

Employment in mining and oil & gas extraction 2006-2016

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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.

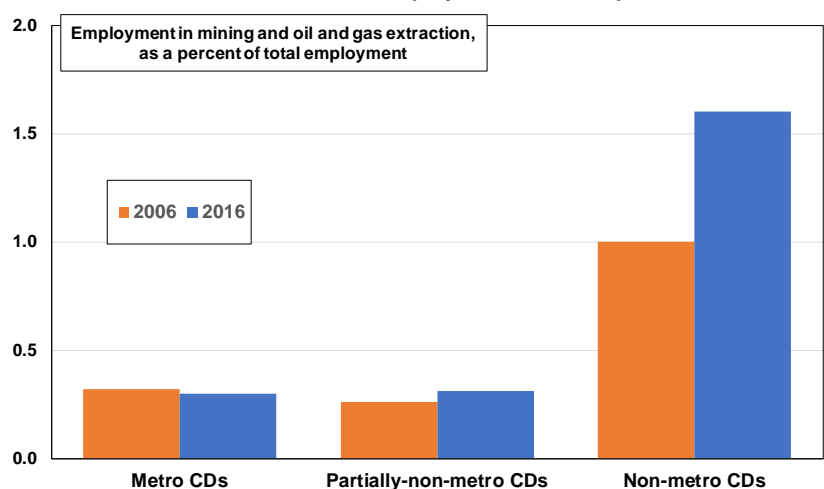
Findings³

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 NRagetlie@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.