

# NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY BULLETIN #2

Labour, Education, Place of work, Commuting to work,  
Mobility and migration and Language of work

June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013

## Bulletin Highlights:

- Brampton's labour force grew to 281,250 in 2011 from 240,985 in 2006.
- 7.6 per cent of the total employed workers were self employed.
- 11.6 per cent of the employed labour force was aged 15 to 24 and 12.7 per cent was aged 55 to 64.
- 20.1 per cent of Brampton's population aged 15 and over held a University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above, an increase from 17.1 from 2006
- Public transit was the mode of transportation experiencing the fastest growth between 2001 and 2011, approximately 87 per cent growth compared to cars at 42 per cent.

# Brampton Highlights

## National Household Survey

The National Household Survey (NHS) Profile provides information collected from the 2011 National Household Survey. The National Household Survey (May 2011) was a voluntary survey in which approximately 4.5 million households received a questionnaire. The survey provides social and economic information, covering such topics as: immigration, citizenship, place of birth, ethnic origin, visible minorities, religion, Aboriginal peoples, labour, education, place of work, commuting to work, mobility and migration, language of work, income, earnings, housing and shelter costs.

Data are provided for selected standard geographic areas including: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions, census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, and federal electoral districts. The data are made available according to their release.

## Brampton Highlights

From the 2011 Census and National Household Survey (NHS), Brampton had a total population of 523,911, an increase of 20.8 per cent from the 2006 Census. Brampton ranked 2nd in population growth between 2006 and 2011 when compared to other municipalities greater than 100,000. At 34.7, Brampton had the lowest median age among Canada's largest cities. The average number of persons per household in Brampton was 3.5 in 2011 and average number of children per household remained the same in 2011 at 1.4. In 2011, 27.3% of the population spoke a non-official language most often at home.

The 2011 NHS counted 21,430 self-employed individuals (incorporated and unincorporated). An increase of 51.29 per cent from 2001. 7.6 per cent of the total employed workers were self employed. The 2011 NHS also revealed that Manufacturing, Transportation And Warehousing And Retail Trade were the three largest industries based on employment and accounts for 39.8 per cent of all labour force by Industry.

## Highlights from the National Household Survey - CANADA

In May 2011, the employment rate for the population aged 25 to 64 was 75.3%. In general, employment rate increases with education level. The employment rate for those with university credentials was 81.6% compared to 55.8% for those who had no certificate, diploma or degree.

The three industrial sectors with the largest employment shares in 2011 were retail trade, health and social assistance and manufacturing. In 2011, the retail trade sector ranked first among all sectors in terms of its share of total employment at 11.5%, accounting for 1,907,605 workers.

According to the National Household Survey (NHS), Canada had 17,990,080 labour force participants aged 15 years and over during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, of which 16,595,035 had a job. The employment rate was 60.9 per cent.

## Figure 1: City of Brampton - Labour Force Activity

Brampton's labour force grew from 240,985 in 2006 to 281,250 in 2011, an increase of 40,265 persons or 16.7 per cent during the five year period.

Between 2001 and 2011, the number of employed persons (15 years and over) in Brampton increased by 44 per cent to 254,595

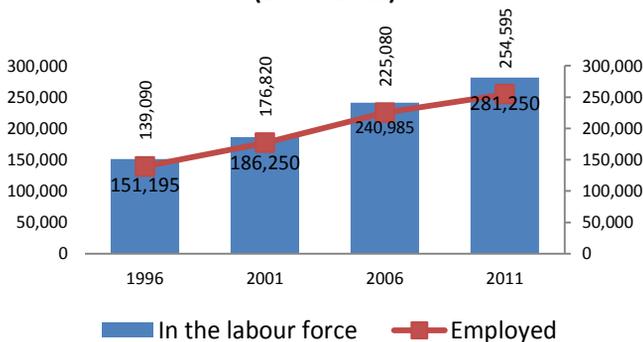
Brampton residents accounted for 9.2 per cent of the Toronto CMA labour force, 4.1 per cent of the Ontario labour force and 1.6 per cent of the Canadian labour force.

