

# Census Highlights

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**To: Policy Co-ordinating Committee**

**From: Research Sub-Committee**

**Issue: Highlights of the 2006 Census on Labour Force,  
Education, Place of Work and Mode of Transportation**

## **Background:**

On March 4, 2008 Statistics Canada released results from the 2006 Census on Labour Force, Education, Place of Work and Mode of Transportation. The following is a summary of highlights. A detailed backgrounder including tables, charts and maps will be released on Wednesday, March 5th.

## **Labour Force**

- In 2006, there were 1,344,825 persons age 15 and over in the Toronto Labour force. Toronto residents accounted for 8% of the Canadian Labour Force, 21% of Ontario and 44% of the GTA.
- From 2001-2006, the Toronto Labour force grew by 24,445 persons, an increase of 2%. Over the same period, the Canadian and Ontario Labour Force increased by 8%.
- In the GTA, the Labour Force grew by 10%, reflecting continuing strong population growth in the regional municipalities adjacent to Toronto.
- In Toronto, Labour Force growth for women from 2001-2006 was twice that of men.
- Toronto residents had lower Labour Force participation rates than those living in the adjacent GTA municipalities. Seventy-one percent of persons ages 15 and over in the rest of the GTA were Labour Force participants in 2006, compared to 65% for those living in the City of Toronto.
- From 2001-2006, the number of unemployed in the City grew from 92,365 to 102,610, an increase of 11%. Increases in the number of unemployed are also evident for the rest of the GTA and the rest of Ontario. Total number of unemployed residents decreased in the rest of Canada in 2006.
- Change in the number of unemployed is reflected as well in Toronto's overall unemployment rate, which rose from 7% in 2001 to 7.6% in 2006.

- From 2001-2006, almost the entire increase in Labour Force participants in Toronto was accounted for by employment growth in the Education and Healthcare/Social Assistance sectors. At the same time, employment in manufacturing decreased by 33,200 persons.
- City of Toronto residents are significantly more likely than other Canadians to work in Information and Cultural industries, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services and Enterprise Management.

### **Education**

- Thirty-seven percent of Toronto residents age 25-64 had a bachelor's degree or a higher certificate/diploma. This compares to 29% for the rest of the GTA, 26% for Ontario and 23% for Canada. Similar patterns are observed for residents with advanced degrees.
- Twelve percent of Toronto residents age 25-64 had no high school or post secondary certificate. This represents a decline from 20% in 2001.
- Three out of five Toronto residents with post-secondary qualification received their highest degree in Ontario. Reflective of Toronto's large immigrant population, 35% acquired their degree outside of Canada.

### **Place of Work**

- The proportion of Toronto residents working at home increased slightly in 2006. This trend was observed for both males and females.
- The proportion of Toronto residents that work in another municipality increased slightly in 2006.

### **Mode of Transportation**

- Thirty-four percent of the employed labour force in Toronto took transit to work in 2006. This is an increase compared to 2001.
- At the same time, Toronto also saw increases in both the proportion of people walking to work and the proportion of people car-pooling.

### **Contact for further information:**

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