
Percent with employment income by census subdivision

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Highlights

- In 2015, two-thirds of the census subdivisions within non-metro census divisions had less than the provincial average of 71% reporting some employment income.

Why look at employment?

Being employed is the way most people generate income. Apart from the necessity of meeting basic needs, which employment income provides, having a job can provide valuable benefits such as job satisfaction, personal self-actualization and fulfillment and having a purpose in life. In addition, having a job provides many with a social stature in one's community. Finally, employment is one of the social determinants of health outcomes.

The percent of individuals who are employed is also an indicator of the economic vitality of a locality. Productivity per worker is a benchmark indicator of efficiency and the capacity of an economy to generate wealth.

This Fact Sheet topic has both census division (CD) and census subdivision (CSD) Fact Sheets that should be read together. Figure 1 in the CD Fact Sheet includes all the CDs in the province and Table 1 in the CSD Fact Sheet presents results for top and bottom ranked CSDs.

Findings

There is a wide range across CSDs¹ in non-metro Ontario in the percent of the population (15+ years) with some employment income (Table 1 and the Map).

The far-left column shows the rank of the CSD in terms of the percent of individuals with some employment income (which is shown in the far-right column). We show the top 10 and lower 10 ranking CSDs within non-metro CDs. Within metro and partially-non-metro CDs, we show the top 5 and the lower 5 ranking CSDs.

Within non-metro CDs, there are 10 CSDs with 82% or more of the population (15+ years) with some employment income in 2015 (Table 1). At the other end of the spectrum, there are 10 CSDs with 47% or fewer individuals, 15+ years of age, with some employment income in 2015.

Within non-metro CDs, two thirds (65%) of the CSDs reported less than the provincial average with some employment income (i.e., less than 71%) (Table 2).

Note that this indicator counts \$1 of employment income as "some" employment income in 2015. Thus, seasonal workers or part-time workers are included, regardless of the amount of time being employed.

Discussion

Localities with fewer employed persons are more prevalent among CSDs within non-metro CDs in Ontario.

Part, but certainly not all, of this observation is due to the presence of a higher share of retired individuals in non-metro CDs.

The other factor is that communities that are in regions featuring mostly primary industries (forestry, pulp and paper or mining towns) may be facing temporary or long-term employment dislocation as commodity prices shift. A number of these more remote places may also experience a lack of diversified employment opportunities which in turn lowers the opportunities to secure employment income to ensure individual well-being and to foster a stable, vibrant local economy.

¹ A census subdivision (CSD) is an incorporated town or municipality (or similar jurisdiction, such as an Indian Reserve). Income data were published only for CSDs with a population of 150 or more, 15 years of age and over. For details, see Statistics Canada. (2017) **2016 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301).

Table 1. Ranking of census subdivisions¹ by percent of population (15 years and over) with some employment income, Ontario, 2015

Rank of CSDs within each type of CD	CD ID	Name of census division (CD)	CSD ID	Name of census subdivision ¹ (CSD)	Total population (15+ years) in private households	Population with some employment income	Percent with some employment income
Census subdivisions within metro census divisions (showing² the 5 highest and the 5 lowest ranking CSDs)							
1	3524	Halton	3524009	Milton	80,560	63,400	79
2	3524	Halton	3524015	Halton Hills	48,765	38,350	79
3	3519	York	3519054	East Gwillimbury	19,345	14,885	77
4	3521	Peel	3521024	Caledon	53,870	41,345	77
5	3519	York	3519046	Aurora	44,870	34,240	76
20	3529	Brant	3529006	Brantford	78,500	54,275	69
21	3519	York	3519038	Richmond Hill	161,265	111,400	69
22	3520	Toronto	3520005	Toronto	2,294,785	1,578,750	69
23	3519	York	3519036	Markham	272,050	186,150	68
24	3519	York	3519076	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	215	130	61
Census subdivisions within partially-non-metro census divisions (showing² the 5 highest and the 5 lowest ranking CSDs)							
1	3558	Thunder Bay	3558012	Gillies	420	355	85
2	3539	Middlesex	3539047	Adelaide-Metcalf	2,265	1,805	80
3	3522	Dufferin	3522008	Amaranth	3,380	2,685	79
4	3523	Wellington	3523033	Mapleton	7,620	6,040	79
5	3522	Dufferin	3522010	Grand Valley	2,455	1,945	79
175	3558	Thunder Bay	3558068	Long Lake 58	260	140	54
176	3512	Hastings	3512004	Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory	2,035	1,065	52
177	3511	Lennox & Addington	3511035	Addington Highlands	1,950	1,000	51
178	3510	Frontenac	3510045	North Frontenac	1,700	865	51
179	3512	Hastings	3512051	Limerick	295	140	48
Census subdivisions within non-metro census divisions (showing² the 10 highest and the 10 lowest ranking CSDs)							
1	3554	Timiskaming	3554029	Casey	345	305	88
2	3554	Timiskaming	3554024	Kerns	290	245	85
3	3560	Kenora	3560032	Ear Falls	735	620	84
4	3560	Kenora	3560049	Pickle Lake	275	230	84
5	3557	Algoma	3557091	White River	560	465	83
6	3557	Algoma	3557096	Hornepayne	805	665	83
7	3531	Perth	3531013	Perth South	3,220	2,660	83
8	3560	Kenora	3560042	Red Lake	3,310	2,730	83
9	3557	Algoma	3557014	Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	425	350	82
10	3538	Lambton	3538007	Dawn-Euphemia	1,540	1,255	82
270	3560	Kenora	3560052	Marten Falls 65	160	75	47
271	3548	Nipissing	3548022	Calvin	375	175	47
272	3560	Kenora	3560075	Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84 (Big Trout Lake)	655	305	47
273	3557	Algoma	3557041	Elliot Lake	9,470	4,345	46
274	3560	Kenora	3560071	Sandy Lake 88	1,310	580	44
275	3538	Lambton	3538004	Walpole Island 46	1,215	505	42
276	3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501007	Akwesasne (Part) 59	1,050	435	41
277	3560	Kenora	3560058	English River 21	450	170	38
278	3560	Kenora	3560061	Wabaseemoong	590	110	19

