Economic Insights

Hires and Layoffs in Canada's Economic Regions: Experimental Estimates, 2003 to 2013

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- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
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- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

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by Wen Ci, René Morissette and Grant Schellenberg Social Analysis and Modelling Division

This *Economic Insights* article presents annual estimates of hiring rates and layoff rates for Canada's 69 economic regions (ERs) for the 2003-to-2013 period. It addresses several questions: (1) To what extent do hiring rates and layoff rates differ across Canada's ERs? (2) What is the profile of ERs that display relatively low or relatively high layoff rates? (3) To what extent did the 2008-2009 recession affect hiring rates and layoff rates in various ERs? The study uses data from the Canadian Employer–Employee Dynamics Database and the Labour Force Survey to examine these issues. Attention is restricted to employees who were aged 18 to 64. Employees are defined as individuals with wages and salaries but no self-employment income in a given year. Incorporated self-employed individuals are excluded.

Each year, thousands of workers in Canada start a job with a new employer or leave the job they held with a previous employer. The reasons for such transitions are numerous. Employers adjust the size of their workforces through hiring or downsizing in response to business conditions, technological change, shifting trade patterns and consumer preferences, and other factors. Some firms shrink or die while others expand or enter the market. In turn, workers are redistributed across the economy, from declining to expanding industries and from contracting to expanding firms. Furthermore, regardless of how well some firms perform in a given industry or how well some industries fare relative to others, thousands of Canadians retire, enter or re-enter the workforce, or change jobs each year. Overall, the flow of workers into and out of firms is a salient characteristic of the Canadian labour force.¹

While well-established metrics such as employment levels and unemployment rates provide valuable information on the Canadian labour force, they do not fully capture these flows of workers into and out of firms. To measure labour reallocation across employers, additional indicators such as hiring rates and layoff rates are needed.

The objective of this article is to provide new experimental estimates of hiring rates and layoff rates at the national, provincial and subprovincial level over the period from 2003 to 2013. Particular emphasis is placed on hiring and layoff rates within 69 economic regions (ERs) across the country. Information at this level of geographic detail is needed to inform discussions about the challenges and opportunities firms and individuals face within these local labour markets.

The hiring and layoff rates are constructed using administrative data sources, such as the T4 Statement of Remuneration Paid (T4 Slip), the T1 Income Tax Return, and Records of Employment (ROEs). These data sources contain the large number of observations needed to produce labour market information for small areas as well as the postal code information needed to organize it geographically. However, administrative data files are not designed with labour market indicators in mind and a number of conceptual and methodological issues must be addressed when they are used for this purpose. Details regarding these issues are discussed in the technical report that accompanies this article (Morissette, Ci and Schellenberg 2016). Given the novelty of the approach and the possibility of further methodological refinement, the hiring and layoff rates are presented as experimental estimates.

Hiring rates capture the movements of workers into firms. New hires are identified as employees who start a job with (at least) one new employer in a given year and still work for that employer the following year.² This definition is consistent with the approach taken by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD 2009). It excludes many hires that result in short-term employment (e.g., summer jobs for students) and better captures the experience of workers who have a relatively strong attachment to the labour market than alternative measures (Morissette, Ci and Schellenberg 2016). The hiring rate is derived by dividing the number of new hires in a region by paid employment in that region.³

^{1.} For an analysis of the evolution of worker reallocation in Canada from the late 1970s to the late 2000s, see Morissette, Lu and Qiu (2013).

^{2.} Employees who return to their employer after a one-year maternity leave or a one-year leave due to injury or illness are excluded from the count of hires.

^{3.} More specifically, hiring rates and layoff rates are computed by dividing the number of employees hired or laid-off in a given year by the average annual paid employment observed in that year and the previous year, as measured from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).



Layoff rates capture the movements of workers out of firms due to a shortage of work or the end of contracts.⁴ Layoffs are identified as workers who are laid off in a given year and who are not re-employed by that employer in the same or following year. The layoff rate is derived by dividing the number of employees in a region experiencing a layoff by paid employment in that region.

Hiring rates and layoff rates are useful complements to other labour market indicators. For example, unemployment rates show the percentage of labour market participants who, at a given point in time, do not have a job and are actively searching for one. However, not all unemployed individuals have been laid off. Some are new labour force entrants or re-entrants seeking work, while others are seeking re-employment after leaving a previous job for other reasons. Conversely, not all laid-off workers are unemployed. Some move quickly into new jobs without an intervening period of reported job search activity and others leave the labour force altogether.

Similarly, stable employment levels in a region do not imply the absence of employment opportunities, as firms hire new workers to replace those who retire or leave the workforce for other reasons. Relatively high hiring rates do not necessarily imply relatively low unemployment rates either. Some economically stagnant or declining regions may have relatively low hiring rates, reflecting high unemployment and the dearth of employment opportunities. Yet other regions with high unemployment may display relatively high hiring rates if they have a relatively high proportion of temporary jobs or seasonal jobs that come to an end every year but are renewed and filled by new applicants in the following year.

Finally, it is important to note that administrative data contain information on the ER in which individuals reside, but not on the ER in which they work. Although most individuals reside and work in the same ER, this is not always the case (Morissette, Ci and Schellenberg 2016). One implication is that an individual residing in, say, British Columbia who obtains a job in Alberta and commutes to work interprovincially, will be included in the hiring rate of the British Columbia ER of residence and not the

Alberta ER of employment. In short, the hiring rates and layoff rates provide information on the labour market experiences of ER residents.

Hires and layoffs are sizeable relative to net employment growth

Regardless of general economic conditions, a large volume of worker reallocation across employers takes place each year. For instance, even though the number of employees aged 18 to 64 remained virtually unchanged at 13.2 million from January 2009 to January 2010, 2.4 million individuals were hired in 2009 (Table 1). During that year, 0.9 million individuals were laid off.⁵ Among workers aged 25 to 54, total paid employment remained at about 9.7 million, although 1.5 million individuals in this age group were hired and 0.6 million were laid off in 2009. Over the 2003-to-2013 period, the annual number of hires and layoffs in Canada far exceeded annual net changes in employment (Chart 1). This finding highlights an important fact: net employment growth largely underestimates worker movements into and out of firms.

Layoff rates vary across economic regions to a greater extent than hiring rates

From 2003 to 2013, 5.8% of employees aged 18 to 64 were laid-off, on average, on an annual basis (Table 2). During that period, Canada's hiring rate—the number of individuals hired, as a proportion of average annual paid employment—averaged 20.2%.

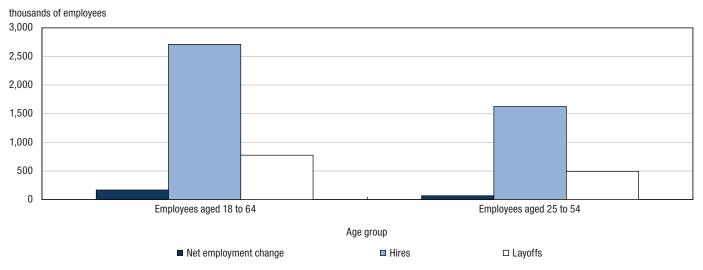
Layoff rates differed across provinces to a greater extent than hiring rates. For instance, layoff rates in Newfoundland and Labrador averaged 15.7%, more than three times the rates of 4.7%, 4.4%, 4.9%, and 5.1% observed in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, respectively. In contrast, hiring rates in Newfoundland and Labrador were slightly higher than those in Saskatchewan and almost identical to those in Alberta (Chart 2). Yukon and Nunavut displayed both higher-than-average layoff rates and higher-than-average hiring rates.⁶

^{4.} They exclude employee separations due to quits or other reasons such as retirement, maternity leave, return to school, injury, illness or dismissal.

^{5.} Since net changes in employment from the beginning of year t to the beginning of year t+1 equal the number of hires in year t minus the number of employee separations in year t due to layoffs, quits, and other reasons (e.g., maternity leave, retirement, injury, illness), these numbers imply that 1.5 million workers aged 18 to 64 quit their job or left their employers for other reasons in 2009.

