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1996 Census Update

September 1998

Labour Force Activities, Level of Education

On Tuesday, March 17, 1998, Tuesday, April 14, 1998, and Tuesday, May 12, 1998, Statistics Canada released data on Labour Force Activity, Occupation and Industry, Place of Work, Mode of Transportation to Work, Education and Sources of Income from the 1996 Census. Data from these releases with an emphasis on the City of Mississauga is contained in this newsletter.

The sources of information used to prepare this newsletter are "The Daily, Tuesday, March 17, 1998," "The Daily, Tuesday, April 14, 1998," "The Daily, Tuesday, May 12, 1998," and special data requests from Statistics Canada. Please contact Statistics Canada at (416) 973-6586 for further information regarding the Census of Canada.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITIES

Full-time/Part-time Work

Canada

Between 1990 and 1995, there was an increase in the number of persons working part-time and a decrease in persons working full-time. 7.7 million persons reported working full-time for a full year which represented a 2.6% decline from 1990. In 1995, 86% of all full year workers worked on a full-time basis, compared to 89% in 1990, 90% in 1980 and 93% in 1970. The number of people reporting that they worked part-time throughout the year increased by 20% to 1.2 million compared to 680,000 in 1980 and 351,000 in 1970.

The number of men working full-time throughout the year declined by 4% between 1990 and 1995, while the number of women dropped by 1%. In contrast, the number of men working part-time for the full year increased by 28% while the number of women working part-time for the full year increased by 16%. Women were more likely to work part-time for the full year than men. A total of 861,000 women (12% of female workers) reported working part-time for the full year in 1995, compared with 344,000 men (4% of male workers).

Despite this trend toward part-time work, people who reported working full-time, full year in 1995 still represented the slight majority (51%) of the nearly 15 million Canadians who worked some time during 1995. Those who worked part-time, full year in 1995 accounted for 8% of the total. The remaining 41% reported working less than 49 weeks, either full-time or part-time during the year. Table 1 provides a breakdown of full-time and part-time employment.

Table 1 - Full-Time/Part-Time Employment

Category	Mississauga	Toronto CMA	Canada
All persons with employment income	306,105 (100%)	2,280,735 (100%)	14,996,115 (100%)
Worked full year, full-time	174,170 (57%)	1,258,180 (55%)	7,513,790 (50%)
Worked part year, part-time	124,130 (40%)	957,665 (42%)	7,042,420 (47%)
Males with employment income	161,435 (100%)	1,197,065 (100%)	8,051,900 (100%)
Worked full year, full-time	101,180 (63%)	720,615 (60%)	4,514,850 (56%)
Worked part year, part-time	56,755 (35%)	447,325 (37%)	3,329,880 (41%)
Females with employment income	144,670 (100%)	1,083,670 (100%)	6,944,210 (100%)
Worked full year, full-time	72,990 (50%)	537,560 (50%)	2,998,940 (43%)
Worked part year, part-time	67,375 (46%)	510,340 (47%)	3,712,545 (53%)

Toronto CMA¹

The number of people working full-time, full year in the Toronto CMA was slightly higher than the national rate at 55% while 42% of workers reported working part-time or part year. 60% of men reported working full year, full-time while 50% of women reported working full year, full-time. The percentage of part-time workers was also slightly higher for women (47%) than for men (37%).

¹ The boundaries of the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) includes all of Toronto and the Regions of Peel and York and portions of the Regions of Halton and Durham and the County of Simcoe.

Table 2 - Level of Self-Employment

Category	Mississauga	Toronto CMA	Canada
All Classes of Worker 15+ Years	292,850 (100%)	2,184,455 (100%)	14,317,545 (100%)
Paid Workers	273,100	2,006,240	13,036,190
Employees	261,620 (89%)	1,910,210 (87%)	12,443,455 (87%)
Self-employed (incorporated)	11,485 (4%)	96,030 (4%)	592,730 (4%)
Without Paid Help	4,390	37,435	219,895
With Paid Help	7,095	58,600	372,835
Self-employed (unincorporated)	18,955 (6%)	170,465 (8%)	1,209,630 (8%)
Without Paid Help	12,500	116,110	850,470
With Paid Help	6,455	54,355	359,160
Unpaid Family Workers	795 (.3%)	7,745 (.3%)	71,730 (.5%)

Mississauga

The number of people working full-time, full year in Mississauga was similar to that for the Toronto CMA with 57% of workers reporting full-time, full year employment and 40% reporting part-time or part year employment. 63% of men reported working full-time, full year while 50% of women reported the same. 35% of men reported working part-time or part year while 46% of women reported working part-time or part year.

