
HAMILTON LABOUR FORCE SNAPSHOT

Issue 1

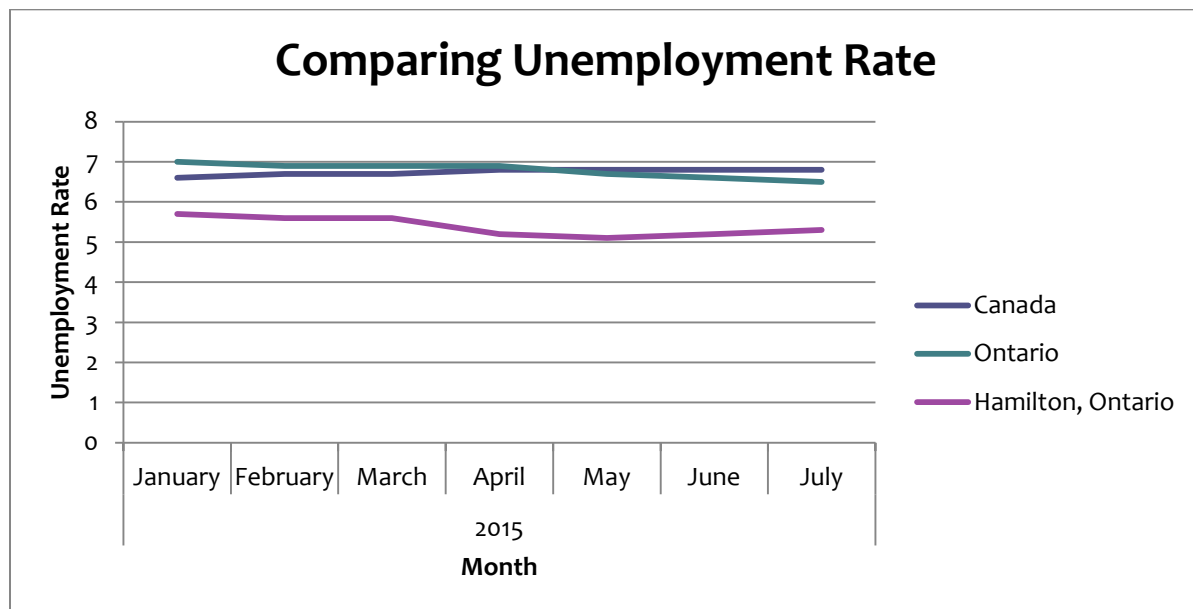
July 2015

HAMILTON CMA VS. CANADA

Since the beginning of the year, Hamilton CMA's unemployment rate has been consistently lower than Canada's and Ontario's. The unemployment rate is a well-known indicator of labour-market health, and represents a positive scenario for the Hamilton area.

- Canada's unemployment rate for July 2015: 6.8
- Ontario's unemployment rate for July 2015: 6.5
- Hamilton CMA's unemployment rate for July 2015: 5.3

Out of 35 CMA's, Hamilton has the 8th lowest unemployment rate with a 5.3. Meanwhile, Toronto sits at 23 on the list with an unemployment rate of 6.6.



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).*

¹ As per Statistics Canada, the Hamilton CMA includes Burlington and Grimsby. A CMA is defined as a census metropolitan area.

MONTH-TO-MONTH

The Labour Force Survey results recorded a small growth in the unemployment rate in the Hamilton CMA¹ (0.1 percentage points) moving from 5.2% to 5.3% for the period from June to July 2015. Meanwhile, 4,700 more people were employed in July than June and the labour force grew by 5,500 people meaning that more people are eligible to work.

Hamilton's Month-to-Month Characteristics

Labour Force Characteristics	June 2015	July 2015	Difference	% Change
Population (x 1,000)	641.6	642.2	0.6	0%
Labour force (x 1,000)	408.6	414.1	5.5	1%
Employment (x 1,000)	387.4	392.1	4.7	1%
Unemployment (x 1,000)	21.2	22	0.8	4%
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	0.1	2%
Participation rate	63.7	64.5	0.8	1%
Employment rate	60.4	61.1	0.7	1%

