

2006 Census Research Paper Series



#7 – The Changing Occupational Structure of Northern Ontario

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Prepared for the Local Boards of Northern Ontario



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background to the Report:

This study has been prepared for the 5 Local Boards in Northern Ontario and the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee. Due to the particular economic conditions in Northern Ontario, it is very important for the Northern Boards to properly understand the demographic trends occurring in their region. This is the sixth research report in a series that examines the current trends in Northern Ontario using data from the 2006 Census. Based on concerns expressed in the Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities (TOP) Reports, this report attempts to examine employment changes for occupations in Northern Ontario.

Methodology:

This report is based on newly released data from the 2006 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada. Data is also used from other Census years as compiled by Statistics Canada.

Findings:

Analysis of the 2006 Census data for occupation has shown us several important facts about Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

The occupational structure of Northern Ontario continues to differ from that of Ontario

- Northern Ontario continues to have a higher percentage of trades, and primary industry occupations.
- Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of sales and service occupations
- Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of management, business, and natural and applied science occupations.
- Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities

Occupational trends vary between categories and between Northern Ontario and the Province

- Occupations in Northern Ontario showing the greatest percentage increases are in Business, Social Science, and Health while Processing, Management, Trades, and Sales and service show the greatest decreases.
- Differences between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing in most occupational categories
- Lower skilled service industry occupations show the fastest growth since 2001
- Blue Collar occupations show the greatest declines from 2001 to 2006

All districts of Northern Ontario, with the exception of the Manitoulin District and the Sudbury District, show the same key structural differences from that of Ontario

The occupational structure of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario differs considerably from that of Northern Ontario

Section One: Introduction

This study has been prepared for the 5 Local Boards in Northern Ontario and the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee. The Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board (Local Board #20), the Sudbury and Manitoulin Workforce Partnerships Board (Local Board #21), the Far Northeast Training Board (Local Board #23), the North Superior Training Board (Local Board #24) and the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board (Local Board #25) are among the 21 Local Boards established in Ontario in 1994.¹ These Boards were created to assist in assessing the workforce development needs and issues of each area. Each Local Board Area is made up of representatives of the key labour market partner groups; primarily business and labour, but also including educators and trainers, Aboriginal groups, women, persons with disabilities, francophones, racial minorities and youth. The Boards are sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities.

The 2001 Census Research Series produced by the Northern Boards from 2002 to 2004 showed that Northern Ontario is a region undergoing important transformations. Economic growth in Northern Ontario has been significantly less than the provincial average since the 1970s. Since workforce development is seen as crucial to economic development by most people in the region, regional Boards are therefore necessarily involved in economic development discussions. Workforce trends are an indicator of economic development. These trends also have an important impact on future development decisions. It, therefore, becomes very important for the Local Boards of Northern Ontario to understand what trends exist in their region.

This is the seventh research report in a series that examines the current trends in Northern Ontario using data from the 2006 Census. The first report analyzed the general population trends following release of that data in March, 2007. The second report looked at trends in youth out-migration. The third report looked at the extent to which the population of Northern Ontario is aging. The fourth report examined migration trends. The fifth looked at changes in labour force participation and the sixth at changes in industrial structure.

Section Two: Background to the Issue in Northern Ontario

2.1 Introduction to Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario comprises more than 88% of the land mass of Ontario but represents only 6.5% of the total population of the province (2006 Census). This percentage represents a decrease from 6.9% in 2001. As the region has no legislated boundaries, the definition of the region varies, especially as concerns its southern border. Currently, for the purpose of programming and statistical analysis, the provincial government has defined Northern Ontario as comprising the City of Greater Sudbury and the following districts: Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Nipissing, and Parry Sound. In 2000, the Ontario government decided to also include the Muskoka District Municipality in its definition of

Northern Ontario. This inclusion was somewhat problematic in that the socio-economic characteristics of the Muskoka District Municipality differ from that of the other districts in Northern Ontario. In 2004 the government changed the definition to once again to exclude the Muskoka District Municipality. For the purposes of FedNor programming, the federal government continues to include the Muskoka District Municipality in its operational definition of Northern Ontario. In the 2001 Census Research Series, the Muskoka District Municipality was included in statistics relating to Northern Ontario. Due to the recent change in definition by the provincial government, 2006-based reports will exclude the area from statistics relating to Northern Ontario.² Comparisons between the data presented in the previous report need to take this change in definition into account. The Muskoka district will however be included in statistics related to the Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board (Board #20).

The history of continuous settlement by non-Natives in Northern Ontario is relatively recent when compared to the rest of Ontario. Settlement in earnest started with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the late 1870s and 1880s. This was soon followed by the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk and National Transcontinental Railways. Most non-Aboriginal communities in the region were initially railway towns.

Following the building of the railways, the region's growth has been driven primarily by the forest industry and by mining. The development of communities was, for the most part, undertaken by large resource extraction corporations based outside the region rather than by local entrepreneurs. This fact has meant that the social and economic structure of this region exhibits several unique characteristics.³

The first of these characteristics relates to an overdependence on natural resource exploitation. This has meant a high degree of vulnerability to resource depletion, world commodity prices, corporate policy changes, the boom and bust cycles of the resource industries, changes in the Canadian exchange rate, and changes in government policies regarding Northern Ontario.⁴

The second characteristic is a high degree of dependency on external forces. The fact that most communities were developed by outside interests means that local entrepreneurship has been more limited than in other areas. This has served as a barrier to the cultivation of an entrepreneurial culture in these communities. This dependence is also seen in the area of political decision-making. Unlike most areas of Ontario, Northern Ontario is made up of Districts instead of Counties. Unlike Counties, Districts do not have regional governments. Northern Ontario is unique in Ontario in that unlike the Counties of Southern Ontario there is no regional government serving as an intermediary between the provincial government and municipalities.⁵

While all communities in the region share some common characteristics, Northern Ontario can be divided internally into three different types of communities:

Small and Medium-sized cities - Northern Ontario includes 5 cities with over 40,000 inhabitants. They are, in order of size, Sudbury (157,857), Thunder Bay (109,140), Sault Ste. Marie (74,948),

North Bay (53,966), and Timmins (42,997).⁶ While these centres are heavily dependent on resource industries they are also relatively diversified in that they tend to be important centres for health, education, and other services for the outlying regions.

Resource Dependent Communities - The vast majority of the remaining non-Aboriginal communities in the region are resource dependent communities, or single industry towns, which share many distinct characteristics.⁷ These communities are smaller and less diversified economically than the small and medium-sized cities. They are much more directly dependent on resource industries.

Aboriginal Communities - The region of Northern Ontario is unique in terms of its large number of Aboriginal communities. The Aboriginal population makes up almost 8 percent of the population of the region.⁸ The population in the area of the region north of the 50th parallel is almost entirely made up of these communities. Of all the communities in the region, Aboriginal communities face the greatest number of social and economic challenges.

2.2 The History of the Occupational Structure of Northern Ontario

As pointed out in the industry report, jobs in blue-collar industries⁹ have been the largest single group of jobs in the regional economy since the arrival of the railways and the beginnings of the forest industries and mining industries. Historically this has been a factor that differentiated the region from many other regions in Ontario. Yet from 1986 to 1996, the total number of blue-collar industrial jobs declined from 151,010 to 120,095, or by 20.5%. In general this shift appears to be the result of changes in technology but other, more specific factors, such as the decline in the importance of the grain trade in Thunder Bay, have also played a role.

Previous research has noted that along with the decline in blue-collar industrial employment there has been a rise in service-sector employment.¹⁰ By examining the 2006 Census data, this report will see whether these trends are continuing to have an impact on the occupational structure of the region.

The occupational structure data used in this report (like the industrial structure data in the previous report) do not allow us to properly compare the 2001 and 2006 occupational structure of Northern Ontario with the occupational structure of previous census years. Starting with the 2001 Census, Statistics Canada used a new system of classifying occupations: the 2001 National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S 2001). This is a revision of the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and makes comparisons with previous years very difficult. For some occupational categories, comparison is impossible. Others, however, remained unchanged from the 1996 Census. Where possible, this report will examine the changes in occupations for Northern Ontario previous to 2001 for those categories that remained unchanged from the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification.

Both the 1991 classifications system and the 2001 classification system have several levels of categories. The one-digit level is the most general and is composed of 10 categories. The two-digit level is more specific and includes 49 additional categories placed within the categories of

the one-digit level. There are two more levels: the three-digit level, with 140 categories; and the four-digit level, with 520 categories. The four-digit level is the most specific. At the time this report is being written, only the one and two-digit level of occupation is available for data from the 2006 Census.

Section Three: Methodology

This report attempts to describe the occupational structure of Northern Ontario based on newly released data from the 2006 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada. The description will be done through a comparison of the occupational structure of Ontario as a whole and through an examination of internal regional differences. Data for the 2006 Census is from profiles ordered from Statistics Canada by the researcher.

3.1 Potential problems with our method

Our method has three potential problems which must be mentioned: sampling error, the “random rounding” technique used by Statistics Canada, and problems with data for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario.

Unlike the first three reports in this series, the data used in this report is not from 100% of the population. Statistics Canada has two census forms; a short one that goes to all residences, and a long one, Form 2B, which goes to 20% of residences. The data analyzed here is from Form 2B. This data is therefore a “sample” of total possible responses. It is meant to represent 100% of the population but, being a sample, it often does not. When the responses from the sample differ from what the responses would be from the entire population, we say there is “sampling error”.¹¹

Using statistical analyses, we can calculate what the likelihood of sampling error is for a given number of responses. Generally speaking, the larger the number of respondents, the less sampling error is a problem. In our study, the data from smaller communities has a higher possibility of sampling error.

Another potential problem is the use of random rounding by Statistics Canada in its census data.¹² In order to ensure confidentiality, census data is round up or down to the nearest 5 count. This has an insignificant effect on large numbers. On very small numbers however this process can introduce a significant degree of error. This does not have a significant effect on numbers for the districts of Northern Ontario. This limits our ability to be confident about numbers for very small communities in Northern Ontario and for very small occupational categories.

