



Backgrounder

Release of 2006 Census results Labour Force, Education, Place of Work and Mode of Transportation

On March 4, 2008 Statistics Canada released further results from the 2006 census focusing on Labour Force, Education, Place of Work and Mode of Transportation.

Overview

In 2006, there were 1,344,825 City of Toronto residents in the labour force. Toronto residents accounted for 44.0% of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) labour force, 20.4% of the Ontario labour force and 7.8% of the Canadian labour force. Please see Table 1 (attached).

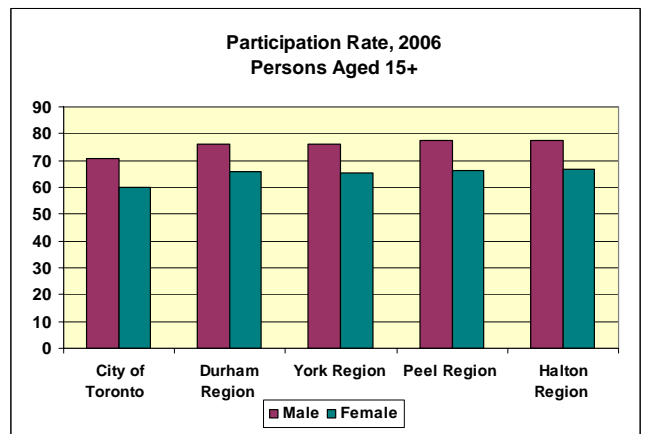
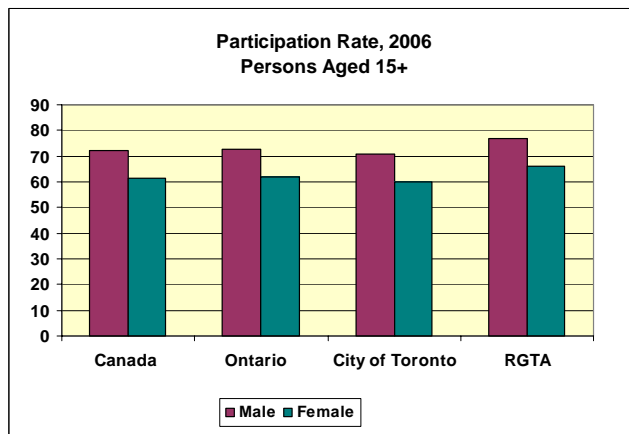
The City of Toronto's population and therefore labour force is growing more slowly than in other parts of the country. Between 2001 and 2006 the City's labour force grew by 1.9%, while the labour force in the rest of the GTA grew by 17.2%. The Ontario and Canadian labour force grew by 8.2% and 8.0% respectively. In the City of Toronto, the labour force growth rate for women was twice that of men.

Table 1 shows that 14,000 more City of Toronto residents were employed in 2006 than five years earlier. However, the population aged 15+ increased by 46,000 people and the labour force participation rate declined only slightly. As a result, the number of unemployed City residents rose by 10,000 and the unemployment rate increased from 7.0% to 7.6%.

The rest of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) also experienced an increase in the unemployment rate, as their increase in employed residents lagged behind their population increase. Across the rest of the GTA, the highest unemployment rates are in Peel Region (6.4%) and Durham Region (6.3%). The unemployment rate in the City of Oshawa is the same as in the City of Toronto (7.6%). Just west of the GTA, the unemployment rate in the City of Hamilton was 6.5% in 2006.

The unemployment rate for all Ontario residents increased in 2006. However, this increase was entirely due to the increase in the number of unemployed GTA residents. The unemployment rate for Ontario residents outside the GTA fell to 6.2% in 2006. At the national level, the unemployment rate also declined in 2006. In all areas the

unemployment rate for females rose faster (or fell slower) than for males, between 2001 and 2006.



The maps at the end of this document show unemployment rates and participation rates in 2006, as well as their change 2001-2006, by census tract in the City of Toronto.

Place of Work

There was significant increase in City residents with no usual place of work between 2001 and 2006. Please see table 2. Persons with no usual place of work are employed, but do not report to the same job site every day.

Similar trends were observed for the rest of the GTA and the rest of Canada. Also noteworthy is that males are much more likely than females to have no usual place of work, which is largely because approximately half of persons with no usual place of work (based on 2001 data) are employed in the construction trades (that are dominated by males).

The proportion of City residents that work at home increased slightly in 2006. This trend was observed for both males and females. Both males and females are roughly as likely to work at home.

The proportion of City of Toronto residents that work in another municipality increased slightly in 2006. This is the opposite of the trend observed in the regions surrounding the City, where residents were less likely to commute to a workplace in another regional municipality in 2006 compared to 2001.

Class of Worker

Overall, City of Toronto residents were slightly more likely to be self-employed than residents in the rest of the GTA, Ontario and Canada. The self-employed are further divided into those that are incorporated and those that are not.

The share of workers that is self-employed and incorporated increased substantially in all geographies between 2001 and 2006. However, a smaller share of self-employed City residents was incorporated in 2006 than elsewhere in the GTA and Canada.

Unincorporated self employment in the City of Toronto is higher than in the rest of the GTA and in Ontario as a whole. This is particularly true among those without any paid help.