Self-Employment**Canada**

The most noted increase between 1990 and 1995 was in self-employed persons. Self-employed people accounted for 12% of the workforce in 1995 compared to 10% in 1991 which represented a 28% increase. Women outnumbered men in growth in this category with a 27% increase in the female work force compared to an 11% increase in the total male work force.

Self-employment grew in every province

and territory. The largest increase (47%) was in British Columbia, the smallest in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan (less than 5%). The most noted increase in self-employed persons was in "own account" workers, those who work by, and for, themselves.

Toronto CMA

The level of self-employment in the Toronto CMA was similar to that for Canada and represented approximately 12% of the labour force in 1995.

Mississauga

The level of self-employment in Mississauga (10%) was slightly less than in either the Toronto CMA or Canada.

Table 2 outlines the number of self-employed workers by geographic area.

Rates of Unemployment

The rate of unemployment has remained relatively stable in the past few years. Nationally the rate stood at 10.1% in 1996. The rate was slightly lower in both the Toronto CMA (9.1%) and Mississauga (8.3%). After the extended recession of the early 1990's, both the Toronto CMA and Mississauga showed growth in the job market which resulted in lower unemployment figures compared to the national rate which is impacted by seasonal fluctuations.

However, the rate of youth unemployment was problematic at all three geographic levels. The labour force between the ages of 15 and 24 generally had an unemployment rate twice as high as that for the total labour force over the age of 25. Youth unemployment stood at 17.7% nationally, 17.3% for the Toronto CMA and 16.2% for Mississauga.

The federal government has recently introduced job creation programs for youth to try and combat the problem of youth unemployment and the other social costs associated with high levels of unemployment among the young including homelessness and dependence upon social assistance.

Household Income

Table 3 on page 3 outlines the various average income levels of men and women by geographic area and type of economic household.

Canada

Total income comprises the income an individual receives from all sources, including wages and salaries, farm and non-farm self-employment, government transfer payments, investment income, retirement pensions and other money income.

The average total income from all sources for individuals in 1995 was \$26,474, down 6% from the 1990 figure. Total income in 1995 was almost the same as it was in 1985 and slightly below the 1980 total income level (based on 1995 constant dollar).

Despite the recession of the early 1980's, women had on average increased their purchasing power by almost 5% between 1980 and 1985, and had gained another 12% between 1985 and 1990. The average income of women increased 15% between 1980 and 1995 unlike men whose average income declined 7.6% during the same period.

Employment income continued to decline as a proportion of total income between 1990 and 1995, although it remained the largest component of total income. In 1995, employment income accounted for 75 cents of every dollar of income, down from 78 cents in 1990 and 86 cents in 1970. This increase in non-employment income resulted from the changing demographics of the population (aging population base) and changes made in social security programs.

However, the recession of the early 1990's pushed more people into poverty according to Statistics Canada. The number of families living below the low-income cutoff rose by 32%. Toronto was home to 16% of Canada's poor families. Almost half of all single mothers were considered poor, leaving more children living in poverty than ever before. More than one in four children under the age of 6 is considered poor, an increase of 6%.

Table 3 - Average Income (1995 Dollars)

Category	Mississauga	Toronto CMA	Canada
Average Individual	\$30,951	\$28,980	\$26,474
Average - Males	\$36,981	\$35,068	\$31,917
Average - Females	\$24,222	\$22,963	\$20,162
Average - Family	\$65,252	\$64,044	\$54,583
Average - Male/Lone-Parent	\$47,889	\$45,752	\$40,974
Average - Female/Lone-Parent	\$33,696	\$32,345	\$27,721
Average - Non-Family	\$26,150	\$25,961	\$22,366
Average - Non-Family Male	\$30,269	\$28,526	\$24,629
Average - Non-Family Female	\$22,740	\$23,877	\$20,390
Incidence of Low Income Families (%)	15.0%	18.6%	16.3%
Incidence of Low Income Individuals (%)	31.9%	39.2%	42.2%

The percentage of poor seniors decreased by 2%. Part of the reason for the increase in poverty is the reduction in demand for unskilled workers.²

Toronto CMA

The average income in the Toronto CMA was slightly higher than the national average and reflected the higher paying jobs available in the Toronto CMA. The average incomes in all categories for the Toronto CMA were higher than the national averages. The incidence of low income for families was above the national average and reflected the higher cost of living in Toronto but also the more widespread availability of social services. Toronto is also one of the key

² "Incomes Plunge for 5 Years in a Row", *Toronto Star*, Wednesday, May 13, 1998.

areas for new immigrants to settle who tend to have a higher incidence of low income.