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).*

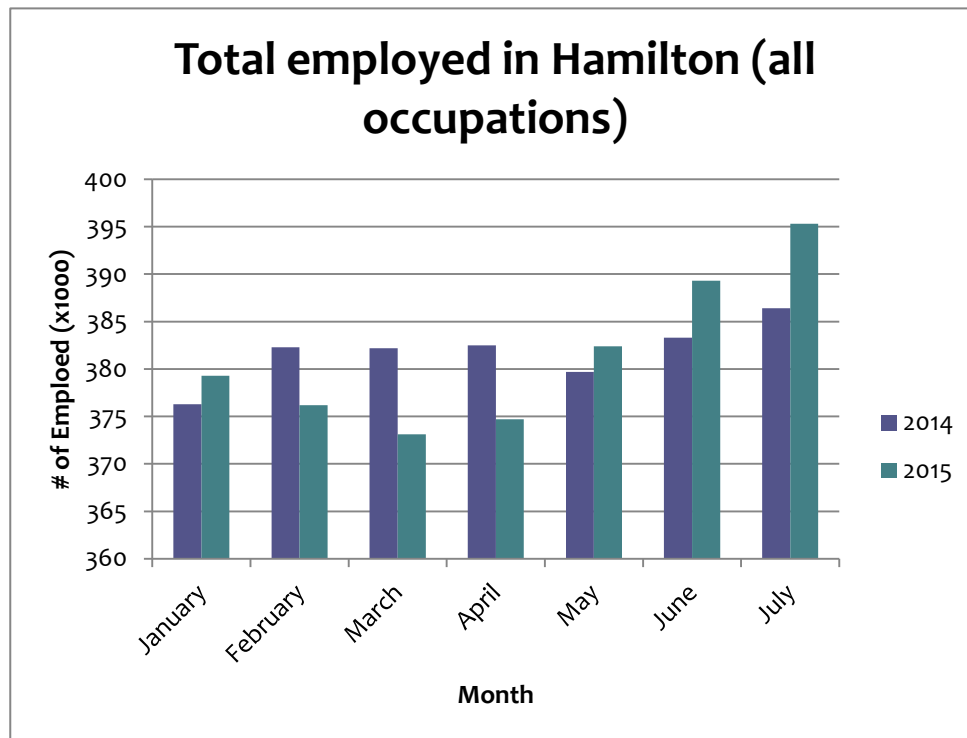
YEAR OVER YEAR

Comparing July 2014 to July 2015, we can see that there is a large decrease in the unemployment rate. The number of employed people grew by 2% and 4,200 more people were in the labour force in July 2015 than the same month last year.

Hamilton's Year-to-Year Characteristics				
Labour Force Characteristics	July 2014	July 2015	Difference	% Change
Population (x 1,000)	636	642.2	6.2	1%
Labour force (x 1,000)	409.9	414.1	4.2	1%
Employment (x 1,000)	383.8	392.1	8.3	2%
Unemployment (x 1,000)	26.1	22	-4.1	-16%
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.3	-1.1	-17%
Participation rate	64.4	64.5	0.1	0%
Employment rate	60.3	61.1	0.8	1%

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



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0132 - 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), CANSIM (database).

Statistics Canada data shows that 8,900 more people were employed in July 2015 compared to the same month in 2014. July shows the most significant growth change out of all the previous months that were compared to 2014. It is also the month with the highest number of employed people. 10,100 more people were employed in July than January 2015.

TOP INDUSTRIES IN HAMILTON

In July 2015, the top 3 industries within the *Goods-producing sector* made up 21% of the workforce. The top 3 industries in the *Services-producing sector* represented 38% of all people employed in Hamilton for July 2015.

The most significant increase in employment was in the manufacturing sector. It saw a 14% gain in the number of people employed in July 2015 over the same month in 2014. Hamilton's manufacturing sector is also the largest share within the *Goods-producing sector* and it represents 13% of the total number of people employed.