Mode of Transportation

In 2006, 34.4% of the employed labour force in the City took public transit to work. This is an increase over 2001, when 33.8% used transit. While females are more likely to take transit to work, almost all of the increase in transit modal split 2001-2006 was accounted for by males.

The proportion of workers driving to work decreased 2001 to 2006 and all other modes (including car, truck or van as passenger) increased. Another gender difference in modal choice is that while men are more likely to bicycle to work, women are more likely to walk.

In the rest of the GTA similar patterns emerged. Auto driver modal split was down and transit modal split increased, particularly for men. For example, the use of public transit by men in the rest of the GTA increased from 6.9% to 8.4% between 2001 and 2006.

Education

City of Toronto residents are very well educated. Chart 1 (attached) compares the educational attainment of all residents aged 15+.

In 2006, 37.4% of City of Toronto residents aged 25 to 64 had a bachelor's degree or higher. This compares with 28.8% in the rest of the GTA, 26.0% in Ontario overall and 22.9% for Canada.

The majority (58.7%) of all City of Toronto residents aged 25 to 64 with post-secondary qualifications achieved their highest qualification in Ontario. However, a significant share (35.2%) obtained their highest qualification outside Canada, compared to 15.7% of all Canadians who obtained their highest credentials elsewhere. A small share (6.1%) of City of Toronto residents studied in another province, most commonly Quebec at 2.5%.

Compared to the rest of the GTA and the rest of Canada, City of Toronto residents are more likely to have qualifications in:

- Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies
- Humanities
- Social and behavioural sciences and law

Like the rest of the GTA, the City of Toronto also contains a concentration of people with qualifications in mathematics, computer and information sciences.

Industry

Between 2001 and 2006, the resident labour force in the City of Toronto increased by 24,500 people. Almost all of this increase is accounted for by two industries. Education increased by 11,300 and health care/social assistance increased by 12,500. At the same time, the manufacturing labour force declined by 33,200 and there were small increases across most other industries. Retail trade industries, which showed strong growth in the rest of the GTA and the rest of Canada, experienced a small decline in the City of Toronto resident labour force.

Table 3 shows location quotients by industry. A location quotient is a measure of the relative concentration in an industry compared to the national average. The City of Toronto resident labour force is strongly concentrated in two industries:

- Information and cultural industries
- Finance and insurance

City residents are also significantly more likely than other Canadians to work in the following industries:

- Real estate and rental and leasing
- Professional, scientific and technical services
- Management of companies and enterprises
- Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services

Residents of the rest of the GTA are also concentrated in the higher order business services industries, however, to a lesser extent than City residents. Residents of the rest of GTA are more likely to work in wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, as well as manufacturing than other Canadians.

What some readers may find surprising is that despite the obvious presence of a large hospital complex downtown, several large universities and Toronto's role as the capital of the second largest government in Canada, the City's labour force is not concentrated in these industries.

Even with the increases between 2001 and 2006, City of Toronto residents are significantly less likely (LQ less than 100%) to work in health care and social assistance than all Canadian residents. 117,000 City residents were in the health care and social assistance labour force in 2006, but that is a smaller proportion of the City's workforce than elsewhere in Canada.

City residents are also slightly less likely to work in educational services than other Canadians. Furthermore, a much smaller proportion of City of Toronto residents work in public administration than in the rest of the GTA, Ontario and Canada.

A similar share of City of Toronto residents work in manufacturing as all Canadians, and fewer City residents work in retail trade industries than other Canadians.

Occupation

The occupation data generally reveal the same story as the industry data. The highest location quotient for City of Toronto residents is "professional occupations in art and culture". As a percentage of the labour force, City residents are more than twice as likely to work in these occupations as all Canadians.

As in many other jurisdictions, the largest increases in the City of Toronto labour force from 2001 to 2006, were in:

- Health occupations
- Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
- Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
- Construction trades

Also like elsewhere, but in stark contrast to the industry data, the City's labour force also showed strong growth in "retail salespersons and sales clerks". It seems that there may have been significant employment declines in occupations other than "retail salespersons and sales clerks" (City labour force=55,200) in the retail trade industry (City labour force=130,400).

Looking at the occupation data also sheds some light on health care industry employment in the City. While the City of Toronto labour force is not concentrated in health care occupations as a whole, we do have a relative concentration in "professional occupations in health".

Industry by Age

The age profile of employed City of Toronto residents is very similar to the rest of Canada. The median age of a City of Toronto worker is 40.5 years, compared to 41.5 years for Ontario and 41.5 years for Canada as a whole.

Table 4 shows the percentage of the employed labour force by industry that was aged 55+ in 2006. The City's profile looks very similar to the rest of Canada. City workers are a bit more likely to be over age 55 than workers that live in the rest of the GTA, but are a little bit less likely to be over age 55 than all Ontario or all Canadian workers.

Youth

The City of Toronto's youth unemployment rate (age 15-24) remains both significantly higher than for the GTA, Ontario and Canada, and is more than twice the overall rate of unemployment in the City of Toronto. Rates of unemployment remain high for both male and female youth aged 15-24 in the City. In addition, Toronto's participation rate among youth remains approximately 5% lower than the GTA average.

For females with children, the participation rate is approximately 10% lower and the unemployment rate is approximately 15% higher in Toronto than in the GTA. These differences are even more pronounced when comparing females with children under 6 years of age.