**Table 1: Brampton's Labour Force Activity, 2006 and 2011**

Labour Force Activity	2006	2011	Change (Number) 2006-2011	Change (%) 2006-2011
Total population - 15 years +	332,235	406,905	74,670	22.48%
In the labour force	240,985	281,250	40,265	16.71%
Employed	225,080	254,595	29,515	13.11%
Unemployed	15,905	26,650	10,745	67.56%
Not in the labour force	91,250	125,655	34,405	37.70%
Participation rate	72.5%	69.1%	-0.03	
Employment rate	67.7%	62.6%	-0.05	
Unemployment rate	6.6%	9.5%	0.03	

## Figure 2: City of Brampton – Labour Force by Age and Gender

**Brampton's Labour Force Activity (1996 - 2011)**



In 2011, the unemployment rate for Brampton's population aged 15 years over was recorded at 9.5 percent, an increase from 6.6 percent in 2006.

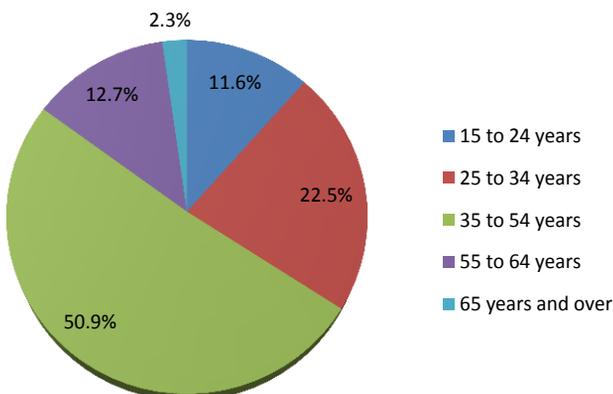
11.6 per cent of the employed labour force was aged 15 to 24 and 12.7 per cent was aged 55 to 64, compared to 12.6 per cent and 15.2 per cent respectively for Ontario.

The largest segment of the labour force was 25-54 years old, accounting for 73.4 per cent of the work activity.

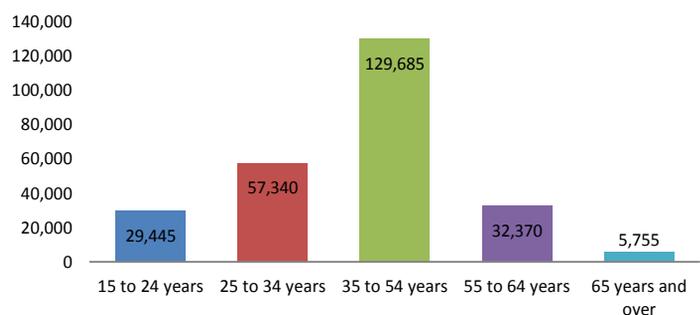
The female labour force represented 47.4 per cent while males represented 52.6 per cent, of the total labour force. The unemployment rate for males and females was 10.6 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively.

See Figure below for labour force and employment level by age groups.

**Brampton - Employed labour force by age groups**



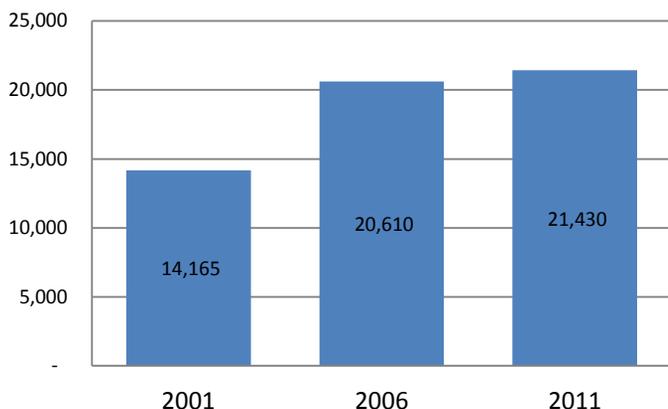
**Brampton - Employed labour force by age groups**



