

Employment in transportation & warehousing 2006-2016

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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.

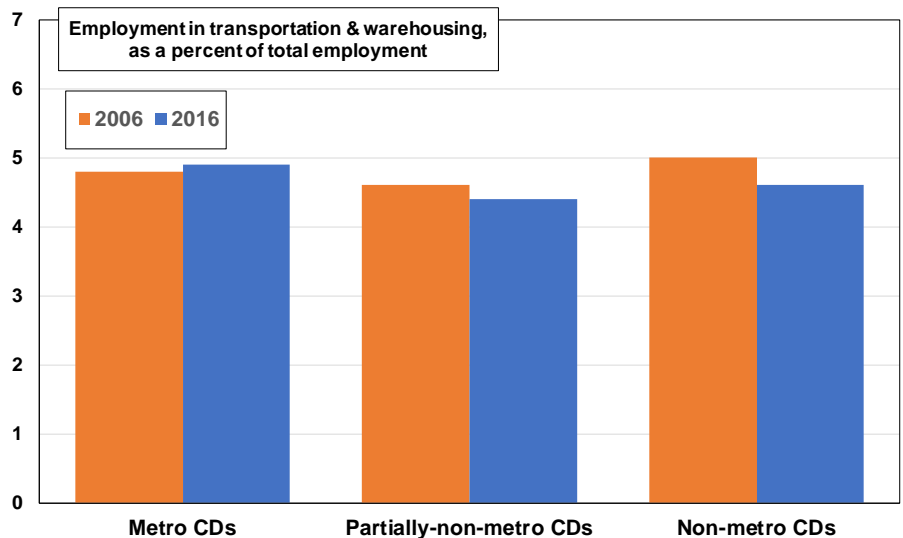
Findings³

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%).

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 NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca

⁶ See Figure 31 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 9th 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 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.