

SOME TRENDS REGARDING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO AND IN THE CENTRAL REGION TRAINING BOARD AREAS 1996-2006

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August 4, 2009

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The years between 1996 and 2006 have seen the echo of the Baby Boom generation enter the labour market, as Generation Y youth are finishing school and starting jobs. One can expect more competition for employment in the coming years among 20-24 and 25-29 year olds as this demographic bulge ages.

Over the last few decades, youth unemployment has tended to be double that for adults. During this current recession that ratio has held and even increased somewhat. In June 2009, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15-24 in Ontario was 19.1% while that for adults aged 25 years and older was 7.8%, a ratio of 2.4.

Overall, educational attainment is rising among youth. Between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of youth aged 25-29 years old in Ontario with a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree (trades, college or university) increased from 55.5% to 65.9%. Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of youth employed in jobs requiring higher educational qualifications also increased, however between 2001 and 2006 some of those gains were lost. This is likely due to the fact that while the number of jobs requiring higher skills increased significantly between 1996 and 2001, that momentum slowed between 2001 and 2006 and the proportion of jobs requiring fewer skills increased over that latter period.

More specifically, youth with college or trade certificates and diplomas are increasingly finding jobs commensurate with their education. But, apart from 25-29 year olds in 2001, youth are accessing management positions at a reduced rate. University degrees appear to have a greater benefit for youth once they're a bit older and presumably have acquired some work experience. There was a noticeable decline between 1996

and 2001 in the proportion of youth aged 20-24 and 25-29 year olds working in jobs that required no education qualifications, but between 2001 and 2006 there was a slight rise again in that category.

Looking at the occupations that typically employ youth in Ontario, for youth aged 15-19 years old there is a narrower set of occupations that they can access, given their limited education and work experience. For example, the top ten occupations account for approximately 60% of all jobs that these youth work in. For youth aged 20-24 years old, there is much similarity between their occupations and those that 15-19 year olds work in, although the top ten occupations only account for 30-33% of all jobs for this age group. 25-29 year olds encounter a different kind of labour market, a diverse range of occupations requiring a broader range of qualifications. Their top ten occupations include a number of jobs that require a university degree, such as elementary school and kindergarten teachers, secondary school teachers and registered nurses.

Indeed, certain occupations very much form a youth job ghetto, where youth account for over 60% of employment in those occupations. Many of these jobs have a very high proportion of employment that is not full-year, full-time, often around 75% of all jobs.

The employment mix in each local area results in a slightly different composition of job opportunities for youth. Youth residents in the various Central Region training board areas are employed in a slightly different set of jobs that reflect local employment strengths: Durham with its motor vehicle assemblers and early childhood educators; Peel-Halton-Dufferin with its shippers and receivers and office administrators; Simcoe-Muskoka-Georgian Triangle with its motor vehicle assemblers, construction trades helpers and carpenters; Toronto and its information systems analysts, financial auditors, post-secondary teaching assistants and sales, marketing and advertising managers; and York South Simcoe with its high tech and office administration jobs.

BASIC YOUTH NUMBERS FOR ONTARIO, 1996-2006

Table 1 provides the numbers for Ontario for all youth aged 15-29 years of age, as well as by sub-group, together with proportions in the labour force (participation rate, which includes those working and those looking for work) and attending school (the percentage includes both full-time and part-time).

Table 1: Total number of youth and some select characteristics, Ontario, 1996-2006

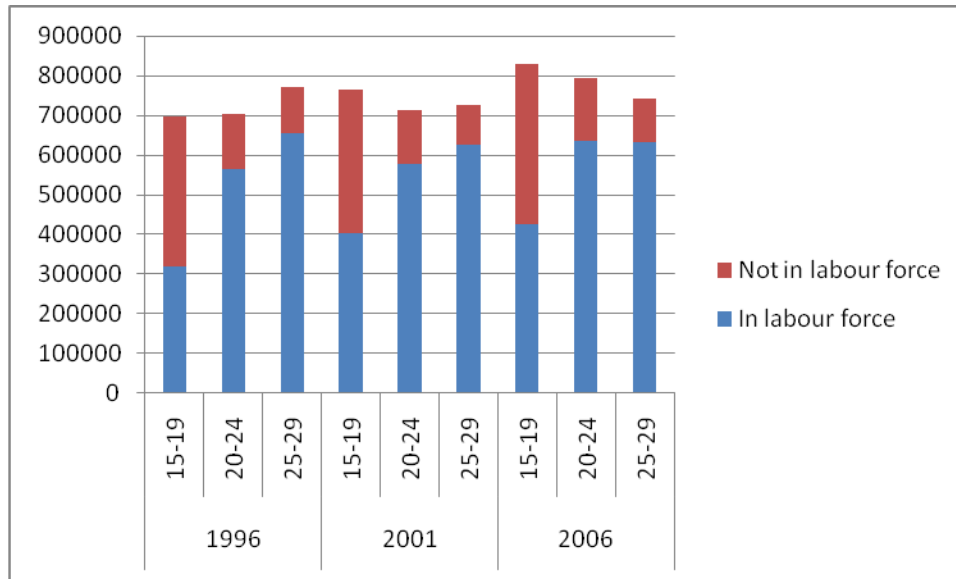
	1996	2001	2006
Total youth, aged 15-29 years old	2169460	2205160	2365335
Youth, aged 15-19 years old	697570	765875	830395
Participation rate	46%	53%	51%
School attendance rate	***	77%	83%
Youth, aged 20-24 years old	701955	713800	794435
Participation rate	81%	81%	80%
School attendance rate	***	52%	56%
Youth, aged 25-29 years old	769935	725485	740505
Participation rate	85%	86%	85%
School attendance rate	***	20%	23%

*** The custom StatCan data made available to the Ontario training boards by the Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities did not include this data for the 1996 census.

