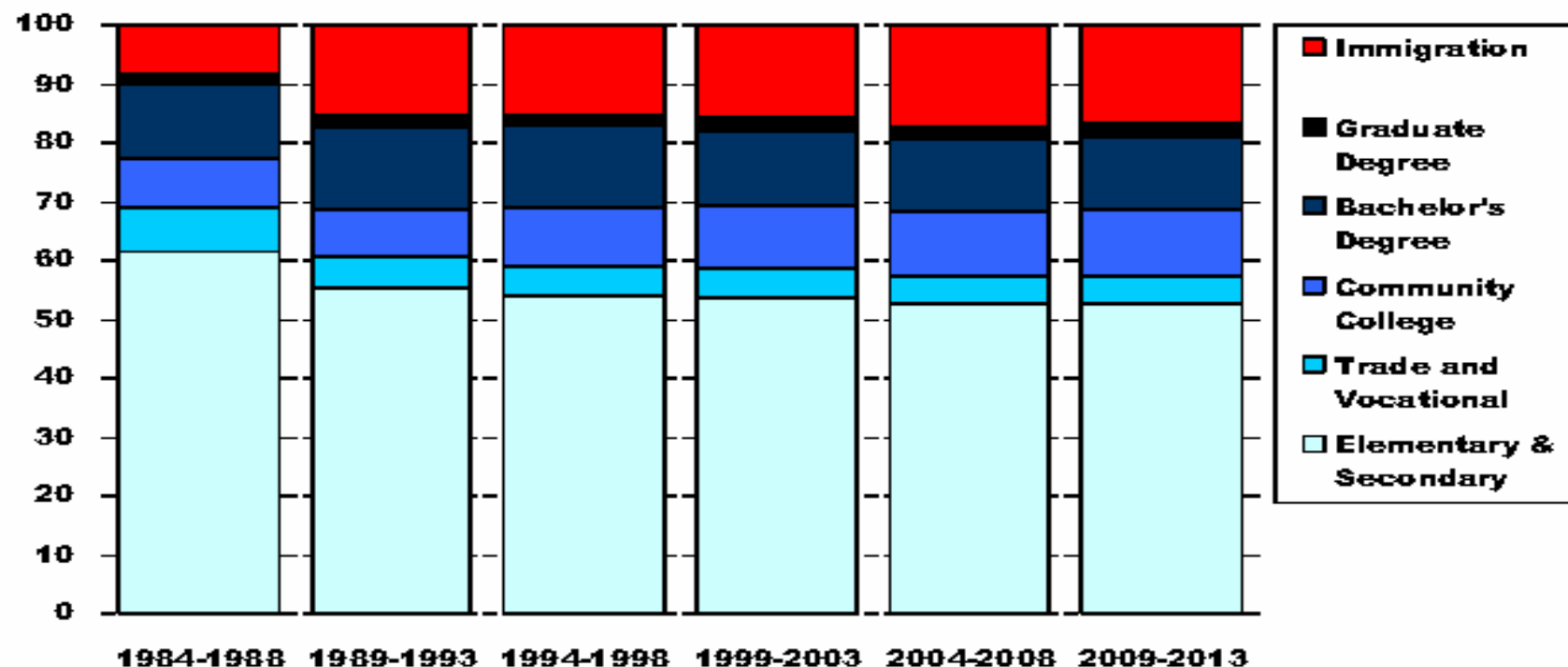


- SERVICE SECTOR IS GROWING-
- JOB GROWTH
- SKILLED WORKERS
- GLOBALIZATION
- HIGHER EDUCATION LEVELS

- An average of 610,000 new Canadian school leavers per year will enter the labour force over the next 10 years
- This is compared to an average of 510,000 in 1984-88 and 543,000 in 1994-98
- In contrast, immigration will add about 120,000 per year to the labour supply

School Leavers Still Main Source of New Workers

Labour Force Entrants by Source and Educational Attainment
percentage distribution



