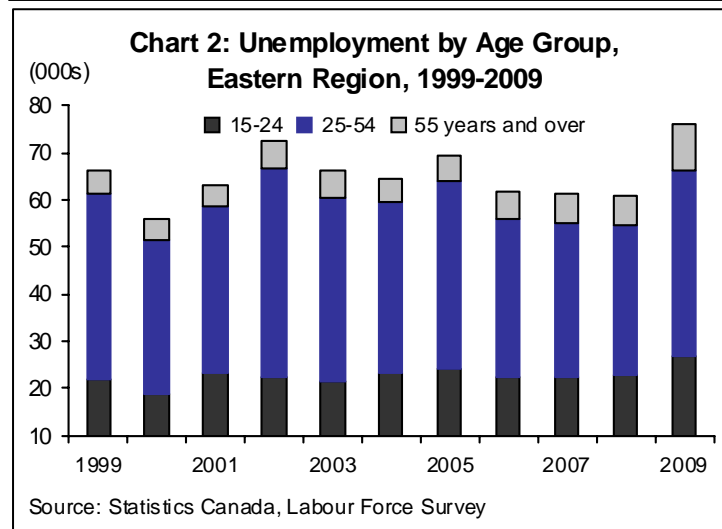
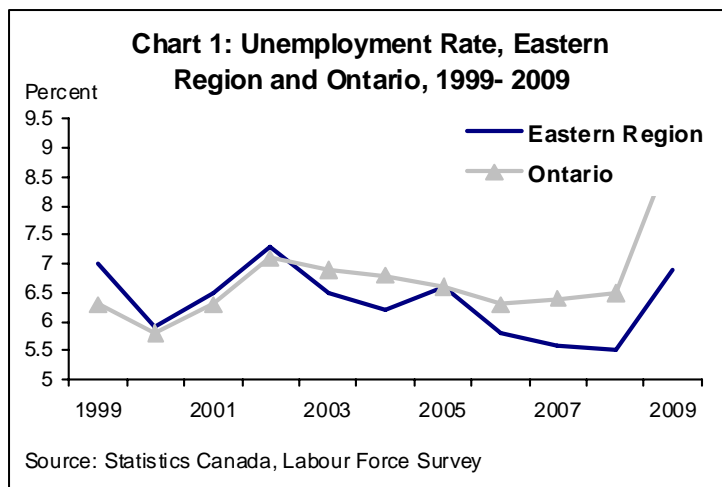
Ontario's economy has undergone a significant structural shift over the past few years, including double digit declines in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing as 2009 ended. The Eastern Region was less affected by the recent downturn due in part to the heavy concentration of public sector employment. Ontario's economy appears to be moving toward recovery. The Ministry of Finance projects that employment growth in Ontario will be 0.6% in 2010 and 2.3% in 2011.

Ontario Eastern Region Labour Market 2009

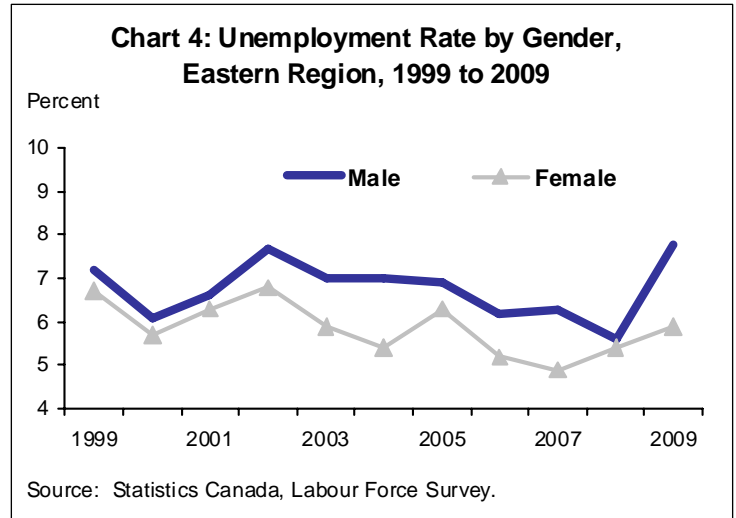


Unemployment

- In 2009 the unemployment rate for the Eastern Region rose from 5.5% in 2008 to 6.9%, while the Ontario unemployment rate increased by 2.5 percentage points to 9.0%.
- Despite the recent spike in the unemployment rate, the Eastern Region recorded the lowest unemployment rate among the four regions (West, 9.6%, Central 9.4% and North 9.0%).
- The number of unemployed individuals in the Eastern Region rose to 76,000, up 15,200 (25%) from 2008. Approximately half of the total increase (7,800) in the unemployment was among the prime working age (age 25-54) cohort. This increase in unemployment was most likely the result of the deteriorating labour market as opposed to demographic factors, since the total labour force of the prime working age cohort virtually remained unchanged in 2009.
- The number of unemployed individuals who were permanently laid off in the Eastern Region increased by 8,400 in 2009. The share of permanent layoffs increased from 35% to 39% over the same period.
- In 2009, the youth unemployment rate in the East jumped to 16.1% (up 3.8 percentage points), where as the increases in the prime age cohort and the older workers cohort unemployment rates were relatively small (up 1 and 1.6 percentage points respectively.)