Mississauga

The average income for all categories except non-family females was higher in Mississauga than in either the Toronto CMA or Canada. This was a reflection of the higher skilled occupations available in Mississauga and the higher cost of living which requires higher levels of income to support households. The incidence of low income in Mississauga is lower than both the Toronto CMA rate and the national rate.

Industry Divisions

Canada

The service-producing industries continued their growth with a 3.3% increase in the labour force between 1991 and 1996 while there was a decrease of 5.8% in the goods-producing sector.

Currently, 73% of the work force is

employed in the service sector. Within this sector, business services had the largest growth at 17% between 1991 and 1996 but at the expense of full-time jobs being replaced with part-time jobs which increased by 49%. More than 26% of all employees in this sector were self-employed in 1996, an increase of 83,000 workers compared with 1991, when the self-employed represented 21% of workers in this sector.

All provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia showed growth in service-producing industries. Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were the four areas of highest growth with British Columbia topping the list at 13%.

Table 4 below provides a breakdown by industry division of the total labour force for Canada, the Toronto CMA and Mississauga.

Toronto CMA

The top three industries in the Toronto CMA in 1996 were manufacturing industries, retail trade industries and business service industries. 75% of the labour force was employed in service industries.

Mississauga

The top three industries in Mississauga in 1996 were manufacturing industries, retail trade industries and business

service industries. 74% of the labour force was employed in service industries.

Occupational Categories

Canada

The sales and service category of occupations employed 3.7 million Canadians in 1995 and represented 26% of the total labour force. One in every three women had a job in sales and service, compared to one in every five men. Between 1991 and 1996, this category had the second-fastest rate of increase in jobs (7%), and the largest absolute increase in jobs created

Table 4 - Total Labour Force by Industry Divisions

All Industries	Mississauga		Toronto CMA		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Manufacturing Industries	55,850	19.1	366,560	17.1	2,039,845	14.2
Retail Trade Industries	35,400	12.1	256,130	11.7	1,781,245	12.4
Business Service Industries	28,585	9.8	231,890	10.6	937,630	6.5
Wholesale Trade Industries	25,335	8.7	142,450	6.5	711,825	5
Health and Social Service Industries	20,700	7.1	179,200	8.2	1,409,170	9.8
Other Service Industries	20,035	6.8	180,495	8.3	1,098,035	7.7
Finance and Insurance Industries	18,415	6.3	137,885	6.3	522,065	3.6
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Industries	15,860	5.4	129,010	5.9	988,590	7.0
Transportation and Storage Industries	15,555	5.3	78,850	3.6	598,925	4.2
Educational Service Industries	14,405	4.9	137,485	6.3	1,005,585	7.0
Construction Industries	12,805	4.4	107,230	4.9	822,345	5.7
Communication and Other Utility Industries	12,055	4.1	81,210	3.7	446,770	3.1
Government Service Industries	9,605	3.3	83,410	3.8	887,450	6.2
Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent Industries	6,825	2.3	56,590	2.6	265,730	2.0
Agricultural and Related Service Industries	975	0.3	12,410	0.6	485,600	3.4
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Well Industries	360	0.1	2,830	0.1	168,320	1.2
Logging and Forestry Industries	50	0.0	635	0.03	102,715	0.7
Fishing and Trapping Industries	10	0.0	175	0.0	45,695	0.3
TOTAL	292,825	100	2,184,455	100	14,317,540	100

(248,000).

Business, finance and administrative occupations was the second largest occupation category, with a labour force of 2.7 million. Overall, the labour force in this category declined slightly, but varied considerably between men and women. For men, business, finance and administrative occupations increased 8%, the second fastest-growing category.

Among women in this category, the labour force declined 3%, mainly due to the substantial drop of 101,000 in the number of women working as secretaries.

With a labour force of only 386,000, art, culture, recreation and sport was the smallest occupational category but showed the greatest growth between 1991 and 1996 (14.5%). Self-employed workers comprised over two-thirds of the growth in this category which included writers, musicians, painters, photographers and graphic designers.

