

Employment in public administration services 2006-2016

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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

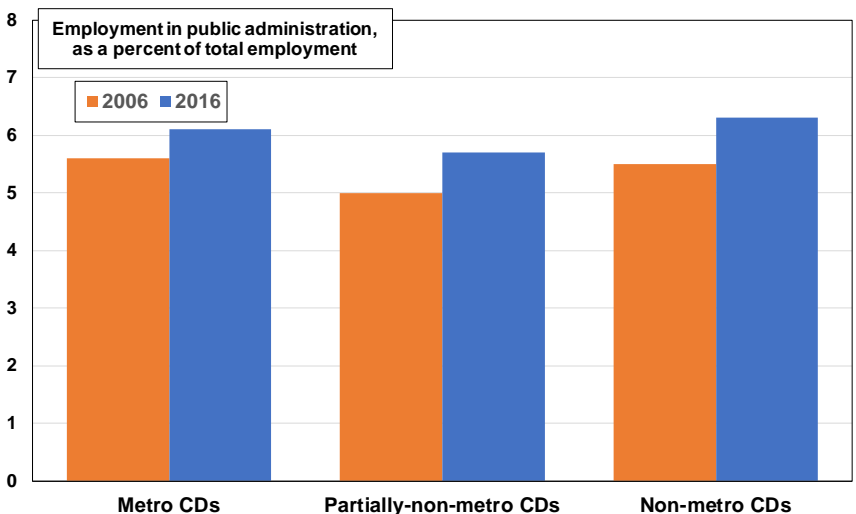
Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in public administration services⁵ represented 6.3% of total employment, up from 5.5% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

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 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 This is the 7th largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the factsheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006-2016").

⁶ See Figure 49 in the supplementary charts.

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.