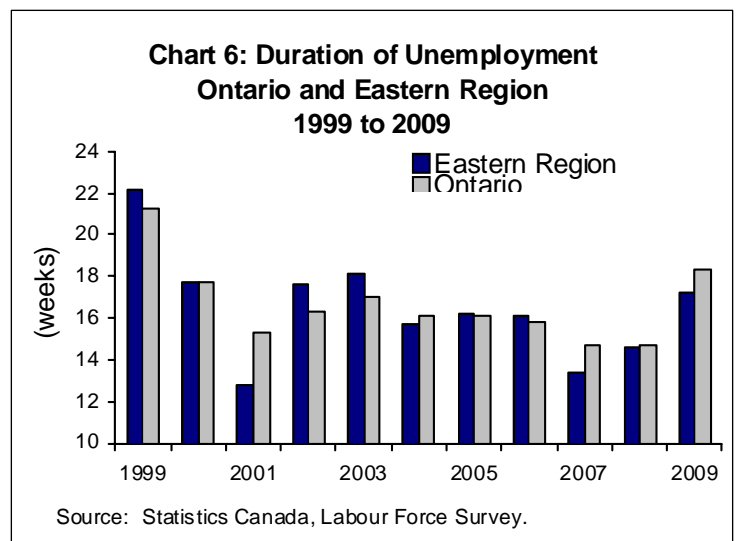
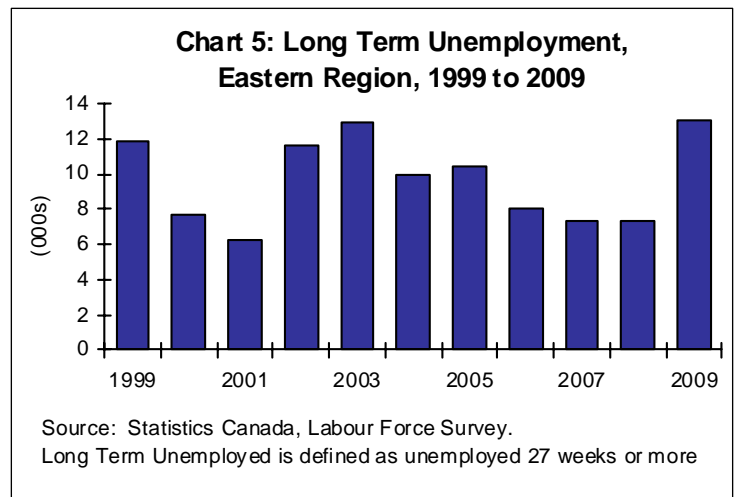


- Historically, the female unemployment rates in the Eastern Region have been slightly lower than the male unemployment rates. In 2009, the male unemployment rate in the Eastern Region jumped from 5.6% in 2008 to 7.8%, significantly higher than the increase in the female unemployment rate, which rose to 5.9%, up only 0.5 percentage points. Similarly in Ontario, male unemployment rates increased significantly to 10.3% (up 3.4 percentage points) where the female unemployment gained only 1.6 percentage points to 7.7%.



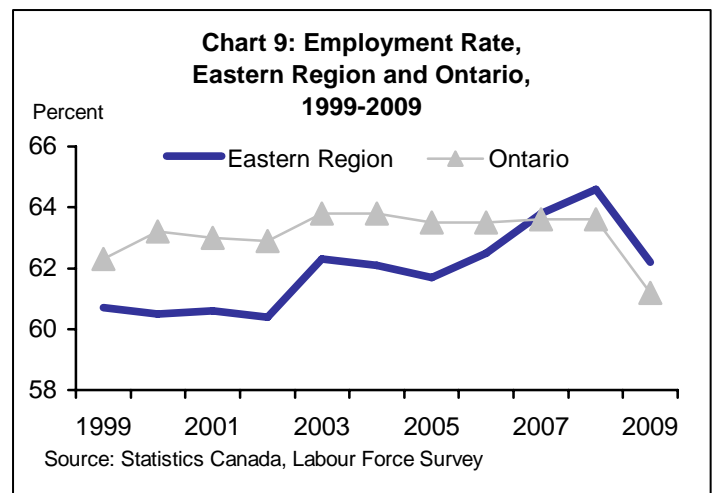
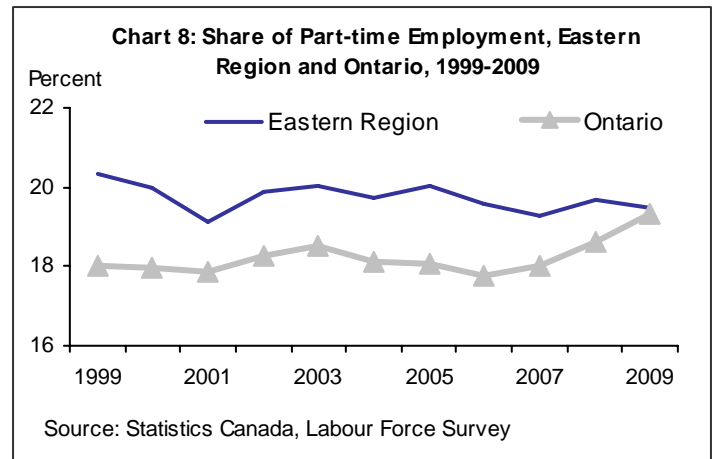
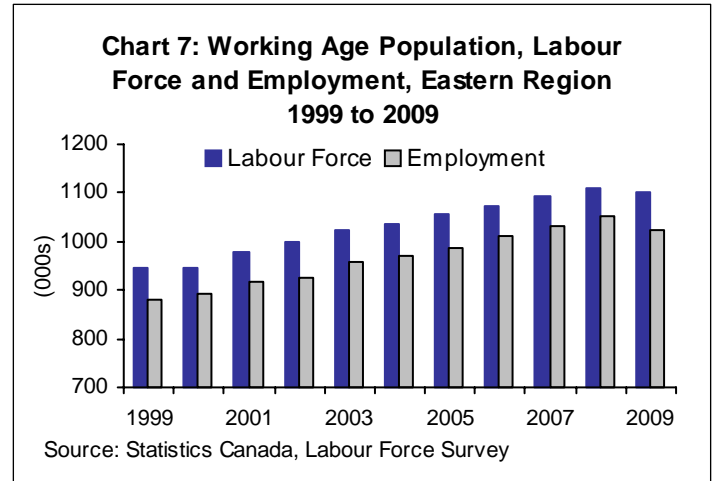
Duration of Unemployment