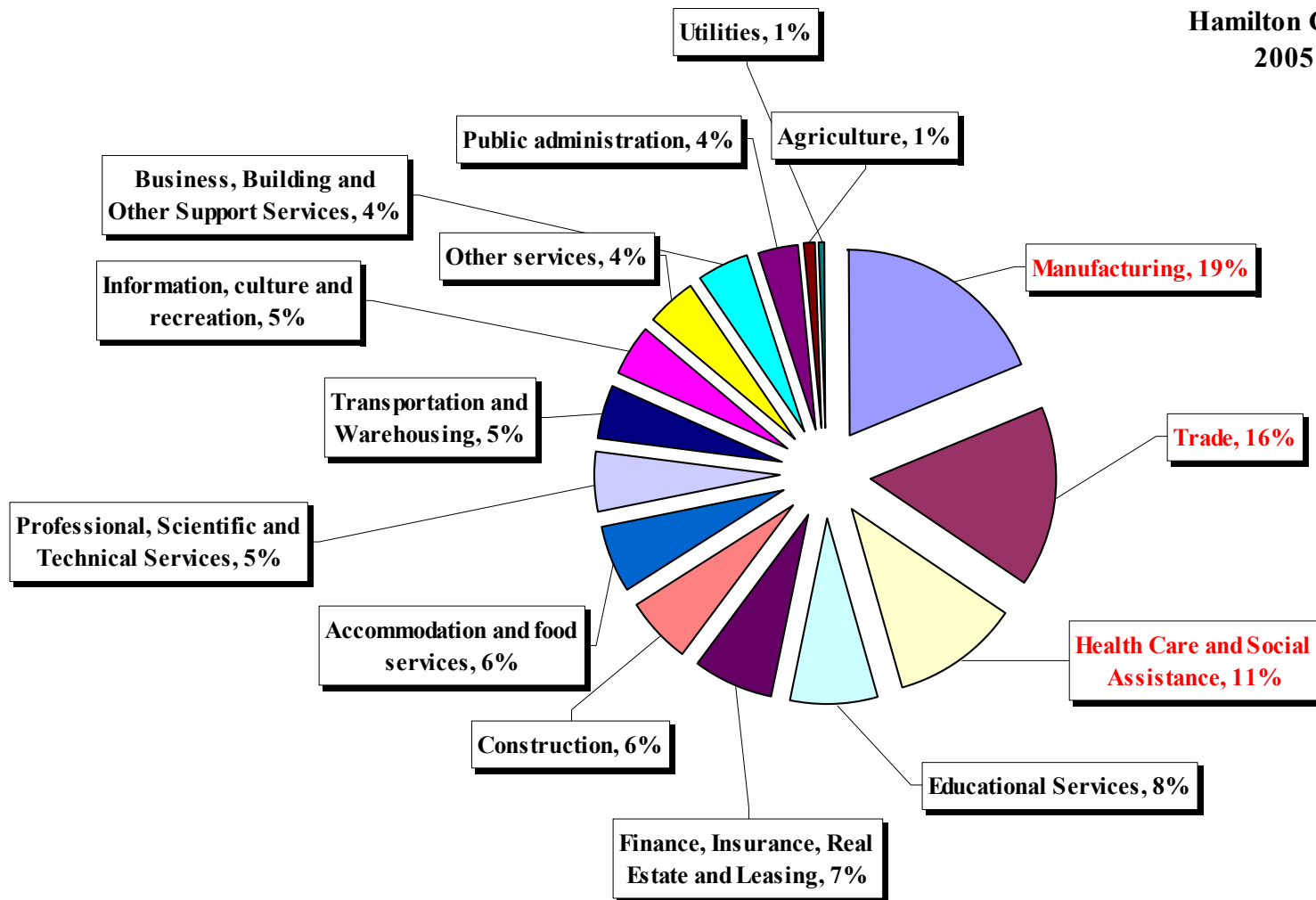
Source : COPS Reference 2004

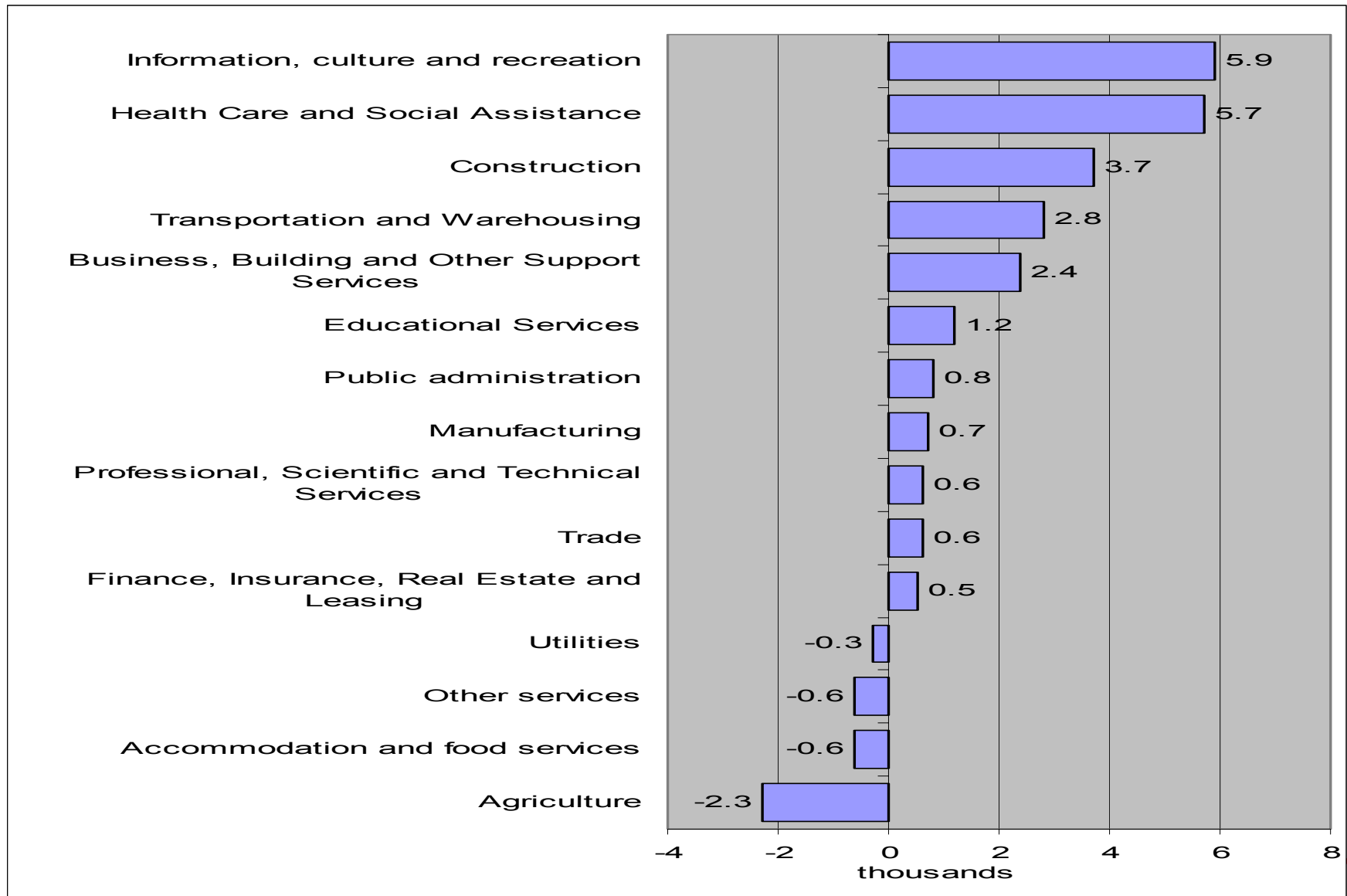
Forecast: 2004-2013

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Employment by Industry