The third problem was mentioned in the first report in this series dealing with population change. The population figures for the census divisions in Northern Ontario are not as reliable as the census divisions in most of Ontario. This is due to the large number of Aboriginal communities which, for various reasons, are improperly counted. If Statistics Canada can not properly count a community, the population of that community is not included in the population totals for that

census division. As a result, the population figures for almost all the census divisions in Northern Ontario are incomplete. Comparison from census year to census year becomes difficult when a particular community was not counted in one year but counted in another year.

In the report on population change, the statistics were “adjusted” to try and deal with this problem. This was not done for this report. This means that there is a certain degree of error in the statistics used in the report. This type of error only applies to the section of the report that compares data from 2006 with that of previous census years. It does not affect the historical comparisons based on CMA and CA data.

Section 4: The Occupational Structure of Northern Ontario

4.1 The Occupational Structure of Northern Ontario Differs from that of Ontario

Figure 1 compares the occupational structure of Northern Ontario with that of Ontario. It shows that many of the differences in occupational structure noted in the 2001 Census Report on occupation continue to exist.¹³ Figure 1 compares the totals for the one-digit occupational categories while comparisons of two-digit categories are contained in Appendix A.

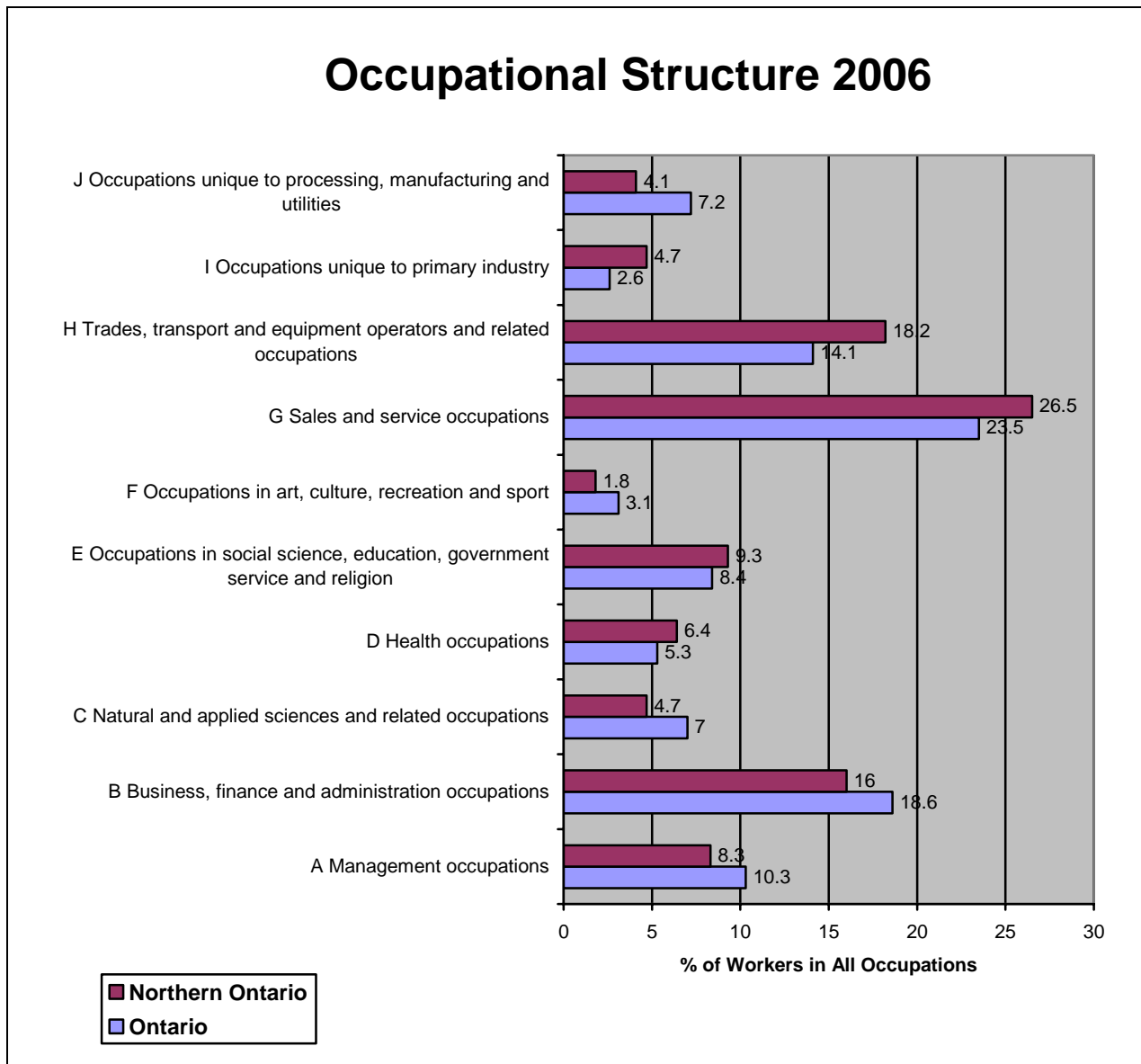


Figure 1: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

4.1.1 Northern Ontario continues to have a higher percentage of trades, and primary industry occupations.

Northern Ontario continues to have a higher percentage “blue collar” jobs in trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations. At 18.2% this is the second largest category of occupations in Northern Ontario. In Ontario as a whole these jobs represent 14.1% of all occupations. It is not surprising that Northern Ontario also continues to have a larger percentage of occupations unique to primary industries. These occupations represent 4.7% of all occupations in Northern Ontario compared to 2.6% for Ontario. Within this category, Northern Ontario has less dependence on occupations unique to agriculture but a higher percentage of occupations unique to forestry operations and mining.

4.1.2 Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of sales and service occupations

Northern Ontario also has a higher dependence on sales and service occupations. These are, by far, the largest category of occupations in the North. They represent 26.5% of all jobs in the region compared to 23.5% for Ontario as a whole. Within this category, Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of lower pay occupations such as retail sales clerks, cashiers, cooks, and food and beverage servers.

4.1.3 Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of management, business, and natural and applied science occupations.

Northern Ontario continues to have a lower percentage of higher pay management occupations. All management occupations represent 8.3% of the jobs in Northern Ontario whereas in Ontario as a whole these occupations represent 10.3% of all jobs. Within this category, Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of lower paid retail trade, food and accommodation managers. It has a relatively fewer jobs in the senior management or “specialist managers” category.

The region also has relatively fewer business, finance and administration occupations. For Ontario as a whole, these jobs represent 18.6% of all occupations. In Northern Ontario the percentage is 16%. Within this category, Northern Ontario has a higher proportion of secretaries and a lower proportion of professional occupations in business and finance. In Ontario, natural and applied sciences and related occupations represent 7% of all jobs. In Northern Ontario these occupations constitute 4.7% of the workforce.

4.1.4 Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities

Despite the presence of a large number of pulp and paper mills and sawmills in Northern Ontario, it is perhaps surprising that Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities. This reflects the historical inability to develop secondary industries in the regions. These occupations represent 7.2% of the workforce in Ontario and only 4.1% of the workforce in Northern Ontario.

4.2 Occupational Trends Vary between Categories and Between Northern Ontario and the Province

While the section above shows that differences in the occupational structure on Ontario and Northern Ontario continue to exist. It is important to understand how these structures are changing and whether these differences are increasing or decreasing. Figure 2 shows the real percentage change in each occupational category as a portion of the all occupations from 2001 to 2006. Results are shown for both Northern Ontario and Ontario. Detailed comparisons using two-digit categories are shown in Appendix B.

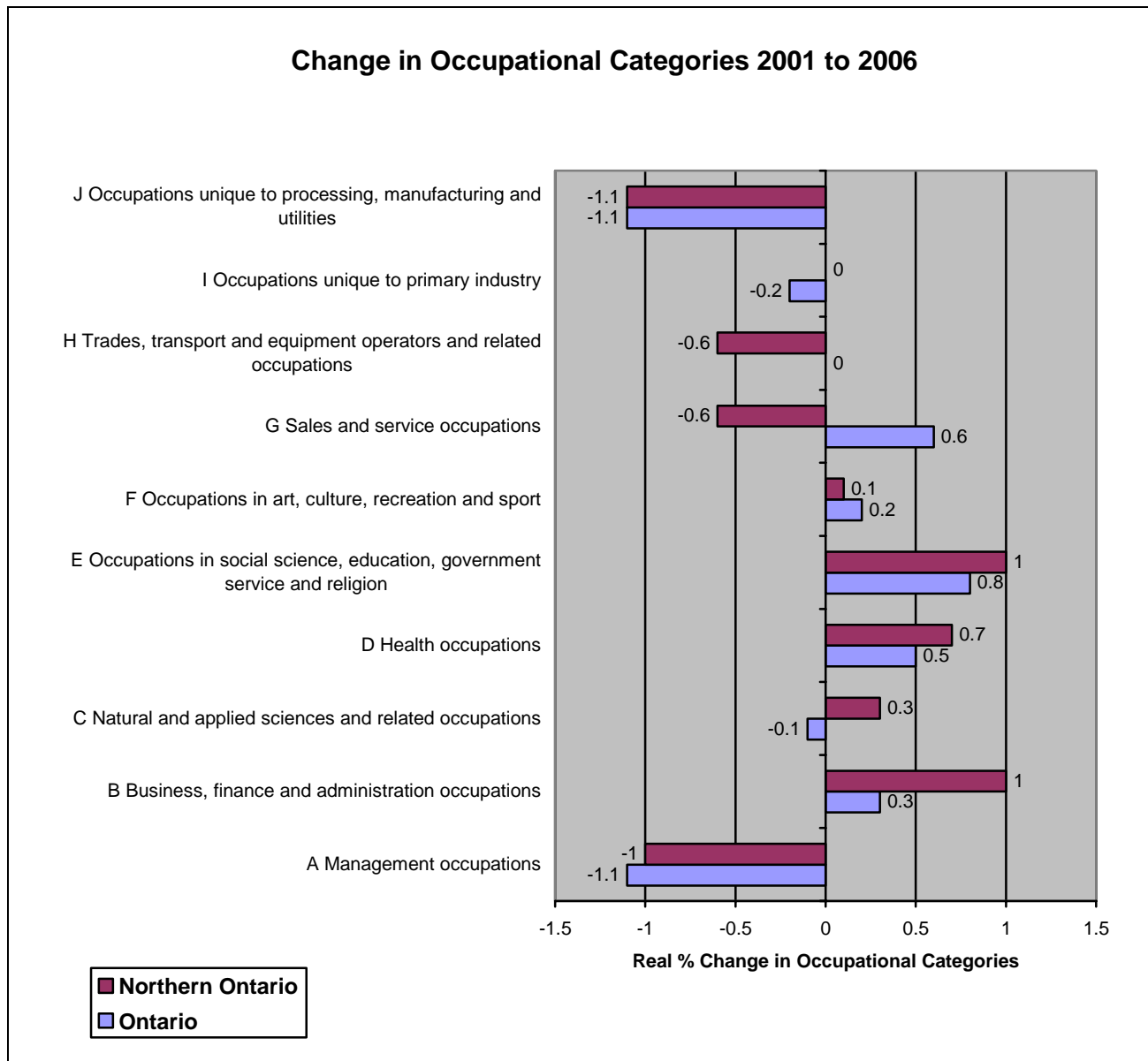


Figure 2: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

4.2.1 Occupations in Northern Ontario showing the greatest percentage increases are in Business, Social Science, and Health while Processing, Management, Trades, and Sales and service show the greatest decreases.