- Long term unemployment (i.e. the number of people who have been unemployed for 27 weeks or more) in the Eastern Region rose sharply in 2009 for the first time since 2002.
- In 2009, an estimated 13,000 people in the Eastern Region reported being unemployed for 27 weeks or more, the highest level since 1998.
- An estimated 17% of unemployed people in the East were “long term unemployed” in 2009, similar to the provincial average.
- The average number of weeks of unemployment in the Eastern Region also increased from 14.6 weeks in 2008 to 17.2 weeks in 2009. The average across Ontario rose by 3.6 weeks to 18.3 weeks.



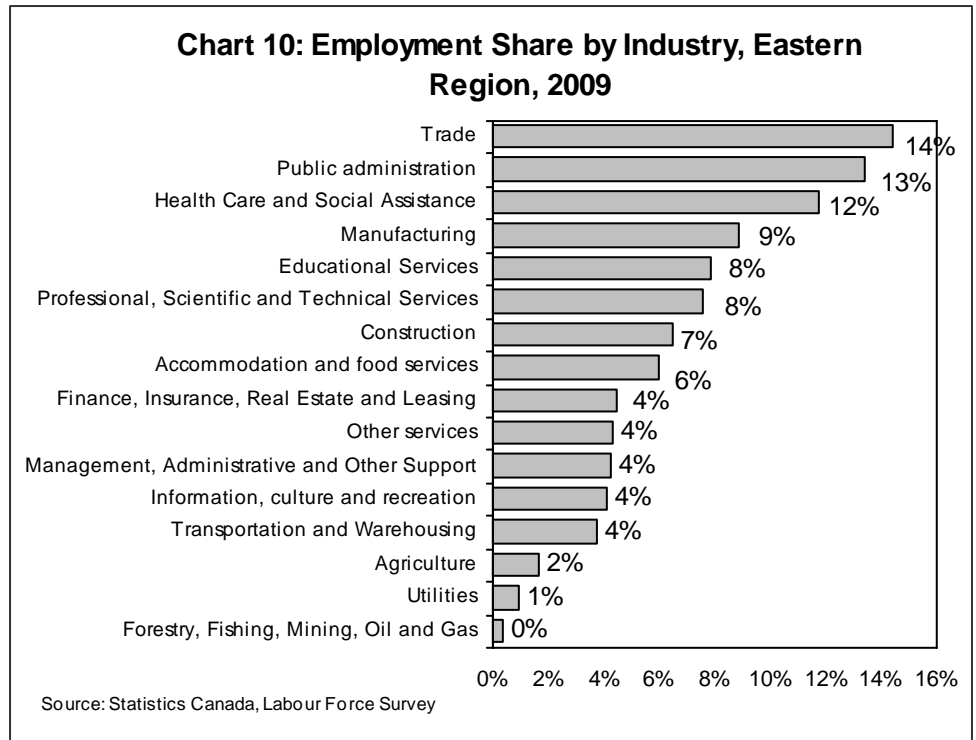
Employment

- In 2009, there were approximately 1,023,700 people employed in the Eastern Region, down 2.6% from 2008. Ontario's employment level fell by 2.4% to 6,526,100 over the same period. Annually, the Region's employment decline was higher than the Central (down 1.1%), but much less severe compared to the West (down 3.7%) and the North (down 4.7%).
- Ontario lost 161,200 jobs in 2009, with the Eastern Region accounting for 17% of the total loss. This was similar to the Eastern Region's share of Ontario's labour force (15%).
- Historically, a slightly larger share of employment in the Eastern Region has been part-time compared to Ontario overall. But the gap has virtually disappeared as part-time employment share rose sharply in Ontario over the past two years. In 2009, part-time employment represented about 19.5% of all employment in the East compared to 19.3% in Ontario overall.
- In 2009, an estimated 62.2% of the working-age population in the Eastern Region had jobs (down 2.4 percentage points from 2008), compared to 61.2% in Ontario overall (also a 2.4 percentage points decline from 2008).
- In 2008, the employment rate (64.6%) in the Eastern Region exceeded the provincial average (63.6%) for the first time since the beginning of this data series in 1996. However, as a result of the recent turmoil in the labour market, the employment rate fell significantly in the Region as well as in Ontario in 2009.

