

York Region 2011 National Household Survey Summary

On June 26, 2013, Statistics Canada released the 2011 National Household Survey data on education, labour, place of work, commuting to work, language of work, mobility and migration*. This document presents a summary of statistics for York Region and its nine local municipalities.

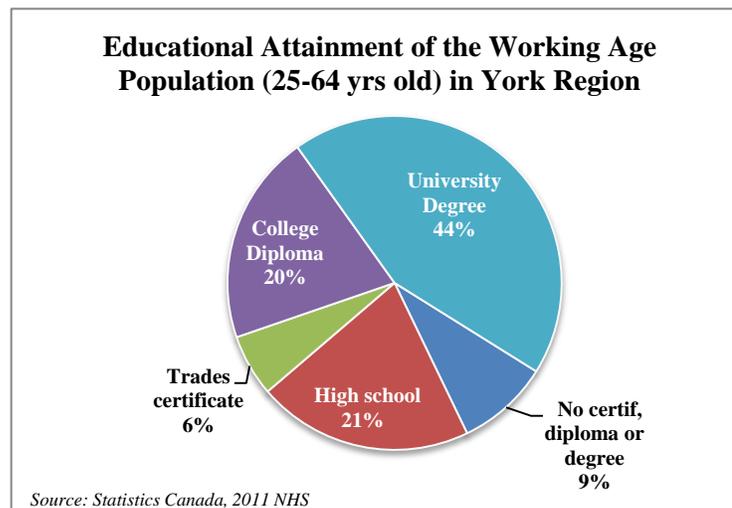
Note:

*Information on mobility and migration will not be provided in this summary due to data being unavailable at the Census Division, and Census Subdivision level.

Education

Educational attainment is an important indicator of the skill level of the present and future labour market in York Region. Several categories are used to measure educational attainment: without high school diploma, with high school diploma, and post-secondary certification. Post-secondary certification includes trade certifications, college diplomas, and university degrees

- Overall York Region residents are well educated. In 2011, 44% (or 251,160) of York Region's working-age residents (25-64 years of age) were pursuing or had completed a university certificate, diploma or degree.
- Of the total working age population, 20% (or 117,055) were college educated; while only 6% (or 34,390) reported having pursued or completed an apprenticeship or trades certificate.
- Almost 21% (or 119,815) had received a high school certificate or equivalent.
- 9% (or 51,420) of York Region's working-age residents had not completed a high school certificate, diploma or degree.



Community and Health Services

Strategic Service Integration and Policy



www.york.ca

 facebook.com/YorkRegion

 [@YorkRegionGovt](https://twitter.com/YorkRegionGovt)

- Younger residents had higher education levels than their older counterparts. The proportion of residents aged 25-34 who had a university degree in 2011 was 52% (or 48,915) compared with 38% (or 30,795) of those aged 55-64.
- Residents 65 years and over had the largest proportion of individuals without a high school diploma or degree, (17% or 2,885), and the lowest proportion with university education, (33% or 5,600).
- In 2011, the top three major fields of study for the working-age population were:
 - Business, management and public administration (18% or 102,825)
 - Architecture, engineering, and related technologies (14% or 78,965)
 - Social and behavioural sciences and law (8% or 47,380)
- Of the total 402,610 working-age residents with a post-secondary education, 30% (or 120,155) studied outside of Canada.
- Of the local municipalities, Richmond Hill and Aurora had the highest proportions of working-age residents with a post-secondary certificate or a diploma or degree, at 77% (or 80,985) and 75% (or 21,765) respectively. In comparison, only 54% (or 13,035) of the working-age residents living in Georgina had obtained post-secondary education.
- As observed nationally, the employment rate increased with level of education attained. About 83% of working-age post-secondary graduates in York Region were employed compared with 60% for those who had no high school diploma, certificate or degree.

Labour

- According to the 2011 NHS, York Region had 569,895 labour force* participants aged 15 years and older. Of these individuals, 84% (or 475,720) were 25-64 years old, 13% (or 76,195) were 15-24 years old and residents 65 years and over accounted for about 3% (or 17,990) of the total labour force in York Region.
- For the working-age population (25 to 64 years) in York Region the unemployment rate was about 5%. However, the unemployment rate faced by younger residents between the ages 15 and 24 was much higher, at 20%
- Of the total working-age population, women are almost equally represented in the labour force with men in York Region. The NHS reported 231,180 women in York Region's labour force, or 49% of the total labour force in 2011.



