

Employment in manufacturing 2006-2016

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Highlights

- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in manufacturing decreased by 30% from 2006 to 2016. Employment in manufacturing decreased in every CD in Ontario.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in manufacturing represented 10.5% of total employment in 2016, down from 14.4% of total employment in 2006.
- The Oxford CD showed the smallest decline in manufacturing in this period (-6%). In 2016, manufacturing represented 22% of total employment in the Oxford CD.

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 manufacturing² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

Findings³

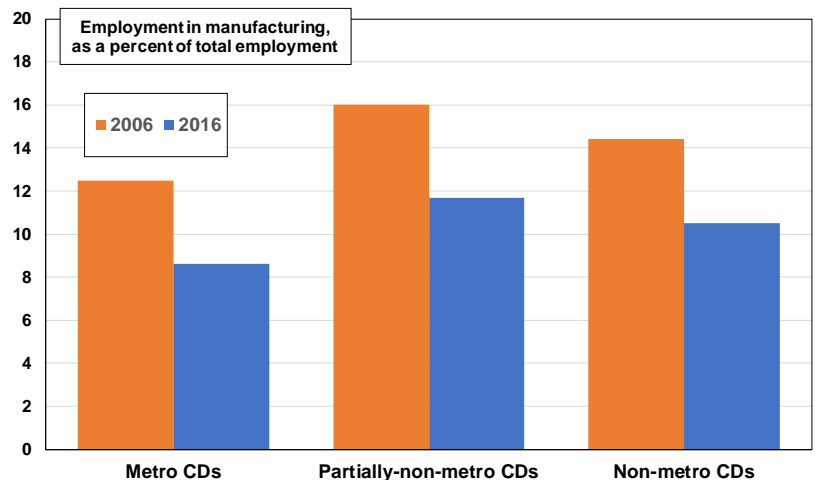
Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in manufacturing⁵ was 10.5% of total employment, down from 14.4% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, employment in manufacturing decreased by 30%, which was a greater decrease than the 24% decrease for Ontario as a whole.

Three non-metro CDs had a small(er) decrease in manufacturing employment from 2006 to 2016: Oxford (-6%); Perth (-13%); and Timiskaming (-17%).

In 2016, the Oxford CD was twice as intensive in manufacturing (2.2) as Ontario as a whole (2nd last column of Table 1). The Toyota plant in Woodstock,

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in manufacturing was 10.5% of total employment in 2016, down from 14.4% in 2006



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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Oxford CD, opened in 2008 and is one reason the CD showed the smallest decline in manufacturing employment of any CD in Ontario.

Employment in manufacturing has retained a (slightly) higher share of employment within non-metro areas, compared to metro areas, during the 2010 to 2018 period⁶.

Summary

Employment in manufacturing declined in every CD in Ontario from 2006 to 2016.

Within non-metro CDs, employment in manufacturing represented 10.5% of total employment in 2016, down from 14.4% in 2006.

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

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 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>).

⁵ This is the 3rd largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the Fact Sheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006 – 2016").

⁶ See Figure 23 in the supplementary charts.

Table 1

Number employed ¹ in manufacturing by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)							
		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 manufacturing from 2006 to 2016												
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	14,225	12,035	-15	21.3	17.4	1.53	1.77	0.24
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	42,525	33,150	-22	16.4	12.2	1.18	1.24	0.06
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	31,635	28,420	-10	12.8	9.5	0.92	0.97	0.05
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	4,770	3,680	-23	6.0	4.5	0.43	0.46	0.03
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	111,535	90,485	-19	17.5	12.4	1.26	1.26	0.01
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	20,950	15,670	-25	4.7	3.1	0.34	0.32	-0.02
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	65,310	54,190	-17	13.3	9.2	0.95	0.94	-0.02
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	153,705	105,285	-32	11.7	7.3	0.84	0.75	-0.10
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	444,655	342,915	-23	12.5	8.6	0.90	0.88	-0.02
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in manufacturing from 2006 to 2016												
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	47,475	38,355	-19	23.9	20.2	1.72	2.06	0.35
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	25,405	22,215	-13	22.4	17.9	1.61	1.82	0.21
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	2,130	1,930	-9	10.6	9.3	0.76	0.95	0.19
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	9,220	7,380	-20	14.2	11.5	1.02	1.18	0.16
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	1,425	1,090	-24	14.4	10.9	1.04	1.12	0.08
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	31,300	24,135	-23	13.8	10.3	0.99	1.05	0.06
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	34,205	27,900	-18	15.0	11.1	1.08	1.13	0.05
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	3,930	3,150	-20	5.3	4.2	0.38	0.42	0.04
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	60,370	46,905	-22	22.4	16.1	1.61	1.64	0.03
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	10,855	7,560	-30	24.0	17.1	1.73	1.75	0.02
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	7,300	5,040	-31	10.8	7.6	0.78	0.77	0.00
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	4,170	3,160	-24	9.6	6.6	0.69	0.68	-0.01
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	30,505	21,095	-31	13.7	9.5	0.99	0.97	-0.02
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	5,620	4,370	-22	18.2	12.5	1.31	1.27	-0.04
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	6,835	4,475	-35	13.5	9.0	0.97	0.92	-0.05
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	40,530	28,645	-29	13.1	8.3	0.94	0.85	-0.09
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	7,205	3,975	-45	9.4	5.5	0.68	0.56	-0.11
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	328,480	251,380	-23	16.0	11.7	1.15	1.20	0.05
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in manufacturing from 2006 to 2016												
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	13,650	12,800	-6	24.4	21.7	1.75	2.22	0.46
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	9,285	8,070	-13	22.0	19.0	1.58	1.94	0.35
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	1,355	1,120	-17	8.6	7.4	0.62	0.75	0.13
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	7,695	5,745	-25	15.9	12.3	1.14	1.25	0.10
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	11,015	8,000	-27	19.3	14.6	1.39	1.49	0.10
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	9,760	6,815	-30	14.7	11.4	1.06	1.16	0.10
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	6,745	4,870	-28	12.2	9.5	0.88	0.97	0.09
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	240	190	-21	4.2	3.5	0.30	0.35	0.05
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	3,115	2,210	-29	9.1	6.6	0.65	0.68	0.02
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	1,905	1,395	-27	9.7	7.1	0.70	0.72	0.02
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	4,940	3,350	-32	15.5	11.0	1.12	1.12	0.00
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	2,960	1,985	-33	7.2	5.1	0.52	0.52	0.00
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	7,020	4,950	-29	17.5	12.3	1.26	1.26	0.00
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	430	305	-29	5.7	3.9	0.41	0.40	-0.01
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	3,740	2,590	-31	11.3	7.5	0.81	0.77	-0.04
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	1,400	835	-40	11.2	7.3	0.81	0.75	-0.06
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	8,115	5,295	-35	14.9	9.8	1.07	1.00	-0.07
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	4,840	2,870	-41	13.0	8.1	0.94	0.83	-0.11
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	2,285	1,205	-47	7.5	4.1	0.54	0.42	-0.12
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	5,700	3,495	-39	11.6	7.0	0.84	0.72	-0.12
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	4,075	2,310	-43	10.1	5.9	0.72	0.60	-0.12
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	3,000	1,720	-43	9.9	5.7	0.72	0.58	-0.13
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	11,785	6,455	-45	20.8	13.2	1.50	1.35	-0.15
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	1,455	470	-68	13.5	4.9	0.97	0.50	-0.47
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	126,510	89,050	-30	14.4	10.5	1.04	1.07	0.03
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	899,645	683,345	-24	13.9	9.8	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.