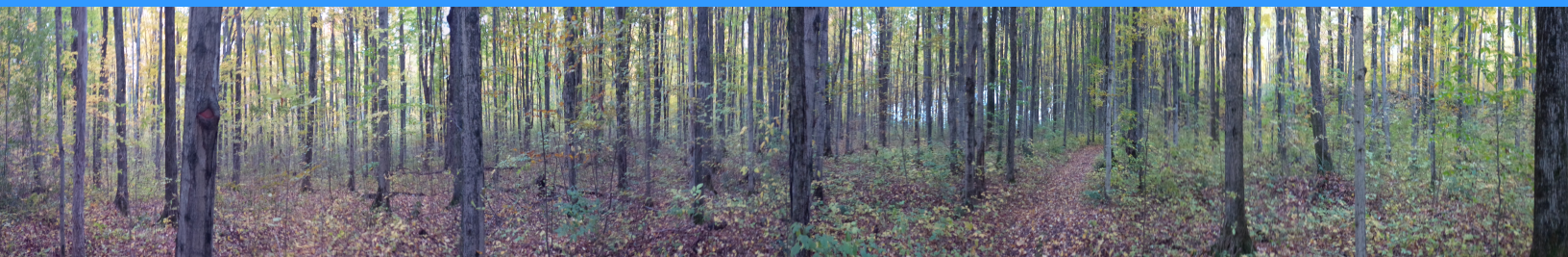


FOCUS ON RURAL ONTARIO

2018

FACT SHEET SERIES



**RURAL ONTARIO
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We are pleased to provide you with the Focus on Rural Ontario 2018 Fact Sheet Series. This is a compiled hard copy collection of the individual two-page Fact Sheets the Rural Ontario Institute published in 2018/19. The Fact Sheets monitor trends that are important to rural stakeholders. The information highlights important themes that should be discussed and better understood so that economic development policies, as well as government and private sector responses can help rural economies adapt to change.

This edition of *Focus on Rural Ontario Fact Sheet Series* includes 21 titles in three themes:

The effect of **Internal Migration** – people who move within the country – is typically the most important factor in whether particular geographies are growing or declining in population. Natural balance is generally net negative (more deaths than births) and net international immigration is only a small factor in most non-metropolitan geographies. This means internal migration is often the most important factor. However, it's not just the net gain or decline that counts but also the types of households and age of individuals that leave or come that raise important questions. We break down the data by age cohort so these questions can be answered. Clearly, shifting demographic realities impact local economies and public services in many ways.

The **Living Arrangements of Seniors** Fact Sheets review the statistics of how seniors live in the province. It highlights the proportions of seniors in private dwellings in non-metro Ontario and how that changes through the age cohorts. The Fact Sheets reveal how much more likely those over 90 are to be in a retirement home or specialized-care facility than younger seniors. It also highlights the proportions in specialized-care settings, such as nursing homes and long-term care.

The **Employment by Sector** Fact Sheets look at the changes in employment by sector over the ten years between the Census years of 2006 and 2016. Those arguing that policy makers ought to support place-based strategies for growth and/or local plans to adjust to sectoral declines have comparative information in these Fact Sheets that illuminate key sectors for attention.

Focus on Rural Ontario Fact Sheets are based on Statistics Canada data and are part of a series that profile key facts and figures on population change, immigration/migration patterns, youth employment and economic trends. All Focus on Rural Ontario Fact Sheets are available for download at www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/knowledge-centre/focus-on-rural-ontario.

We hope you find this compilation to be a useful reference in your important work. If you have any questions or are seeking further available data about rural Ontario trends please contact Norman Ragetlie, Executive Director, Rural Ontario Institute at nragetlie@ruralontarioinstitute.ca or call 519-826-4204.

The Rural Ontario Institute (ROI) is a non-profit organization committed to developing leaders and facilitating collaboration on issues and opportunities facing rural and northern Ontario.



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Looking for more information? The Excel tables and maps that can be found on the ROI website allow you to drill down to specific geographies and extract only the information that you need.

Employment by Sector 2006-16

Number employed in each industry sector in Ontario for metro (CMA) areas and non-metro (non-CMA) areas, monthly Labour Force Survey data, 1996 to 2018

[http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/uploads/userfiles/files/Supplementary%20charts%20-%20Number%20employed%20in%20each%20sector%20in%20Ontario%20for%20metro%20\(CMA\)%20and%20non-metro%20\(non-CMA\)%20areas,%20Ontario,%201996%20to%202018.pdf](http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/uploads/userfiles/files/Supplementary%20charts%20-%20Number%20employed%20in%20each%20sector%20in%20Ontario%20for%20metro%20(CMA)%20and%20non-metro%20(non-CMA)%20areas,%20Ontario,%201996%20to%202018.pdf)

Tables of employment by sector by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016

<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/uploads/userfiles/files/Tables%20of%20Employment%20by%20Sector%20by%20Census%20Division,%20Ontario,%202006%20and%202016.pdf>

Living Arrangements of Seniors

Supplementary Tables

http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/uploads/userfiles/files/Supplementary%20tables_seniors_in%20private%20dwellings_in%20collective%20dwellings_type%20of%20household_age_CD%20Ontario%20%202016%20revFeb2019.xls

Internal Migration

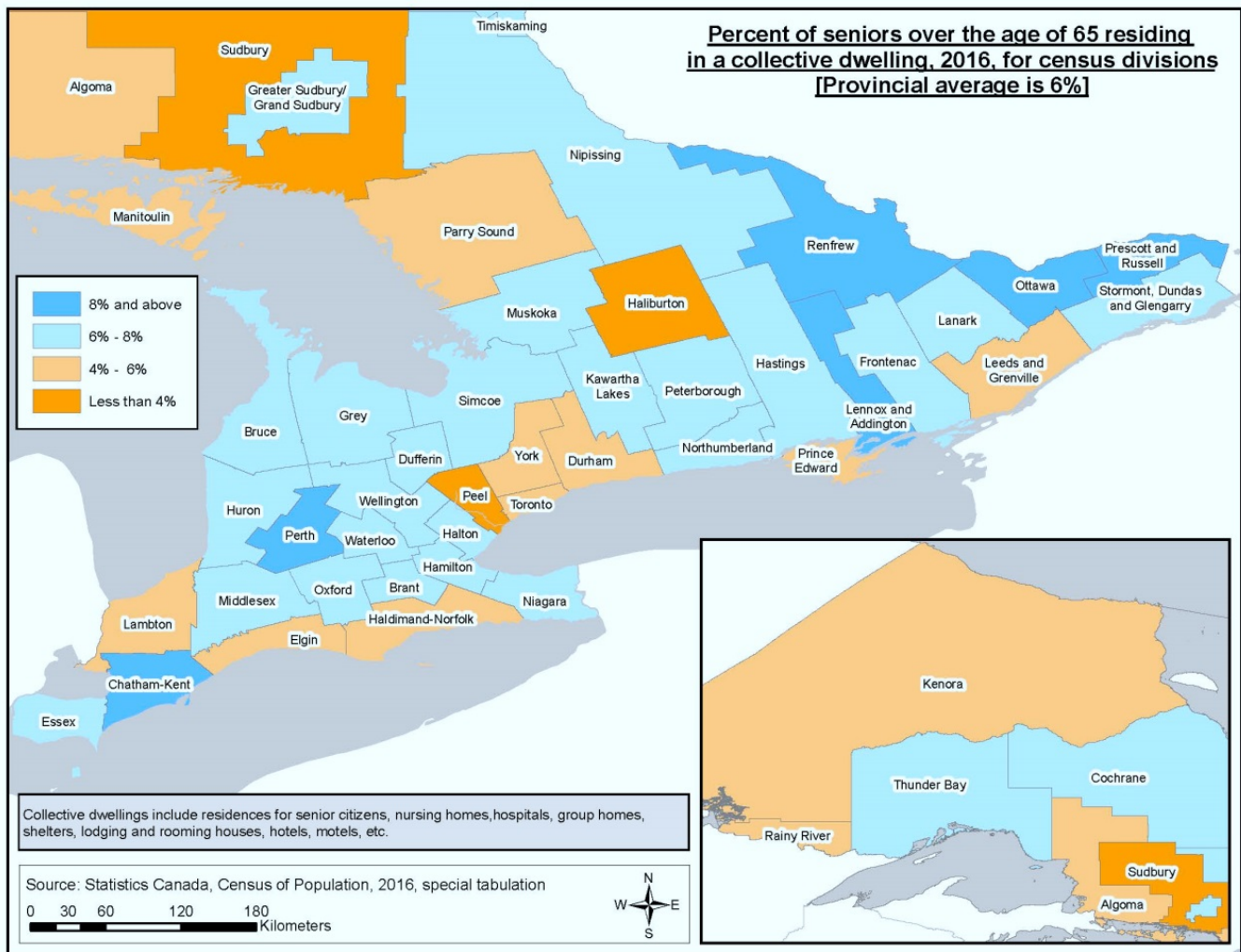
Trend in annual immigrant arrivals to census divisions in Ontario, 1997 to 2017

<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/uploads/userfiles/files/Supplementary%20Charts%20Immigration%20rates%20to%20Ontario%20census%20divisions%201997%20to%202017.pdf>



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Maps have been created for each of the Fact Sheets giving a visual representation of the numbers. An example of what can be found online in ROI's Knowledge Centre is below:





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Migrants under 18 years of age

Vol. 6, No. 1, 2018

Highlights

- For individuals under 18 years of age, most non-metro census divisions (21 of 27) reported more in-migrants than out-migrants in the average year from 2011 to 2016.

Why look at migration of children under 18

The number of children in a given jurisdiction is important to know for planning services targeted to that group. This includes public health, education or recreation services. Most of the change in the number of children is due to the combination of the change in the number of young women and the change in the rate of births per woman. However, another factor is the migration of children, due to the migration of their parents. This mobility¹ will indicate the levels of adjustment needed for resources for child-related support services, including schools.

Findings

Due to the migration of their parents, 21 of 27 non-metro² census divisions (CDs) gained children, under 18 years of age, due to migration from/to other CDs in Canada (Table 1). Partially-non-metro CDs, many of which are in fact near to growing urban regions, saw 13 of 14 CDs with net increases. Entirely metro areas had increases in 6 of 8 CDs.

The six CDs with a decline in the number of children due to migration in the average year from 2011 to 2016 were the CDs of Sudbury, Cochrane, Kenora, Rainy River, Renfrew and Prince Edward. In absolute numbers, the Cochrane CD showed a decline of 87 (-0.5%) children per year, on a net basis, due to migration and the Kenora CD reported a decline of 49 (-0.3%) children per year, 2011-2016.

At the other end of the scale, five non-metro CDs reported an increase of 1% or more per year in the number of children due to the migration of their parents (the CDs of Haliburton, Northumberland, Kawartha Lakes, Muskoka and Bruce).

As principals and teachers know, even if the number of overall students may not change much, there can still be significant turnover in the student population.

Four non-metro CDs had an annual turnover (i.e., the number of arrivals plus the number of departures) of more than 11% per year from 2011 to 2016:

- 15.2% turnover per year in the Sudbury CD with a net migration of -0.8% composed of 7.2% in-migrants and -8.0% outmigrants;
- 12.7% turnover per year in the Prince Edward CD with a net migration of 0.0% composed of 6.4% in-migrants and -6.4% out-migrants; and an
- 11.6% turnover per year in the Haliburton CD with a net migration of 1.6% composed of 6.6% in-migrants and -5.0% out-migrants.

The change in absolute numbers of children per year has implications for the annual change in the need for resource allocation. So, for example, with a classroom size of 25 to 30 students, the contribution of migration to the annual change in the requirement for teachers can be understood by the annual change in student numbers in a given CD:

- decline of 87 per year: Cochrane CD;
- decline of 49 per year: Kenora CD; and at the other end of the scale,
- growth of 189 per year: Oxford CD; and a
- growth of 209 per year: Northumberland CD.

Summary

Most non-metro census divisions (21 of 27) gained children under 18 years due to the migration of their parents in the average year from 2011 to 2016.

Six non-metro census divisions reported a decline (i.e., more out-migrants than in-migrants).

Five non-metro census divisions reported a positive net migration that grew the population under 18 years of age by 1% or more per year, 2011 to 2016.

¹ Earlier results are in the Fact Sheet "Non-metro migration: Under 18 years of age" (Vol. 2, No. 10, 2014).

² 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>).

Table 1

Migrants ¹ , under 18 years of age, by census division ² , 5-year annual average ³ for 2010/11 to 2015/16, Ontario (census divisions are ranked by percent NET migrants)									
Census Division identifier	Name of Census Division	Number of migrants ¹ , under 18 years of age (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)				Migrants ¹ as a PERCENT of number of individuals under 18 years of age (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)			
		IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)	IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)
Metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3520	Toronto	10,249	-21,888	-11,639	32,137	2.1	-4.5	-2.4	6.6
3521	Peel	9,931	-11,242	-1,311	21,173	3.1	-3.6	-0.4	6.7
3553	Greater Sudbury	831	-805	26	1,636	2.7	-2.7	0.1	5.4
3506	Ottawa	4,371	-3,937	433	8,308	2.4	-2.1	0.2	4.5
3525	Hamilton	3,358	-3,041	317	6,399	3.2	-2.9	0.3	6.0
3519	York	9,253	-7,255	1,998	16,508	3.8	-3.0	0.8	6.9
3529	Brant	1,225	-955	270	2,180	4.0	-3.1	0.9	7.2
3524	Halton	6,164	-3,973	2,191	10,138	4.9	-3.2	1.8	8.1
Partially-non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3558	Thunder Bay	626	-627	-1	1,253	2.3	-2.3	0.0	4.7
3510	Frontenac	1,220	-1,177	43	2,397	4.6	-4.4	0.2	8.9
3537	Essex	1,458	-1,297	161	2,756	1.8	-1.6	0.2	3.3
3530	Waterloo	3,054	-2,786	268	5,841	2.7	-2.5	0.2	5.1
3539	Middlesex	2,558	-2,314	244	4,872	2.8	-2.6	0.3	5.4
3523	Wellington	1,685	-1,509	176	3,194	3.6	-3.2	0.4	6.9
3534	Elgin	874	-780	94	1,653	4.3	-3.8	0.5	8.1
3515	Peterborough	845	-702	143	1,546	3.6	-3.0	0.6	6.5
3526	Niagara	2,064	-1,490	574	3,554	2.5	-1.8	0.7	4.4
3502	Prescott and Russell	791	-649	142	1,439	4.4	-3.6	0.8	8.1
3511	Lennox and Addington	531	-456	75	987	6.7	-5.7	0.9	12.4
3518	Durham	5,963	-3,820	2,143	9,783	4.2	-2.7	1.5	6.9
3543	Simcoe	4,235	-2,770	1,465	7,006	4.5	-2.9	1.5	7.4
3522	Dufferin	874	-565	309	1,440	6.5	-4.2	2.3	10.6
Non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3552	Sudbury	254	-281	-27	535	7.2	-8.0	-0.8	15.2
3556	Cochrane	416	-503	-87	919	2.5	-3.1	-0.5	5.6
3560	Kenora	408	-456	-49	864	2.2	-2.4	-0.3	4.6
3559	Rainy River	122	-128	-6	250	2.8	-3.0	-0.1	5.8
3547	Renfrew	862	-882	-20	1,744	4.4	-4.5	-0.1	8.9
3513	Prince Edward	232	-233	-1	466	6.4	-6.4	0.0	12.7
3540	Huron	433	-424	9	857	3.6	-3.5	0.1	7.1
3536	Chatham-Kent	657	-638	19	1,295	3.1	-3.0	0.1	6.1
3554	Timiskaming	218	-209	9	427	3.6	-3.4	0.1	7.0
3557	Algoma	466	-431	35	897	2.3	-2.2	0.2	4.5
3538	Lambton	621	-561	61	1,182	2.6	-2.3	0.3	4.9
3549	Parry Sound	380	-358	22	738	5.7	-5.4	0.3	11.0
3531	Perth	619	-558	60	1,177	3.7	-3.3	0.4	7.0
3551	Manitowlin	125	-115	10	240	4.7	-4.3	0.4	9.0
3512	Hastings	1,189	-1,087	102	2,276	4.6	-4.2	0.4	8.9
3548	Nipissing	678	-608	70	1,286	4.4	-3.9	0.4	8.3
3501	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	652	-554	98	1,205	3.0	-2.6	0.4	5.6
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	1,005	-876	129	1,881	4.7	-4.1	0.6	8.8
3507	Leeds and Grenville	727	-601	126	1,327	4.1	-3.4	0.7	7.5
3532	Oxford	1,053	-864	189	1,917	4.4	-3.6	0.8	8.1
3509	Lanark	566	-462	103	1,028	4.6	-3.7	0.8	8.3
3542	Grey	880	-728	151	1,608	5.2	-4.3	0.9	9.4
3541	Bruce	561	-422	139	983	4.4	-3.3	1.1	7.8
3544	Muskoka	470	-354	116	825	4.8	-3.6	1.2	8.4
3516	Kawartha Lakes	683	-531	152	1,213	5.5	-4.3	1.2	9.7
3514	Northumberland	723	-514	209	1,236	5.1	-3.6	1.5	8.8
3546	Haliburton	146	-110	36	256	6.6	-5.0	1.6	11.6

1. In this table, a "migrant" refers to internal-to-Canada migrants. Thus, immigrants and emigrants are not included. In this table, a migrant is an individual who resided in a different census division² at the end of the year, compared to their place of residence at the beginning of the year³.

2. A census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as a county, a municipalit  regionale de comt  or a regional district) or their equivalents. CDs are intermediate geographic areas between the province / territory and the municipality (census subdivision). Data for each CD includes all embedded (incorporated and unincorporated) localities in the CD.

3. Data for each 12-month period refers to the period July 1 of a given year to June 30 of the following year. This table shows the average for the 5 years from 2010/11 to 2015/16.

4. A metro CD has all of its component census subdivisions (CSDs) delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) (centre of 100,000 or more). A partially-non-metro CD has some component CSDs being within a CMA and some CSDs being outside a CMA. A non-metro CD has all of its components CSDs being outside a CMA.

Source: Statistics Canada. (2018) *Annual Demographic Statistics: Subprovincial areas*, July 1, 2017

(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-214), special tabulation.

The 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 NRageltie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.



Migrants 18 to 24 years of age

Vol. 6, No. 2, 2018

Highlights

- For individuals 18 to 24 years of age, every non-metro census division reported a net loss of population due to migration in each year from 2011 to 2016.
- In the context of a net loss, there was still a sizable in-flow (albeit smaller than the out-flow) of individuals 18 to 24 years of age. The Sudbury census division reported an annual rate of in-migration of 7.9% and, in the Haliburton census division, the in-flow rate was 7.6%

Why look at migration of young adults?

A high proportion of individuals 18-24 years of age pursue post-secondary education and for most rural youth this means leaving their home community. Out-migration of rural youth remains a concern. However, Foster and Main¹ argue that youth retention should not be a policy focus as it may constrain youth from reaching their potential. In addition, it is likely to fail due the myriad factors affecting the migration decisions of young people. Rather, they suggest a focus on supports to leave and supports to return. Other evidence has indicated that return rates after post-secondary education may be higher for rural youth who were actively engaged in their home communities before leaving.

This Fact Sheet² will indicate the scope of this dynamic by showing the number who leave (“out-migrants”) and the number who return (“in-migrants”) However, in an average year, the majority of young adults remain in their census division³.

Findings

In an average year from 2010-2011 to 2015-2016, out-migration – specifically, the number of out-migrants to another CD in Canada – was larger than

the number of in-migrants (Table 1). Net migration ranged from -6.5% in the Sudbury CD to a rate of -0.1% per year in the Nipissing CD.

In every case, this net change was composed of notable rates of both in-migration and out-migration. For example, in the case of the Sudbury CD, the rate of in-migration was 7.9% (the highest rate of in-flow among all non-metro CDs) and a rate of out-migration of -14.4% (again, the highest rate of out-flow among all non-metro CDs).

The rate of turnover (i.e., in-migrants plus out-migrants) is relatively large. Again, in the Sudbury CD, 22.3% of young adults will have moved out or moved into the CD in an average year. In other words, just over one in five have moved.

The absolute number of out-migrants and in-migrants in an average year are shown for each CD in Table 1. These numbers indicate the potential annual demand for supports to leave and supports to return. Among non-metro CDs, the largest number of in-migrants and out-migrants of young adults was in the Hastings CD (667 and 898 individuals, respectively, per year). The next highest numbers were an in-flow of 588 young adults in the Renfrew CD and an out-flow of 749 young adults per year in the Haldimand-Norfolk CD.

The largest net loss of young adults was 292 young adults per year in the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry CD, followed by the Leeds and Grenville CD, with a net loss of 279 young adults per year.

Summary

There is a sizeable rate of out-migration and a sizeable rate of in-migration among individuals 18 to 24 years of age. Turnover rates represent the share of young adults who would be the targets of any supports to leave and for supports to return.