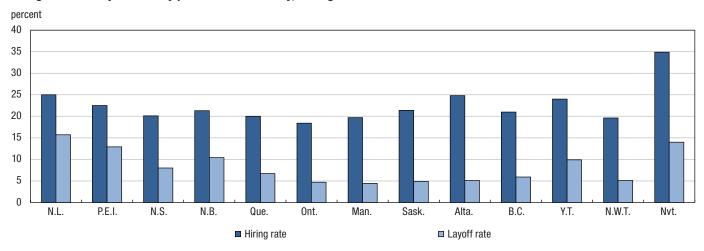
^{6.} For Nunavut, the average layoff rate and the average hiring rate are computed over the 2010-to-2013 period because: (a) the LFS estimates of paid employment in year t and year t-1 are used to compute layoff rates in year t, (b) the LFS covered only about 70% of all Nunavut residents prior to 2009. Starting in 2009, the LFS coverage of Nunavut residents increased to 92%, a level comparable to those observed in the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

Chart 1 Hires, layoffs, and net employment change, Canada, averages of 2003 to 2013



Note: Net employment change refers to the net change in the number of employees from January of year t to January of year t+1. Hires and layoffs are measured in year t. **Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Employee–Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Chart 2
Hiring rates and layoff rates by province and territory, averages of 2003 to 2013



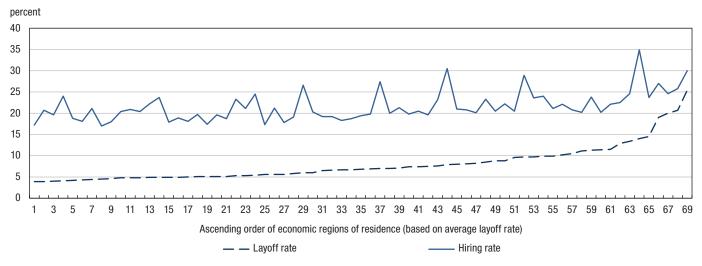
Note: Employees aged 18 to 64. Hiring rates equal the number of employees who start a job with a new employer in year t and are still with this employer in the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. Layoff rates equal the number of employees who were laid off from a firm to which they did not return in the year of the layoff or the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. For Nunavut, the numbers are averaged over the 2010-to-2013 period. **Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Employee–Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

In relative terms, layoff rates varied across ERs to a greater degree than hiring rates. This can be seen by sorting ERs in ascending order of layoff rates and plotting both hiring rates and layoff rates (Chart 3). From 2003 to 2013, the ERs of South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay, Campbellton–Miramichi, and Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine registered average layoff rates of 20% or more while the ERs

of Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina–Moose Mountain, and Calgary averaged layoff rates that varied between 3.9% and 4.2%. The former group of ERs had average hiring rates that varied between 25% and 30% while the latter had average hiring rates that varied between 17% and 24%. As a result, layoff rates varied by a factor of 4.8 (or more) across these regions while hiring rates varied by a factor of less than two.



Chart 3
Hiring rates and layoff rates in ascending order of economic regions of residence, averages of 2003 to 2013



Note: Employees aged 18 to 64. Hiring rates equal the number of employees who start a job with a new employer in year t and are still with this employer in the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. Layoff rates equal the number of employees who were laid off from a firm to which they did not return in the year of the layoff or the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. For Nunavut, the numbers are averaged over the 2010-to-2013 period. For a list of economic regions in ascending order based on the average layoff rate, see Appendix Table 1.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Economic regions with relatively high layoff rates are less populous and have a relatively large proportion of temporary jobs

To provide more detail on regional characteristics, the 69 ERs were sorted on the basis of the average annual layoff rate over the 2003-to-2013 period and grouped into those in the upper-, middle- and bottom-third of the layoff rate distribution (Table 3). ERs in these groups had average annual layoff rates of 12.6%, 6.8%, and 4.7% respectively.

Of the 23 ERs in the upper-third of the layoff rate distribution, ten were in Atlantic Canada and 4 were in Northern and Eastern Quebec. ERs in the upper-third of the layoff rate distribution were less populous than those in the bottom third, with employment levels averaging 59,000 and 360,000 respectively. The employees who lived in regions with relatively high layoff rates earned on average \$37,600 per year (in 2014 dollars) during the 2003-to-2013 period, compared with \$45,300 for their counterparts living in ERs with relatively low layoff rates.

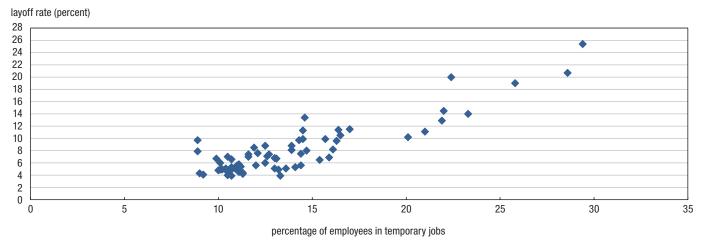
ERs in the upper-third of the distribution had larger shares of total employment in agriculture, fishing, forestry, and hunting, and larger shares of employment in small firms. Partly as

a result of these differences, they also had proportionately more employees in temporary jobs (18%) than ERs with low layoff rates (11%).⁷ Considering all 69 ERs, the proportion of employees in temporary jobs was a fairly good predictor of layoff rates in a given region, accounting for three-quarters of the variation in average layoff rates experienced by ERs over the 2003-to-2013 period (Chart 4). During that period, a 1-percentage-point increase in that proportion was associated with a 0.84-percentage-point increase in average layoff rates.

The strong positive correlation between layoff rates and the share of temporary jobs in ERs suggests that the 7.9-percentage-point difference in layoff rates between ERs in the upper-third of the layoff rate distribution, and those in the bottom third, partly results from differences in the relative importance of temporary jobs in regional economies. Multivariate analyses confirm this hypothesis. Once differences in the percentage of temporary jobs across regions are taken into account, the 7.9-percentage-point difference observed in the raw data drops to 3.5 percentage points. Hence, differences in the relative importance of temporary jobs in local labour markets account for more than one-half of the difference in layoff rates between ERs in the upper-third of the layoff rate distribution and those in the bottom third.



Chart 4
Layoff rates and temporary jobs by economic region of residence, averages of 2003 to 2013



Note: Employees aged 18 to 64. Layoff rates equal the number of employees who were laid off from a firm to which they did not return in the year of the layoff or the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. For Nunavut, the numbers are averaged over the 2010-to-2013 period. **Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer–Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

While regions with economies that are largely based on seasonal jobs tend to have relatively higher layoff rates, they may either have lower hiring rates—reflecting fewer employment opportunities—or higher hiring rates, as temporary jobs come to an end every year but are filled by new applicants and are renewed in the following year. Hence, ERs that average relatively high layoff rates will not necessarily display low hiring rates. This can be seen in Chart 5. For instance, the ERs of South Coast—Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame—Central Bonavista Bay, Campbellton—Miramichi, and Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine registered average layoff rates of 20% or more but also had average hiring rates of at least 24%.

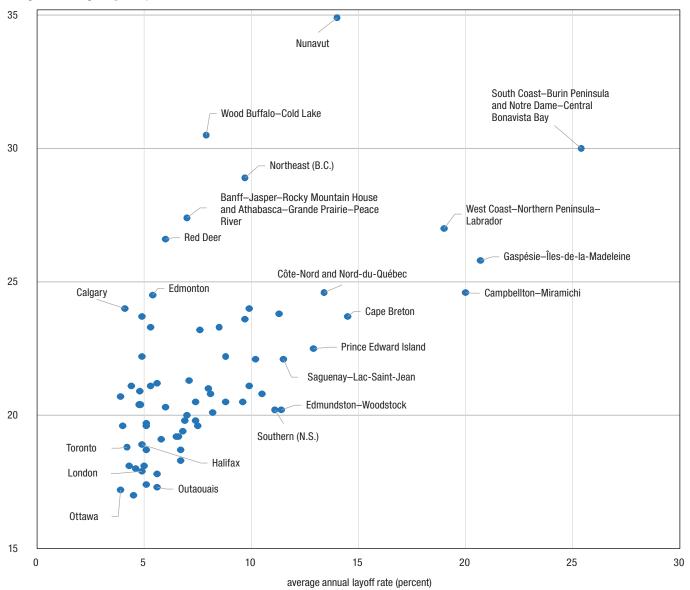
Economically dynamic regions are likely to display relatively higher hiring rates and relatively lower layoff rates, as growing demand for labour reduces the likelihood of job losses and induces firms to intensify recruitment. Chart 5 provides evidence consistent with this view. Over the 2003-to-2013 period, the ERs of Calgary and Edmonton had substantially lower layoff rates and substantially higher hiring rates than the ER of Edmunston–Woodstock, no doubt reflecting—at least in part—the impact of the oil boom on western regional economies.

Other regions displayed relatively lower hiring rates and relatively lower layoff rates because their economy is largely based on employment in public administration, a sector that typically has low rates of worker turnover. This is the case of the ERs of Ottawa and Outaouais, both of which had lower-than-average layoff rates and hiring rates during the 2003-to-2013 period.