As can be seen, the school attendance rate has increased for all age sub-groups between 2001 and 2006 (1996 data is not available), a reflection no doubt of the growing perception that future job success depends on higher educational achievement. The increase in school attendance rates is present across all three age sub-groups – in fact, while the absolute increase is highest for 15-19 year olds (from 77% to 83%, an increase of 6 percentage points), the proportional increase is greatest among 25-29 year olds (from 20% to 23%, a 15% increase in 10 years). Even with this increase in the school attendance rate, the participation rate has more or less held steady for all age groups.

Chart 1 illustrates the uneven growth patterns of the different age sub-groups. This is partly a reflection of Ontario’s demographic profile: the Y Generation (or Baby Boom Echo generation) only started hitting the labour market in 1998 (Generation Y is typically defined as being born between 1979 and 1994). In 2006, 15-19 year olds are a more prominent sub-group in the youth category, compared to 2001 and 1996.

Chart 1: All Ontario youth, aged 15-29 years old, labour force status, 1996-2006



This means that in the coming years there will be more youth competing for jobs as this demographic bulge ages into the 20-24 and 25-29 year old categories.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE CURRENT RECESSION

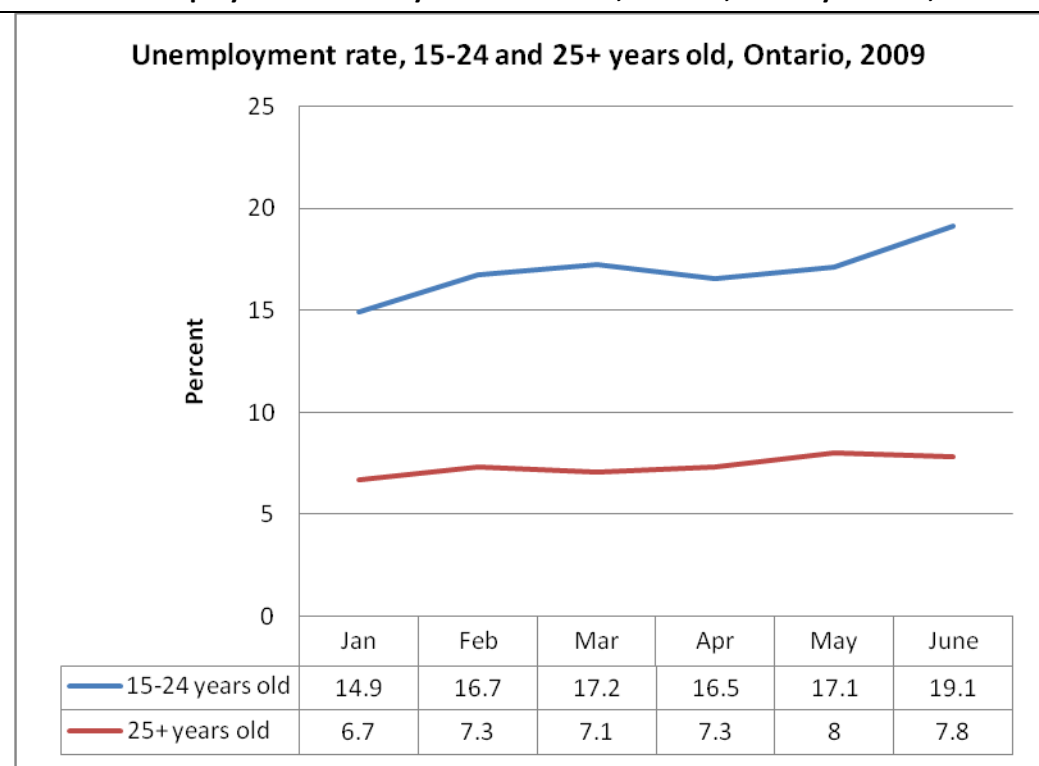
Since the 1970s in most industrialized countries the unemployment rate for youth has been around double that for adults. This trend has continued through the current recession.

In order to fully appreciate the difference in the unemployment rates, it is necessary to compare the unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds to that of individuals over 25 years old, as opposed to the unemployment rate for everyone in the labour force, for the latter number also includes the unemployed youth.

The ratio of youth unemployment to adult unemployment varied from 2.1 in May to 2.4 in June.

In June 2009, almost one in five youth in the labour force were unemployed compared to one in 13 adults.

Chart 2: Unemployment rate for youth and adults, Ontario, January to June, 2009



Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Information*, Catalogue No. 71-001-X, February to July, 2009

TOP YOUTH OCCUPATIONS, ONTARIO, 1996-2006

The charts on the following three pages track the 10 top occupations for youth working in Ontario for 1996, 2001 and 2006, broken down by age sub-group.

For youth aged 15-19 years old (Chart 3), there is a narrower set of occupations that they can access, given their limited education and work experience. Over these ten years, the top ten occupations account for approximately 60% of all jobs that these youth work in. The mix of occupations has stayed relatively stable (each census year one occupation drops off and one is added), and the order of the top ten has also stayed relatively stable – completely so for the top four occupations, which account for over 40% of all jobs for youth in that age bracket. It is noteworthy that over time, the occupations of landscaping labourers and construction trades helpers join this top ten.

For youth aged 20-24 years old (Chart 4), there is much similarity between their occupations and those that 15-19 year olds work in, which is consistent over the 10-year period profiled. Seven occupations in the top ten are shared by both age groups, and the top three are the same (although in a different order). That being said, there are differences: there is a greater concentration of 15-19 year olds among their top ten occupations, while for 20-24 year olds the top ten occupations only account for 30-33% of all jobs for this age group. The top three occupations for each age group account for a widely different proportion of all jobs – for 20-24 year olds, making up only around 15% of all jobs. Thus, while there is similarity in the kinds of jobs these two age groups gravitate to, these “typical” youth jobs represent far more of an occupational ghetto for 15-19 year olds. Some occupations, such as shelf stockers, have clearly become far more the preserve of 15-19 year olds during this period. Again, it is noteworthy which occupations join the top ten: customer service clerks and construction trades helpers.