¹ Foster, Karen and Hannah Main. (2018) **Finding a Place in the World: Understanding Youth Outmigration from Shrinking Rural Communities** (Halifax: Dalhousie University) (<https://dalspace.library.dal.ca/bitstream/handle/10222/73932/Finding%20a%20Place%20v1.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>).

² Earlier results have been shown in the Fact Sheets: “Components of Population Change” (Vol. 1, No. 5, 2013), “Components of Population Change” (Vol. 2, No. 7, 2014), “Non-metro migration: 18 to 24 years of age” (Vol. 2, No. 11, 2014) and “Youth Migration, 2009-2014” (Vol. 3, No. 5, 2015).

³ Migration data are derived from taxfiler records. The CD of residence is assigned as the place of residence when the tax return is filed (which is the address to which the individual would like the tax refund to be sent). See <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/91-528-x/2011001/ch/ch7-eng.htm>.

Table 1

**Migrants¹, 18 to 24 years of age, by census division², five-year average³ for 2010/11 to 2015/16
(census divisions are ranked by percent net migrants)**

Census Division identifier	Name of Census Division	Number of migrants ¹ , 18 to 24 years of age (average per year ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)				Migrants ¹ as a PERCENT of number of individuals 18 to 24 years of age (average per year ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)			
		IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)	IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)
Metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3519	York	3,669	-5,126	-1,457	8,795	3.3	-4.6	-1.3	8.0
3521	Peel	4,302	-5,880	-1,579	10,182	2.9	-4.0	-1.1	6.9
3524	Halton	2,157	-2,643	-486	4,800	4.4	-5.4	-1.0	9.7
3529	Brant	625	-719	-94	1,344	4.6	-5.3	-0.7	9.9
3553	Greater Sudbury	770	-765	5	1,536	4.9	-4.8	0.0	9.7
3525	Hamilton	2,304	-2,069	235	4,373	4.1	-3.7	0.4	7.7
3506	Ottawa	4,656	-3,349	1,307	8,005	4.7	-3.4	1.3	8.1
3520	Toronto	12,875	-9,144	3,731	22,019	4.7	-3.3	1.3	8.0
Partially-non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3534	Elgin	368	-657	-289	1,026	4.5	-8.0	-3.5	12.5
3502	Prescott and Russell	360	-621	-261	981	4.4	-7.7	-3.2	12.1
3511	Lennox and Addington	267	-344	-77	610	7.5	-9.7	-2.2	17.3
3522	Dufferin	368	-458	-91	826	5.9	-7.4	-1.5	13.3
3537	Essex	826	-1,309	-482	2,135	2.0	-3.2	-1.2	5.2
3526	Niagara	1,320	-1,710	-390	3,030	3.1	-4.1	-0.9	7.2
3518	Durham	2,393	-2,812	-419	5,205	3.6	-4.2	-0.6	7.8
3558	Thunder Bay	475	-514	-39	990	3.4	-3.7	-0.3	7.1
3543	Simcoe	2,224	-2,344	-121	4,568	4.9	-5.1	-0.3	10.0
3515	Peterborough	791	-778	14	1,569	5.9	-5.8	0.1	11.7
3530	Waterloo	2,528	-2,283	245	4,811	4.6	-4.1	0.4	8.7
3523	Wellington	1,304	-1,200	104	2,504	5.9	-5.4	0.5	11.4
3539	Middlesex	2,416	-2,045	372	4,461	4.9	-4.1	0.8	9.0
3510	Frontenac	1,346	-1,030	317	2,376	8.1	-6.2	1.9	14.3
Non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3552	Sudbury	123	-224	-102	347	7.9	-14.4	-6.5	22.3
3559	Rainy River	53	-137	-84	191	2.8	-7.4	-4.5	10.2
3549	Parry Sound	204	-323	-118	527	6.7	-10.6	-3.9	17.4
3513	Prince Edward	110	-180	-70	290	5.6	-9.2	-3.5	14.8
3507	Leeds and Grenville	370	-649	-279	1,019	4.4	-7.7	-3.3	12.1
3509	Lanark	278	-461	-183	738	4.9	-8.2	-3.3	13.1
3540	Huron	203	-373	-170	576	3.8	-7.0	-3.2	10.8
3551	Manitoulin	56	-90	-34	146	4.9	-7.9	-3.0	12.7
3501	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	323	-615	-292	938	3.2	-6.0	-2.8	9.2
3554	Timiskaming	122	-199	-76	321	4.4	-7.2	-2.8	11.6
3536	Chatham-Kent	321	-576	-256	897	3.4	-6.2	-2.7	9.6
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	471	-749	-278	1,220	4.6	-7.3	-2.7	11.9
3556	Cochrane	257	-450	-193	707	3.5	-6.1	-2.6	9.6
3541	Bruce	261	-407	-146	667	4.6	-7.2	-2.6	11.8
3514	Northumberland	354	-532	-178	885	5.1	-7.6	-2.5	12.6
3538	Lambton	363	-634	-271	996	3.0	-5.3	-2.2	8.3
3516	Kawartha Lakes	355	-489	-134	844	5.7	-7.8	-2.1	13.5
3512	Hastings	667	-898	-230	1,565	5.5	-7.4	-1.9	12.9
3557	Algoma	293	-462	-170	755	2.9	-4.6	-1.7	7.4
3542	Grey	483	-599	-116	1,083	5.9	-7.3	-1.4	13.1
3560	Kenora	229	-330	-101	559	3.1	-4.5	-1.4	7.7
3531	Perth	351	-453	-102	804	4.7	-6.1	-1.4	10.8
3532	Oxford	559	-690	-131	1,249	5.5	-6.8	-1.3	12.3
3546	Haliburton	93	-106	-13	199	7.6	-8.7	-1.1	16.3
3547	Renfrew	588	-631	-43	1,219	6.5	-7.0	-0.5	13.6
3544	Muskoka	298	-318	-20	616	5.9	-6.3	-0.4	12.2
3548	Nipissing	536	-545	-9	1,081	6.6	-6.7	-0.1	13.2

1. In this table, a "migrant" refers to internal-to-Canada migrants. Thus, immigrants and emigrants are not included. In this table, a migrant is an individual who resided in a different census division² at the end of the year, compared to their place of residence at the beginning of the year³.

2. A census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as a county, a municipalité régionale de comté or a regional district) or their equivalents. CDs are intermediate geographic areas between the province / territory and the municipality (census subdivision). Data for each CD includes all embedded (incorporated and unincorporated) localities in the CD.

3. Data for each 12-month period refers to the period July 1 of a given year to June 30 of the following year. This table shows the 5-year average from 2010/11 to 2015/16.

4. A metro CD has all of its component census subdivisions (CSDs) delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) (centre of 100,000 or more). A partially-non-metro CD has some component CSDs being within a CMA and some CSDs being outside a CMA. A non-metro CD has all of its components CSDs being outside a CMA.

Source: Statistics Canada. (2018) *Annual Demographic Statistics: Subprovincial areas, July 1, 2017* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-214), special tabulation.

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.



Migrants 25 to 44 years of age

Vol. 6, No. 3, 2018

Highlights

- Among individuals in the younger segment (i.e., 25 to 44 years of age) in the core-age workforce, 9 of 27 non-metro census divisions reported a positive net migration (i.e., they attracted more in-migrants compared to the departures of out-migrants).

Why look at the migration of individuals 25 to 44 years of age?

Individuals 25-44 years of age are in the stage of life where they are likely to be starting families or raising children. Home ownership rates climb dramatically as people move through this age cohort.

They also represent the individuals in the younger portion of the core-age workforce. This Fact Sheet¹ documents which census divisions (CDs) are gaining and which are losing these potential workers due to their migration decisions.

Certainly, one reason individuals in this age group may leave a region is the lack of jobs, but areas with a shrinking labour force can also have very low unemployment rates as the number of jobs available may not decline proportionally. In this context, labour force planning agencies often speak of a “skills mismatch”. The inflow and outflow of workers presumably helps ameliorate skills mismatches so levels of turnover (i.e., inflow + outflow) may indicate a realignment of skills in the local labour market.

Findings

Among Ontario’s 27 non-metro² CDs, 9 CDs had more in-migrants than out-migrants (Table 1). Thus, migration from/to other CDs in Canada provided a positive contribution to the local core-age workforce. The annual net impact was 0.5% or greater in the CDs of Muskoka, Oxford and Northumberland.

The remaining 18 CDs had more out-migrants than in-migrants. The loss per year was -1% or more in:

- -1.7% per year: Sudbury CD;
- -1.4% per year: Huron CD; and
- -1.0% per year: Prince Edward CD.

At the other end of the spectrum, the Oxford CD gained 172 individuals per year in this age group over the 2011 to 2016 period.

Four CDs lost over 100 individuals per year in this age group over the 2011 to 2016:

- -215 net out-migrants per year: Lambton CD;
- -187 net out-migrants per year: Algoma CD;
- -169 net out-migrants per year: Huron CD; and
- -152 net out-migrants per year: Chatham-Kent CD.

Most partially-non-metro CDs saw net gains, with Essex and Thunder Bay being the exceptions.

As likely experienced by employers, there is a considerable pace of turnover in this population every year. Importantly, a small change in the rate of out-migration or in the rate of in-migration can have a major impact on the net change.

Notably the non-metro CDs of Hastings, Bruce and Grey had no net loss or gain but still saw significant levels of in-migration and out-migration per year.

Five CDs had turnover (in-migrants plus out-migrants) over 14% in an average year:

- 18.3% turnover in the Sudbury CD with a net migration of 1.7% (8.3% in-flow; -10.0% out-flow);
- 15.3% turnover in the Prince Edward CD with a net migration of -1% (7.2% in-flow; -8.1% out-flow);
- 14.9% turnover in the Parry Sound CD with a net migration of -0.3% (7.3% in-flow; -7.6% out-flow); and a
- 14.7% turnover in the Haliburton CD with a net migration of 0.4% (7.6% in-flow; -7.2% out-flow).

Summary

Most non-metro census divisions (18 of 27) lost population 25 to 44 years of age due to migration in the period 2011 to 2016.

¹ Earlier results have been shown in the Fact Sheet: “Non-metro migration: 25 to 44 years of age” (Vol. 2, No. 12, 2014).

² 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>).

The annual net decline was greater than 1% per year in three non-metro census divisions. The net decline

was greater than 100 individuals per year in four non-metro census divisions.

Table 1

Migrants¹, 25 to 44 years of age, by census division², 5-year annual average³ for 2010/11 to 2015/16, Ontario
(census divisions are ranked by percent NET migrants)

Census Division identifier	Name of Census Division	Number of migrants ¹ , 25 to 44 years of age (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)				Migrants ¹ as a PERCENT of number of individuals 25 to 44 years of age (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)			
		IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)	IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)
Metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3521	Peel	18,791	-22,613	-3,822	41,404	4.7	-5.6	-1.0	10.3
3520	Toronto	38,906	-46,026	-7,120	84,933	4.4	-5.2	-0.8	9.6
3519	York	18,125	-18,667	-542	36,792	6.1	-6.3	-0.2	12.5
3553	Greater Sudbury	1,503	-1,543	-40	3,047	3.5	-3.6	-0.1	7.2
3506	Ottawa	10,867	-9,724	1,143	20,590	4.0	-3.6	0.4	7.6
3525	Hamilton	7,254	-6,488	766	13,742	5.0	-4.5	0.5	9.5
3529	Brant	1,938	-1,660	278	3,599	5.4	-4.6	0.8	10.0
3524	Halton	11,400	-8,909	2,491	20,309	7.7	-6.0	1.7	13.7
Partially-non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3537	Essex	2,538	-3,428	-890	5,967	2.6	-3.5	-0.9	6.1
3558	Thunder Bay	1,075	-1,240	-165	2,315	3.0	-3.5	-0.5	6.4
3534	Elgin	1,137	-1,144	-8	2,281	5.4	-5.5	0.0	10.9
3526	Niagara	3,718	-3,720	-2	7,438	3.6	-3.6	0.0	7.2
3539	Middlesex	5,234	-5,155	78	10,389	4.2	-4.1	0.1	8.3
3530	Waterloo	6,369	-6,224	144	12,593	4.1	-4.1	0.1	8.2
3515	Peterborough	1,581	-1,541	40	3,122	5.0	-4.9	0.1	9.9
3502	Prescott and Russell	1,285	-1,185	100	2,471	6.2	-5.7	0.5	11.9
3510	Frontenac	2,803	-2,599	205	5,402	6.7	-6.2	0.5	12.9
3511	Lennox and Addington	788	-738	50	1,526	8.1	-7.6	0.5	15.7
3523	Wellington	3,510	-3,171	339	6,681	6.0	-5.4	0.6	11.4
3518	Durham	9,936	-7,454	2,482	17,390	5.9	-4.4	1.5	10.2
3543	Simcoe	7,442	-5,214	2,228	12,655	6.3	-4.4	1.9	10.8
3522	Dufferin	1,352	-942	410	2,294	9.0	-6.3	2.7	15.2
Non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3552	Sudbury	322	-388	-66	710	8.3	-10.0	-1.7	18.3
3540	Huron	515	-684	-169	1,199	4.4	-5.8	-1.4	10.2
3513	Prince Edward	298	-338	-40	637	7.2	-8.1	-1.0	15.3
3556	Cochrane	646	-792	-146	1,437	3.3	-4.1	-0.8	7.4
3557	Algoma	688	-875	-187	1,563	2.8	-3.5	-0.8	6.3
3538	Lambton	936	-1,151	-215	2,087	3.3	-4.0	-0.8	7.3
3536	Chatham-Kent	819	-971	-152	1,790	3.5	-4.2	-0.7	7.7
3551	Manitoulin	136	-150	-14	286	5.6	-6.2	-0.6	11.8
3554	Timiskaming	300	-341	-41	641	4.3	-4.8	-0.6	9.1
3559	Rainy River	148	-172	-24	321	3.6	-4.1	-0.6	7.7
3531	Perth	852	-924	-72	1,777	4.7	-5.1	-0.4	9.8
3547	Renfrew	1,534	-1,613	-79	3,147	6.1	-6.5	-0.3	12.6
3501	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	912	-986	-74	1,898	3.8	-4.1	-0.3	7.9
3549	Parry Sound	571	-594	-23	1,165	7.3	-7.6	-0.3	14.9
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	1,345	-1,405	-60	2,749	5.8	-6.0	-0.3	11.8
3560	Kenora	591	-627	-36	1,218	3.5	-3.7	-0.2	7.2
3548	Nipissing	1,033	-1,067	-35	2,100	5.0	-5.1	-0.2	10.1
3507	Leeds and Grenville	1,112	-1,136	-24	2,249	5.5	-5.6	-0.1	11.1
3512	Hastings	1,771	-1,768	2	3,539	5.7	-5.7	0.0	11.5
3541	Bruce	756	-752	4	1,507	5.3	-5.3	0.0	10.6
3542	Grey	1,137	-1,131	7	2,268	6.0	-5.9	0.0	11.9
3509	Lanark	897	-863	35	1,760	6.5	-6.2	0.3	12.7
3546	Haliburton	204	-193	12	397	7.6	-7.2	0.4	14.7
3516	Kawartha Lakes	973	-909	64	1,882	6.7	-6.3	0.4	13.0
3514	Northumberland	1,049	-975	75	2,024	6.5	-6.0	0.5	12.5
3532	Oxford	1,592	-1,420	172	3,011	6.0	-5.3	0.6	11.3
3544	Muskoka	756	-668	88	1,424	5.9	-5.2	0.7	11.1

1. In this table, a "migrant" refers to internal-to-Canada migrants. Thus, immigrants and emigrants are not included. In this table, a migrant is an individual who resided in a different census division² at the end of the year, compared to their place of residence at the beginning of the year³.

2. A census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as a county, a municipalité régionale de comté or a regional district) or their equivalents. CDs are intermediate geographic areas between the province / territory and the municipality (census subdivision). Data for each CD includes all embedded (incorporated and unincorporated) localities in the CD.

3. Data for each 12-month period refers to the period July 1 of a given year to June 30 of the following year. This table shows the average for the 5 years from 2010/11 to 2015/16.

4. A metro CD has all of its component census subdivisions (CSDs) delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) (centre of 100,000 or more). A partially-non-metro CD has some component CSDs being within a CMA and some CSDs being outside a CMA. A non-metro CD has all of its components CSDs being outside a CMA.

Source: Statistics Canada, (2018) Annual Demographic Statistics: Subprovincial areas, July 1, 2017

(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-214), special tabulation.



Migrants 65+ years of age

Vol. 6, No. 5, 2018

Highlights

- Migration of individuals 65 years of age and over contributed to population loss in one half of the non-metro census divisions (14 of 27) and contributed to a population gain in the other one-half (13 of 27) census divisions.
- Seven non-metro census divisions had an in-migration rate of 2.5% or more per year (i.e., they were relatively successful in attracting seniors). However, two of these also experienced a higher out-migration rate and thus net migration was negative for their senior population.

Why look at the migration of the population 65 years of age and over?

Most individuals 65 years of age and over have pension income and they bring this spending power with them when they move.

Household expenditure patterns among seniors are different than in other age groups. Seniors who move into a census division (CD) will influence both the level and the mix of the local consumption pattern accordingly. The proportion of senior incomes derived from government transfers is higher than those of working age. Migration in this age group will impact the dependency ratio of the area.

This Fact Sheet¹ will indicate the net impact in each census division of the migration of the 65+ population from/to another census division in Canada.

Findings

One half (13 of 27) of Ontario's non-metro² census divisions (CDs) gained population from the migration of 65+ individuals from/to other census divisions in Canada (Table 1). Correspondingly, one half (14 of 27) of non-metro CDs experienced more out-migration than in-migration of seniors 65 years and older during the 2011 to 2016 period.

Compared to the migration rates in other age groups, the migration rates of seniors are relatively smaller. Only one non-metro CD lost more than 1% per year of its senior population from 2011 to 2016 (-1.7% in the Sudbury CD). Similarly, only one non-metro CD increased its senior population by more than 1% per year via migration (1.1% in the Northumberland CD).

Only two non-metro CDs had a net change of more than 100 seniors per year due to migration (115 per year in the Oxford CD and 226 per year in the Northumberland CD). These two CDs experienced the largest absolute increase in the demand for services needed by seniors.

The turnover (i.e., the number of in-migrants plus out-migrants) is also lower than in other age groups. The CDs with the larger rates of turnover were:

- 6.0% turnover in the Sudbury CD, with a net migration of -1.7% composed of 2.1% in-migrants and -3.9% out-migrants; and a
- 5.5% turnover in the Kawartha Lakes CD, with a net migration of 0.5% composed of a 3.0% in-migration rate and a -2.5% out-migration rate.

Presumably a finer look at discrete age ranges among seniors may tell a richer story by showing the dynamics of the younger/old retiring to the lake or cottage while the older/old may be moving into town as they become less mobile or less able to perform maintenance chores which impacts their housing choices. However, some of this migration dynamic could occur entirely within a single CD and would not be captured as turnover by these statistics.

Seven non-metro CDs had an in-migration rate of 2.5% or more per year over the 2011 to 2016 period. In other words, 1 in 40 seniors had arrived in the previous year. However, in two of these CDs, the out-migration rate was higher than the in-migration rate in this period (in the Haliburton and Prince Edward CDs).

¹ Earlier results have been shown in the Fact Sheet: "Non-metro migration: 65 years of age and over" (Vol. 2, No. 14, 2014).

² 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>).

Summary

One half of non-metro census divisions were able to augment their population of seniors by having more in-migrants than out-migrants. Importantly, even among census divisions with a higher rate of attraction (i.e., a higher in-migration rate), the rate of out-migration was even greater in 2 census divisions

and, overall, migration contributed to a decline in the population of seniors.

