

## 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 employment<sup>1</sup> in agriculture and forestry<sup>2</sup> 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.

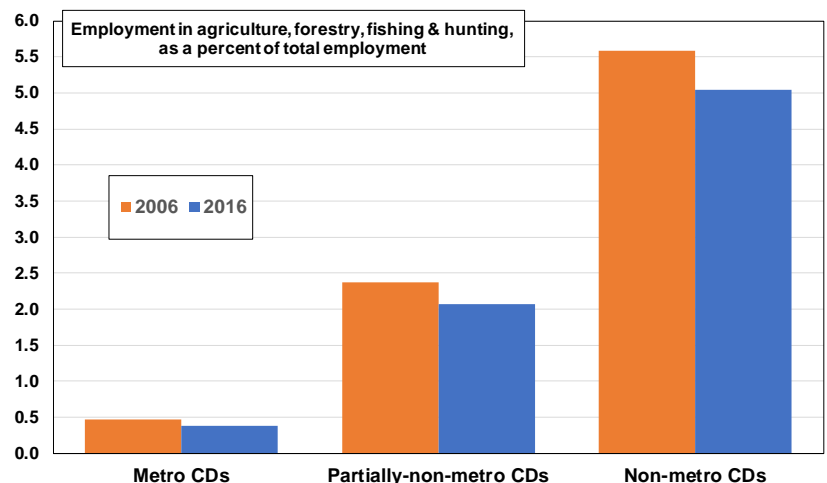
### Findings<sup>3</sup>

Across non-metro<sup>4</sup> CDs in 2016, employment in agriculture and forestry<sup>5</sup> 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 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

and Huron (+1%). In 2016, 15% of employment in the Huron CD was in agriculture (4<sup>th</sup> last column of Table 1). This CD was 10.3 times more specialized (or more intensive) in agriculture, than Ontario as a whole (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 [NRagettie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca](mailto:NRagettie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca)

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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"

<sup>4</sup> 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>).

<sup>5</sup> This is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the factsheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006 – 2016").

Table 1

Number employed <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>		Percent change	Number employed <sup>1</sup>		Percent change	Percent (share) of CD employment		Relative intensity of employment <sup>2</sup>		Change	
		2006	2016		2006	2016		2006	2016	2006	2016		
		Metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity <sup>2</sup> 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	
<b>Metro CDs</b>		<b>3,544,485</b>	<b>3,981,030</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16,715</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity <sup>2</sup> 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	
<b>Partially-non-metro CDs</b>		<b>2,052,770</b>	<b>2,142,045</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48,610</b>	<b>44,275</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>0.07</b>	
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity <sup>2</sup> 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	
<b>Non-metro CDs</b>		<b>876,440</b>	<b>847,550</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>42,685</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>0.27</b>	
<b>Ontario</b>		<b>6,473,695</b>	<b>6,970,625</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>114,325</b>	<b>102,085</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.