Chart 5 provides an illustration of the different kind of labour market that 25-29 year olds encounter – a range of diverse occupations requiring a broader range of qualifications, and far less limitation to a narrow band of occupations – the top ten list accounts for less than 20% of all jobs for this group. As with the younger cohorts, retail salespersons and food and beverage servers are still on the list, but after 1996 cashiers fall off the list. Further, a number of notably qualified occupations make the top ten, and more so over time (elementary school and kindergarten teachers, secondary school teachers and registered nurses – all of which require a university degree). Computer programmers and interactive media made the list in 2001 but not 2006 – no doubt a consequence of the dot com boom then bust.

Number of youth that age employed in that occupation.

Percent of youth that age employed in that occupation.

Chart 3: Trends in top ten occupations for Ontario youth aged 15-19 years old, 1996-2006

1996		2001		2006	
Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	33805 13.0%	Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	51090 14.6%	Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	51345 14.5%
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	27955 10.7%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	46585 13.4%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	47425 13.4%
Cashiers	27510 10.6%	Cashiers	34995 10.0%	Cashiers	41185 11.6%
Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	13625 5.2%	Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	20290 5.8%	Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	18480 5.2%
Food and beverage servers	11345 4.4%	Food and beverage servers	14270 4.1%	Cooks	12500 3.5%
Babysitters, Nannies and Parents' Helpers	10100 3.9%	Cooks	12860 3.7%	Food and beverage servers	12095 3.4%
Cooks	9275 3.6%	General farm workers	8630 2.5%	Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers	9440 2.7%
General farm workers	8070 3.1%	Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers	7815 2.2%	Leaders and instructors in recreation and sport	8360 2.4%
Janitors, Caretakers and Building Superintendents	6515 2.5%	Leaders and instructors in recreation and sport	7305 2.1%	Construction trades helpers and labourers	5690 1.6%
Leaders and instructors in recreation and sport	5700 2.2%	Babysitters, Nannies and Parents' Helpers	6360 1.8%	General farm workers	5525 1.6%
Percentage total	59.2%	Percentage total	60.2%	Percentage total	59.9%

Green-shaded box denotes an occupation that first joins the list.

Dropped out of the top ten.

Chart 4: Trends in top ten occupations for Ontario youth aged 20-24 years old, 1996-2006

1996		2001		2006	
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	41845 9.0%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	40595 8.0%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	50505 9.2%
Cashiers	23250 5.0%	Food and beverage servers	19690 3.9%	Cashiers	20805 3.8%
Food and beverage servers	19085 4.1%	Cashiers	16970 3.4%	Food and beverage servers	20720 3.8%
Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	16815 3.6%	Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	15505 3.1%	Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	19405 3.5%
Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	10095 2.2%	General office clerks	11565 2.3%	Customer service and information clerks	14190 2.6%
Cooks	9360 2.0%	Customer service and information clerks	11290 2.2%	Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers	11410 2.1%
General office clerks	8205 1.8%	Material handlers	10230 2.0%	General office clerks	11300 2.1%
Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers	7605 1.6%	Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers	8255 1.6%	Construction trades helpers and labourers	10825 2.0%
Janitors, caretakers and building superintendents	7500 1.6%	Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	8165 1.6%	Material handlers	10415 1.9%
Material handlers	7410 1.6%	Cooks	7945 1.6%	Cooks	9595 1.7%
Percentage total	32.5%	Percentage total	29.7%	Percentage total	32.7%

Green-shaded box denotes an occupation that first joins the list.

Chart 5: Trends in top ten occupations for Ontario youth aged 25-29 years old, 1996-2006

1996		2001		2006	
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	23375 4.0%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	1928 3.3%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	22515 3.8%
Retail trade managers	12590 2.1%	Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	13710 2.4%	Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	16005 2.7%
Accounting and related Clerks	12535 2.1%	Retail trade managers	12750 2.2%	Customer service and information clerks	12945 2.2%
Food and beverage servers	10970 1.9%	Customer service and information clerks	10330 1.8%	Retail trade managers	11585 2.0%
Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	10260 1.7%	General office clerks	9750 1.7%	General office clerks	10020 1.7%
Secretaries (except legal and medical)	9620 1.6%	Computer programmers and interactive media	8565 1.5%	Food and beverage servers	8420 1.4%
Cashiers	9210 1.6%	Food and beverage servers	8300 1.4%	Secondary school teachers	8300 1.4%
Sales representatives, wholesale trade	9015 1.5%	Material handlers	8005 1.4%	Registered nurses	7940 1.4%
General office clerks	8925 1.5%	Sales, marketing and advertising managers	7730 1.3%	Truck drivers	7695 1.3%
Customer service and information clerks	8380 1.4%	Secondary school teachers	7510 1.3%	Material handlers	7400 1.3%
Percentage total	19.4%	Percentage total	18.3%	Percentage total	19.2%

Green-shaded box denotes an occupation that first joins the list.

YOUTH JOB “GHETTOES”

The concentration of youth, especially 15-19 and 20-24 year olds, into a limited number of occupations suggests that there are a number of jobs into which youth are typically slotted. There are, indeed, certain occupations where youth predominate. Usually this is because of a large number of 15-19 year olds, often supplemented by a cadre of 20-24 year olds. Table 2 highlight the ten occupations in Ontario with the highest concentrations of youth, by age sub-group, indicating how those concentrations have changed between 1996 and 2006.