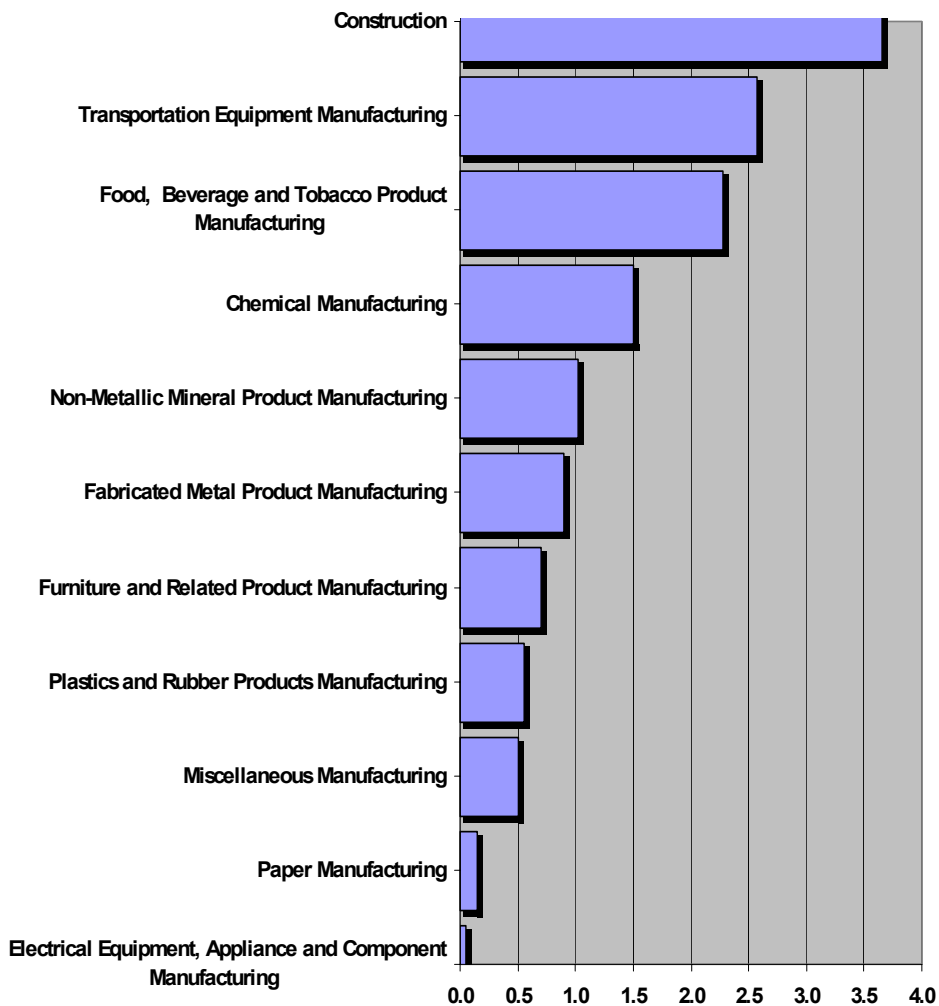
Hamilton CMA
2005



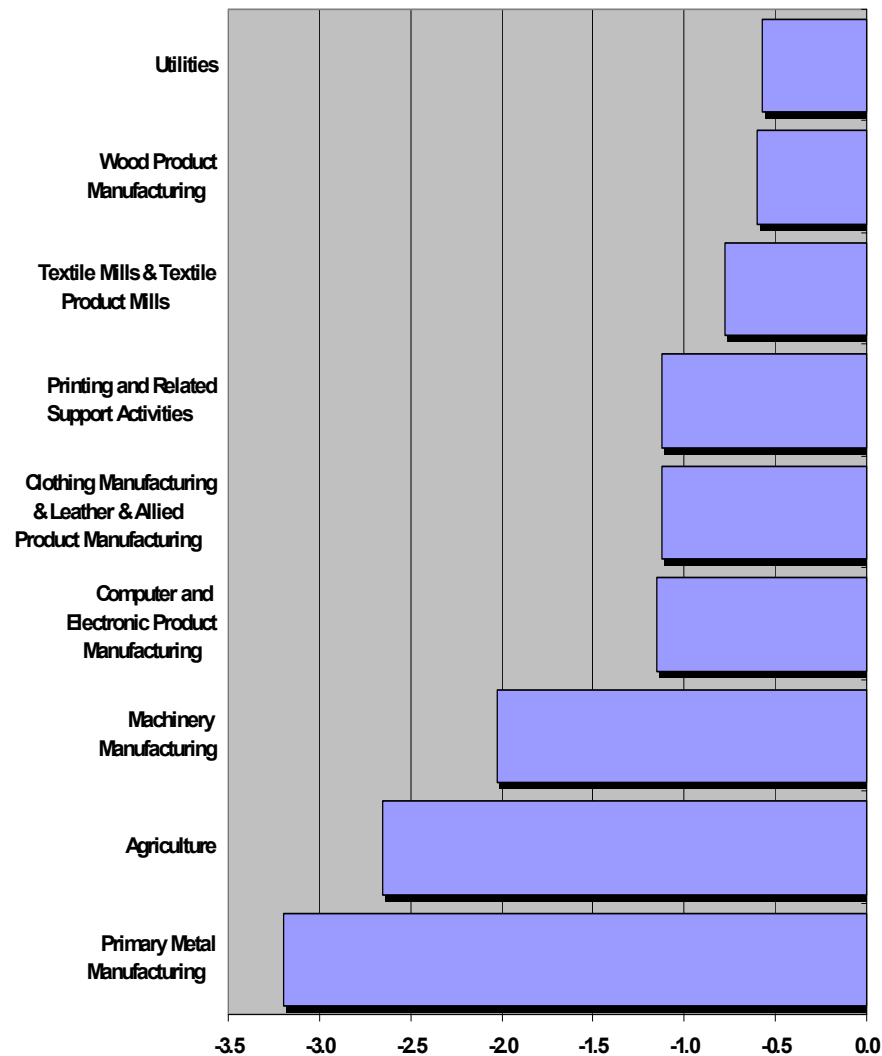


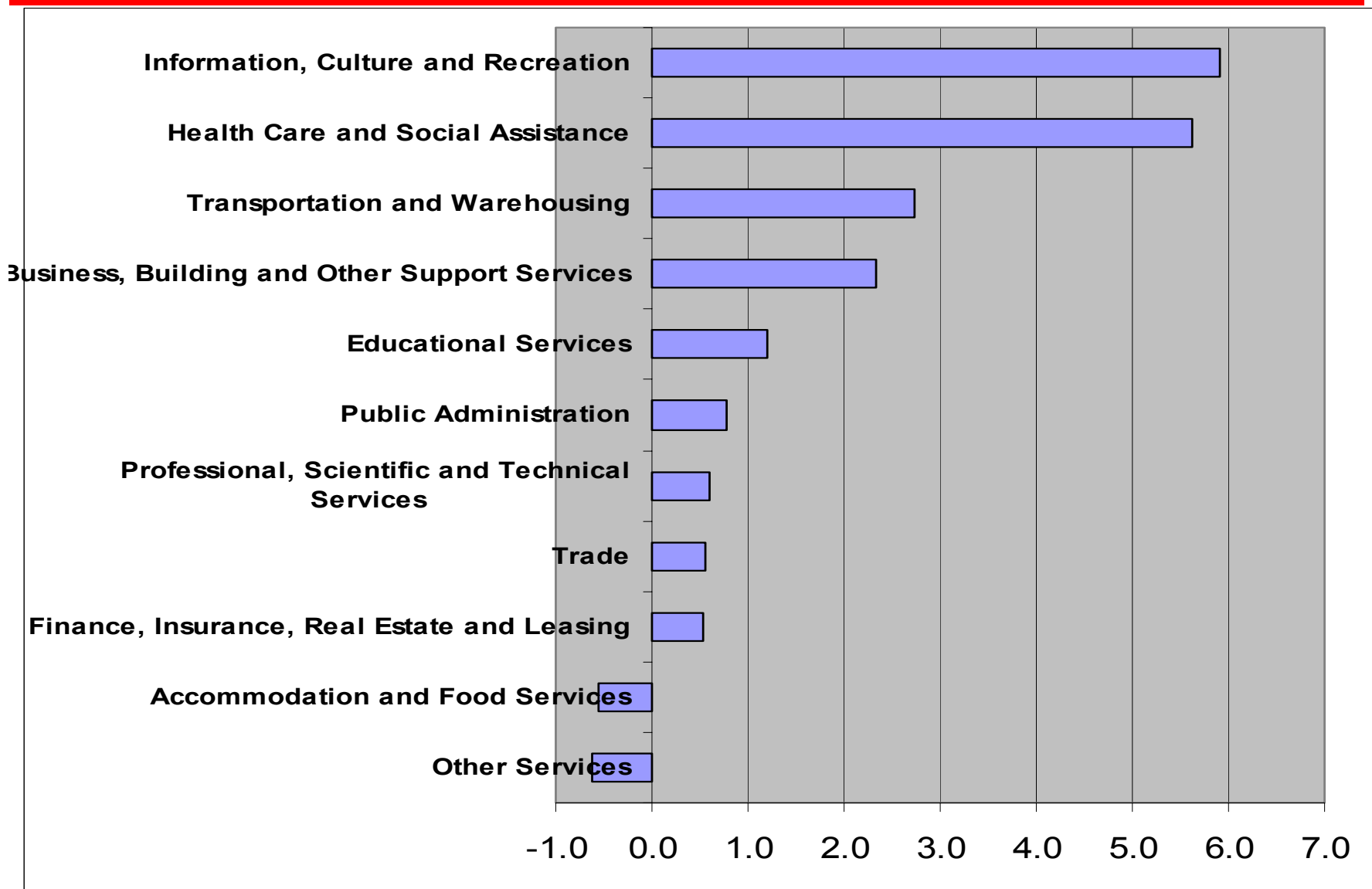
Industry change in Goods producing sector 2000-2005

