CENSUS BULLETIN #6

Education, Labour, Journey to work and Language of work

November 29, 2017

Bulletin Highlights:

• Brampton's labour force grew from 240,985 in 2006 to 319,620 in 2016.

• 10.7 per cent of all total employed workers were self-employed in 2016.

•According to the 2016 Census, the largest industry group (by North American Industry Classification System) in Brampton was "Manufacturing" which accounted for 45,780 workers or 14.7 per cent of all industry groups.

•At 14 per cent, public transit use was the second most popular mode of transportation to work in 2016.

•According to the 2016 Census, 24.3 per cent of Brampton's population aged 15 and over held a university certificate diploma or degree at bachelor level or above.



City of Brampton - Labour Force Activity

Brampton's labour force grew from 240,985 in 2006 to 319,620 in 2016, an increase of 78,635 persons or 32.6 per cent during the ten year period.

Between 2006 and 2016, the number of employed persons (15 years and over) in Brampton increased by 30.2 per cent to 293,075.

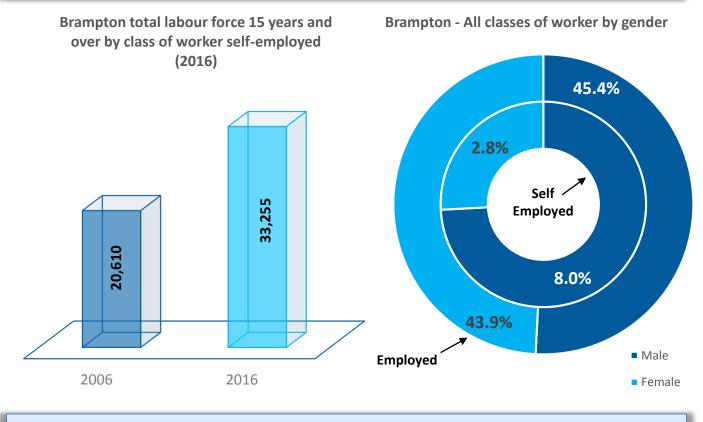
Brampton residents accounted for 9.9 per cent of the Toronto CMA labour force, 4.5 per cent of the Ontario labour force and 1.7 per cent of the Canadian labour force.

Brampton's Labour Force Activity, 2006 and 2016						
Labour Force Activity	2006	2016	Change (Number) 2006-2016	Change (%) 2006-2016		
Total population - 15 years +	332,235	470,765	138,530	41.7		
In the labour force	240,985	319,620	78,635	23.1		
Employed	225,080	293,075	67,995	30.2		
Unemployed	15,905	26,545	10,640	66.9		
Not in the labour force	91,250	151,145	59,895	65.6		
Participation rate	72.5%	67.9%	-4.6			
Employment rate	67.7%	62.3%	-5.4			
Unemployment rate	6.6%	8.3%	1.7			

Females represented 47 per cent of the total labour force, while males represented 53 per cent. The unemployment rate for males and females was 7.3 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively.

City of Brampton – Labour Force by Class of Workers

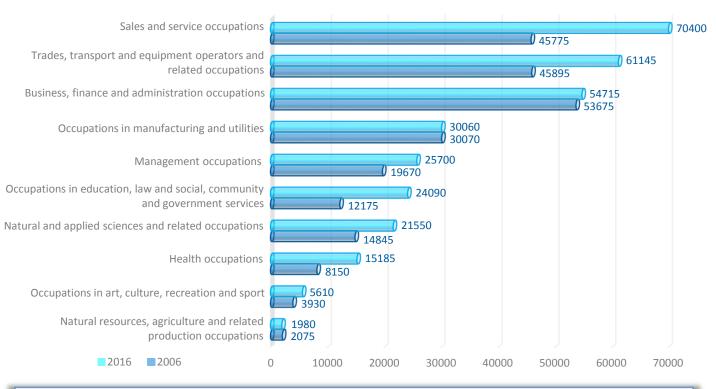
The 2016 Census counted 33,255 self-employed individuals, an increase of 12,645 or 61.4 per cent from 2006. 10.7 per cent of all total employed workers were self-employed.