Unpaid work

Thirty eight percent of female City of Toronto residents and 19% of male residents indicated that they had spent at least 15 hours or more of their time on unpaid housework in the week preceding the day of the census. Notably, the gender differences are much smaller when comparing hours spent on unpaid child care and senior care, and the time that males spend on unpaid housework, child care and seniors care, has been increasing over time.

Census Undercount

Although Statistics Canada makes a great effort to count every person, in each Census a notable number of people are left out for a variety of reasons. For example, people may be traveling, some dwellings are hard to find, and some people simply refuse to participate. This undercounting of the population also affects the reporting of statistics about labour force, occupation, place of work and education. Statistics Canada takes this into account and estimates an 'undercoverage' rate for the urban region (CMA).

The 2001 undercoverage rate for the Toronto CMA was 5.17%; the 2006 rates will be released later in 2008. Meanwhile, Statistics Canada has released its latest annual demographic estimate, in which the City's 2006 population including the undercount has

been estimated at 2,646,331. This is well above the reported 2006 count of 2,503,281 and suggests an undercoverage rate for the City of 5.71%.

In addition, the Auditor General of Canada, in her October 2007 report on the Management of the 2006 Census, observed that national non-response increased from 3.1 million dwellings in 2001 to 3.5 million in 2006, an increase of 400,000 units or 13%. This required additional workload by Statistics Canada to follow up. However, to meet the data release dates, this work was cut short, resulting in a lower national response rate. She concluded that this could have an impact on data accuracy for small geographic areas and sub-populations. For more information, please visit http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/24138_ENG_HTML.htm. Consequently, this may have affected the 2006 Census results for the City. Toronto's undercount may be even higher than is suggested by the latest population estimate of Statistics Canada and this may affect the figures released today.

Future 2008 census releases

April 2, 2008: Ethnic Origin and Visible Minorities

May 1, 2008: Income and Earnings, Housing and Shelter Costs

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Table 1

	1991	1996	2001	2006	Change 2001-06	
City of Toronto						
Population aged 15+	1,878,320	1,938,345	2,021,385	2,067,450	46,065	2.3%
In the labour force	1,287,955	1,231,300	1,320,380	1,344,825	24,445	1.9%
Employed	1,164,225	1,099,220	1,228,015	1,242,215	14,200	1.2%
Unemployed	123,730	132,075	92,365	102,610	10,245	11.1%
Not in labour force	590,365	707,045	701,005	722,620	21,615	3.1%
Participation rate	68.6	63.5	65.3	65.0		
Employment rate	62.0	56.7	60.8	60.1		
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.7	7.0	7.6		
Rest of GTA						
Population aged 15+	1,497,275	1,718,870	2,019,820	2,408,485	388,665	19.2%
In the labour force	1,133,070	1,231,485	1,462,705	1,714,890	252,185	17.2%
Employed	1,052,450	1,140,995	1,391,720	1,614,395	222,675	16.0%
Unemployed	80,620	90,490	70,980	100,495	29,515	41.6%
Not in labour force	364,205	487,375	557,115	693,595	136,480	24.5%
Participation rate	75.7	71.6	72.4	71.2		
Employment rate	70.3	66.4	68.9	67.0		
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.3	4.9	5.9		
Greater Toronto Area						
Population aged 15+	3,375,595	3,657,215	4,041,205	4,475,935	434,730	10.8%
In the labour force	2,421,025	2,462,785	2,783,085	3,059,715	276,630	9.9%
Employed	2,216,675	2,240,215	2,619,735	2,856,610	236,875	9.0%
Unemployed	204,350	222,565	163,345	203,105	39,760	24.3%
Not in labour force	954,570	1,194,420	1,258,120	1,416,215	158,095	12.6%
Participation rate	71.7	67.3	68.9	68.4		
Employment rate	65.7	61.3	64.8	63.8		
Unemployment rate	8.4	9.0	5.9	6.6		
Rset of Ontario						
Population aged 15+	4,547,325	4,771,995	5,006,835	5,343,485	336,650	6.7%
In the labour force	3,090,210	3,124,190	3,303,730	3,527,860	224,130	6.8%
Employed	2,825,265	2,837,455	3,094,165	3,307,635	213,470	6.9%
Unemployed	264,950	286,740	209,570	220,230	10,660	5.1%
Not in labour force	1,457,115	1,647,820	1,703,100	1,815,625	112,525	6.6%
Participation rate	68.0	65.5	66.0	66.0		
Employment rate	62.1	59.5	61.8	61.9		
Unemployment rate	8.6	9.2	6.3	6.2		
Ontario						
Population aged 15+	7,922,920	8,429,210	9,048,040	9,819,420	771,380	8.5%
In the labour force	5,511,235	5,586,975	6,086,815	6,587,575	500,760	8.2%
Employed	5,041,940	5,077,670	5,713,900	6,164,245	450,345	7.9%
Unemployed	469,300	509,305	372,915	423,335	50,420	13.5%
Not in labour force	2,411,685	2,842,240	2,961,220	3,231,840	270,620	9.1%
Participation rate	69.6	66.3	67.3	67.1		
Employment rate	63.6	60.2	63.2	62.8		
Unemployment rate	8.5	9.1	6.1	6.4		
Canada						
Population aged 15+	21,304,740	22,628,925	23,901,360	25,664,220	1,762,860	7.4%
In the labour force	14,474,945	14,812,700	15,872,075	17,146,135	1,274,060	8.0%
Employed	13,005,505	13,318,740	14,695,135	16,021,180	1,326,045	9.0%
Unemployed	1,469,440	1,493,960	1,176,935	1,124,955	-51,980	-4.4%
Not in labour force	6,829,795	7,816,225	8,029,290	8,518,090	488,800	6.1%
Participation rate	67.9	65.5	66.4	66.8		
Employment rate	61.0	58.9	61.5	62.4		
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.1	7.4	6.6		