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 NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

Table 1

Migrants¹, 65 years of age and older, by census division², 5-year annual average³ for 2010/11 to 2015/16, Ontario (census divisions are ranked by percent NET migrants)

Census Division identifier	Name of Census Division	Number of migrants ¹ , 65 years of age and older (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)				Migrants ¹ as a PERCENT of number of individuals 65 years of age and older (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)			
		IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)	IN-migrants (per year)	OUT-migrants (per year)	NET migrants (per year)	Total turnover (IN + OUT migrants) (per year)
Metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3520	Toronto	4,939	-7,844	-2,905	12,783	1.2	-1.9	-0.7	3.1
3521	Peel	3,076	-3,692	-616	6,768	1.9	-2.2	-0.4	4.1
3553	Greater Sudbury	290	-344	-54	635	1.0	-1.2	-0.2	2.3
3525	Hamilton	1,379	-1,426	-47	2,804	1.5	-1.6	-0.1	3.1
3519	York	3,634	-3,532	102	7,166	2.4	-2.3	0.1	4.8
3506	Ottawa	1,889	-1,749	140	3,639	1.4	-1.3	0.1	2.7
3524	Halton	2,298	-1,937	360	4,235	3.0	-2.5	0.5	5.5
3529	Brant	482	-364	118	847	2.1	-1.6	0.5	3.6
Partially-non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3558	Thunder Bay	155	-202	-47	358	0.6	-0.7	-0.2	1.3
3534	Elgin	313	-296	17	609	2.0	-1.9	0.1	4.0
3537	Essex	550	-454	96	1,004	0.8	-0.7	0.1	1.5
3511	Lennox and Addington	255	-241	14	496	2.9	-2.8	0.2	5.7
3515	Peterborough	633	-575	58	1,208	2.1	-1.9	0.2	4.0
3530	Waterloo	1,215	-1,060	154	2,275	1.7	-1.5	0.2	3.1
3523	Wellington	814	-722	93	1,536	2.5	-2.2	0.3	4.6
3510	Frontenac	546	-454	93	1,000	2.0	-1.6	0.3	3.6
3539	Middlesex	1,214	-932	282	2,146	1.6	-1.3	0.4	2.9
3502	Prescott and Russell	367	-295	71	662	2.6	-2.1	0.5	4.7
3518	Durham	2,212	-1,789	423	4,001	2.6	-2.1	0.5	4.6
3526	Niagara	1,503	-964	540	2,467	1.7	-1.1	0.6	2.7
3543	Simcoe	2,357	-1,610	747	3,967	2.9	-2.0	0.9	4.9
3522	Dufferin	368	-280	89	648	4.4	-3.3	1.0	7.7
Non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)									
3552	Sudbury	91	-166	-74	257	2.1	-3.9	-1.7	6.0
3554	Timiskaming	60	-124	-64	185	0.9	-1.8	-0.9	2.7
3556	Cochrane	83	-181	-98	264	0.6	-1.4	-0.7	2.0
3560	Kenora	69	-133	-64	202	0.8	-1.5	-0.7	2.2
3559	Rainy River	18	-39	-21	57	0.5	-1.1	-0.6	1.5
3549	Parry Sound	258	-309	-51	568	2.4	-2.9	-0.5	5.3
3541	Bruce	319	-388	-69	706	2.1	-2.6	-0.5	4.7
3557	Algoma	268	-363	-95	631	1.0	-1.4	-0.4	2.4
3540	Huron	244	-279	-35	523	1.9	-2.2	-0.3	4.1
3546	Haliburton	143	-155	-12	298	2.6	-2.8	-0.2	5.4
3513	Prince Edward	188	-196	-8	383	2.6	-2.7	-0.1	5.3
3551	Manitowlin	53	-57	-3	110	1.8	-1.9	-0.1	3.6
3548	Nipissing	263	-281	-18	544	1.6	-1.7	-0.1	3.3
3538	Lambton	374	-385	-11	760	1.4	-1.5	0.0	2.9
3547	Renfrew	289	-285	4	574	1.4	-1.4	0.0	2.8
3542	Grey	527	-523	4	1,050	2.4	-2.4	0.0	4.8
3501	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	343	-320	24	663	1.5	-1.4	0.1	2.8
3536	Chatham-Kent	280	-246	34	526	1.4	-1.2	0.2	2.6
3512	Hastings	606	-557	50	1,163	2.2	-2.0	0.2	4.2
3544	Muskoka	381	-354	27	735	2.6	-2.4	0.2	5.0
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	481	-435	46	917	2.2	-2.0	0.2	4.2
3507	Leeds and Grenville	478	-412	65	890	2.2	-1.9	0.3	4.1
3531	Perth	268	-217	52	485	2.0	-1.6	0.4	3.6
3516	Kawartha Lakes	538	-451	87	989	3.0	-2.5	0.5	5.5
3509	Lanark	360	-287	73	647	2.6	-2.1	0.5	4.6
3532	Oxford	494	-379	115	873	2.5	-1.9	0.6	4.5
3514	Northumberland	675	-449	226	1,123	3.2	-2.1	1.1	5.4

1. In this table, a "migrant" refers to internal-to-Canada migrants. Thus, immigrants and emigrants are not included. In this table, a migrant is an individual who resided in a different census division² at the end of the year, compared to their place of residence at the beginning of the year³.

2. A census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as a county, a municipalit  regionale de comt  or a regional district) or their equivalents. CDs are intermediate geographic areas between the province / territory and the municipality (census subdivision). Data for each CD includes all embedded (incorporated and unincorporated) localities in the CD.

3. Data for each 12-month period refers to the period July 1 of a given year to June 30 of the following year. This table shows the average for the 5 years from 2010/11 to 2015/16.

4. A metro CD has all of its component census subdivisions (CSDs) delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) (centre of 100,000 or more). A partially-non-metro CD has some component CSDs being within a CMA and some CSDs being outside a CMA. A non-metro CD has all of its components CSDs being outside a CMA.

Source: Statistics Canada. (2018) *Annual Demographic Statistics: Subprovincial areas, July 1, 2017*

(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-214), special tabulation.



Migrants All Ages

Vol. 6, No. 6, 2018

Highlights

- A majority of non-metro census divisions (17 of 27) were able to attract more in-migrants from other census divisions in Canada, compared to the number of out-migrants.
- Generally, it was the number of in-migrants, 45 to 64 years of age, that generated this result.
- Among non-metro census divisions with an overall negative rate of net migration, it was the loss of young adults (18 to 24 years) that generated the overall negative migration result.

Why look at migration to/from census divisions?

At present, we have a demographic structure where more people are reaching retirement age compared to the age group who are potential labour market entrants¹. Thus, regions wishing to grow their workforce must attract immigrants or migrants from other regions in Canada.

In addition, the movement of people into or out of a census division (CD) will have a direct bearing on the housing market in any given locale.

This Fact Sheet² shows the impact of net migration in each CD and summarizes the contribution of migrants in each age group³.

Findings

One-half (17 of 27) of Ontario's non-metro⁴ CDs gained population from the migration of individuals from/to other CDs in Canada (Table 1).

Overall, across all age groups, net migration contributed to a population loss of -0.5% or more per year in 5 CDs (Sudbury, Cochrane, Rainy River, Timiskaming and Huron) (last column of Table 1).

For these non-metro CDs with an overall negative net migration, the main contributor was the size of the negative net migration of young adults 18 to 24 years of age (shaded yellow in Column 2 in Table 1).

At the other end of the spectrum, net migration across all age groups represented a population

growth 0.5% or more per year in 5 CDs (Haliburton, Northumberland, Muskoka, Kawartha Lakes and Oxford) (last column of Table 1).

Overall, for these non-metro CDs, net migration from 2011 to 2016 was positive due to a relatively larger number of in-migrants who were 45 to 64 years of age (shaded yellow in Column 4 in Table 1).

For these non-metro CDs, the relatively larger number of net migrants 45 to 64 years of age (shaded yellow in Figure 1) were able to generate a positive net migration for the CD in the face of the relatively large rate of negative out-migration of young adults in these CDs (shaded blue in Figure 1).

Summary

A majority of non-metro census divisions were able to augment their population by attracting more in-migrants, compared to the number of out-migrants.

Among those census divisions with a positive net migration, the major contributor was the net migration of individuals 45 to 64 years of age.

This age group includes the more-experienced members of the workforce plus early retirees.

Among the non-metro census divisions with a negative net migration, the loss of young adults 18 to 24 was the major contributor to the negative net migration.

¹ See the earlier Fact Sheet "Working Age Population" (Vol. 1, No. 10, 2013)

² Earlier results have been shown in the Fact Sheet: "Non-metro migration: 65 years of age and over" (Vol. 2, No. 14, 2014).

³ Accompanying Fact Sheets have document the number of in-migrants and out-migrants and the resulting net migration for 5 age groups: under 18, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65 and over.

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>).

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 NRagelie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca

Table 1

Number and percent of migrants¹, by age group, by census division², 5-year annual average³ for 2010/11 to 2015/16, Ontario
 (census divisions are ranked by percent NET migrants)

Census Division identifier	Name of Census Division	Number of migrants ¹ , by age group (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)						Number of migrants ¹ , as a PERCENT of the population in each age group (5-year annual average ³ , 2010/11 to 2015/16)					
		Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	All ages
Metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)													
3520	Toronto	-11,639	3,731	-7,120	-6,303	-2,905	-24,236	-2.4	1.3	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9
3521	Peel	-1,311	-1,579	-3,822	-2,580	-616	-9,908	-0.4	-1.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	-0.7
3553	Greater Sudbury	26	5	-40	-158	-54	-221	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
3519	York	1,998	-1,457	-542	-1,004	102	-902	0.8	-1.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.1
3525	Hamilton	317	235	766	126	-47	1,397	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.3
3506	Ottawa	433	1,307	1,143	-566	140	2,457	0.2	1.3	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.3
3529	Brant	270	-94	278	207	118	779	0.9	-0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
3524	Halton	2,191	-486	2,491	-136	360	4,420	1.8	-1.0	1.7	-0.1	0.5	0.8
Partially-non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)													
3537	Essex	161	-482	-890	162	96	-953	0.2	-1.2	-0.9	0.1	0.1	-0.2
3558	Thunder Bay	-1	-39	-165	-69	-47	-321	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
3534	Elgin	94	-289	-8	118	17	-68	0.5	-3.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	-0.1
3530	Waterloo	268	245	144	-314	154	498	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1
3502	Prescott and Russell	142	-261	100	114	71	165	0.8	-3.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
3539	Middlesex	244	372	78	84	282	1,060	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
3523	Wellington	176	104	339	106	93	817	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
3526	Niagara	574	-390	-2	1,284	540	2,006	0.7	-0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
3515	Peterborough	143	14	40	436	58	692	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5
3510	Frontenac	43	317	205	163	93	820	0.2	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
3511	Lennox and Addington	75	-77	50	185	14	246	0.9	-2.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.6
3518	Durham	2,143	-419	2,482	157	423	4,787	1.5	-0.6	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.7
3543	Simcoe	1,465	-121	2,228	1,837	747	6,157	1.5	-0.3	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.3
3522	Dufferin	309	-91	410	149	89	866	2.3	-1.5	2.7	0.8	1.0	1.4
Non-metro⁴ census divisions (ranked by percent NET migrants)													
3552	Sudbury	-27	-102	-66	13	-74	-256	-0.8	-6.5	-1.7	0.2	-1.7	-1.2
3556	Cochrane	-87	-193	-146	-159	-98	-683	-0.5	-2.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8
3559	Rainy River	-6	-84	-24	-10	-21	-146	-0.1	-4.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7
3554	Timiskaming	9	-76	-41	-20	-64	-192	0.1	-2.8	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6
3540	Huron	9	-170	-169	69	-35	-296	0.1	-3.2	-1.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.5
3560	Kenora	-49	-101	-36	-41	-64	-290	-0.3	-1.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4
3557	Algoma	35	-170	-187	68	-95	-349	0.2	-1.7	-0.8	0.2	-0.4	-0.3
3536	Chatham-Kent	19	-256	-152	77	34	-278	0.1	-2.7	-0.7	0.2	0.2	-0.3
3538	Lambton	61	-271	-215	148	-11	-289	0.3	-2.2	-0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.2
3501	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	98	-292	-74	191	24	-53	0.4	-2.8	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
3547	Renfrew	-20	-43	-79	139	4	1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
3531	Perth	60	-102	-72	73	52	11	0.4	-1.4	-0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
3548	Nipissing	70	-9	-35	40	-18	48	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	129	-278	-60	275	46	112	0.6	-2.7	-0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1
3513	Prince Edward	-1	-70	-40	153	-8	34	0.0	-3.5	-1.0	1.8	-0.1	0.1
3512	Hastings	102	-230	2	339	50	263	0.4	-1.9	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2
3541	Bruce	139	-146	4	214	-69	142	1.1	-2.6	0.0	1.0	-0.5	0.2
3507	Leeds and Grenville	126	-279	-24	346	65	234	0.7	-3.3	-0.1	1.0	0.3	0.2
3549	Parry Sound	22	-118	-23	275	-51	104	0.3	-3.9	-0.3	1.9	-0.5	0.2
3551	Manitoulin	10	-34	-14	84	-3	43	0.4	-3.0	-0.6	2.0	-0.1	0.3
3542	Grey	151	-116	7	346	4	393	0.9	-1.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4
3509	Lanark	103	-183	35	266	73	294	0.8	-3.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.4
3532	Oxford	189	-131	172	183	115	528	0.8	-1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
3516	Kawartha Lakes	152	-134	64	465	87	634	1.2	-2.1	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.8
3544	Muskoka	116	-20	88	345	27	556	1.2	-0.4	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.9
3514	Northumberland	209	-178	75	539	226	871	1.5	-2.5	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.0
3546	Haliburton	36	-13	12	245	-12	267	1.6	-1.1	0.4	3.8	-0.2	1.5

1. In this table, a "migrant" refers to internal-to-Canada migrants. Thus, immigrants and emigrants are not included. In this table, a migrant is an individual who resided in a different census division² at the end of the year, compared to their place of residence at the beginning of the year³.

2. A census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as a county, a municipalité régionale de comté or a regional district) or their equivalents. CDs are intermediate geographic areas between the province / territory and the municipality (census subdivision). Data for each CD includes all embedded (incorporated and unincorporated) localities in the CD.

3. Data for each 12-month period refers to the period July 1 of a given year to June 30 of the following year. This table shows the average for the 5 years from 2010/11 to 2015/16.

4. A metro CD has all of its component census subdivisions (CSDs) delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) (centre of 100,000 or more). A partially-non-metro CD has some component CSDs being within a CMA and some CSDs being outside a CMA. A non-metro CD has all of its component CSDs being outside a CMA.

Source: Statistics Canada. (2018) **Annual Demographic Statistics: Subprovincial areas, July 1, 2017**

(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-214), special tabulation.



Share of seniors in private vs collective dwellings

Vol. 6, No. 7, 2018

Highlights

- 44% of seniors, 90 years of age and over, were residing in collective dwellings, such as seniors' residences or nursing homes, within non-metro census divisions in 2016.

Why look at seniors in private vs collective dwellings?

The number of seniors is increasing and the rate of growth among the oldest age groups varies considerably across census divisions (CDs). Some seniors require support of various kinds as they age. This Fact Sheet documents the number of seniors who are living in private dwellings versus living in collective dwellings by age and by CD in Ontario.

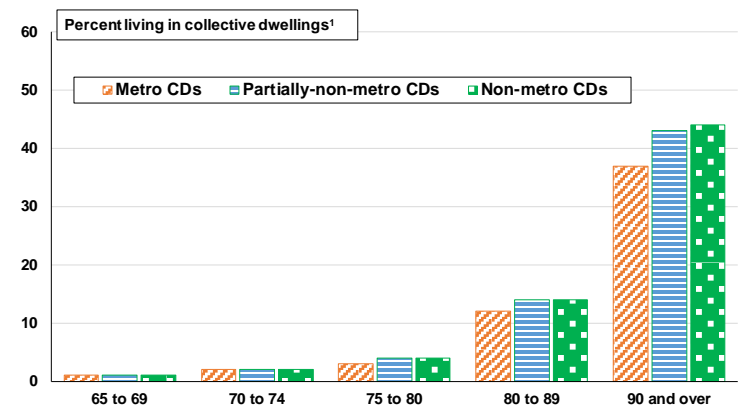
The type of support will differ for seniors in private dwellings (e.g., home care) compared to the types of support provided in collective dwellings (e.g., seniors' residence or long-term care facilities).

Findings

The percent of seniors residing in a collective dwelling is higher in the older age groups. In 2016, among non-metro CDs, 44% of seniors 90 years of age and over were residing in a collective dwelling (Figure 1). Overall, the proportion of older seniors in collective dwellings is remarkably similar in both non-metro and partially non-metro CDs. The lower proportions living in collective dwellings in metro CDs may reflect a higher degree of accessibility to services and/or mobility options that enable seniors to "age in place" or may also be a reflection of available spaces/waiting lists relative to the number of older seniors.

Despite this similarity between non-metro and partially non-metro areas, within each category there was a wide range in the pattern across CDs. Among

Figure 1 Within non-metro census divisions, 44% of seniors, 90 years and over, were residing in collective dwellings, Ontario, 2016



1. Collective dwellings include residences for senior citizens, nursing homes, hospitals, group homes, shelters, lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels, etc. Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016, special tabulation.

Chart by Ray D. Bolman@assket.net

non-metro CDs, there was a range from a high of 55% in the Lanark CD to a low of 24% in the Sudbury CD (Figure 2). Variation is apparent within each category of CD, suggesting that the reason for the differences is not related merely to urban/rural circumstances. The details for each CD for each of the other age groups are shown in Table 1 in the supplementary tables.

Summary

The incidence of seniors in collective dwellings is higher in the older age groups.

In 2016, among seniors 90 years of age and over in non-metro census divisions, 44% were residing in collective dwellings.

1 See "Seniors 80 years and over: Change by census division" Focus on Rural Ontario (Vol. 5, No. 9).

2 Collective dwellings include residences for senior citizens, nursing homes, hospitals, group homes, shelters, lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels, etc.

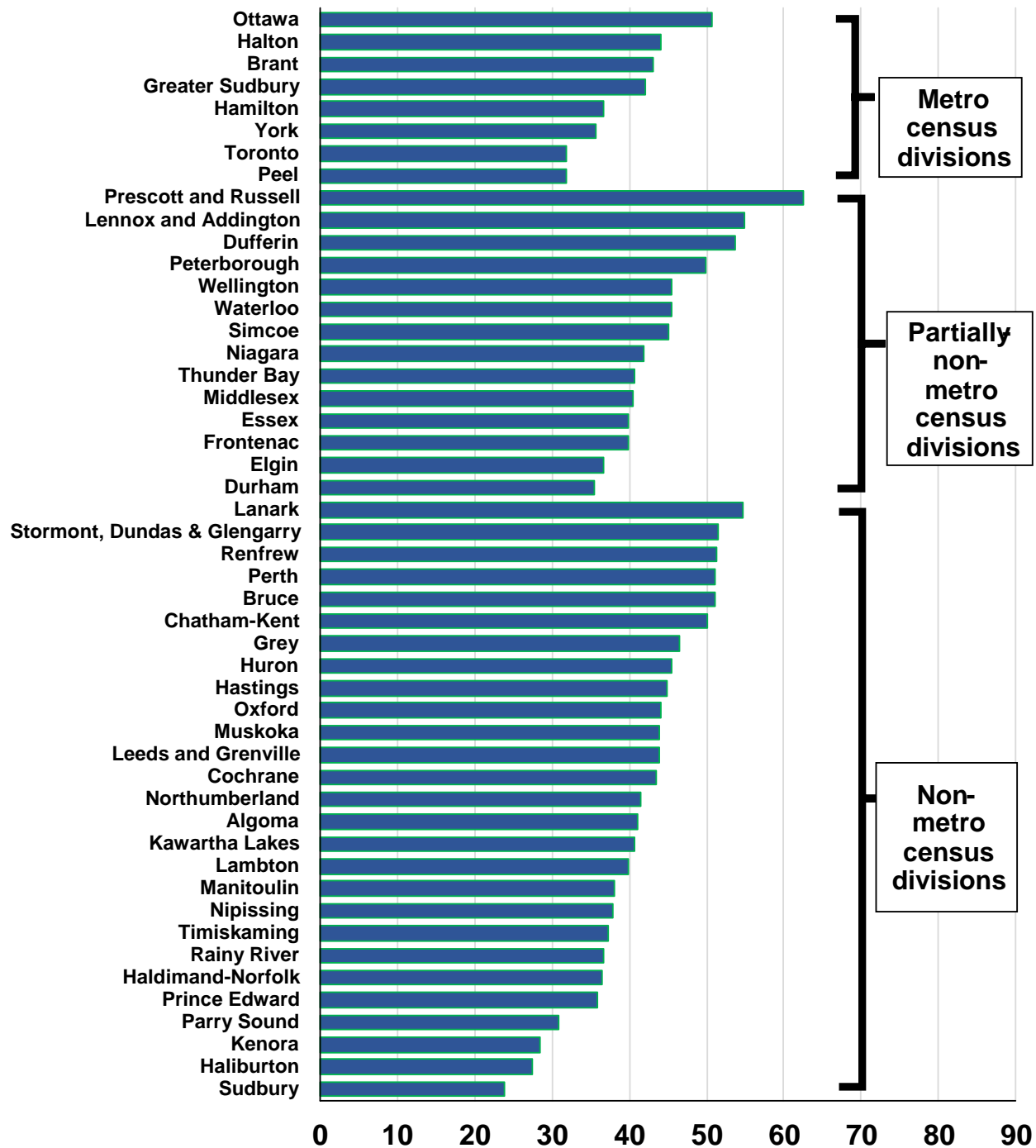
3 This Fact Sheet is an update of "Living arrangements of seniors: An overview" Focus on Rural Ontario (Vol. 2, No. 15).

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 See "Supplementary tables of seniors in private and collective dwellings by type of dwelling for each age group and for each census division, Ontario, 2016".