Job Gains

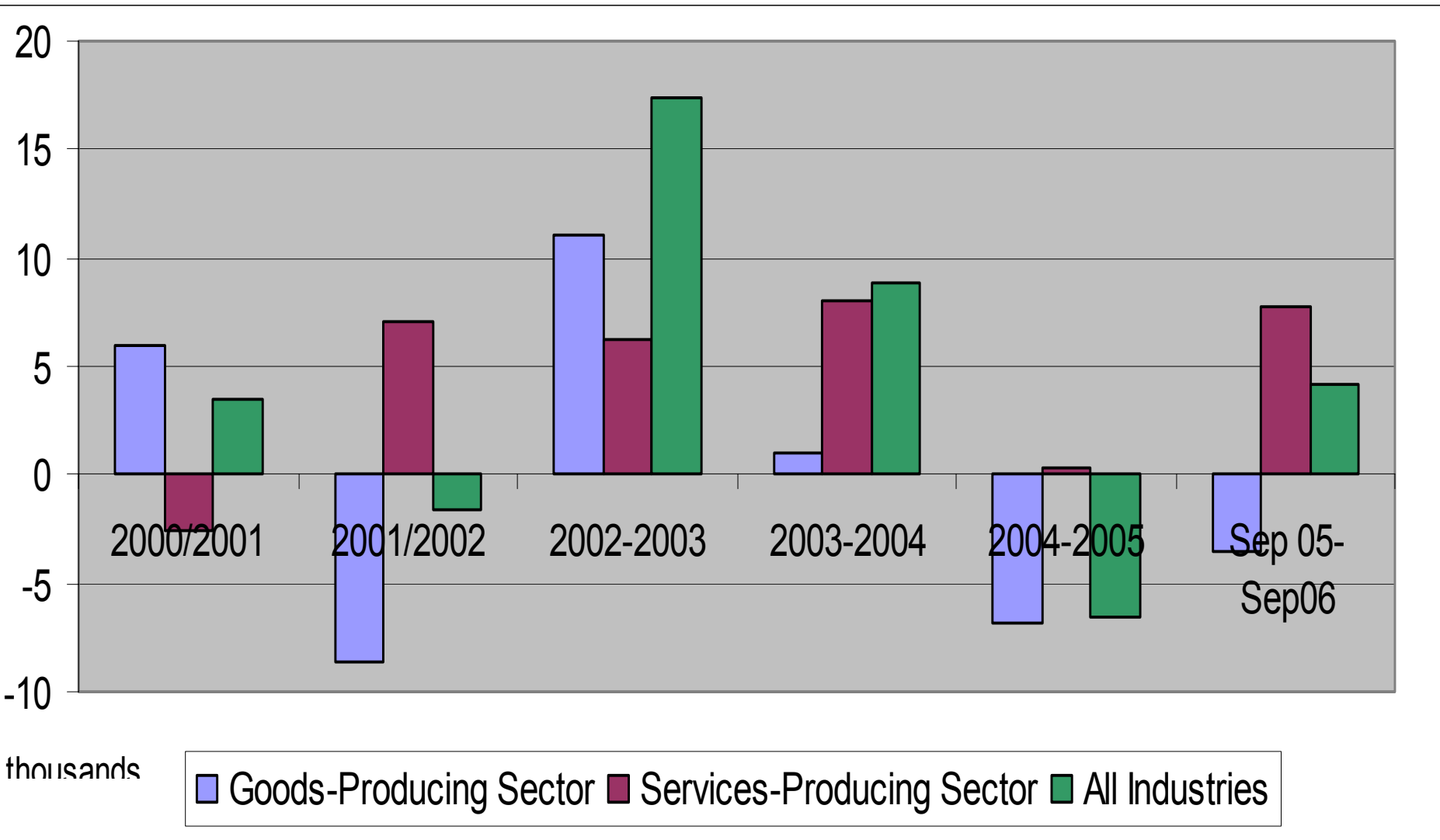


Jobs losses

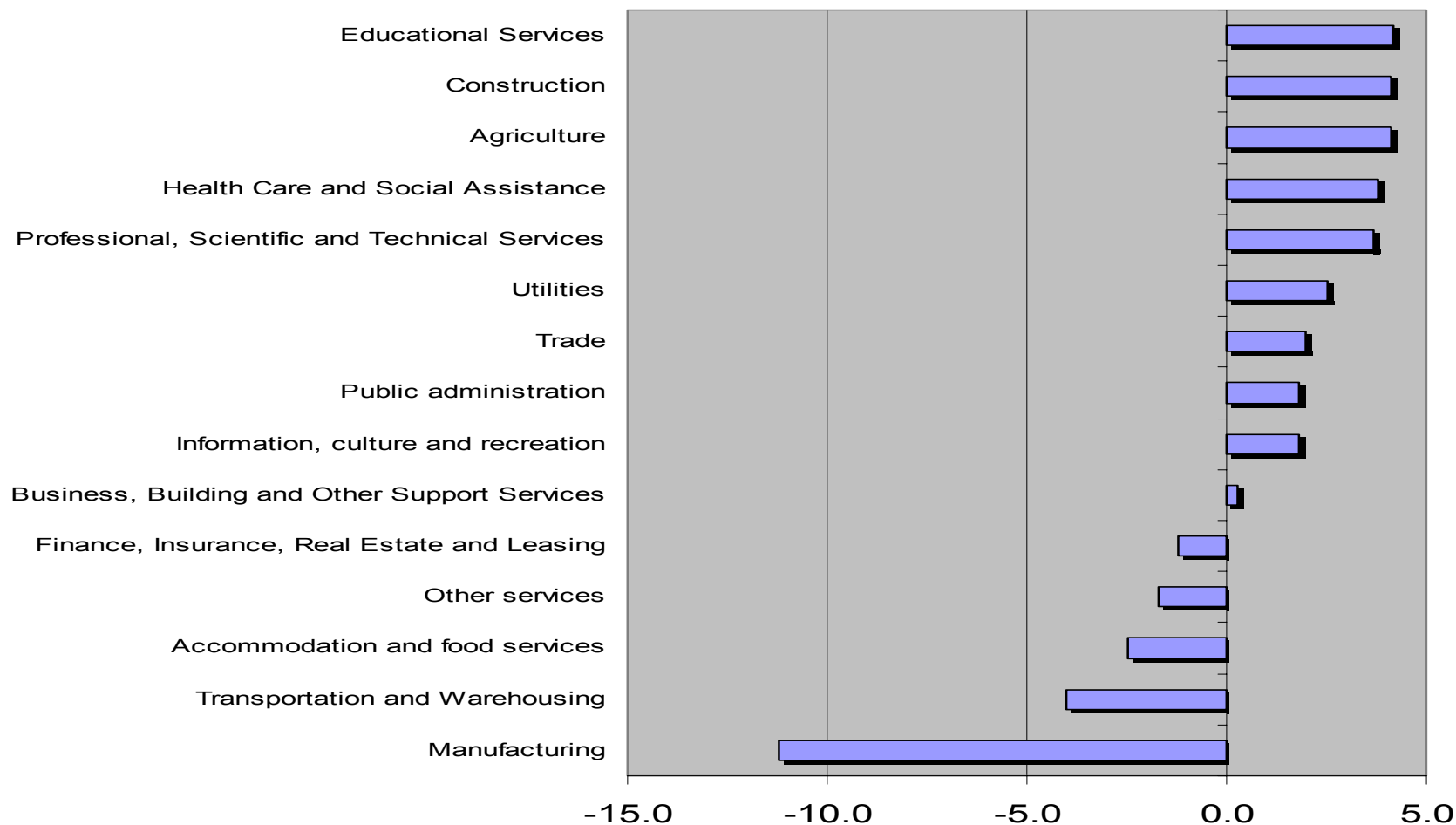




Changes in Goods and Services Producing Industries 2000 to Sept 06



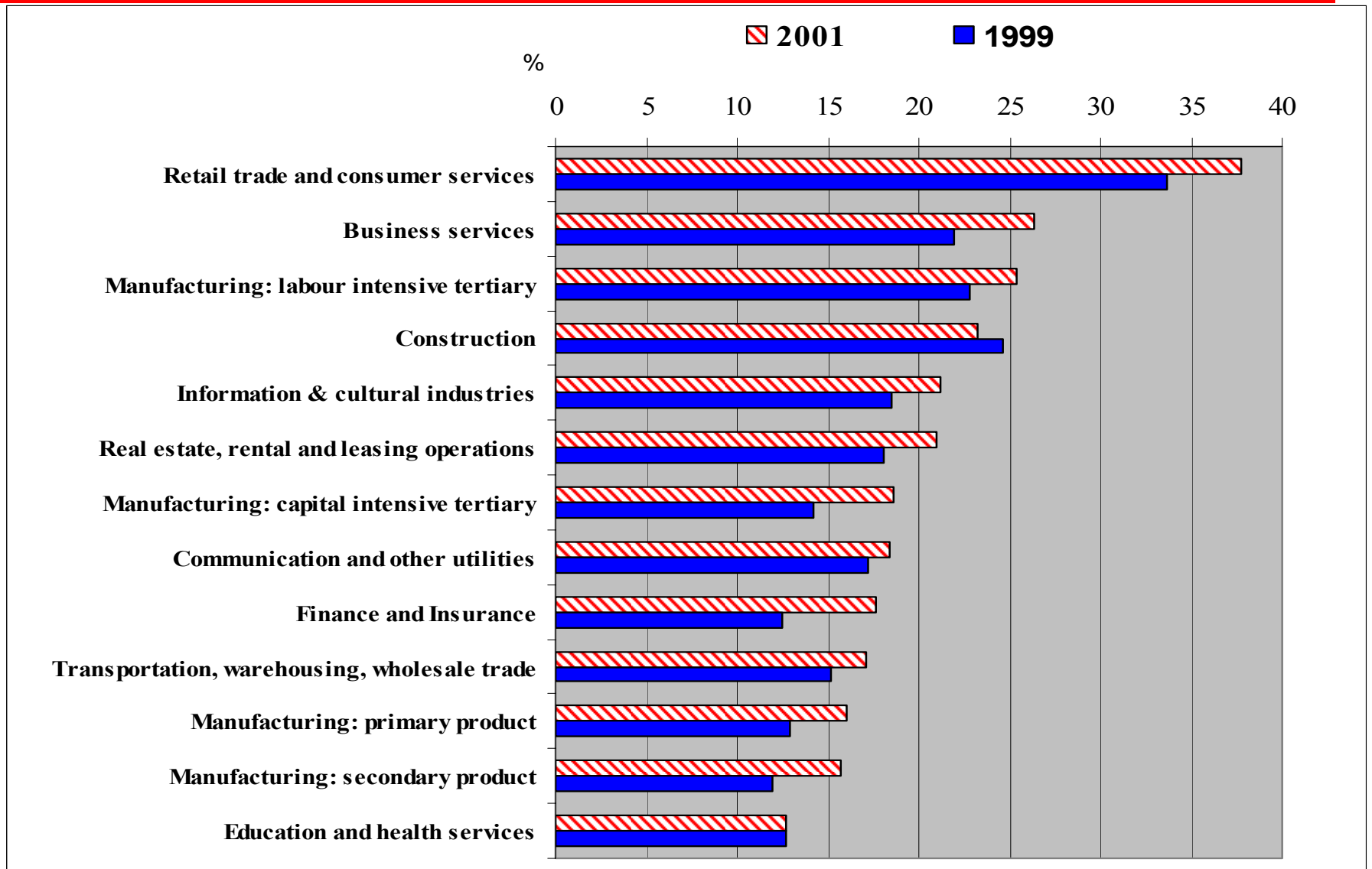
Industry Change Year to Date 2005-Sept 2006