Table 2

Employed labour force 15yrs+	Percent of City of Toronto Residents			
	1991	1996	2001	2006
Total Employed				
Usual place of work	93.2%	86.7%	84.7%	82.0%
In the City of Toronto	79.5%	71.0%	69.0%	66.0%
In another municipality	13.7%	15.7%	15.6%	16.0%
At home	5.2%	5.7%	6.1%	6.9%
Outside Canada	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
No fixed workplace address	1.2%	7.1%	8.7%	10.5%
Males				
Usual place of work	92.6%	83.8%	81.4%	78.1%
In the City of Toronto	75.2%	64.4%	62.2%	58.7%
In another municipality	17.3%	19.4%	19.2%	19.5%
At home	5.2%	5.6%	5.8%	6.7%
Outside Canada	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
No fixed workplace address	1.7%	10.0%	12.1%	14.4%
Females				
Usual place of work	93.8%	89.9%	88.3%	86.2%
In the City of Toronto	84.2%	78.3%	76.5%	73.9%
In another municipality	9.6%	11.5%	11.8%	12.3%
At home	5.2%	5.8%	6.4%	7.1%
Outside Canada	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
No fixed workplace address	0.7%	4.0%	4.9%	6.3%
Percent of Rest of GTA Residents				
Employed labour force 15yrs+	1991	1996	2001	2006
Total Employed				
Usual place of work	93.2%	86.7%	85.1%	82.9%
In the same regional municip	51.5%	46.7%	48.1%	47.1%
In another regional municip	41.6%	40.0%	37.0%	35.8%
At home	5.6%	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%
Outside Canada	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
No fixed workplace address	1.0%	6.7%	7.9%	9.9%
Males				
Usual place of work	93.1%	84.4%	82.1%	79.0%
In the same regional municip	47.1%	42.4%	43.2%	42.1%
In another regional municip	46.1%	42.1%	38.9%	36.9%
At home	5.2%	5.6%	5.8%	6.3%
Outside Canada	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
No fixed workplace address	1.4%	9.5%	11.4%	14.1%
Females				
Usual place of work	93.2%	89.3%	88.4%	87.2%
In the same regional municip	56.8%	51.7%	53.6%	52.7%
In another regional municip	36.4%	37.6%	34.9%	34.5%
At home	6.1%	6.9%	7.3%	7.3%
Outside Canada	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
No fixed workplace address	0.5%	3.6%	4.0%	5.3%

