



HAMILTON LABOUR FORCE SNAPSHOT

Issue 2

AUGUST 2015

AUGUST LABOUR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

- Hamilton CMA's unemployment rate: 5.2
- 7 100 more people employed in August 2015 than August 2014
- Top 3 industries in Hamilton CMA: 1. Trade, 2. Manufacturing, 3. Health care and social assistance

MONTH-TO-MONTH

The Labour Force Survey results recorded tiny changes between different labour force characteristics from July to August 2015. The only significant change was the -0.1 percentage points drop in unemployment rate. The unemployment rate defined by Statistics Canada is the number of people without work who are available for work, and are actively seeking work. It is a well-known indicator of labour-market health.

July's rate was 5.3 while August showed a rate of 5.2 which was also the rate in June 2015. This drop signifies 500 less people unemployed in the labour force in August compared to July.

Hamilton's Month-to-Month Characteristics				
	Jul-15	Aug-15	Month-Month Difference	% Change
Population (x 1,000)	642.2	642.9	0.7	0%
Labour force (x 1,000)	414.1	414.3	0.2	0%
Employment (x 1,000)	392.1	392.9	0.8	0%
Unemployment (x 1,000)	22	21.5	-0.5	-2%
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	-0.1	-2%
Participation rate	64.5	64.4	-0.1	0%
Employment rate	61.1	61.1	0	0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0135 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 Census boundaries, 3-month moving average, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database).



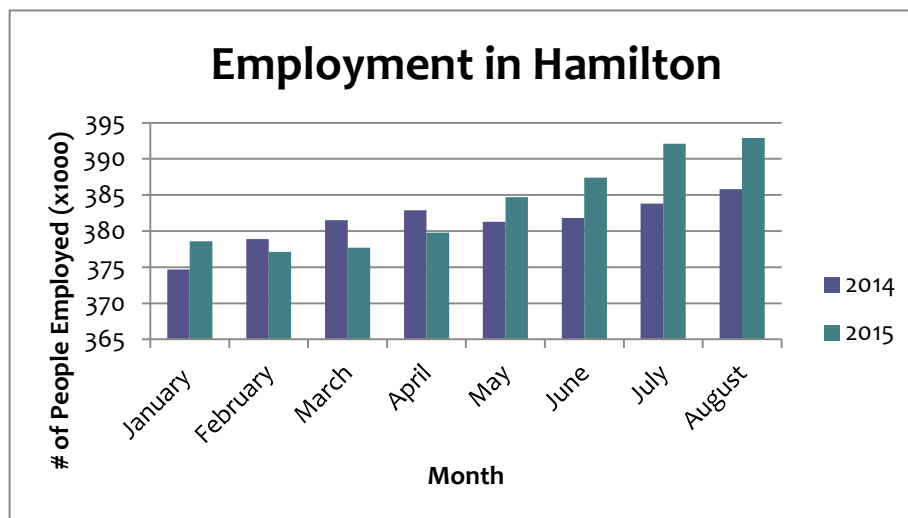
YEAR OVER YEAR

Comparing August 2014 to August 2015, we can see that there is a large decrease in the unemployment rate. In terms of the unemployment rate, August 2015 saw a drop of -.09 percentage points compared to the same time last year. The number of employed people grew by 7,100 people (2%) and 3,300 (1%) more people were in the labour force in August 2015 than the same month last year.

Hamilton's Year-to-Year Characteristics

Labour force characteristics	Aug-14	Aug-15	Year-Year Difference	% Change
Population (x 1,000)	636.6	642.9	6.3	1%
Labour force (x 1,000)	411	414.3	3.3	1%
Employment (x 1,000)	385.8	392.9	7.1	2%
Unemployment (x 1,000)	25.2	21.5	-3.7	-15%
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.2	-0.9	-15%
Participation rate	64.6	64.4	-0.2	0%
Employment rate	60.6	61.1	0.5	1%

Statistics Canada data shows that 7,100 more people were employed in August 2015 compared to the same month in 2014. To-date, August is the month with the highest number of employed people, yet July 2015 had the greatest difference between the numbers of people employed in 2014 during the same time period. August 2015 shows a pattern of continual growth in the number of people employed compared with the same months in the previous year. This pattern has been prevalent since May 2015.