Table 5 below provides a breakdown by broad occupational category of the total labour force for Canada, the Toronto CMA and Mississauga.

Toronto CMA

The top occupation by broad category in the Toronto CMA was sales and service at 24.6% followed by business, finance and administrative occupations at 23.6%.

Mississauga

The top occupation by broad category in Mississauga was business, finance and administrative occupations at 25%, followed by sales and service at 23.8%.

Top Occupations

Canada

The largest occupation for men in 1996 was truck driver (223,000). In 1991, truck drivers ranked third on the list of top 10 jobs. Retail salespersons, the most frequent occupation for men in 1991, dropped to second place in 1996 (215,000). Janitors, who were fifth in 1991, rose to third in 1996 (185,000).

Only in Quebec and New Brunswick were truck drivers the most frequently reported occupation. Fishermen topped the list in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Although the number of farmers in Canada decreased between 1991 and 1996, farming was still the most common job for men on the Prairies.

The top three occupations for women in 1996 were retail salespersons (339,000), secretaries (312,000) and cashiers (236,000).

Within the top 10 occupations for women, registered nurses ranked fourth at 221,000 and elementary teachers ranked sixth at 187,000. These were the only professional categories within the top ten ranking for both men and women.

In the broad occupation of health, women outnumbered men four to one which was similar to the 1991 statistics. The number of women occupied as general practitioners and specialist physicians also rose by 4% in 1996.

Table 5 - Total Labour Force by Occupation - Broad Category

Broad Category	Mississauga		Toronto CMA		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Business, Finance and Administrative Occupations	73,235	25.0	516,155	23.6	2,718,250	19.0
Sales and Service Occupations	69,720	23.8	536,855	24.6	3,724,430	26.0
Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations	37,165	12.7	245,060	11.2	2,018,255	14.0
Management Occupations	34,100	11.6	237,265	10.9	1,289,120	9.0
Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	26,770	9.0	181,670	8.3	1,093,045	7.6
Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations	18,290	6.2	127,265	5.8	712,500	5.0
Social Sciences, Education, Government Services and Religious Occupations	14,790	5.0	149,910	6.9	975,385	6.8
Health Occupations	10,840	3.7	90,085	4.1	719,455	5.0
Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport Organizations	6,085	2.0	79,410	3.6	386,315	2.7
Occupations Unique to Primary Industries	1,860	0.6	20,770	0.9	680,685	4.8
TOTAL	292,855	100	2,184,445	100	14,317,440	100

Table 6 - Place of Work

Category	Mississauga	Toronto CMA	Canada
Males	148,390	1,094,630	7,191,125
Usual Place of Work	127,020 (86%)	919,170 (84%)	5,807,585 (81%)
At Home	6,960 (5%)	61,375 (6%)	566,165 (8%)
No Fixed Workplace	13,600 (9%)	107,580 (10%)	783,825 (11%)
Outside Canada	800 (.5%)	6,505 (.6%)	33,550 (.4%)
Females	128,970	966,985	6,127,615
Usual Place of Work	116,940 (91%)	866,260 (90%)	5,365,140 (87%)
At Home	7,180 (6%)	60,940 (6%)	519,885 (8%)
No Fixed Workplace	4,450 (4%)	36,775 (4%)	226,860 (4%)
Outside Canada	395 (.3%)	3,010 (.3%)	15,730 (.3%)

Women teachers also outnumbered men by four to one at the elementary level. The number of male and female teachers was equal at the secondary level but men outnumbered women two to one at the university professor level.

Of 10 broad occupational categories, sales and service was the largest at 26% with business, finance and administrative occupations following at 19%. Males in the business finance and administrative category had an increase of 8% while females in this category declined 3% mainly due to the loss of secretarial positions.

Detailed information on specific occupations/jobs for the Toronto CMA and Mississauga is not available.

Place of Work

Canada

84% of the work force indicated that they worked in a place other than home, 8% worked at home and 8% identified no fixed address as a place of work. Although 25% of people working at home were farmers, they were not included in calculations relating to persons working at home.

Of persons working at home, excluding farmers, 58% were self-employed which was six times the rate of self-employed people who worked outside the home (9%). Of all self-employed people, 30% worked at home.

For males working at home the top occupations were sales and service, trade and transport occupations and managerial occupations.