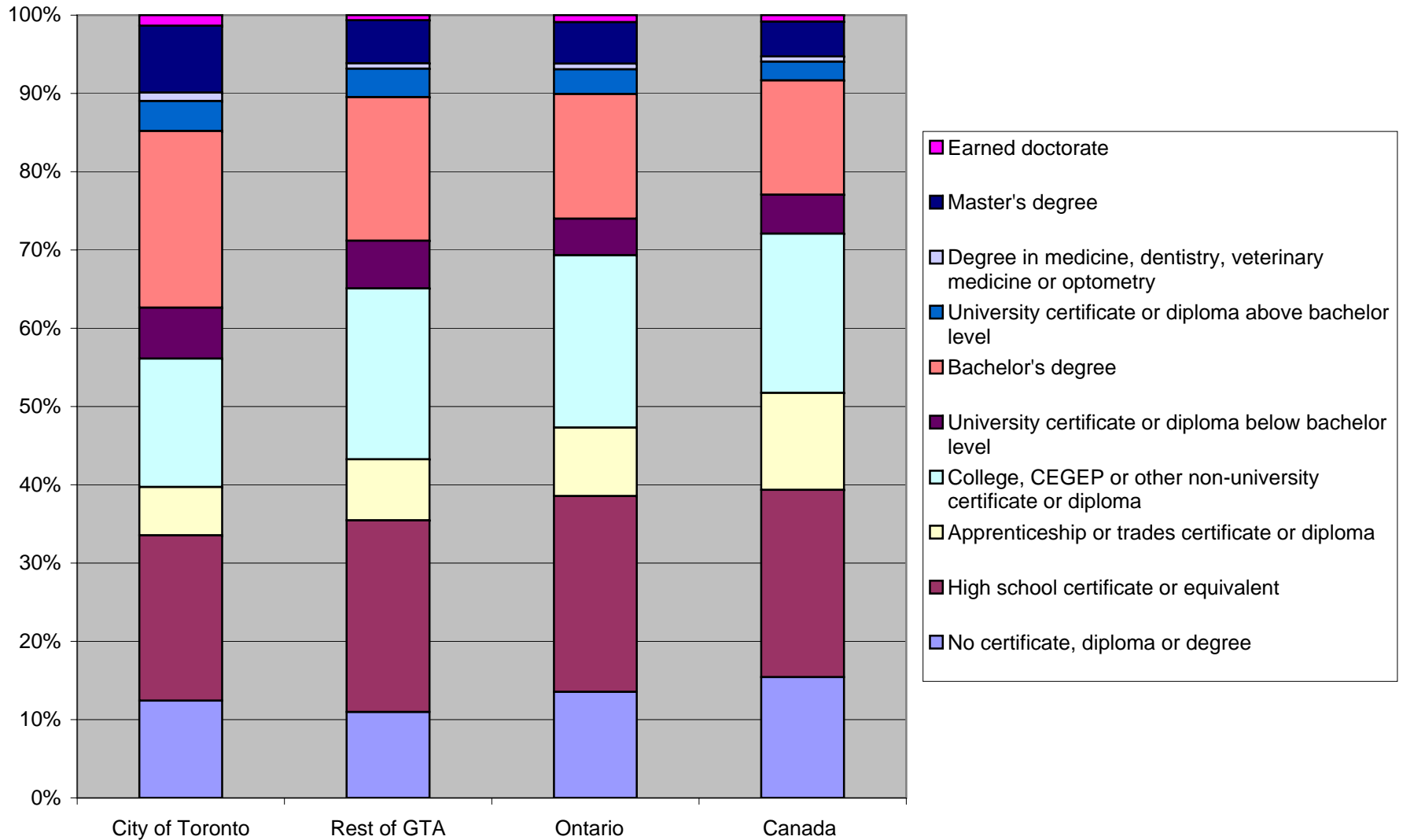
Table 3

Labour Force Location Quotients - 2006	City of Toronto	Rest of GTA	GTA	Ontario
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.2	17.7	12.2	56.8
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	10.8	12.8	11.9	27.7
22 Utilities	61.1	114.5	91.0	98.3
23 Construction	75.4	92.8	85.1	93.7
31-33 Manufacturing	97.7	124.1	112.5	116.7
41 Wholesale trade	106.1	159.5	136.0	108.2
44-45 Retail trade	86.7	99.8	94.1	97.8
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	79.8	120.7	102.7	97.6
51 Information and cultural industries	185.5	114.5	145.7	107.8
52 Finance and insurance	182.7	158.0	168.9	119.4
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	142.0	122.9	131.3	108.4
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	160.7	127.3	142.0	109.4
55 Management of companies and enterprises	171.1	154.9	162.0	107.0
56 Administrative and support & waste mgmt	130.6	111.5	119.9	113.1
61 Educational services	97.9	88.4	92.6	98.1
62 Health care and social assistance	86.9	74.6	80.0	92.8
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	111.6	86.2	97.3	105.8
72 Accommodation and food services	94.4	78.4	85.4	95.9
81 Other services (except public administration)	102.0	88.6	94.5	96.4
91 Public administration	58.4	63.3	61.1	93.1