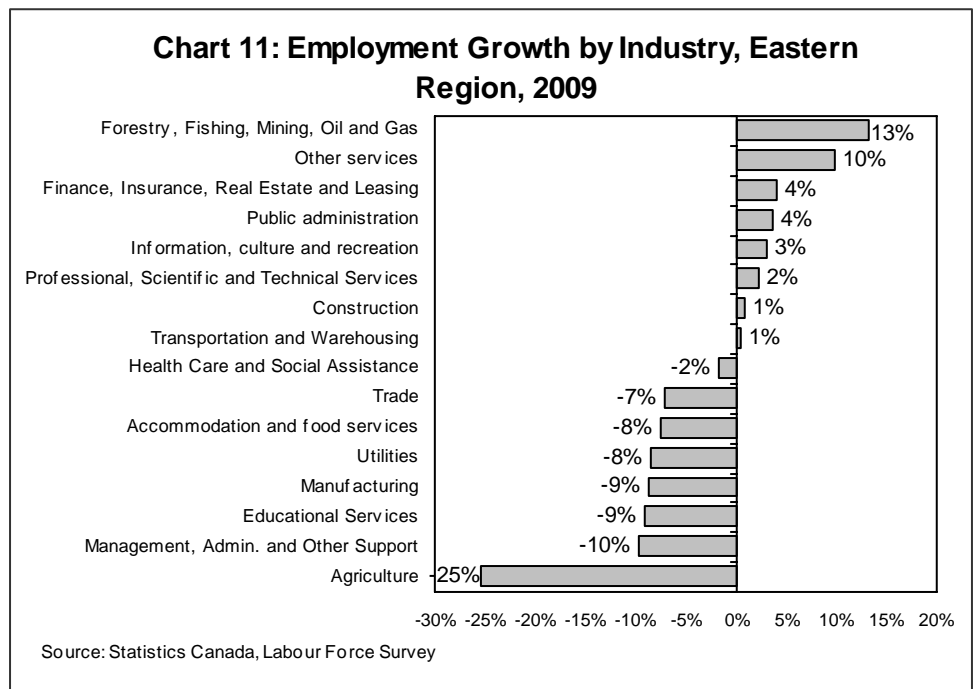


Employment by Industry

- The industries with the largest shares of employment in the Eastern Region in 2009 were trade (14%), public administration (13%), health care and social assistance (12%), and manufacturing (9%).
- The four largest industries contributed to 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 2009, reflecting the importance of this industry in Ottawa.

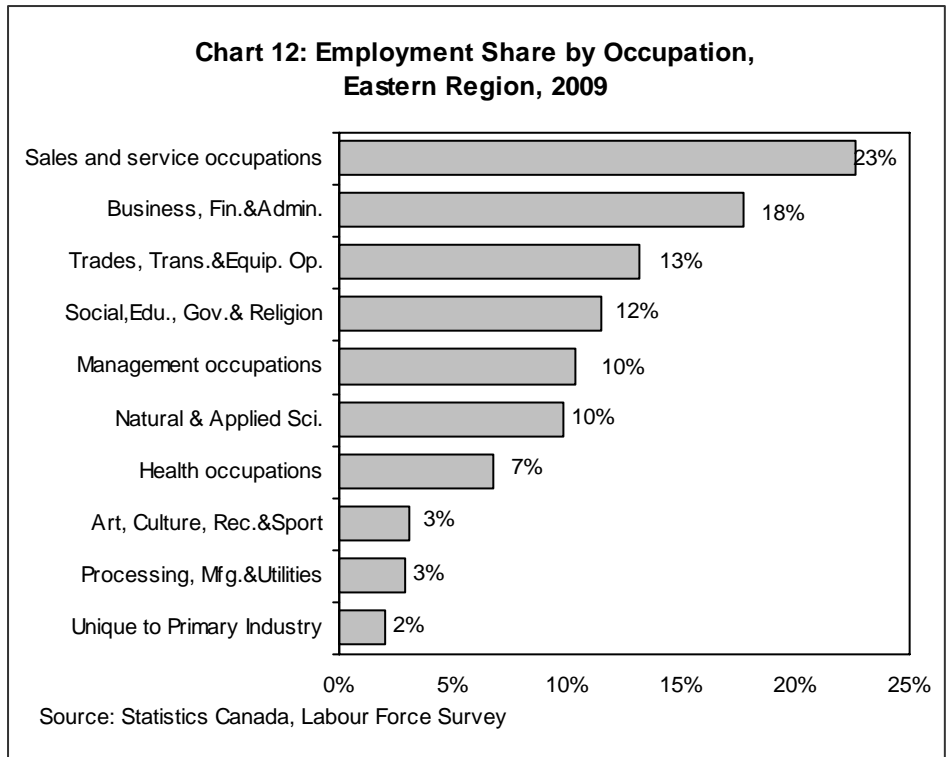


- The steepest employment losses in 2009 occurred in agriculture (down 25.4%), management, administrative and other support (down 9.6%), and educational services (down 9.1%), losing 4,400, 4,300 and 7,500 jobs, respectively.
- In 2009, the largest annual employment growth came from forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (up 500 or 13.2%), other services (up 4,400 or 9.8%), and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (up 1,900 or 4.1%).

