



Region of Waterloo

NHS BULLETIN

National Household Survey

FAST FACTS

- The term “National Household Survey” (NHS) in this document refers to the National Household Survey of Canada conducted by Statistics Canada between May and August of 2011. This was a voluntary survey sent to 4.5 million households across Canada to gather social and economic information about the population.
- The term “Census” in this document refers to the Census of Population conducted by Statistics Canada. The most recent Census was conducted on May 10, 2011. The Census is designed to provide information about people and housing units in Canada.
- Due to the voluntary nature of the 2011 NHS, caution must be used when interpreting the data. Further, due to changes in data reporting and survey methodology from 2006 and previous Census years, direct comparisons, including the calculation of growth rates, percentage and absolute changes, should not be made.
- In contrast to the 2011 Census population of 507,096 for Waterloo Region, NHS data was collected for 499,610 people who were living in private households. It does not include those living in collectives such as nursing homes or group homes.
- Information for education and employment is reported for those aged 15 years and over. In Waterloo Region, there are 406,695 people in this group.
- Data for employment and education contained in this document is based on the place of residence of the respondent. Therefore, those employed may not actually work or study in the Region but still reside there.

For more information on Census statistics, please refer to Statistics Canada’s website: www.statcan.gc.ca

Employment and Education

Statistics from the 2011 National Household Survey for Waterloo Region

Employment

There were 263,815 people living in Waterloo Region who were *employed*, either holding a paid job with an employer, being self-employed, or doing unpaid work for a family business in 2011. This represented 65 per cent of people over the age of 15. Of these, 24,670 (nine per cent) identified themselves as self-employed. In addition, there were 19,860 people in the Region who were unemployed. Together, these accounted for 283,675 people who were considered to be in the labour force. Those *not in the labour force* include those who were not looking for work, students, stay-at-home parents, and retirees, and made up approximately 30 per cent of the Region’s population 15 years and over.

These figures can be represented as rates. In 2011, Waterloo Region had a seven per cent *unemployment rate*, below the provincial unemployment rate of 8.3 per cent at that time. As shown in Table 1, the number of *unemployed* people was very low in the four townships, including Wellesley which had Waterloo Region’s lowest unemployment rate of 2.3 per cent. The Region also had a *participation rate* of 69.8 per cent, and *employment rate* of 64.9 per cent, each of which were higher than the provincial and national rates in 2011.

Table 1: Waterloo Region Labour Force Composition, 2011

Name	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Worked Full-time	Worked Part-time
Waterloo Region	263,815	19,860	123,015	215,935	53,985
Cambridge	64,215	5,835	30,595	53,935	12,415
Kitchener	114,800	8,785	53,685	94,400	22,920
Waterloo	51,230	3,990	25,225	40,880	11,520
North Dumfries	5,070	275	2,205	4,150	1,000
Wellesley	5,445	130	2,205	4,485	905
Wilmot	10,200	440	4,645	8,100	2,270
Woolwich	12,855	415	4,460	9,985	2,955

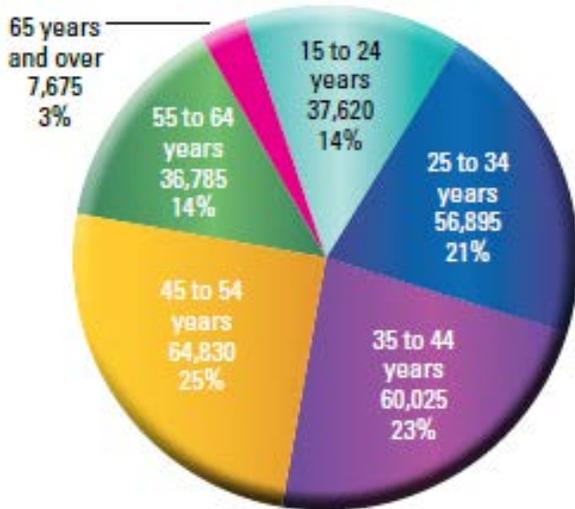
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey by Census Subdivision

Note: Full and part-time employment numbers are based on employment reported in 2010, while other numbers in the table were reported based on week of May 1 to 7, 2011.