Table 4

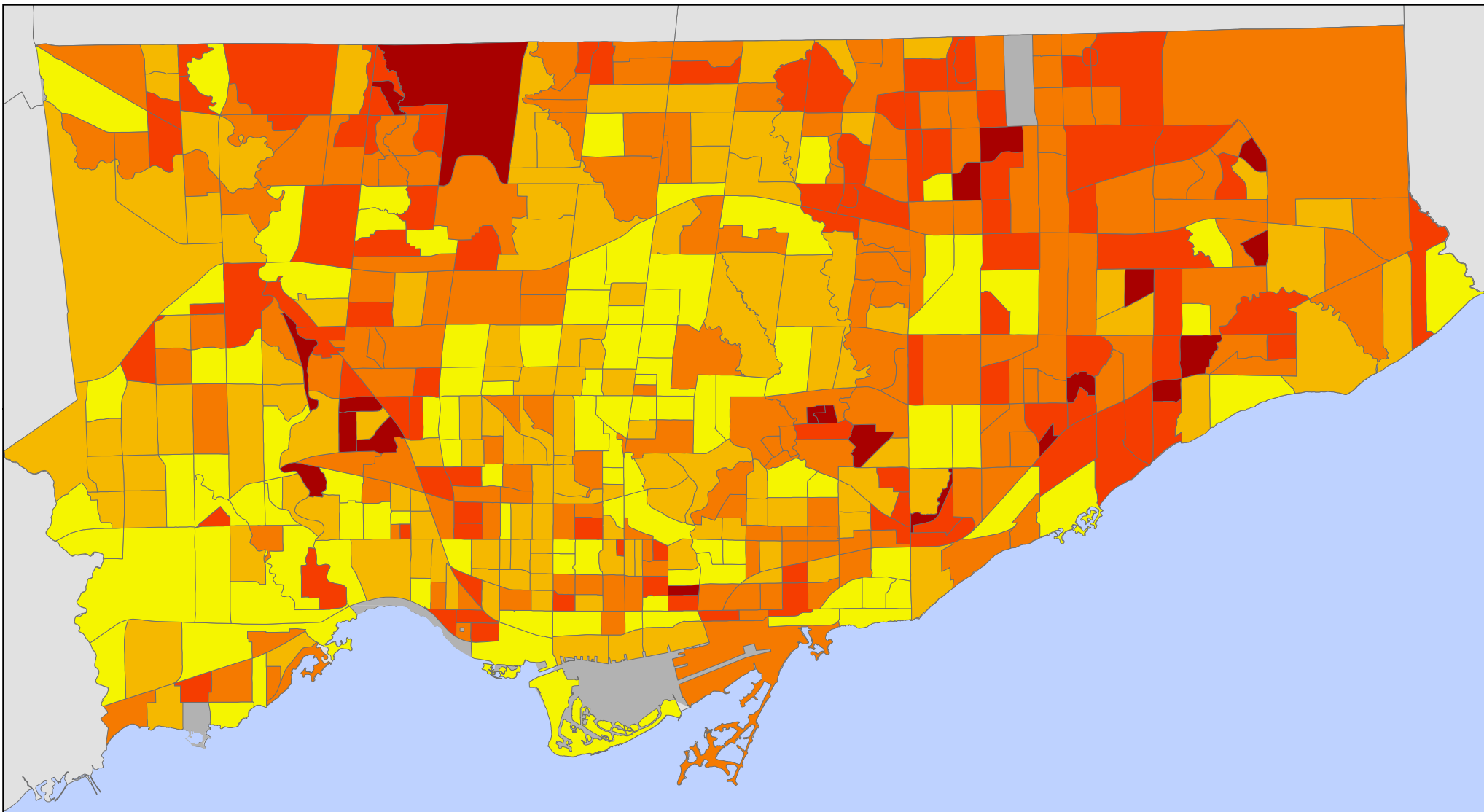
Percentage of Workers aged 55+	City of Toronto	Rest of GTA	Ontario	Canada
Total – All Industries	15.4%	14.7%	15.6%	15.5%
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	18.7%	27.2%	30.0%	29.9%
21 Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	18.6%	18.4%	16.2%	12.2%
22 Utilities	19.7%	13.0%	14.7%	14.0%
23 Construction	15.3%	14.8%	15.1%	15.1%
31-33 Manufacturing	16.3%	15.8%	14.7%	14.1%
41 Wholesale Trade	14.8%	15.2%	15.7%	15.2%
44-45 Retail Trade	12.3%	12.7%	13.9%	13.2%
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	16.2%	15.3%	18.4%	18.2%
51 Information and Cultural Industries	9.2%	9.4%	10.4%	10.2%
52 Finance and Insurance	11.3%	11.4%	12.4%	12.8%
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	26.0%	23.2%	27.1%	26.8%
54 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15.6%	15.9%	17.0%	16.5%
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	21.4%	15.8%	20.8%	24.1%
56 Administrative and Support & Waste Mgmt	14.7%	13.9%	15.0%	16.1%
61 Educational Services	19.6%	17.4%	18.1%	18.0%
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	18.8%	16.2%	16.5%	16.3%
71 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	15.4%	13.2%	14.8%	15.0%
72 Accommodation and Food Services	9.7%	8.1%	8.8%	9.1%
81 Other Services (except Public Administration)	18.5%	18.2%	19.2%	18.6%
91 Public Administration	17.4%	13.8%	14.2%	14.2%

Chart 1: Educational Attainment 2006 Population aged 15+



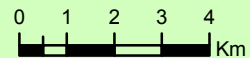
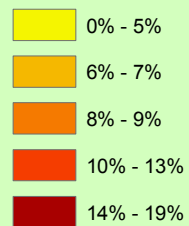
Unemployment Rate 2006

By Census Tract



Legend

Unemployment Rate



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006; City of Toronto.

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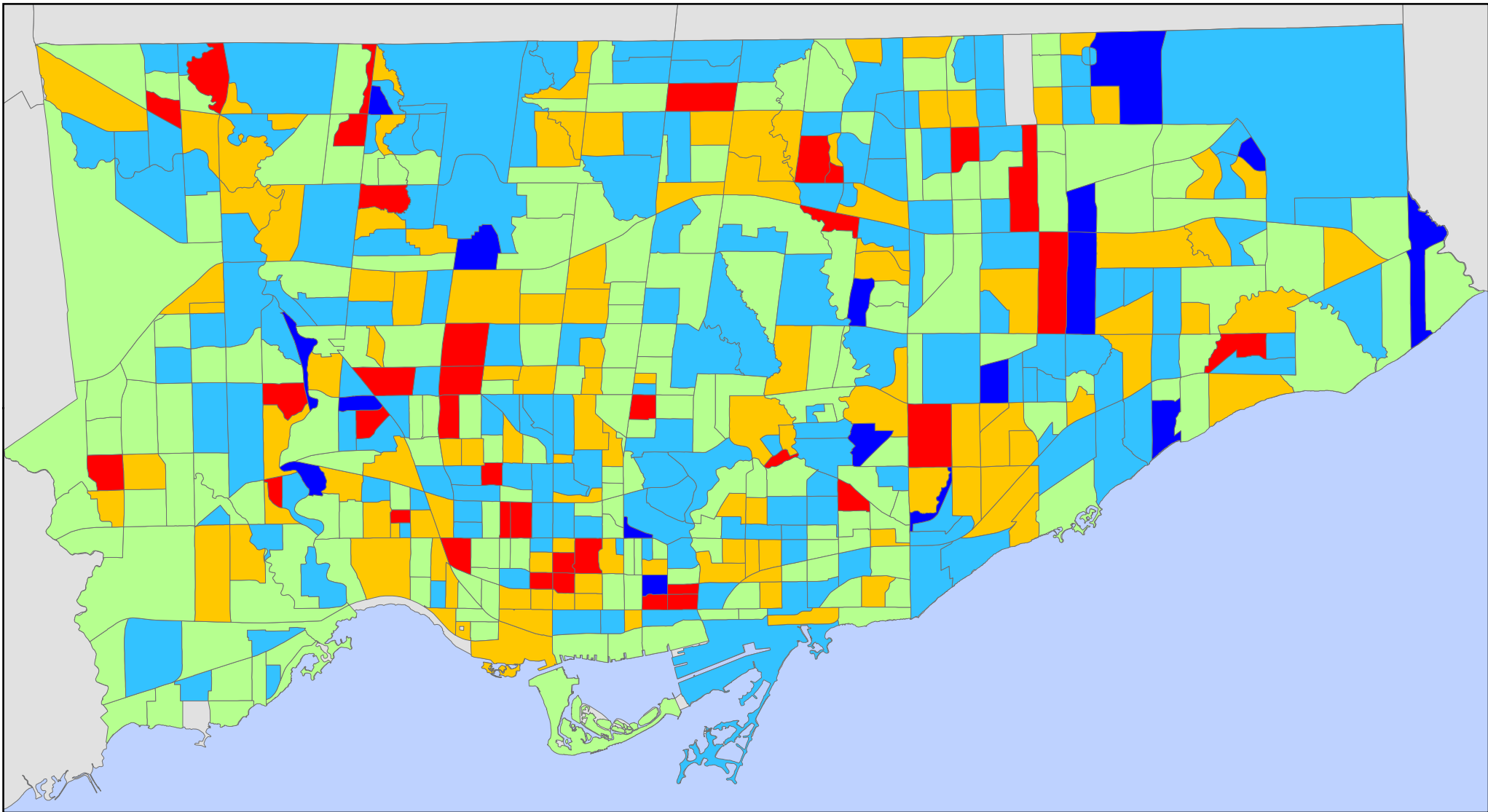
Published: March 2008