Source: Stats Can Labour Force Survey Sept 2005- 2006



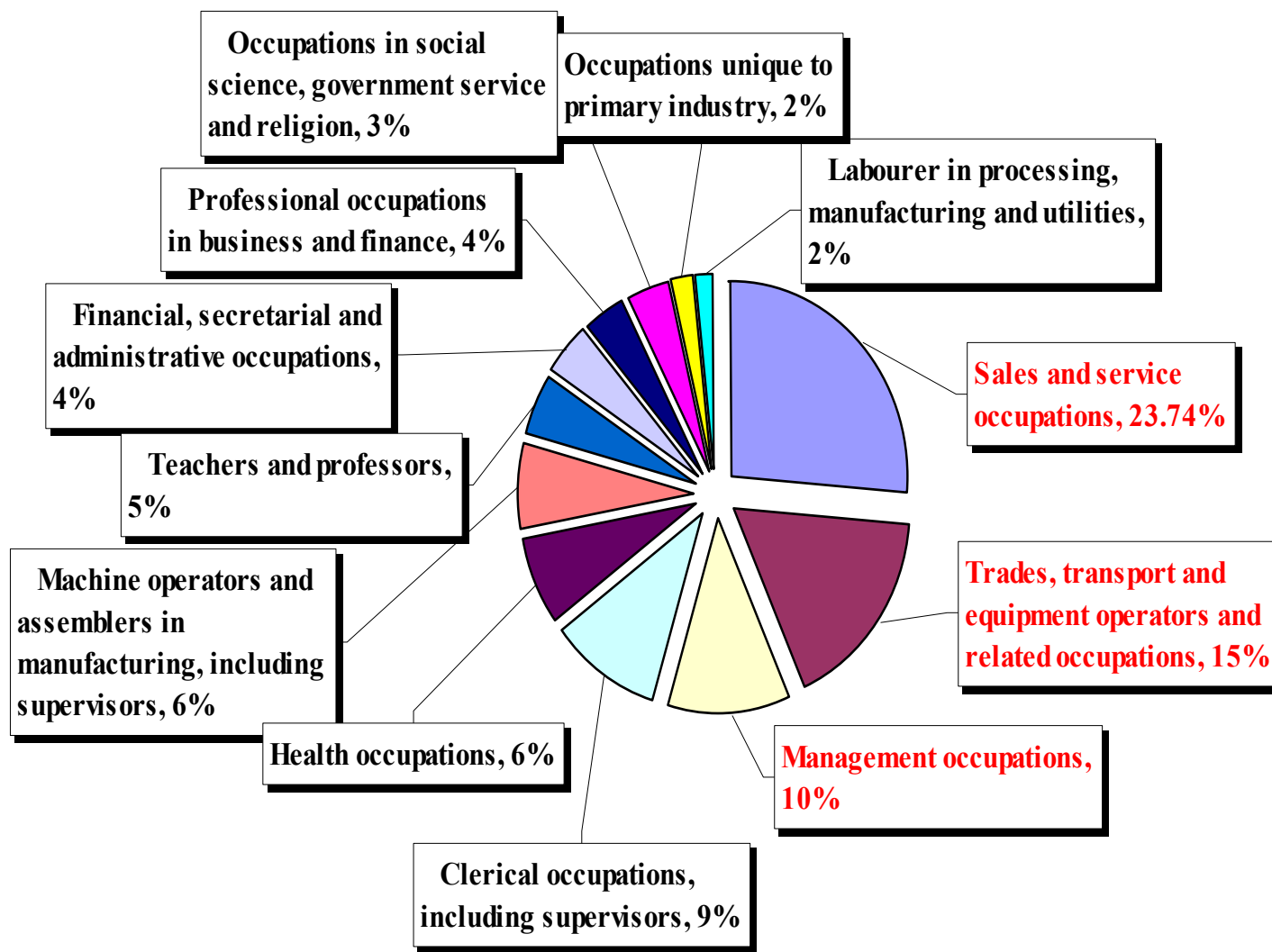
Turnover Rates by Industry



Source: Workplace and Employee Survey, June 2005

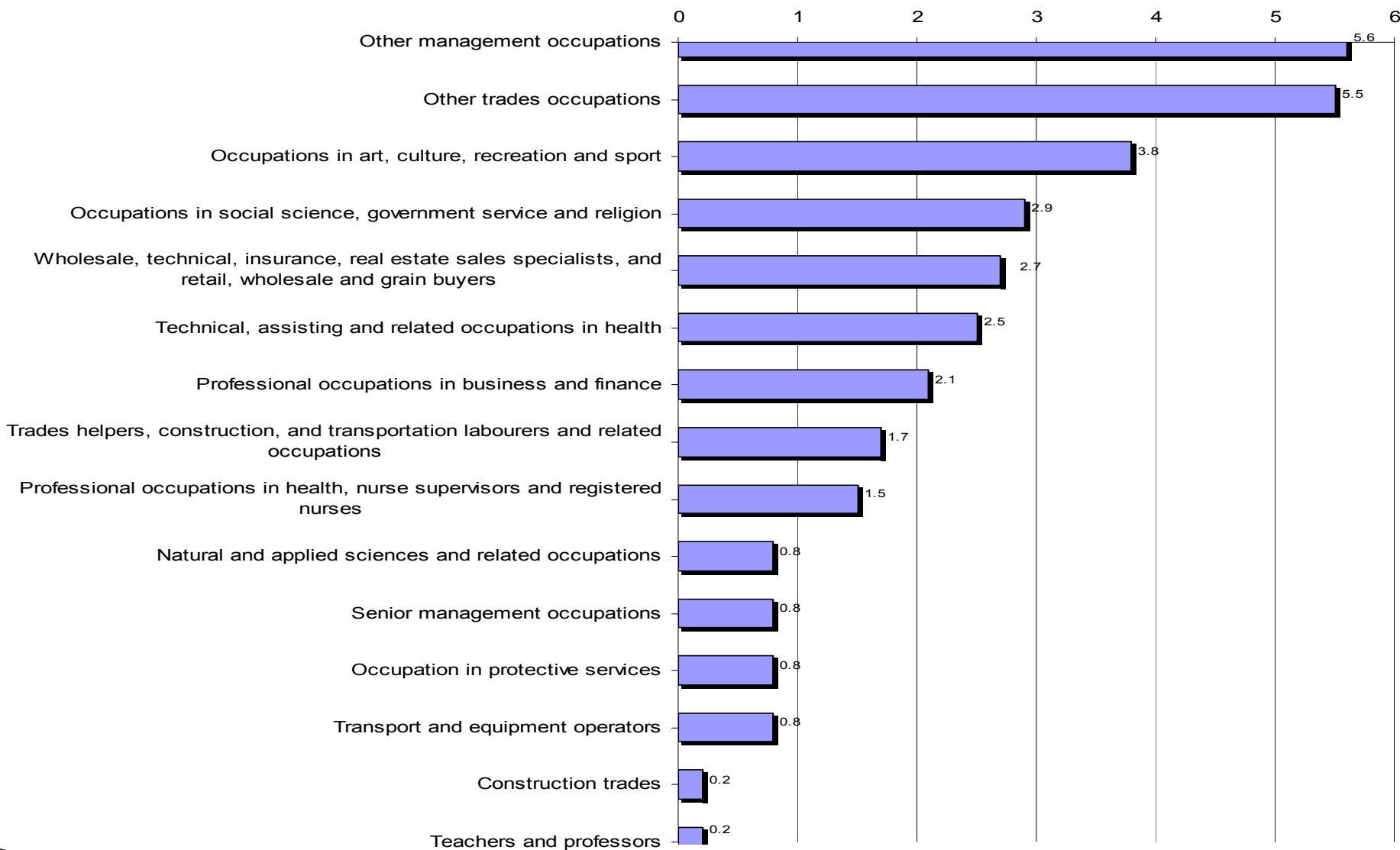


EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP 2005

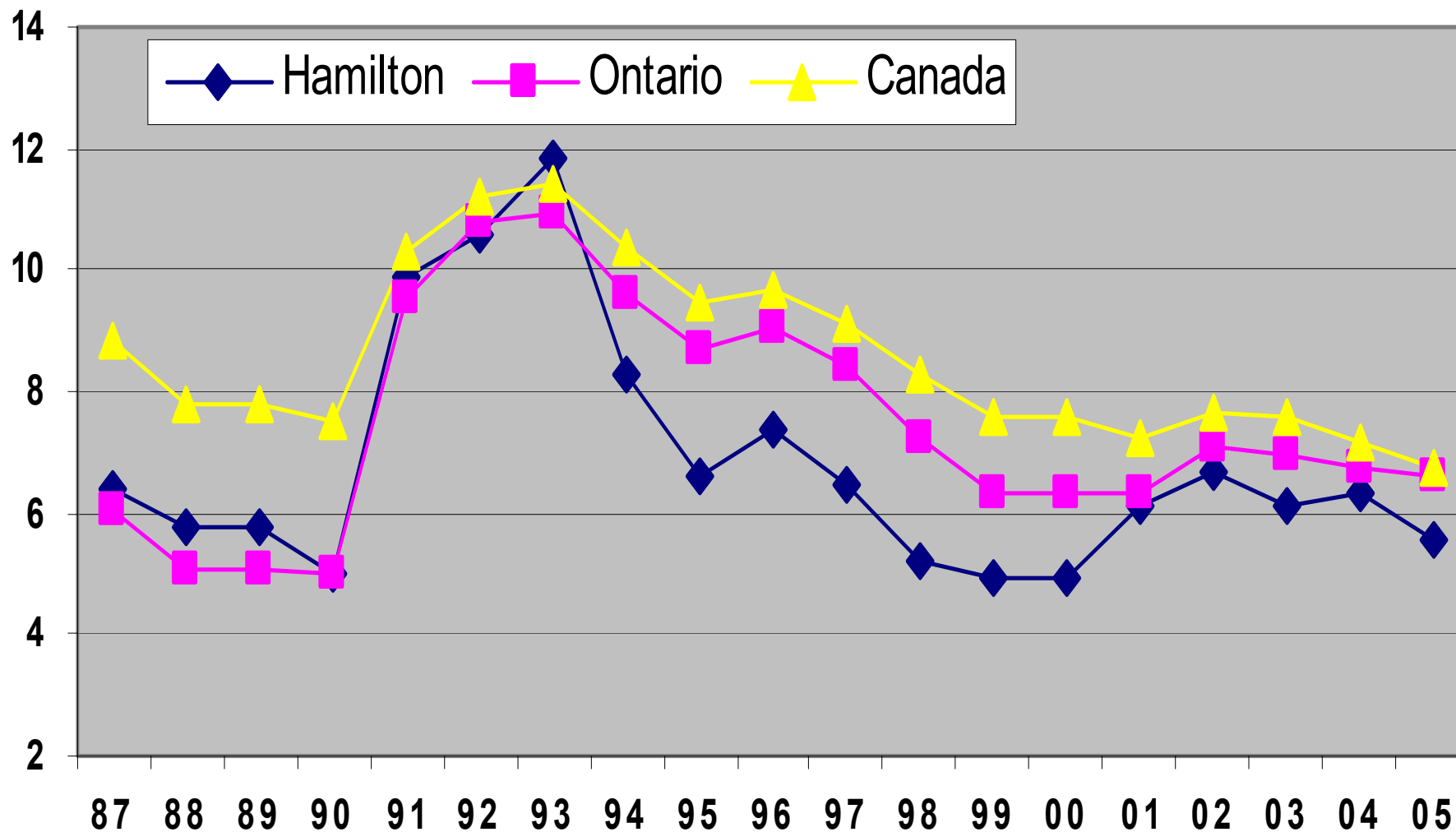


Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Historical Review 2005, Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area

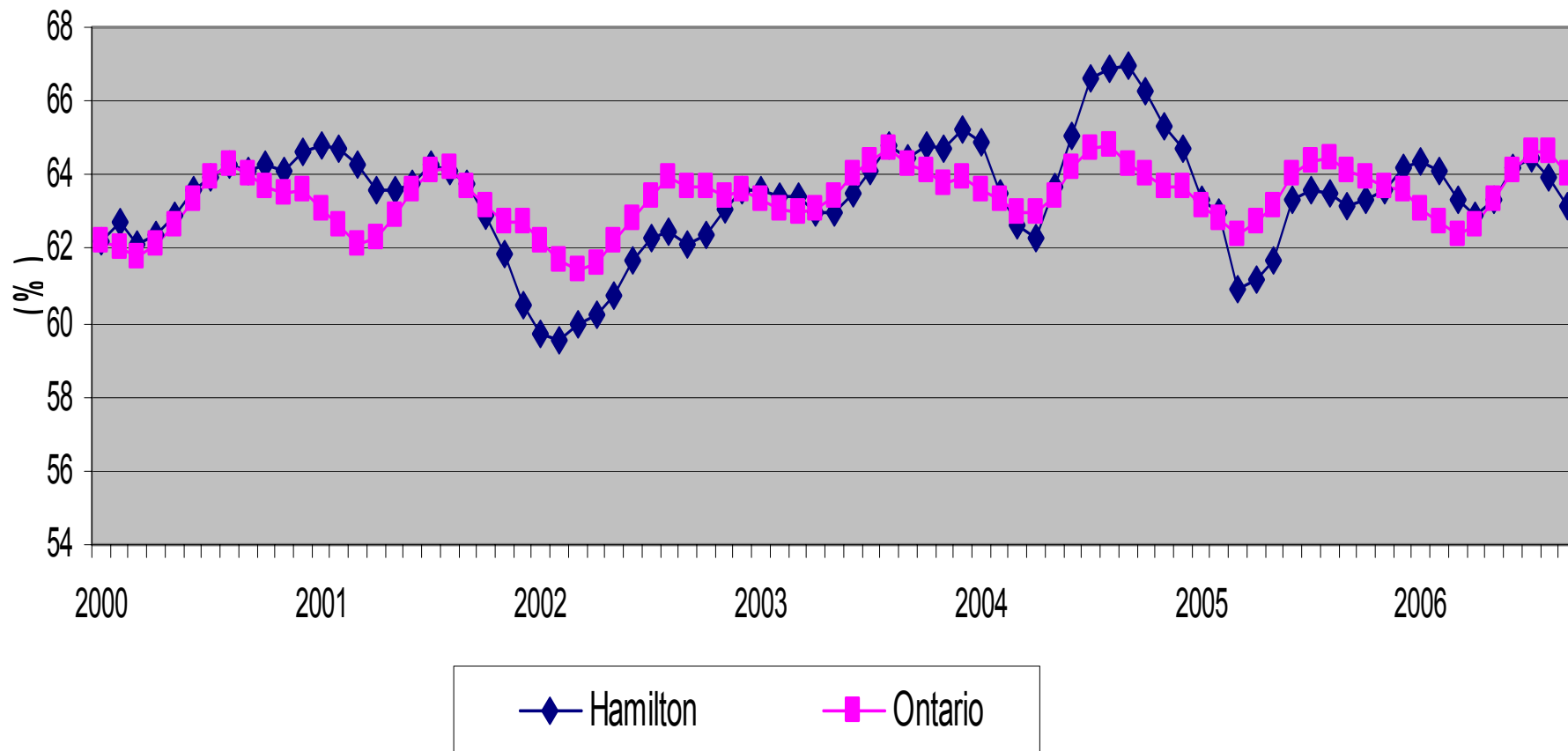
Employment Growth by Occupation 2000-2005