Approximately 80 per cent of those employed were working full-time (more than 30 hours per week) with the remaining 20 per cent working part-time.

Waterloo Region’s employed labour force was fairly evenly distributed across the ages of 25 to 54, which made up approximately three quarters of those aged 15 and over. As shown in Figure 1, the number of people aged 15 to 24, the typical age of those entering the workforce, was slightly larger than the number of those aged 55 to 64 years, who may be preparing to leave the workforce. Those who have remained employed after the age of 65 comprise just under three per cent.

Figure 1: Waterloo Region Employed Labour Force by Age, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey by Census Division

Employment by Industry

The manufacturing industry employed the largest number of people in Waterloo Region with over 51,000 jobs in 2011, representing 18.6 per cent of the employed population. As shown in Table 2, manufacturing had over 20,000 more jobs than the next closest industry, retail trade at 31,325 jobs (11.3 per cent). These two industries, combined with health care and social assistance, and educational services, accounted for nearly half of the jobs held by the Region’s residents.

The municipalities in Waterloo Region mirrored the overall share of jobs in most industries with some exceptions. Cambridge had a higher local share of manufacturing jobs, while Waterloo had a much higher share in educational services reflecting the presence of two universities in the city. Kitchener’s shares of jobs in major industries were all very close to the average in the Region, while the four townships tended to be higher in construction.

Employment by Occupation

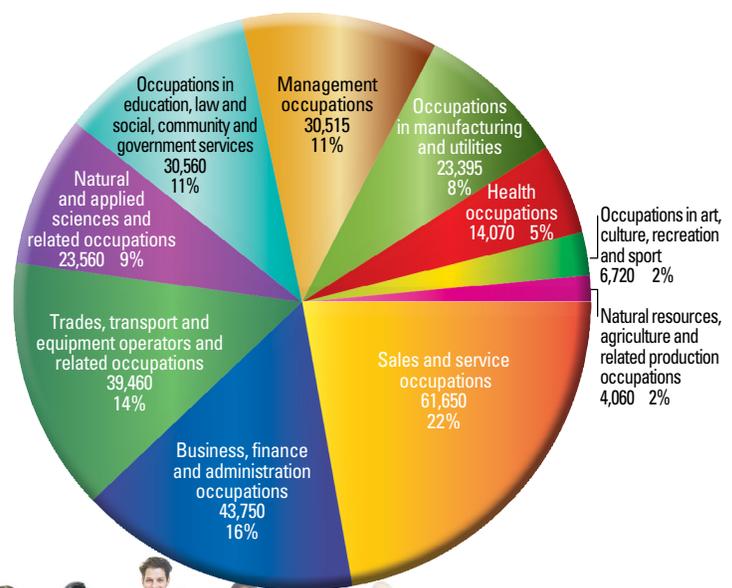
When measuring employment it is also important to look at people’s occupations, which reflect what type of work is done rather than the sector in which the job falls. As Figure 2 illustrates, the most common occupations in Waterloo Region were in sales and service, representing almost one in four occupations. Business, finance and administrative occupations was the second most common category at 16 per cent, closely followed by trades, transport and equipment operators which represented 14 per cent of occupations. While manufacturing was the top industry that Waterloo Region residents worked in, occupations directly relating to manufacturing and utilities made up only eight per cent of jobs.

Table 2: Employment for Waterloo Region by Industry, 2011

Industry	Jobs	Share of Jobs
Manufacturing	51,685	18.6%
Retail trade	31,325	11.3%
Health care and social assistance	24,680	8.9%
Educational services	23,135	8.3%
Professional, scientific and technical services	17,445	6.3%
Construction	17,370	6.3%
Finance and insurance	16,950	6.1%
Accommodation and food services	15,925	5.7%
Wholesale trade	13,660	4.9%
Transportation and warehousing	11,765	4.2%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	11,640	4.2%
Public administration	11,075	4.0%
Other services	10,540	3.8%
Information and cultural industries	5,785	2.1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,865	1.8%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,260	1.5%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,085	1.5%
Utilities	1,105	0.4%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	275	0.1%
Management of companies and enterprises	185	0.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey by Census Division