Table 2: Top ten occupations with highest percentage of youth, by age sub-group, Ontario, 1996-2006

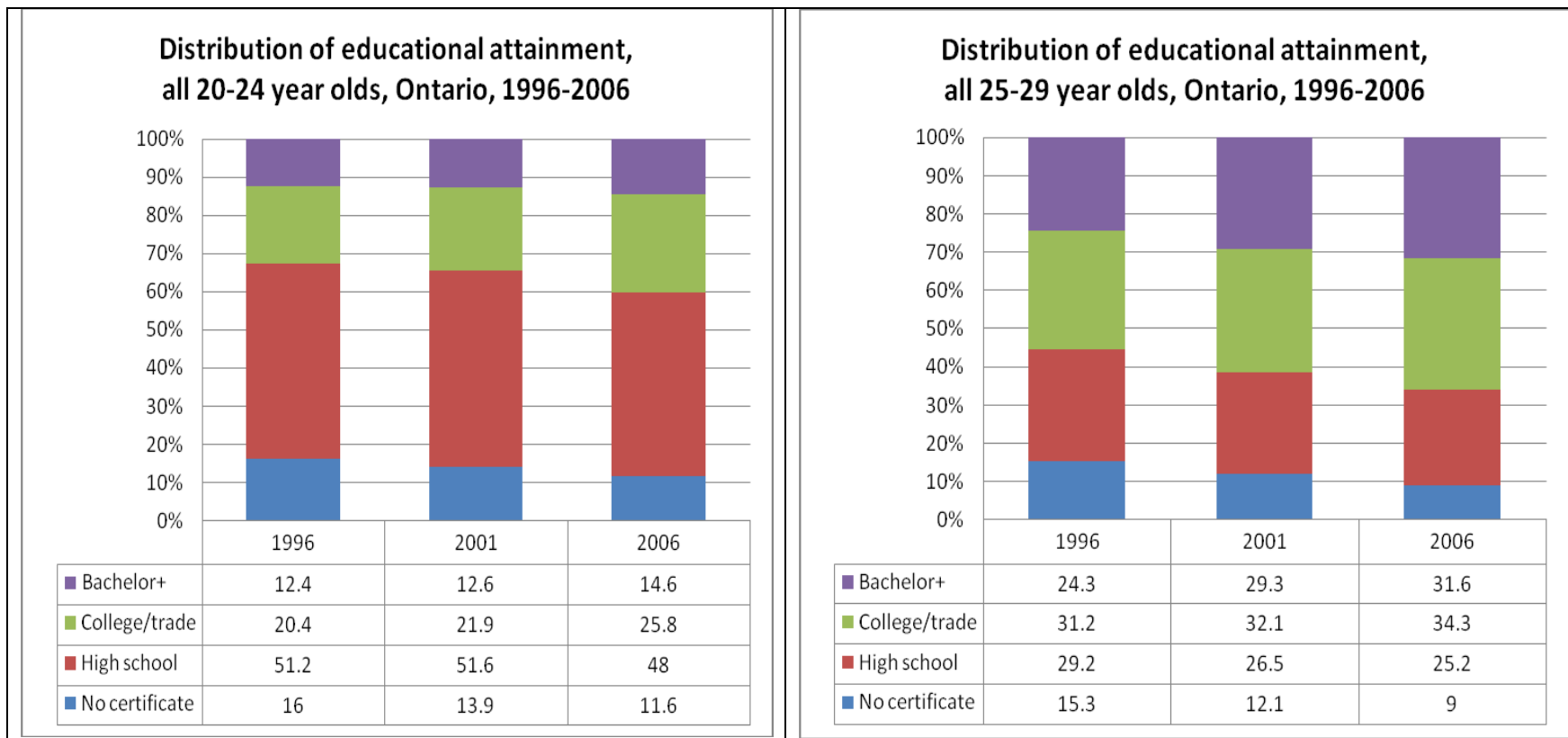
	Figures for 2006			2006	2001	1996	
	Total number employed All ages	% 15-19 year olds	% 20-24 year olds	% 25-29 year olds	% 15-29 year olds	% 15-29 year olds	% 15-29 year olds
Maîtres d'hôtel and hosts	7090	56.3	21.4	4.2	81.9	73.9	59.9
Service station attendants	8165	45.9	17.9	5.3	69.2	75.3	76.8
Leaders in recreation and sport	24755	30.9	25.3	8.8	65.0	70.2	71.2
Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	116195	43.0	16.0	5.8	64.8	68.0	71.2
Food and beverage servers	61960	18.9	31.9	13.0	63.9	62.7	63.1
Grocery clerks and shelf stockers	47285	38.2	17.6	7.2	63.0	65.3	66.9
Operators in amusement and recreation	8490	36.2	21.1	5.4	62.7	68.1	62.2
Cashiers	107685	37.3	18.5	6.3	62.1	63.2	63.2
Post-secondary teaching/research assistants	22610	3.4	26.6	28.4	58.4	56.7	52.4
Landscaping/grounds maintenance labourers	27315	24.2	26.0	7.4	57.5	57.1	60.8

In almost all occupations, the proportion of youth (last three columns in Table 2) has dropped between 1996 and 2006, with the exception of maîtres d'hôtel and hosts and post-secondary teaching and research assistants. These job “ghettoes” are becoming slightly less the exclusive preserve of youth. In the case of maîtres d'hôtel and hosts, there has been a clear industry swing to youth: in 1996, 26.7% of employees in this occupation were aged 15-19 years old; by 2006, the proportion was 56.3%.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND YOUTH

It is well-known that youth have been improving their levels of educational attainment. Chart 6 illustrates this trend for all 20-24 and 25-29 year olds in Ontario, between 1996 and 2006.

Chart 6: Educational attainment, all youth 20-24 and 25-29 years old, Ontario, 1996-2006



Bachelor+ includes those with a Bachelor degree or higher.

College/trade includes those with college or trade certificates or diplomas, as well as university certificates or diplomas below a Bachelor's degree.

High school includes those with high school diplomas as well as those with some post-secondary education but no diploma or certificate.

The table in Chart 6 tracks the steady increase in the proportion of youth in both age brackets who obtained a Bachelor degree or better (for 25-29 year olds, increasing from 24.3% in 1996 to 29.3% in 2001, and reaching 31.6% in 2006), or a college or trade certificate, and the corresponding drop in youth with only a high school diploma or no certificate at all.