1. A census subdivision (CSD) is an incorporated town or municipality or a similar jurisdiction, such as an Indian Reserve. Income data were published for each CSD with 150 or more residents, 15 years of age and over.

2. For the complete ranking of all CSDs, see the "Expanded Table 1" at <http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/rural-reports/focus-on-rural-ontario>.

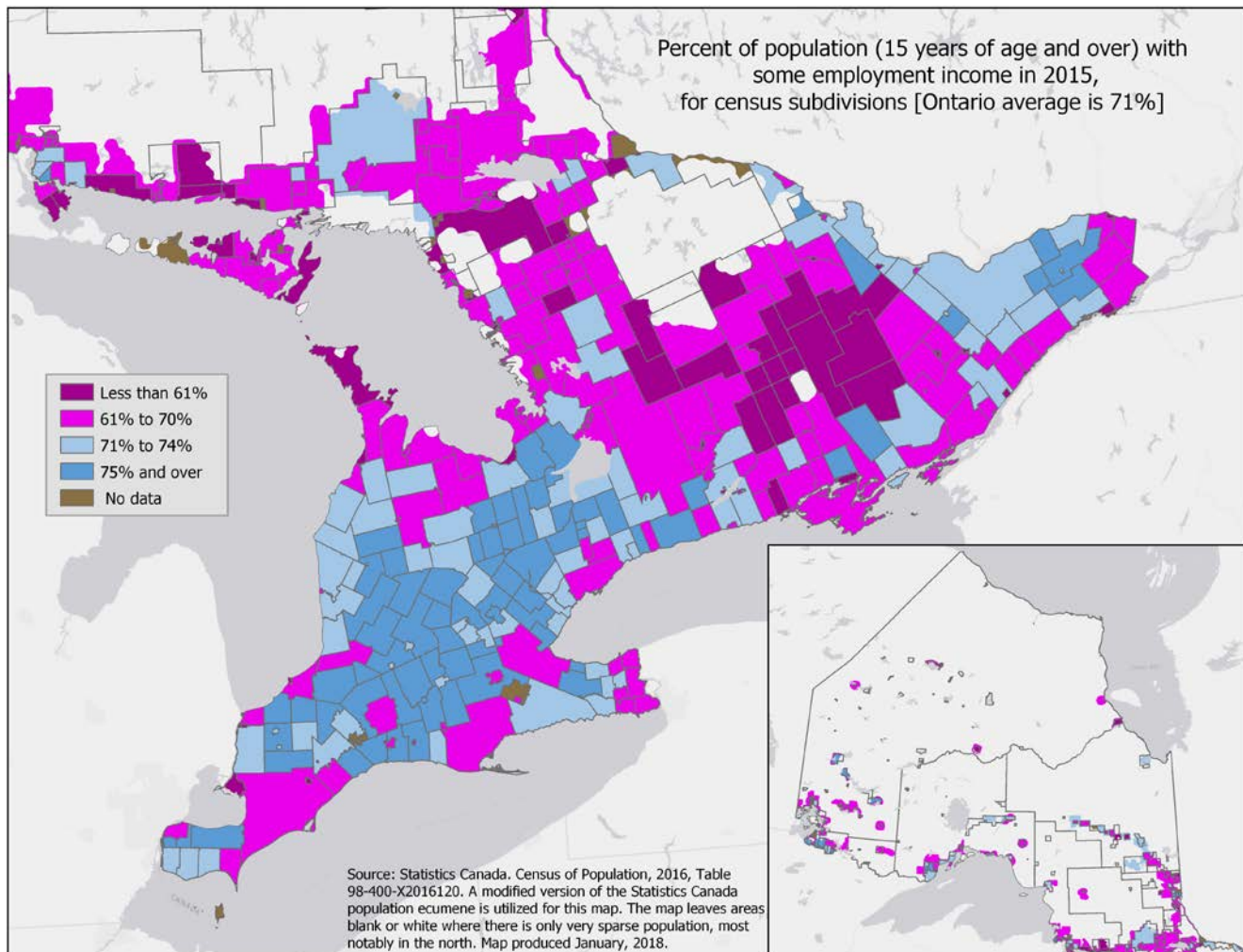
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2016, Table 98-400-X2016120.

Table 2. Percent distribution of census subdivisions¹ by size class of percent of population (15 years of age and over) with some employment income in 2015, Ontario

Size class of percent of population (15 years of age and over) with some employment income, 2015	Type of census division (CD)			
	Metro CDs	Partially-non-metro CDs	Non-metro CDs	All CDs
	Percent distribution of census subdivisions ¹			
Less than 61%	0	13	24	19
61% to 70%	29	35	41	38
71% to 74%	33	25	21	23
75% and over	38	27	15	21
All CSDs	100	100	100	100

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Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2016, Table 98-400-X2016120.



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