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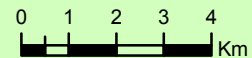
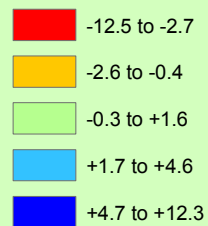
Unemployment Rate Change 2001-2006

By Census Tract



Legend

Unemployment Rate Change (Pct points)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006; City of Toronto.

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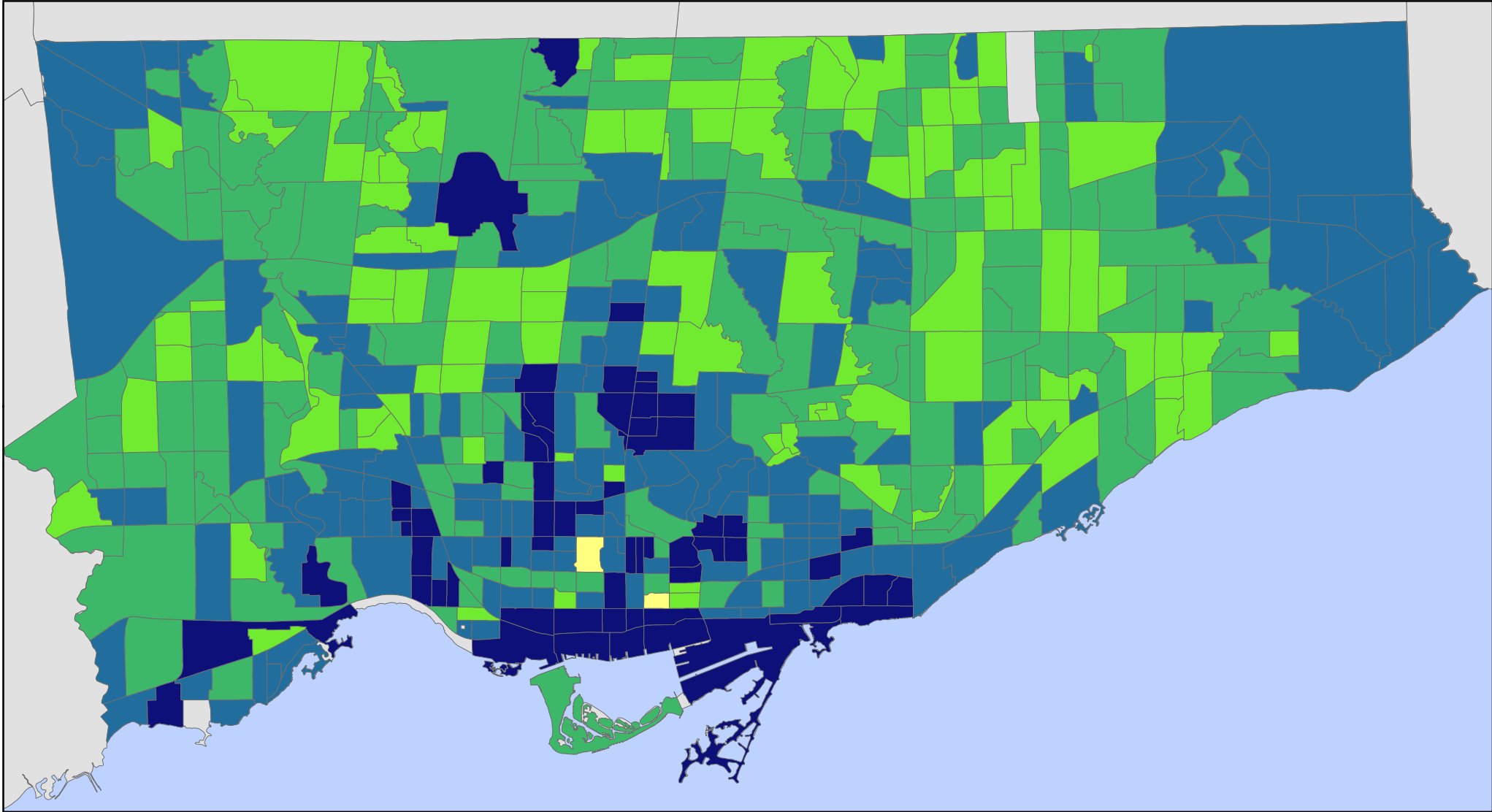
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Notes: Classification by natural breaks