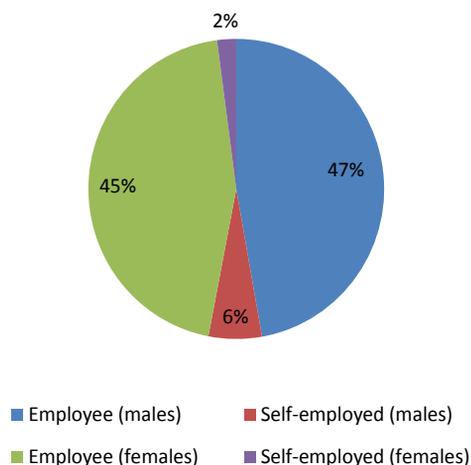
### Figure 3: City of Brampton – Labour Force by Class of Workers

The 2011 NHS counted 21,430 self-employed individuals, an increase of 51.3 per cent from 2001. 7.6 per cent of all total employed workers were self-employed.

**Brampton Total labour force 15 years and over by class of worker Self-employed**

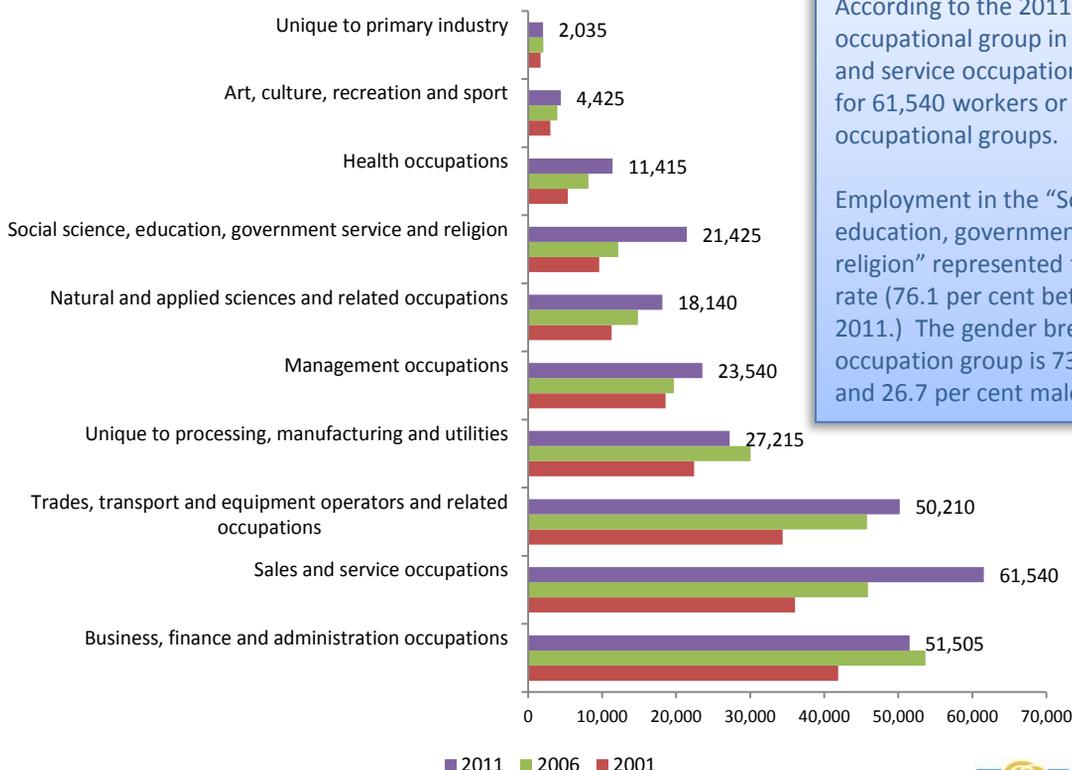


**Brampton - All classes of worker by gender**



Of the 21,430 self-employed individuals, 73.6 per cent were male and 26.4 per cent female (compared to 52.6 per cent male and 47.4 per cent as female for total labour force.)