Figure 2

The proportion of seniors, over 90 years of age, living in collective dwellings ranges from 55% to 24% among non-metro CDs



Among seniors 90 years and over, percent living in collective dwellings ¹

1. Collective dwellings include residences for senior citizens, nursing homes, hospitals, group homes, shelters, lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels, etc.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016, special tabulation

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Seniors in private dwellings by type of household

Vol. 6, No. 8, 2018

Highlights

- In non-metro census divisions, among seniors 90 years and over who are residing in a private dwelling, 54% are living alone in a house or an apartment.

Why look at seniors in private dwellings?

The number of seniors is increasing. Some seniors require various kinds of support as they age. Home care is one form of support for those seniors who reside in private dwellings.

The objective of this Fact Sheet is to document the number of seniors who are living in private dwellings by age and by census division (CD) in Ontario¹.

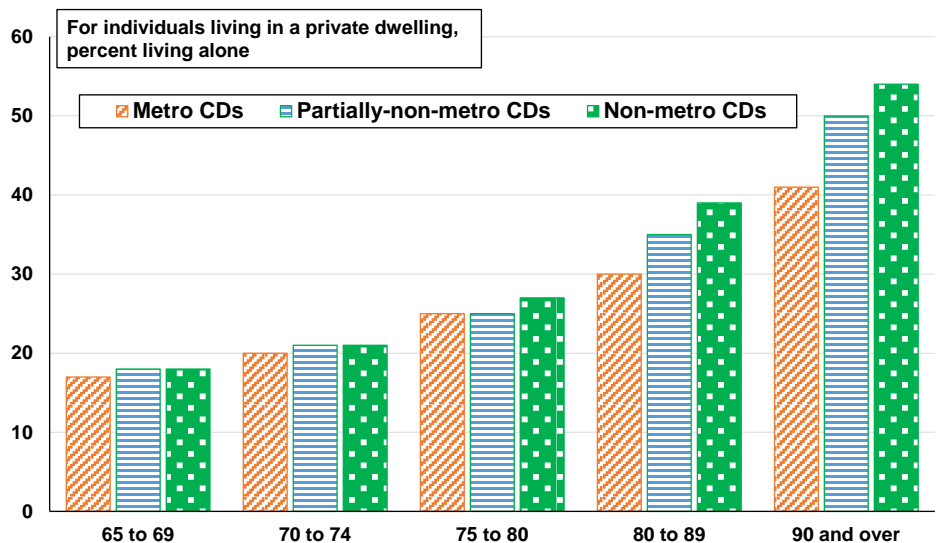
Findings

Among seniors residing in private dwellings, the percent living alone is higher in the older age groups. Among 'younger' seniors, most are living with a spouse or common-law partner².

In non-metro CDs³, among seniors 90 years of age and over, 54% were living alone. The details for each CD for each of the other age groups are shown in the supplementary tables². Previous Fact Sheets have illustrated that women are more likely to be living alone partly because married men live longer than unmarried men and partly because women have a longer life expectancy than men.

The percent living alone showed considerable variability across the CDs in non-metro Ontario. In the Kenora CD, among seniors 90+ years in private dwellings, 63% were living alone (Figure 2). In the

Figure 1 Within non-metro census divisions, among seniors residing in a private dwelling, 54% of seniors, 90 years of age and over, were living alone



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016, special tabulation.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Prince Edward and Haliburton CDs, 45% of seniors 90+ in private dwellings were living alone.

Caregiver support and social isolation are major considerations in quality of life and health outcomes. The higher proportions of seniors living alone in non-metro CDs suggests that support services and "aging in place" strategies is not uniform across all types of geographies and will need to take this into account.

Summary

Among seniors 90+ years living in private dwellings across non-metro census divisions, 54% were living alone in 2016.

Older seniors living alone may need home care as they continue to age. Seniors living alone are more likely to be accessing formal home care⁴.

¹ This Fact Sheet is an update of "Living arrangements of seniors in private dwellings," *Focus on Rural Ontario* (Vol. 2, No. 17).

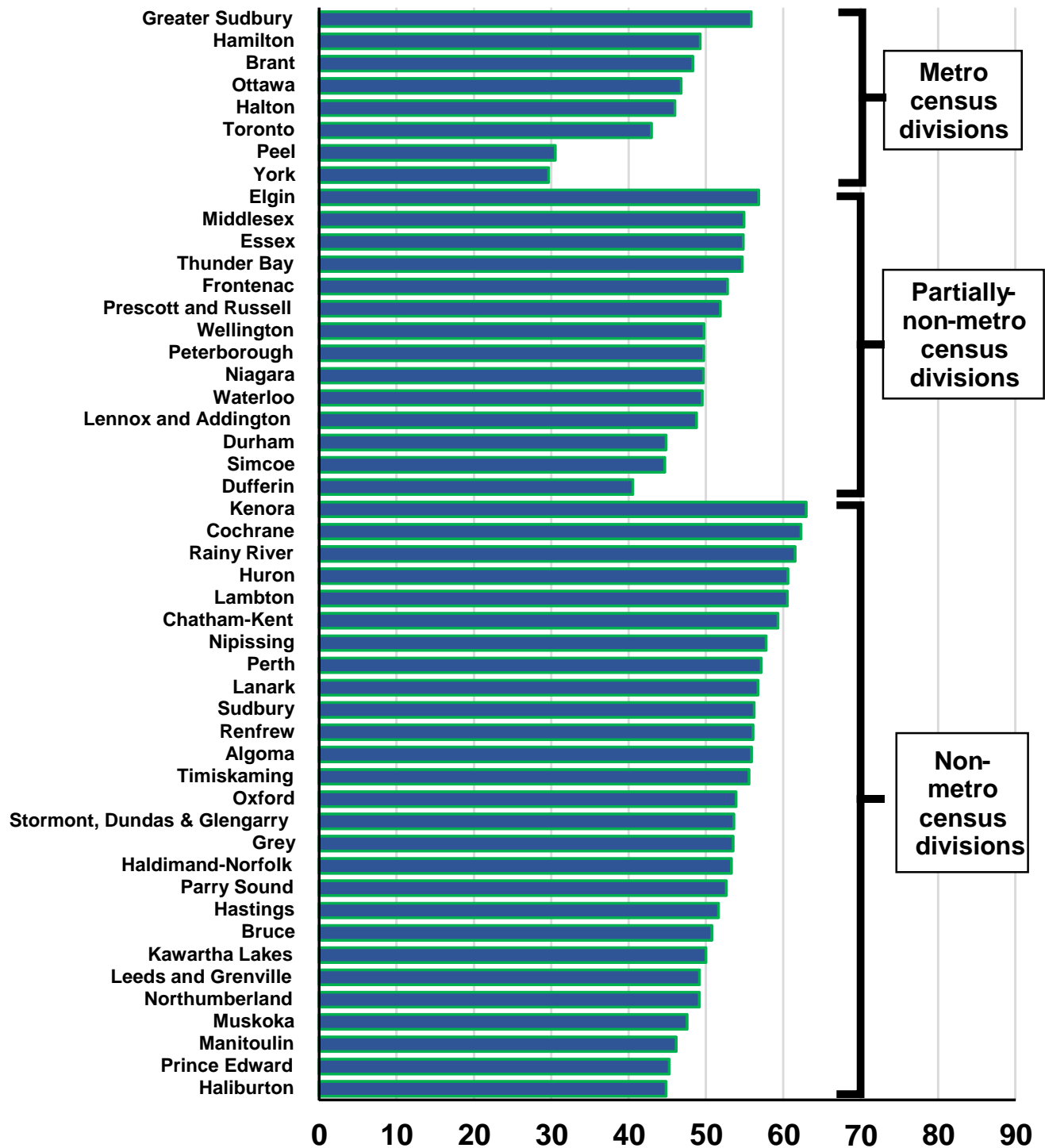
² See "Supplementary tables of seniors in private and collective dwellings by type of dwelling for each age group and for each census division, Ontario, 2016".

³ 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>).

⁴ Gilmour, Heather. (2018) *Formal home care use in Canada* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Reports, Catalogue no. 82-003).

Figure 2

Within non-metro CDs, there is a range in the proportion of seniors, 90+, living alone, between 63% to 45%



Among seniors living in private dwellings, 90 years of age and over, percent who were living alone in 2016

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016, special tabulation.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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Seniors in collective dwellings by type of dwelling

Vol. 6, No. 9, 2018

Highlights

- In 2016, across non-metro census divisions, for seniors 90+ years of age residing in collective dwellings, there was a wide range in the share living in nursing homes or long-term care facilities – ranging from 88% in the Parry Sound CD to 24% in the Kawartha Lakes CD.

Why look at seniors in collective dwellings?

The number of seniors is increasing. Some seniors require support of various kinds as they age. One form of support is the provision of collective¹ dwellings such as seniors' residences and/or nursing homes.

This Fact Sheet documents the number of seniors in collective dwellings and shows the proportion in specialized-care settings for each census division (CD)². Nursing homes and long-term care facilities are reported as compared to retirement homes³ which may also offer some forms of assisted living short of medical services.

Findings

Among seniors in collective dwellings in non-metro CDs, about one-half of seniors 75+ years of age were residing in specialized-care settings⁵ such as nursing homes or long-term care (LTC)

¹ Collective dwellings include residences for senior citizens, nursing homes, hospitals, group homes, shelters, lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels, etc. For details, see the 2016 Census of Population dictionary <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/dwelling-logements002-eng.cfm> and for enumeration details, see <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/001/98-500-x2016001-eng.cfm>.

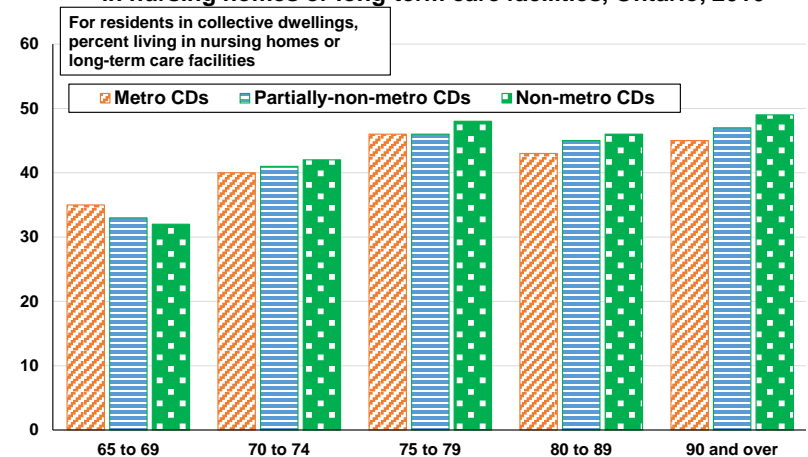
² This Fact Sheet is an update of "Living arrangements of seniors: collective dwellings." *Focus on Rural Ontario* (Vol. 2, No. 16).

³ See "Supplementary tables of seniors in private and collective dwellings by type of dwelling for each age group and for each census division, Ontario, 2016".

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 The terminology used to describe the various types of seniors' residences varies across the country and among different private operators. The terms vary from independent living homes to assisted living to memory care centres and to facilities that offer a "continuum of care" with multiple types of care being offered under one roof. In addition, many seniors in private dwellings also receive professional homecare services. See Turcotte, Martin and Carole Sawaya (2015) "Senior care: Difference by type of housing" *Insights on Canadian Society* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-006).

Figure 1 Among residents in collective dwellings, nearly one-half of individuals, 75+ years, in non-metro census divisions were living in nursing homes or long-term care facilities, Ontario, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016, special tabulation.

facilities in 2016 (Figure 1). This proportion is somewhat higher than in metro and partially-non-metro CDs. At least one Canadian study of rural/urban differences in rates of institutionalized care suggests that higher placement rates in LTC reflect lower accessibility of in-home services in rural areas for the elderly with chronic conditions⁶.

Regardless of the type of metro/non-metro CD, there is a notable lower proportion living in specialized-care collective dwellings in the 80-89 age group, compared to the 75-79 age group. One possible reason for this may be a higher mortality rate among seniors who make housing transitions⁷.

Within non-metro CDs, there are significant differences in the proportions in specialized-care

⁶ See Goodridge, D. *et al.* (2010) "Rural/urban differences in health care utilization and place of death for persons with respiratory illness in the last year of life." *Rural and Remote Health* Vol. 10.

⁷ For example, see Robards, James *et al.* (2013) "Mortality at older ages and moves in residential and sheltered housing: Evidence from the UK." *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, Vol. 68, No. 6.

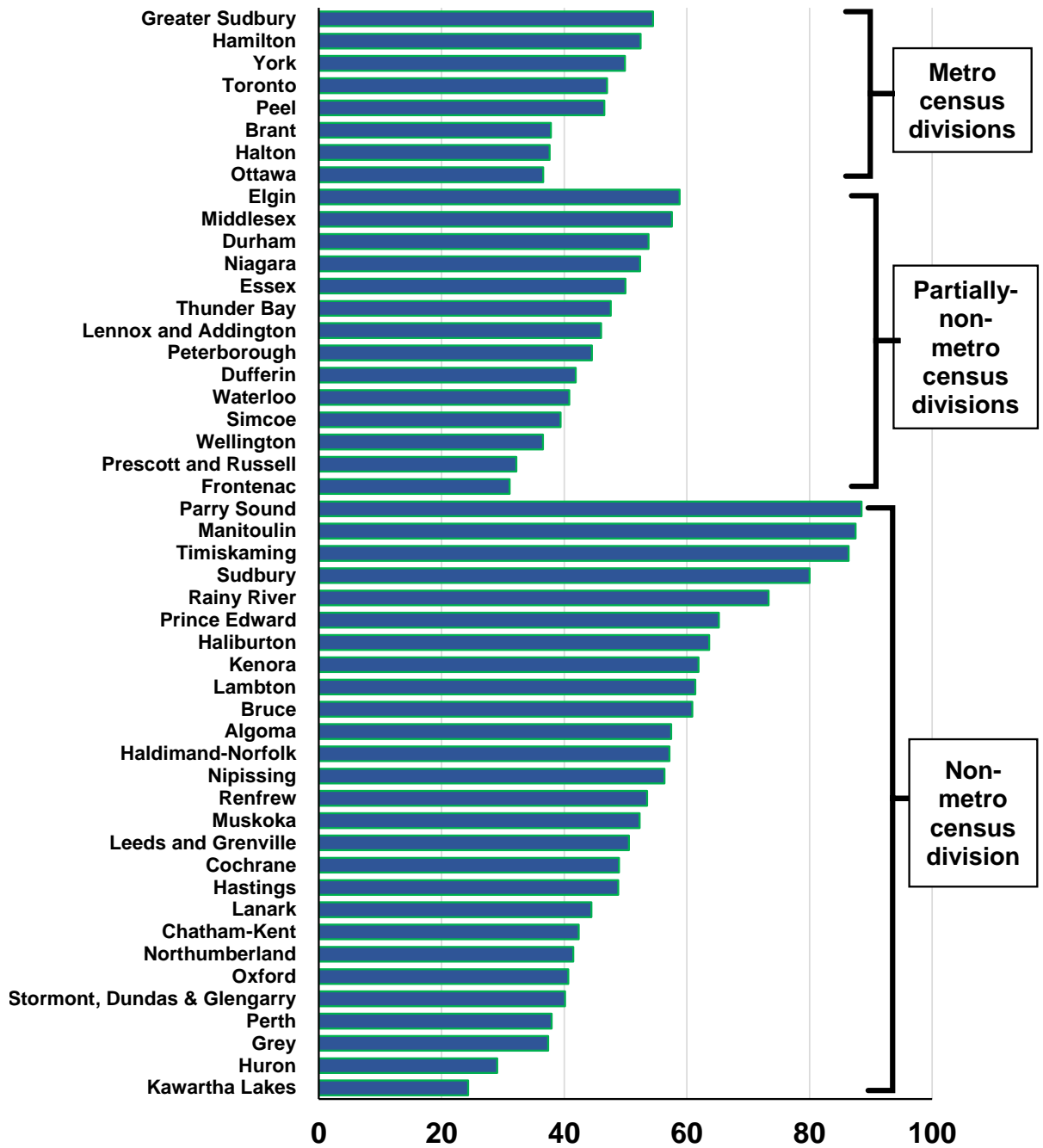
settings. For example, among 90+ year seniors in collective dwellings in the Parry Sound CD, 88% were living in nursing homes or in long-term care facilities (Figure 2), while this share was much lower (24%) in the Kawartha Lakes CD. The details for each CD for each of the other age groups are shown in the supplementary tables³.

Summary

Across non-metro census divisions, for seniors 90 years of age and older residing in collective dwellings, there was a wide range in the share living in nursing homes or long-term care facilities.

Figure 2

There is a wide variation across non-metro CDs of 90+ year seniors living in nursing homes or long-term care facilities (as a percent of 90+ seniors in collective dwellings)



Among seniors living in collective dwellings, 90 years of age and over, percent who were living in nursing homes or long-term care facilities

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016, special tabulation.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The 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 NRagellie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca

Employment by sector: Overview 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 10, 2018

Highlights

- From 2006 to 2016 across non-metro census divisions, the sector with the largest increase in employment was mining and oil and gas extraction (+55%) and the sector with the largest decrease was manufacturing (-30%).
- In 2016, the non-metro sector with the largest employment was health care and social assistance (13% of total employment).
- In 2006, the non-metro sector with the largest employment was manufacturing. Its share decreased from 14.4% in 2006 to 10.5% in 2016.

Why look at employment by industry sector?

Employment in a sector will increase or decrease due to a change in the demand for the good or service being produced. Changes in production processes and technology also influence labour requirements.

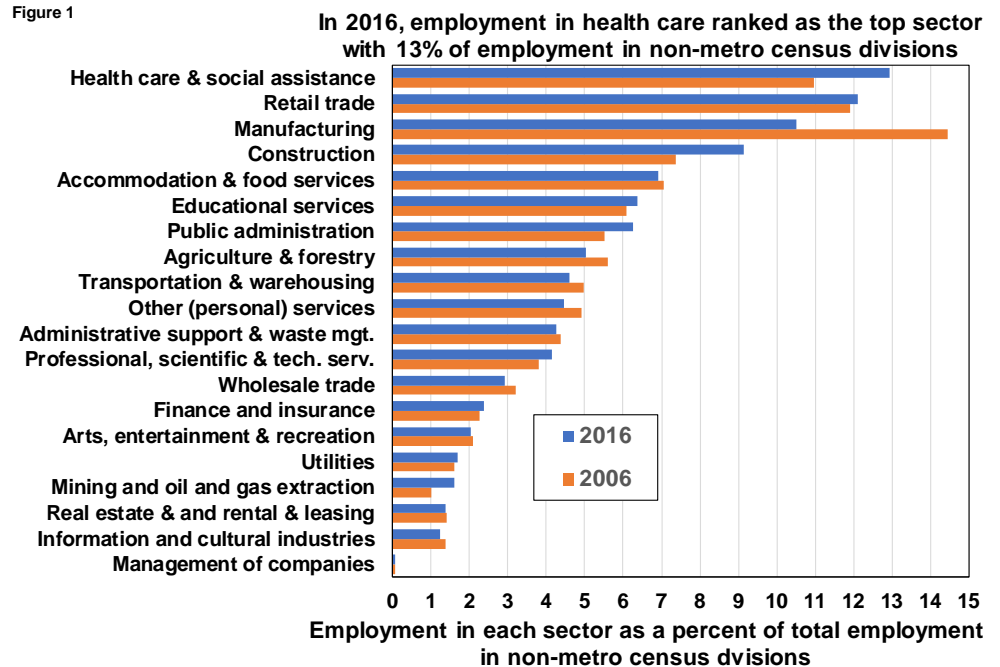
The objective of this Fact Sheet is to summarize the broad trends in structural change from 2006 to 2016. Accompanying Fact Sheets show how the changes in each sector have played out in each census division (CD).

Findings

In non-metro¹ CDs, total employment² declined by 3% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a growth of 8% for Ontario as a whole (12% in metro CDs and 4% in partially-non-metro CDs) (Table 1). Generally, employment in non-metro areas has fluctuated within a narrow range from 2000 to 2018³.

The 3% employment decline in non-metro CDs was comprised of a 10% decline in employment in goods-

Figure 1



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

producing sectors and virtually no change in employment in services-producing sectors. This contrasts remarkably with metro CDs where service jobs grew by 17% over the decade.

Among non-metro CDs in 2016, the sector with the largest level of employment⁴ was the health care and social assistance sector with 13% of the total employment in non-metro CDs, up from a share of 11% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

¹ 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>).

² The employment is shown in terms of the place of residence of the individual rather than the place of work or location of job.

³ See Figure 11 in "Supplementary charts: Number employed in each industry sector in non-metro areas, 1996 to 2018."

⁴ The employment is shown in terms of the place of residence of the individual rather than the place of work (location of job).

In 2006, the sector with the largest share of employment was manufacturing (14.4% in 2006) but the share declined to 10.5% by 2016 and manufacturing now ranks as the 3rd largest sector among non-metro CDs.

