



# CENSUS BULLETIN

## FAST FACTS

- The term Census in this document refers to the Census of Canada conducted by Statistics Canada every five years. The most recent Census was conducted on May 16, 2006. “The Census is designed to provide information about people and housing units in Canada by their demographic, social and economic characteristics.”
- While all Canadian households complete a census short form, only one in five Canadian households completes a Census long form, consisting of more detailed questions. Employment and education data is based on this 20% sample of the population.
- The labour force is considered to be those 15 years of age and older, and is divided into those who participated in the labour force (employed and unemployed) and those who do not participate in the labour force.
- Data pertaining to employment and education is reflected at the location of the respondent’s place of residence, not the location where they work or study. Employment and occupations are enumerated in the municipality where the worker lives, not counted in the location where they work.

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

## Employment and Education

### Statistics from the 2006 Census for Waterloo Region

#### Employment

From 2001 to 2006, the *total employed labour force* in Waterloo Region grew by 11%, outpacing a 9% population growth over the same time period. As of 2006, the total employed labour force for the Region reached 257,655 people. This represents 68% of the total population over 15 years of age. A further 14,880 people (4% of this age group) was *unemployed* and 108,460 (28%) were *not in the labour force*. Full time employment (more than 30 hours worked per week) between 2001 and 2006 actually decreased by 14%, while part time employment increased over the same timeframe by a remarkable 112%. Nonetheless, Table 1 illustrates that all municipalities across Waterloo Region have seen increases in their total employed labour force over five, ten and twenty year time frames. Waterloo Region’s five year growth was above both the national (9.0%) and provincial (7.9%) rates, and across Ontario, Waterloo Region ranked 10th in terms of employment growth.

**Table 1: Employed Labour Force, Region of Waterloo, 1986-2006**

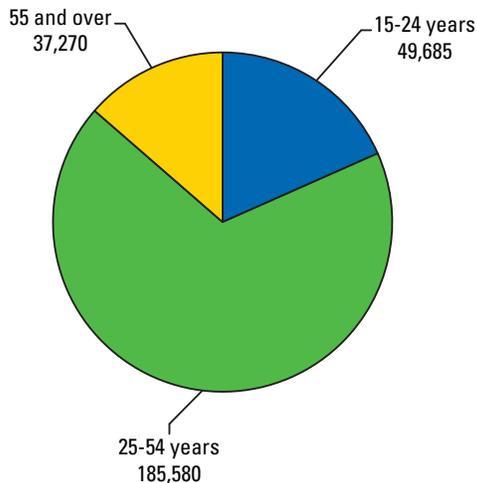
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	Growth 20 year	Growth 10 year	Growth 5 year
<b>Waterloo Region</b>	<b>171,155</b>	<b>193,315</b>	<b>203,545</b>	<b>232,250</b>	<b>257,655</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Cambridge	39,687	45,005	48,925	57,285	64,110	62%	31%	12%
Kitchener	79,319	85,980	88,705	100,105	110,145	39%	24%	10%
Waterloo	31,649	38,125	40,815	46,970	53,180	68%	30%	13%
North Dumfries	2,763	3,630	4,135	5,020	5,215	89%	26%	4%
Wellesley	3,354	4,220	4,355	4,700	4,960	48%	14%	6%
Wilmot	5,844	7,050	7,135	8,110	9,355	60%	31%	15%
Woolwich	8,539	9,305	9,475	10,050	10,685	25%	13%	6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1996, 2001 and 2006



More people are remaining in the workforce past the age of 55. Between 2001 and 2006, this age bracket increased their involvement by 39%. In comparison, the group aged 25 to 54 years, who make up the majority of the workforce, increased their involvement by just 6.5% from 2001 to 2006. Figure 1 illustrates the division of the employed labour force by age bracket across the Region. The Region has a relatively young workforce – the median age for the employed population in Waterloo Region (over 15 years) was 39.5 years, the lowest across all of Ontario.

**Figure 1: Employed Labour Force by Age, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006



## Employment by Industry

One approach to analyzing employment is by categorizing jobs by *industry* or sector. In 2006, ‘manufacturing’ accounted for almost one quarter of all jobs held by Waterloo Region’s workforce, representing 60,375 employees. This was a decrease of 2,020 jobs (3.2%) from 2001. ‘Retail trade’ was the second largest employment sector for the Region’s residents, accounting for half as many jobs as ‘manufacturing’. This sector grew from 2001 to 2006 by 3,395 employees. ‘Healthcare and social assistance,’ together with ‘educational services’ made up the next largest portion of employment at approximately 20,000 jobs each. These two sectors have also each grown by well over 3,000 employees. While ‘healthcare and social assistance’ exhibited the largest net increase in jobs, the largest rate of employment growth for the Region’s population was in the ‘utilities’ sector, at 50% growth from 2001.