In Figure 2 we can see that the three occupational categories showing the greatest percentage increases are business, finance and administration occupations, increasing from 15% of all jobs to 16%; occupations in social science, education, government service and religion, increasing from 8.3% of all jobs to 9.3%; and health occupations, increasing from 5.7% of all jobs to 6.4%. The increase in the business category was due almost entirely to growth in low skill clerical occupations which increased by 6,100 jobs from 2001 to 2006 (See Appendix B). The increase in social science occupations was due primarily to an increase in social service occupations. Most new health related jobs were in the lower skill health assistant occupations.

Decreases occurred primarily in the traditional blue collar occupations. Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities went from representing 5.2% of all occupations in 2001 to 4.1% in 2006. This represents a loss of 3,685 jobs. Traditional trades-based occupations went from representing 18.7% of all occupations in Northern Ontario in 2001 to representing 18.2% in 2006. As Appendix B shows however, results varied greatly by trade. Management occupations in Northern Ontario decreased by 2,815 jobs.

4.2.2 Differences between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing in most occupational categories

It is important to determine whether occupational differences between Northern Ontario and the province are increasing or decreasing. A comparison of changes between 2001 and 2006 shows mixed results. Of ten single-digit categories we can see that differences are increasing in six. These are management occupations (0.3%), health occupations (2.6%), social science occupations (1.5%), culture and recreation occupations (0.5%), primary industry occupations (12.5%), and processing occupations (5.8%).¹⁴

On the other hand, differences between Northern Ontario and the province are decreasing in four single-digit occupational categories. These are business-based occupations (-4.1%), natural science related occupations (-4.4%), sales and service occupations (-5.6%), and trades (-3.8%). As concerns trades related occupations, the convergence between the province and the North was due primarily to an increase in trades-related employment in the southern areas of the province.

4.2.3 Lower skilled service industry occupations show the fastest growth since 2001

In our 2001 Census report on occupation we noted that the most important increases from 1996 to 2001 were in management occupations and specialized business occupations. In that report we saw this as an indication that the fastest growing occupations tend to be those requiring a university-level education. At the same time, there was growth in several selected “trades” occupations, notably transportation equipment operators and related workers and construction trades. It was also highly probable that there was a considerable increase in machinists, metal

forming, shaping and erecting occupations from 1996 to 2001.

Table 1 lists the fastest growing occupational categories from 2001 to 2006. We note that the fastest growing occupations are now assisting occupations in support of health services followed by paralegals, social services workers, and occupations in education. The general trend shows that university dependent occupations are no longer as prominent as in the previous period. Lower skilled service industry occupations now predominate. It is also important to note that no trades-based occupations are among the fastest growing occupations.

Table 1: Fastest Growing Occupations in Northern Ontario by Percentage Increase: Two Digit Level Occupational Categories

	2001	2006	Increase	Pct. Increase
D3 Assisting occupations in support of health services	4600	6730	2130	46.3
E2 Paralegals, social services workers and occupations in education and religion, n.e.c.	7590	10260	2670	35.2
B3 Administrative and regulatory occupations	5440	7080	1640	30.1
G3 Cashiers	7380	8915	1535	20.8
B5 Clerical occupations	29430	35530	6100	20.7
G0 Sales and service supervisors	2800	3320	520	18.6
C1 Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	9690	11380	1690	17.4
I1 Occupations unique to forestry operations, mining, oil and gas extraction and fishing, excluding labourers	8525	9550	1025	12.0
F0 Professional occupations in art and culture	2290	2560	270	11.8
D2 Technical and related occupations in health	5320	5920	600	11.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

4.2.4 Blue Collar occupations show the greatest declines from 2001 to 2006

Analysis of 2001 Census data showed that the occupational category with the most significant decrease was occupations unique to forestry, mining, and fishing. In general, most of the occupational categories with significant decreases are considered “low-skill” occupations requiring little training beyond a high school education. There are also a few “trades” occupations that showed significant decreases; notably mechanics and contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation.

Analysis of data from the 2006 Census shows that blue collar types of occupations are those that dominated the fastest declining occupations. Of the ten listed in Table 2 at least four can be categorized as blue collar occupations. The occupations that saw the largest decline in total numbers of jobs was managers in retail trade, food and accommodation services. This category lost 2,130 jobs from 2001 to 2006.

Table 2: Fastest Declining Occupations in Northern Ontario by Percentage Decrease: Two

Digit Level Occupational Categories

	2001	2006	Increase	Pct. Increase
J3 Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	6560	4815	-1745	-26.6
J0 Supervisors in manufacturing	2280	1740	-540	-23.7
B2 Secretaries	9625	7665	-1960	-20.4
I0 Occupations unique to agriculture, excluding labourers	4525	3650	-875	-19.3
J1 Machine operators in manufacturing	8955	7520	-1435	-16.0
H2 Stationary engineers, power station operators and electrical trades and telecommunications occupations	6170	5215	-955	-15.5
A2 Managers in retail trade, food and accommodation services	14785	12655	-2130	-14.4
G5 Occupations in food and beverage service	7415	6360	-1055	-14.2
A3 Other managers, n.e.c.	11225	10095	-1130	-10.1
B1 Finance and insurance administration occupations	5050	4570	-480	-9.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

4.3 All Districts of Northern Ontario, with the Exception of the Manitoulin District and the Sudbury District, Show the Same Key Structural Differences from that of Ontario¹⁵

Variances in the types of occupations between the different districts of Northern Ontario were also studied.¹⁶ Compared to the norm for Northern Ontario, almost all districts in Northern Ontario had variances of less than that between Northern Ontario and Ontario. The variance between Northern Ontario and the Manitoulin District was above that of Northern Ontario and Ontario. As well, the variance between Northern Ontario and the Sudbury District was slightly above that between Northern Ontario and Ontario.¹⁷

Table 3: Occupations by District: Southern Areas of Northern Ontario 2006

	Northern Ontario		Parry Sound		Nipissing		Manitoulin	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
All occupations	385700		19690		41085		5765	
Management	31865	8.3	2125	10.8	3750	9.1	565	9.8
Business, finance and administration	61635	16.0	2640	13.4	6905	16.8	785	13.6
Natural and applied sciences and related	18005	4.7	650	3.3	1780	4.3	155	2.7
Health	24860	6.4	1160	5.9	2655	6.5	505	8.8
Social science, education, government service and religion	36045	9.3	1610	8.2	3920	9.5	630	10.9

Art, culture, recreation and sport	6960	1.8	375	1.9	660	1.6	120	2.1
Sales and service	102385	26.5	5110	26.0	11645	28.3	1335	23.2
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	70075	18.2	4235	21.5	6890	16.8	1100	19.1
Primary industry	17985	4.7	725	3.7	1355	3.3	400	6.9
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	15840	4.1	1055	5.4	1515	3.7	170	2.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

4.3.1 The District of Parry Sound has more managers, less business occupations, and more trades

While the District of Parry Sound has an occupational structure much more similar to the norm for Northern Ontario than that of Ontario, our 2001 Census report on occupations noted some key differences with that of the region as a whole. In 2001 we noted that 12.1% of all the occupations in the District of Parry Sound were managerial. This was considerably greater than the Northern Ontario average of 9.2%. An analysis of the two digit level categories showed that the greatest difference in the type of managers was the relatively large number of managers in retail trade, food and accommodation.

Also, the district had less business, finance and administration occupations than the average for Northern Ontario. The percentage share of these occupations was 12.4% in 2001 compared to 15% in Northern Ontario. When looking at the two digit level categories, the main reason for this difference was the relatively few clerical occupations in the District of Parry Sound compared to the North as a whole.

Table 3 shows that these differences remain the most important in 2006 although there does appear to be a trend towards convergence as concerns management occupations. This convergence is primarily due to a decrease in the importance of management occupations in the District of Parry Sound as 145 of these jobs were lost in the district between 2001 and 2006. Another significant difference is an increase in the importance of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations in Parry Sound relative to the region as a whole. These occupations increased by 460 jobs in the district between 2001 and 2006. Analysis of the two digit categories shows that most of these gains were in the construction trades.

4.3.2 The Nipissing District has less primary industry and trades occupations and more sales and service jobs

In 2001 we saw that the Nipissing District had an occupational structure that was quite close to that of the averages for Northern Ontario. The most notable differences were that only 2.6% of all occupations in the district were unique to primary industry. This was considerably less than the 4.7% for Northern Ontario as a whole. As well, trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations represented only 17.1% of all occupations compared to 18.7% for

Northern Ontario. Finally, more than 10.8% of all occupations in the Nipissing District were managerial. The comparative percentage for Northern Ontario was 9.2%.

Data for 2006 shows us that some of these differences have changed considerably. While occupations unique to primary industry remain at 4.7% of all occupations in Northern Ontario, its importance has increased to 3.3% in the District of Nipissing. Differences relating to trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations remain but have lessened slightly as these types of occupations have become less important for Northern Ontario. The most important difference is now among sales and service occupations. These represent 28.3% of all occupations in the District of Nipissing but only 26.5% of occupations in the region.