Chart 5
Average annual hiring rates and layoff rates by economic region of residence, 2003 to 2013

average annual hiring rate (percent)



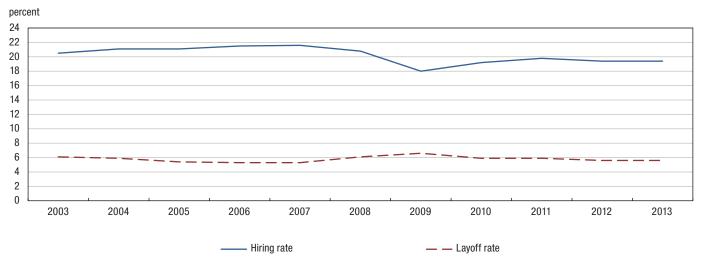
Note: Employees aged 18 to 64. Hiring rates equal the number of employees who start a job with a new employer in year t and are still with this employer in the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. Layoff rates equal the number of employees who were laid off from a firm to which they did not return in the year of the layoff or the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. For Nunavut, the numbers are averaged over the 2010-to-2013 period. See Table 2 for a complete list of hiring rates and layoff rates by economic region of residence. Some economic regions of residence have been identified in this chart as examples. **Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer—Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Economic regions adjusted to the 2008-2009 recession mainly by reducing hiring rates

The data shown so far are averages taken over the 2003-to-2013 period and thus do not allow an assessment of whether ERs adjusted to the 2008-2009 recession mainly by reducing hiring rates or by increasing layoff rates. Chart 6 sheds light

on this question. It shows that between 2007 and 2009—from expansionary to recessionary conditions—the hiring rate declined by 3.6 percentage points and the layoff rate increased by 1.3 percentage points at the national level. This suggests that in most ERs, firms adjusted to the 2008-2009 recession mainly through reduced hiring offers.

Chart 6
Hiring rates and layoff rates for employees aged 18 to 64 in Canada, 2003 to 2013

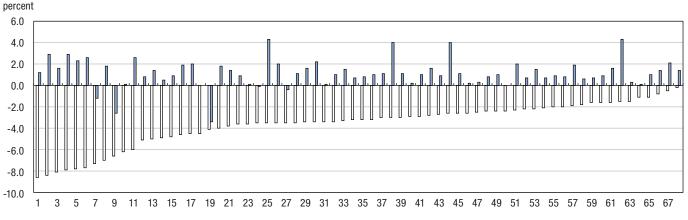


Note: Hiring rates equal the number of employees who start a job with a new employer in year t and are still with this employer in the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. Layoff rates equal the number of employees who were laid off from a firm to which they did not return in the year of the layoff or the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. For Nunavut, the numbers are averaged over the 2010-to-2013 period. **Source:** Canadian Employer–Employee Dynamics Database.

Chart 7 and Tables 4 and 5 confirm this hypothesis. They show the absolute changes in hiring rates and layoff rates within ERs between 2007 and 2009. ERs are sorted from left to right in terms of the absolute change in the hiring rate. As expected, virtually none of the ERs increased their hiring rates from 2007 to 2009. As the economy entered the recession, hiring rates fell by 8 percentage points or more in most ERs in Alberta,⁸

from a starting point of at least 25%. Declines of 5 percentage points or more were evident in other ERs across the country, such as Thompson–Okanagan, South Central and North Central in Manitoba, Abitibi–Témiscamingue, and South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay in Newfoundland. In contrast, layoff rates within most ERs increased, in absolute terms, by less than 2 percentage points. 9,10

Chart 7
Change in hiring rates and layoff rates between 2007 and 2009, in ascending order of economic regions of residence



Ascending order of economic regions of residence (based on absolute change in hiring rate)

☐ Absolute change in hiring rate, 2007 and 2009

■ Absolute change in layoff rate, 2007 and 2009

Note: Employees aged 18 to 64. Hiring rates equal the number of employees who start a job with a new employer in year t and are still with this employer in the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. Layoff rates equal the number of employees who were laid off from a firm to which they did not return in the year of the layoff or the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year. For a list of economic regions in ascending order based on the absolute change in hiring rate, see Appendix Table 2. The economic region of Nunavut is not included.

^{8.} Hiring rates declined by 4.5 percentage points in Lethbridge-Medicine Hat.

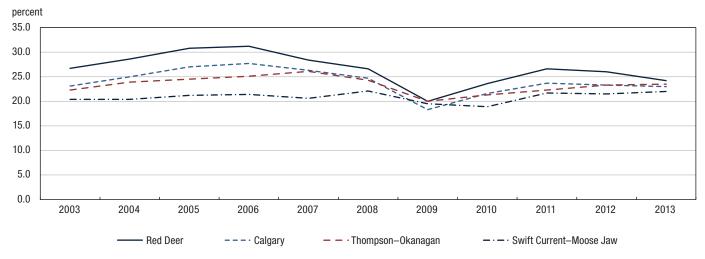
^{9.} This was the case in 54 ERs. Note that in most ERs, the relative change in the hiring rate was smaller than the relative change in the layoff rate between 2007 and 2009. However, absolute changes are reported here as the main focus is on the potential impact of changing labour market conditions on ER residents rather than on the volatility of these measures.

^{10.} Similar patterns are observed when the 2008-to-2009 period is considered.

Over the 2003-to-2013 period, hiring rates varied far more over time in Western Canada than they did elsewhere. In Red Deer, for example, the hiring rate reached a high of 31% in 2006, but declined by 11 percentage points by 2009 (Chart 8). As

economic growth resumed in subsequent years, the hiring rate in Red Deer rebounded by 4 to 7 percentage points. A similar pattern was evident in Calgary as well as in ERs further afield, such as Thompson–Okanagan.¹¹

Chart 8
Hiring rates for employees aged 18 to 64 in selected economic regions of residence in Western Canada, 2003 to 2013



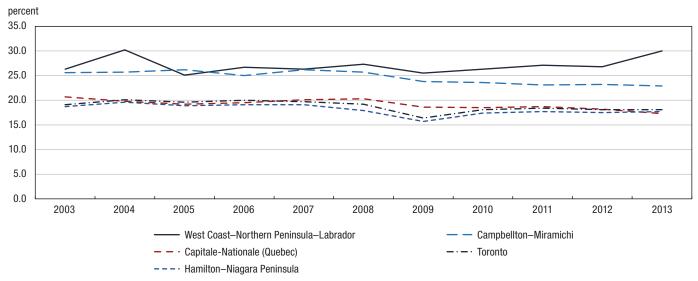
Note: Hiring rates equal the number of employees who start a job with a new employer in year t and are still with this employer in the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Hiring rates in ERs in Ontario and Quebec generally varied far less than they did in Western Canada (Chart 9). In Capitale-Nationale (Quebec) and Toronto, rates were around 20% through much of the 2000s, but remained slightly below that level in the wake of the 2008-2009 recession. In southern Ontario, the hiring rate in Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula declined by about 3 percentage points between 2007 and 2009,

and remained slightly lower through the 2010s (at about 18%) than it had been through the early 2000s (at 19% to 20%). In Windsor–Sarnia and Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie, hiring rates fell by roughly 3 percentage points from 2007 to 2009. Again, hiring rates were higher in Atlantic Canada relative to other regions in Central Canada.

Chart 9
Hiring rates for employees aged 18 to 64 in selected economic regions of residence in Central and Eastern Canada, 2003 to 2013



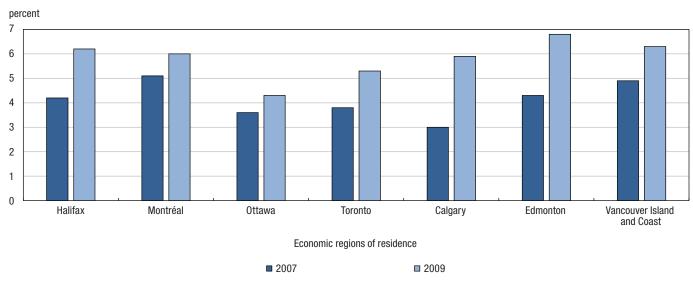
Note: Hiring rates equal the number of employees who start a job with a new employer in year t and are still with this employer in the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Like hiring rates, layoff rates evolved differently across ERs during the 2008-2009 recession. From 2007 to 2009, layoff rates increased by less than 1 percentage point in the ERs of Montréal and Ottawa (Chart 10). In contrast, they increased by 2.9 and

2.5 percentage points, respectively, in the ERs of Calgary and Edmonton. The ERs of Halifax, Toronto and Vancouver Island and Coast registered increases in layoff rates that varied between 1.4 and 2.0 percentage points.

Chart 10 Layoff rates for employees aged 18 to 64 in selected economic regions of residence, 2007 and 2009



Note: Layoff rates equal the number of employees who were laid off from a firm to which they did not return in the year of the layoff or the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in that year and the previous year.



Summary

Regardless of general economic conditions, a large amount of worker reallocation takes place each year. To quantify key elements of such worker reallocation, administrative data have been used to produce experimental estimates of hiring and layoff rates at a fairly detailed level of geographic disaggregation over the 2003-to-2013 period.

The study uncovered several key patterns. First, hires and layoffs are sizeable relative to net employment growth. This is true both in expansionary periods as well as during recessions. Second, regions that display relatively higher layoff rates tend to be small and have a high proportion of employees involved in temporary jobs, some of which are seasonal jobs in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. In fact, the proportion of employees

involved in temporary jobs was, over the 2003-to-2013 period, a fairly good predictor of the average layoff rates experienced by economic regions (ERs) during that period. Third, regions that have relatively higher layoff rates do not necessarily have lower hiring rates. Fourth, while firms in most ERs adjusted to the 2008-2009 recession by reducing hiring and increasing layoffs, decreases in hiring rates were quantitatively more important than increases in layoff rates. Hiring rates followed different temporal patterns across ERs, dropping substantially in several western regions while changing fairly little in several regions of the Atlantic Provinces. Layoff rates also evolved differently across regions. They increased to a greater extent in the ERs of Calgary and Edmonton than they did in the ERs of Montréal, Ottawa, and Toronto.