Of the 33,255 self-employed individuals, 74.2 per cent were male and 25.8 per cent female in 2016 compared to 74.6 per and 25.4 per cent respectively in 2006.



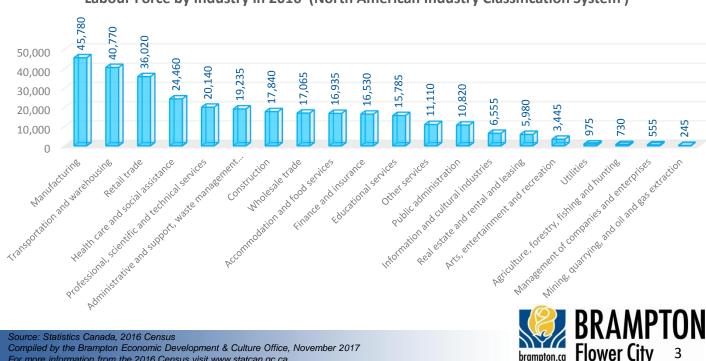




Labour Force by Occupation (National Occupational Classification)

According to the 2016 Census, the largest occupational group (by National Occupational Classification) in Brampton was "Sales and service occupations" which accounted for 70,400 workers or 22.7 per cent of all occupational groups.

According to the 2016 Census, the largest industry group (by North American Industry Classification System) in Brampton was "Manufacturing" which accounted for 45,780 workers or 14.7 per cent of all industry groups.

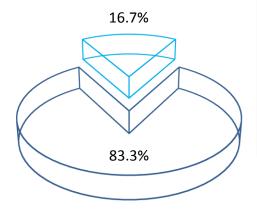


Labour Force by Industry in 2016 (North American Industry Classification System)

Compiled by the Brampton Economic Development & Culture Office, November 2017 For more information from the 2016 Census visit www.statcan.gc.ca

City of Brampton – Labour Force and Transportation

Main mode of commuting in 2016



Car, truck, van - as a driver or passenger

• Public transit, walk, bicycle, or other method

5 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. Less than 15 minutes 15to29 ess than 12 p.m. to 4:59 6 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 20.50% minutes 8.96% 15 a.m. 15 to 29 minutes ninutes 19.25% 30 to 44 minutes 12.03% 22.74% 45 to 59 minutes 9 a.m. to 11:59 7 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. a.m. 30 to 60 minutes and 16.52% over

8 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.

City of Brampton – Language Used Most Often at Work

English continues to be the main language spoken at work, reported by over 94.8 per cent of the population 15 years and over who have worked. French accounts for 0.2 per cent and Non-Official language account to 2 per cent of the population 15 years and over who have worked. Punjabi (Panjabi) is the leading Non-Official language spoken at work.

Language Used Most Often at Work, City of Brampton				
	2006	2016		
English	245,140	317,000		
French	440	745		
Non-Official Language	5,670	6,760		
English and French	640	1,510		
English and non-official language	3,870	8,415		
French and non-official language	0	0		
English, French and non-official language	40	105		

motorcycle, etc.) is only 2.7 per cent of all modes of commuting. Main mode of commuting (2016) Total Perce Car, truck, van - as a driver 211,650 75.

The proportion of biking, walking and other methods (taxi,

per cent in 2016, down from 9.9 per cent in 2006.

75.9% 211,650 Car, truck, van - as a passenger 20,685 7.4% Public transit 38,925 14.0% Walked 4,585 1.6% 725 Bicycle 0.3% Other method 2,310 0.8%

At 14 per cent, public transit use was the second most popular mode of transportation to work (an increase from 10.2 per cent in 2006).

respondents, down from 76.7 per cent in 2006. Correspondingly those people who were a passenger in a car, truck or van decreased to 7.4

In 2016, use of a car, truck or van as driver was the most popular mode of transportation to work, representing 75.9 per cent of