From 2006 to 2016 in non-metro CDs, the three sectors with the largest percent increase in employment were:

- +55% in mining and oil and gas extraction;
- +20% in construction; and
- +14% in health care and social assistance.

The largest declines were in:

- -30% in manufacturing;
- -14% in information and cultural industries; and
- -13% in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

Summary

Across non-metro census divisions, the sector with the largest employment in 2016 was health care and social assistance (13%), up from 11% in 2006.

Manufacturing was the largest sector in non-metro CDs in terms of employment in 2006 (14.4%) but it declined to the third largest sector with 10.5% of total employment in 2016.

From 2006 to 2016, the non-metro sector with the largest increase in employment was mining and oil and gas extraction (+55%) and the sector with the largest decrease in employment was the manufacturing (-30%).

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 NRageltie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca

Table 1

Number employed by industry sector by category of census divisions (metro, partially-non-metro and non-metro), Ontario, 2006 and 2016																									
NAICS code	Name of industry sector	Metro census divisions					Partially-non-metro census divisions					Non-metro census divisions					All census divisions in Ontario								
		Number employed ¹		Percent change	Percent (share) of total employment		Percentage point change in share	Number employed ¹		Percent change	Percent (share) of total employment		Percentage point change in share	Number employed ¹		Percent change	Percent (share) of total employment		Percentage point change in share	Number employed		Percent change	Percent (share) of total employment		Percentage point change in share
		2006	2016		2006	2016		2006	2016		2006	2016		2006	2016		2006	2016		2006	2016		2006	2016	
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16,715	15,125	-10	0.47	0.38	-0.09	48,610	44,275	-9	2.37	2.07	-0.30	49,000	42,685	-13	5.59	5.04	-0.56	114,325	102,085	-11	1.77	1.46	-0.30
21	Mining and oil and gas extraction	11,375	12,085	6	0.32	0.30	-0.02	5,340	6,715	26	0.26	0.31	0.05	8,735	13,520	55	1.00	1.60	0.60	25,450	32,320	27	0.39	0.46	0.07
22	Utilities	17,720	17,625	-1	0.50	0.44	-0.06	18,410	18,875	3	0.90	0.88	-0.02	14,070	14,315	2	1.61	1.69	0.08	50,200	50,815	1	0.78	0.73	-0.05
23	Construction	186,430	235,455	26	5.26	5.91	0.65	133,825	163,840	22	6.52	7.65	1.13	64,495	77,505	20	7.36	9.14	1.78	384,750	476,800	24	5.94	6.84	0.90
31-33	Manufacturing	444,655	342,915	-23	12.55	8.61	-3.93	328,480	251,380	-23	16.00	11.74	-4.27	126,510	89,050	-30	14.44	10.51	-3.93	899,645	683,345	-24	13.90	9.80	-4.09
	All goods sectors (subtotal)	676,895	623,205	-8	19.10	15.65	-3.44	534,665	485,085	-9	26.05	22.65	-3.40	262,810	237,075	-10	29.99	27.97	-2.02	1,474,370	1,345,365	-9	22.78	19.30	-3.48
41	Wholesale trade	193,580	170,410	-12	5.46	4.28	-1.18	85,750	75,605	-12	4.18	3.53	-0.65	28,130	24,745	-12	3.21	2.92	-0.29	307,460	270,760	-12	4.75	3.88	-0.87
44-45	Retail trade	378,350	432,790	14	10.67	10.87	0.20	237,615	248,145	4	11.58	11.58	0.01	104,265	102,610	-2	11.90	12.11	0.21	720,230	783,545	9	11.13	11.24	0.11
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	169,875	195,425	15	4.79	4.91	0.12	94,105	94,880	1	4.58	4.43	-0.16	43,480	38,925	-10	4.96	4.59	-0.37	307,460	329,230	7	4.75	4.72	-0.03
51	Information and cultural industries	121,325	125,775	4	3.42	3.16	-0.26	39,280	40,490	3	1.91	1.89	-0.02	12,150	10,470	-14	1.39	1.24	-0.15	172,755	176,735	2	2.67	2.54	-0.13
52	Finance and insurance	217,520	271,615	25	6.14	6.82	0.69	78,735	89,085	13	3.84	4.16	0.32	19,880	20,090	1	2.27	2.37	0.10	316,135	380,790	20	4.88	5.46	0.58
53	Real estate & rental & leasing	79,585	97,220	22	2.25	2.44	0.20	34,490	35,495	3	1.68	1.66	-0.02	12,350	11,550	-6	1.41	1.36	-0.05	126,425	144,265	14	1.95	2.07	0.12
54	Professional, scientific & technical services	333,560	409,240	23	9.41	10.28	0.87	104,725	123,485	18	5.10	5.76	0.66	33,305	35,085	5	3.80	4.14	0.34	471,590	567,810	20	7.29	8.15	0.86
55	Management of companies & enterprises	6,105	9,490	55	0.17	0.24	0.07	1,880	2,465	31	0.09	0.12	0.02	450	425	-6	0.05	0.05	0.00	8,435	12,380	47	0.13	0.18	0.05
56	Administrative & support, waste management & remediation	181,015	199,845	10	5.11	5.02	-0.09	94,730	102,795	9	4.61	4.80	0.18	38,225	35,990	-6	4.36	4.25	-0.12	313,970	338,630	8	4.85	4.86	0.01
61	Educational services	232,015	301,375	30	6.55	7.57	1.02	148,240	173,155	17	7.22	8.08	0.86	53,205	53,955	1	6.07	6.37	0.29	433,460	528,485	22	6.70	7.58	0.89
62	Health care & social assistance	307,365	391,350	27	8.67	9.83	1.16	208,220	253,495	22	10.14	11.83	1.69	96,135	109,695	14	10.97	12.94	1.97	611,720	754,540	23	9.45	10.82	1.37
71	Arts, entertainment & recreation	71,810	79,695	11	2.03	2.00	-0.02	50,560	50,485	0	2.46	2.36	-0.11	18,435	17,250	-6	2.10	2.04	-0.07	140,805	147,430	5	2.18	2.12	-0.06
72	Accommodation & food services	209,435	262,420	25	5.91	6.59	0.68	143,575	156,985	9	6.99	7.33	0.33	61,940	58,650	-5	7.07	6.92	-0.15	414,950	478,055	15	6.41	6.86	0.45
81	Other (personal) services	166,740	169,920	2	4.70	4.27	-0.44	93,655	89,155	-5	4.56	4.16	-0.40	43,125	37,910	-12	4.92	4.47	-0.45	303,520	296,985	-2	4.69	4.26	-0.43
91	Public administration	199,220	241,220	21	5.62	6.06	0.44	102,475	121,285	18	4.99	5.66	0.67	48,355	53,145	10	5.52	6.27	0.75	350,050	415,650	19	5.41	5.96	0.56
	All services sectors (subtotal)	2,867,500	3,357,790	17	80.90	84.35	3.44	1,518,035	1,657,005	9	73.95	77.35	3.40	613,430	610,495	0	70.01	72.03	2.02	4,998,965	5,625,290	13	77.22	80.70	3.48
	Total: all sectors	3,544,395	3,980,995	12	100.00	100.00	0.00	2,052,700	2,142,090	4	100.00	100.00	0.00	876,240	847,570	-3	100.00	100.00	0.00	6,473,335	6,970,655	8	100.00	100.00	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. Also, the number employed is classified according to the place of residence of the individual – it is not classified according to the place of work (i.e. the location of the job).

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

Employment in agriculture and forestry 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 11, 2018

Highlights

- In non-metro census divisions, employment in agriculture and forestry declined by 13% from 2006 to 2016. Five northern census divisions (CDs) showed a decline of more than 30%.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in agriculture and forestry as a share of total employment declined from 5.6% in 2006 to 5.0% in 2016.
- A few CDs had an increase in agriculture and forestry employment: Manitoulin (+5%); Grey (+3%); and Huron (+1%).

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 employment¹ in agriculture and forestry² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016. The bulk of the employment in the north is likely in forestry rather than agriculture while the reverse is true in southern Ontario.

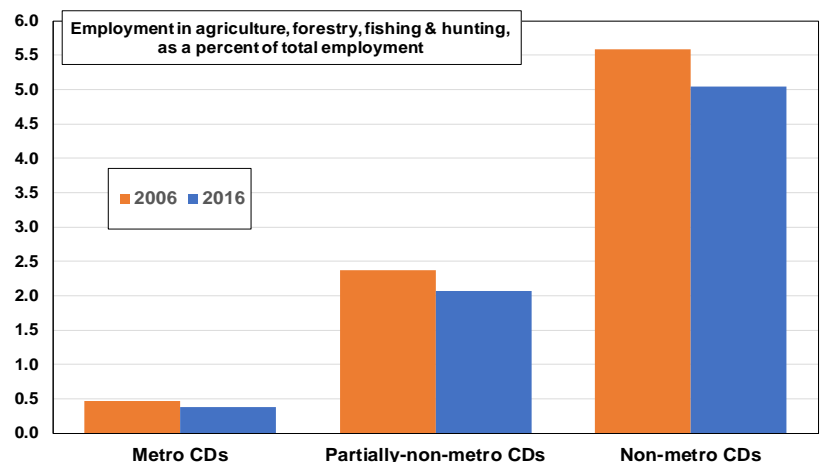
Findings³

Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in agriculture and forestry⁵ represented 5.0% of total employment, down from 5.6% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, employment in agriculture and forestry declined by 13% from 2006 to 2016. Four northern CDs declined by more than 30%: Kenora (-39%); Cochrane (-38%); Algoma (-34%) and Rainy River (-31%).

A few non-metro CDs had growth in agriculture and forestry employment: Manitoulin (+5%); Grey (+3%);

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in agriculture and forestry was 5% of total employment in 2016, down from 5.6% 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

and Huron (+1%). In 2016, 15% of employment in the Huron CD was in agriculture (4th last column of Table 1). This CD was 10.3 times more specialized (or more intensive) in agriculture, than Ontario as a whole (2nd last column in Table 1). This specialization was 2.2 times greater in 2016 than in 2006 (last column in Table 1).

Summary

In non-metro CDs, employment in agriculture and forestry declined by 13% from 2006 to 2016. Five northern CDs declined by more than 30%.

A few CDs had an increase in agriculture and forestry employment: Manitoulin (+5%); Grey (+3%); and Huron (+1%).

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 NRagellie@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 8th largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the Fact Sheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006 – 2016").

Table 1

Number employed¹ in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016

Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS 11)							
		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 intensity ² of employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting from 2006 to 2016										
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	290	460	59	0.36	0.56	0.21	0.38	0.18
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	2,140	2,095	-2	0.16	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.01
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	2,245	2,175	-3	0.35	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.00
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	1,800	1,545	-14	2.69	2.23	1.53	1.52	0.00
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	2,440	2,245	-8	0.54	0.45	0.31	0.31	0.00
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	2,330	2,270	-3	0.47	0.38	0.27	0.26	-0.01
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	1,745	1,470	-16	0.71	0.49	0.40	0.34	-0.06
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	3,725	2,865	-23	1.44	1.05	0.82	0.72	-0.10
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	16,715	15,125	-10	0.47	0.38	0.27	0.26	-0.01
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting from 2006 to 2016												
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	1,525	1,665	9	3.00	3.34	1.70	2.28	0.58
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	460	445	-3	4.64	4.47	2.63	3.05	0.42
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	3,180	2,780	-13	7.04	6.30	3.99	4.30	0.31
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	4,460	4,500	1	3.93	3.62	2.22	2.47	0.25
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	920	985	7	2.97	2.81	1.68	1.92	0.23
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	3,510	4,105	17	1.30	1.41	0.74	0.96	0.22
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	1,770	1,740	-2	4.06	3.66	2.30	2.50	0.20
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	1,825	1,575	-14	2.80	2.46	1.59	1.68	0.10
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	1,450	1,275	-12	2.14	1.91	1.21	1.31	0.09
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	4,825	4,415	-8	2.12	1.89	1.20	1.29	0.09
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	6,730	5,790	-14	3.02	2.61	1.71	1.78	0.07
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	3,850	3,745	-3	1.69	1.49	0.96	1.01	0.06
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	2,955	3,005	2	0.96	0.87	0.54	0.60	0.06
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	750	665	-11	1.01	0.88	0.57	0.60	0.03
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	780	650	-17	3.87	3.12	2.19	2.13	-0.06
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	7,095	5,250	-26	3.56	2.77	2.02	1.89	-0.13
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	2,525	1,685	-33	3.30	2.35	1.87	1.60	-0.27
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	48,610	44,275	-9	2.37	2.07	1.34	1.41	0.07
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting from 2006 to 2016												
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	4,570	4,600	1	14.38	15.10	8.14	10.31	2.17
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	4,015	3,795	-5	7.08	7.77	4.01	5.31	1.30
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	310	325	5	5.38	5.94	3.04	4.05	1.01
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	3,060	3,150	3	6.33	6.72	3.58	4.59	1.00
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	4,095	3,925	-4	9.70	9.23	5.49	6.30	0.81
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	2,675	2,610	-2	4.91	4.83	2.78	3.30	0.52
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	1,430	1,335	-7	3.84	3.76	2.17	2.57	0.40
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	3,240	2,655	-18	4.88	4.42	2.76	3.02	0.26
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	265	300	13	0.88	1.00	0.50	0.68	0.18
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	3,095	2,575	-17	9.03	7.74	5.11	5.29	0.17
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	935	740	-21	7.51	6.48	4.25	4.43	0.17
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	4,035	3,665	-9	7.20	6.22	4.08	4.25	0.17
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	1,475	1,305	-12	3.68	3.25	2.09	2.22	0.14
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	400	350	-13	2.03	1.77	1.15	1.21	0.06
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	945	795	-16	2.85	2.31	1.61	1.58	-0.04
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	735	555	-24	1.79	1.42	1.01	0.97	-0.04
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	5,635	4,415	-22	9.86	8.06	5.58	5.50	-0.08
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	1,865	1,490	-20	3.81	2.99	2.16	2.04	-0.11
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	1,345	890	-34	2.44	1.73	1.38	1.18	-0.20
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	735	510	-31	6.81	5.35	3.86	3.65	-0.20
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	1,110	835	-25	7.02	5.49	3.97	3.75	-0.22
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	155	90	-42	2.07	1.16	1.17	0.79	-0.38
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	1,625	1,015	-38	4.01	2.58	2.27	1.76	-0.51
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	1,250	760	-39	4.08	2.60	2.31	1.77	-0.53
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	49,000	42,685	-13	5.59	5.04	3.17	3.44	0.27
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	114,325	102,085	-11	1.77	1.46	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.

Employment in mining and oil & gas extraction 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 12, 2018

Highlights

- Within non-metro CDs, employment in mining and oil & gas extraction is a small share of total employment: 1.6% in 2016, up from 1.0% in 2006.
- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in mining and oil & gas extraction increased by 55% from 2006 to 2016. Employment increased in 23 of 24 non-metro CDs.
- The CDs of Timiskaming and Cochrane are the most specialised in employment in this sector, with a 2016 share of total employment of 11.7% and 10.6% respectively.

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 employment¹ in mining and oil & gas extraction² (M&OG) for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016. Note that employment in refineries is classified as manufacturing and natural gas transmission is in the utilities sector and not in M&OG. Mining includes employment in aggregate extraction.

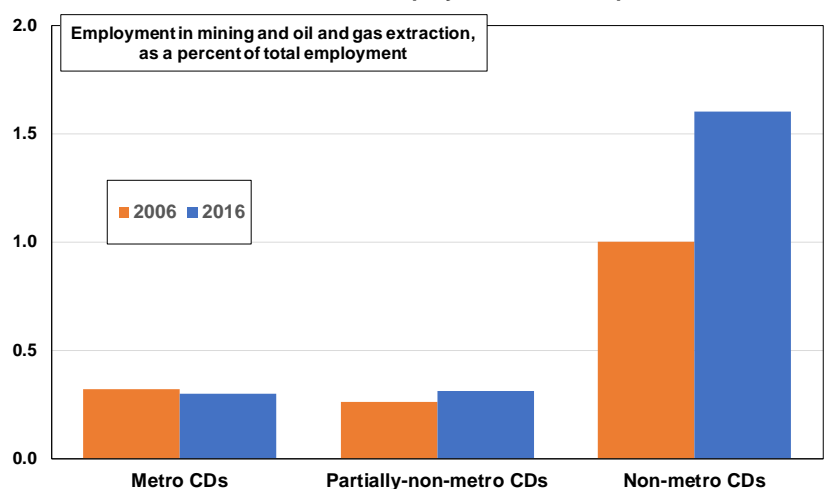
Findings³

Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in M&OG represented 1.6% of total employment, up from 1.0% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, the level of employment in M&OG increased by 55% from 2006 to 2016⁵.

A few non-metro CDs had large increases in M&OG employment from 2006 to 2016: Rainy River (360%);

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in mining and oil and gas extraction was 1.6% of total employment in 2016, up from 1% 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

Parry Sound (187%); and Timiskaming (132%). Timiskaming is the most specialized CD where 11.7% of total employment is in M&OG, up from 4.9% in 2006. Relative to Ontario, it is 25 times more specialized in M&OG (2nd last column of Table 1).

Summary

In non-metro CDs, employment in M&OG⁶ expanded by 55% from 2006 to 2016. However, this increased the sector's share of total employment from 1% in 2006 to 1.6% in 2016.

In 2016, the CDs of Timiskaming and Cochrane had over 10% of their total employment in M&OG.

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 NRagettlie@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 Monthly data from the Labour Force Survey (see Figures 16 and 17 in the supplementary charts) do show an increase (about 25%) from 2006 to 2016 but the levels in 2017 and 2018 are now lower than the levels in 2006.

⁶ This is the 17th 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 mining and oil and gas extraction by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Mining and oil and gas extraction (NAICS 21)							
		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 mining and oil and gas extraction from 2006 to 2016												
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	105	125	19	0.16	0.18	0.40	0.39	-0.01
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	470	495	5	0.10	0.10	0.27	0.21	-0.05
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	2,025	2,045	1	0.15	0.14	0.39	0.31	-0.09
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	770	785	2	0.16	0.13	0.40	0.29	-0.11
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	975	860	-12	0.15	0.12	0.39	0.25	-0.13
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	430	320	-26	0.17	0.12	0.42	0.25	-0.17
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	875	705	-19	0.35	0.24	0.90	0.51	-0.39
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	5,725	6,750	18	7.17	8.24	18.24	17.77	-0.48
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	11,375	12,085	6	0.32	0.30	0.82	0.65	-0.16
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in mining and oil and gas extraction from 2006 to 2016												
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	325	505	55	3.28	5.07	8.35	10.93	2.58
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	1,505	1,770	18	1.97	2.46	5.01	5.31	0.30
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	455	730	60	0.20	0.29	0.51	0.62	0.12
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	365	515	41	0.16	0.23	0.42	0.50	0.08
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	365	455	25	0.18	0.24	0.47	0.52	0.05
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	105	140	33	0.14	0.19	0.36	0.40	0.04
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	440	630	43	0.14	0.18	0.36	0.40	0.03
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	300	410	37	0.11	0.14	0.28	0.30	0.02
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	260	335	29	0.11	0.14	0.29	0.31	0.02
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	65	70	8	0.14	0.16	0.37	0.34	-0.02
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	375	425	13	0.55	0.64	1.41	1.38	-0.03
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	125	125	0	0.25	0.25	0.63	0.54	-0.08
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	95	95	0	0.22	0.20	0.55	0.43	-0.12
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	40	35	-13	0.20	0.17	0.50	0.36	-0.14
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	205	190	-7	0.31	0.30	0.80	0.64	-0.16
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	230	205	-11	0.20	0.16	0.52	0.36	-0.16
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	85	80	-6	0.27	0.23	0.70	0.49	-0.21
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	5,340	6,715	26	0.26	0.31	0.66	0.68	0.01
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in mining and oil and gas extraction from 2006 to 2016												
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	770	1,785	132	4.87	11.74	12.38	25.31	12.93
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	75	345	360	0.69	3.62	1.77	7.80	6.04
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	2,830	4,175	48	6.98	10.63	17.76	22.92	5.16
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	535	1,040	94	1.30	2.67	3.31	5.76	2.44
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	445	980	120	0.81	1.91	2.05	4.12	2.07
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	75	215	187	0.38	1.09	0.97	2.35	1.38
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	485	725	49	0.73	1.21	1.86	2.61	0.75
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	120	265	121	0.25	0.57	0.63	1.22	0.59
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	1,080	1,270	18	3.52	4.34	8.96	9.37	0.41
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	105	175	67	0.35	0.58	0.88	1.25	0.37
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	135	225	67	0.28	0.45	0.70	0.97	0.27
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	40	90	125	0.07	0.17	0.19	0.36	0.17
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	130	170	31	0.23	0.35	0.58	0.75	0.17
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	275	335	22	0.80	1.01	2.04	2.17	0.13
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	10	15	50	0.08	0.13	0.20	0.28	0.08
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	35	45	29	0.47	0.58	1.19	1.25	0.07
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	205	240	17	0.55	0.68	1.40	1.46	0.06
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	195	230	18	0.34	0.42	0.87	0.91	0.04
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	75	90	20	0.18	0.21	0.45	0.46	0.00
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	170	180	6	0.42	0.45	1.08	0.97	-0.11
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	155	155	0	0.28	0.26	0.70	0.57	-0.14
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	170	185	9	0.51	0.54	1.30	1.16	-0.14
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	505	515	2	1.59	1.69	4.04	3.65	-0.40
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	115	70	-39	1.99	1.28	5.07	2.76	-2.32
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	8,735	13,520	55	1.00	1.60	2.54	3.44	0.91
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	25,450	32,320	27	0.39	0.46	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.