TRENDS IN THE SKILL LEVEL OF YOUTH JOBS

The steady improvement in the educational attainment of youth has only partially been matched by the quality of jobs they have found themselves employed in.

Chart 7: Skill classification of jobs of employed 20-24 and 25-29 year olds, Ontario, 1996-2006

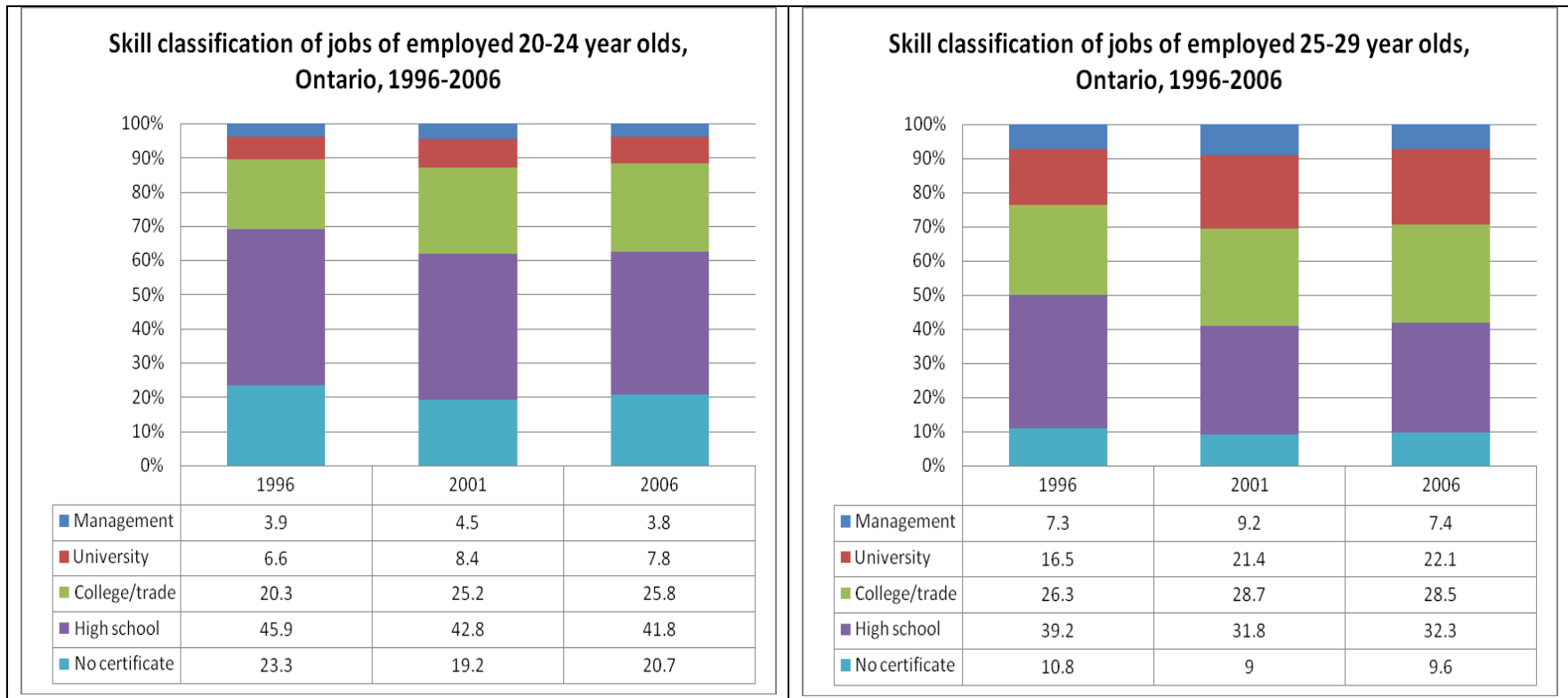


Chart 7 illustrates how for both 20-24 and 25-29 year olds, the quality of the distribution of jobs improved between 1996 and 2001. In every instance, the proportion of youth in either management positions or jobs requiring a university or college or trade degree/certificate increased, while the proportion of youth in jobs requiring a high school diploma or no educational background (that is, that could be accommodated by on-the-job training) decreased. However, moving from 2001 and 2006, the outcomes were not always so positive. For 20-24 year olds, the proportion of youth in management positions and jobs requiring a university degree dropped, and the proportion of youth in jobs requiring no educational background increased (though not to 1996 levels). Similar mixed outcomes were experienced by 25-29 year olds (although again it warrants pointing out that the 2006 results were better than the 1996).

How to explain these results? To begin with, one needs to adjust for the changing size of these youth cohorts. Table 3 provides an index for each occupational category, comparing the proportion of youth in that category of employment to the proportion of youth in ALL jobs, for each of three time periods. If the proportion of youth in that category is exactly the same as the proportion of youth across all jobs for that year, then the ratio would be 1. A lower proportion would result in a figure less than 1, and similarly if there are a greater proportion of youth in a category than that found among all occupations, then the figure would be more than 1.

Table 3: Ratio of the proportion of 20-24 and 25-29 year olds by a given job category to the average proportion of employed youth, Ontario, 1996-2006

	20-24 year olds			25-29 year olds		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
Management	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.72	0.78	0.70
University	0.43	0.50	0.44	1.07	1.27	1.25
College/trade	0.76	0.88	0.92	0.98	1.00	1.02
High school	1.31	1.37	1.33	1.11	1.02	1.03
No certificate	1.86	1.63	1.70	0.86	0.77	0.79

Thus, adjusting for the different sizes of these youth cohorts only slightly smoothes out some of the trends. Some notable tendencies: youth with college or trade certificates and diplomas are increasingly finding jobs commensurate with their education. Overall, apart from 25-29 year olds in 2001, youth are accessing management positions at a reduced rate. University degrees appear to have a greater benefit for youth once

they're a bit older and presumably have acquired some work experience. And both cohorts saw first a decline, then an uptick in the proportion of youth working in jobs requiring no education qualifications.