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0135 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 Census boundaries, 3-month moving average, seasonally adjusted, monthly (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database).



TOP INDUSTRIES IN HAMILTON

Top Industries Per Sector					
Top 3 Industries in the Goods-producing sector					
(x1000 persons)	Aug-14	Aug-15	Year to Year Difference	Year to Year % Change	Share of Total Employed (Aug 15)
<i>Total Employed, all industries</i>	388.9	397.2	8.3	2%	100%
<i>Goods-producing sector</i>	81.1	90.1	9	11%	23%
Manufacturing	45.1	52.9	8	17%	13%
Construction	30.9	28.5	-2	-8%	7%
Utilities	1.9	4.5	3	137%	1%
Top 3 Industries in the Services-producing sector					
	Aug-14	Aug-15	Year to Year Difference	Year to Year % Change	Share of Total Employed (Aug 15)
<i>Services-producing sector</i>	307.8	307.1	-1	0%	77%
Trade	66.1	61.5	-5	-7%	15%
Health care and social assistance	46.9	49.9	3	6%	13%
Educational services	25.6	34.5	9	35%	9%

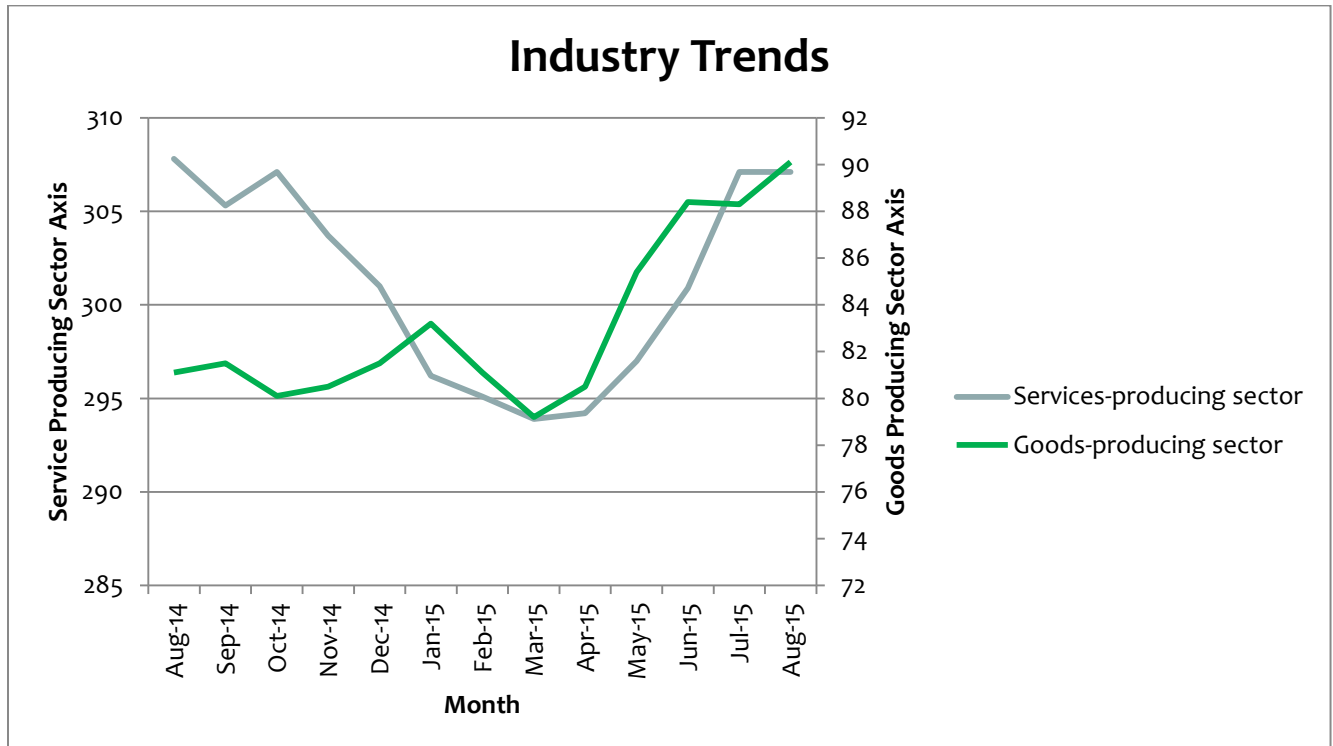
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0130 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 Census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly (persons), CANSIM (database).