Table 1
Employment, hires and layoffs, Canada, 2003 to 2013

	Employe	es aged 18 to	64	Employe	es aged 25 to	54							
Year	Number of employees in January Hi		Layoffs	Number of employees in January	Hires	Layoffs							
		thousands											
2003	12,362	2,583	769	9,368	1,554	505							
2004	12,585	2,717	755	9,504	1,633	491							
2005	12,770	2,749	703	9,543	1,648	454							
2006	12,849	2,840	705	9,563	1,699	452							
2007	13,185	2,897	710	9,757	1,732	454							
2008	13,399	2,834	829	9,818	1,706	529							
2009	13,210	2,437	902	9,671	1,460	581							
2010	13,211	2,604	800	9,658	1,559	500							
2011	13,555	2,730	808	9,831	1,632	493							
2012	13,674	2,729	789	9,872	1,629	481							
2013	13,973	2,755	798	10,010	1,640	485							

Note: The number of employees in January is obtained from the Labour Force Survey. Hires equal the number of employees who start a job with a new employer in year *t* and are still with this employer in the following year. Layoffs equal the number of employees who were laid off from one firm to which they did not return in the year of the layoff or the following year. **Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer–Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.



Table 2-1
Hiring rates and layoff rates, Canada, provinces, territories, and economic regions of residence, averages of 2003 to 2013 —
Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario

	Hiring	rates	Layof	rates
	Individuals aged 18 to 64	Individuals aged 25 to 54	Individuals aged 18 to 64	Individuals aged 25 to 54
		pero	cent	
Canada	20.2	16.6	5.8	5.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	25.0	20.5	15.7	13.2
Avalon Peninsula	22.1	17.9	10.2	8.7
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay	30.0	25.1	25.4	21.5
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador	27.0	22.1	19.0	15.6
Prince Edward Island	22.5	18.0	12.9	10.8
Nova Scotia	20.1	16.2	8.0	6.9
Cape Breton	23.7	19.1	14.5	12.6
North Shore	20.5	16.3	9.6	8.3
Annapolis Valley	20.1	16.2	8.2	7.1
Southern	20.2	16.2	11.1	9.6
Halifax	18.9	15.4	4.9	4.3
New Brunswick	21.3	17.1	10.4	8.9
Campbellton-Miramichi	24.6	19.9	20.0	17.0
Moncton-Richibucto	20.8	16.9	8.1	6.8
Saint John–St. Stephen	21.0	16.7	8.0	6.8
Fredericton-Oromocto	19.8	15.9	6.9	5.8
Edmundston–Woodstock	20.2	15.9	11.4	9.4
Quebec	20.0	16.1	6.7	5.7
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25.8	20.6	20.7	17.2
Bas-Saint-Laurent	20.8	15.8	10.5	8.7
Capitale-Nationale	19.2	15.2	6.5	5.4
Chaudière-Appalaches	18.7	14.0	6.7	5.3
Estrie	19.4	15.0	6.8	5.6
Centre-du-Québec	19.8	15.2	7.4	5.9
Montérégie	19.1	14.9	5.8	4.8
Montréal	21.1	18.7	5.3	5.0
Laval	19.7	15.7	5.3 5.1	4.3
Lanaudière	19.7	14.7	6.6	4.3 5.5
Laurentides	20.0	15.6	7.0	5.8
Outaouais	17.3	13.1	7.0 5.6	4.6
	23.8	18.5	11.3	9.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue				
Mauricie	20.5 22.1	15.8	8.8	7.3 9.4
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean		16.6	11.5	
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	24.6	19.3	13.4	11.3
Ontario	18.4	15.0	4.7	4.2
Ottawa	17.2	13.4	3.9	3.3
Kingston-Pembroke	18.7	14.5	5.1	4.3
Muskoka-Kawarthas	17.8	13.5	5.6	4.8
Toronto	18.8	16.1	4.2	3.9
Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie	18.0	14.1	4.6	3.9
Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula	18.1	14.3	5.0	4.3
London	17.9	13.9	4.9	4.1
Windsor-Sarnia	18.3	14.2	6.7	5.9
Stratford–Bruce Peninsula	17.4	12.9	5.1	4.1
Northeast	20.5	15.8	7.4	6.1
Northwest	19.6	15.3	7.5	6.4

Note: Hiring rates equal the number of employees who start a job with a new employer in year t and are still with this new employer in the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in year t and the previous year. Layoff rates equal the number of employees who were laid off from an employer to which they did not return in the year of the layoff or the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in year t and the previous year. The numbers shown are averages over the 2003-to-2013 period except for Nunavut, where averages are over the 2010-to-2013 period. **Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Employee–Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Table 2-2
Hiring rates and layoff rates, Canada, provinces, territories and economic regions or residence, averages of 2003 to 2013 —
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut

	Hiring	rates	Layoff	rates
	Individuals aged 18 to 64	Individuals aged 25 to 54	Individuals aged 18 to 64	Individuals aged 25 to 54
		perc	ent	
Manitoba	19.7	15.9	4.4	3.7
Southeast	18.1	13.5	4.3	3.3
South Central and North Central	20.4	15.3	4.8	3.5
Southwest	22.2	17.5	4.9	3.7
Winnipeg	19.6	16.3	4.0	3.5
Interlake	17.0	12.2	4.5	3.3
Parklands and North	21.3	17.0	7.1	5.9
Saskatchewan	21.4	16.9	4.9	4.1
Regina-Moose Mountain	20.7	16.5	3.9	3.3
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	20.9	15.9	4.8	3.7
Saskatoon-Biggar	21.1	16.9	4.4	3.7
Yorkton-Melville	21.2	15.9	5.6	4.4
Prince Albert and Northern	23.2	18.2	7.6	6.4
Alberta	24.8	21.3	5.1	4.5
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	23.7	19.4	4.9	4.1
Camrose-Drumheller	23.3	18.7	5.3	4.4
Calgary	24.0	20.9	4.1	3.6
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	27.4	23.0	7.0	6.0
Red Deer	26.6	22.7	6.0	5.3
Edmonton	24.5	21.3	5.4	5.0
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	30.5	26.3	7.9	7.0
British Columbia	21.0	17.6	5.9	5.2
Vancouver Island and Coast	20.3	16.7	6.0	5.3
Lower Mainland-Southwest	20.4	17.3	4.8	4.3
Thompson-Okanagan	23.3	18.9	8.5	7.2
Kootenay	23.6	19.6	9.7	8.4
Cariboo	22.2	18.4	8.8	7.7
North Coast and Nechako	21.1	17.5	9.9	8.8
Northeast	28.9	24.8	9.7	8.5
Yukon	24.0	20.6	9.9	8.6
Northwest Territories	19.6	16.8	5.1	4.4
Nunavut	34.9	29.7	14.0	12.8

Note: Hiring rates equal the number of employees who start a job with a new employer in year t and are still with this new employer in the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in year t and the previous year. Layoff rates equal the number of employees who were laid-off from an employer to which they did not return in the year of the layoff or the following year, as a percentage of average annual paid employment in year t and the previous year. The numbers shown are averages over the 2003-to-2013 period except for Nunavut, where averages are over the 2010-to-2013 period. **Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer–Employee Dynamics Database and Labour Force Survey.

Table 3
Profile of economic regions of residence with relatively low and relatively high layoff rates, averages of 2003 to 2013

		Tercile	
	Lower	Middle	Upper
		number	
Economic regions	23	23	23
		thousands	
Average number of employees aged 18 to 64	360	171	59
		percent	
Layoff rate	4.7	6.8	12.6
Hiring rate	19.9	21.1	23.8
Percentage of employees			
With 24 months of tenure or less	32.9	32.1	33.9
Aged 18 to 34 years	38.7	37.5	33.9
Aged 50 to 64 years	24.2	25.0	27.2
In agriculture, fishing, forestry and hunting	1.7	1.8	3.4
In accommodation and food services	5.9	6.1	6.6
In construction	5.5	6.2	6.1
In manufacturing	12.1	12.4	11.7
In small firms	19.7	20.4	24.5
In large firms	49.0	48.6	44.2
In full-time jobs	84.4	84.6	84.7
In temporary jobs	11.1	12.3	18.0
In term or contract jobs	5.7	6.0	7.0
In seasonal jobs	2.6	3.3	6.8
		2014 dollars	
Earnings and Employment Insurance benefits of employees			
Average annual wages per job held by employees	31,773	29,931	26,023
Average annual wages per employee	45,260	43,064	37,602
Average Employment Insurance income received by employees	790	1,117	2,167

Note: Employees aged 18 to 64. Small firms have less than 20 employees. Large firms have 500 employees or more. Full-time jobs involve 30 hours of work per week or more. Numbers are averaged over the 2003-to-2013 period except for Nunavut, where they are averaged over the 2010-to-2013 period. Economic regions in the lower (upper) tier consist of those 23 economic regions that averaged the lowest (highest) layoff rates over the 2003-to-2013 period. Wages and Employment Insurance income are expressed in 2014 dollars, using province-specific values of the Consumer Price Index (All Items). Information on the number of employees aged 18 to 64 and on the percentage of employees with specific characteristics or jobs is drawn from the Labour Force Survey. Information on layoff rates, hiring rates, earnings and Employment Insurance benefits of employees is drawn from the Canadian Employer—Employee Dynamics Database.