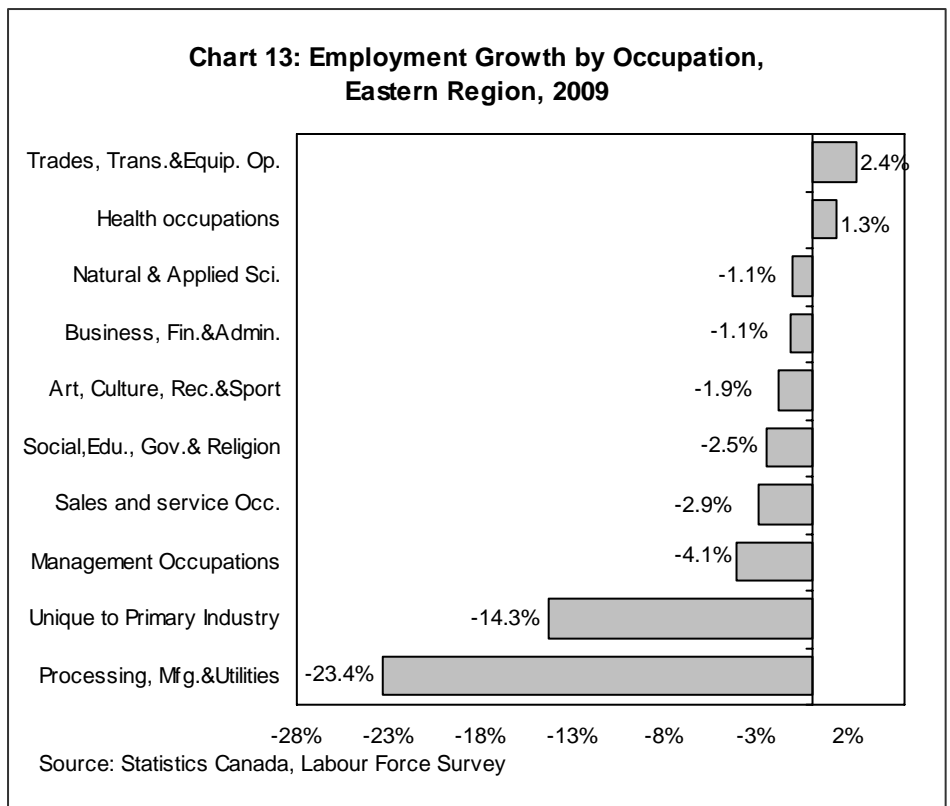


Employment by Occupation

- Sales and service occupations formed the largest occupational groups in Eastern Region, making up about 23% of total employment in the region in 2009. About 18% of workers in the region were business, finance and administrative professionals, and 13% of employed workers were employed in social science, education, government service and religion occupations. These three occupations contributed over half of the total employment share in the Eastern Region in 2009.

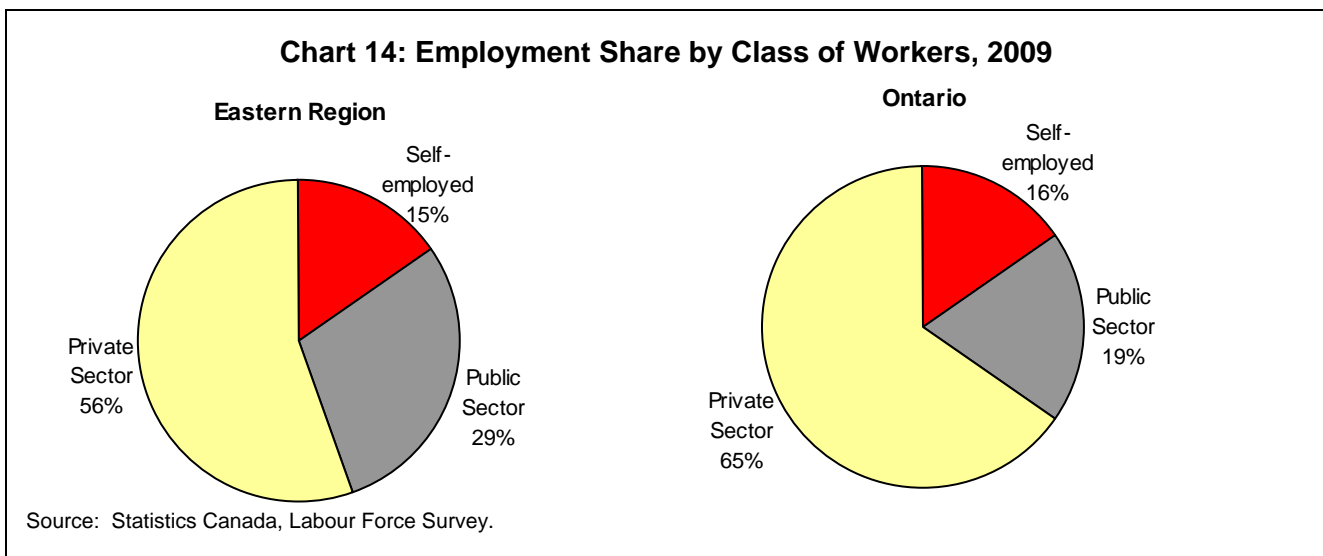


- In 2009, only two occupations experienced employment growth: trades, transport and equipment operators (up 2.4%, or 3,100 jobs) and health occupation (up 1.3 or 900 jobs).
- Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities experienced the biggest employment decline, with approximately 9,000 jobs lost (down 23.4%) from a year ago. Occupations unique to primary industry recorded a job loss of 14.3% or 3,500 positions.