In August 2015, the top 3 industries within the *Goods-producing sector* made up 21% of the workforce. The manufacturing sector employed 13% of people in the *Goods-producing sector* and saw a gain of 17% from one year to the next during the same month. This sector has also moved to the second largest industry in Hamilton, following trade. The industries that saw the greatest change within this sector were in utilities. The number of people working in utilities in August 2015 was more than double compared with the same time period just the previous year. However, significantly less people are employed in utilities than in the other two prominent industries within the *Goods-producing sector*.



INDUSTRY TRENDS IN HAMILTON

When looking at the *Services-producing sector*, we can see that this area of the labour market employs the most people (77% of all people employed work in the sector). In August 2015, the majority of people were employed in trades, followed by health care and social assistance and then educational services. Most notably, employment in educational services saw a difference of 35% between August 2014 and August 2015. This industry replaced last month's 3rd spot holder: Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0130 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 Census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly (persons), CANSIM (database).

Statistics Canada data shows that employment in both industrial sectors is still on the rise. For both industries the rise began in March 2015. However, employment in the *Services-producing sector* remained at 307 100 people for July 2015 and August 2015. Meanwhile, employment in the *Goods-producing sector* went up by 1 800 people from 88 300 in July 2015 to 90 100 in August of the same year.

Since this particular data is not seasonally adjusted, it is normal to see more employment in the summer months because of summer students, and seasonal employment.



TOP OCCUPATIONS

In August 2015, 24% of the labour force was employed in *Sales and service occupations* which include (but are not limited to):

- Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers
- Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors
- Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors

This figure shows no change from the July 2015 data.

The next most popular area of employment was in *Business, finance and administrative occupations*. This sector includes:

- Clerical occupations, including supervisors
- Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations
- And other occupations

Again, the ranking is the same for the July 2015 data.

Significant changes in the occupations are seen in the decline by -21% in *Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* in August 2015 compared to August 2014. There was also a significant growth in *Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion*.

Rank	Occupations (1-Digit NOC)	August 2014	August 2015	% Change	Share of Total Workforce
	Total employed, all occupations	388.9	397.2	2%	100%
1	Sales and service occupations	99.7	93.8	-6%	24%
2	Business, finance and administrative occupations	65.8	75.3	14%	19%
3	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	57	44.9	-21%	11%
4	Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	29.3	40.7	39%	10%
5	Management occupations	36.8	33.3	-10%	8%

When looking at the detailed occupations, we can see that the largest shares of the workforce are employed in *Clerical occupations* and *Other management occupations*. Some occupations saw large changes in August from one year to the next. Most noticeably, occupations as *Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors* had a 52% growth in August 2015 compared with the same month last year. Another area that saw a large increase in occupations was *Occupations in social science, government service and religion* with an increase of 46%.



Rank	Occupations (2-Digit NOC)	Aug-14	Aug-15	% Change	Share of total workforce
	Total employed, all occupations	388.9	397.2	2%	100%
1	Clerical occupations, including supervisors	36	41	14%	10%
2	Other management occupations	35.6	32.8	-8%	8%
3	Sales and service occupations not elsewhere classified, including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	39.1	32.5	-17%	8%
4	Natural and applied sciences and related occupations *	27.2	27.9	3%	7%
5	Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	24.8	26.3	6%	7%
6	Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	16.2	24.7	52%	6%
7	Teachers and professors	15.4	20.6	34%	5%
8	Occupations in social science, government service and religion	13.8	20.1	46%	5%
9	Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	14.5	19.9	37%	5%
10	Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	15.9	18.7	18%	5%