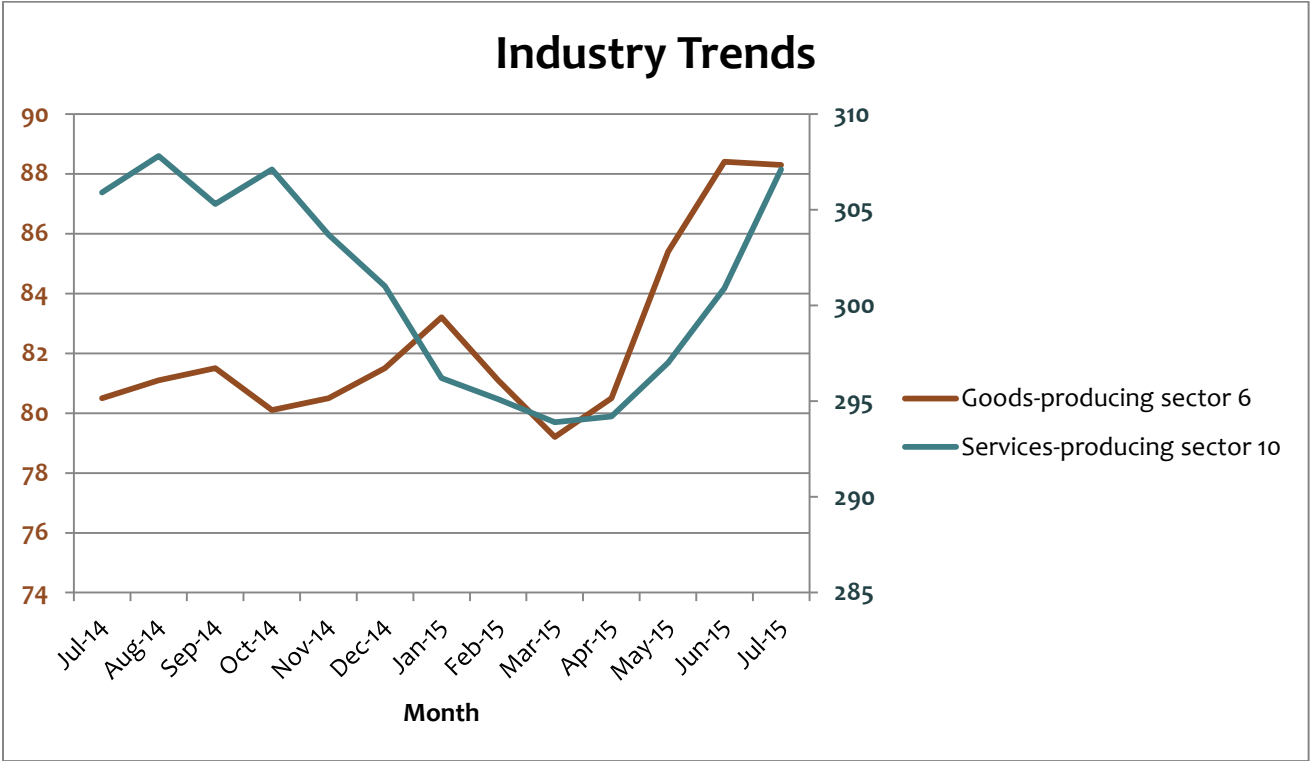
There are significantly more people working in the *Services-producing sector* which represents 78% of people employed. In this sector, the number of people working in Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing was 74% more in July 2015 than in July 2014.

Top 3 Industries in the Goods-producing sector					
(x1000 persons)	July 2014	July 2015	Difference	% Change	Share of Total Employed (2015)
Total employed, all industries	386.4	395.3	8.9	2%	100%
Goods-producing sector	80.5	88.3	7.8	10%	22%
Manufacturing	45	51.1	6.1	14%	13%
Construction	29.7	29.2	-0.5	-2%	7%
Agriculture	3.7	3.9	0.2	5%	1%
Services-producing sector	305.9	307.1	1.2	0%	78%
Trade	63	65.9	2.9	5%	17%
Health care and social assistance	47.9	51.2	3.3	7%	13%
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	18.6	32.3	13.7	74%	8%

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 on the rise. For both industries the rise began in March 2015. Since the data is not seasonally adjusted, it is normal to see more employment in the summer months because of summer students, and seasonal employment.

When comparing data from 2014, we can see that July 2015 had 7,800 more people working in the *Goods-producing sector* than in 2014, and 1,200 more people in the *Services-producing sector*.



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).