4.4.4 The District of Manitoulin has more agricultural related and management occupations and less manufacturing and natural and applied science related occupations

Our 2001 Census report on occupations showed that the occupational structure of the District of Manitoulin differed significantly from that of Northern Ontario as a whole. These differences were fairly widespread among the general categories. The most significant difference was that 7.7% of all occupations in the District of Manitoulin were primary industry related occupations. This compared with a regional average of 4.6%. An analysis of the two digit occupational categories showed that most of this difference was explained by agricultural related occupations. These made up 4.5% of all occupations in Manitoulin compared to a 1.2% average in Northern Ontario as a whole. The District of Manitoulin also had a higher percentage of managerial occupations, especially in retail trade, food and accommodation.

The District had a significantly lower percentage of processing, manufacturing and utilities related occupations, 2.2% compared to a Northern Ontario average of 5.2%. As well, only 2.1% of all occupations in the District of Manitoulin were natural and applied sciences and related compared to a regional average of 4.3%.

The occupational data from the 2006 Census continues to show significant differences between the occupational structure of the District of Manitoulin and Northern Ontario. This data also shows that the differences have changed from those of 2001. The most important occupational difference between Northern Ontario and the District of Manitoulin now relates to sales and service occupations. While these occupations represent 26.5% of all jobs in the region they represent only 23.2% of all jobs in the district. This can be explained by loss of 85 jobs in this category between 2001 and 2006. The next most significant difference now concerns business, finance and administration occupations. These represent 16% of occupations in Northern Ontario but only 13.6% of occupations in the District of Manitoulin. While these occupations increased in the region between 2001 and 2006 they decreased slightly in Manitoulin. Other important differences are that the District of Manitoulin has a higher percentage of health occupations and continues to have a higher percentage of primary industry related occupations.

Table 4: Occupations by District: Central Areas of Northern Ontario 2006

	Sudbury		Greater Sudbury		Timiskaming		Cochrane	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.

All occupations	9900		79830		15820		40535	
Management	905	9.1	6300	7.9	1295	8.2	3005	7.4
Business, finance and administration	1320	13.3	15700	19.7	2425	15.3	6250	15.4
Natural and applied sciences and related	260	2.6	3990	5.0	605	3.8	1745	4.3
Health	600	6.1	5145	6.4	895	5.7	2320	5.7
Social science, education, government service and religion	570	5.8	7595	9.5	1405	8.9	3455	8.5
Art, culture, recreation and sport	100	1.0	1765	2.2	205	1.3	540	1.3
Sales and service	2480	25.1	20735	26.0	3775	23.9	10095	24.9
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	2355	23.8	13110	16.4	3120	19.7	8400	20.7
Primary industry	675	6.8	3765	4.7	1410	8.9	2465	6.1
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	625	6.3	1720	2.2	675	4.3	2260	5.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

4.3.5 The District of Sudbury has more trades and manufacturing occupations and less social science and business occupations

Data from the 2001 Census showed that the District of Sudbury had a relatively large number of differences with Northern Ontario in terms of occupations. The most important was that 26.2% of all occupations in the District of Sudbury were trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations. In Northern Ontario these occupations make up only 18.8% of all jobs. As well, a larger percentage of workers had processing, manufacturing and utilities related occupations: 7.5% compared to 5.2% for Northern Ontario.

Only 3.3% of all occupations in the District of Sudbury were health related. This compared to 5.6% for Northern Ontario. Business, finance and administration related occupations made up only 12.5% of all jobs in the district compared to a regional share of 14.9%.

Table 4 lists the 2006 Census results for single digit occupational categories in the central districts of Northern Ontario. It shows that the occupational structure of this district has changed significantly compared to Northern Ontario between 2001 and 2006. Differences between it and the regional norms are now greater than differences between Northern Ontario and Ontario. The most important difference continues to be the relative importance of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations in the District of Sudbury although this difference has declined somewhat from the situation in 2001. These jobs now make up 23.8% of all occupations in the district compared to 18.2% in the region. The second most important difference now concerns occupations in social science, education, government service and religion. In 2006 these types of jobs made up 5.8% of all occupations in the District of Sudbury

while they constituted 9.3% of jobs in Northern Ontario. The district also has a smaller percentage of business, finance and administration occupations with 13.3% compared to 16% for the region.

4.3.6 The Greater Sudbury Division has more business occupations and less manufacturing and trades occupations

In 2001 the Greater Sudbury Division had an occupational structure quite similar to that of Northern Ontario as a whole. At the same time, there were three noticeable differences. The first was that Greater Sudbury had a higher percentage of business, finance and administration related occupations. These types of jobs represented 18.4% of all occupations in this area compared to a Northern Ontario average of 14.9%. Most of this difference was explained by a relatively large number of clerical occupations in Greater Sudbury. The next significant difference was that this area had a lower percentage of processing, manufacturing and utilities related occupations. The percentage for Greater Sudbury was 2.6% while the average for Northern Ontario was 5.2%. Finally, Greater Sudbury had a lower percentage of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations at 16.7% compared to 18.8% for Northern Ontario.

The new census data shows that very little has changed from 2001 in terms of the differences with Northern Ontario. The most important difference continues to be the relative importance of business, finance and administration related occupations in Greater Sudbury. These jobs represent 19.7% of all jobs in this area compared to 16% in the region. The second most significant difference was that this area has a lower percentage of processing, manufacturing and utilities related occupations. The percentage for Greater Sudbury is 2.2% while the average for Northern Ontario is 4.1%. Finally, Greater Sudbury again has a lower percentage of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations at 16.4% compared to 18.2% for Northern Ontario.

4.3.7 The District of Timiskaming has more agriculture related and trades related occupations and less sales and service occupations.

The District of Timiskaming, along with the District of Manitoulin had the highest percentage of agriculture related occupations in 2001. These types of jobs represented 4.5% of all occupations in both districts compared to a Northern Ontario average of 1.2%. This fact explained why, at the single digit level of occupational categories, Timiskaming had a higher percentage of primary industry jobs than for the region as a whole. At 20.7% of the total workforce, this district also had a higher percentage of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations when compared to the Northern Ontario average of 18.8%. The lack of a large urban centre in this district also partially accounted for relatively fewer sales and service occupations. These types of occupations represented 23.7% of all occupations in Timiskaming compared to 27.2% for the region as a whole.

Data from the 2006 Census shows that, as in the case with Greater Sudbury, little has changed from the situation in 2001. The biggest difference between the regional average and the District of Timiskaming once again concerns occupations unique to primary industry. These jobs

represent 8.9% of the workforce in the district but only 4.7% in the region. The second most important difference is with sales and service occupations which make up only 23.9% of the workforce in Timiskaming but 26.5% of all jobs in Northern Ontario. The difference in trades related jobs has decreased in importance from 2001 but still exists. They make up 19.7% of jobs in the district but only 18.2% in the region.

4.3.8 The District of Cochrane has more trades related occupations and less sales and service related occupations.

The most notable unique characteristics of the occupational structure in the District of Cochrane in 2001 were first, a higher percentage of manufacturing related occupations. These occupations represented 7.4% of all jobs in the district compared to 5.2% for Northern Ontario. Following this, the District of Cochrane, at 6.4%, had a higher percentage of primary industry related occupations than the region as a whole. An examination of two digit occupational categories showed that this difference was explained by the fact that the District of Cochrane had the highest proportion of occupations unique to forestry operations and mining in all of Northern Ontario. This category represented 4.2% of all jobs in the district compared to a regional average of 2.1%. Finally, the District of Cochrane had fewer management occupations than in Northern Ontario as a whole.

Table 4 shows the situation in 2006. Differences have changed slightly from 2001. Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations now show the biggest variation from the regional averages. These now represent 20.7% of all jobs in the District of Cochrane compared to a Northern Ontario average of 18.2%. These types of jobs have increased in the district whereas they have decreased slightly in the region. The second most significant difference concerns sales and service occupations which make up only 24.9% of jobs in the district but 26.5% in the region.

Table 5: Occupations by District: Western Areas of Northern Ontario 2006

	Algoma		Thunder Bay		Rainy River		Kenora	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
All occupations	55210		76405		10800		30660	
Management	4435	8.0	5890	7.7	930	8.6	2665	8.7
Business, finance and administration	8225	14.9	12200	16.0	1280	11.9	3905	12.7
Natural and applied sciences and related	3340	6.0	3785	5.0	275	2.5	1420	4.6
Health	3755	6.8	5445	7.1	750	6.9	1630	5.3
Social science, education, government service and religion	4885	8.8	7365	9.6	1100	10.2	3510	11.4
Art, culture, recreation and sport	1110	2.0	1605	2.1	190	1.8	290	0.9
Sales and service	15635	28.3	20420	26.7	2615	24.2	8540	27.9
Trades, transport and	9515	17.2	13360	17.5	2145	19.9	5845	19.1

equipment operators and related								
Primary industry	1770	3.2	3090	4.0	670	6.2	1660	5.4
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	2545	4.6	3235	4.2	845	7.8	1195	3.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

4.3.9 The District of Algoma has more sales and service occupations

In 2001 the District of Algoma had an occupational structure remarkably similar to that of Northern Ontario as a whole. The only notable differences were first, that the District has more sales and service occupations, at 28.9% of all occupations, than Northern Ontario, whose comparable proportion is 27.2%. This difference is due to the importance of Sault Ste. Marie as a service centre. The district also has slightly less management occupations than the regional average.

The situation in 2006 is quite similar to that of 2001. Once again the only significant difference between the District of Algoma and Northern Ontario concerns sales and service occupations. These represent 28.3% of all occupations in Algoma but only 26.5% of all occupations in the region. Algoma also has less of a dependence on occupations unique to primary industry.

4.3.10 The District of Thunder Bay has no significant differences from Northern Ontario

In our previous analysis of 2001 Census data concerning occupations we noted that of all the districts in Northern Ontario, the District of Thunder Bay had an occupational structure most like that of Northern Ontario as a whole. There were very few noteworthy differences. The only real noticeable difference was that the District of Thunder Bay has a slightly lower percentage of management occupations. These jobs represented 8.3% of all occupations in the district compared to a regional figure of 9.4%.

The occupational data for 2006 shows that once again there are no significant differences between the occupational structure of the District of Thunder Bay and that of Northern Ontario. Previous differences concerning management occupations have been reduced between 2001 and 2006.

4.3.11 The District of Rainy River has more manufacturing related occupations and less business and sales and service related occupations.

The most important difference between the occupational structure of the District of Rainy River and that of Northern Ontario in 2001 was the higher percentage of processing, manufacturing and utilities related occupations. The proportion in Rainy River was significantly higher at 10.5% compared to 5.2% for the region. It also had a higher percentage of occupations unique to primary industries. The proportion for the district was 6.7% while the figure for Northern Ontario was 4.6%. Another distinguishing characteristic of Rainy River's occupational structure was that it had less sales and service occupations. The percentage in the district was 23.1%

compared to the regional average of 27.2%. As well, the District of Rainy River had a lower percentage of business related occupations.

In 2006 the most significant difference now concerns business, finance and administration occupations. These now represent only 11.9% of occupations in the District of Rainy River compared to 16% for Northern Ontario. Between 2001 and 2006 these occupations declined in importance in the district while they increased in importance in the district. Differences related to processing, manufacturing and utilities related occupations are now the second most significant. They represent 7.8% of jobs in the district and only 4.1% in the region. These differences are less than they were in 2001 primarily because the District of Rainy River lost a higher percentage of these jobs than Northern Ontario. The third most significant difference is that sales and service occupations only represent 24.2% of all occupation in the district while they represent 26.5% in the region. The district also has a lower percentage of natural and applied sciences and related occupations.

4.3.12 The District of Kenora has less business related occupations and more management and social science related occupations.

In 2001 the District of Kenora had fewer business, finance and administration related occupations than for Northern Ontario as a whole. This category's share of jobs was 12.9% in the district while for the region it was 14.9%. As well, the District of Kenora had a slightly higher percentage of management occupations and social science, education, government service and religion related occupations.

The new data shows that significant differences exist in two categories of occupations. As was the case in 2001, the most significant difference is that the District of Kenora has fewer business, finance and administration related occupations than for Northern Ontario as a whole. The average for the district is 12.7% compared to a regional average of 16%. The second most important difference is once again that the District of Kenora has a higher percentage of management occupations and social science, education, government service and religion related occupations. These represent 11.4% of occupations in the District of Kenora and only 9.3% of all occupations in Northern Ontario.

4.4 The Occupational Structure of Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario differs considerably from that of Northern Ontario

While there are few major differences in occupational structure among the individual districts of Northern Ontario, there are fairly important differences between the structures of Aboriginal communities in the region and Northern Ontario as a whole.¹⁸ In 2001 the most notable difference was the importance of occupations in social science, education, government service and religion in these communities. These jobs represented 14.6% of all occupations in reserve communities compared to 8.2% for Northern Ontario as a whole. These communities also had a higher percentage of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations and a lower percentage of health related occupations.

Figure 3 compares the 2006 combined statistics for all Reserves listed by Statistics Canada for Northern Ontario with that of the occupational structure of Northern Ontario as a whole.¹⁹ The most significant difference continues to be related to occupations in social science, education, government service and religion. They represent 18.2% of all jobs in Aboriginal communities whereas the regional average is only 9.3%. The second most significant difference concerns business, finance and administration occupations. In Northern Ontario as a whole these types of jobs represent 16% of all occupations. In Aboriginal communities they represent only 10.4% of all jobs.

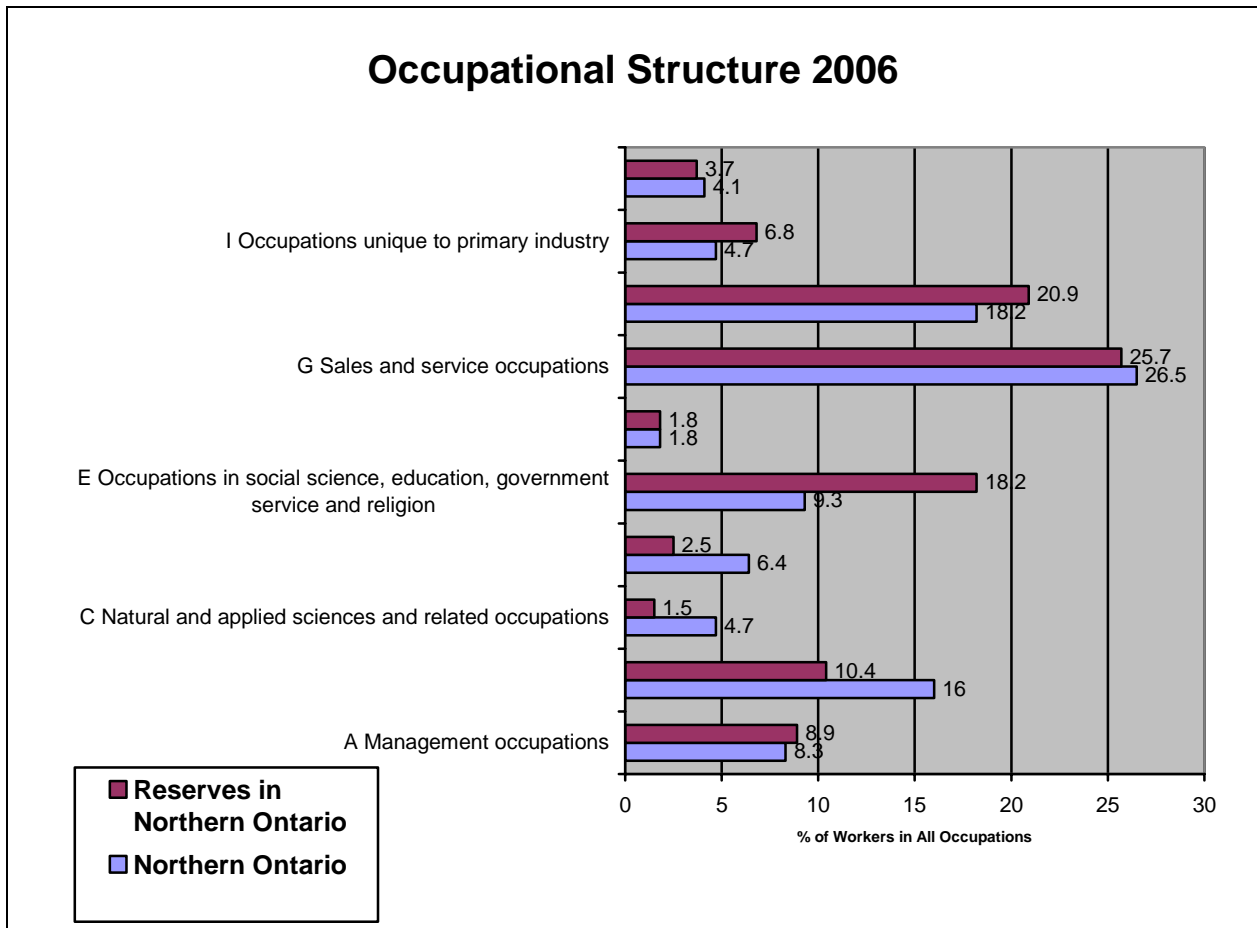


Figure 3: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006. The figures for Northern Ontario Reserves represent the combined statistics for all Reserves listed by Statistics Canada for Northern Ontario.

Section 5: Comparing the Training Board Areas of Northern Ontario

Table 6: Local Boards by Occupational Structure: Percentage of Workers 2006

	All	Management	Professional	Sales and	Blue Collar
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	occupations	and Business Occupations ¹	Service Occupations ²	service occupations ³	Occupations ⁴
Ontario	6473735	28.9	23.8	23.5	23.8
Northern Ontario	385700	24.2	22.3	26.5	26.9
LAB #20	90965	25.4	20.1	27.4	27.1
LAB# 21	94135	26.9	22.5	25.8	24.8
Algoma WIC	54520	23.0	23.8	28.4	24.9
LAB #23	58475	22.8	19.8	24.5	32.8
LAB #24	76865	23.7	23.8	26.8	25.8
LAB #25	40930	21.2	22.1	26.9	29.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. 1. Management and Business Occupations are those contained in A Management occupations and B Business, finance and administration occupations. 2. Professional Service Occupations are those contained in C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, D Health occupations, E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion, and F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport. 3. Sales and service occupations are those contained in G Sales and service occupations. 4. Blue Collar Occupations are those contained in H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, I Occupations unique to primary industry, and J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.

5.1 The Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board (Board #20)

Table 6 shows the 2006 occupational structure for each of the Local Boards in Northern Ontario. Local Board #20 includes the District Municipality of Muskoka and the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing. The communities in this area are characterized by their relative proximity to the major urban areas of Southern Ontario and by the presence in the area of a large number of seasonal residences. In 2001 this Board had the second highest percentage of Management and Business occupations and the second highest percentage of sales and service occupations. It also had the second lowest percentage of blue collar jobs.

The 2006 Census data shows that that once again the area has the second highest percentage of Management and Business occupations and the second highest percentage of sales and service occupations. It no longer has the second lowest percentage of blue collar occupations but it does now have the second lowest percentage of professional service occupations.

Table 7: The Occupational Structure of Communities in Local Board #20: Number of Workers 2006

	Type of Community	All	Management and Business	Professional Service	Sales and service	Blue Collar
Board 20		90965	23105	18245	24930	24670
Gravenhurst	T	5370	12260	775	1500	3155
Bracebridge	T	8465	19190	1770	2380	4560
Lake of Bays	TP	1930	4420	420	465	990

Huntsville	T	9795	22020	1680	2810	5850
Muskoka Lakes	TP	3595	8250	695	780	1870
Georgian Bay	TP	950	2185	80	220	580
Moose Point 79	IRI	90	195	10	25	60
South Algonquin	TP	610	125	80	135	270
Papineau-Cameron	TP	515	120	80	95	225
Mattawan	TP	95	30	15	15	30
Mattawa (3548021) T 00000	T	785	120	90	290	285
Calvin	TP	240	10	30	55	140
Bonfield	TP	1035	275	200	195	355
Chisholm	TP	675	110	165	135	255
East Ferris	TP	2185	570	515	495	615
North Bay	CY	26660	7250	6230	8195	4980
West Nipissing	MU	5900	1375	1220	1560	1740
Temagami	MU	450	85	35	155	170
Nipissing 10	IRI	620	175	135	150	165
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	870	205	175	150	345
Seguin	TP	2190	605	440	535	605
The Archipelago	TP	305	125	50	30	105
McMurrich/Monteith	TP	445	80	35	115	220
Perry	TP	1005	185	145	325	335
Kearney	T	350	100	40	110	110
Armour	TP	575	145	85	155	195
Burk's Falls	VL	365	55	55	90	170
Ryerson	TP	330	90	20	70	150
McKellar	TP	450	140	75	100	140
McDougall	MU	1520	410	295	400	415
Parry Sound	T	2795	650	600	880	670
Carling	TP	600	140	130	150	180
Whitestone	MU	460	140	60	105	140
Magnetawan	MU	705	170	105	180	250
Strong	TP	640	90	125	205	230
Sundridge	VL	395	80	115	175	25
Joly	TP	120	10	15	10	75
Machar	TP	415	140	115	55	110
South River	VL	410	55	95	130	115
Powassan	MU	1535	270	360	355	550
Callander	MU	1715	445	435	415	420

Nipissing	TP	860	315	165	150	225
Shawanaga 17	IRI	100	20	30	30	25
Parry Island First Nation	IRI	190	30	30	50	65
French River 13	IRI	40	20	0	10	15
Dokis 9	IRI	95	30	15	25	35
Magnetewan 1	IRI	40	10	0	10	10
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	135	15	40	20	45
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	885	215	95	210	355

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006. For a description of the occupational categories see the notes under Table 6.

5.2 The Sudbury and Manitoulin Workforce Partnerships Board Area (Board #21)

Local Board #21, also known as the Sudbury and Manitoulin Workforce Partnerships Board (Board #21), includes the District of Manitoulin, the Greater Sudbury Division, and most of the District of Sudbury. In 2001 this Board area had the highest percentage of management and business occupations and the lowest percentage of blue collar occupations.

The 2006 Census data shows us that the situation has remained the same with the area once again having the highest percentage of management and business occupations and the lowest percentage of blue collar occupations.

Table 8: The Occupational Structure of Communities in Local Board #21: Number of Workers 2006

	Type of Community	All	Management and Business	Professional Service	Sales and service	Blue Collar
Board 21		94135	25320	21165	24240	23360
Tehkummah	TP	165	25	40	30	65
Central Manitoulin	TP	885	215	230	215	225
Assiginack	TP	425	75	135	85	145
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	1235	270	320	315	330
Billings	TP	265	95	65	50	55
Gordon	TP	165	45	35	20	60
Gore Bay	T	445	155	100	85	95
Burpee and Mills	TP	125	20	20	30	60
Barrie Island	TP	20	0	10	0	20
Killarney	MU	220	60	20	70	65
Whitefish River	R	170	40	35	40	65

(Part) 4						
Sucker Creek 23	R	150	30	35	45	40
Sheguandah 24	R	60	10	15	0	20
Wikwemikong Unceded	R	895	175	250	215	260
Sheshegwaning 20	R	55	20	10	10	0
M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22)	R	365	70	105	90	115
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part		-	0	0	-	0
Zhiibaahaasing 19A (Cockburn Island 19A)	R	20	0	0	0	0
French River	MU	1170	340	75	295	455
St.-Charles	MU	505	125	55	110	200
Markstay-Warren	MU	1115	285	140	170	510
Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	1445	305	265	325	560
Espanola	T	2500	505	460	780	765
Baldwin	TP	245	45	30	85	75
Nairn and Hyman	TP	245	40	30	70	95
Whitefish Lake 6	R	135	35	25	30	50
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	1150	300	180	295	375
Duck Lake 76B	R	25	10	10	10	20
Wahnapitei 11	R	30	0	10	10	20
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	CY	79795	21990	18495	20730	18575

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006. For a description of the occupational categories see the notes under Table 6.

5.3 The Algoma Workforce Investment Committee Area

The Algoma Workforce Investment Committee area is comprised of most of the District of Algoma. The most unique aspect of the occupational structure of this area in 2001 was the fact that it has the highest percentage of sales and service occupations. In 2006 it once again has the highest percentage of sales and service occupations. In addition, it is now tied for the highest percentage of professional service occupations with Local Board 24.

Table 9: The Occupational Structure of Communities in the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee Area: Number of Workers 2006

	Type of Community	All	Management and Business	Professional Service	Sales and service	Blue Collar
Board 22		54520	12550	12960	15475	13550
Jocelyn	TP	90	30	15	25	15

Hilton	TP	60	20	10	15	10
Hilton Beach	VL	65	20	15	15	15
St. Joseph	TP	540	115	90	140	195
Laird	TP	630	130	105	140	240
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	175	50	40	20	55
Johnson	TP	250	45	30	45	140
Plummer Additional	TP	275	80	25	55	105
Bruce Mines	T	275	75	60	60	80
Thessalon 12	R	50	10	10	10	25
Thessalon	T	565	140	115	140	150
Huron Shores	MU	805	110	115	215	360
Blind River	T	1875	380	440	515	535
Spanish	T	210	35	30	55	90
North Shore	TP	265	100	35	50	90
Elliot Lake	CY	3760	810	910	1125	910
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	830	150	135	215	325
Sault Ste. Marie	CY	36415	8695	9290	10960	7475
Prince	TP	610	115	180	150	165
Sagamok	R	320	60	75	60	115
Serpent River 7	R	135	30	35	35	25
Mississagi River 8	R	205	40	60	45	65
Garden River 14	R	450	80	105	110	160
Rankin Location 15D	R	245	40	30	80	70
Michipicoten	TP	1665	360	390	410	495
Goulais Bay 15A	R	40	20	0	10	10
Gros Cap 49	R	25	0	10	0	10
Dubreuilville	TP	450	60	35	85	260
White River	TP	580	110	65	95	310
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	2655	655	430	575	990

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006. For a description of the occupational categories see the notes under Table 6.

5.4 The Far Northeast Training Board Area (Board #23)

Local Board #23, also known as the Far Northeast Training Board, comprises the Districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming and small parts of several neighbouring districts. Our previous analysis of the 2001 Census data showed that the occupational structure of this area was relatively unique in the region. It had the highest percentage of blue collar occupations of all the Training Boards in Northern Ontario. It also had the lowest percentage of professional service occupations, sales and service occupations, and management and business occupations.

Data from the 2006 Census shows that many of these characteristics remain. It has the highest percentage of blue collar occupations and the lowest percentage of professional service occupations, and sales and service occupations. The one change is that it now has the second lowest percentage of management and business occupations.

Table 10: The Occupational Structure of Communities in Local Board #23: Number of Workers 2006

	Type of Community	All	Management and Business	Professional Service	Sales and service	Blue Collar
Board 23		58475	13340	11595	14355	19195
Mattagami 71	R	70	20	30	10	30
Chapleau 75	R	40	10	10	0	30
Chapleau	TP	1250	225	230	300	500
Coleman	TP	200	50	20	50	85
Latchford	T	175	20	25	55	70
Cobalt	T	455	95	75	175	120
Harris	TP	350	100	95	50	105
Temiskaming Shores	CY	5400	1405	1075	1420	1500
Hudson	TP	190	35	35	50	75
Kerns	TP	160	25	25	25	80
Harley	TP	310	90	20	55	135
Casey	TP	235	55	40	25	115
Brethour	TP	35	0	0	0	30
Hilliard	TP	140	20	10	30	80
Armstrong	TP	550	120	65	110	240
Thornloe	VL	70	10	0	15	50
James	TP	195	20	25	45	100
Charlton and Dack	MU	295	45	35	55	150
Evanturel	TP	240	10	50	50	125
Englehart	T	615	105	165	150	195
Chamberlain	TP	205	35	20	40	110
Matachewan 72	R	35	0	20	0	20
McGarry	TP	190	50	35	50	55
Larder Lake	TP	280	80	65	40	95
Gauthier	TP	40	0	0	10	25
Kirkland Lake	T	3615	860	920	990	840
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West	UNO	1610	380	245	270	715

Part						
Black River-Matheson	TP	1170	195	245	250	490
Timmins	CY	22335	5700	4460	5725	6445
Iroquois Falls	T	2045	375	435	530	700
Abitibi 70	R	55	10	10	10	20
Cochrane	T	2750	670	470	655	950
Smooth Rock Falls	T	660	95	140	150	265
Fauquier-Strickland	TP	290	25	40	115	125
Moonbeam	TP	625	120	110	130	280
Kapuskasing	T	4010	775	820	1045	1365
Val Rita-Harty	TP	450	75	100	75	185
Opasatika	TP	140	30	30	15	65
Hearst	T	3020	580	530	725	1180
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	375	75	50	65	175
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	1225	200	240	255	525
Constance Lake 92	R	220	35	40	30	105
New Post 69A	R	40	0	20	10	10
Hornepayne	TP	690	110	130	160	280
Peawanuck	S	70	0	25	15	25

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006. For a description of the occupational categories see the notes under Table 6.

5.5 The North Superior Training Board Area (Board #24)

Local Board #24 is also known as the North Superior Training Board. It comprises the District of Thunder Bay and several Aboriginal communities just north of the boundaries of the District of Thunder Bay. In 2001 the occupational structure of this area was very similar to the occupational structure of Northern Ontario as a whole. Its one unique characteristic was that it had the highest percentage of professional service occupations.

Data from the 2006 Census confirms that little has changed in regard to the occupational structure of this area compared to the other board areas. It now is tied with Board 22 for the highest percentage of professional service occupations.

Table 11: The Occupational Structure of Communities in Local Board #24: Number of Workers 2006

	Type of Community	All	Management and Business	Professional Service	Sales and service	Blue Collar
Board 24		76865	18185	18290	20570	19795
Needing	MU	1080	240	255	220	365
Fort William 52	R	360	60	80	110	100
Thunder Bay	CY	55655	13970	14120	15645	11915
Oliver Paipoonge	MU	3345	685	700	770	1180

Gillies	TP	290	50	30	95	105
O'Connor	TP	390	65	100	85	140
Conmee	TP	345	45	75	60	160
Shuniah	TP	1465	415	315	305	430
Dorion	TP	250	60	50	20	125
Red Rock	TP	455	70	65	120	180
Nipigon	TP	795	130	150	190	320
Schreiber	TP	395	85	95	85	140
Terrace Bay	TP	805	140	150	210	315
Marathon	T	2335	395	480	605	850
Pic Moberg North	R	55	10	10	15	20
Pic Moberg South	R	45	20	10	10	15
Pic River 50	R	175	30	60	35	65
Pays Plat 51	R	30	0	10	0	20
Lake Helen 53A	R	130	10	20	40	60
Manitouwadge	TP	1220	190	225	285	525
Ginoogaming First Nation	R	70	10	10	10	30
Long Lake 58	R	115	10	25	30	40
Rocky Bay 1	R	60	10	10	15	25
Greenstone	MU	2685	535	440	570	1140
Aroland 83	R	120	25	15	20	75
Osnaburgh 63A	R	30	0	0	0	10
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	3515	780	690	810	1230
Whitesand	R	80	20	10	25	35
Fort Hope 64	R	205	45	30	70	45
Webequie	R	140	25	45	55	30
Summer Beaver	S	115	25	15	25	35

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006. For a description of the occupational categories see the notes under Table 6.

5.6 The Northwest Training and Adjustment Board (Board #25)

Local Board #25 is also known as the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board. It is comprised of the District of Rainy River and most of the District of Kenora. The distinguishing characteristics of this area's occupational structure in 2001 was that it had the second lowest percentage of professional service occupations, the second lowest percentage of sales and service occupations, and the second highest percentage of blue collar occupations.

The 2006 Census data shows that this area now has the lowest percentage of management and business occupations and the second highest percentage of blue collar occupations.

Table 12: The Occupational Structure of Communities in Local Board #25: Number of Workers 2006

	Type of	All	Management	Professional	Sales	Blue
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	Community		and Business	Service	and service	Collar
Board 25		40930	8685	9050	10990	12225
Atikokan	TP	1645	255	355	350	690
Alberton	TP	590	120	140	155	185
Fort Frances	T	4100	980	1000	1150	975
La Vallee	TP	630	100	90	155	290
Emo	TP	640	120	120	135	265
Chapple	TP	420	45	55	55	260
Manitou Rapids 11	R	80	20	20	15	30
Morley	TP	290	45	45	50	155
Dawson	TP	270	40	45	45	140
Rainy River	T	395	120	90	90	105
Lake of the Woods	TP	175	40	10	60	70
Big Grassy River 35G	R	75	20	15	15	40
Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1	R	25	0	10	10	10
Neguaguon Lake 25D	R	110	10	25	40	25
Rainy Lake 18C	R	30	20	10	0	0
Couchiching 16A	R	320	60	100	90	65
Rainy Lake 26A	R	60	20	20	10	25
Seine River 23A	R	90	10	25	15	30
Rainy Lake 17A	R	70	0	25	20	20
Rainy River, Unorganized	UNO	735	185	115	140	300
Ignace	TP	780	145	35	240	345
Whitefish Bay 32A	R	220	30	60	80	40
Whitefish Bay 33A	R	20	0	10	0	0
Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls	TP	420	130	45	160	75
Kenora	CY	8155	1555	1805	2650	2155
Machin	TP	530	100	65	160	205
Eagle Lake 27	R	95	20	25	20	35
Dryden	CY	4235	1055	845	1220	1115
Ear Falls	TP	715	160	115	165	285
Sioux Lookout	MU	3165	745	1040	735	645
Red Lake	MU	2725	545	720	570	895
Slate Falls	S	55	20	20	10	10
Pickle Lake	TP	270	70	65	75	65
Marten Falls 65	R	60	0	15	25	10
Cat Lake 63C	R	120	25	30	45	10
Osnaburgh 63B	R	75	10	25	15	15
Lac Seul 28	R	360	70	80	80	140
Wabigoon Lake 27	R	70	0	15	15	40
English River 21	R	200	30	65	70	35
Weagamow Lake 87	R	305	60	60	85	105
Wabaseemoong	R	240	35	80	65	60

Sabaskong Bay 35D	R	140	15	50	25	55
Shoal Lake 34B2	R	45	20	10	10	10
Lake Of The Woods 37	R	10	0	0	0	30
Kenora 38B	R	125	25	35	40	25
Poplar Hill	R	110	25	20	45	20
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	R	135	25	35	30	30
Deer Lake	R	180	35	35	50	50
Sandy Lake 88	R	470	100	100	160	115
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84 (Big Trout Lake)	R	280	55	65	95	65
Sachigo Lake 1	R	165	25	40	45	55
North Spirit Lake	R	105	25	30	35	15
Shoal Lake (Part) 40	R	35	10	10	0	10
Whitefish Bay 34A	R	25	0	10	0	10
Wabauskang 21	R	30	10	20	0	20
Wunnumin 1	R	185	35	50	50	75
Wapekeka 2	R	130	25	30	40	30
The Dalles 38C	R	60	10	10	15	20
Kenora, Unorganized	UNO	3865	940	745	870	1300
Neskantaga	R	60	20	25	20	10
Bearskin Lake	R	190	40	40	45	65
Kasabonika Lake	R	205	30	30	45	105
Muskrat Dam Lake	R	120	40	25	20	45
Kingfisher Lake 1	R	145	30	15	50	40
Kee-Way-Win	R	95	15	30	35	20

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006. For a description of the occupational categories see the notes under Table 6.

Section Six: Observations

Trends in 2001	Trends in 2006
The occupational structure of Northern Ontario differs from that of Ontario	The occupational structure of Northern Ontario continues to differ from that of Ontario
Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of trades, and primary industry occupations	Northern Ontario continues to have a higher percentage of trades, and primary industry occupations
Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of sales and service occupations	Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of sales and service occupations
Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of management, business, and natural and applied science occupations	Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of management, business, and natural and applied science occupations
Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities
All Districts of Northern Ontario, with the exception of the Manitoulin District, show the same key structural differences from that of Ontario	All districts of Northern Ontario, with the exception of the Manitoulin District and the Sudbury District, show the same key structural differences from that of Ontario
Management and professional business occupations increased in Northern Ontario	Lower skilled service industry occupations show the fastest growth since 2001
The largest decreases in occupations were in low-skill occupations such as cashiers, food and beverage workers and retail trade workers	Blue Collar occupations show the greatest declines from 2001 to 2006
The occupational structure of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario differs considerably from that of Northern Ontario	The occupational structure of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario differs considerably from that of Northern Ontario

Analysis of the 2006 Census data for occupations has shown us several important facts about Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

The occupational structure of Northern Ontario continues to differ from that of Ontario

- Northern Ontario continues to have a higher percentage of trades, and primary industry occupations.
- Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of sales and service occupations
- Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of management, business, and natural and applied science occupations.
- Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities

Occupational trends vary between categories and between Northern Ontario and the Province

- Occupations in Northern Ontario showing the greatest percentage increases are in

Business, Social Science, and Health while Processing, Management, Trades, and Sales and service show the greatest decreases.

- Differences between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing in most occupational categories
- Lower skilled service industry occupations show the fastest growth since 2001
- Blue Collar occupations show the greatest declines from 2001 to 2006

All districts of Northern Ontario, with the exception of the Manitoulin District and the Sudbury District, show the same key structural differences from that of Ontario

- The District of Parry Sound has more managers, less business occupations, and more trades
- The Nipissing District has less primary industry and trades occupations and more sales and service jobs
- The District of Manitoulin has more agricultural related and management occupations and less manufacturing and natural and applied science related occupations
- The District of Sudbury has more trades and manufacturing occupations and less social science and business occupations
- The Greater Sudbury Division has more business occupations and less manufacturing and trades occupations
- The District of Timiskaming has more agriculture related and trades related occupations and less sales and service occupations.
- The District of Cochrane has more trades related occupations and less sales and service related occupations.
- The District of Algoma has more sales and service occupations
- The District of Thunder Bay has no significant differences from Northern Ontario
- The District of Rainy River has more manufacturing related occupations and less business and sales and service related occupations.
- The District of Kenora has less business related occupations and more management and social science related occupations

The occupational structure of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario differs considerably from that of Northern Ontario

Notes

¹ As this report is being written, the Board #22 area, covering most of the Algoma District, is being represented by the recently established Algoma Workforce Investment Committee.

² While most of the statistics will exclude the Muskoka District Municipality, historical data prior to 2006 will sometimes include this region. It should be pointed out that while this inclusion will have a slight effect on the precise calculations, Muskoka's relative small size as a percentage of Northern Ontario's population means that it will have little effect on isolating overall trends.

³ This has been pointed out by several government studies undertaken over the past 30 years including the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment (Fahlgren Commission). Final Report, Toronto, 1985 and the Task Force on Resource Dependent Communities in Northern Ontario, (the Rosehart Report) Final Report, 1986.

⁴ For an elaboration on these points see Dadgostar, B., Jankowski, W.B., and Moazzami, B. The Economy of Northwestern Ontario: Structure, Performance and Future Challenges, Thunder Bay: Centre for Northern Studies, Lakehead University, 1992.

⁵ For a detailed discussion of this aspect of Northern Ontario see McBride, Stephen, McKay, Sharon, and Hill, Mary Ellen. "Unemployment in a Northern Hinterland: The Social Impact of Political Neglect" in Chris Southcott (ed.) A Provincial Hinterland: Social Inequality in Northwestern Ontario, Halifax: Fernwood, 1993.

⁶ Canada, 2006 Census.

⁷ An elaboration on these unique characteristics can be found in Randall, James and R. G. Ironside "Communities on the Edge: An Economic Geography of Resource-Dependent Communities in Canada" The Canadian Geographer 40(10):17-35, 1996.

⁸ Census population statistics for Aboriginal communities tend to be less reliable than those for non-Native communities. These statistics are based on 2001 Census data as 2006 data was not available at the time this report was prepared.

⁹ Blue-collar industrial employment includes the following census categories as contained in the 1980 Standard Industrial Categories: Logging and Forestry, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Transportation and Storage, Communication and Utilities. Longitudinal consistency requires that the categories of Agriculture and Trapping and Fishing also be included in this definition as the 1986 public profile categories did not separate these categories from Mining and Primary Forestry employment.

¹⁰ Southcott, Chris. A Regional Outlook for Northern Boards: A Northern Approach to Regional Labour Force Development, Dryden, 2000. See also Southcott, Chris. The Occupational Structure of Northern Ontario 2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #7 North Bay: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2003.

¹¹ See Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary, Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2002, p. 295,296.

¹² See Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary, Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2002, p. 296.

