

Employment in construction 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 13, 2018

Highlights

- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in construction increased by 20% from 2006 to 2016. Employment increased in 21 of 24 non-metro CDs.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in construction represented 9.1% of total employment in 2016, up from 7.4% of total employment in 2006.
- Three CDs had an increase of 1/3 or more: Lanark (41%); Kenora (40%); and Haldimand-Norfolk (33%).

Why look at employment by industry sector?

Employment in each industry sector will increase or decrease due to a change in the demand for the good or service being provided and due to a change in the labour requirements to produce these outputs.

This Fact Sheet shows the level and change in employment¹ in construction² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

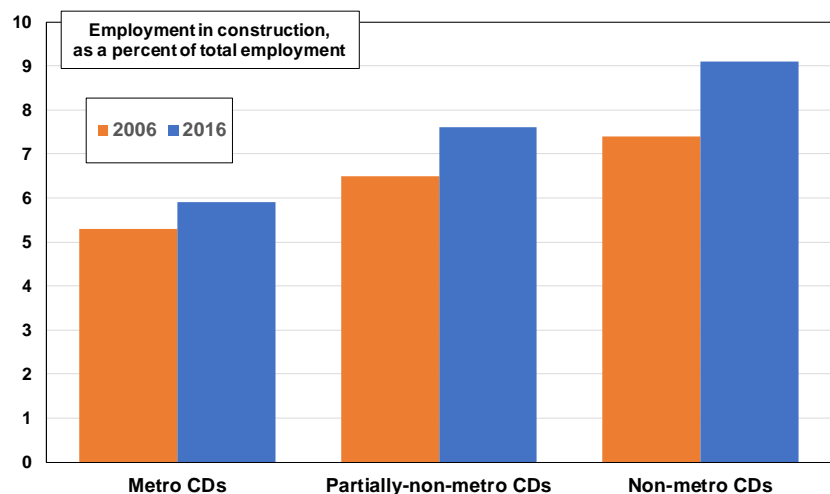
Findings³

The construction sector has shown a generally increasing level of employment in both metro and non-metro areas over the 1996 to 2018 period⁴.

Across non-metro⁵ CDs in 2016, employment in construction⁶ represented 9.1% of total employment, up from 7.4% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, the level of employment in construction increased by 20% from 2006-2016, lower than the 24% growth for Ontario as a whole.

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in construction was 9.1% of total employment in 2016, up from 7.4% in 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Table 97-561-XCB2006013 and 2016 Census of Population, Table 98-400-X2016292.

Chart by Ray D. Bollman @sasktel.net

A few non-metro CDs had large increases in construction employment from 2006 to 2016: Lanark (41%); Kenora (40%); and Haldimand-Norfolk (33%).

Relative to the Ontario average, the CDs of Haliburton and Muskoka have twice the share of their resident labour force working in construction, compared to the Ontario average (2.3 and 2.2, respectively) (2nd last column of Table 1).

Summary

Across all non-metro CDs, employment in construction increased by 20% from 2006 to 2016. Employment increased in 21 of 24 non-metro CDs.

Within non-metro CDs, employment in construction represented 9.1% of total employment in 2016, up from 7.4% of total employment in 2006.

¹ The employment is shown in terms of the place of residence of the individual rather than the place of work or location of job.

² Each sector is defined in the accompanying "Tables of employment by sector and by census division, 2006 and 2016"

³ The level and trend in employment from 1996 to 2018 is shown in the "Supplementary charts: Number employed in each industry sector in non-metro areas"

⁴ See Figures 20 and 21 in the supplementary charts.

⁵ Defined in "Rural Ontario's Demography: Census Update 2016." **Focus on Rural Ontario** (Guelph: Rural Ontario Institute, March) (<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/focus-on-rural-ontario.aspx>).

⁶ This is the 4th largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the Fact Sheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006 – 2016").