Figure 2: Employment by Occupation in Waterloo Region, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011 by Census Division



Education

Just over half of Waterloo Region's population aged 15 and over had earned a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree in 2011, representing 211,755 people. At the same time, 28 per cent had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 20 per cent had less than a high school diploma. There is significant variation by municipality, with 62 per cent of the City of Waterloo having post-secondary training, the highest rate in the Region.

Education in trades was well represented, with 53 per cent of those who completed post-secondary studies having completed an apprenticeship, trade, college or other non-university certificate or diploma. On the other hand, 47 per cent had completed university at the bachelor level, and of those, 38 per cent had gone on to complete a certificate, diploma or degree beyond the bachelor level, with the majority earning a Master's degree as shown in Table 3.

Post-secondary educational attainment was common among the population aged 25 to 49 in 2011 with over 60 per cent having completed post-secondary training. Waterloo Region residents aged 35 to 39 achieved the greatest educational attainment levels, with almost 70 per cent having completed post-secondary education, and just eight per cent not having completed high school. The trend towards higher education can be seen in Figure 3, which shows the declining percentage of people with post-secondary education in higher age categories.

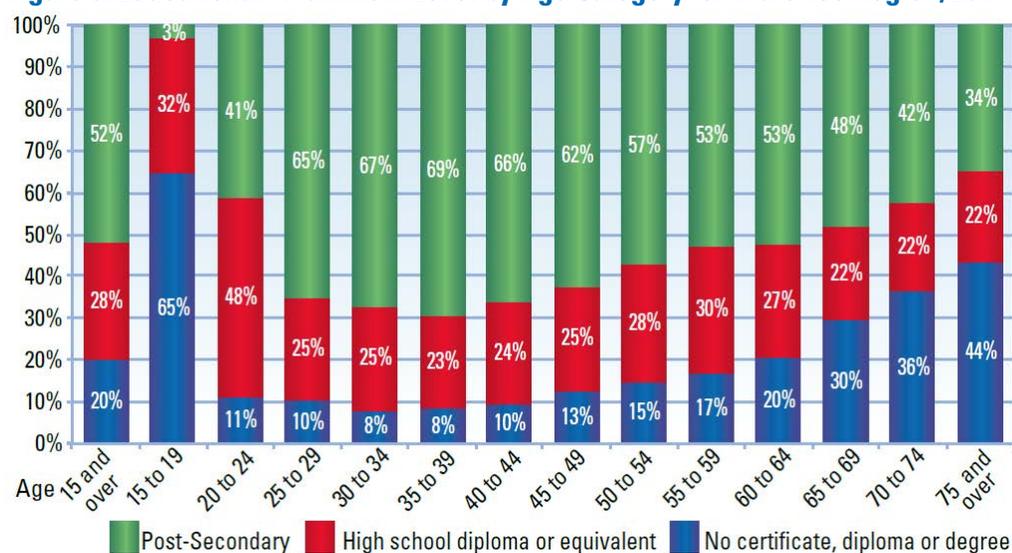
Those with educational attainment beyond high school have shown higher employment rates than those having a high school diploma or less. As shown in Table 4, those without a high school diploma are typically not participating in the labour market, and of those who are, the employment rate is very low at just under 40 per cent. This rises to almost 66 per cent for those with a high school diploma or other certificate, and further to about 76 per cent for those with college or university training. Similarly, the unemployment rate declines as levels of educational attainment increase.

