

DATE: March 25, 2003

TO: Chairman and Members of the Planning and Development Committee

FROM: Thomas S. Mokrzycki, Commissioner of Planning and Building

SUBJECT: **2001 Census Update - Labour Force Activities**
MEETING DATE: April 14, 2003

ORIGIN: Planning and Building Department

BACKGROUND: On May 15, 2001 Statistics Canada conducted the 2001 Census of Canada. The sixth data release from the 2001 Census occurred on February 11, 2003 and provided information regarding labour force activity, language of work, place of work, mode of transportation, unpaid work, and labour force by occupation and industry. Attached under separate cover is a newsletter with information from that data release. This report presents highlights from the newsletter.

Previous data releases from Statistics Canada were as follows:

March 12, 2002	Population and dwelling counts;
July 16, 2002	Age and sex;
October 22, 2002	Marital status, common-law status, families, dwellings, and households and collectives;
December 10, 2002	Language, mobility and migration; and
January 21, 2003	Citizenship, immigration, birthplace and birthplace of parents, ethnic origin, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples.

Newsletters and staff reports with information from these releases were presented to the Planning and Development Committee on April 15, 2002, September 3, 2002, December 2, 2002, February 17, 2003, and March 17, 2003, respectively. Additional data releases are planned by Statistics Canada as follows:

March 11, 2003	School attendance, education, field of study, highest level of schooling and earnings;
May 13, 2003	Religion, income of individuals, families and households, social and economic characteristics of individuals, families and households and shelter costs.

As data are released, information newsletters and staff reports will be prepared and presented to the Planning and Development Committee. These will also be posted on the City website.

COMMENTS:

Attached under separate cover is a newsletter titled "*2001 Census Update: Labour Force Activities*" which provides information from the sixth data release of the 2001 Census.

Highlights from the newsletter are as follows:

- The proportion of persons in the labour force¹ in Canada was 52.9% of the population. Mississauga had a higher proportion than the national percentage with 56.8% of its residents in the labour force;
- In Canada, the participation rate, employment rate, and

¹Persons in the labour force refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to Census Day. Persons in the employed labour force include persons who did any work for pay or in self-employment, or were absent from their job or business; persons in the unemployed labour force are persons who were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work. Unemployed persons may include those who actively looked for paid work, were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job, or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

unemployment rate² at the time of the census were at 66.4%, 61.5% and 7.4%, respectively. Compared to the national rates, Mississauga's participation rate and employment rate were higher at 72.6% and 68.7%, respectively, and the unemployment rate was lower at 5.3%;

- For the first time, the 2001 Census collected data on language used at work. English was the predominant language used most often at work in Canada (97.8%) and Mississauga (98.4%);
- Of those who responded to using only one language at work in Canada, English was the most reported at 70.3%, followed by French (14.3%) and Chinese (0.4%). In Mississauga, the most reported languages used at work were English (89.1%), Chinese (0.3%) and Punjabi (0.1%);
- Both Canada and Mississauga showed the same ranking order in the place of work status³. The largest percentage of people were those who worked at the usual place at 82.9% in Canada and 86.3% in Mississauga. This was followed by those who had no fixed workplace address at 8.7% in Canada and 7.6% in Mississauga. People who worked at home ranked third in Canada (8.0%) and Mississauga (5.6%), trailed by those who worked outside Canada (0.5% in Canada and in Mississauga);
- The majority of Canadians drive a vehicle to work (73.8%), followed by those using public transit (10.5%) and as

²The participation rate is the labour force in the week prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate is the number of persons employed in the week prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over. The unemployment rate is the persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week prior to Census Day.

³Place of work status classifies persons in the employed labour force as to whether they worked at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed workplace address or worked at a specific address. Worked at home refers to persons whose job is located in the same building as their place of residence. Worked outside Canada can include diplomats, Armed Forces personnel, other persons enumerated abroad, and recent immigrants whose job of longest duration since January 1, 2000 was held outside Canada. No fixed workplace address are persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift. Worked at the usual place refers to persons who reported the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift.

passengers in a car, truck or van (6.9%). Compared to the national percentages, Mississauga was slightly higher in the proportion of workers who drove (74.7%), used public transit (14.7%), and rode as passengers in a vehicle (7.1%);

- Commuting to work patterns in the Toronto CMA⁴ have changed in the last two decades. Between 1981 and 2001, the number of people living and working in the City of Toronto decreased from 976,535 to 847,540. During this same time period, persons who worked and lived in the same suburban municipality⁵ increased from 181,755 in 1981 to 375,500 in 2001. There has also been an increase in people commuting from one suburban municipality to another within the Toronto CMA. In 1981, this numbered 91,360, and increased to 272,100 in 2001;
- According to Statistics Canada, women spend more time than men looking after children, doing the majority of the housework, and providing care or assistance to seniors;
- The largest industry in Canada and Mississauga was manufacturing at 13.7% and 17.7%, respectively. The second largest industry was retail trade at 11.1% in Canada and in Mississauga. The third largest sector in Canada was health care (9.5%), while professional, scientific and technical services (8.5%) was the third largest in Mississauga;
- In Canada, males were employed mostly in the manufacturing (9.7%), retail trade (5.0%), and construction industries (4.9%), whereas, females were in the health care and social assistance (7.8%), retail trade (6.0%), and educational

⁴A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large urban area (known as the urban core) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census. The boundaries of the Toronto CMA include all of the City of Toronto and the Regions of Peel and York and portions of the Regions of Halton and Durham and the County of Simcoe.

⁵The 'core municipality' within the Toronto CMA refers to the City of Toronto. The 'suburban municipality' refers to municipalities surrounding the core municipality within the Toronto CMA.

services (4.2%). In Mississauga, males worked mostly in manufacturing (11.5%), retail trade (5.2%), and transportation and warehousing (4.8%). Females, however, were employed in manufacturing (6.2%), retail trade (5.9%), and health care and social assistance (5.5%);

- The top three occupational groups in Canada were in sales and service (23.2%), followed by business, finance and administrative (17.4%), and trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (14.5%). In Mississauga the top three occupational groups were business, finance and administrative (22.4%), sales and service (21.1%), and management (13.2%);
- In Canada and Mississauga, males reported working mostly in trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (13.4% and 11.6%, respectively), followed by sales and service (9.9% and 9.7%, respectively), and management occupations (6.6% and 8.5%, respectively). Females in Canada, however, were employed mostly in the sales and service (13.3%), business, finance and administrative occupations (12.7%), and occupations in social science, education, government service and religion (5.0%). Females in Mississauga worked mostly in business, finance and administrative occupations (15.5%), sales and service (11.4%), and management occupations (4.7%).

CONCLUSION:

The sixth data release from the 2001 Census of Canada occurred on February 11, 2003 and provided information regarding labour force activities. An information newsletter with highlights from that data has been prepared. As additional data are released information newsletters and staff reports will be prepared and placed on the City website.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the report titled *"2001 Census Update - Labour Force Activities"*, dated March 25, 2003, from the Commissioner of Planning and Building be received for information.

Original Signed By:
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Commissioner of Planning and Building

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