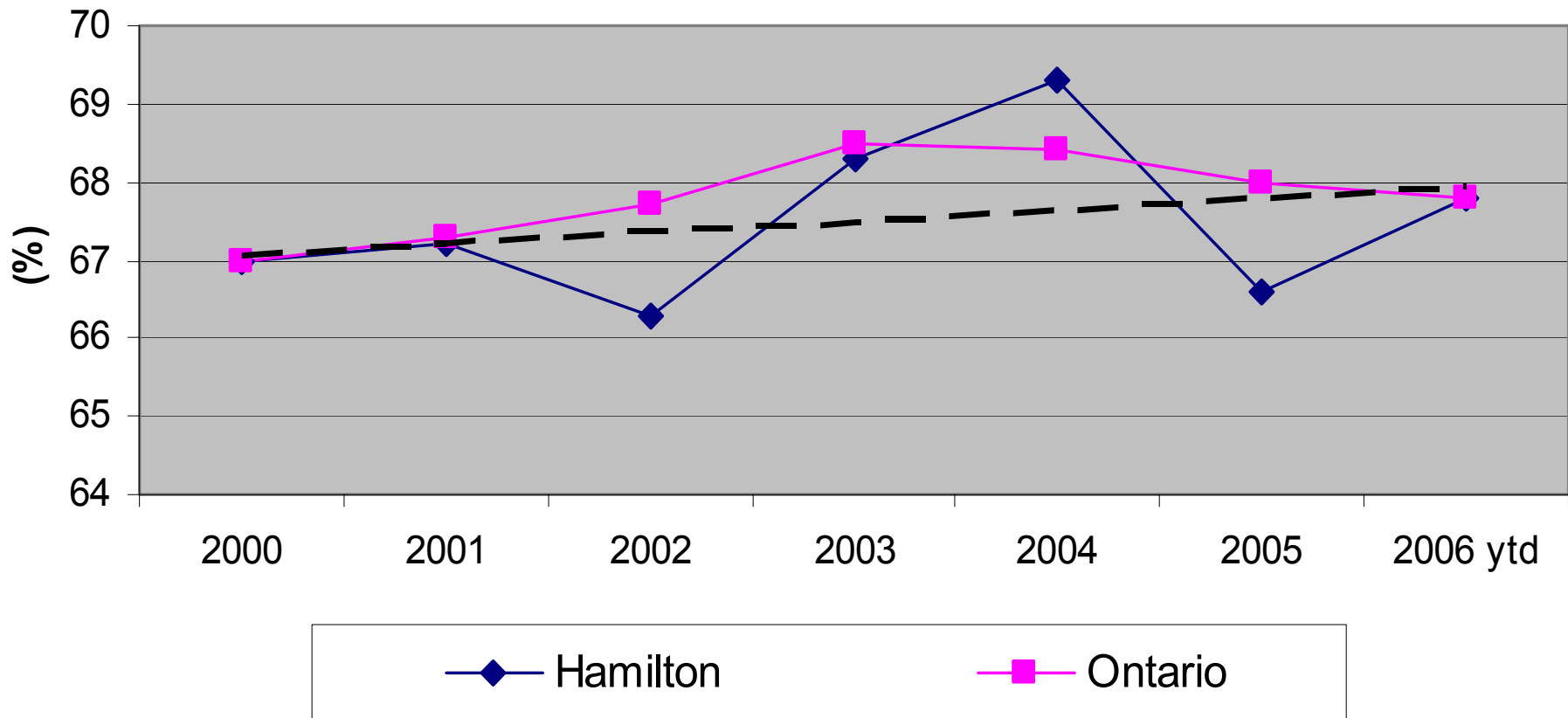
Unemployment Rates



Employment rate trend: seasonally adjusted

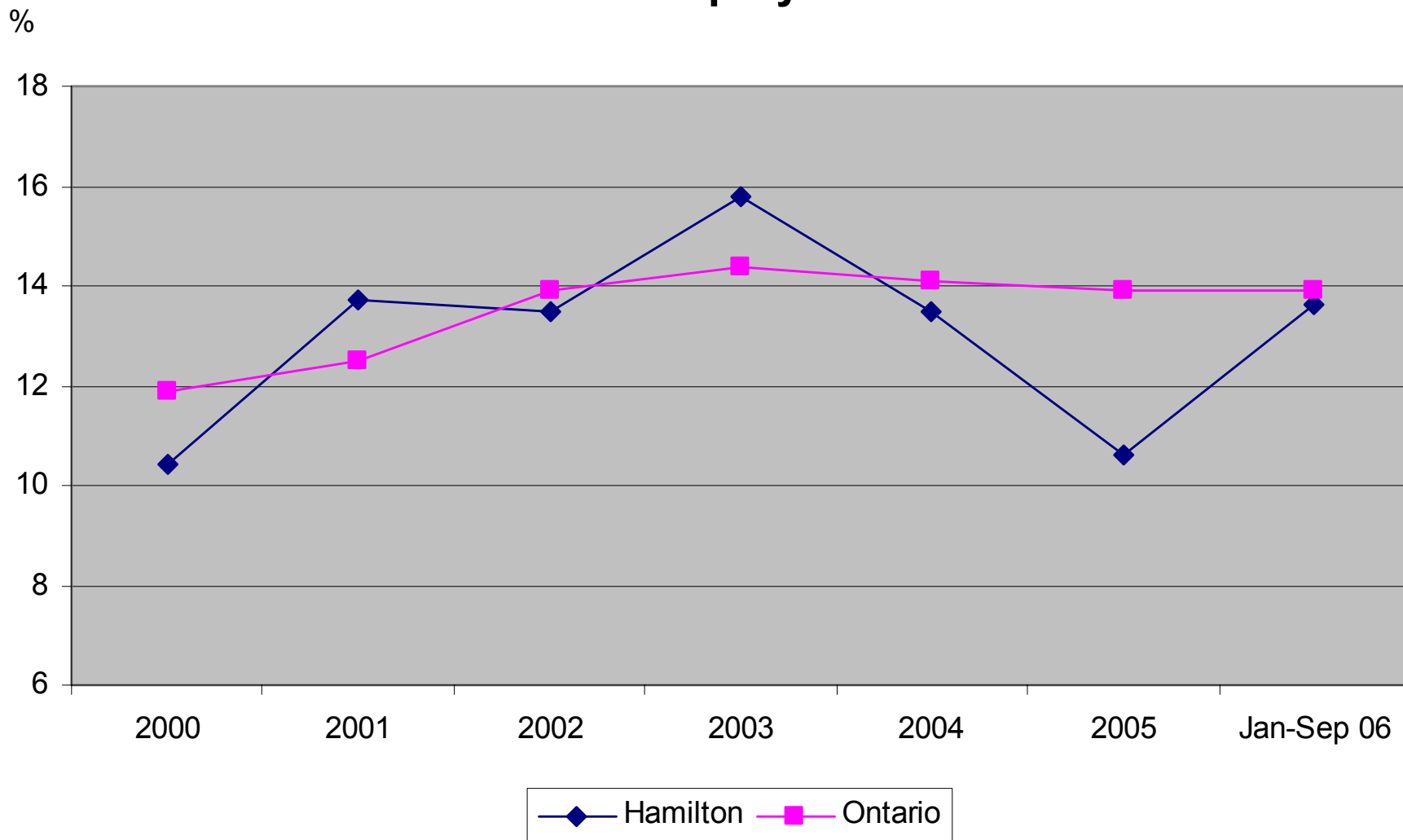


Participation rate trend: Hamilton and Ontario



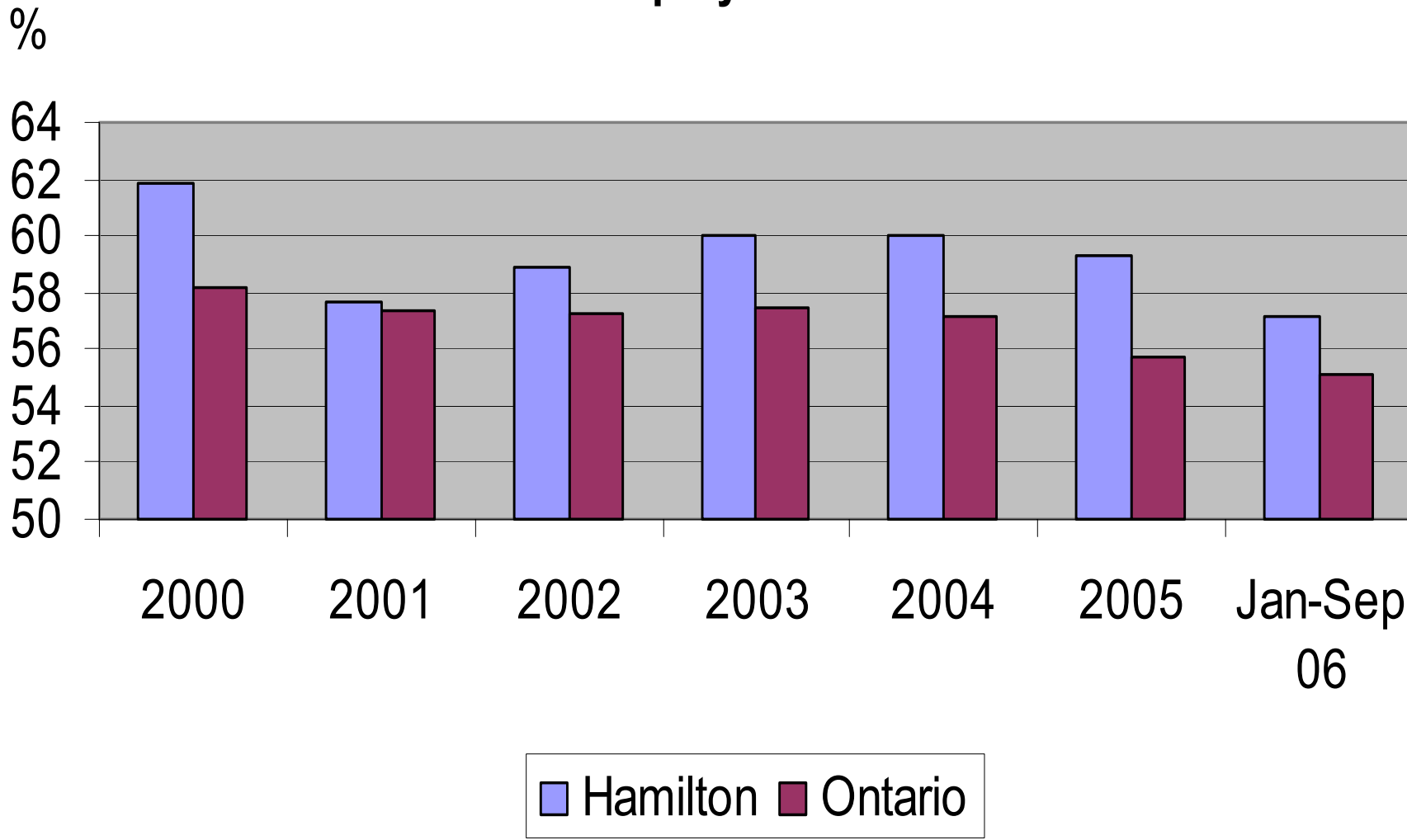
Youth Unemployment rates

Youth 15-24 Unemployment Rate trend