Class of Worker

- Public sector employees are a larger share of employment in the Eastern Region than in Ontario overall. In 2009, about 29% of workers in the Eastern Region were employed in the public sector, compared to 19% in Ontario overall.
- In 2009 all three classes of workers experienced job losses in the Eastern Region. Public sector employment declined by 2.0% to 297,100 in 2009 from 2008. Private sector employment fell to 568,700 (down 3.4%). Self-employment fell slightly by 0.6% to 157,900 over the same period. Although public and private employment both fell in Ontario between 2008 and 2009 (down 2.6% and down 3.3% respectively), self-employment grew by 2.0% during this period.



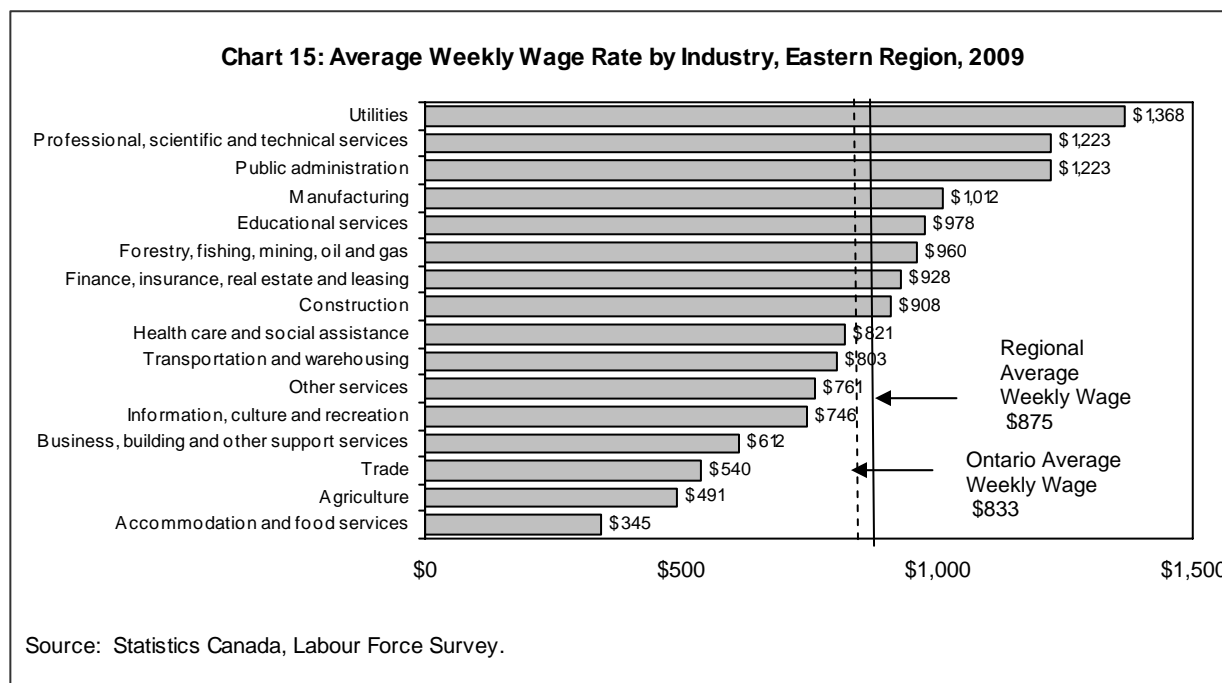
Wages by Industry

- The average weekly wage in the Eastern Region increased to \$875 in 2009, up 4.4% from 2008. Both the level and rate of growth were slightly higher than comparable figures at the provincial level where weekly wages increased by 2.0% to \$833 average.
- In 2009, seven industries in the Eastern Region had average weekly earnings that were higher than the same industries in Ontario (see Table 1): professional, scientific and technical services (\$116 or 9.5%); utilities (\$100 or 7.3%); manufacturing (\$79 or 7.8%); other services (\$68 or 9.0%); public administration (\$56 or 4.5%); educational services (\$8 or 0.8%); and health care and social assistance (\$2 or 0.2%).

Table 1: Industries in the Eastern Region with Higher Average Weekly Wage than Ontario

	Average Weekly Wage, Eastern Region (\$), 2009	Average Weekly Wage, Ontario (\$), 2009
Professional, scientific and technical	1,223	1,107
Utilities	1,368	1,268
Manufacturing	1,012	932
Other services	761	693
Public administration	1,223	1,167
Educational services	978	970
Health care and social assistance	821	819
Total employees	875	833

- In 2009, the highest paying jobs in the Eastern Region were in the utilities industry, which had average weekly wage rates of over \$1,368. The second highest average weekly wage rates were in professional, scientific and technical services, and public administration both at \$1,223.
- The lowest paying jobs in the East were in the accommodation and food services sector, with an average weekly wage rate of \$345 in 2009, less than half (39.4%) of the average Eastern Region wage rate of \$875.