Table 4-1
Hiring rates by economic region of residence, employees aged 18 to 64, 2003 to 2013 — Part 1

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
						percent					
Canada	20.5	21.1	21.1	21.5	21.6	20.8	18.0	19.2	19.8	19.4	19.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	24.2	25.9	23.5	26.1	27.6	26.7	23.2	23.3	24.4	23.8	26.
Avalon Peninsula	21.5	21.3	21.4	22.8	25.6	23.6	21.1	20.2	21.5	21.1	22.
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay	28.2	32.1	26.7	32.6	33.1	33.1	26.4	28.5	29.5	28.4	31.
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	26.3	30.2	25.1	26.7	26.3	27.3	25.5	26.3	27.1	26.8	30.
Prince Edward Island											
Prince Edward Island	26.9	22.6	23.7	24.3	24.2	22.8	20.7	21.8	20.9	19.6	20.
Nova Scotia	21.1	20.9	20.7	20.9	21.5	20.7	18.4	21.1	18.6	18.4	18.
Cape Breton	25.7	23.6	24.9	24.6	26.1	24.0	23.2	22.6	22.2	21.9	21.
North Shore	22.2	21.7	21.0	21.5	22.4	21.6	19.0	20.5	19.2	18.4	18.
Annapolis Valley	20.9	21.2	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.0	18.8	20.4	20.1	19.7	18.8
Southern	20.5	21.3	20.2	22.2	21.6	20.5	19.0	20.1	18.3	18.3	20.
Halifax	19.7	19.6	19.8	19.5	20.2	19.7	16.7	21.3	17.3	17.3	16.9
New Brunswick	22.6	22.2	22.4	22.6	23.2	23.0	19.9	20.0	19.8	19.2	19.
Campbellton–Miramichi	25.6	25.7	26.2	25.0	26.2	25.7	23.8	23.6	23.1	23.2	22.
Moncton-Richibucto	22.1	21.1	21.6	22.0	22.9	22.9	19.4	20.2	19.9	18.5	18.
Saint John–St. Stephen	22.7	21.2	21.7	23.0	23.5	23.8	19.7	19.4	18.9	17.8	18.
Fredericton-Oromocto	21.6	21.1	21.2	21.7	21.3	20.6	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.9	18.
Edmundston-Woodstock	20.3	22.8	20.7	21.0	21.3	20.8	18.4	18.7	19.3	19.8	18.
Quebec	20.9	20.9	20.4	20.5	21.1	20.5	18.8	19.3	19.9	19.2	18.
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25.9	27.6	26.5	28.4	29.7	25.9	25.7	24.5	24.3	23.3	22.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent	23.8	21.5	20.1	20.2	21.3	20.8	20.2	20.5	21.6	20.0	18.8
Capitale-Nationale	20.7	19.8	19.2	19.5	20.1	20.3	18.6	18.5	18.7	18.2	17.3
Chaudière-Appalaches	19.5	19.9	18.5	18.7	19.7	19.9	18.0	18.5	18.1	17.3	17.
Estrie	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.9	21.4	19.7	17.8	18.4	18.8	19.1	19.0
Centre-du-Québec	21.8	20.5	19.3	18.9	20.9	19.6	17.8	19.4	19.9	20.3	19.
Montérégie	19.2	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.2	19.4	18.0	18.4	19.1	18.3	17.8
Montréal	21.7	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.5	21.3	19.5	20.3	21.0	20.8	20.2
Laval	20.5	20.9	20.5	20.3	20.2	19.5	18.6	19.3	20.4	19.2	17.8
Lanaudière	19.7	20.3	19.7	19.8	20.8	19.8	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.2
Laurentides	21.6	21.0	20.5	20.5	21.5	20.5	18.8	19.3	19.9	19.0	18.0
Outaouais	19.2	18.0	17.7	18.5	19.3	18.5	16.8	15.9	16.1	15.2	15.
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	23.7	24.3	23.5	23.7	27.6	23.9	21.4	24.6	24.1	24.2	21.
Mauricie	21.6	20.7	20.5	21.3	22.4	20.8	18.8	19.6	20.2	19.7	19.
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	23.3	23.0	22.2	22.3	23.2	22.1	20.3	22.0	24.6	20.9	19.4
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	24.9	24.7	22.7	22.3	25.5	25.7	25.0	25.4	26.8	24.6	22.
Ontario	19.1	19.6	19.2	19.3	19.3	18.7	16.3	17.9	18.0	17.6	17.
Ottawa	18.1	17.9	18.2	18.4	18.0	18.4	16.4	16.8	16.0	15.2	15.
Kingston-Pembroke	20.6	20.8	20.0	19.7	19.2	19.0	16.1	17.4	17.2	17.4	17.
Muskoka-Kawarthas	19.7	18.8	18.8	18.5	17.8	17.6	16.2	17.3	17.1	16.7	17.
Toronto	19.1	20.1	19.6	20.0	19.7	19.2	16.4	18.1	18.4	18.1	18.
Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie	19.5	19.6	18.7	18.3	18.5	18.1	15.7	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.2
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	18.7	19.6	18.9	19.1	19.1	17.9	15.7	17.4	17.7	17.5	17.



Table 4-2 Hiring rates by economic region of residence, employees aged 18 to 64, 2003 to 2013 — Part 2

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
						percent					
Ontario (continued)											
London	19.2	19.7	18.5	18.2	18.1	17.0	15.9	18.0	17.7	17.4	17.6
Windsor-Sarnia	19.3	18.6	18.6	17.7	19.2	17.5	16.6	18.5	18.8	17.9	18.3
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	17.4	16.9	16.9	18.0	17.8	18.7	15.6	17.2	17.4	16.9	18.2
Northeast	20.5	21.6	22.4	21.5	22.0	20.3	18.0	20.0	20.5	19.6	18.8
Northwest	18.6	19.0	18.5	20.1	21.8	19.8	18.4	19.2	21.7	19.5	18.8
Manitoba	20.2	20.2	20.0	21.3	21.1	20.4	18.1	18.3	19.3	18.9	18.9
Southeast	17.4	17.7	17.1	18.4	20.3	19.7	17.8	17.4	17.6	18.7	17.7
South Central and North Central	20.6	20.9	19.8	25.4	22.8	21.4	17.7	18.0	20.1	18.9	18.8
Southwest	21.6	23.3	23.6	24.2	24.0	23.0	20.8	20.5	21.4	21.5	19.9
Winnipeg	20.0	20.1	20.0	21.1	21.0	20.3	17.9	18.2	19.5	18.9	19.1
Interlake	20.4	19.6	17.5	17.8	17.1	17.0	15.1	15.0	16.1	15.2	15.8
Parklands and North	22.1	20.6	22.5	22.1	22.5	22.2	20.1	20.6	20.5	20.3	20.8
Saskatchewan	20.3	20.4	21.0	22.4	22.4	23.0	19.6	19.8	21.8	22.1	21.9
Regina-Moose Mountain	18.9	19.1	19.4	21.6	21.8	23.0	19.8	19.7	21.7	21.6	21.6
Swift Current–Moose Jaw	20.4	20.4	21.2	21.4	20.6	22.1	19.5	18.9	21.7	21.5	22.0
Saskatoon-Biggar	19.7	20.3	21.1	22.0	22.3	22.6	18.8	19.4	21.5	22.7	21.5
Yorkton–Melville	22.0	21.2	20.2	20.7	20.5	22.1	20.4	20.2	21.4	22.2	22.4
Prince Albert and Northern	23.3	22.6	24.1	25.8	25.5	24.5	20.6	21.0	22.7	22.3	23.2
Alberta	23.9	25.7	27.5	28.4	27.1	25.7	19.5	22.1	24.2	24.2	24.0
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat	24.5	25.0	25.3	25.6	25.3	25.0	20.8	20.6	22.5	21.9	24.2
Camrose-Drumheller	23.3	25.1	26.6	26.5	25.4	22.7	17.3	20.0	22.6	23.3	23.8
Calgary	23.1	25.0	27.0	27.7	26.3	24.7	18.3	21.6	23.7	23.3	23.0
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–											
Grande Prairie–Peace River	27.8	30.1	31.1	30.5	28.3	27.6	20.5	24.0	25.9	27.3	28.1
Red Deer	26.7	28.6	30.8	31.2	28.4	26.6	20.0	23.6	26.6	26.0	24.2
Edmonton	23.0	24.9	26.6	28.2	27.4	25.9	19.7	21.9	24.0	24.2	23.8
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	27.4	28.7	33.7	37.4	35.4	33.8	26.7	28.2	27.6	29.2	27.5
British Columbia	19.8	22.1	22.7	23.4	23.3	21.9	18.4	19.2	19.9	20.1	20.4
Vancouver Island and Coast	20.5	21.8	21.7	22.3	22.3	20.5	17.3	17.9	18.9	19.8	19.8
Lower Mainland–Southwest	19.0	21.3	22.0	22.8	22.9	21.4	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.1	19.7
Thompson-Okanagan	22.3	23.9	24.5	25.1	26.1	24.3	20.0	21.3	22.3	23.3	23.5
Kootenay	23.6	27.8	26.9	27.8	24.2	23.0	19.4	22.0	22.0	22.4	20.7
Cariboo	19.9	24.0	24.8	24.1	21.6	23.9	18.6	21.1	22.0	21.5	22.3
North Coast and Nechako	18.6	20.6	22.5	22.8	23.2	22.5	15.9	17.5	21.5	22.7	24.7
Northeast	25.1	28.8	32.9	35.2	30.3	30.9	23.4	27.1	29.2	28.8	26.0
Yukon (Territory)											
Yukon Territory	24.9	24.5	24.5	25.2	26.7	24.5	23.2	23.6	24.3	22.2	20.5
Northwest Territories											
Northwest Territories	22.4	21.0	20.1	21.1	20.5	19.6	18.6	19.4	17.9	17.0	18.1
Nunavut											
Nunavut								36.4	37.0	35.4	31.0