- However, unemployment was more prevalent for women than for men, as about 6% of the female working age labour force was unemployed in 2011 versus almost 5% for men.
- In general, the unemployment rate decreases with education level. The unemployment rate for those working age residents with post-secondary credentials was almost 5%, compared with about 9% for those who had no certificate, diploma or degree.
- In 2011, for York Region residents of working-age (25 to 64 years) with post-secondary credentials, the top 3 occupations were:
 - Business, finance and administration (20% or 68,040)
 - Management (16% or 53,830)
 - Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (14% or 48,175).
- The most common occupations for working age residents without a high school diploma or degree were:
 - Sales and service occupations (30% or 9,095).
 - Trades, transport and equipment operators (23% or 7,180).
 - Occupations in manufacturing and utilities (17% or 5,165).
- For labour force participants of 25-64 years of age in York Region, 14% (or 64,555) were self-employed while the majority (86% or 385,985) worked for someone else.
- The 2011 NHS shows that York Region's workforce is aging and older workers are making up a large portion of the regional workforce. In 2011, there were 98,855 workers aged 55 and over in the Region, comprising 19% of the total employed population.
- The top 3 occupations of residents 55 and over were:
 - Business, finance and administration occupations (21% or 20,620)
 - Sales and service occupations (21% or 20,615)
 - Management occupations (16% or 15,970)
- Compared to other age groups, workers aged 55 and over had a higher proportion who was self-employed (22% or 21,885).

Note:

*Labour force includes both those who were employed and unemployed during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Sunday, May 7, 2011.

**Does not include services within public administration



Community and Health Services

Strategic Service Integration and Policy

www.york.ca

 facebook.com/YorkRegion

 [@YorkRegionGovt](https://twitter.com/YorkRegionGovt)

Commuting to Work

- In 2011, approximately 81% (or 426,640) of York Region's residents reported to have usual place of work jobs, and 19% (or 101,725) worked at home, outside of Canada or had no fixed workplace address.
- A relatively large number of York Region residents applied their skills in the Region. Overall, almost 52% (or 218,540) of the residents worked within the Region.
- Almost 48% (or 204,700) of York Region residents who reported to have a usual place of work commuted to work outside of York Region.
- Of those who commuted to work outside of York Region, the vast majority 81% (or 165,996) travelled in the City of Toronto, followed by the City of Mississauga and Brampton, 9% (or 17,980) and 4% (7,580) respectively.
- 12% (or 57,425) of York Region residents used public transit to travel to work. However, the majority (84% or 412,035) of York Region residents travelled to work by motor vehicle (car, van, truck).
- In 2011, the average commuting duration of all residents that commuted was approximately 30 minutes.



Data Quality of the 2011 National Household Survey

The first release from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) provided a much needed update to the changing ethno-cultural landscape of York Region.

The 2011 NHS was conducted on the same day as the mandatory 2011 Census of Population and contained content similar to that of the 2006 Census long form questionnaire.

However, it should be noted that participation in the NHS was voluntary. The NHS was the largest voluntary household survey ever conducted by Statistics Canada. The change in sampling methodology from mandatory to voluntary may affect the comparability of the data over time. For example, the NHS may under-estimate the number of people that historically were less likely to respond to surveys (e.g. youth, immigrants, low income residents).

As we understand the situation at this time, Statistics Canada is currently conducting an evaluation of the quality of the NHS data, which involves comparisons with data from previous censuses, the Longitudinal Immigration Database and other administrative files. Therefore, no historical comparisons of the 2011 NHS and the 2006 Census long form questionnaire have been made. Statistics Canada has advised caution until the official technical documentation has been released.

We also note that data for lower levels of geography (e.g. Census Tracts, Dissemination Areas) have not yet been released. We anticipate that Statistics Canada may release Census Tract data at a later date after the quality testing has been finalised, but these data may have missing values, depending on the whether there is adequate coverage from NHS responses.