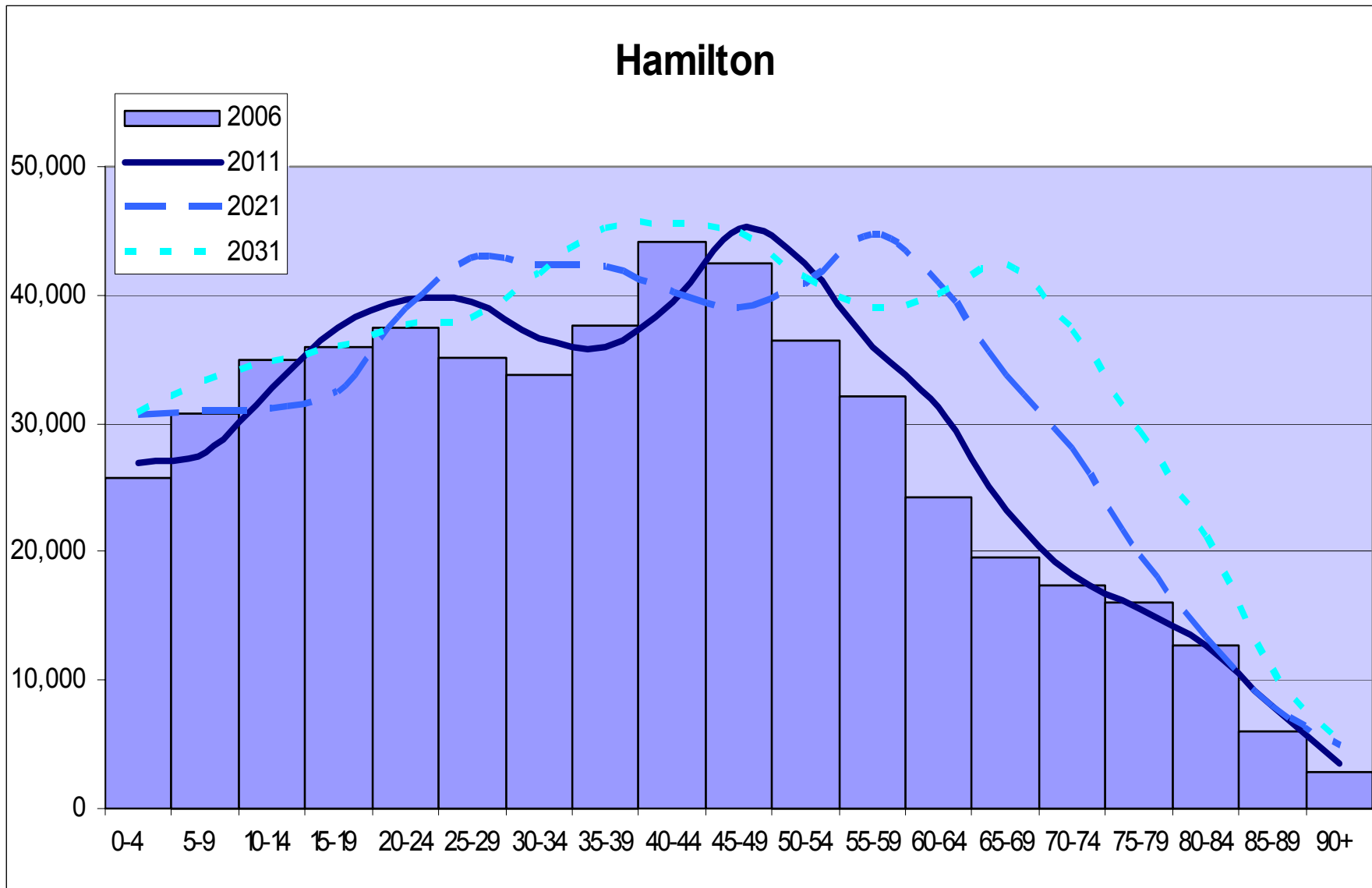


Youth Employment rates

Youth Employment rates

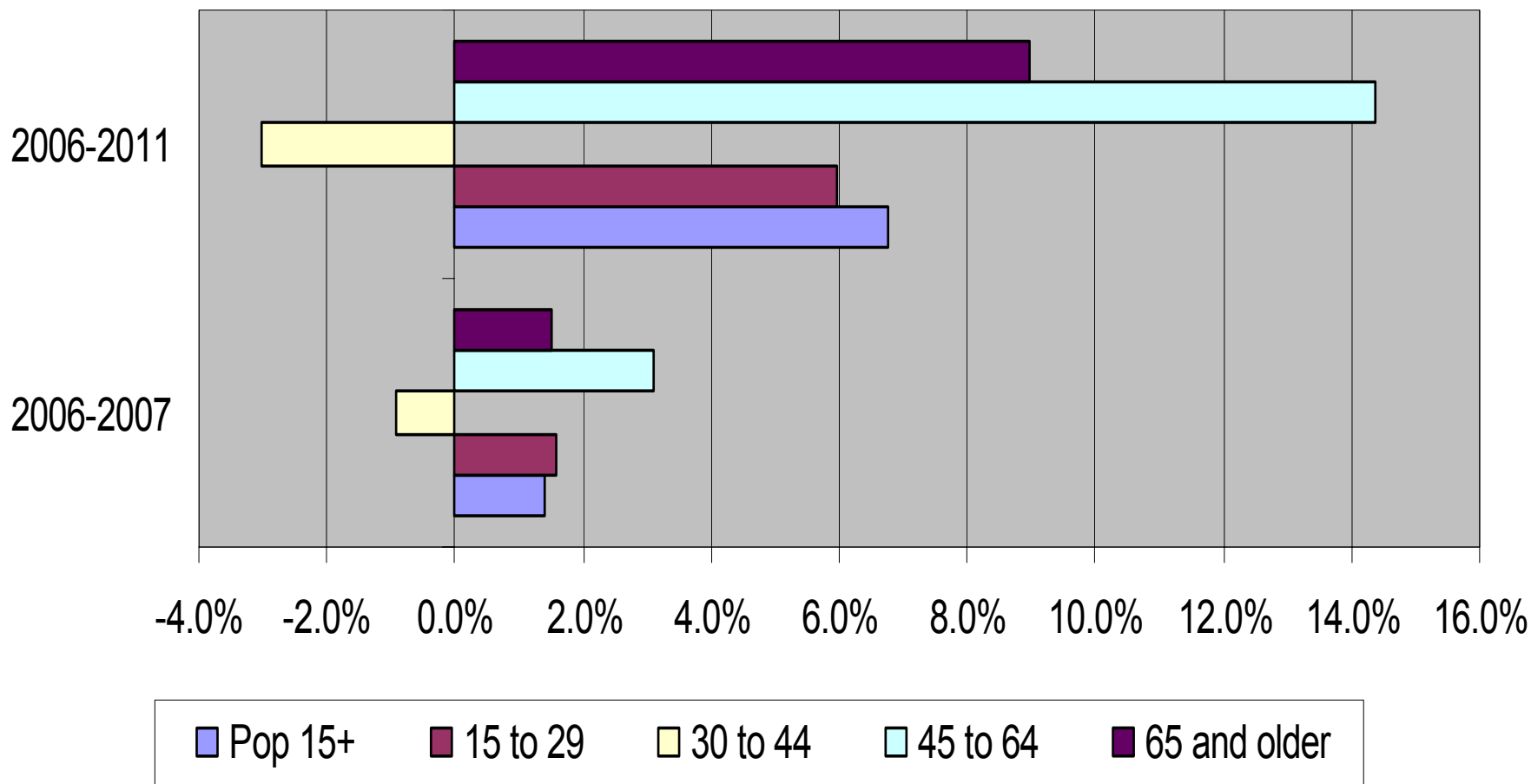


Population Projections

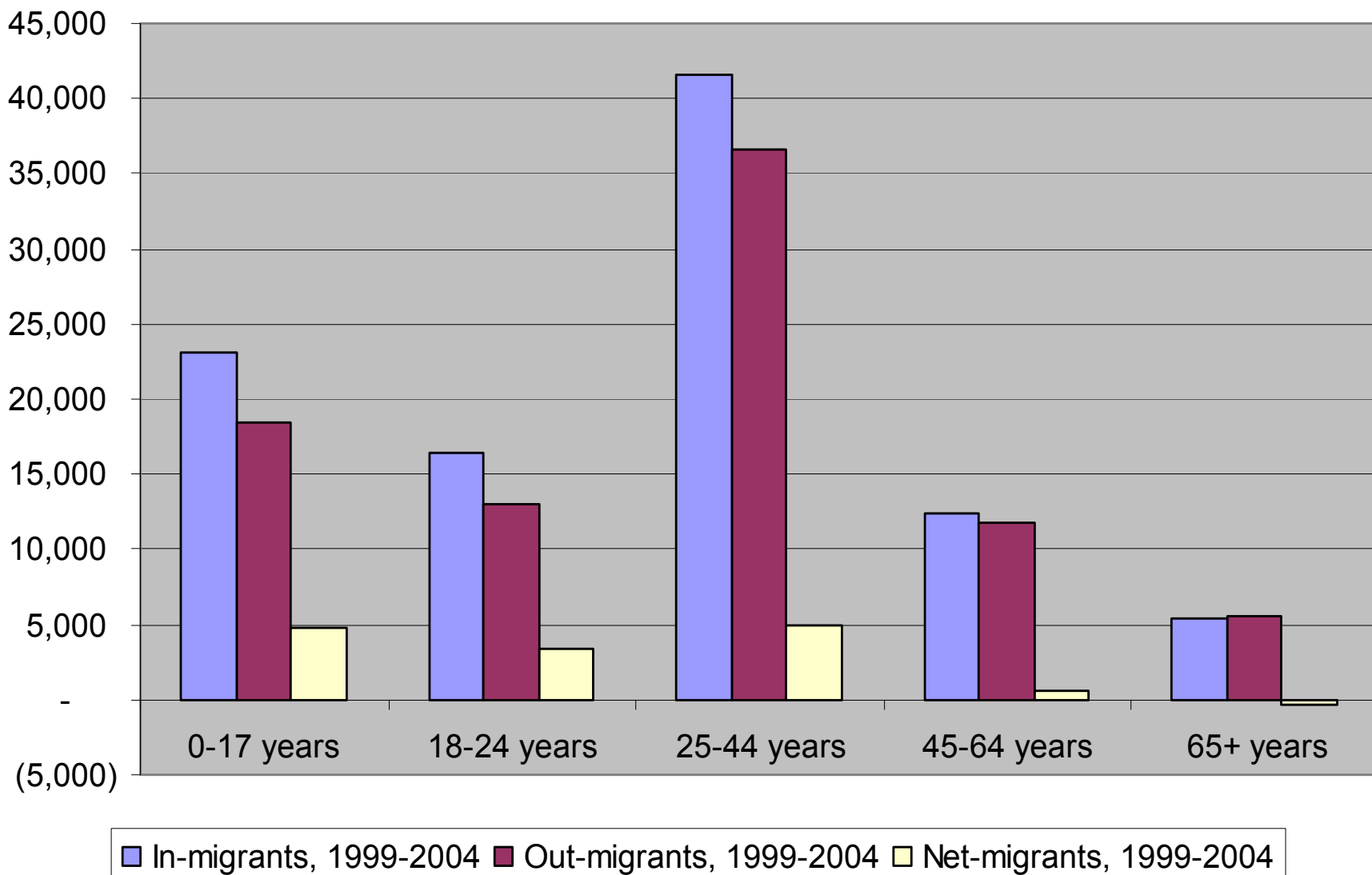


Source: Ministry of Finance Ontario
Government

Population growth for Hamilton - major age groups (2)