### Figure 4: City of Brampton – Labour Force by Occupations



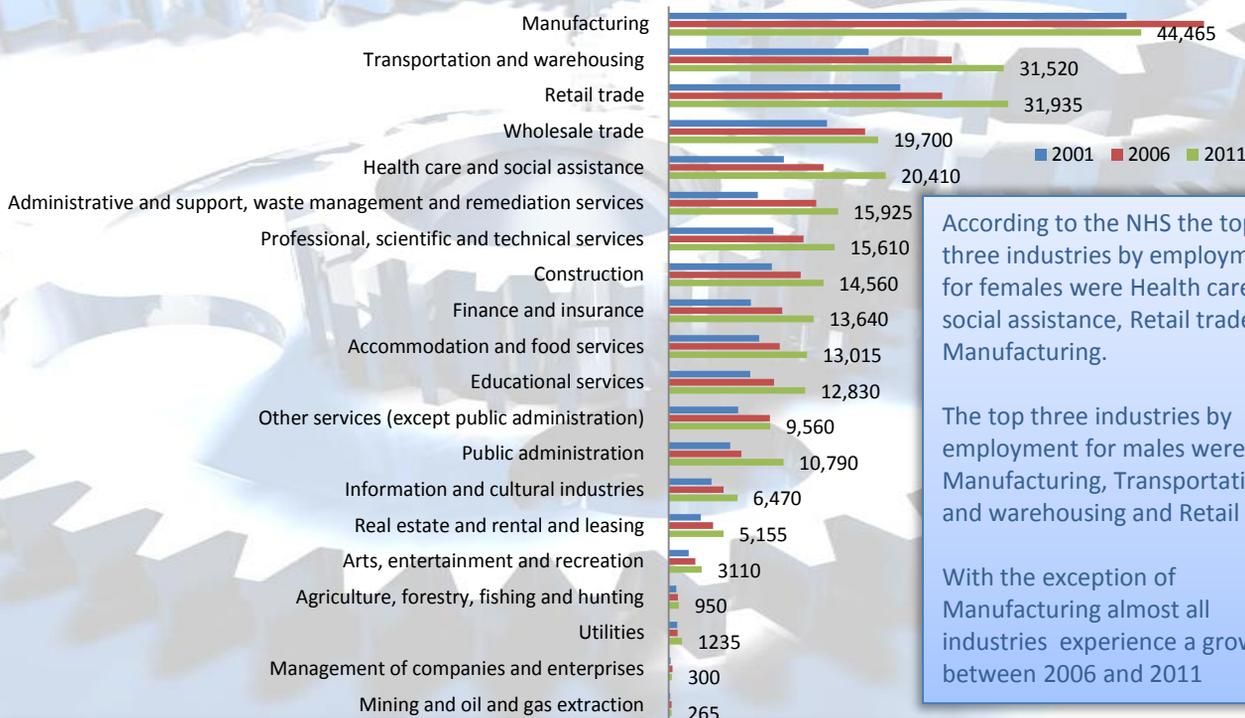
According to the 2011 NHS, the largest occupational group in Brampton was “Sales and service occupations” which accounted for 61,540 workers or 22.7 per cent of all occupational groups.

Employment in the “Social science, education, government service and religion” represented the largest growth rate (76.1 per cent between 2006 and 2011.) The gender breakdown for this occupation group is 73.3 per cent female and 26.7 per cent male.

**Figure 5: City of Brampton - Labour Force by Industry**

Between 2001 and 2011, the Brampton labour force by Industry increased by 87,185 workers. The 2011 NHS also revealed that Manufacturing, Transportation and Warehousing and Retail Trade continued to be the three largest industries based on employment and account for 39.8 per cent of total labour force by Industry. A large portion of Brampton's labour force was within the manufacturing industry, accounting for 44,465 jobs or 16.9 per cent of all industries, down from 21.3 per cent in 2006.

**Brampton's Labour Force by Industry (2001 -2011)**



According to the NHS the top three industries by employment for females were Health care and social assistance, Retail trade and Manufacturing.

The top three industries by employment for males were Manufacturing, Transportation and warehousing and Retail trade.