Table 3: Educational Attainment in Waterloo Region, 2011

Highest Level of Education Attained	Number
Total population 15 years+ by highest certificate, diploma or degree	406,695
No certificate, diploma or degree	82,010
High school diploma or equivalent	112,930
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	211,755
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	30,825
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	81,515
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	12,520
University certificate or diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	86,895
Bachelor's degree	54,005
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	9,410
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	1,810
Master's degree	17,500
Earned doctorate	4,165

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey by Census Division

Figure 3: Educational Attainment Level by Age Category for Waterloo Region, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey Custom Tabulation

Table 4: Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Education in Waterloo Region, 2011

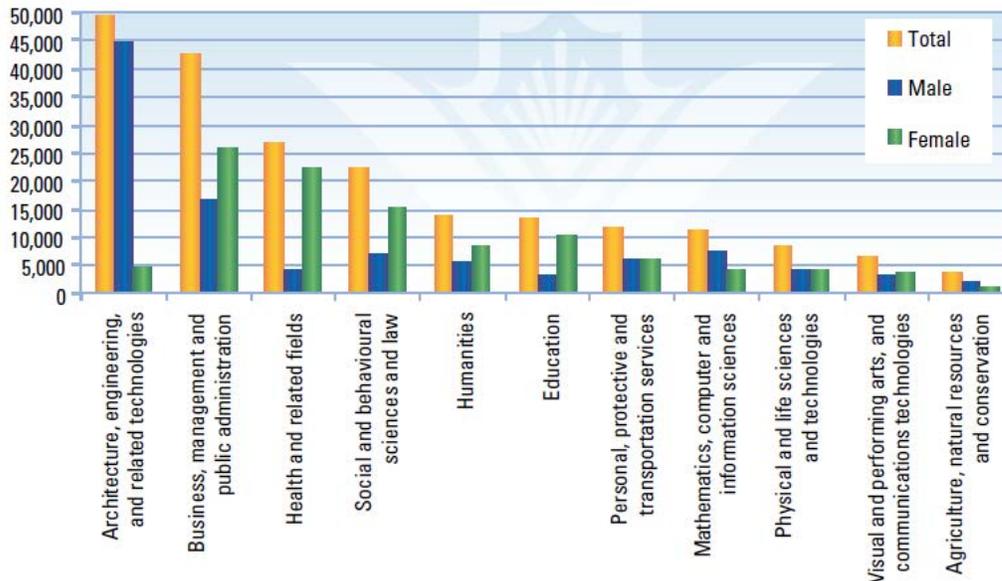
Highest Level of Education	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
No certificate, diploma or degree	44.0%	39.0%	11.3%
High school diploma or equivalent	71.7%	65.5%	8.7%
Apprenticeship or trade certificate	70.2%	65.8%	6.2%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	80.7%	76.5%	5.2%
University certificate or diploma, or bachelor's degree	79.7%	75.6%	5.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	79.7%	76.0%	4.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey by Census Division

Major fields of study for people with postsecondary education in Waterloo Region included 'architecture, engineering and related technologies', and 'business, management and public administration'. These two fields, along with 'health and related fields' and 'social and behavioural sciences and law' accounted for over two thirds of

all chosen fields of study. As illustrated in Figure 4, gender also played a role in fields of study in the Region. For example, 90 per cent of those who studied in 'architecture, engineering and related technologies' were male, while 84 per cent of those who studied 'health and related fields' were female.

Figure 4: Post-secondary Field of Study by Gender, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey by Census Division

How to Source:

The Regional Municipality of Waterloo. Employment and Education National Household Survey Bulletin. 2011 NHS Bulletin Series. Kitchener, Ontario. 2014.

For more information on how information was collected on education for the National Household Survey please consult the Education Reference Guide:

www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/guides/99-012-x/99-012-x2011006-eng.pdf

For more information on how information was collected on employment for the National Household Survey please consult the Labour Reference Guide:

www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/guides/99-012-x/99-012-x2011007-eng.pdf

For further information please contact:



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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).”

Unemployed – “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.”

Not in the labour force – “Refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, were neither employed nor unemployed.”

Post secondary certificate – “Identifies different types of postsecondary education and training completed, including combinations of trades, college and university.”

Occupation – “Refers to the kind of work performed by persons during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job.”

Industry – “Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked.”

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.”

Private Household – “a person or group of persons who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.”

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.”

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.”

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey Dictionary, 2011