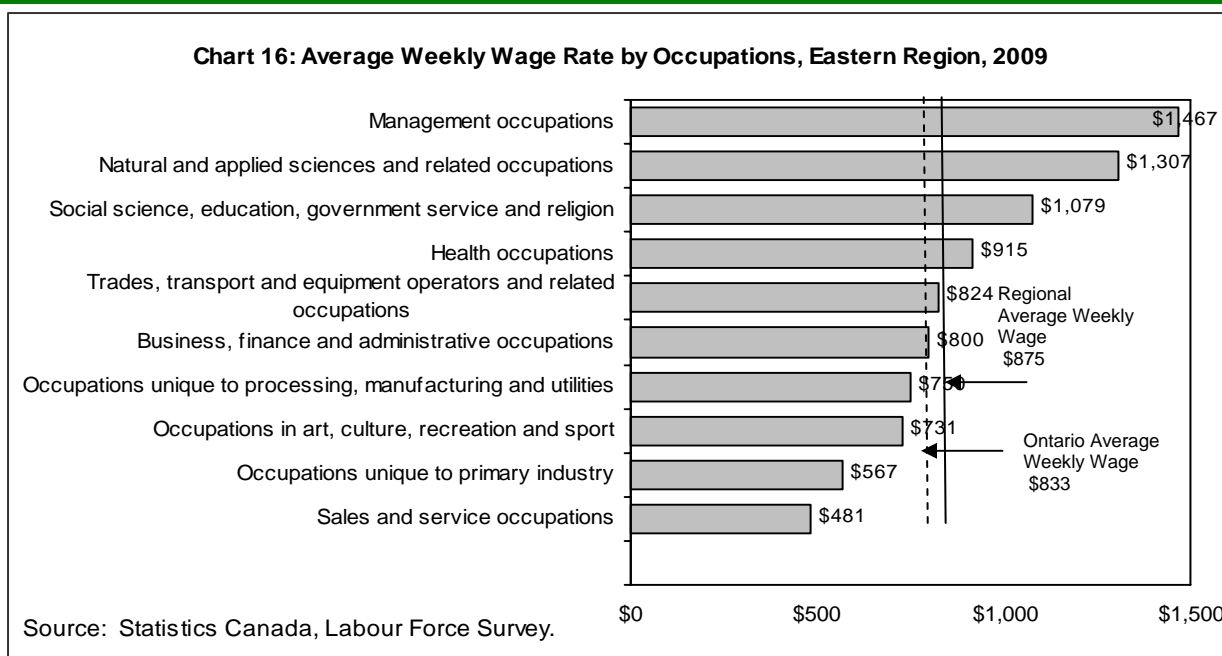


Wages by Occupation

- Six occupational groups in the Eastern Region had average weekly earnings that were higher than those at the Ontario level in 2009: natural and applied sciences; occupations in social science; education; government service and religion; management; health, business, finance and administrative; and occupations in processing, manufacturing and utilities.
- Among all occupational groups, management was the highest paid occupation, with an average weekly wage rate of \$1,467. The lowest paying jobs in the East were in sales and service occupations, with an average weekly wage rate of \$481 in 2009.

Table 2: Occupations in the Eastern Region with Higher Average Weekly Wage than Ontario

	Average Weekly Wage, Eastern Region (\$), 2009	Average Weekly Wage, Ontario (\$), 2009
Natural and applied sciences	1,307	1,215
Social science, education, government service and religion	1,079	1,016
Management	1,467	1,413
Health	915	898
Business, finance and administrative	800	789
processing, manufacturing and utilities	750	747
Total employees	875	833

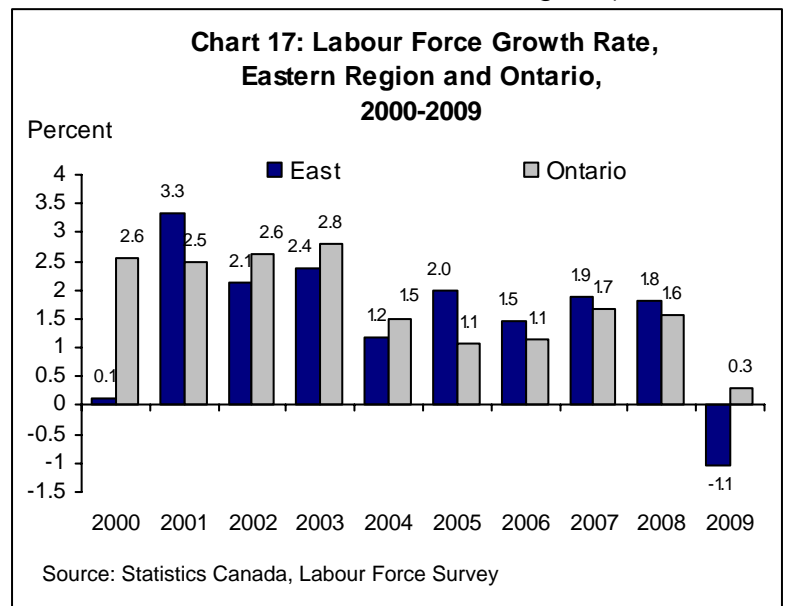


Labour Force

- In 2009, the labour force declined for the first time since 1996 in the Eastern Region (down 1.1% or a loss of 11,700 people). In comparison, the labour force in Ontario grew marginally, by 0.3% (an estimated 20,600 people).