With the exception of Manufacturing almost all industries experience a growth between 2006 and 2011

**Figure 6: City of Brampton - Labour Force by Industry**

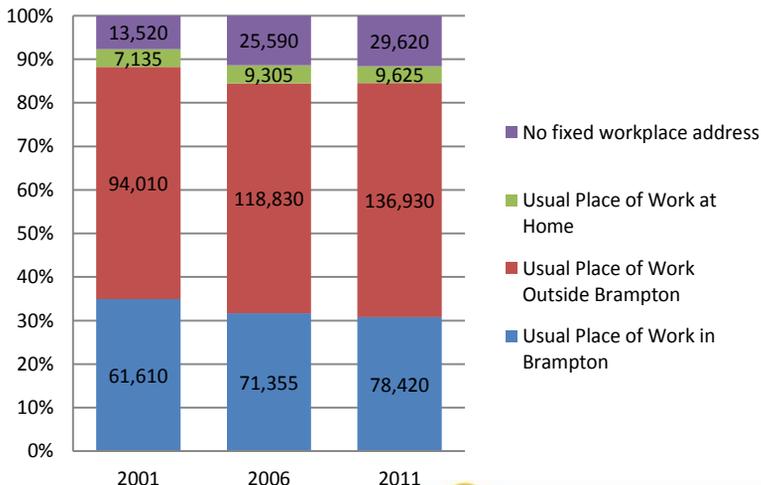
The percentage of people both living and working in Brampton declined slightly in 2011 moving to 34.58 per cent from 35.84 per cent in 2006.

Women in the labour force were more likely than men to both live and work in Brampton. In 2011, 40.1 per cent of females reported living and working in Brampton, while 33.5 per cent of males did so.

No fixed workplace address accounted for 11.6 per cent of responses.

Live-Work	2001	2006	2011
Live-Work Percentage	38.88%	35.84%	34.58%
Live-Work Ratio	2.57	2.79	2.89

**Place of Work Analysis in Brampton (2001 to 2011)**



**Figure 7: City of Brampton – Labour Force by Mode of Transportation**

**Labour Force by Mode of Transportation, City of Brampton**



At 11.8 per cent, public transit use was the second most popular mode of transportation to work (an increase from 10.2 per cent in 2006 and 9.1 per cent in 2001.)

In 2011 car, truck or van as driver was the most popular mode of transportation to work, representing 78.7 per cent of respondents, down from 79.7 per cent in 2001. Correspondingly those people who were a passenger in a car, truck or van decreased to 6.7 per cent in 2011, down from 8.0% in 2001.

The proportion of bicycle and other methods (taxi, motorcycle and etc.) has been increasing over the last ten years with 1.2 per cent in 2011, up from 0.8 per cent in 2001.

Public transit was the mode of transportation experiencing the fastest growth between 2001 and 2011, approximately 87 per cent growth compared to cars at 42 per cent.

**Figure 8: City of Brampton – Language Used Most Often at Work**

English continues to be the main language spoken at work, reported by over 96 percent of the population 15 years and over who have worked. French accounts for 0.2 per cent and Non-Official language account to 1.7 per cent of the population 15 years and over who have worked. Panjabi (Punjabi) is the leading Non-Official language spoken at work.

**Language Used Most Often at Work, City of Brampton**

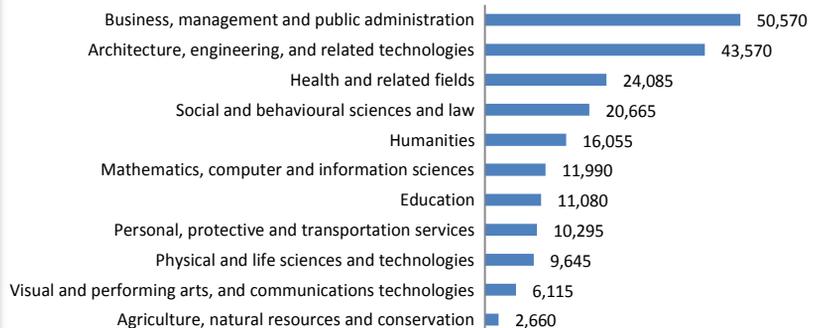
	2001	2006	2011
Total Population 15 years and over who worked	199,020	255,805	292,640
English	192,350	245,140	281,635
French	475	440	580
Non-Official Language	3,210	5,675	4,870
English and French	705	640	930
English and non-official language	2,245	3,870	4,590
French and non-official language	15	0	0
English, French and non-official language	25	35	25