... not applicable



Table 5-1 Layoff rates by economic region of residence, employees aged 18 to 64, 2003 to 2013 — Part 1

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	,					percent					
Canada	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	16.6	18.4	17.3	16.1	16.3	15.5	15.8	14.4	14.9	13.3	13.4
Avalon Peninsula	11.0	11.2	11.5	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.5	9.5	8.3	9.2
South Coast-Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	25.2	31.2	26.0	25.4	28.4	25.1	25.8	22.8	24.9	22.9	21.8
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	20.8	21.7	21.9	18.9	17.9	17.9	19.3	18.5	18.9	17.1	16.3
Prince Edward Island											
Prince Edward Island	15.3	14.6	12.8	12.5	11.5	11.7	15.8	13.8	11.9	11.3	11.0
Nova Scotia	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.8	9.8	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.1
Cape Breton	15.8	16.4	14.9	14.6	13.7	14.3	14.8	14.5	13.6	13.4	13.8
North Shore	10.8	10.3	9.5	9.1	9.7	8.9	11.9	9.5	9.2	8.7	8.0
Annapolis Valley	8.7	8.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.0	11.6	8.7	9.2	7.9	6.9
Southern	12.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.4	11.1	14.4	10.4	10.7	10.1	10.2
Halifax	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.2	5.1	6.2	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5
New Brunswick	11.7	11.4	10.4	10.7	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.6
Campbellton–Miramichi	22.8	21.7	19.9	20.5	19.0	19.7	19.0	20.4	19.2	19.0	19.2
Moncton-Richibucto	9.3	9.0	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.4
Saint John–St. Stephen	8.4	8.9	7.4	8.0	7.2	7.6	8.6	7.9	8.1	8.3	7.4
Fredericton-Oromocto	7.8	7.7	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.3	6.8	6.8
Edmundston–Woodstock	12.2	11.4	12.4	12.0	11.1	11.7	11.3	10.4	11.0	11.5	10.2
Quebec	7.3	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	19.6	25.0	25.0	24.0	22.9	20.8	19.5	18.4	17.6	17.7	16.9
Bas-Saint-Laurent	13.2	11.7	11.1	10.5	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.5	10.4	9.7	9.0
Capitale-Nationale	8.1	8.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.9
Chaudière-Appalaches	7.6	7.7	6.4	6.2	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.1
Estrie	6.9	7.4	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.2	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.3
Centre-du-Québec	8.4	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.3
Montérégie	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.4	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8
Montréal	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2
Laval	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9
Lanaudière	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.7
Laurentides	7.5	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.4
Outaouais	6.8	6.5	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.1
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	12.6	13.6	12.4	12.2	11.1	12.2	11.2	10.7	9.6	9.8	9.1
Mauricie	9.6	9.4	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.2
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	13.0	13.7	12.0	11.8	11.1	11.3	12.1	11.2	10.5	10.3	9.6
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	13.8	15.7	13.1	12.2	12.6	14.8	14.6	13.7	12.8	12.6	11.9
Ontario	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9
Ottawa	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1
Kingston-Pembroke	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.1	5.6
Muskoka-Kawarthas	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.7	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.0
Toronto	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.9	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Kitchener–Waterloo–Barrie	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9
Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.0



Table 5-2 Layoff rates by economic region of residence, employees aged 18 to 64, 2003 to 2013 — Part 2

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
						percent					
Ontario (continued)											
London	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2
Windsor-Sarnia	5.4	5.9	5.5	6.2	6.4	8.4	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.1	6.5
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.4	5.3	6.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.9
Northeast	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.2	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.4
Northwest	6.8	6.9	6.5	7.8	7.4	8.4	8.5	7.4	8.1	7.8	7.4
Manitoba	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.4
Southeast	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7
South Central and North Central	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.6
Southwest	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.0
Winnipeg	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
Interlake	6.0	5.3	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.4
Parklands and North	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.2	5.9	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.4
Saskatchewan	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9
Regina-Moose Mountain	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.4
Swift Current–Moose Jaw	5.5	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.3	5.4	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.7
Saskatoon-Biggar	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.3
Yorkton-Melville	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	4.7	5.4	6.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.6
Prince Albert and Northern	9.4	7.8	7.9	8.8	7.1	7.6	7.6	6.5	7.1	6.6	7.0
Alberta	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.1	5.0	6.6	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.0
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	6.2	5.3	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.8	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.5
Camrose-Drumheller	6.1	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.3
Calgary	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.9	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House-Grande Prairie-Peace River	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.1	5.9	6.6	8.2	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.5
Red Deer	7.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.9	6.0	7.9	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.3
Edmonton	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.3	6.8	5.9	5.5	4.9	5.3
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.5	7.4	8.1	8.6	8.1	7.4	6.8	6.9
British Columbia	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.1	5.0	6.2	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.6	5.6
Vancouver Island and Coast	7.6	6.8	5.7	5.0	4.9	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8
Lower Mainland-Southwest	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.9	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.6	4.7
Thompson-Okanagan	9.5	8.5	7.6	7.1	7.3	9.3	9.9	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.2
Kootenay	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.3	9.2	9.7	10.0	9.3	9.2	8.3	7.4
Cariboo	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.4	7.6	9.2	11.6	9.4	8.4	8.1	7.5
North Coast and Nechako	9.3	9.9	9.7	10.6	11.0	9.8	9.9	9.0	9.6	10.5	9.9
Northeast	10.2	9.8	10.2	10.4	9.3	11.4	11.1	8.9	9.2	8.8	7.6
Yukon (Territory)											
Yukon Territory	10.6	11.0	10.6	9.4	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.2	10.1	8.7	9.1
Northwest Territories											
Northwest Territories	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.8	6.1	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.5
Nunavut											
Nunavut								15.4	15.1	14.4	10.9
not applicable	-										

^{...} not applicable



Table 6-1
Hiring rates by economic region of residence, employees aged 25 to 54, 2003 to 2013 — Part 1