Table 1

Number employed ¹ in construction by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Construction (NAICS 23)							
		Number employed ¹		Percent change	Number employed ¹		Percent change	Percent (share) of CD employment		Relative intensity of employment ²		Change
		2006	2016		2006	2016		2006	2016	2006	2016	
Metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in construction from 2006 to 2016												
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	4,085	5,185	27	6.1	7.5	1.03	1.10	0.07
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	33,720	44,755	33	5.3	6.1	0.89	0.90	0.01
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	12,060	16,790	39	4.9	5.6	0.82	0.82	0.00
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	18,030	23,125	28	4.0	4.6	0.68	0.67	0.00
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	5,145	5,960	16	6.4	7.3	1.08	1.06	-0.02
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	63,225	76,475	21	4.8	5.3	0.81	0.78	-0.03
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	32,680	43,055	32	6.6	7.3	1.12	1.07	-0.05
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	17,485	20,110	15	6.8	7.4	1.14	1.08	-0.06
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	186,430	235,455	26	5.3	5.9	0.88	0.86	-0.02
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in construction from 2006 to 2016												
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	2,505	3,635	45	5.5	8.2	0.93	1.20	0.27
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	4,030	5,595	39	5.3	7.8	0.89	1.14	0.25
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	2,400	3,425	43	7.8	9.8	1.31	1.43	0.12
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	3,675	4,520	23	7.2	9.1	1.22	1.33	0.11
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	720	895	24	7.3	9.0	1.22	1.31	0.09
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	6,470	8,440	30	5.7	6.8	0.96	0.99	0.03
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	20,755	27,260	31	6.7	7.9	1.13	1.16	0.03
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	19,490	25,140	29	8.6	10.0	1.44	1.46	0.02
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	5,005	5,745	15	7.4	8.6	1.24	1.26	0.02
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	9,800	10,800	10	4.9	5.7	0.83	0.83	0.00
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	4,270	4,820	13	6.6	7.5	1.10	1.10	0.00
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	14,090	16,065	14	6.3	7.2	1.06	1.06	-0.01
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	4,190	5,230	25	9.6	11.0	1.62	1.61	-0.01
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	13,495	15,730	17	5.9	6.7	1.00	0.98	-0.01
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	4,500	5,010	11	6.1	6.6	1.02	0.97	-0.05
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	16,600	19,495	17	6.2	6.7	1.04	0.98	-0.06
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	1,830	2,035	11	9.1	9.8	1.53	1.43	-0.10
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	133,825	163,840	22	6.5	7.6	1.10	1.12	0.02
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in construction from 2006 to 2016												
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	1,730	2,420	40	5.6	8.3	0.95	1.21	0.26
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	2,720	3,830	41	8.2	11.1	1.38	1.63	0.25
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	3,845	5,110	33	6.7	9.3	1.13	1.36	0.23
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	880	1,100	25	7.1	9.6	1.19	1.41	0.22
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	3,045	3,960	30	5.5	7.7	0.93	1.13	0.20
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	2,550	3,280	29	7.4	9.9	1.25	1.44	0.19
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	2,770	3,285	19	4.9	6.7	0.82	0.98	0.16
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	3,110	4,365	40	5.6	7.4	0.93	1.08	0.15
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	2,710	3,510	30	6.4	8.3	1.08	1.21	0.13
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	3,515	4,145	18	9.4	11.7	1.59	1.71	0.12
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	3,875	4,820	24	7.1	8.9	1.20	1.30	0.11
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	3,495	4,410	26	7.1	8.9	1.20	1.29	0.09
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	2,260	2,695	19	11.5	13.6	1.93	1.99	0.06
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	3,080	3,705	20	7.7	9.2	1.29	1.35	0.06
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	2,605	2,965	14	6.3	7.6	1.07	1.11	0.05
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	2,420	2,755	14	7.6	9.0	1.28	1.32	0.04
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	2,615	2,955	13	6.5	7.5	1.09	1.10	0.01
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	5,180	5,445	5	7.8	9.1	1.31	1.33	0.01
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	790	785	-1	7.3	8.2	1.23	1.20	-0.03
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	4,180	4,560	9	8.6	9.7	1.45	1.42	-0.03
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	1,085	1,160	7	6.9	7.6	1.15	1.11	-0.04
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	4,220	4,510	7	14.0	15.0	2.35	2.19	-0.16
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	510	495	-3	8.8	9.0	1.49	1.32	-0.17
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	1,305	1,240	-5	17.4	16.0	2.93	2.34	-0.59
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	64,495	77,505	20	7.4	9.1	1.24	1.34	0.10
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	384,750	476,800	24	5.9	6.8	1.00	1.00	0.00

1. The number employed is the "experienced workforce" which includes individuals employed during the week before the census (in mid-May) plus individuals who were unemployed but had worked since January 1st of the previous year.

2. The relative intensity of employment (or the relative specialization of employment) (location quotient) is calculated as the ratio of the percent (share) of employment in a given sector in a given census division divided by the percent (share) of employment in the given sector at the Ontario level. Thus, an intensity greater than 1.0 indicates that the census division has a greater share of employment in the given sector than we see at the Ontario level.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census of Population, Table 97-561-XCB2006013 and 2016 Census of Population, Table 98-400-X2016292.

Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges the work of Ray Bollman in preparing this edition of [Focus on Rural Ontario](#). Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagettie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca