



Manufacturing

(NAICS 31-33)

Top Trends

Industry Information

- In the ten year period from 2006 to 2016 only four out of twenty-two sub-industries in Manufacturing grew. Food manufacturing grew the most with 1,155 jobs or 37%
- More recently in the 2011 and 2016 period, eleven out of twenty-two sub-industries increased employment
- From 2006 to 2016 Manufacturing employment declined by 7,975 jobs. Almost all of the decline can be accounted for by: Primary metal manufacturing; Fabricated metal product manufacturing; and Machinery manufacturing, losing 7,535 jobs
- There is a range of incomes among the sub-industries in Hamilton. Most sub-industries saw incomes grow from 2011 to 2016, including the sub-industries with the largest employment declines

Employment Trends

- Employment in Manufacturing decreased in Hamilton between 2006 and 2016. From 32,905 people employed in 2006 to 24,930 in 2016. However, from 2011 to 2016 employment in Manufacturing increased by 2,610 people
- The increase in Hamilton (11.7%) from 2011 to 2016 goes against the trend seen in other communities as Ontario declined during this period (-1.0%)
- Evidence shows that manufacturing employment in Hamilton is stabilizing and showing opportunities for employment.

Workforce Characteristics

- The workforce is older than average as 55% of workers are over the age of 45, compared to 47% for all industries
- Manufacturing is heavily skewed towards men with 78% of the workforce being males
- The largest share of jobs, 42%, are skill level B. B-level occupations usually require a college education or apprenticeship training
- The skills needed in the sector match the education of the workforce. For example, 40% of workers have a college diploma or apprenticeship or trade certificate/diploma and 42% of jobs require skill level B
- There have not been major changes to the skill level composition of the industry. Skill level A increased slightly from 13% to 15% from 2006 to 2016, but the last five years it has been virtually the same

Businesses Information

- The majority of businesses have less than 20 employees (73%)
- Manufacturing has a larger share of big businesses. Thirteen percent have more than 50 employees in Manufacturing compared to about 4% for the All industries average

Occupational Information

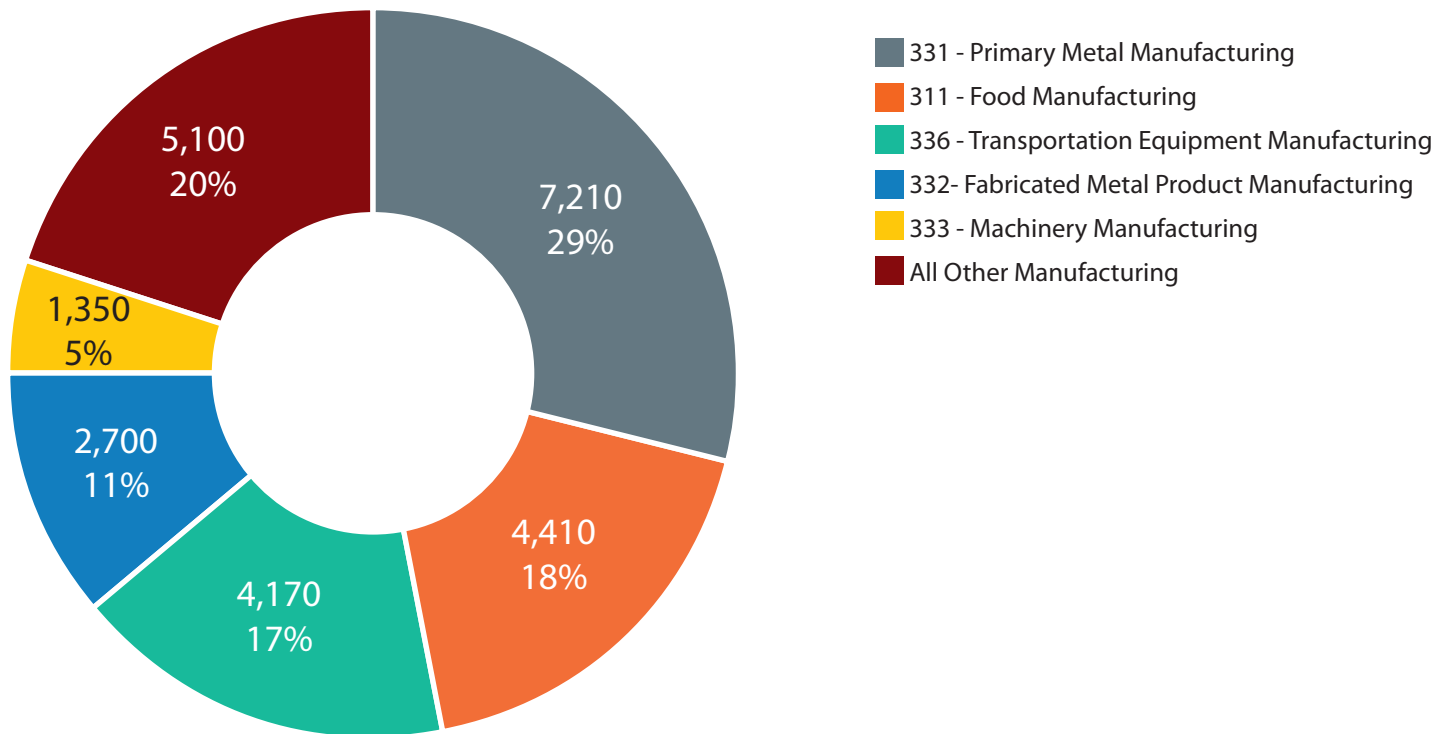
- Most of the top 20 occupations in Manufacturing increased in employment from 2011 to 2016. Many of these occupations also have low unemployment rates
- Welders and related machine operators is the most employed occupation in Manufacturing. It increased from 405 workers, 37% between 2011 to 2016
- The skilled trades are an important occupational group in Manufacturing. Eight of the top 20 occupations are skilled trades and all have relatively low unemployment rates
- There are numerous entry-level jobs available in Manufacturing, with many jobs available in Food manufacturing. For example, the top two most employed entry-level jobs are Process control and machine operators, food and beverage processing; and Labourers in food and beverage processing

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Section 1: Industry Information

TABLE 1. Employed by Sub-Industry Manufacturing (3-Digit NAICS), 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)



Source: 2016 Census

TABLE 2. Top 10 Employment by Manufacturing Sub Industry (4-Digit NAICS), 2016, Hamilton (Census Division)

Manufacturing Sub-Industry	Number of People Employed
3311 Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing	6,630
3365 Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	1,990
3363 Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	1,690
3116 Meat product manufacturing	1,550
3118 Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	1,430
3327 Machine shops, turned product, and screw, nut and bolt manufacturing	940
3323 Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	870
3339 Other general-purpose machinery manufacturing	570
3399 Other miscellaneous manufacturing	500
3113 Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	470

Source: 2016 Census

TABLE 3. Change in Employment by Manufacturing Sub-Industry (3-digit NAICS), 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)

	2006	2011	2016	06 to 16 Total Change	06 to 16 % Change	11 to 16 Total Change	11 to 16 % Change
311 Food manufacturing	3,255	2,785	4,410	1,155	35%	1,625	58%
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	385	260	240	-145	-38%	-20	-8%
313 Textile mills	200	50	60	-140	-70%	10	20%
314 Textile product mills	150	165	310	160	107%	145	88%
315 Clothing manufacturing	690	335	290	-400	-58%	-45	-13%
316 Leather and allied product manufacturing	100	120	70	-30	-30%	-50	-42%
321 Wood product manufacturing	470	205	160	-310	-66%	-45	-22%
322 Paper manufacturing	360	165	150	-210	-58%	-15	-9%
323 Printing and related support activities	590	540	400	-190	-32%	-140	-26%
324 Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	85	105	100	15	18%	-5	-5%
325 Chemical manufacturing	540	590	630	90	17%	40	7%
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	630	360	440	-190	-30%	80	22%
327 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	775	590	640	-135	-17%	50	8%
331 Primary metal manufacturing	11,760	7,385	7,210	-4,550	-39%	-175	-2%
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	4,685	2,830	2,700	-1,985	-42%	-130	-5%
333 Machinery manufacturing	2,350	1,630	1,350	-1,000	-43%	-280	-17%
334 Computer and electronic product manufacturing	325	260	300	-25	-8%	40	15%
335 Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	565	155	220	-345	-61%	65	42%
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	3,470	2,800	4,170	700	20%	1,370	49%
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	675	350	370	-305	-45%	20	6%
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing	855	625	720	-135	-16%	95	15%

Source: 2006 Census; 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census

Note: Yellow indicates the five largest sub-industries in Manufacturing by place-of-work. Green indicates increases, and red indicates decreases in employment.

TABLE 4. Largest Declining Sub-Industries in Manufacturing, 2006 to 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)

	2006	2011	2016	06 to 11 Total Change	06 to 11 % Change	11 to 16 Total Change	11 to 16 % Change
331 Primary metal manufacturing	11,760	7,385	7,210	-4375	-37%	-175	-2%
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	4,685	2,830	2,700	-1855	-40%	-130	-5%
333 Machinery manufacturing	2,350	1,630	1,350	-720	-31%	-280	-17%
Total	18,795	11,845	11,260	-6950	-37%	-585	-5%

Source: 2006 Census; 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census

TABLE 5. Income by Manufacturing Sub-Industry (3-digit NAICS), 2011 to 2016, Hamilton (Census Division)

	2011	2016	Change	% Change
All Industries	\$49,103	\$53,880	\$4,777	10%
31-33 Manufacturing	\$54,615	\$60,348	\$5,733	10%
316 Leather and allied product manufacturing	\$26,875	\$51,625	\$24,750	92%
315 Clothing manufacturing	\$23,109	\$31,712	\$8,603	37%
324 Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	\$84,778	\$104,983	\$20,205	24%
335 Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	\$51,589	\$62,688	\$11,099	22%
331 Primary metal manufacturing	\$69,904	\$82,072	\$12,168	17%
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	\$50,115	\$58,660	\$8,545	17%
325 Chemical manufacturing	\$59,478	\$68,537	\$9,059	15%
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	\$40,251	\$46,273	\$6,022	15%
321 Wood product manufacturing	\$41,399	\$46,683	\$5,284	13%
327 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	\$57,099	\$63,732	\$6,633	12%
322 Paper manufacturing	\$51,511	\$57,059	\$5,548	11%
333 Machinery manufacturing	\$59,453	\$64,224	\$4,771	8%
334 Computer and electronic product manufacturing	\$54,975	\$58,056	\$3,081	6%
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	\$58,204	\$61,175	\$2,971	5%
311 Food manufacturing	\$42,559	\$44,618	\$2,059	5%
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	\$47,820	\$48,630	\$810	2%
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing	\$49,190	\$48,581	-\$609	-1%
314 Textile product mills	\$39,269	\$37,919	-\$1,350	-3%
323 Printing and related support activities	\$45,661	\$43,899	-\$1,762	-4%
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	\$60,125	\$56,993	-\$3,132	-5%
313 Textile mills	\$35,933	\$29,322	-\$6,611	-18%

Source: 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census

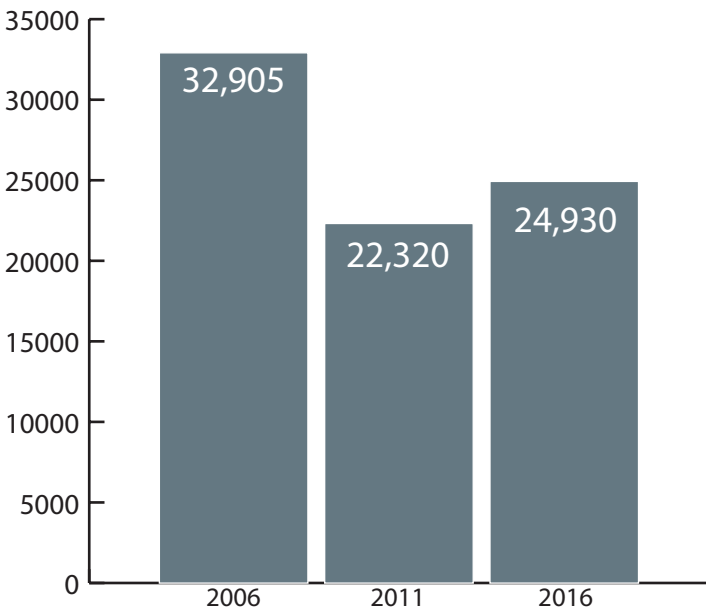
Note: Yellow indicates the five largest sub-industries in Manufacturing by place-of-work. Green indicates increases, and red indicates decreases in income.

Summary

- Primary metal manufacturing is the largest sub-industry, with 7,210 people employed in Hamilton. This is followed by Food Manufacturing, 4,410 people employed, and Transportation equipment Manufacturing, with 4,170 people employed
- Only four out of twenty-two industries saw employment grow over from 2006 to 2016. Two of them are among the top five largest sub-industries: Food manufacturing; and Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
- Over half of the sub-industries in Manufacturing – 11 in total – have grown in the last five years
- The largest declines over the last 10 years were among three of the most employed sub-industries: Primary metal manufacturing; Fabricated metal product manufacturing; Machinery manufacturing. Table 4 shows that these three industries account for almost all the decline that Manufacturing saw over the last 10 years. The majority of the losses occurred between the years 2006 to 2011
- There is a range of incomes among the sub-industries in Hamilton. Three out of the five largest sub-industries have incomes above the industry-wide average of \$60,348
- Most sub-industries saw incomes grow from 2011 to 2016, including the sub-industries with the largest employment declines

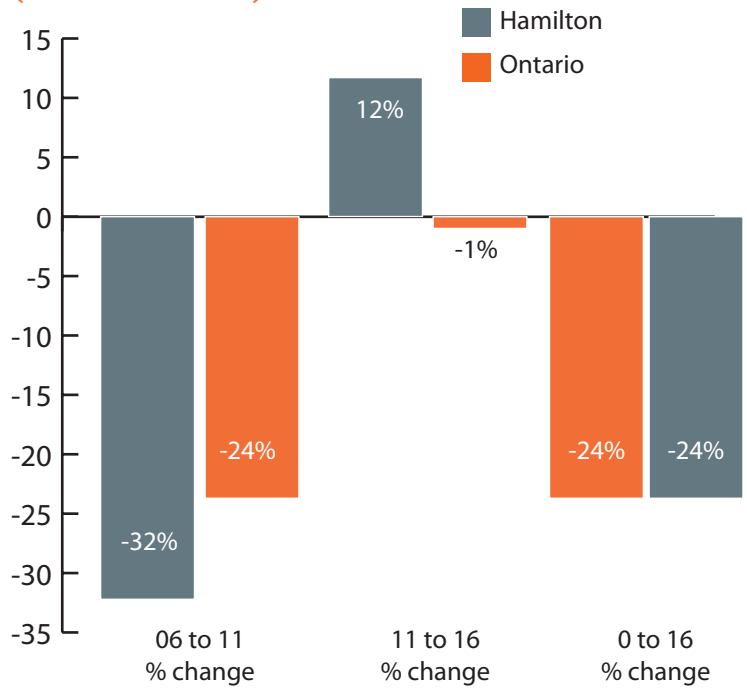
Section 2: Employment Trends

TABLE 6. Total Employment, Manufacturing, 2006 to 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)



Source: 2006 Census; 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census

TABLE 7. Percentage Change in Manufacturing, 2006 to 2016, Place-of-Work, Ontario vs Hamilton (Census Division)

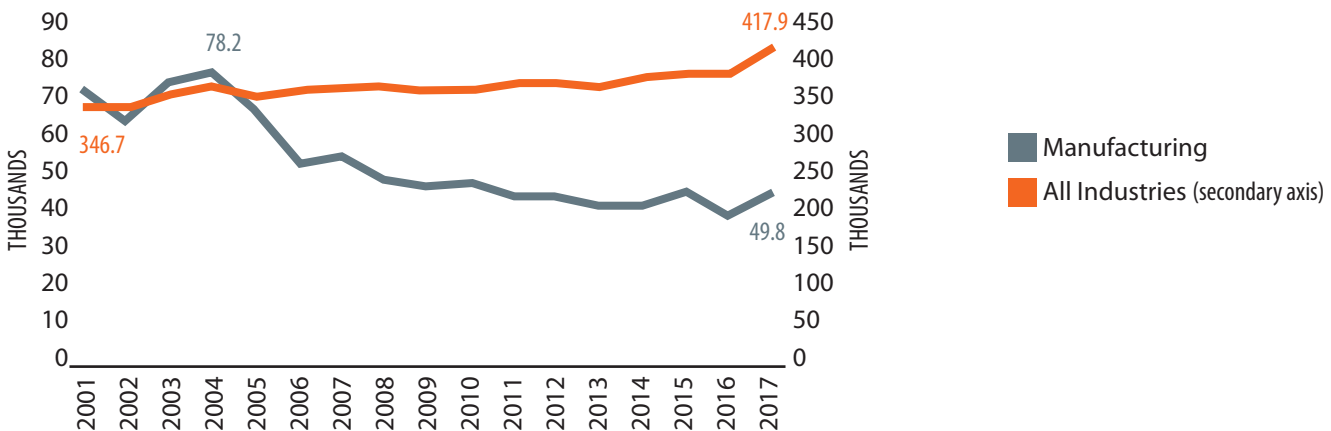


Source: 2006 Census; 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census

Long-term Trends in Employment

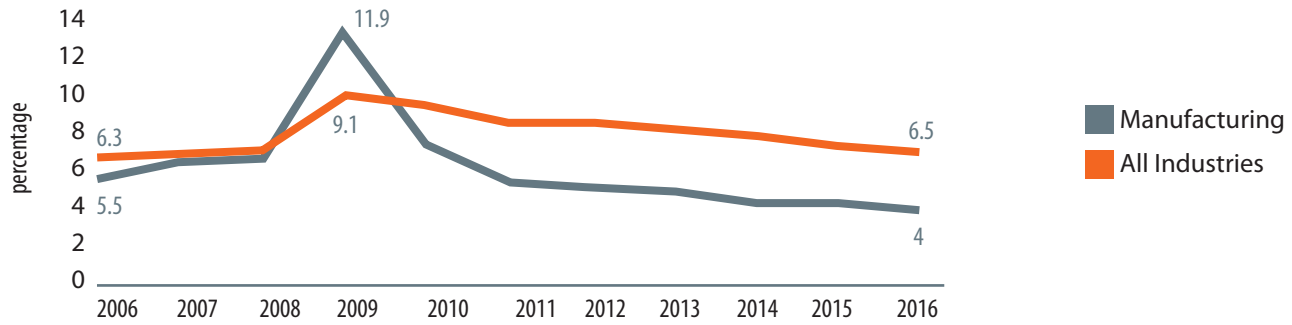
The following two tables use Labour Force Survey (LFS) data. Using LFS you are able to see long term trends and identify any annual fluctuations. Combining data sources gives a more complete picture. It should be noted that LFS uses Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area as the geography which includes Burlington and Grimsby. The Census uses Hamilton Census Division which excludes these two cities. This means employment numbers will be slightly higher using LFS data.

TABLE 8. Total Employment, Manufacturing, 2001 to 2016, Hamilton (Census Metropolitan Area)



Source: Labour Force Survey

TABLE 9. Unemployment Rate in Manufacturing, 2006 to 2016, Ontario



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: This data was only available for Ontario. The industrial make-up of Ontario and Hamilton is similar. So this still gives useful information to understand the trends in the industry.

Future Trends

The following tables uses EMSI Analyst data. This is used to provide a forecast for the sector. It uses Hamilton Census Division data, similar to the Census data.

TABLE 10. Future Employment in Manufacturing, 2018 to 2023, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)

Region	2018 Jobs	2023 Jobs	Change	% Change
Hamilton	21,001	20,506	-495	-2.4%
Ontario	696,341	700,545	4,204	0.6%
Canada	1,566,385	1,570,175	3,790	0.2%

Source: EMSI Analyst

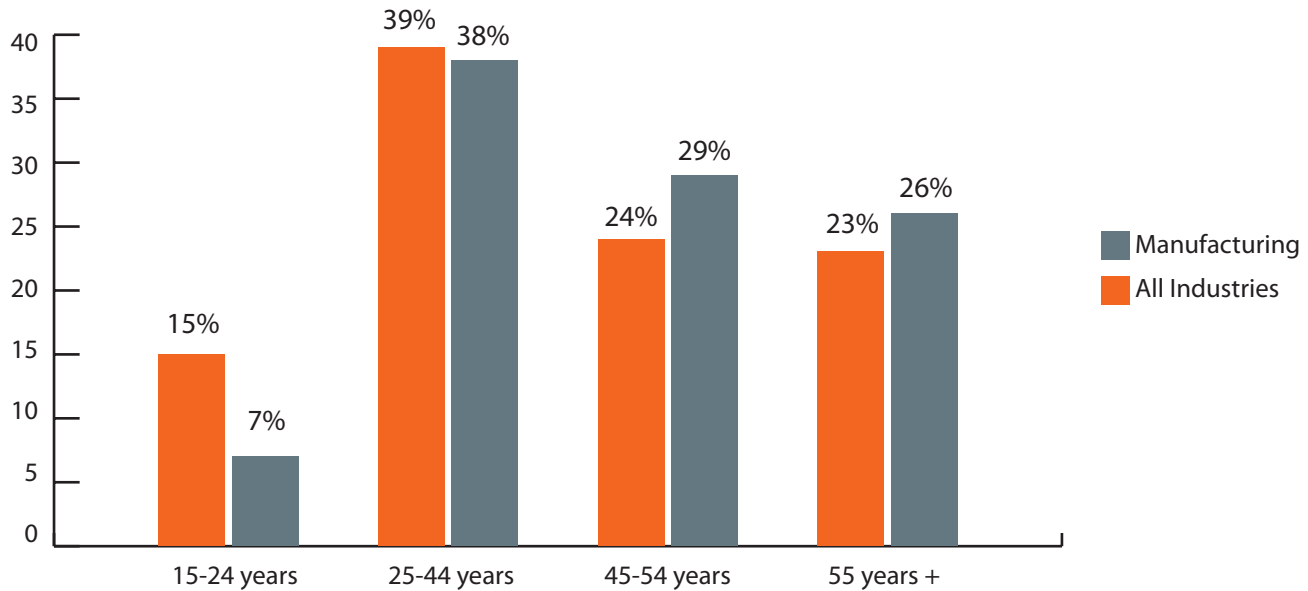
Summary

- Employment in Manufacturing decreased over the last 10 years. From 32,905 in 2006 to 24,930 in 2016
- From 2011 to 2016 employment in Manufacturing increased in Hamilton by 2,610 people
- The increase between 2011 to 2016 goes against the trend seen in other communities. Hamilton increased by 11.7% during this time and Ontario as a whole decline by -1.0%
- The long term trend shows that Manufacturing has been declining since 2001 but over the last six years employment has fluctuated around 50,000 people
- The unemployment rate for the industry has declined steadily since its peak during the last major recession at 7.8% in 2010 to 4% in 2016
- Manufacturing employment from 2018 to 2023 is forecast to decline by 2.4% or 495 jobs in Hamilton. In Ontario as a whole it is forecast to grow by only 0.6%

Section 3: Workforce Characteristics

Age

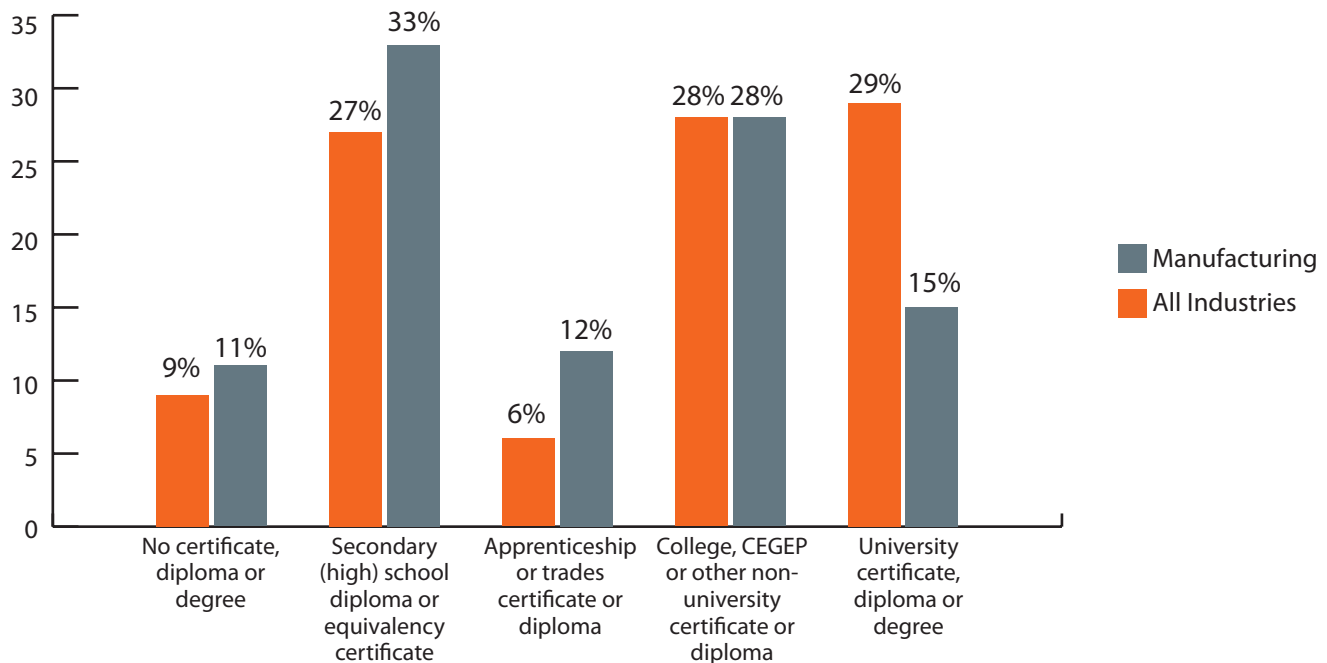
TABLE 11. Age Breakdown, Manufacturing vs All Industries, 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)



Source: 2016 Census

Education

TABLE 12. Educational breakdown, Manufacturing vs All Industries, 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)



Source: 2016 Census

Skill Level

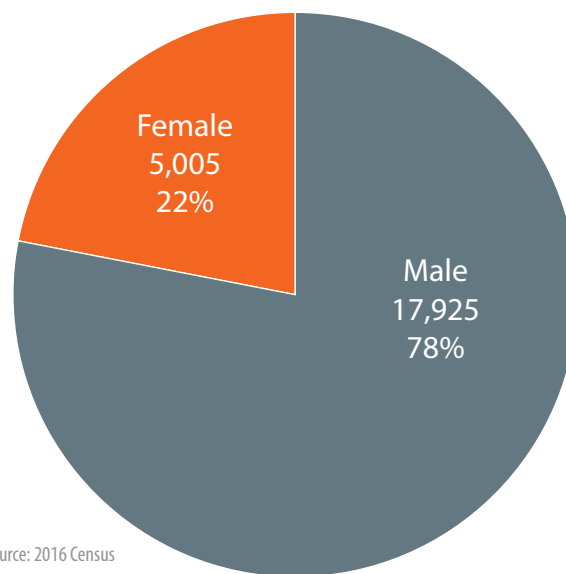
TABLE 13. Occupations by Skill Level, 2006 to 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)

Skill Level	Manufacturing			All Industries (2016)
	2006	2011	2016	
A – Occupations usually require university education	13%	16%	15%	30%
B – Occupations usually require college education or apprenticeship training	43%	43%	42%	30%
C – Occupations usually require secondary school and/or occupation-specific training	31%	31%	31%	27%
D – On-the-job training is usually provided for occupations	12%	11%	12%	13%

Source: 2006 Census; 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census

Gender

TABLE 14. Employment by Gender in Manufacturing, 2016, Hamilton (Census Division)



Source: 2016 Census

Summary

- Manufacturing is skewed to an older than average workforce. 55% of workers are over the age of 45, compared to 47% for all industries
- The largest difference is among 15 to 24 years old, where the difference is more than double. Only 7% of workers are 15 to 24 years old in Manufacturing, but 15% for all industries
- The largest share of workers in Manufacturing have a secondary school diploma or equivalent certificate, 33%
- Manufacturing has a higher share of workers with no certificate, diploma or degree (11%), secondary school diploma (33%), and apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (12%) relative to the all industries average
- Forty-two percent of jobs in Manufacturing require skill level B, which are occupations that usually require a college education or apprenticeship training
- Manufacturing has a higher share of jobs with skill level B (42%) relative to all industries (30%) and lower share of skill level A (15% vs 30%)
- The skills needed match the education of the workforce closely (Table 15). Forty percent of workers have a college diploma or apprenticeship or trade certificate or diploma and 42% of jobs require skill level B. Likewise, 15% of jobs are skill level A and 15% of workers have a university education
- The large majority of manufacturing workers are males, 78%

Section 4: Businesses Information

TABLE 15. Numbers of Employers by Employee Size Range, Manufacturing vs All Industries, 2017 December, Hamilton (Census Division)

	All Industries	Manufacturing
Total Businesses	47,819	1,136
Without employees	32,645	475
Total with employees	15,174	661

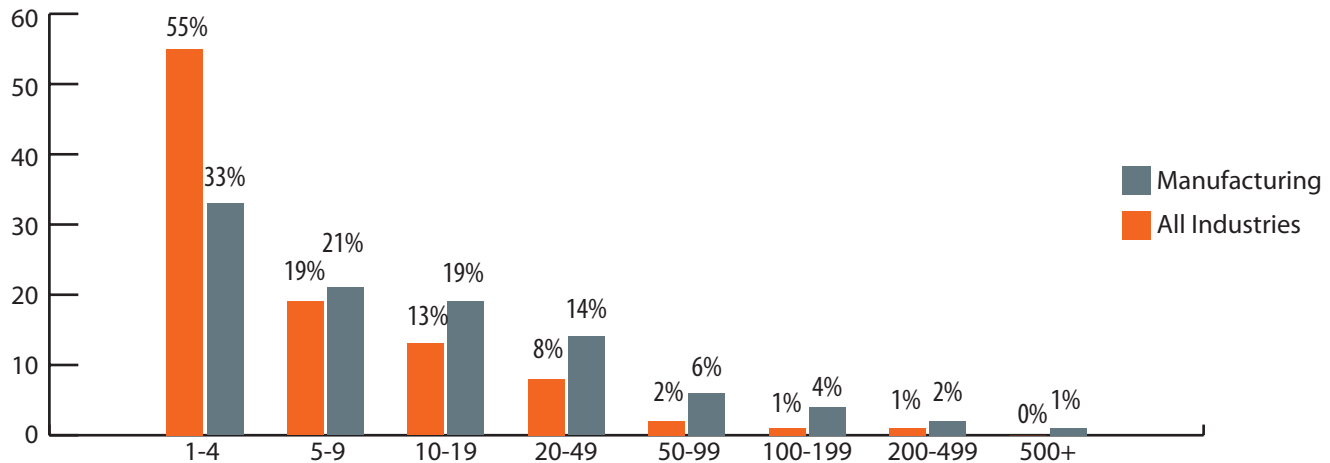
Source: Canadian Business Counts Data

TABLE 16. Number of Employers with Employees by Sub-Industry, Manufacturing, 2017 December, Hamilton Census Division

Sub- Industries	Number of Businesses
332 - Fabricated metal product manufacturing	144
333 - Machinery manufacturing	86
311 - Food manufacturing	72
339 - Miscellaneous manufacturing	68
323 - Printing and related support activities	41
327 - Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	33
336 - Transportation equipment manufacturing	33
337 - Furniture and related product manufacturing	31
325 - Chemical manufacturing	27
331 - Primary metal manufacturing	22
321 - Wood product manufacturing	21
326 - Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	17
334 - Computer and electronic product manufacturing	13
312 - Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	12
335 - Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	12
314 - Textile product mills	8
324 - Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	6
315 - Clothing manufacturing	5
316 - Leather and allied product manufacturing	4
313 - Textile mills	3
322 - Paper manufacturing	3

Source: Canadian Business Counts Data

TABLE 17. Share of Employers by Employee Size Range, Manufacturing vs All Industries, 2017 December, Hamilton (Census Division)



Source: Canadian Business Counts Data

Summary

- As of December 2017, there are 1,136 Manufacturing businesses in Hamilton. The majority are businesses with employees. The opposite is true for the all industries numbers, as more businesses are self-employed
- The majority of business with employees is under 20 employees (73%)
- The sub-industry Fabricated metal product manufacturing has the greatest number of businesses with employees at 144. The largest sub-industries in terms of employment (Table 3) also have the most businesses in the 200-499 and 500+ categories
- The Manufacturing sector have a higher share of larger employers, with 13% having more than 50 employees compared to about 4% for the all industries average

Section 5: Occupational Information

TABLE 18. Top 20 Occupations in Manufacturing, 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)

Occupations	# of People Employed	Change from 2011 to 2016	% Change from 2011 to 2016	Unemployment Rate (%)	Median Income (\$)
7237 Welders and related machine operators	1510	405	37%	4.4	53,139
7311 Construction millwrights and industrial mechanics	1220	210	21%	3.2	76,970
9617 Labourers in food and beverage processing	1100	390	55%	9.5	37,393
0911 Manufacturing managers	1020	330	48%	2.3	83,863
9461 Process control and machine operators, food and beverage processing	880	520	144%	3.2	40,873
9522 Motor vehicle assemblers, inspectors and testers	720	140	24%	5.1	55,027
7231 Machinists and machining and tooling inspectors	640	-180	-22%	6.6	62,208
7371 Crane operators	640	115	22%	1.7	61,789
7452 Material handlers	480	250	109%	7.7	44,785
9611 Labourers in mineral and metal processing	480	-180	-27%	6.6	57,467
7242 Industrial electricians	470	-145	-24%	9.4	91,730
9411 Machine operators, mineral and metal processing	450	100	29%	0.0	69,831
9416 Metalworking and forging machine operators	420	45	12%	2.4	58,084
9211 Supervisors, mineral and metal processing	400	40	11%	0.0	93,189
9536 Industrial painters, coaters and metal finishing process operators	370	205	124%	6.3	58,595
9619 Other labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	370	50	16%	14.1	34,043
1521 Shippers and receivers	340	-85	-20%	4.7	39,971
9612 Labourers in metal fabrication	340	115	51%	15.1	45,601
7511 Transport truck drivers	260	90	53%	3.9	48,850
9417 Machining tool operators	260	-215	-45%	2.9	51,070

Source: 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census

Note1: The unemployment rate in Hamilton during 2016 was **7.0%** if you include all workers including persons aged 15 years and over who never worked for pay or self-employment or last worked for pay or self-employment prior to 2015. It is **4.8%** if these workers are not included.

Note2: **Green** indicates increases, and **red** indicates decreases in employment.

TABLE 19. Top 20 Growing Occupations, 2011 to 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)

Occupations	2011	2016	Difference	% Change
9461 Process control and machine operators, food, beverage and associated products processing	360	880	520	144%
7237 Welders and related machine operators	1,105	1,510	405	37%
9617 Labourers in food, beverage and associated products processing	710	1,100	390	55%
0911 Manufacturing managers	690	1020	330	48%
7452 Material handlers	230	480	250	109%
7311 Construction millwrights and industrial mechanics	1,010	1,220	210	21%
9536 Industrial painters, coaters and metal finishing process operators	165	370	205	124%
9522 Motor vehicle assemblers, inspectors and testers	580	720	140	24%
7371 Crane operators	525	640	115	22%
9612 Labourers in metal fabrication	225	340	115	51%
6733 Janitors, caretakers and building superintendents	85	190	105	124%
9411 Machine operators, mineral and metal processing	350	450	100	29%
7511 Transport truck drivers	170	260	90	53%
6711 Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related support occupations	20	100	80	400%
9537 Other products assemblers, finishers and inspectors	50	130	80	160%
7301 Contractors and supervisors, mechanic trades	15	90	75	500%
7611 Construction trades helpers and labourers	65	140	75	115%
9241 Power engineers and power systems operators	105	180	75	71%
1221 Administrative officers	150	220	70	47%
9535 Plastic products assemblers, finishers and inspectors	15	80	65	433%

Source: 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census | Note: Green indicates increases in employment.

TABLE 20. Top 20 Declining Occupations, 2011 to 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)

Occupations	2011	2016	Difference	% Change
9417 Machining tool operators	475	260	-215	-45%
7231 Machinists and machining and tooling inspectors	820	640	-180	-22%
9611 Labourers in mineral and metal processing	660	480	-180	-27%
7242 Industrial electricians	615	470	-145	-24%
0601 Corporate sales managers	260	140	-120	-46%
0621 Retail and wholesale trade managers	115	20	-95	-83%
1521 Shippers and receivers	425	340	-85	-20%
9446 Industrial sewing machine operators	245	160	-85	-35%
7316 Machine fitters	110	30	-80	-73%
9418 Other metal products machine operators	150	70	-80	-53%
0016 Senior managers - construction, transportation, production and utilities	310	240	-70	-23%
7521 Heavy equipment operators (except crane)	260	190	-70	-27%
7284 Plasterers, drywall installers and finishers and lathers	65	0	-65	-100%
1225 Purchasing agents and officers	170	110	-60	-35%
7381 Printing press operators	120	60	-60	-50%
9525 Assemblers, fabricators & inspectors, industrial electrical motors & transformers	70	10	-60	-86%
1411 General office support workers	210	160	-50	-24%
6221 Technical sales specialists - wholesale trade	230	180	-50	-22%
7271 Carpenters	75	30	-45	-60%
9231 Central control and process operators, mineral and metal processing	155	110	-45	-29%

Source: 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census | Note: Red indicates decreases in employment.

TABLE 21. Top 15 Entry Level Jobs (Skill Level C), 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)

Occupation	Number of People	Change 11 to 16	% Change 11 to 16
9617 Labourers in food and beverage processing	1100	390	55%
9461 Process control and machine operators, food and beverage processing	880	520	144%
9522 Motor vehicle assemblers, inspectors and testers	720	140	24%
7452 Material handlers	480	250	109%
9611 Labourers in mineral and metal processing	480	-180	-27%
9411 Machine operators, mineral and metal processing	450	100	29%
9416 Metalworking and forging machine operators	420	45	12%
9536 Industrial painters, coaters and metal finishing process operators	370	205	124%
9619 Other labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	370	50	16%
1521 Shippers and receivers	340	-85	-20%
9612 Labourers in metal fabrication	340	115	51%
7511 Transport truck drivers	260	90	53%
9417 Machining tool operators	260	-215	-45%
6421 Retail salespersons	240	5	2%
1431 Accounting and related clerks	210	-10	-5%

Source: 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census | Note: Green indicates increases, and red indicates decreases in employment.

TABLE 22. Top 15 Growing Entry Level Jobs (Skill Level C), 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)

Occupations	2011	2016	Change	% Change
9461 Process control and machine operators, food and beverage processing	360	880	520	144%
9617 Labourers in food and beverage processing	710	1100	390	55%
7452 Material handlers	230	480	250	109%
9536 Industrial painters, coaters and metal finishing process operators	165	370	205	124%
9522 Motor vehicle assemblers, inspectors and testers	580	720	140	24%
9612 Labourers in metal fabrication	225	340	115	51%
6733 Janitors, caretakers and building superintendents	85	190	105	124%
9411 Machine operators, mineral and metal processing	350	450	100	29%
7511 Transport truck drivers	170	260	90	53%
6711 Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related support occupations	20	100	80	400%
9537 Other products assemblers, finishers and inspectors	50	130	80	160%
7611 Construction trades helpers and labourers	65	140	75	115%
9535 Plastic products assemblers, finishers and inspectors	15	80	65	433%
6731 Light duty cleaners	65	120	55	85%
9526 Mechanical assemblers and inspectors	100	150	50	50%

Source: 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census
 Note: Green indicates increases in employment.

TABLE 23. Top 15 Declining Entry Level Jobs (Skill Level C), 2016, Place-of-Work, Hamilton (Census Division)

Occupations	2011	2016	Change	% Change
9417 Machining tool operators	475	260	-215	-45%
9611 Labourers in mineral and metal processing	660	480	-180	-27%
1521 Shippers and receivers	425	340	-85	-20%
9446 Industrial sewing machine operators	245	160	-85	-35%
9418 Other metal products machine operators	150	70	-80	-53%
7521 Heavy equipment operators (except crane)	260	190	-70	-27%
9525 Assemblers, fabricators and inspectors, industrial electrical motors and transformers	70	10	-60	-86%
1411 General office support workers	210	160	-50	-24%
6552 Other customer and information services representatives	200	160	-40	-20%
9473 Binding and finishing machine operators	50	10	-40	-80%
6411 Sales and account representatives - wholesale trade (non-technical)	215	180	-35	-16%
9415 Inspectors and testers, mineral and metal processing	185	160	-25	-14%
9441 Textile fibre and yarn, hide and pelt processing machine operators and workers	45	20	-25	-56%
9471 Plateless printing equipment operators	95	70	-25	-26%
9534 Furniture finishers and refinishers	45	20	-25	-56%

Source: 2011 National Household Survey; 2016 Census

Note: Red indicates decreases in employment.

Summary

- Table 18 shows the top 20 occupations by people employed in Hamilton. The top two are Welders and related machine operators; and Construction millwrights and industrial mechanics. Both are skilled trades. Most of these occupations grew over the last five years, except for five of them
- Table 19 and 20 show the top growing and declining occupations. The occupation that grew the most in number of people was Process control and machine operators, food, beverage and associated products processing
- Tables 21 to 23 relate to entry level jobs in Manufacturing. Process control and machine operators, food and beverage processing as an entry level position is the largest growing entry-level occupation. The top two are related to Food manufacturing
- Machining tool operators declined the most over the last five years among entry-level jobs and jobs overall

Section 6: Job Postings

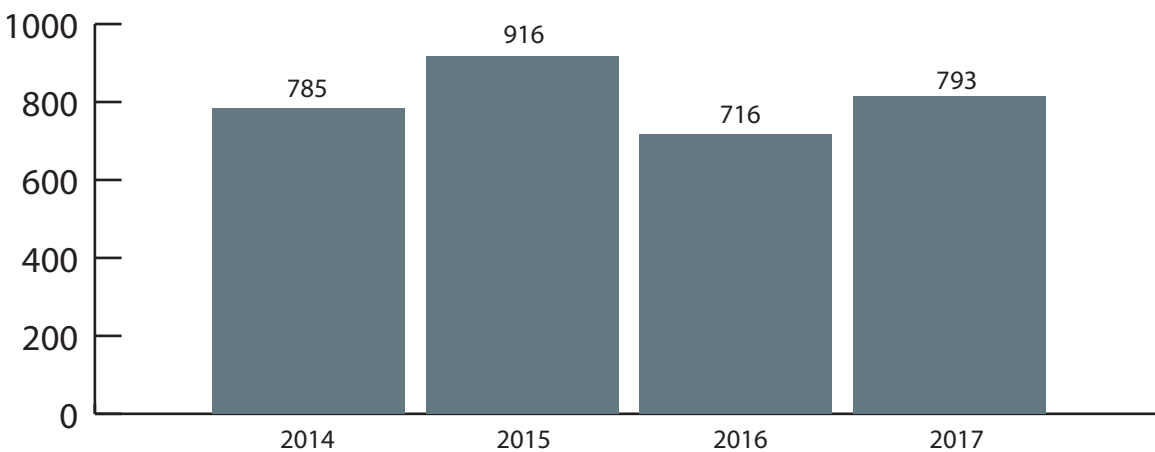
TABLE 24. Top 10 Job Postings in Manufacturing, 2017, Hamilton (Census Division)

Occupations	Job Postings
2233 - Industrial engineering and manufacturing technologists and technicians	59
7231 - Machinists and machining and tooling inspectors	48
7237 - Welders and related machine operators	45
6421 - Retail salespersons	33
7311 - Construction millwrights and industrial mechanics	33
6623 - Other sales related occupations	26
7452 - Material handlers	22
0911 - Manufacturing managers	16
1000 - Business, finance and administration (unidentified sub-category)	16
2000 - Natural and applied sciences and related (unidentified sub-category)	16

Source: Vicinity Data

Note: The following list does not include all job postings available in Manufacturing. Many postings do not list the industry therefore the program (Vicinity Data) is not able to account for these postings.

TABLE 25. Job Postings in Manufacturing, 2014-2017, Vicinity Jobs



Source: Vicinity Jobs

Summary

- Industrial engineering and manufacturing technologists and technicians had the most job postings (59) in Manufacturing
- Three out of the top five postings are skilled trades jobs
- The job postings have remained steady over the last four years at around 800 postings