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.

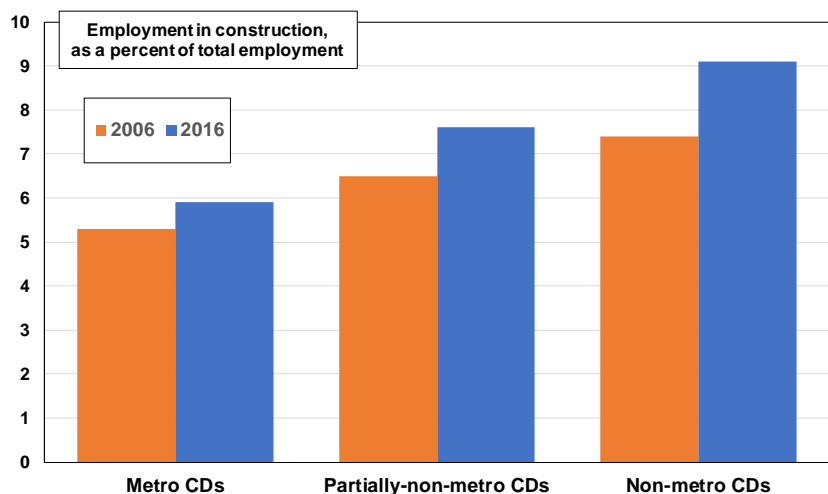
Findings³

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

Employment in manufacturing 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 14, 2018

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

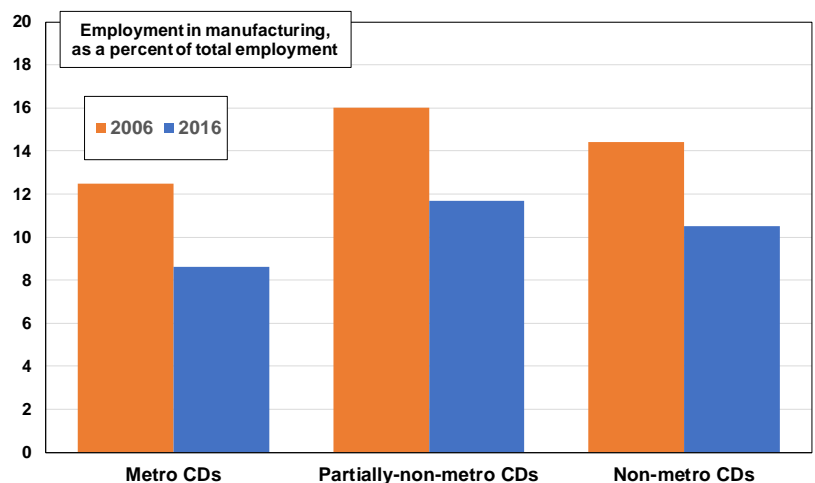
Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in manufacturing⁵ was 10.5% of total employment, down from 14.4% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

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

⁶ See Figure 23 in the supplementary charts.

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").

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.

Employment in retail trade 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 15, 2018

Highlights

- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in retail trade decreased by 2%, compared to a 9% increase across Ontario as a whole.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in retail trade represented 12.1% of total employment in 2016, up from 11.9% in 2006.
- Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in employment change, from an increase of 18% in the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry CD to a decline of 15% in the Chatham-Kent 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 retail trade² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

Findings³

Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in retail trade⁵ represented 12.1% of total employment, up from 11.9% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, the level of employment in retail trade decreased by 2%, compared to an increase of 9% for Ontario as a whole.

The largest increase was in the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry CD (18%) and the largest decrease was in the Chatham-Kent CD (-15%). Generally, change in retail employment is closely associated with population change. Thus, in partially-non-metro

CDs, which are metro-adjacent with, typically, a growing population, there is a growth in employment

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.

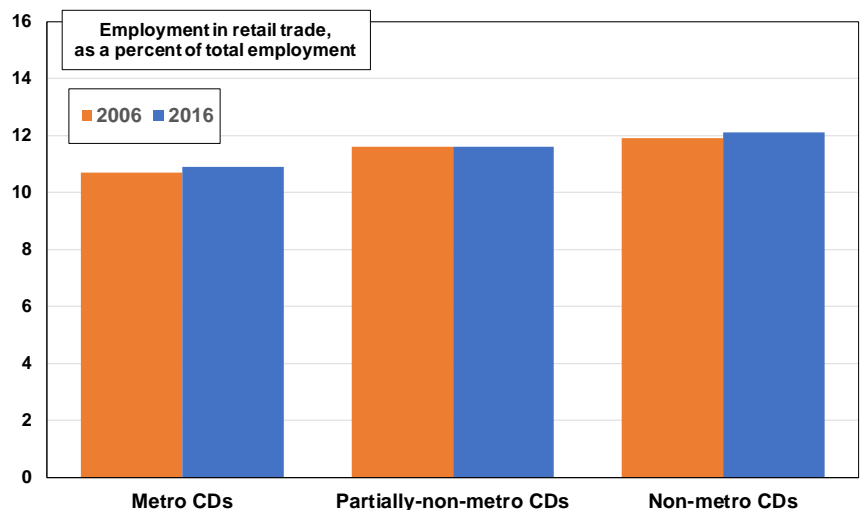
² Each sector is defined in the accompanying "Tables of employment by sector and by census division, 2006 and 2016".

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 2nd largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the Fact Sheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006 – 2016").

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in retail trade was 12.1% of total employment in 2016, up from 11.9% 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

in retail trade from 2006 to 2016.

The non-metro CDs that were the most intensive (or most specialized) in retail trade employment were Muskoka and Haliburton which were 1.34 and 1.32 (respectively) as intensive in retail trade, compared to Ontario as a whole (2nd last column of Table 1).

Summary

Employment in retail trade in non-metro CDs declined by 2% from 2006 to 2016.

Employment in wholesale and retail trade in non-metro areas was flat from 2003 to 2012 and has fluctuated at a slightly lower level in the 2013 to 2018 period⁶.

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

⁶ See Figure 29 in the supplementary charts.

Table 1

Number employed ¹ in retail trade by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Retail trade (NAICS 44-45)							
		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 intensity ² of employment in retail trade from 2006 to 2016										
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	6,975	8,185	17	10.4	11.8	0.94	1.05	0.11
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	70,600	85,420	21	11.0	11.7	0.99	1.04	0.05
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	27,245	34,640	27	11.0	11.6	0.99	1.03	0.04
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	29,595	32,200	9	11.4	11.8	1.03	1.05	0.03
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	46,315	52,590	14	10.3	10.5	0.93	0.93	0.01
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	56,940	68,000	19	11.6	11.5	1.04	1.02	-0.01
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	130,410	141,535	9	9.9	9.8	0.89	0.88	-0.02
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	10,270	10,220	0	12.9	12.5	1.16	1.11	-0.05
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	378,350	432,790	14	10.7	10.9	0.96	0.97	0.01
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in retail trade from 2006 to 2016												
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	5,970	6,410	7	11.7	12.9	1.06	1.14	0.09
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	25,510	27,325	7	11.5	12.3	1.03	1.09	0.07
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	10,515	12,485	19	9.3	10.0	0.83	0.89	0.06
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	4,430	4,540	2	9.8	10.3	0.88	0.92	0.03
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	8,610	8,770	2	12.7	13.2	1.14	1.17	0.03
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	27,985	31,640	13	12.3	12.6	1.10	1.12	0.01
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	3,490	3,985	14	11.3	11.4	1.01	1.01	0.00
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	25,915	26,770	3	11.4	11.4	1.02	1.02	-0.01
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	29,450	31,720	8	10.9	10.9	0.98	0.97	-0.01
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	36,610	39,960	9	11.9	11.6	1.07	1.03	-0.03
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	9,220	8,490	-8	12.1	11.8	1.08	1.05	-0.03
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	4,955	5,270	6	11.4	11.1	1.02	0.99	-0.03
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	21,960	20,275	-8	11.0	10.7	0.99	0.95	-0.04
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	2,515	2,500	-1	12.5	12.0	1.12	1.07	-0.05
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	8,910	8,690	-2	12.0	11.5	1.08	1.02	-0.06
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	10,145	8,165	-20	15.6	12.8	1.40	1.14	-0.26
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	1,425	1,150	-19	14.4	11.5	1.29	1.03	-0.27
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	237,615	248,145	4	11.6	11.6	1.04	1.03	-0.01
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in retail trade from 2006 to 2016												
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	1,060	1,175	11	9.8	12.3	0.88	1.10	0.21
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	6,030	7,115	18	11.1	13.2	1.00	1.17	0.18
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	1,350	1,380	2	10.8	12.1	0.98	1.08	0.10
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	4,575	5,020	10	11.4	12.5	1.03	1.11	0.09
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	6,065	6,305	4	10.6	11.5	0.95	1.02	0.07
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	5,425	5,375	-1	13.2	13.8	1.19	1.23	0.04
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	5,680	6,265	10	10.1	10.6	0.91	0.95	0.03
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	2,670	2,750	3	13.6	13.9	1.22	1.24	0.02
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	1,935	1,905	-2	12.2	12.5	1.10	1.11	0.01
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	640	620	-3	11.1	11.3	1.00	1.01	0.01
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	7,540	6,880	-9	11.4	11.5	1.02	1.02	0.00
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	3,325	3,210	-3	10.5	10.5	0.94	0.94	0.00
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	1,100	1,145	4	14.7	14.8	1.32	1.32	0.00
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	4,345	4,395	1	10.3	10.3	0.93	0.92	-0.01
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	5,765	5,830	1	11.8	11.7	1.06	1.04	-0.02
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	6,850	6,325	-8	12.4	12.3	1.12	1.10	-0.02
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	5,835	5,605	-4	12.1	12.0	1.08	1.06	-0.02
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	6,625	5,610	-15	11.7	11.5	1.05	1.02	-0.03
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	4,865	4,565	-6	13.1	12.9	1.17	1.15	-0.03
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	4,460	4,480	0	13.5	13.0	1.21	1.16	-0.05
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	5,315	4,950	-7	13.1	12.6	1.18	1.12	-0.06
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	4,685	4,525	-3	15.5	15.0	1.39	1.34	-0.06
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	4,145	3,730	-10	12.1	11.2	1.09	1.00	-0.09
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	3,980	3,450	-13	13.0	11.8	1.17	1.05	-0.12
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	104,265	102,610	-2	11.9	12.1	1.07	1.08	0.01
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	720,230	783,545	9	11.1	11.2	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.

Employment in transportation and warehousing 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 16, 2018

Highlights

- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in transportation and warehousing decreased by 10% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a 7% increase across Ontario as a whole.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in transportation and warehousing represented 4.6% of total employment in 2016, down from 5.0% in 2006.
- Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in employment change, from an increase of 14% in the Northumberland CD to a decline of 31% in the Timiskaming 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 transportation and warehousing² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

Findings³

Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in transportation and warehousing⁵ represented 4.6% of total employment, down from 5.0% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, the level of employment in transportation and warehousing decreased by 10%, from 2006 to 2016, compared to a growth of 7% for Ontario as a whole.

The largest increase was in the Northumberland CD (14%) and the largest decreases were in the CDs of Timiskaming (-31%) and Nipissing (-27%).

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.

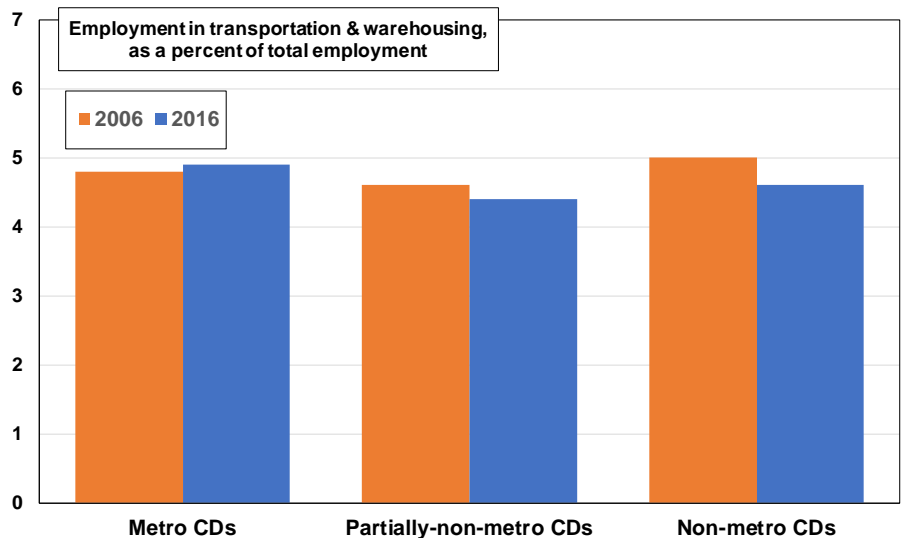
² Each sector is defined in the accompanying "Tables of employment by sector and by census division, 2006 and 2016".

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 9th largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the Fact Sheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006 – 2016").

In non-metro census divisions, employment in transportation & warehousing was 4.6% of total employment in 2016, down from 5.0% 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

The non-metro CD that was the most intensive (or most specialized) in transportation and warehousing was the Manitoulin CD. It was 1.51 times as intensive in employment in transportation and warehousing as Ontario as a whole (2nd last column of Table 1).

Summary

Employment in transportation and warehousing in non-metro CDs declined by 10% from 2006 to 2016.

Employment in transportation and warehousing in non-metro areas was (basically) flat from 2000 to 2016, with a slight decline in the 2017-2018 period⁶.

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

⁶ See Figure 31 in the supplementary charts.

Table 1

Number employed ¹ in transportation and warehousing by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49)							
		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 intensity ² of employment in transportation and warehousing from 2006 to 2016												
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	56,090	69,920	25	8.8	9.6	1.85	2.03	0.18
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	3,245	3,680	13	4.9	5.3	1.02	1.13	0.10
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	16,910	21,230	26	3.4	3.6	0.72	0.76	0.04
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	51,325	57,910	13	3.9	4.0	0.82	0.85	0.03
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	11,740	11,465	-2	4.5	4.2	0.96	0.89	-0.06
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	12,145	13,500	11	4.9	4.5	1.03	0.96	-0.07
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	14,775	14,450	-2	3.3	2.9	0.69	0.61	-0.08
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	3,645	3,270	-10	4.6	4.0	0.96	0.84	-0.12
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	169,875	195,425	15	4.8	4.9	1.01	1.04	0.03
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in transportation and warehousing from 2006 to 2016												
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	13,875	16,605	20	4.5	4.8	0.95	1.02	0.08
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	11,045	12,110	10	4.1	4.2	0.86	0.88	0.02
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	8,800	8,470	-4	4.4	4.5	0.93	0.95	0.01
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	905	925	2	4.5	4.4	0.95	0.94	0.00
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	3,505	3,370	-4	5.4	5.3	1.13	1.12	-0.02
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	9,595	9,535	-1	4.2	4.1	0.89	0.86	-0.02
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	4,625	4,825	4	4.1	3.9	0.86	0.82	-0.04
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	2,720	2,530	-7	4.0	3.8	0.85	0.80	-0.04
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	10,835	11,250	4	4.8	4.5	1.00	0.95	-0.06
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	2,945	2,715	-8	6.5	6.2	1.37	1.30	-0.07
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	10,445	9,440	-10	4.7	4.3	0.99	0.90	-0.09
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	2,675	2,395	-10	5.3	4.8	1.11	1.02	-0.09
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	2,310	1,970	-15	3.1	2.6	0.66	0.55	-0.10
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	770	710	-8	7.8	7.1	1.64	1.51	-0.13
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	2,380	2,265	-5	5.5	4.8	1.15	1.01	-0.14
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	4,630	3,765	-19	6.1	5.2	1.28	1.11	-0.17
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	2,045	2,000	-2	6.6	5.7	1.39	1.21	-0.18
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	94,105	94,880	1	4.6	4.4	0.97	0.94	-0.03
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in transportation and warehousing from 2006 to 2016												
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	1,460	1,660	14	3.6	4.1	0.77	0.88	0.11
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	1,475	1,565	6	4.0	4.4	0.83	0.93	0.10
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	310	345	11	4.1	4.5	0.87	0.94	0.07
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	505	475	-6	4.7	5.0	0.98	1.05	0.07
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	1,715	1,800	5	3.5	3.8	0.75	0.81	0.07
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	2,970	2,535	-15	5.2	5.2	1.10	1.10	0.00
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	1,780	1,680	-6	5.8	5.7	1.22	1.22	-0.01
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	1,350	1,275	-6	4.2	4.2	0.89	0.89	-0.01
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	3,755	3,645	-3	6.9	6.7	1.45	1.43	-0.02
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	1,290	1,290	0	3.9	3.8	0.82	0.79	-0.02
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	520	455	-13	4.2	4.0	0.88	0.84	-0.04
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	3,505	3,550	1	6.3	6.0	1.32	1.28	-0.04
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	1,505	1,385	-8	3.1	2.8	0.65	0.59	-0.06
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	3,140	2,585	-18	4.7	4.3	1.00	0.91	-0.08
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	2,695	2,275	-16	4.9	4.4	1.03	0.94	-0.09
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	3,245	2,830	-13	5.7	5.2	1.20	1.09	-0.10
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	1,185	930	-22	3.5	2.8	0.73	0.59	-0.14
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	1,900	1,590	-16	4.5	3.7	0.95	0.79	-0.16
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	2,485	2,035	-18	6.1	5.2	1.29	1.10	-0.19
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	1,330	1,035	-22	4.4	3.4	0.93	0.73	-0.20
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	1,110	900	-19	5.6	4.6	1.19	0.96	-0.22
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	485	390	-20	8.4	7.1	1.77	1.51	-0.26
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	2,700	1,960	-27	6.6	5.0	1.38	1.07	-0.32
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	1,065	735	-31	6.7	4.8	1.42	1.02	-0.39
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	43,480	38,925	-10	5.0	4.6	1.04	0.97	-0.07
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	307,460	329,230	7	4.7	4.7	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.

Employment in professional and technical services 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 17, 2018

Highlights

- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in professional, scientific and technical (PST) services increased by 5% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a 20% increase across all Ontario CDs.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in PST services represented 4.1% of total employment in 2016, up from 3.8% in 2006.
- Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in employment change in PST services, from an increase of 81% in the Rainy River CD to a decrease of 9% in the CDs of Algoma and Timiskaming.

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 of employment¹ in professional, scientific and technical services² (PST) for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

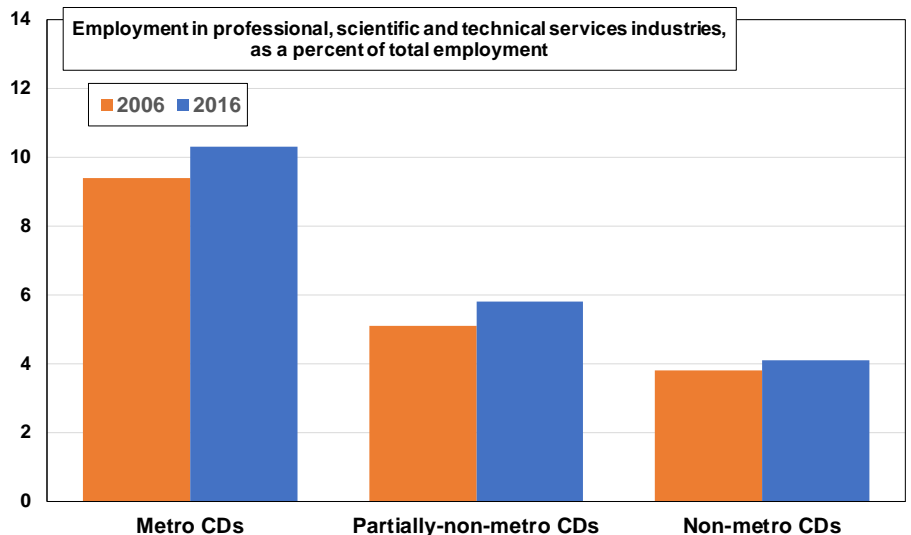
Findings³

Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in PST⁵ services represented 4.1% of total employment, up from 3.8% in 2006 (Figure 1).

In non-metro CDs, employment in PST services increased by 5% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a growth of 20% for Ontario as a whole (Table 1).