The more likely factor that affected the job outcomes for youth was the change in the growth rates for the different job categories. Table 4 lists the growth rates for each of these job categories for all workers in Ontario between 1996 and 2001 and between 2001 and 2006. Management increased at a huge rate over the first period, resulting in the hiring of youth, as well as other workers, then actually contracted by 2.8%, and so fewer youth were hired. What is particularly striking is the far greater growth rate between 2001 and 2006 for jobs requiring only a high school degree or no education, which likely accounts for more youth being hired in these lower skilled jobs, even as youth education credentials rose.

	Percent change 1996 to 2001	Percent change 2001 to 2006
All jobs	12.5%	7.9%
Management	31.3%	-2.8%
University	22.3%	13.4%
College/trade	19.9%	6.0%
High school	-0.2%	9.1%
No certificate	5.6%	11.8%

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH

The typical occupation that youth find themselves working in is most often an occupation with a smaller proportion of full-year, full-time employment. Chart 8 illustrates the percentage of full-year, full-time employment among the top ten occupations with the highest proportion of youth employees in Ontario in 2006. In most instances, around 25% of the jobs in these occupations are full-year, full-time; only landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers and post-secondary teaching and research assistants have proportions of full-year, full-time work reaching into the mid- to high 30% range.

Fortunately the degree to which youth access full-year, full-time employment does increase with age. Chart 9 reflects Canadian data from a longitudinal survey of a youth cohort, tracking them at ages 18-20 years old (in 1999), 20-22 years old (2001), 22-24 years old (2003), 24-26 years old (2005) and 26-28 years old (2007). One can see that as youth age, the proportion of youth who are in full-time versus part-time employment increases significantly. (For various methodological reasons, this data is not quite comparable to the occupational data, however the relevant point is that as youth age, the quality of work they access improves.)

Chart 8: Proportion of full-year, full-time employment among occupations with the highest proportion of youth employees, Ontario, 2006

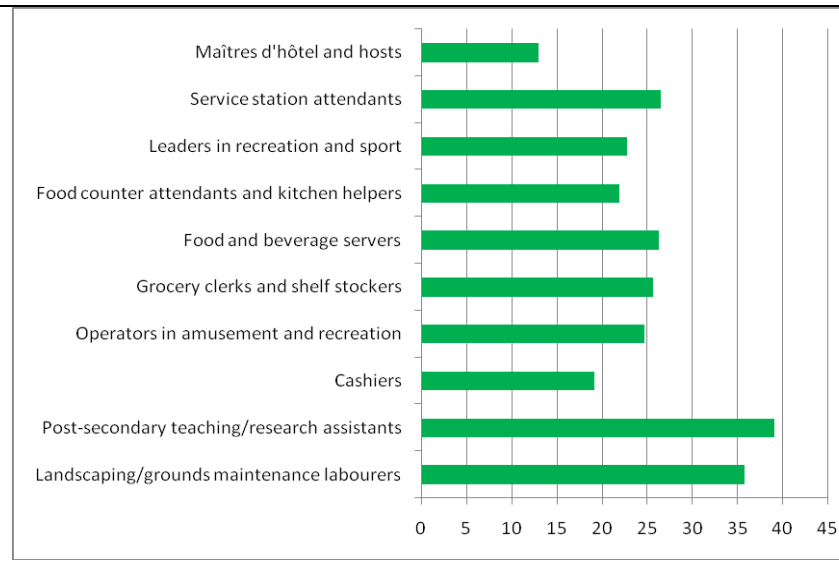
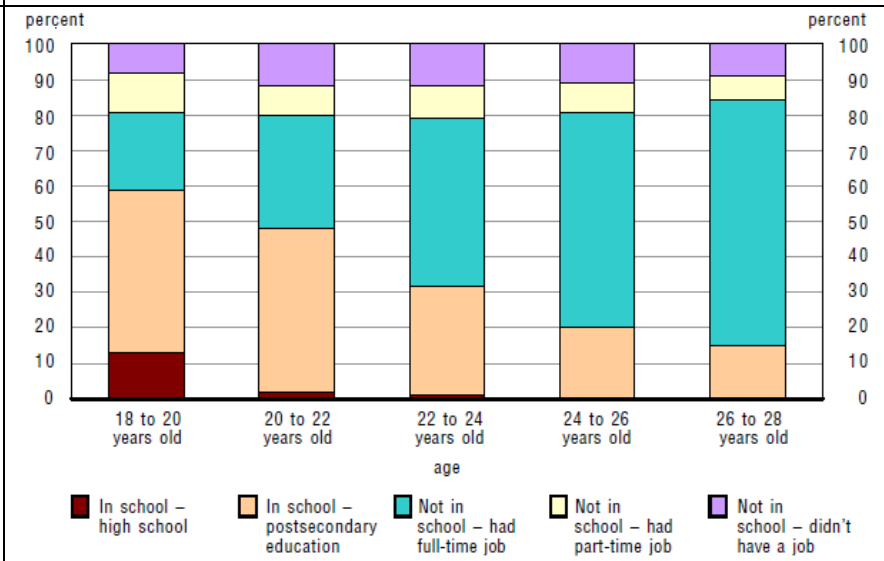


Chart 9: School to work transition of a sample youth cohort, Canada, 1999-2007



Statistics Canada, *Education and Labour Market Transitions in Young Adulthood*, by Danielle Shalenks and Tomasz Gluszynski, Catalogue no. 81-595-M—No. 075, July 2009

Expanding further on Chart 9: there are notable differences between male and female youth – at ages 20-22 years old, 42% of males and 48% of females are in post-secondary education. At age 26-28 years old, 75% of males are in full-time employment, 5% are in part-time employment and 6% are not in school and didn't have a job. The corresponding proportions for females are 63% are in full-time employment, 9% are in part-time employment and 13% are not in school and didn't have a job.

TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS FOR YOUTH AGED 15-19, 20-24 AND 25-29 YEARS OLD, CENTRAL REGION TRAINING BOARD AREAS

The charts on the next five pages summarize the top ten occupations for youth in each of the five Central Region training board areas. Most of the occupations match the top ten by age group for Ontario as a whole, but there are obvious local differences, reflecting the diversity of the local labour market.

Youth resident in Durham (Chart 10) very much follow the pattern of Ontario occupations for 15-19 year olds. The presence of motor vehicle assemblers in the top ten for 20-24 and 25-29 year olds and the absence of the general office clerk occupation reflect the local labour market. Durham's population has a higher proportion of children compared to the Ontario average, which likely accounts for more 25-29 year olds employed as elementary and secondary school teachers as well as early childhood educators.

The strong logistics sector in Peel-Halton-Dufferin (Chart 11) results in shippers and receivers being a prominent occupation for 20-24 and 25-29 year olds. The large office administration sector in Peel also likely accounts for more office-related occupations among the youth jobs.

Simcoe-Muskoka-Georgian Triangle (Chart 12) numbers offer a noticeable contrast to the Greater Toronto area figures: the vacation industry provides jobs for light duty cleaners among 15-19 year olds; car manufacturing supports motor vehicle assemblers among 20-24 and 25-29 year olds; and a strong construction industry draws in construction trades labourers among all youth and carpenters among 20-24 and 25-29 year olds.

Toronto (Chart 13) is a major financial, business, communications and post-secondary education centre, hence the opportunity for 25-29 year olds to find employment as: information systems analysts and consultants; financial auditors and accountants; sales, marketing and advertising managers; and post-secondary teaching and research assistants.

York South Simcoe (Chart 14) also very closely follows the Ontario average, with a few telling differences: Canada's Wonderland amusement operators crowd out general farm worker jobs for 15-19 year olds, and the region high tech and office administration sectors provide employment opportunities to 25-29 year olds comparable to those found in Toronto.

Chart 10: Top ten occupations by number of youth employed, 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years old, Durham, 2006

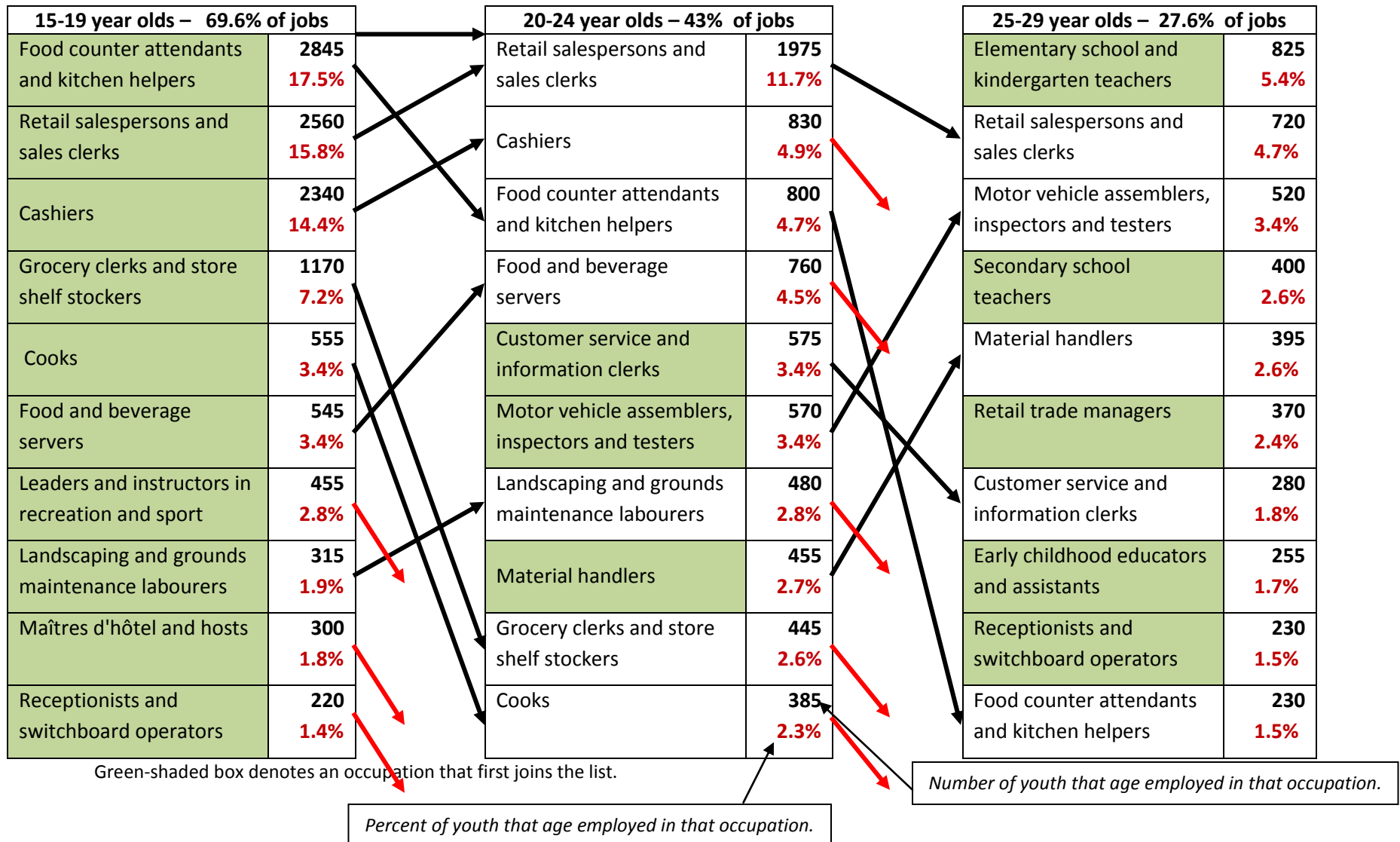


Chart 11: Top ten occupations by number of youth employed, 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years old, Peel-Halton-Dufferin, 2006