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
						percent					
Canada	16.3	17.0	17.0	17.5	17.6	17.2	14.8	15.9	16.4	16.2	16.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	18.9	21.5	18.8	20.9	22.6	21.8	18.6	18.8	20.2	20.0	23.1
Avalon Peninsula	16.7	17.0	16.9	17.9	20.9	19.0	16.9	16.0	17.7	17.6	19.9
South Coast-Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	22.1	27.4	21.8	27.1	27.6	27.4	21.6	24.0	24.5	23.7	28.8
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	20.4	25.4	19.9	21.2	21.1	22.4	19.7	20.5	22.8	23.2	26.
Prince Edward Island											
Prince Edward Island	21.8	17.6	19.0	19.1	19.4	18.5	16.5	17.2	16.7	16.0	16.2
Nova Scotia	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.8	17.4	16.7	14.7	17.7	15.2	15.0	15.0
Cape Breton	19.2	18.1	20.1	19.9	20.5	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.4	18.3	18.
North Shore	17.2	16.8	16.1	16.5	18.1	17.2	14.5	16.4	15.7	15.2	15.3
Annapolis Valley	16.1	16.6	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.0	16.8	16.7	16.5	15.0
Southern	16.2	16.8	15.9	18.1	17.8	16.3	14.7	16.2	14.8	14.9	17.0
Halifax	15.7	15.9	16.1	15.9	16.5	16.0	13.6	18.5	14.0	13.8	13.
New Brunswick	17.6	17.5	17.9	18.1	19.1	18.8	16.0	16.1	16.0	15.6	15.
Campbellton–Miramichi	19.9	20.3	21.3	19.8	21.4	21.2	19.6	19.4	19.0	18.7	18.6
Moncton–Richibucto	17.4	16.6	17.4	17.6	18.8	19.0	15.8	16.2	16.3	15.2	15.
Saint John–St. Stephen	17.8	16.7	16.8	18.2	19.7	19.0	15.6	15.5	15.2	14.4	15.
Fredericton–Oromocto	16.9	16.7	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.3	15.4
Edmundston-Woodstock	15.1	17.8	16.2	16.7	16.9	16.4	14.3	14.3	15.0	16.6	15.3
Quebec	16.5	16.7	16.4	16.4	16.9	16.6	15.2	15.5	16.1	15.5	15.0
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	20.5	22.2	21.3	23.6	23.5	20.4	20.2	19.2	19.2	18.4	17.
Bas-Saint-Laurent	17.5	16.1	15.0	15.1	15.7	16.0	15.6	15.7	16.8	15.6	14.6
Capitale-Nationale	16.2	15.4	14.9	15.5	16.0	16.2	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.6	13.9
Chaudière-Appalaches	14.5	15.2	13.9	14.0	14.6	15.3	13.5	14.0	13.8	12.7	12.9
Estrie	15.0	14.9	15.3	15.8	17.1	15.6	13.5	14.1	14.5	14.7	14.
Centre-du-Québec	16.9	15.7	14.8	14.3	16.2	15.1	13.4	15.0	15.6	15.6	15.0
Montérégie	14.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.2	14.2	14.2	15.1	14.2	14.0
Montréal	18.7	19.4	19.2	19.0	19.0	19.2	17.4	18.0	18.8	18.6	18.
Laval	16.0	16.5	16.5	16.3	15.7	15.1	14.9	15.5	16.5	15.3	14.
Lanaudière	15.1	15.8	15.5	15.5	16.1	15.6	14.4	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.6
Laurentides	17.1	16.4	16.0	16.1	16.8	16.2	14.7	14.9	15.3	14.4	13.
Outaouais	15.1	14.0	13.6	14.2	14.4	14.0	12.6	11.6	11.9	11.2	11.3
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	17.9	18.5	18.1	18.3	21.8	18.5	16.2	19.4	19.3	19.0	16.4
Mauricie	16.3	15.7	15.4	16.5	17.1	16.0	14.5	15.5	16.1	15.3	15.
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	16.8	17.1	16.4	16.8	17.6	16.7	14.9	16.6	19.1	16.0	14.9
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	18.9	18.9	17.4	17.2	20.1	20.7	19.0	19.8	22.2	20.0	18.3
Ontario	15.3	15.8	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.3	13.4	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.
Ottawa	14.3	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.2	14.6	12.7	13.1	12.5	11.5	11.
Kingston-Pembroke	15.7	16.3	15.4	14.9	14.4	15.0	12.4	13.8	13.6	13.6	14.0
Muskoka-Kawarthas	14.8	14.2	14.2	13.4	13.1	13.4	12.4	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.
Toronto	16.3	17.0	16.7	17.0	16.7	16.5	14.2	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	15.4	15.3	14.4	14.0	14.2	14.1	12.4	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.4
Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula	14.3	15.3	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.1	12.4	13.9	14.3	14.1	14.

Table 6-2 Hiring rates by economic region of residence, employees aged 25 to 54, 2003 to 2013 — Part 2

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
						percent					
Ontario (continued)											
London	14.5	15.1	14.2	13.8	13.8	13.1	12.7	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.9
Windsor-Sarnia	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.5	15.0	13.7	13.3	15.0	15.3	14.2	14.5
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.9	12.9	14.7	11.7	12.7	13.0	12.8	14.5
Northeast	15.2	15.8	17.3	16.5	17.3	15.8	13.9	15.6	16.2	15.4	14.5
Northwest	13.9	14.3	13.8	15.8	17.6	15.5	14.6	15.2	17.3	15.4	15.2
Manitoba	16.0	15.8	15.5	17.0	16.9	16.5	14.5	14.8	15.9	15.6	15.9
Southeast	13.1	13.0	12.7	13.6	14.8	14.5	13.5	13.0	13.2	14.3	13.3
South Central and North Central	15.2	14.9	13.7	20.5	17.7	16.4	12.6	13.0	15.2	14.2	14.4
Southwest	15.7	17.0	17.2	18.5	18.8	18.6	17.1	17.0	17.7	18.1	16.3
Winnipeg	16.4	16.2	16.0	17.3	17.3	16.9	14.8	15.3	16.6	16.1	16.6
Interlake	15.5	14.2	12.5	12.7	12.1	12.3	10.8	10.3	11.3	11.0	11.9
Parklands and North	17.3	16.1	17.6	17.7	17.9	17.8	16.1	16.8	16.2	16.3	17.5
Saskatchewan	14.5	14.9	15.6	16.9	17.3	18.3	15.8	16.1	18.0	18.9	18.9
Regina–Moose Mountain	13.5	14.2	14.4	16.2	16.9	18.4	16.1	16.3	18.4	18.4	18.7
Swift Current–Moose Jaw	13.8	14.5	15.2	15.5	15.4	17.4	15.1	14.5	17.7	17.8	18.5
Saskatoon-Biggar	14.3	15.1	15.9	16.5	17.2	18.3	15.4	16.2	18.1	20.1	19.1
Yorkton-Melville	15.3	14.8	13.9	14.7	15.2	17.2	15.6	15.3	16.2	18.2	18.4
Prince Albert and Northern	16.7	16.2	17.9	20.3	20.0	19.3	16.7	17.0	18.2	18.5	19.5
Alberta	19.5	21.2	23.1	24.2	23.4	22.5	17.0	19.2	21.1	21.5	21.4
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat	19.2	20.0	20.3	19.8	19.8	21.4	18.2	17.2	18.4	18.0	20.9
Camrose-Drumheller	17.7	19.1	20.4	21.1	20.7	18.5	14.0	16.0	18.5	19.3	20.2
Calgary	19.2	21.4	23.2	23.9	22.8	21.5	15.8	18.9	21.2	21.0	20.8
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House–Grande Prairie–Peace River	21.9	23.8	25.4	25.5	24.4	24.4	17.9	20.3	21.6	23.5	24.7
Red Deer	21.1	23.1	25.5	26.7	24.6	23.0	17.8	21.2	23.0	22.5	20.9
Edmonton	18.8	20.4	22.3	24.4	24.1	23.2	17.6	19.2	21.0	21.9	21.3
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	22.8	23.5	28.2	32.3	30.4	29.8	23.5	24.5	24.1	26.0	24.5
British Columbia	16.0	17.9	18.5	19.4	19.5	18.6	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.2	17.4
Vancouver Island and Coast	16.4	17.5	17.6	18.0	17.9	16.9	14.4	14.9	16.1	16.7	16.7
Lower Mainland-Southwest	15.5	17.5	18.1	19.1	19.5	18.5	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.5	16.9
Thompson-Okanagan	17.5	18.9	19.5	20.2	21.3	20.0	15.8	17.1	18.3	19.2	19.9
Kootenay	18.6	22.2	21.8	23.2	20.1	19.2	16.8	19.1	18.7	19.1	16.7
Cariboo	15.3	19.2	20.1	20.1	18.0	20.1	15.8	18.3	19.3	17.8	18.1
North Coast and Nechako	14.5	16.5	18.7	19.8	19.7	19.0	12.9	13.6	17.6	19.3	20.9
Northeast	20.4	23.0	27.4	30.5	25.3	27.1	20.8	23.5	24.8	26.4	23.9
Yukon (Territory)											
Yukon Territory	21.2	20.2	20.4	20.8	22.5	20.4	20.8	21.1	21.8	19.6	17.7
Northwest Territories											
Northwest Territories	19.3	18.0	16.9	17.8	17.3	16.6	15.8	16.0	15.5	15.5	16.1
Nunavut											
Nunavut								30.6	30.7	30.3	27.2

... not applicable



Table 7-1
Layoff rates by economic region of residence, employees aged 25 to 54, 2003 to 2013 — Part 1