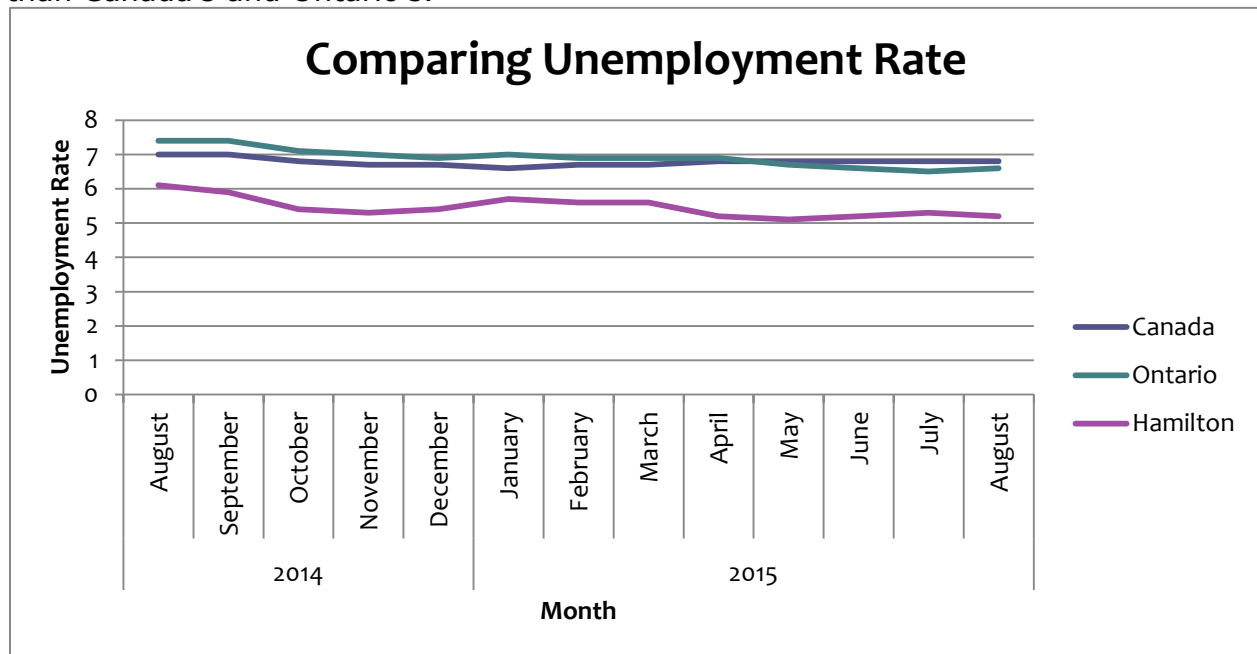
*Natural and applied sciences and related occupations do not have a 2-Digit NOC code

Source: Table 282-0132⁷ Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 Census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality monthly (persons x 1,000)



HAMILTON CMA VS. CANADA AND ONTARIO

Since last year, Hamilton CMA's unemployment rate has been consistently lower than Canada's and Ontario's.



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0135 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 Census boundaries, 3-month moving average, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database).

- Canada's unemployment rate for August 2015: 6.8
- Ontario's unemployment rate for August 2015: 6.6
- Hamilton CMA's unemployment rate for August 2015: 5.2

Out of 34 CMAs, Hamilton has the 5th lowest unemployment rate in August 2015 with a rate of 5.2. In August 2015, Toronto had an unemployment rate of 6.7 which puts it in 20th place.



About Us:

Workforce Planning Hamilton (WPH) is a local community planning organization that builds solutions to labour market issues by engaging stakeholders and working with partners.

About the Data:

The Labour Force Survey is data released by Statistics Canada on the first Friday of every month. The data provides estimates of employment and unemployment which are among the most timely and important measures of performance of the Canadian economy.

Sampling:

Recently, the monthly LFS sample size has resulting in the collection of labour market information for approximately 100,000 individuals. It should be noted that the LFS sample size is subject to change from time to time. Responding to this survey is mandatory and responses are collected by telephone.

Data Accuracy:

Since the LFS is a sample survey, all LFS estimates are subject to both sampling error and non-sampling errors.

Definitions:

Unemployment Rate:

Measured by Statistics Canada using the Labour Force Survey, the unemployment rate measures the number of people without work who are available for work, and are actively seeking work. It does not include people who are not actively looking for work such as students or discouraged workers. It may include people who falsely claim to be unemployed and those working under the table and in the blackmarket.

Employment Rate:

The employed are persons having a job or business.

Labour Force

People who are unemployed and the employed.

NOC (National Occupational Classification)

A classification system that provides a standardized language for describing the work performed by Canadians in the labour market.

NAIC (North American Industry Classification System)

A business classification system developed through a partnership between the United States, Canada and Mexico.