15-19 year olds – 65.2% of jobs		20-24 year olds – 34.8 % of jobs		25-29 year olds – 24.1% of jobs	
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	6985 16.4%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	6680 10.5%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	3005 4.2%
Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	6075 14.2%	Material handlers	2415 3.8%	Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	2770 3.8%
Cashiers	5830 13.6%	Cashiers	2250 3.5%	Customer service and information clerks	2145 3.0%
Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	2720 6.4%	Food and beverage servers	1890 3.0%	Material handlers	1780 2.5%
Cooks	1525 3.6%	Customer service and information clerks	1840 2.9%	Retail trade managers	1500 2.1%
Food and beverage servers	1145 2.7%	Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	1775 2.8%	Shippers and receivers	1420 2.0%
Material handlers	1025 2.4%	General office clerks	1605 2.5%	General office clerks	1270 1.8%
Leaders and instructors in recreation and sport	1000 2.3%	Shippers and receivers	1420 2.2%	Secondary school teachers	1170 1.6%
Receptionists and switchboard operators	785 1.8%	Receptionists and switchboard operators	1235 1.9%	Information systems analysts and consultants	1140 1.6%
Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers	775 1.8%	Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	1105 1.7%	Accounting and related clerks	1090 1.5%

Green-shaded box denotes an occupation that first joins the list.

Chart 12: Top ten occupations by number of youth employed, 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years old, Simcoe-Muskoka-Georgian Triangle, 2006

15-19 year olds – 64.9% of jobs		20-24 year olds – 35.2 % of jobs		25-29 year olds – 23.0% of jobs	
Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	2800 17.3%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	1370 7.1%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	745 4.0%
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	2015 12.5%	Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	895 4.6%	Motor vehicle assemblers	565 3.0%
Cashiers	1765 10.9%	Food and beverage servers	825 4.3%	Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	515 2.8%
Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	935 5.8%	Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers	680 3.5%	Carpenters	430 2.3%
Cooks	735 4.6%	Construction trades labourers	650 3.4%	Construction trades labourers	365 2.0%
Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers	565 3.5%	Cashiers	595 3.1%	Food and beverage servers	365 2.0%
Food and beverage servers	565 3.5%	Motor vehicle assemblers	585 3.0%	Retail trade managers	335 1.8%
Construction trades labourers	425 2.6%	Cooks	415 2.1%	Registered nurses	325 1.7%
Light duty cleaners	365 2.3%	Customer service and information clerks	400 2.1%	Secondary school teachers	325 1.7%
Leaders and instructors in recreation and sport	310 1.9%	Carpenters	395 2.0%	Customer service and information clerks	320 1.7%

Green-shaded box denotes an occupation that first joins the list.

Chart 13: Top ten occupations by number of youth employed, 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years old, Toronto, 2006

15-19 year olds – 61% of jobs		20-24 year olds – 37% of jobs		25-29 year olds – 22% of jobs	
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	6695 16.1%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	11795 11.2%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	6080 4.2%
Cashiers	5355 12.9%	Cashiers	5025 4.8%	Customer service and information	3705 2.5%
Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	4515 10.9%	Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	3585 3.4%	General office clerks	3345 2.3%
Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	2205 5.3%	General office clerks	3435 3.3%	Information systems analysts and consultants	3065 2.1%
Leaders and instructors in recreation and sport	1415 3.4%	Food and beverage servers	3420 3.3%	Financial auditors and accountants	3060 2.1%
Food and beverage servers	1100 2.6%	Customer service and information	3120 3.0%	Retail trade managers	2950 2.0%
General office clerks	950 2.3%	Receptionists and switchboard operators	2435 2.3%	Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	2920 2.0%
Receptionists and switchboard operators	860 2.1%	Customer service - financial services	2285 2.2%	Sales, marketing and advertising managers	2700 1.9%
Customer service and information	775 1.9%	Retail trade managers	1735 1.6%	Post-secondary teaching and research assistants	2480 1.7%
Cooks	715 1.7%	Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	1620 1.5%	Computer programmers and interactive media	2400 1.6%
Elemental sales occupations	715 1.7%	Toronto list include 11 occupations for 15-19 year olds because of tie for last item.		Green-shaded box denotes an occupation that first joins the list.	

Chart 14: Top ten occupations by number of youth employed, 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years old, York South Simcoe, 2006

15-19 year olds – 65.5% of jobs		20-24 year olds – 35.3% of jobs		25-29 year olds – 24.1% of jobs	
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	4720 19.2%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	3720 10.7%	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	1755 4.6%
Cashiers	3125 12.7%	Cashiers	1465 4.2%	Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	1255 3.3%
Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	2945 12%	Food and beverage servers	1455 4.2%	Customer service – financial services	1020 2.7%
Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	1365 5.5%	Food counter attendants and kitchen helpers	1110 3.2%	Retail trade managers	920 2.4%
Leaders and instructors in recreation and sport	965 3.9%	Receptionists and switchboard operators	910 2.6%	General office clerks	910 2.4%
Food and beverage servers	825 3.3%	General office clerks	850 2.4%	Accounting and related clerks	705 1.8%
Cooks	655 2.7%	Customer service - information	850 2.4%	Information systems, analysts and consultants	680 1.8%
Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers	565 2.3%	Retail trade managers	680 1.9%	Sales, marketing and advertising managers	655 1.7%
Operators and attendants in recreation and sport	525 2.1%	Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers	680 1.9%	Computer programmers, and interactive media	650 1.7%
General office clerks	435 1.8%	Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	640 1.8%	Secondary school teachers	640 1.7%

Green-shaded box denotes an occupation that first joins the list.