The largest increase was in the Rainy River CD (81%) and the largest decreases were in the CDs of Algoma (-9%) and Timiskaming (-9%).

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in professional, scientific & technical services was 4.1% of total employment in 2016 vs. 3.8% 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

Each non-metro CD was less intensive (or less specialized) in PST services, relative to Ontario as a whole (2nd last column of Table 1).

Summary

Employment in PST services in non-metro CDs grew by 5% from 2006 to 2016, lower than the 20% growth for Ontario as a whole.

Employment in PST services in non-metro areas have been generally growing at the same pace as in metro areas. There was dip in 2016/2017 that appears to have recovered in 2018⁶.

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 NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca

⁶ See Figure 35 in the supplementary charts.

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 12th 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 professional, scientific and technical services by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Professional, scientific and technical services (NAICS 54)							
		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 intensity ² of employment in professional, scientific and technical services from 2006 to 2016										
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	12,735	15,705	23	4.9	5.8	0.68	0.71	0.03
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	141,480	175,685	24	10.8	12.2	1.48	1.50	0.02
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	48,440	61,500	27	7.6	8.4	1.04	1.03	-0.01
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	2,660	3,030	14	4.0	4.4	0.55	0.54	-0.01
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	50,085	66,445	33	10.2	11.2	1.40	1.38	-0.01
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	3,530	3,895	10	4.4	4.8	0.61	0.58	-0.02
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	24,520	31,015	26	9.9	10.4	1.36	1.28	-0.08
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	50,110	51,965	4	11.2	10.4	1.53	1.27	-0.26
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	333,560	409,240	23	9.4	10.3	1.29	1.26	-0.03
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in professional, scientific and technical services from 2006 to 2016												
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	16,345	21,930	34	6.1	7.5	0.83	0.92	0.09
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	225	325	44	2.3	3.3	0.31	0.40	0.09
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	1,415	2,005	42	4.6	5.7	0.63	0.70	0.07
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	2,985	3,470	16	3.9	4.8	0.54	0.59	0.06
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	10,175	13,000	28	4.5	5.2	0.61	0.63	0.02
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	9,255	10,505	14	4.2	4.7	0.57	0.58	0.01
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	8,690	9,215	6	4.4	4.9	0.60	0.60	0.00
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	6,815	8,205	20	6.0	6.6	0.82	0.81	-0.01
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	13,105	14,800	13	5.8	6.3	0.79	0.78	-0.01
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	19,855	24,150	22	6.4	7.0	0.88	0.86	-0.02
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	3,365	3,670	9	4.5	4.9	0.62	0.60	-0.03
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	705	765	9	3.5	3.7	0.48	0.45	-0.03
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	1,595	1,580	-1	3.5	3.6	0.49	0.44	-0.05
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	2,270	2,305	2	4.5	4.6	0.61	0.57	-0.05
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	3,275	3,290	0	4.8	4.9	0.66	0.61	-0.06
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	2,035	2,100	3	4.7	4.4	0.64	0.54	-0.10
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	2,615	2,170	-17	4.0	3.4	0.55	0.42	-0.13
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	104,725	123,485	18	5.1	5.8	0.70	0.71	0.01
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in professional, scientific and technical services from 2006 to 2016												
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	155	280	81	1.4	2.9	0.20	0.36	0.16
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	165	230	39	2.9	4.2	0.39	0.52	0.12
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	600	840	40	3.0	4.2	0.42	0.52	0.10
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	1,280	1,720	34	3.0	4.0	0.42	0.50	0.08
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	1,065	1,335	25	2.6	3.4	0.36	0.42	0.06
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	1,325	1,605	21	4.4	5.3	0.60	0.65	0.05
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	1,370	1,460	7	2.4	3.0	0.33	0.37	0.04
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	645	675	5	5.2	5.9	0.71	0.73	0.01
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	2,815	2,915	4	4.2	4.9	0.58	0.60	0.01
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	1,715	1,900	11	3.0	3.5	0.41	0.43	0.01
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	310	355	15	4.1	4.6	0.57	0.56	-0.01
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	650	670	3	2.1	2.3	0.29	0.28	-0.01
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	1,595	1,630	2	4.3	4.6	0.59	0.56	-0.02
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	1,650	1,675	2	4.0	4.3	0.55	0.53	-0.02
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	915	905	-1	2.9	3.0	0.40	0.36	-0.03
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	1,875	1,965	5	4.7	4.9	0.64	0.60	-0.04
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	1,955	2,045	5	3.5	3.5	0.48	0.43	-0.05
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	1,765	1,600	-9	3.2	3.1	0.44	0.38	-0.06
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	1,320	1,255	-5	3.9	3.8	0.53	0.46	-0.07
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	510	465	-9	3.2	3.1	0.44	0.38	-0.07
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	2,085	1,990	-5	3.8	3.7	0.53	0.45	-0.07
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	2,175	2,060	-5	4.5	4.4	0.62	0.54	-0.08
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	3,265	3,355	3	6.7	6.7	0.92	0.83	-0.09
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	2,100	2,155	3	6.3	6.3	0.87	0.77	-0.10
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	33,305	35,085	5	3.8	4.1	0.52	0.51	-0.01
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	471,590	567,810	20	7.3	8.1	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.

Employment in educational services 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 18, 2018

Highlights

- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in educational services increased by 1% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a 22% increase across all Ontario CDs.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in educational services represented 6.4% of total employment in 2016, up from 6.1% in 2006.
- Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in employment change in educational services, from an increase of 20% in the Lanark CD to a decrease of 26% in the Prince Edward 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. The demand for teachers is driven by changes in student population but policy change is also important (e.g. size class limits or proportion of foreign university students).

This Fact Sheet shows the level and change of employment¹ in educational services² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

Findings³

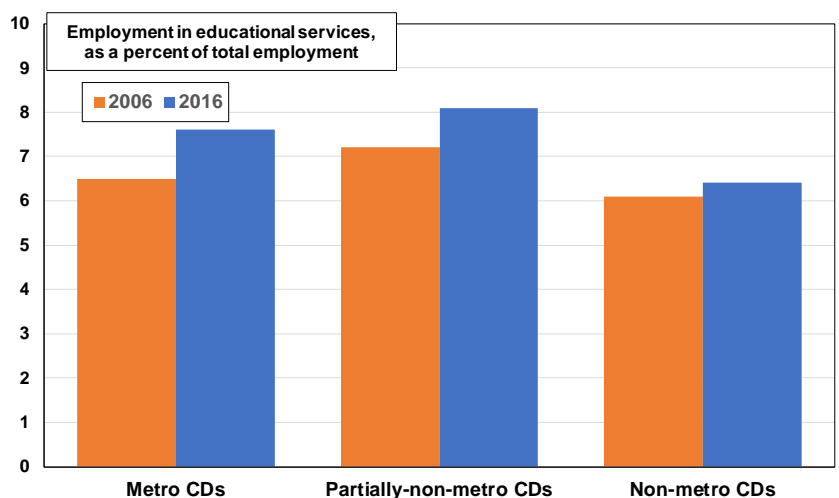
In non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, educational services⁵ employment was 6.4% of total employment, up from 6.1% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, employment in educational services increased by 1% from 2006 to 2016, compared to 22% for Ontario as a whole.

The Lanark CD had the largest growth (20%). The Prince Edward CD had largest decline (-26%).

The non-metro CDs that were the most intensive (or most specialized) in educational services, relative to

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in educational services was 6.4% of total employment in 2016, up from 6.1% 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

Ontario as a whole, were the northern CDs of Kenora (1.30); Rainy River (1.24); Nipissing (1.18); and Timiskaming (1.03) (2nd last column of Table 1).

Summary

Employment in educational services in non-metro CDs grew by 1% from 2006 to 2016, lower than the 22% growth for Ontario as a whole.

Employment in educational services in non-metro areas has been generally flat since the mid-2000s whereas metro areas have shown general growth⁶. This is largely due to the stable population levels in non-metro areas outside the urban fringe.

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 NRagelie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca

⁶ See Figure 39 in the supplementary charts.

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 6th 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 educational services by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Educational services (NAICS 61)							
		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 intensity ² of employment in educational services from 2006 to 2016										
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	30,835	43,010	39	4.8	5.9	0.72	0.78	0.06
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	30,820	40,885	33	6.9	8.2	1.03	1.08	0.05
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	17,060	24,385	43	6.9	8.2	1.03	1.08	0.05
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	33,540	46,900	40	6.8	7.9	1.02	1.05	0.03
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	88,325	110,275	25	6.7	7.7	1.01	1.01	0.01
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	20,340	24,305	19	7.9	8.9	1.17	1.18	0.00
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	4,055	4,655	15	6.1	6.7	0.91	0.89	-0.02
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	7,040	6,960	-1	8.8	8.5	1.32	1.12	-0.20
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	232,015	301,375	30	6.5	7.6	0.98	1.00	0.02
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in educational services from 2006 to 2016												
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	2,055	2,475	20	4.6	5.6	0.68	0.74	0.06
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	13,730	16,455	20	6.2	7.4	0.92	0.98	0.06
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	20,335	26,940	32	6.6	7.8	0.98	1.03	0.05
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	3,040	3,900	28	7.0	8.2	1.04	1.08	0.04
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	540	645	19	5.5	6.5	0.81	0.85	0.04
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	3,620	4,155	15	5.6	6.5	0.83	0.86	0.03
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	18,710	22,155	18	8.2	9.5	1.23	1.25	0.02
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	1,800	2,315	29	5.8	6.6	0.87	0.87	0.00
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	20,515	24,885	21	7.6	8.5	1.14	1.13	-0.01
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	13,080	13,815	6	6.6	7.3	0.98	0.96	-0.02
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	2,940	3,050	4	5.8	6.1	0.86	0.81	-0.06
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	1,360	1,495	10	6.7	7.2	1.01	0.95	-0.06
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	5,575	5,905	6	8.2	8.9	1.23	1.17	-0.06
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	10,255	12,110	18	9.0	9.7	1.35	1.28	-0.06
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	14,425	16,605	15	6.3	6.6	0.95	0.87	-0.08
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	6,710	6,490	-3	8.8	9.0	1.31	1.19	-0.12
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	9,550	9,760	2	12.9	12.9	1.92	1.70	-0.22
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	148,240	173,155	17	7.2	8.1	1.08	1.07	-0.01
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in educational services from 2006 to 2016												
Manitowlin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	365	415	14	6.3	7.6	0.95	1.00	0.05
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	2,590	2,890	12	8.4	9.9	1.26	1.30	0.04
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	2,880	2,955	3	5.1	6.1	0.76	0.80	0.04
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	875	895	2	8.1	9.4	1.21	1.24	0.03
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	1,815	2,180	20	5.5	6.3	0.82	0.84	0.02
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	3,630	3,720	2	5.5	6.2	0.82	0.82	0.00
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	2,455	2,910	19	4.4	4.9	0.65	0.65	0.00
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	1,610	1,730	7	5.1	5.7	0.76	0.75	-0.01
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	1,950	2,195	13	4.6	5.2	0.69	0.68	-0.01
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	3,345	3,480	4	8.1	8.9	1.22	1.18	-0.04
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	1,515	1,590	5	5.0	5.3	0.75	0.70	-0.05
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	2,425	2,570	6	6.1	6.4	0.90	0.85	-0.06
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	2,575	2,615	2	5.3	5.6	0.80	0.74	-0.06
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	3,035	3,020	0	5.3	5.5	0.79	0.73	-0.07
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	405	435	7	5.4	5.6	0.81	0.74	-0.07
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	2,270	2,255	-1	6.1	6.4	0.91	0.84	-0.07
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	1,165	1,185	2	7.4	7.8	1.10	1.03	-0.07
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	2,990	2,995	0	6.1	6.0	0.91	0.79	-0.12
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	3,125	2,965	-5	7.7	7.5	1.15	1.00	-0.16
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	4,275	3,895	-9	7.7	7.6	1.16	1.00	-0.16
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	1,325	1,255	-5	6.7	6.3	1.01	0.84	-0.17
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	1,980	1,745	-12	5.8	5.2	0.86	0.69	-0.17
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	3,705	3,395	-8	6.8	6.3	1.02	0.83	-0.19
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	900	665	-26	7.2	5.8	1.08	0.77	-0.31
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	53,205	53,955	1	6.1	6.4	0.91	0.84	-0.07
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	433,460	528,485	22	6.7	7.6	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.

Employment in health care and social assistance 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 19, 2018

Highlights

- Across non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in health care and social assistance services increased by 14% (2006-2016), compared to a 23% increase across all Ontario CDs.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in health care and social assistance services represented 12.9% of total employment in 2016, up from 11.0% in 2006.
- Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in employment change in health care and social assistance, from an increase of 25% in the CD of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry to no change in the Prince Edward CD.

Why look at employment by industry sector?

Employment change in each sector is due to a change in demand and due to a change in the labour needed to produce the outputs. Demand for health services is also influenced by the age structure as the demand peaks in the last years of life.

This Fact Sheet shows the level and change of employment¹ in health care and social assistance² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

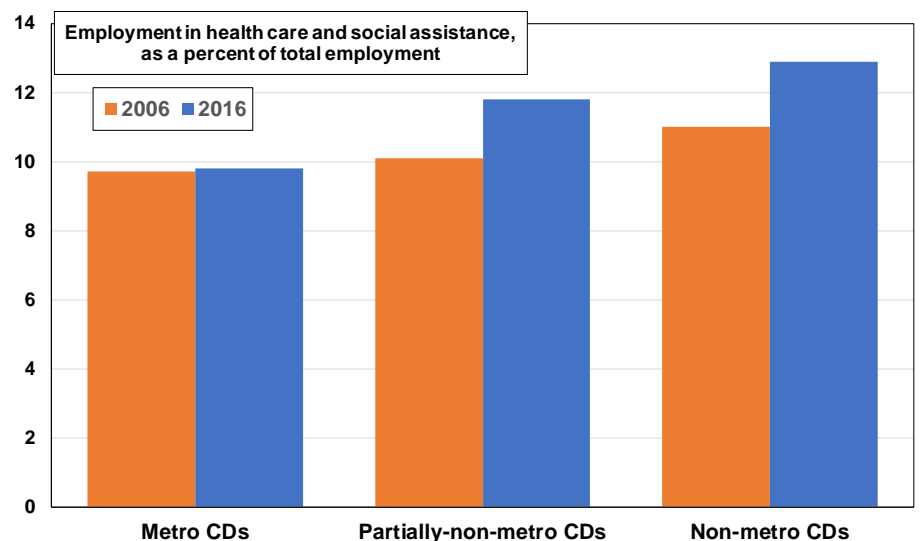
Findings³

Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in health care⁵ represented 12.9% of total employment, up from 11.9% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, employment in health care and social assistance increased by 14% from 2006 to 2016, compared to 23% for Ontario as a whole.

The largest increase was in the CD of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (25%) whereas there was no change in the Prince Edward CD.

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in health care & social assistance was 12.9% of total employment in 2016, up from 11% 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

The non-metro CDs that were the most intensive in health care were the northern CDs of Manitoulin (1.7) and Kenora (1.6) (2nd last column of Table 1). The non-metro CDs that were generally more intensive in health care had a higher share with an Aboriginal Identity and/or an older population. Only 4 non-metro CDs have a health employment intensity below 1.

Summary

Employment in health care and social assistance in non-metro CDs grew by 14% from 2006 to 2016, lower than the 23% growth for Ontario as a whole.

Employment in health services in non-metro areas grew at the same rate as in metro areas from 1997 to 2009 but employment levels have been generally flat during the 2009 to 2018 period⁶.

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 Employment for 1996-2018 is shown in the "Supplementary charts: Number employed in each 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 largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the Fact Sheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006 – 2016").

⁶ See Figure 41 in the supplementary charts.

Table 1

Number employed ¹ in health care and social assistance by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)							
		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 intensity ² of employment in health care and social assistance from 2006 to 2016												
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	9,915	12,120	22	12.4	14.8	1.31	1.37	0.05
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	43,505	59,270	36	6.8	8.1	0.72	0.75	0.03
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	19,535	27,385	40	7.9	9.2	0.84	0.85	0.01
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	30,290	36,280	20	11.7	13.3	1.24	1.23	-0.01
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	37,090	50,515	36	7.5	8.6	0.80	0.79	-0.01
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	43,255	54,615	26	9.6	10.9	1.02	1.01	-0.01
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	6,800	7,915	16	10.2	11.4	1.08	1.06	-0.02
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	116,975	143,250	22	8.9	10.0	0.94	0.92	-0.02
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	307,365	391,350	27	8.7	9.8	0.92	0.91	-0.01
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in health care and social assistance from 2006 to 2016												
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	6,410	7,990	25	9.8	12.5	1.04	1.15	0.11
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	19,540	23,440	20	9.8	12.4	1.04	1.14	0.10
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	10,655	12,270	15	13.9	17.1	1.48	1.58	0.10
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	21,570	25,920	20	9.7	11.7	1.02	1.08	0.05
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	21,120	27,990	33	9.3	11.1	0.98	1.03	0.05
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	21,845	28,120	29	8.1	9.7	0.86	0.89	0.03
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	27,980	36,610	31	9.1	10.7	0.96	0.98	0.03
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	2,490	3,280	32	8.1	9.4	0.85	0.86	0.01
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	4,875	5,475	12	10.8	12.4	1.14	1.15	0.00
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	1,050	1,210	15	10.6	12.1	1.12	1.12	0.00
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	8,430	9,495	13	12.4	14.2	1.32	1.32	0.00
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	10,475	12,105	16	14.1	16.0	1.50	1.48	-0.02
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	28,485	33,115	16	12.5	14.2	1.33	1.31	-0.02
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	9,675	11,460	18	8.5	9.2	0.90	0.85	-0.05
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	2,640	2,995	13	13.1	14.4	1.39	1.33	-0.06
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	4,625	5,350	16	10.6	11.3	1.12	1.04	-0.08
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	6,355	6,670	5	12.5	13.4	1.32	1.24	-0.09
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	208,220	253,495	22	10.1	11.8	1.07	1.09	0.02
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in health care and social assistance from 2006 to 2016												
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	1,460	1,655	13	13.5	17.4	1.43	1.60	0.17
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	5,355	6,160	15	9.4	12.6	1.00	1.17	0.17
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	6,900	8,030	16	12.5	15.6	1.32	1.44	0.12
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	5,765	7,185	25	10.6	13.3	1.12	1.23	0.11
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	7,020	7,960	13	10.6	13.3	1.12	1.23	0.11
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	4,500	5,210	16	14.7	17.8	1.55	1.65	0.09
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	5,335	6,170	16	13.0	15.8	1.37	1.46	0.09
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	4,840	5,740	19	11.9	14.6	1.26	1.35	0.09
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	3,895	4,810	23	9.7	12.0	1.03	1.11	0.08
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	2,320	2,785	20	11.8	14.1	1.25	1.30	0.05
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	3,095	3,630	17	9.0	10.9	0.96	1.01	0.05
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	2,730	3,270	20	9.0	10.9	0.96	1.00	0.05
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	5,500	6,530	19	11.2	13.1	1.19	1.21	0.02
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	5,685	6,395	12	11.8	13.6	1.24	1.26	0.02
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	945	1,025	8	16.4	18.7	1.73	1.73	-0.01
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	4,185	4,510	8	11.2	12.7	1.19	1.17	-0.01
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	5,025	5,880	17	9.0	10.0	0.95	0.92	-0.03
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	6,035	6,415	6	10.6	11.7	1.12	1.08	-0.04
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	3,985	4,430	11	9.4	10.4	1.00	0.96	-0.04
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	665	745	12	8.9	9.6	0.94	0.89	-0.05
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	2,050	2,165	6	13.0	14.2	1.37	1.31	-0.06
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	1,510	1,515	0	12.1	13.3	1.28	1.23	-0.06
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	3,185	3,215	1	10.0	10.6	1.06	0.97	-0.09
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	4,150	4,265	3	12.5	12.4	1.33	1.15	-0.18
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	96,135	109,695	14	11.0	12.9	1.16	1.20	0.03
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	611,720	754,540	23	9.4	10.8	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.

Employment in accommodation and food services 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 20, 2018

Highlights

- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in accommodation and food services declined by 5% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a 15% increase across all Ontario CDs.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in accommodation and food services represented 6.9% of total employment in 2016, down from 7.1% in 2006.
- Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in employment change in accommodation and food services, from an increase of 12% in the Prince Edward CD to a decline of 24% or more in four northern CDs (Manitoulin, Rainy River, Parry Sound and Timiskaming).