Commuting Duration

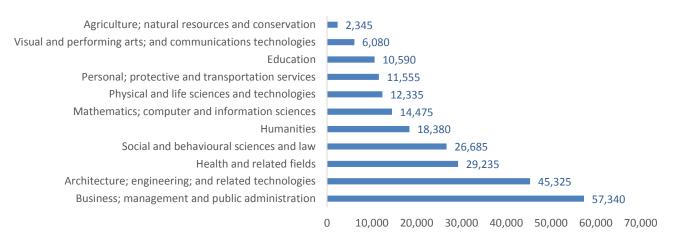
Percentage



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census Compiled by the Brampton Economic Development & Culture Office, November 2017 For more information from the 2016 Census visit www.statcan.gc.ca

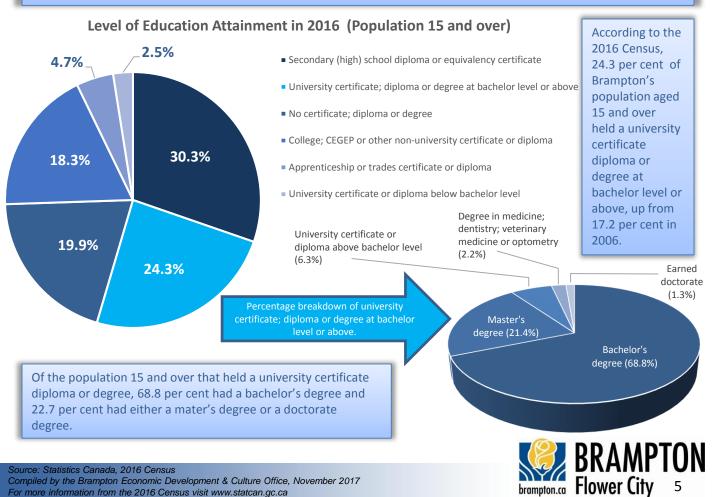
Time Leaving For Work in 2016

Postsecondary Qualification by Major Field of Study in 2016 (Population 15 and over)



Business, management and public administration was the largest postsecondary qualification by major field overall (57,340). Architecture, engineering and related technologies ranked second (43,325).

Architecture, engineering and related technologies was the dominant field of study among males, while among females business, management and public administration was the main field of choice.



Glossary

Labour force status: Refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. Early enumeration was conducted in remote, isolated parts of the provinces and territories. When enumeration has taken place before May 2016, the reference date used is the date on which the household was enumerated. In the past, this variable was called Labour force activity.

Class of worker refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over is an employee or is self-employed.

Labour Force by Occupation: Refers to the kind of work performed by persons aged 15 years and over as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. The occupation data are produced according to the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016.

Labour force by industry: Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The data are produced according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012.

Main mode of transportation: The census assumes that the commute to work originates from the usual place of residence, but this may not always be the case. Sometimes, respondents may be on a business trip and may have reported their place of work or main mode of commuting based on where they were working during the trip. Some persons maintain a residence close to work and commute to their home on weekends. Students often work after school at a location near their school. As a result, the data may show unusual commutes or unusual main modes of commuting.

Commuting duration: Refers to the length of time, in minutes, usually required by a person to travel between his or her place of residence and his or her place of work.

Time leaving for work: Refers to the time of day at which a person usually leaves home to go to their place of work.

Language of work refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as 'used most often at work' if the languages are used equally often. Refers to the language used most often at work, as reported on May 10, 2016 by the individuals aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2015.

Major field of study refers to the discipline or area of learning/training associated with a particular course or programme of study. This variable refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest completed postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, classified according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2016.

Level of attainment (Highest certificate, diploma or degree) refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed and is derived from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported.



Census Data Release Dates

The following table outlines the scheduled release dates of 2016 Census data by Statistics Canada. Also included is a brief description of each release. For more information about the 2016 Census, visit Statistics Canada's website <u>www.statcan.gc.ca</u>.

	Release date	Release topic	
✓	February 8, 2017	Population and dwelling counts	
~	May 3, 2017	Age and sex Type of dwelling	
✓	May 10, 2017	Census of Agriculture	
~	August 2, 2017	Families, households and marital status Language	
✓	September 13, 2017	Income	
~	October 25, 2017	Immigration and ethnocultural diversity Housing Aboriginal peoples	
~	November 29, 2017	Education Labour Journey to work Language of work Mobility and migration	

Contact Information

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