- The declines in the Region were concentrated in two age groups, youth age 15-24 (loss of 17,900 or down 9.7%), and the 45-54 cohort (loss of 7,000 or down 2.6%).

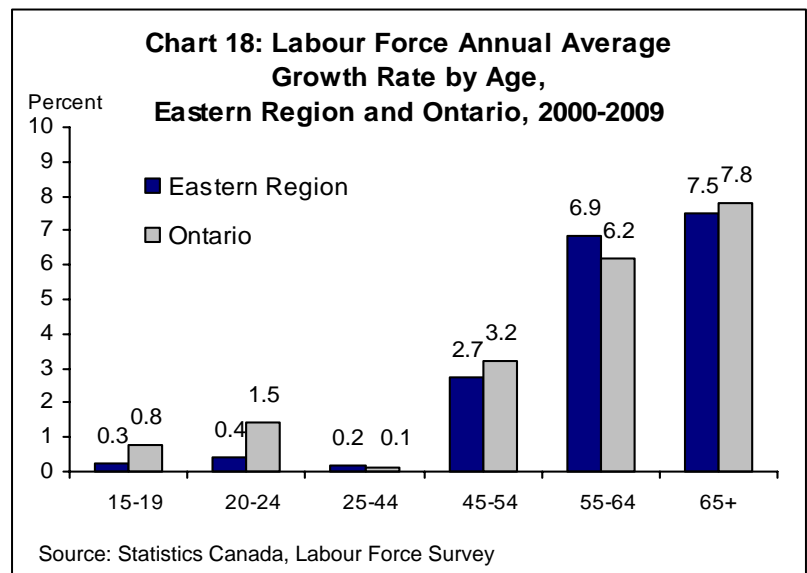
- In 2009, those aged 65+ years had the highest labour force growth rate (8.7% or 2,600 people) of all Eastern Region age groups. However this age group still represents a relatively small share (12.9%) of the total labour force. This was followed by those aged 55-64 (2.3% or 3,200 people). The labour force growth rate for youth 15-19 cohort suffered the steepest decline (down 14.6% or a loss of 11,900 people), followed by the 20-24 years cohort (down 5.8% or a loss of 6,000 people).



Labour Force by Age

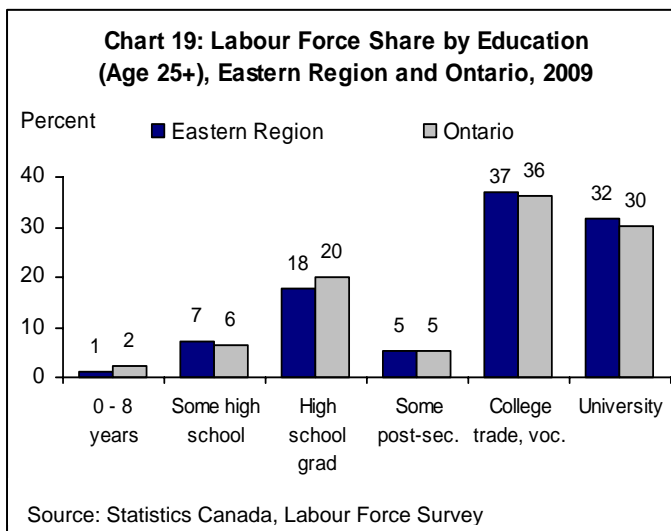
- Over the past decade, the demographic forces underlying labour force growth in the Eastern Region were similar to Ontario. Among all age groups, those aged 65 and older had the highest average yearly labour force growth rate in the Eastern Region (7.5%).

- In 2009, the Eastern Region's labour force fell to 1,099,700. Between 2000 and 2009, the annual average labour force growth of 25-44 and 55-64 year olds in the Eastern Region were slightly higher than the provincial level, while labour force growth of youths (15-19 years, 20-24 years) and 45-54 year olds were lower than the provincial average.



Labour Force by Education

- The educational attainment of the adult labour force (aged 25 and older) of the Eastern Region is very similar to that of the province overall, but a slightly higher share of adults in the Eastern Region have post-secondary education (college certificate/diploma, including trade, or university degree) than in Ontario overall.
- In 2009, approximately 69% of adults in Eastern Region’s labour force had post-secondary education, compared with 66% in all of Ontario.
- The educational attainment of the adult population is lower than that of the adult labour force in both the Eastern Region and Ontario overall. For example, about 61% and 58% of adults aged 25 and older in the Eastern Region and all of Ontario had post-secondary education in 2009, respectively. Post-secondary educational attainment for the population aged 25 to 64 was 65.5% in the Eastern Region and 63.0% in all of Ontario in 2009.



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.
- 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. In 2009, the participation rate of males and females fell for the first time since 2004. The male participation rate fell to 70.4%, down 1.8 percentage points from a year ago. The female participation rate fell by 1.3 percentage points to 63.3% over the same period. The declines were similar on the provincial level where male participation rate fell to 71.8% from 72.7% and the female participation rate fell to 63% from 63.6% over the same period.