**Figure 9: City of Brampton – Postsecondary Education**

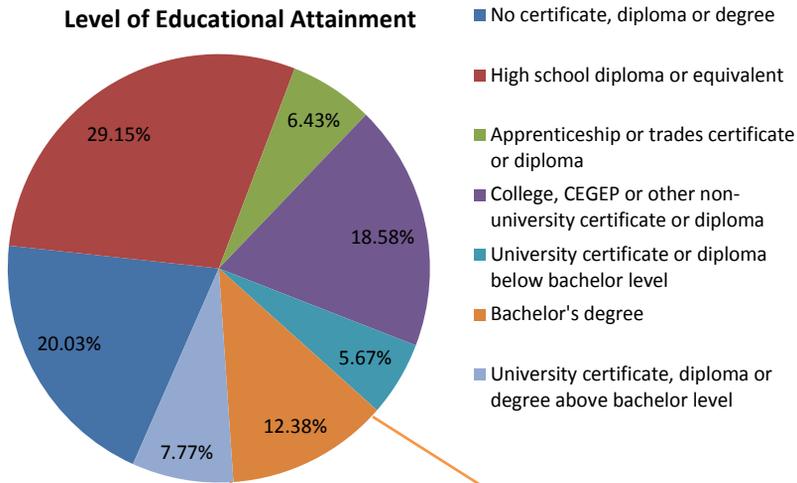
Business, management and public administration was the largest postsecondary qualification by major field overall (50,570). Architecture, engineering and related technologies ranked second (43,570).

Architecture, engineering and related technologies was the dominant field of study among males, while among females Health and related fields was the main field of choice.

**Postsecondary Qualifications by Major Field, 2011**



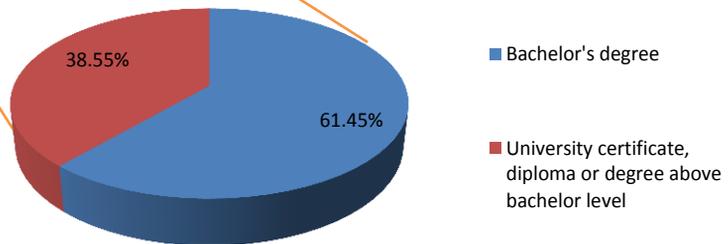
**Figure 10: City of Brampton – Level of Educational Attainment**



According to the 2011 NHS, 12.4 per cent of Brampton's population aged 15 and over held a Bachelor's degree, up from 10.8 per cent in 2006.

Over 7.8 per cent obtained a University certificate or diploma or degree above bachelor level in comparison to 6.4 per cent in 2006.