TOP OCCUPATIONS

In July 2015, 24% of the labour force was employed in *Sales and service occupations* which include:

- 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
- And other occupations

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

Rank	Occupations (1-Digit NOC)	Jul-15	Share of Total Employed
	Total employed, all occupations	395.3	100%
1	Sales and service occupations	95.8	24%
2	Business, finance and administrative occupations	72.8	18%
3	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	44.5	11%
4	Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	41.3	10%
5	Management occupations	34.9	9%

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 July from one year to the next. Most noticeably, *Occupations in social science, government service and religion* had 43% more people employed in that sector in July 2015 than July 2014.

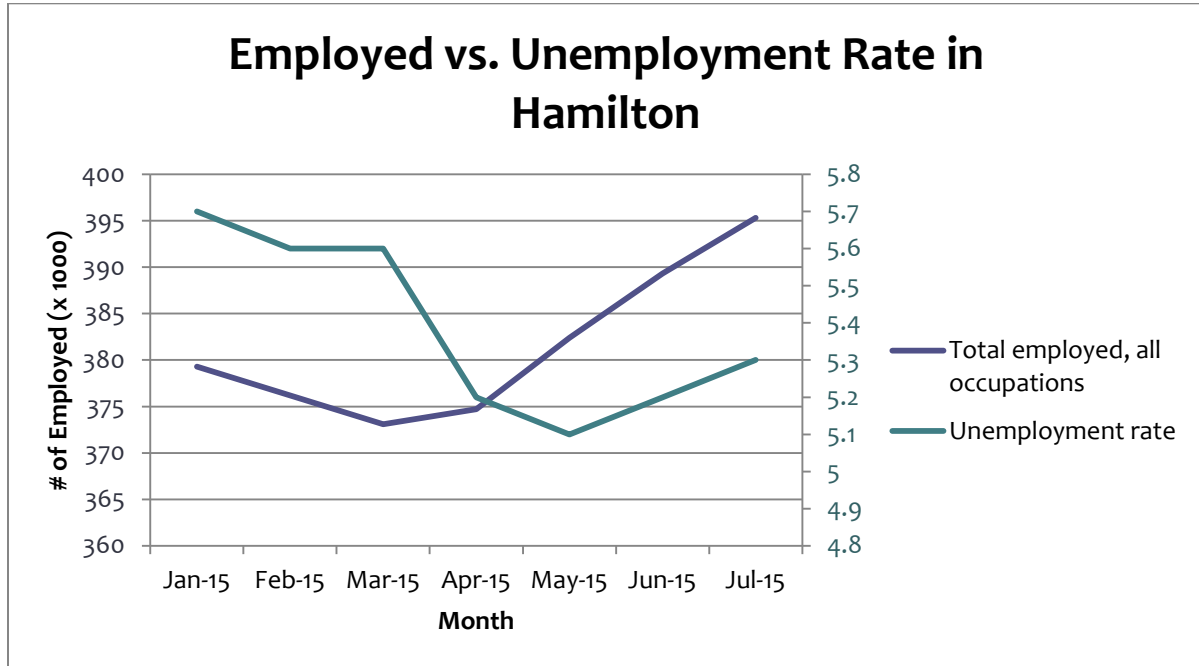
Rank	Occupations (2-Digit NOC)	Jul-14	Jul-15	% Change	Share of Total Workforce
	Total employed, all occupations	386.4	395.3	2%	100%
1	Clerical occupations, including supervisors	37.4	39.2	5%	10%
2	Other management occupations	34.6	34.6	0%	9%
3	Sales and service occupations not elsewhere classified	36.9	33.4	-9%	8%
4	Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	22.5	26	16%	7%
5	Natural and applied sciences and related occupations*	28.5	25.7	-10%	7%
6	Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	16.9	23.3	38%	6%
7	Teachers and professors	17.6	21.7	23%	5%
8	Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	14.5	20.4	41%	5%
9	Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	16.2	19.9	23%	5%
10	Occupations in social science, government service and religion	13.7	19.6	43%	5%

* Data for Natural and applied sciences and related occupations was only available with a 1-Digit NOC

Source: Table 282-0132, 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)

YEAR IN REVIEW

In July 2015, 395 300 people were employed. Evidently, the number of people employed continues to grow and has seen a 4% increase since the start of the year. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate is on the rise again after falling steeply in April.



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour force survey estimates (LFS) Table 282-0132, Table 282-0135 -