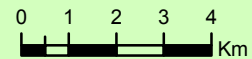
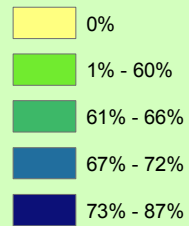
Participation Rate 2006

By Census Tract



Legend

Participation Rate



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006; City of Toronto.

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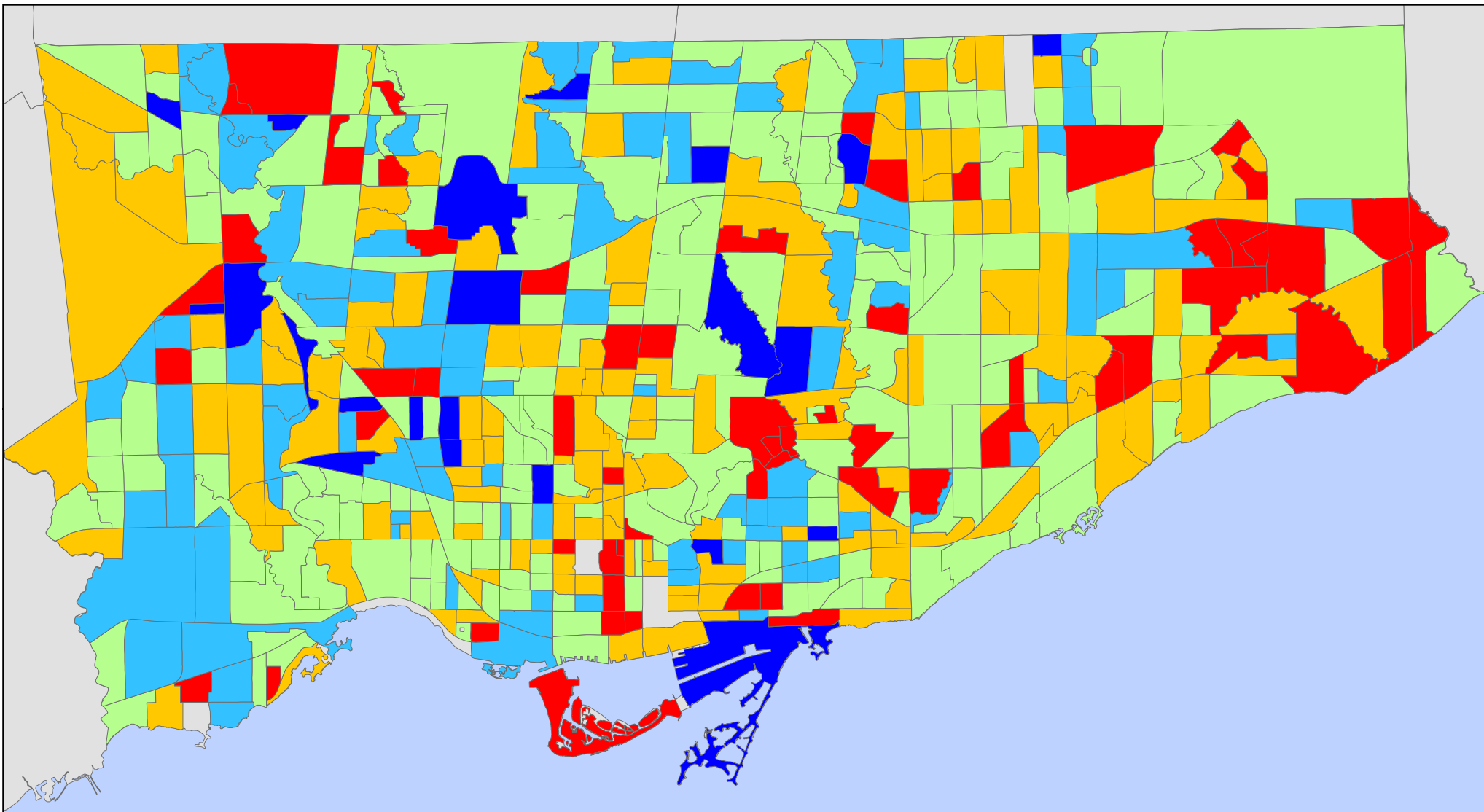
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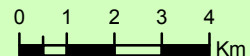
Participation Rate Change 2001-2006

By Census Tract



Legend

Participation Rate Change (Pct points)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006; City of Toronto.

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