**Level of Educational Attainment - University certificate or degree**

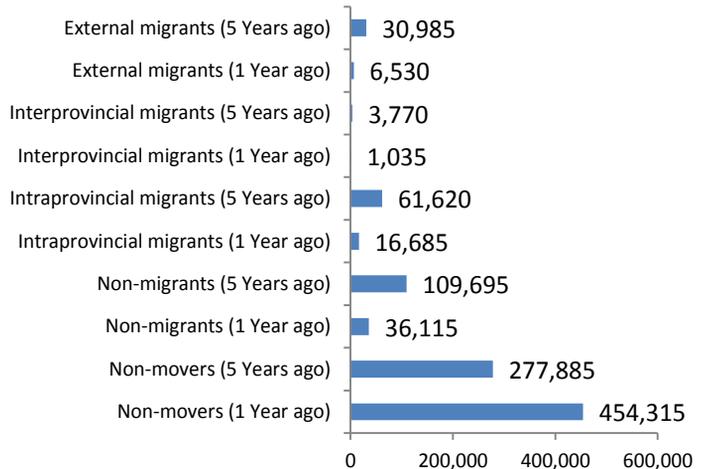
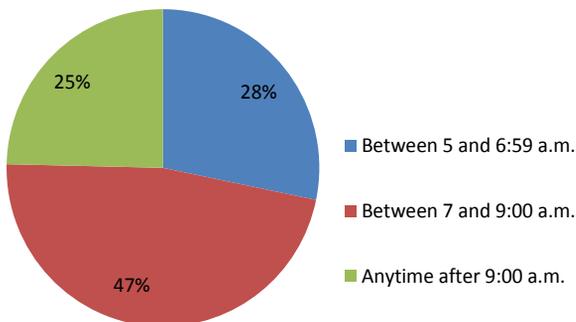


Overall, 66 per cent of the male population aged 15 and over and 44 per cent of females had an Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma in 2011

**Figure 11: City of Brampton – Commuting and Mobility Status**

According to the NHS, In Brampton the median commuting duration (minutes it takes for a person to travel from home to work in one direction) is 30.1 minutes. Statistics Canada also released the geographic mobility data on Brampton population: where they lived in 2010 (Place of Residence 1 year prior to the Census Day) and where they lived in 2011.

**Brampton - Total employed population aged 15 years and over by time leaving for work**



**Employment rate** Refers to the number of persons employed in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over.

### **Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2010**

Refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2010. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2010 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

### **Employed**

Persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011:

(a) did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. It also includes persons who did unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household;

(b) had a job but were not at work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. This category excludes persons not at work because they were on layoff or between casual jobs, and those who did not then have a job (even if they had a job to start at a future date).

### **Industry (based on the North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 2007)**

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked.

**Labour force** Refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, were either employed or unemployed. Labour force = Employed + Unemployed Early enumeration was conducted in remote, isolated parts of the provinces and territories in February, March and April 2011. When enumeration has taken place before May 2011, the reference date used is the date on which the household was enumerated.

**Language of work** Refers to the language used most often at work as well as to other languages used at work on a regular basis as reported by the individual on May 10, 2011.

**Participation rate** Refers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

**Unemployed** Refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:

- (a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
- (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

**Unemployment rate** refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

**Self-employment** refers to the year in which persons last worked for pay or in self-employment, even if only for a few days. Self-employment includes both incorporated or unincorporated individuals.

**Primary industries** are those that harvest or extract raw material from nature, such as agriculture, oil and gas extraction, logging and forestry, mining, fishing, and trapping.

## Census Data Release Dates

The following table outlines scheduled release dates of the 2011 Census data by Statistics Canada and a brief description of each release. For more information about the 2011 Census visit Statistics Canada's website [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca).

✓	Wednesday, February 8, 2012	Release no. 1: • Population and dwelling counts
✓	Tuesday, May 29, 2012	Release no. 2: • Age and sex
✓	Wednesday, September 19, 2012	Release no. 3: • Families, households and marital status • Structural type of dwelling and collectives
✓	Wednesday, October 24, 2012	Release no. 4: • Language

## National Household Survey (NHS) Release Dates

The following table outlines scheduled release dates of the National Household Survey (NHS) data by Statistics Canada and a brief description of each release. Complementing the data collected by the 2011 Census of Population, the National Household Survey (NHS) will provide information about people in Canada by their demographic, social and economic characteristics. For more information about the NHS visit Statistics Canada's website [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca).

✓	Wednesday, May 8, 2013	Release no. 1: • Immigration, Citizenship, Place of birth , Language, Ethnic origin, Visible minorities , Religion and Aboriginal Peoples
✓	Wednesday, June 26, 2013	Release no. 2: • Labour, Education, Place of work, Commuting to work, Mobility and migration and Language of work
	Wednesday, August 14, 2013	Release no. 3: • Income, Earnings, Housing and Shelter costs

## Contact Information

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