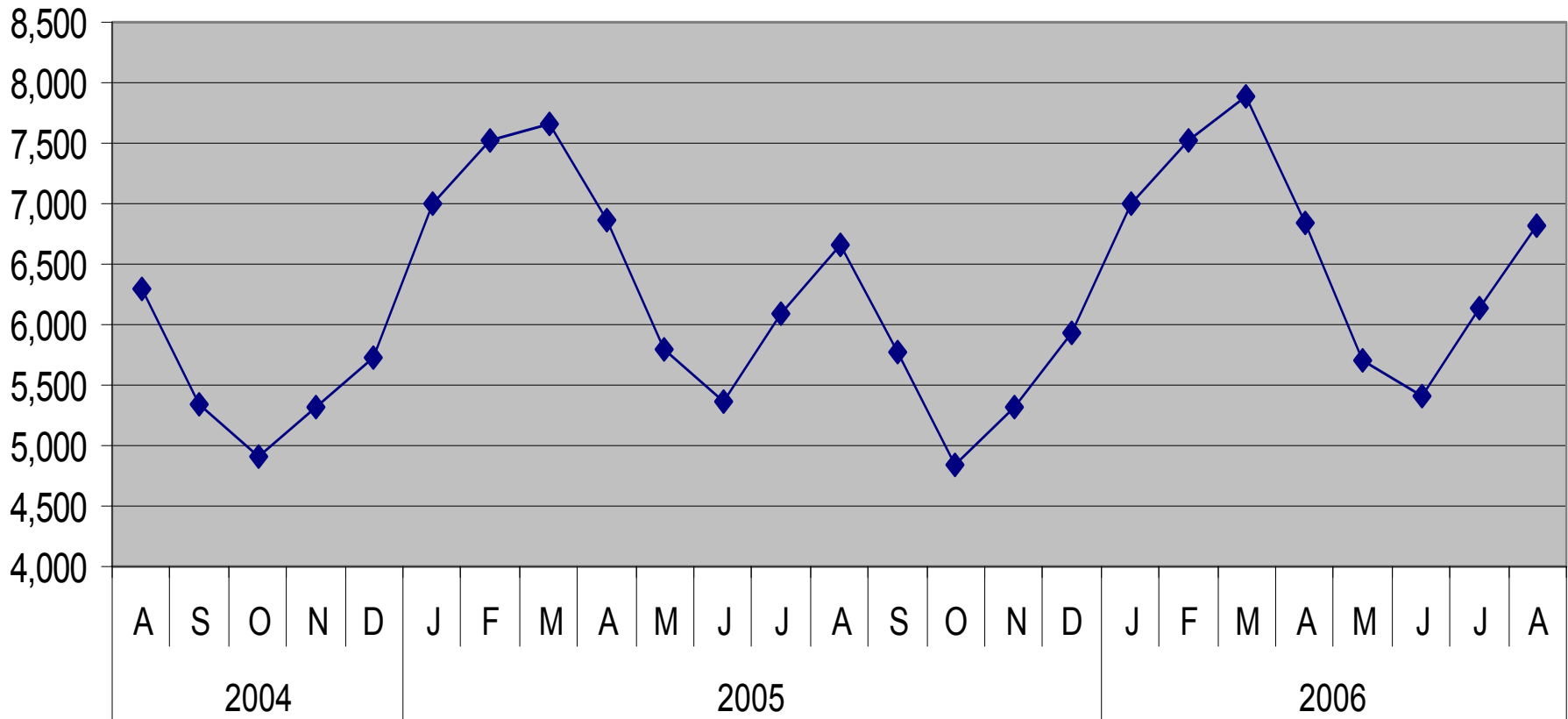


Hamilton- Migration



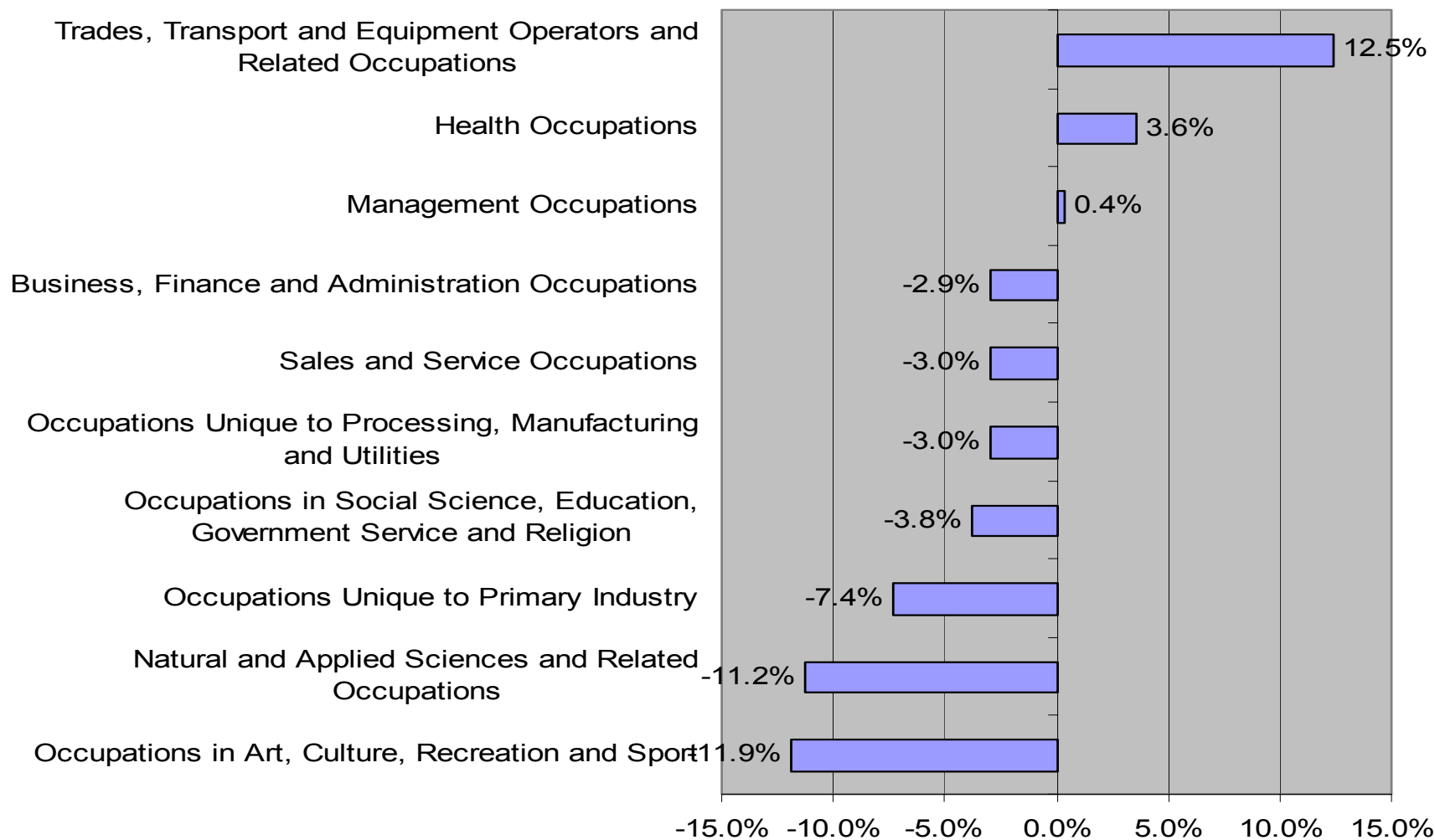
- Benefits paid out for regular claims increased 3% over last year
 - Top 4 occupational groups on claim in August 2006
 - Sales and Service Occupations
 - Occupations unique to processing
 - Trades and transportation occupations
 - Business Finance and Management Occupations

Regular EI Claimants - Hamilton area



Regular EI claimants

Hamilton area YTD change 2005-06 by occupation



- **Between 2000 and 2005**
 - Hamilton area gained 21,600 new jobs,
 - 70,000 workers work in Manufacturing
 - 57,000 work in trade sector .
 - 40,000 work in the Health care industry
 - an increase of 5,700 workers between 2000 and 2005
 - 16,700 work in the Information, culture and recreation industry-
 - a 54% increase between 2000-2005 (An increase of 6,100)
 - Transportation and the construction industries both expanded by 20% during the same 5 year period
 - The service producing sector is growing at a faster rate than the goods producing sector
 - Growing occupations include
 - Management, trades and arts, culture, recreation and sport
 - **From Sept 2005 to Sept 2006, 4,000 new jobs were created**
-

- Population projections show the fastest growing segment in our community is the 45+
- Average age will rise to 42 years in 2031 from 38 in 2005
- Children under 15 will raise by 6,350
- Youth population will remain steady through to 2011
- Employment increases have grown in proportion with the population growth
- Weak but positive employment growth over the remainder of 2006 and into 2007.
- Unemployment rate moderated around 6%
- Lots of churning normal in labour markets – retirements, parental/maternity leaves, new entrants, some industries growing such as Construction, Business building and other support services
- In-migration will likely decrease, going to Alberta

- **Ontario Economic Outlook for the next five years**
 - The Ontario economy is no longer Canada's leading economic performer. Western Canada will continue to drive Canadian economic growth until around 2008. In Ontario, considerable internal economic readjustment will occur in the next five years:
 - manufacturing will continue to restructure, employing fewer workers;
 - large alternative energy projects will begin (nuclear, hydro, wind power, ethanol, etc);
 - as the first baby boomers hit 60 and begin to retire, a tight labour supply will begin to redefine the balance of power in the Ontario workplace. Employers will seek to retain older workers. A variety of solutions to will be tried to address increasing skill and labour shortages. Immigration and foreign worker issues will predominate.
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