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
						percent					
Canada	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	14.1	16.0	14.9	13.8	13.8	13.2	13.3	11.9	12.2	11.0	11.4
Avalon Peninsula	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.9	7.9	7.9	7.0	8.0
South Coast-Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	21.2	27.1	22.4	21.8	23.9	21.4	21.3	19.4	20.1	18.8	18.7
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador	17.1	17.9	18.0	15.4	14.7	14.7	15.6	14.7	15.7	14.2	13.7
Prince Edward Island											
Prince Edward Island	13.0	12.4	10.6	10.6	9.7	9.9	13.7	11.4	9.5	9.0	8.8
Nova Scotia	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.7	8.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.0
Cape Breton	13.4	13.7	13.1	13.0	11.8	12.3	12.8	12.4	12.1	11.8	12.4
North Shore	9.3	9.0	8.2	7.8	8.4	7.5	10.1	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.2
Annapolis Valley	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.9	10.6	7.3	7.9	6.9	5.6
Southern	10.7	9.6	9.4	9.9	9.4	9.5	12.4	8.7	9.1	8.7	8.8
Halifax	4.9	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.5	5.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7
New Brunswick	10.1	10.0	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.9
Campbellton-Miramichi	19.6	18.8	17.4	17.8	16.4	17.3	16.2	17.1	15.9	15.3	15.5
Moncton-Richibucto	7.9	7.7	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.1
Saint John–St. Stephen	7.2	7.8	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.4	7.4	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.2
Fredericton–Oromocto	6.5	6.7	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.9	5.6	5.6
Edmundston-Woodstock	10.1	9.6	10.6	10.3	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.3	8.8	9.4	8.2
Quebec	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	16.3	21.0	21.8	21.1	19.3	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	14.0	14.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent	10.8	9.5	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.6	8.1	7.4
Capitale-Nationale	6.8	6.7	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.9
Chaudière-Appalaches	6.0	6.0	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.9
Estrie	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.9	6.1	6.4	5.9	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.4
Centre-du-Québec	6.9	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.7
Montérégie	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8
Montréal	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9
Laval	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3
Lanaudière	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.2	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4
Laurentides	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3
Outaouais	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	10.0	11.0	10.2	10.1	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.1
Mauricie	7.9	7.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	8.2	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.9
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	10.6	11.2	9.8	9.9	9.1	9.2	10.1	9.0	8.5	8.5	7.9
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	11.2	12.9	10.7	10.0	10.8	12.7	12.3	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.1
Ontario	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1
Ottawa	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
Kingston-Pembroke	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.6
Muskoka-Kawarthas	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0
Toronto	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.5	5.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0
Hamilton–Niagara Peninsula	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.9	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1

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Table 7-2 Layoff rates by economic region of residence, employees aged 25 to 54, 2003 to 2013 — Part 2

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
						percent					
Ontario (continued)											
London	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	5.6	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2
Windsor-Sarnia	4.5	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.7	7.8	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.5
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.3	5.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.8
Northeast	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.7	6.0	7.2	6.7	6.0	5.9	6.0
Northwest	5.8	5.8	5.7	7.1	6.5	7.4	7.4	5.9	6.6	6.5	6.0
Manitoba	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
Southeast	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.4
South Central and North Central	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4
Southwest	4.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.1
Winnipeg	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Interlake	4.7	4.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.3
Parklands and North	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.1	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2
Saskatchewan	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.3
Regina–Moose Mountain	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.9
Swift Current–Moose Jaw	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	3.6	3.4	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.0
Saskatoon-Biggar	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9
Yorkton-Melville	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.6	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.7
Prince Albert and Northern	7.9	6.1	6.6	7.7	5.9	6.4	6.5	5.5	5.9	5.6	6.1
Alberta	5.1	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.5	6.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.5
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.2	4.1	5.4	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.8
Camrose–Drumheller	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.6	4.1	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.5
Calgary	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.6	5.5	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House–Grande Prairie–Peace River	7.2	6.5	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.8	7.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.6
Red Deer	5.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.3	7.5	5.7	5.7	4.5	4.6
Edmonton	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.9	6.6	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.9
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.4	6.5	7.2	7.8	7.1	6.6	6.0	5.9
British Columbia	5.9	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.4	5.5	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.9
Vancouver Island and Coast	6.9	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.1
Lower Mainland-Southwest	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.5	4.5	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.3
Thompson-Okanagan	8.1	7.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	8.1	8.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2
Kootenay	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.1	8.1	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.1	7.1	6.2
Cariboo	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.6	6.7	8.0	10.7	8.5	7.5	6.9	6.1
North Coast and Nechako	8.3	8.6	8.8	10.2	10.2	8.5	8.7	7.8	8.2	9.2	8.6
Northeast	8.6	7.9	8.7	9.4	7.9	10.2	10.4	7.9	7.7	8.0	6.9
Yukon (Territory)											
Yukon Territory	9.5	9.6	9.4	7.6	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.3	9.1	7.5	7.9
Northwest Territories											
Northwest Territories	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.0
Nunavut									45.5	4.5.5	,
Nunavut								14.0	13.9	13.2	10.1

... not applicable



Appendix Table 1-1

List of economic regions in ascending order based on the average layoff rate, 2003 to 2013 — Part 1 $\,$

Economic region name	Ascending order	
	numbe	
Ottawa		
Regina-Moose Mountain		
Winnipeg		
Calgary		
Toronto		
Southeast		
Saskatoon-Biggar		
nterlake		
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie		
South Central and North Central	1	
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	1	
Lower Mainland-Southwest	1	
Southwest	1	
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	1	
London	1	
Halifax	1	
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	1	
Laval	1	
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	1	
Northwest Territories	2	
Kingston-Pembroke	2	
Camrose-Drumheller	2	
Montréal	2	
Edmonton	2	
Outaouais	2	
Yorkton-Melville	2	
Muskoka-Kawarthas	2	
Montérégie	2	
Red Deer	2	
Vancouver Island and Coast	3	
Capitale-Nationale (Quebec)	3	
Lanaudière	3	
Windsor-Sarnia	3	
Chaudière-Appalaches	3	
Estrie	3	
Fredericton-Oromocto	3	
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and	0	
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	3	
Laurentides	3	
Parklands and North	3	
Centre-du-Québec	4	
Northeast (Ontario)	4	
Northwest	4	
Prince Albert and Northern	4	
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	4	
	4	
Saint John-St. Stephen Moncton-Richibucto	4	
Annapolis Valley	4	
Thompson-Okanagan	4	
Mauricie Cariboo	4 5	

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System (CANSIM).

Appendix Table 1-2 List of economic regions in ascending order based on the average layoff rate, 2003 to 2013 — Part 2

Economic region name	Ascending order
	number
North Shore	51
Northeast (British Columbia)	52
Kootenay	53
Yukon Territory	54
North Coast and Nechako	55
Avalon Peninsula	56
Bas-Saint-Laurent	57
Southern	58
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	59
Edmundston-Woodstock	60
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	61
Prince Edward Island	62
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	63
Nunavut	64
Cape Breton	65
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	66
Campbellton-Miramichi	67
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	68
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay	69

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System (CANSIM).

Appendix Table 2-1 List of economic regions of residence in ascending order based on the absolute change in hiring rate, 2007 to 2009 — Part 1

Econonic region name	Ascending orde
	numbe
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	•
Red Deer	2
Camrose-Drumheller	3
Calgary	4
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and	
Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River	ţ
Edmonton	(
North Coast and Nechako	-
Northeast (British Columbia)	8
South Coast-Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	9
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	10
Thompson-Okanagan	11
South Central and North Central	12
Vancouver Island and Coast	1:
Prince Albert and Northern	14
Kootenay	1
Lower Mainland-Southwest	10
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	1
Avalon Peninsula	18
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	19
Northeast (Ontario)	2
Saint John-St. Stephen	2
Mauricie	2:
Estrie	2
Moncton-Richibucto	2
Prince Edward Island	2
Halifax	2
Yukon Territory	2
Saskatoon-Biggar	2
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula	2
North Shore	3
Fredericton-Oromocto	3
Northwest	3:
Toronto	3
Southwest	3
Centre-du-Québec	3
Kingston-Pembroke	3
Winnipeq	3
Cariboo	3
Cape Breton	3
Edmundston-Woodstock	41
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	4
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie	4:
Laurentides	4
Southern	4
Southern Windsor-Sarnia	4
windsor-Sarnia Lanaudière	4
Lariaudiere Dutaouais	
	4
Parklands and North	4
Southeast	4
Campbellton-Miramichi Note: The economic region of Nunavut is not included	5

Note: The economic region of Nunavut is not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System (CANSIM).

Appendix Table 2-2 List of economic regions of residence in ascending order based on the absolute change in hiring rate, 2007 to 2009 — Part 2

	Ascending
Econonic region name	order
	number
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula	51
Montérégie	52
London	53
Regina-Moose Mountain	54
Montréal	55
Interlake	56
Northwest Territories	57
Chaudière-Appalaches	58
Ottawa	59
Laval	60
Muskoka-Kawarthas	61
Annapolis Valley	62
Capitale-Nationale (Quebec)	63
Bas-Saint-Laurent	64
Swift Current-Moose Jaw	65
West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	66
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	67
Yorkton-Melville	68

Note: The economic region of Nunavut is not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System (CANSIM).

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