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 of employment¹ in accommodation and food services² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

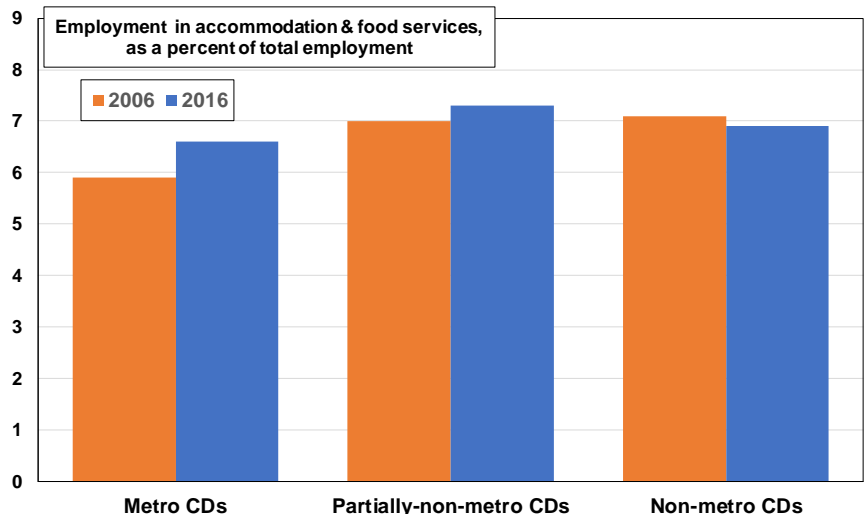
Findings³

Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, the share of total employment in accommodation and food services⁵ was 6.9%, down from 7.1% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, employment in accommodation and food services decreased by 5% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a 15% increase for Ontario as a whole. Ten of the 24 non-metro CDs had employment declines in this sector of 10% or more. In contrast the largest increase was in the Prince Edward CD (12%).

The non-metro CDs that were the most intensive (or

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in accommodation & food services was 6.9% of total employment in 2016 vs. 7.1% 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

most specialized) in accommodation and food services, relative to Ontario as a whole, were the CDs of Haliburton (1.39), Prince Edward (1.36) and Muskoka (1.36) (2nd last column of Table 1).

Summary

Employment in accommodation and food services in non-metro CDs declined by 5% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a growth of 15% for Ontario as a whole.

Employment in accommodation and food services in non-metro areas grew slightly up to 2007 and has been on a slight downward trend since 2008⁶.

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 NRagelie@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 5th largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the Fact Sheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006-2016").

⁶ See Figure 45 in the supplementary charts.

Table 1

Number employed ¹ in accommodation and food services by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Accommodation and food services (NAICS 72)							
		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 accommodation and food services from 2006 to 2016												
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	83,385	106,910	28	6.4	7.4	0.99	1.08	0.09
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	32,580	42,200	30	5.1	5.8	0.80	0.84	0.05
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	27,805	33,720	21	6.2	6.7	0.97	0.98	0.01
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	25,745	33,525	30	5.2	5.7	0.82	0.83	0.01
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	4,255	4,675	10	6.4	6.8	0.99	0.99	-0.01
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	16,430	18,325	12	6.3	6.7	0.99	0.98	-0.01
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	13,620	17,150	26	5.5	5.8	0.86	0.84	-0.02
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	5,615	5,915	5	7.0	7.2	1.10	1.05	-0.04
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	209,435	262,420	25	5.9	6.6	0.92	0.96	0.04
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in accommodation and food services from 2006 to 2016												
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	1,835	2,445	33	4.2	5.1	0.66	0.75	0.09
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	15,110	18,770	24	5.6	6.4	0.88	0.94	0.06
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	16,390	20,630	26	5.3	6.0	0.83	0.88	0.05
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	1,300	1,475	13	6.4	7.1	1.01	1.03	0.03
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	1,885	2,320	23	6.1	6.6	0.95	0.97	0.01
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	6,050	6,665	10	8.2	8.8	1.27	1.29	0.01
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	840	910	8	8.5	9.1	1.32	1.33	0.01
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	15,475	16,975	10	6.8	7.3	1.06	1.06	0.00
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	4,400	4,590	4	6.8	7.2	1.05	1.05	-0.01
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	6,240	7,225	16	5.5	5.8	0.86	0.85	-0.01
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	2,645	2,695	2	5.9	6.1	0.91	0.89	-0.02
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	16,460	18,780	14	7.2	7.5	1.13	1.09	-0.04
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	3,610	3,625	0	7.1	7.3	1.11	1.06	-0.05
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	24,335	24,915	2	10.9	11.2	1.70	1.64	-0.07
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	15,415	14,285	-7	7.7	7.5	1.21	1.10	-0.11
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	6,115	5,570	-9	8.0	7.8	1.25	1.13	-0.12
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	5,470	5,110	-7	8.1	7.7	1.26	1.12	-0.14
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	143,575	156,985	9	7.0	7.3	1.09	1.07	-0.02
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in accommodation and food services from 2006 to 2016												
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	955	1,065	12	7.7	9.3	1.20	1.36	0.16
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	3,535	3,375	-5	6.2	6.9	0.97	1.01	0.04
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	3,105	3,425	10	5.7	6.3	0.89	0.92	0.03
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	1,950	2,160	11	5.9	6.3	0.92	0.92	0.00
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	3,105	3,280	6	6.3	6.6	0.99	0.96	-0.03
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	680	735	8	9.1	9.5	1.42	1.39	-0.03
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	2,740	2,825	3	6.8	7.0	1.07	1.03	-0.04
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	2,050	1,980	-3	5.5	5.6	0.86	0.81	-0.04
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	3,380	3,615	7	6.0	6.1	0.94	0.89	-0.05
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	5,080	4,710	-7	7.7	7.8	1.19	1.14	-0.05
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	3,460	3,345	-3	6.1	6.1	0.94	0.89	-0.05
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	4,550	4,330	-5	8.2	8.4	1.29	1.23	-0.06
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	2,690	2,635	-2	6.6	6.7	1.04	0.98	-0.06
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	3,220	2,960	-8	6.7	6.3	1.04	0.92	-0.12
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	2,070	1,840	-11	6.5	6.0	1.02	0.88	-0.14
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	2,620	2,355	-10	7.6	7.1	1.19	1.03	-0.16
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	2,660	2,375	-11	8.7	8.1	1.35	1.18	-0.17
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	2,830	2,445	-14	6.7	5.8	1.05	0.84	-0.21
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	3,645	3,090	-15	8.9	7.9	1.38	1.16	-0.23
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	3,120	2,820	-10	10.3	9.4	1.61	1.36	-0.25
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	1,175	895	-24	7.4	5.9	1.16	0.86	-0.30
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	1,765	1,350	-24	9.0	6.8	1.40	1.00	-0.40
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	1,030	695	-33	9.5	7.3	1.49	1.06	-0.43
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	525	345	-34	9.1	6.3	1.42	0.92	-0.50
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	61,940	58,650	-5	7.1	6.9	1.10	1.01	-0.09
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	414,950	478,055	15	6.4	6.9	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.

Employment in other (personal) services 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 21, 2018

Highlights

- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in other (personal) services declined by 12% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a 2% decrease across all Ontario CDs.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in other (personal) services represented 4.5% of total employment in 2016, down from 4.9% in 2006.
- Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in employment change in other (personal) services, from an increase of 13% in the Manitoulin CD to a decline of more than 30% in the CDs of Algoma (-37%) and Timiskaming (-31%).

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 of employment¹ in other (personal) services² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

Findings³

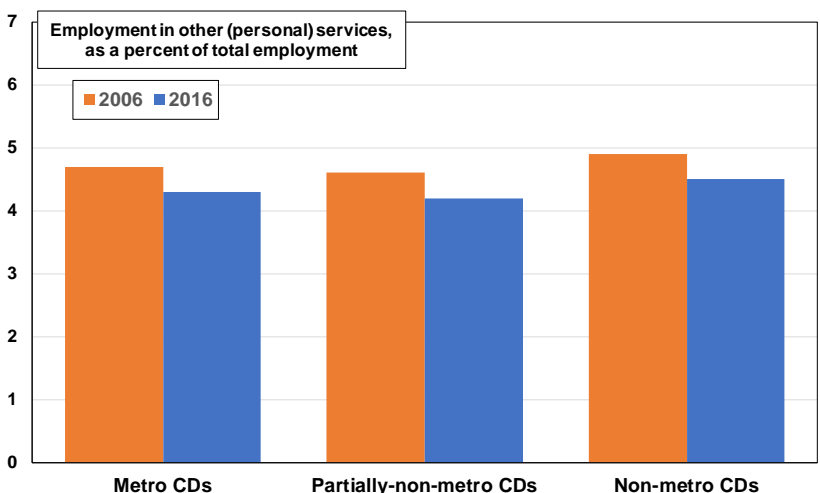
Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in other (personal) services⁵ represented 4.5% of total employment, down from 4.9% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, employment in other (personal) services decreased by 12% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a 2% decrease for Ontario as a whole.

The largest increase was in the Manitoulin CD (13%). Four non-metro CDs had employment declines of

25% or more (-37% in Algoma; -31% in Timiskaming; -29% in Chatham-Kent; and -25% in Rainy River).

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in other (personal) services was 4.5% of total employment in 2016, down from 4.9% 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

The non-metro CD that was the most intensive (or most specialized) in other (personal) services, relative to Ontario as a whole, was the Lambton CD (1.20) and the least intensive CD was the Prince Edward CD (0.85) (2nd last column of Table 1).

Summary

Employment in other (personal) services in non-metro CDs declined by 12% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a decline of 2% for Ontario as a whole.

Employment in other (personal) services in non-metro areas has been generally flat over the 1997 to 2018 period⁶.

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 10th largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the Fact Sheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006-2016").

⁶ See Figure 47 in the supplementary charts.

Table 1

Number employed ¹ in other (personal) services (except public administration) by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			81 Other (personal) services (except public administration) (NAICS 81)							
		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 intensity ² of employment in other (personal) services (except public administration) from 2006 to 2016										
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	65,595	67,390	3	5.0	4.7	1.07	1.10	0.03
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	25,645	27,630	8	4.0	3.8	0.86	0.89	0.03
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	3,185	3,065	-4	4.8	4.4	1.02	1.04	0.02
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	22,750	25,040	10	4.6	4.2	0.99	1.00	0.01
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	12,815	11,740	-8	5.0	4.3	1.06	1.01	-0.04
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	21,730	20,860	-4	4.8	4.2	1.03	0.98	-0.06
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	10,790	10,705	-1	4.4	3.6	0.93	0.84	-0.09
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	4,230	3,490	-17	5.3	4.3	1.13	1.00	-0.13
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	166,740	169,920	2	4.7	4.3	1.00	1.00	0.00
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in other (personal) services (except public administration) from 2006 to 2016												
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	3,220	3,090	-4	4.8	4.6	1.01	1.09	0.07
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	3,425	3,110	-9	4.5	4.3	0.96	1.02	0.06
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	2,145	2,200	3	4.9	4.6	1.05	1.09	0.04
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	2,825	2,580	-9	4.3	4.0	0.93	0.95	0.02
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	10,845	10,030	-8	4.9	4.5	1.04	1.06	0.02
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	2,315	2,095	-10	5.1	4.7	1.09	1.11	0.02
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	8,825	7,775	-12	4.4	4.1	0.95	0.96	0.02
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	3,205	2,995	-7	4.3	4.0	0.92	0.93	0.01
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	13,460	13,660	1	4.4	4.0	0.93	0.93	0.00
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	10,375	10,405	0	4.6	4.1	0.97	0.97	0.00
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	2,400	2,120	-12	4.7	4.3	1.01	1.00	-0.01
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	5,315	5,235	-2	4.7	4.2	1.00	0.99	-0.01
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	11,380	11,030	-3	4.2	3.8	0.90	0.89	-0.01
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	11,080	10,150	-8	4.9	4.3	1.04	1.02	-0.02
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	975	890	-9	4.8	4.3	1.03	1.00	-0.03
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	1,490	1,475	-1	4.8	4.2	1.03	0.99	-0.04
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	375	315	-16	3.8	3.2	0.81	0.74	-0.07
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	93,655	89,155	-5	4.6	4.2	0.97	0.98	0.00
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in other (personal) services (except public administration) from 2006 to 2016												
Manitowlin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	230	260	13	4.0	4.7	0.85	1.11	0.26
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	845	930	10	4.3	4.7	0.92	1.10	0.19
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	1,605	1,555	-3	4.7	4.7	1.00	1.10	0.10
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	2,400	2,390	0	4.4	4.4	0.94	1.04	0.10
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	2,360	2,265	-4	4.9	4.8	1.04	1.13	0.09
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	1,845	1,845	0	4.4	4.3	0.93	1.02	0.09
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	2,675	2,500	-7	4.7	4.6	1.00	1.07	0.07
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	1,935	1,825	-6	4.8	4.6	1.02	1.09	0.07
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	1,485	1,380	-7	4.7	4.5	1.00	1.06	0.07
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	2,610	2,610	0	4.7	4.4	0.99	1.04	0.05
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	1,260	1,200	-5	4.2	4.0	0.89	0.93	0.04
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	3,665	3,065	-16	5.5	5.1	1.18	1.20	0.02
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	2,160	2,015	-7	4.4	4.0	0.94	0.95	0.01
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	1,290	1,125	-13	4.2	3.8	0.90	0.90	0.01
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	1,775	1,665	-6	5.4	4.8	1.14	1.14	-0.01
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	515	415	-19	4.1	3.6	0.88	0.85	-0.03
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	2,090	1,740	-17	5.6	4.9	1.20	1.15	-0.05
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	2,030	1,670	-18	4.9	4.3	1.05	1.01	-0.05
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	520	390	-25	4.8	4.1	1.03	0.96	-0.07
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	2,255	1,890	-16	5.6	4.7	1.20	1.11	-0.09
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	3,075	2,195	-29	5.4	4.5	1.16	1.06	-0.10
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	400	330	-18	5.3	4.3	1.14	1.00	-0.14
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	895	615	-31	5.7	4.0	1.21	0.95	-0.26
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	3,205	2,035	-37	5.8	4.0	1.24	0.93	-0.31
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	43,125	37,910	-12	4.9	4.5	1.05	1.05	0.00
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	303,520	296,985	-2	4.7	4.3	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.

Employment in public administration services 2006-2016

Vol. 6, No. 22, 2018

Highlights

- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in public administration services increased by 10% from 2006 to 2016, less than the 19% increase across all Ontario CDs.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in public administration services represented 6.3% of total employment in 2016, up from 5.5% in 2006.
- Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in employment change in public administration services, from an increase of 60% in the Haliburton CD to a decline of 6% or more in the CDs of Manitoulin (-28%), Rainy River (-19%) and Kenora (-6%).

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 of employment¹ in public administration services² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

Findings³

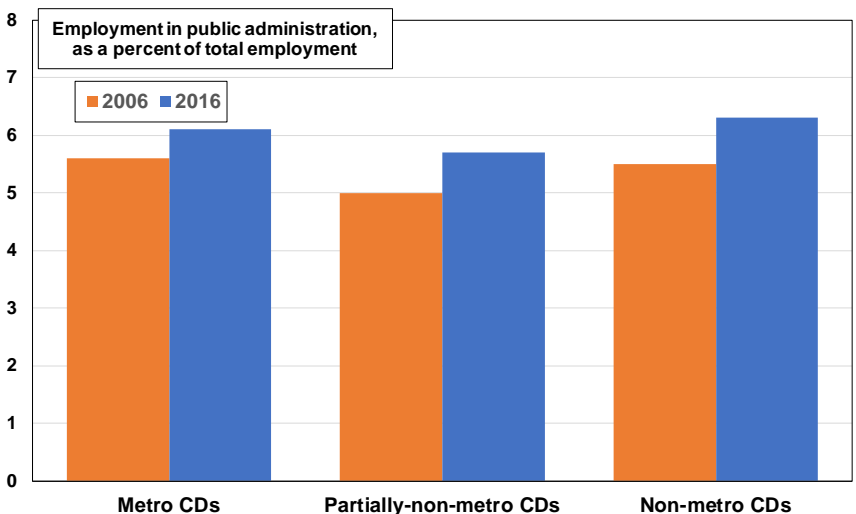
Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in public administration services⁵ represented 6.3% of total employment, up from 5.5% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, employment in public administration increased by 10% from 2006 to 2016, lower than the 19% increase for Ontario as a whole.

The largest increase was the Haliburton CD (60%) and the largest decline was in Manitoulin CD (-28%).

The non-metro CDs that were the most intensive (or most specialized) in public administration, relative to

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in public administration was 6.3% of total employment in 2016, up from 5.5% 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

Ontario as a whole, were the CDs of Renfrew (2.77) and Kenora (1.97) (2nd last column of Table 1). The data for the Renfrew CD reflects the employment at the Canadian Forces Base at Petawawa.

Summary

Employment in public administration services in non-metro CDs increased by 10% from 2006 to 2016, lower than the 19% growth for Ontario as a whole.

Employment in public administration services in non-metro areas was generally flat from 2005 to 2015 but declined in the 2016-2018 period to levels that were typical in the 1997 to 2004 period⁶.

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

⁶ See Figure 49 in the supplementary charts.

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 7th 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 public administration by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Public administration (NAICS 91)							
		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 intensity ² of employment in public administration from 2006 to 2016										
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	10,020	12,490	25	3.9	4.6	0.72	0.77	0.05
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	2,185	2,595	19	3.3	3.8	0.60	0.63	0.02
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	16,730	22,865	37	3.4	3.9	0.63	0.65	0.02
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	18,825	24,380	30	2.9	3.3	0.54	0.56	0.01
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	10,190	13,755	35	4.1	4.6	0.76	0.77	0.01
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	44,830	53,390	19	3.4	3.7	0.63	0.62	-0.01
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	6,190	6,390	3	7.8	7.8	1.43	1.31	-0.13
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	90,250	105,355	17	20.1	21.0	3.72	3.53	-0.19
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	199,220	241,220	21	5.6	6.1	1.04	1.02	-0.02
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in public administration from 2006 to 2016												
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	5,330	6,470	21	8.2	10.1	1.51	1.70	0.18
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	1,315	1,705	30	2.9	3.9	0.54	0.65	0.11
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	1,315	1,855	41	4.3	5.3	0.79	0.89	0.10
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	3,995	5,425	36	3.5	4.4	0.65	0.73	0.08
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	8,780	10,685	22	3.9	4.8	0.73	0.81	0.08
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	7,615	10,205	34	2.8	3.5	0.52	0.59	0.06
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	3,355	3,835	14	5.0	5.8	0.92	0.97	0.05
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	5,525	5,920	7	7.2	8.2	1.34	1.38	0.04
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	7,580	8,985	19	3.3	3.8	0.62	0.64	0.03
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	3,575	3,945	10	7.0	7.9	1.30	1.33	0.03
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	16,185	20,050	24	5.2	5.8	0.97	0.98	0.01
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	6,735	7,135	6	3.4	3.8	0.63	0.63	0.01
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	13,860	16,580	20	6.1	6.6	1.12	1.10	-0.02
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	5,795	6,900	19	13.3	14.5	2.46	2.43	-0.02
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	720	740	3	7.3	7.4	1.34	1.25	-0.10
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	1,945	1,995	3	9.6	9.6	1.78	1.61	-0.18
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	8,850	8,855	0	11.9	11.7	2.21	1.96	-0.24
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	102,475	121,285	18	5.0	5.7	0.92	0.95	0.03
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in public administration from 2006 to 2016												
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	235	375	60	3.1	4.8	0.58	0.81	0.23
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	1,020	1,370	34	5.2	6.9	0.96	1.16	0.20
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	6,930	8,235	19	14.2	16.5	2.62	2.77	0.16
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	1,380	1,710	24	4.6	5.7	0.85	0.95	0.11
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	2,030	2,220	9	3.6	4.5	0.66	0.76	0.10
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	2,005	2,295	14	5.4	6.5	1.00	1.09	0.09
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	1,900	2,285	20	4.7	5.7	0.88	0.96	0.08
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	3,140	3,680	17	5.8	6.8	1.07	1.14	0.08
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	1,105	1,325	20	3.2	4.0	0.60	0.67	0.07
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	1,885	2,195	16	3.3	4.0	0.61	0.67	0.06
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	2,685	3,190	19	8.1	9.3	1.50	1.56	0.06
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	615	655	7	4.9	5.7	0.91	0.96	0.05
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	835	960	15	2.6	3.2	0.49	0.53	0.04
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	835	910	9	5.3	6.0	0.98	1.00	0.03
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	960	1,130	18	2.3	2.7	0.42	0.45	0.03
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	2,350	2,525	7	5.8	6.4	1.07	1.08	0.01
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	2,455	2,420	-1	3.7	4.0	0.68	0.68	-0.01
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	1,720	1,810	5	3.6	3.9	0.66	0.65	-0.01
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	1,725	1,955	13	3.1	3.3	0.57	0.56	-0.01
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	3,980	3,920	-2	7.2	7.6	1.33	1.28	-0.05
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	3,335	3,335	0	8.1	8.6	1.50	1.44	-0.07
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	3,660	3,430	-6	11.9	11.7	2.21	1.97	-0.24
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	960	775	-19	8.9	8.1	1.64	1.36	-0.28
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	610	440	-28	10.6	8.0	1.96	1.35	-0.61
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	48,355	53,145	10	5.5	6.3	1.02	1.05	0.03
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	350,050	415,650	19	5.4	6.0	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.



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