**Table 2: Employment for Waterloo Region’s Population by Industry, 2001-2006**

Industry - Classification	2006		2001		5-Year Change	
	Jobs	Share of Jobs	Jobs	Share of Jobs	Absolute Growth	Percent Growth
Manufacturing	60,375	22.4%	62,395	22.2%	-2,020	-3.2%
Retail trade	29,450	10.9%	26,055	10.8%	3,395	13.0%
Health care and social assistance	21,845	8.1%	18,035	8.0%	3,810	21.1%
Educational services	20,515	7.6%	16,890	7.5%	3,625	21.5%
Construction	16,600	6.2%	14,005	6.1%	2,595	18.5%
Professional, scientific and technical services	16,350	6.1%	13,250	6.0%	3,100	23.4%
Accommodation and food services	15,115	5.6%	13,445	5.5%	1,670	12.4%
Finance and insurance	14,880	5.5%	12,990	5.5%	1,890	14.5%
Wholesale trade	13,900	5.2%	11,635	5.1%	2,265	19.5%
Other services (except public administration)	11,375	4.2%	10,955	4.2%	420	3.8%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	11,345	4.2%	8,370	4.2%	2,975	35.5%
Transportation and warehousing	11,050	4.1%	10,075	4.1%	975	9.7%
Public administration	7,615	2.8%	7,270	2.8%	345	4.7%
Information and cultural industries	5,390	2.0%	4,790	2.0%	600	12.5%
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,365	1.6%	3,385	1.6%	980	29.0%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,560	1.3%	3,530	1.3%	30	0.8%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,510	1.3%	3,610	1.5%	-100	-2.8%
Utilities	1,380	0.5%	920	0.5%	460	50.0%
Management of companies and enterprises	355	0.1%	1,105	0.1%	-750	-67.9%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	295	0.1%	205	0.1%	90	43.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001 and 2006

While ‘manufacturing’ was the top industry for the employed labour force of Waterloo Region, it ranged from a high of 36% of the total employment for people living in North Dumfries, down to a low of 16% for residents living in

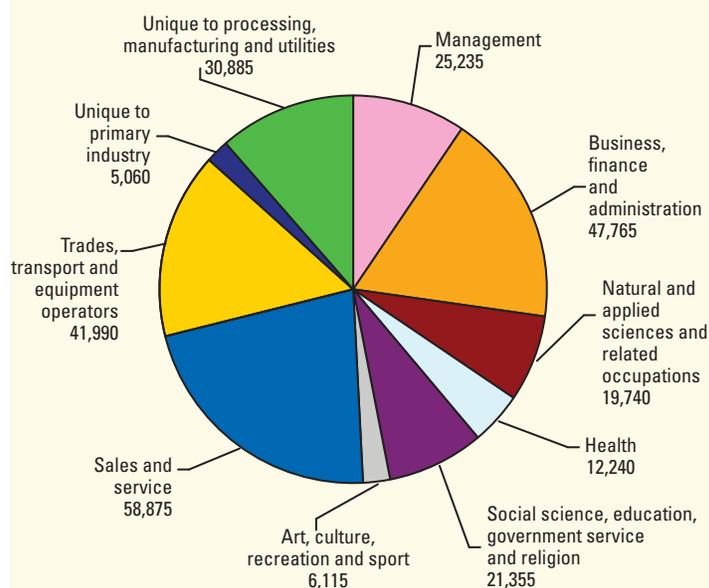
the Township of Wilmot. Common sectors of employment for the population in Waterloo Region's local municipalities include 'manufacturing', 'retail trade' and 'health care and social assistance'. Industries more specific to residents of individual municipalities include 'educational services' and 'finance and insurance' in the City of Waterloo, 'agriculture' in the Townships of Wellesley and Woolwich, and 'transportation and warehousing' for residents living in the Townships of North Dumfries and Wilmot.

Variations in employment are also apparent when looking at the different sexes. Men are more commonly found in industries related to 'manufacturing', whereas for women the most common industry of employment was 'health care and social assistance'. Types of jobs held by each sex will have some effect on the different income levels and the income spread reported for both men and women.

### Employment by Occupation

Another method used to measure employment is by considering *occupation* types. Occupations related to 'sales and service' employs the largest segment of Waterloo Region's population, with a total of 58,875 people in 2006, followed by 'business, finance and administration' and 'trades, transport and equipment operators' occupations. Because 'manufacturing' was the top industry of employment when looking at jobs by industry, it is not surprising that occupations related to manufacturing rank high as well. Occupations which are 'unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities' employed 30,885 people from Waterloo Region in 2006, placing it 4th among occupation types as shown in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Employment for Waterloo Region's Population by Occupation, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

### Education

Just less than half of the Region's population above the age of 15 has achieved some type of post-secondary education. This represents a total of 181,735 people within that age bracket. A high percentage (92%) of these earned their *post-secondary certificate* within Canada. Waterloo Region places 9th in Ontario in terms of the number of people who hold a university certificate above the bachelor's degree level. Table 3 summarizes the population in Waterloo Region according to the highest level of education achieved. Just over 92,000 people in Waterloo Region have no education certificate; this represents 24% of the total population 15 years and over. More specifically, 44% of all people 65 years and over hold no certificate, while only 16% of all people between 25 and 64 have less than a high school education.