¹³ Southcott, Chris. The Occupational Structure of Northern Ontario 2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #7 North Bay: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2003. While differences remain strong, calculations of variance based on the two digit categories show

a slight decline in these differences between 2001 and 2006. The variance calculation between Northern Ontario and Ontario was 31.7 in our 2001 Census report. In 2006 this variance was calculated as 28.8. See the note below for an explanation of how variance was calculated.

¹⁴ Figures in brackets are the percentage by which differences between in the proportions of each category increased or decreased from 2001 to 2006.

¹⁵ In this section we intend to highlight the most significant variances from the regional norms. Significance here is defined as a difference in real percentages of at least 1.5.

¹⁶ Comparisons of variance in occupational structured were done by calculating the total variance for each district from the norm for Northern Ontario. The two digit-level occupational categories were used. The differences between the percentage for Northern Ontario and the percentage for the district were calculated for each of the two digit-level occupational categories. These differences were then squared. The square root of each was then calculated. These answers were then added together to give a figure for total variance.

¹⁷ The total variances in occupational structure with that of Northern Ontario was as follows: Ontario 28.8, District of Manitoulin 32.3, District of Sudbury 29.9, District of Rainy River 23.6, Parry Sound 23, District of Kenora 21.5, District of Timiskaming 20, Greater Sudbury Division, 16.7, Cochrane 14.5, District of Algoma 12.4, District of Nipissing 11.5, District of Thunder Bay 6.7.

¹⁸ Variance calculations of differences in occupations between Northern Ontario and the combined Aboriginal communities of the region, using two digit occupational categories, is 55.4.

¹⁹ Only communities identified as a reserve (classified as an R community) are included in these totals. The totals represent the combined statistics for 87 communities.

Appendix A

Occupational Structure of Northern Ontario 2006: One and Two Digit Categories

	Ontario		Northern Ontario		Differences in Real Percentage Points
	Number	% of All Occupations	Number	% of All Occupations	
All occupations	6473735		385700		
A Management occupations	666485	10.3	31865	8.3	2.0
A0 Senior management occupations	82475	1.3	3105	0.8	0.5
A1 Specialist managers	193350	3.0	5985	1.6	1.4
A2 Managers in retail trade, food and accommodation services	182695	2.8	12655	3.3	-0.5
A3 Other managers, n.e.c.	207965	3.2	10095	2.6	0.6
B Business, finance and administration occupations	1204490	18.6	61635	16.0	2.6
B0 Professional occupations in business and finance	182195	2.8	4905	1.3	1.5
B1 Finance and insurance administration occupations	82185	1.3	4570	1.2	0.1
B2 Secretaries	93760	1.4	7665	2.0	-0.5
B3 Administrative and regulatory occupations	147560	2.3	7080	1.8	0.4
B4 Clerical supervisors	38685	0.6	1845	0.5	0.1
B5 Clerical occupations	660100	10.2	35530	9.2	1.0
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	451930	7.0	18005	4.7	2.3
C0 Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	266690	4.1	6630	1.7	2.4
C1 Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	185240	2.9	11380	3.0	-0.1
D Health occupations	340685	5.3	24860	6.4	-1.2
D0 Professional occupations in health	71645	1.1	3825	1.0	0.1
D1 Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	102330	1.6	8360	2.2	-0.6

D2 Technical and related occupations in health	76580	1.2	5920	1.5	-0.4
D3 Assisting occupations in support of health services	90135	1.4	6730	1.7	-0.4
E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	546390	8.4	36045	9.3	-0.9
E0 Judges, lawyers, psychologists, social workers, ministers of religion, and policy and program officers	151710	2.3	8365	2.2	0.2
E1 Teachers and professors	260435	4.0	17425	4.5	-0.5
E2 Paralegals, social services workers and occupations in education and religion, n.e.c.	134245	2.1	10260	2.7	-0.6
F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	200980	3.1	6960	1.8	1.3
F0 Professional occupations in art and culture	88355	1.4	2560	0.7	0.7
F1 Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	112625	1.7	4405	1.1	0.6
G Sales and service occupations	1522820	23.5	102385	26.5	-3.0
G0 Sales and service supervisors	52395	0.8	3320	0.9	-0.1
G1 Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	147880	2.3	5285	1.4	0.9
G2 Retail salespersons and sales clerks	290190	4.5	16865	4.4	0.1
G3 Cashiers	120850	1.9	8915	2.3	-0.4
G4 Chefs and cooks	80770	1.2	6145	1.6	-0.3
G5 Occupations in food and beverage service	92220	1.4	6360	1.6	-0.2
G6 Occupations in protective services	103660	1.6	7500	1.9	-0.3
G7 Occupations in travel and accommodation, including attendants in recreation and sport	52365	0.8	3080	0.8	0.0

G8 Child care and home support workers	93015	1.4	7835	2.0	-0.6
G9 Sales and service occupations, n.e.c.	489475	7.6	37050	9.6	-2.0
H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	911250	14.1	70075	18.2	-4.1
H0 Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	45535	0.7	3560	0.9	-0.2
H1 Construction trades	146375	2.3	9130	2.4	-0.1
H2 Stationary engineers, power station operators and electrical trades and telecommunications occupations	64075	1.0	5215	1.4	-0.4
H3 Machinists, metal forming, shaping and erecting occupations	85725	1.3	5285	1.4	-0.0
H4 Mechanics	134020	2.1	12615	3.3	-1.2
H5 Other trades, n.e.c.	45390	0.7	2135	0.6	0.1
H6 Heavy equipment and crane operators, including drillers	30600	0.5	5500	1.4	-1.0
H7 Transportation equipment operators and related workers, excluding labourers	205885	3.2	16865	4.4	-1.2
H8 Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	153640	2.4	9745	2.5	-0.2
I Occupations unique to primary industry	165085	2.6	17985	4.7	-2.1
I0 Occupations unique to agriculture, excluding labourers	95870	1.5	3650	0.9	0.5
I1 Occupations unique to forestry operations, mining, oil and gas extraction and fishing, excluding labourers	14190	0.2	9550	2.5	-2.3
I2 Primary production labourers	55030	0.9	4755	1.2	-0.4
J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	463610	7.2	15840	4.1	3.1
J0 Supervisors in manufacturing	31040	0.5	1740	0.5	0.0

J1 Machine operators in manufacturing	162555	2.5	7520	1.9	0.6
J2 Assemblers in manufacturing	160060	2.5	1735	0.4	2.0
J3 Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	109950	1.7	4815	1.2	0.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

Appendix B

Northern Ontario: Change in Occupational Structure 2001 to 2006 Two Digit Categories

	2001	2006	Change in Number	% Change
All occupations	376410	385700	9290	2.5
A Management occupations	34680	31865	-2815	-8.1
A0 Senior management occupations	3065	3105	40	1.3
A1 Specialist managers	5625	5985	360	6.4
A2 Managers in retail trade, food and accommodation services	14785	12655	-2130	-14.4
A3 Other managers, n.e.c.	11225	10095	-1130	-10.1
B Business, finance and administration occupations	56410	61635	5225	9.3
B0 Professional occupations in business and finance	5040	4905	-135	-2.7
B1 Finance and insurance administration occupations	5050	4570	-480	-9.5
B2 Secretaries	9625	7665	-1960	-20.4
B3 Administrative and regulatory occupations	5440	7080	1640	30.1
B4 Clerical supervisors	1825	1845	20	1.1
B5 Clerical occupations	29430	35530	6100	20.7
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	16590	18005	1415	8.5
C0 Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	6900	6630	-270	-3.9
C1 Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	9690	11380	1690	17.4
D Health occupations	21550	24860	3310	15.4
D0 Professional occupations in health	3450	3825	375	10.9
D1 Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	8210	8360	150	1.8
D2 Technical and related occupations in health	5320	5920	600	11.3

D3 Assisting occupations in support of health services	4600	6730	2130	46.3
E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	31270	36045	4775	15.3
E0 Judges, lawyers, psychologists, social workers, ministers of religion, and policy and program officers	7995	8365	370	4.6
E1 Teachers and professors	15690	17425	1735	11.1
E2 Paralegals, social services workers and occupations in education and religion, n.e.c.	7590	10260	2670	35.2
F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	6330	6960	630	10.0
F0 Professional occupations in art and culture	2290	2560	270	11.8
F1 Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	4045	4405	360	8.9
G Sales and service occupations	102000	102385	385	0.4
G0 Sales and service supervisors	2800	3320	520	18.6
G1 Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5355	5285	-70	-1.3
G2 Retail salespersons and sales clerks	15415	16865	1450	9.4
G3 Cashiers	7380	8915	1535	20.8
G4 Chefs and cooks	6335	6145	-190	-3.0
G5 Occupations in food and beverage service	7415	6360	-1055	-14.2
G6 Occupations in protective services	6810	7500	690	10.1
G7 Occupations in travel and accommodation, including attendants in recreation and sport	3085	3080	-5	-0.2
G8 Child care and home support workers	8510	7835	-675	-7.9
G9 Sales and service occupations, n.e.c.	38890	37050	-1840	-4.7
H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	70485	70075	-410	-0.6
H0 Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	3795	3560	-235	-6.2
H1 Construction trades	8820	9130	310	3.5
H2 Stationary engineers, power station operators and electrical trades and telecommunications occupations	6170	5215	-955	-15.5
H3 Machinists, metal forming, shaping and erecting occupations	5130	5285	155	3.0
H4 Mechanics	12135	12615	480	4.0
H5 Other trades, n.e.c.	2200	2135	-65	-3.0
H6 Heavy equipment and crane operators, including drillers	5595	5500	-95	-1.7
H7 Transportation equipment operators and related workers, excluding labourers	17675	16865	-810	-4.6

H8 Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	8930	9745	815	9.1
I Occupations unique to primary industry	17585	17985	400	2.3
I0 Occupations unique to agriculture, excluding labourers	4525	3650	-875	-19.3
I1 Occupations unique to forestry operations, mining, oil and gas extraction and fishing, excluding labourers	8525	9550	1025	12.0
I2 Primary production labourers	4530	4755	225	5.0
J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	19525	15840	-3685	-18.9
J0 Supervisors in manufacturing	2280	1740	-540	-23.7
J1 Machine operators in manufacturing	8955	7520	-1435	-16.0
J2 Assemblers in manufacturing	1730	1735	5	0.3
J3 Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	6560	4815	-1745	-26.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.