The most common occupations for females working at home were sales

and service and business, finance and administration occupations.

Those reporting a usual place of work was lowest at the national level (84%) while those working from home was highest at the national level (8%).

About 47% of the male work force worked within the same census sub-division area as their residence while 53% of the female work force reported the same. This trend was constant at the Toronto CMA and Mississauga levels.

Toronto CMA

The national trends for place of work remained constant for the Toronto CMA with a slightly higher percentage of people reporting a usual place of work (88%) than the national rate and a slightly fewer people reporting working from home (6%).

Mississauga

The percentage of people reporting a usual place of work in Mississauga was the same as the Toronto CMA (88%).

However, the number of men reporting no fixed work place (9%) was more than double the number of females reporting no fixed work place (3%). This was also the trend at the national and Toronto CMA levels.

Mode of Transportation to Work

Canada

73% of the work force used an automobile to get to work in 1996 with

another 7% travelling as a passenger. 10% used some kind of public transportation and 7% walked. The remaining 3% used some other form of transportation to get to and from work.

Women were twice as likely as men to use public transit in Canada, the Toronto CMA and Mississauga. Only 1% used a bicycle. One-way automobile commuting distance averaged 7.4 km for persons living in CMA's and 5.6 km for persons outside CMA's.

Commuters in the Golden Horseshoe commuted the farthest with an average of 20 km for one way trips to work.

Toronto CMA

72% of the work force in the Toronto CMA travelled to work in an automobile either as a driver or passenger. 22% of the work force used public transit which represented the highest level of use of public transit in the country. The Toronto CMA is well serviced by various forms of public transit which enables a higher level of use in comparison to other CMA's elsewhere in the country.

Mississauga

82% of the work force in Mississauga travelled to work in an automobile either as a driver or passenger while 14% used public transit. The remaining 4% used other forms of transportation to get to and from work.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Table 7 above details the level of education attained by geographic location.

Canada

Canadians continued to attain higher

Table 7 - Highest Level of Education

Level	Mississauga	Toronto CMA	Canada
Population 15+ Years	420,955 (100%)	3,374,730 (100%)	22,628,925 (100%)
Less than Grade 9	33,665 (8.0%)	346,100 (10%)	2,727,210 (12%)
Grade 9-13 (with or without certificate)	146,875 (34.9%)	1,151,025 (34%)	8,379,380 (37%)
Trade Certificate	13,410 (3.2%)	97,035 (2.9%)	837,155 (3.7%)
Other Non-University	104,300 (24.8%)	765,700 (22.7%)	5,487,505 (24%)
University (with or without degree)	122,700 (29.0%)	1,014,870 (30%)	5,197,665 (23%)

levels of education, an on-going trend since the 1950's. In 1996, nine million Canadians had graduated from a post-secondary institution which represented 40% of the population aged 15 and over, up from 29% in 1981. 35% of the population aged 15 and over had not completed high school, down from 48% in 1981.

Of the postsecondary graduates, over one-third or 3.5 million were university graduates with a university certificate, bachelor's degree or higher. These graduates represented 16% of the population aged 15 and over in 1996, compared with 10% in 1981. The remaining 5.5 million had their highest certificate or diploma from non-university postsecondary institutions, such as colleges, CEGEPs and trade schools.

The largest shift was for women aged 20 to 29 with a postsecondary degree or diploma (either university or non-university). In 1981, the number of men and women with a degree or diploma was equal at 37%. By 1996, however, more than half (51%) of women in this age group had a degree or diploma, compared with only 42% for men.

The number of workers with a university degree increased by 20 per cent in five years while those with less education fell, helping to offset the effects of the recession. The average income of a university graduate in 1995 was \$42,054, compared to only \$19,000 for a high school drop out and \$22,846 for a high school graduate.³

Consistent with higher levels of educational attainment, school attendance rates for young adults have increased. In 1996, 79% of young people aged 15 to 19 were attending school on a full-time basis, up from 66% in 1981. Since 1981, their full-time attendance rate has more than doubled, from 19% in 1981 to

³ "Incomes Plunge for 5 Years in a Row", *Toronto Star*, Wednesday, May 13, 1998. 39% in 1996 with the part-time attendance rate remaining constant at 9%.

There has been an increase in the full-time attendance rate among those aged 25 to 29. This rate increased from 5% in 1981 to 11% in 1996, while their part-time rate declined slightly to 10%.

In 1996, recent immigrants (defined as