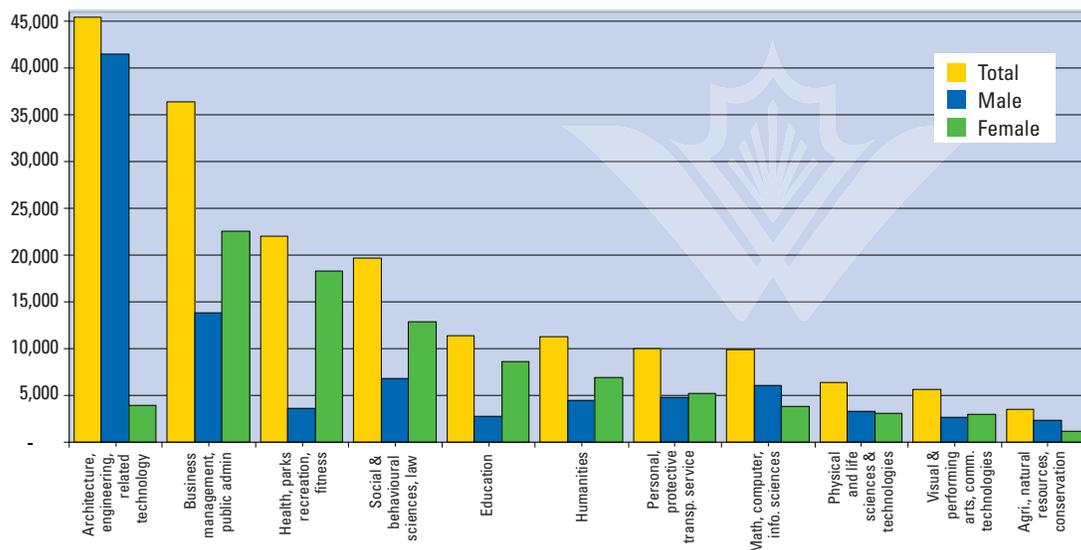
**Table 3: Highest Level of Education for Waterloo Region's Population 15 Years+, 2006**

Highest Level of Education	Number
Total population 15 years+ by highest certificate, diploma or degree	380,990
No certificate, diploma or degree	92,575
Certificate, diploma or degree	288,410
High school certificate or equivalent	106,670
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	30,915
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	70,465
University certificate, diploma or degree	80,350
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	11,075
University certificate or degree	69,275
Bachelor's degree	42,925
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	7,820
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	1,750
Master's degree	13,240
Earned doctorate	3,525

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

The most common field of study for people with a post secondary education living in Waterloo Region was the area of 'architecture, engineering and related technologies'. This was also the most common field of study for men specifically, whereas for women, 'business, management and public administration' was the most common study area. Figure 3 summarizes the fields of study for both men and women who have a post secondary education. Many of the most common fields of study have a noticeable difference in the specific sex who obtained that certificate.

**Figure 3: Field of Study by Sex for Waterloo Region's Population, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

The level of education achieved by residents in Waterloo Region does correlate to the labour force activity. Numbers shown in Table 4 indicate that the population with less than a high school education (hold no education certificate) have the lowest *participation rate* by more than 20% and at the same time have the highest rate of unemployment. The population that has achieved a post-secondary education has a much lower *rate of unemployment*. Of this group (fifteen years and over with a post-secondary education), the group that has the highest rate of participation in the labour force and therefore lowest unemployment rate hold a non-university certificate (i.e. college diploma).

**Table 4: Waterloo Region Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Education, 2006**

Highest Level of Education	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
No Certificate	51.7%	47.2%	8.6%
High School Certificate	74.1%	69.5%	6.3%
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate	72.5%	69.3%	4.3%
Other Non-University Certificate (i.e. College)	82.4%	79.4%	3.6%
University Certificate	81.2%	77.7%	4.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006



Region of Waterloo

**For further information please contact:  
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**Planning Information and Research**

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**Total employed labour force** – ‘includes persons 15 years of age and over, who, during the week prior to Census Day, worked for pay, were self employed, worked with out pay in a family farm, business or professional practice, or who were temporarily absent from their job during that week. There is no minimum requirement for number of hours worked in order to be included in the labour force total. As such, the statistics include full time, part time and casual workers.’

**Unemployed** – ‘Persons who, during the week prior to Census Day 2006, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either: had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or 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.’

**Not in the workforce** – ‘Refers to persons who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an ‘off’ season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long term illness or disability.’

**Post secondary certificate** – ‘refers to any post high school certificate, diploma or degree.’

**Occupation** – ‘is based on the type of job the person holds and the description of his or her duties. The 2006 Census data on occupation are classified on the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006.’

**Industry** – ‘refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The 2006 Census industry data are produced according to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System.’

**Participation rate** – ‘refers to the labour force in the week prior to Census Day 2006, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.’

**Unemployment rate** – ‘the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week prior to enumeration.’

**Employment rate** – ‘refers to the number of persons employed in the week prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.’