



Simcoe County Data Consortium

April 12th, 2019

Simcoe County Administration Centre

simcoe.ca

Overview



- CDP Updates
 - Leads Teleconference meeting updates
 - Data Purchasing and Access Working Group meeting updates
 - New tables
 - Training and Capacity Building
- Consortium Updates
- New Business
- Local Updates
- Next Meeting



Leads Teleconference meeting updates:

- Meeting on January 29th, 2019
- Information available on [CDP website](#)
- AGM
 - May in Calgary
- Member engagement and building capacity



Data Purchase and Access Working Group Meeting

- There was a meeting on January 14th, February 14th and March 18th
 - Purchasing updates:
 - Prioritization of tables for custom geographies
 - **If there are specific tables you are interested in or waiting on please e-mail Victoria.chapman@simcoe.ca for information**
 - Activity limitation/difficulties data using the disability screening questions from the 2016 Census and data from the Canadian Survey on Disability
 - Household level target group profiles
 - **If there are specific target group profiles you would like household variables for e-mail Victoria.chapman@simcoe.ca**
 - Ontario's Inclusive Definition of Francophone which wasn't possible in 2011
 - Place of Work profile
 - Table on energy poverty at the household level
 - **E-mail Victoria.chapman@simcoe.ca for more information**
 - December 2018 Postal Code Conversion File
 - **If you have noticed missing postal codes or any other issues please e-mail Victoria.chapman@simcoe.ca**
 - Custom Taxfiler tables



Data Purchase and Access Working Group Meeting

- Other tables that have been discussed but not yet followed up on include:
 - Modest income tables which would include the population that is not in low income but is just above this threshold
 - New TIFF tables including child care costs
 - Longitudinal Immigrant Database (IMDB) and Longitudinal Administrative Data (LAD)
 - **If you would like to be involved in designing these tables e-mail Victoria.chapman@simcoe.ca**
- Other business:
 - More communities have been submitting custom geographies including: Ottawa, Sudbury, New Brunswick, Durham, Vancouver, Nova Scotia, Winnipeg, LIP geographies and Parry Sound
 - Evaluation of ordering process and of the DPAWG group
 - Share your feedback on the 2021 Census Dissemination consultation <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/consultation/index-eng.cfm>



New Tables

Between November 31st and April 4th



■ A variety of 2016 Census data tables by aggregate dissemination area including tables showing:

- Housing variables
- Income in 2015
- Highest certificate, diploma or degree
- Age groups
- Sex
- Information on immigrants
- Core housing need status
- Labour force and work activity
- Visible minority status
- Population not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- Activity Limitations



New Tables

Between November 31st and April 4th



- **2016 Census Custom Geography tables including:**
 - **Target group profiles of:**
 - Low-income population (LIM-AT)
 - The population by age groups
 - Lone-parents
 - Visible minority
 - The population 65 and over
 - The Francophone population
 - The immigrant population
 - The recent immigrant population
 - **Table of:** Age groups, sex, income status in 2015-CPP and selected cultural and demographic characteristics for the population in private households.



New Tables

Between November 31st and April 4th



- Labour Force Survey Data
- 2015 and 2016 Taxfiler Data at varying levels of geography, includes:
 - Income of Families Tables
 - Income of Seniors Tables
 - Income of Individuals Tables
 - Calculated Financial Assets, 2016
- Postal Code Conversion File, December 2018
- Mortgage debt, 2018 Q1
- CCHS - PUMF- 2015/2016
- Canadian business counts, establishment and location counts, employment size and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), Dec 2018



Training and Capacity Building



- Upcoming:
 - Data analysis tools for rural communities (April 30, 2019 at 1 pm)
- Past:
 - Tracking-progress tool for community indicator systems and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (March 26, 2019 at 1pm)
 - Understanding Canada's New Poverty Line: The Market Basket Measure (February 12, 2019)
 - Designing 3D Excel Maps - Social Planning Council of Ottawa (January 22, 2019)
 - Dashboarding Community Economic Development Data - Townfolio (January 15, 2019)
 - The Canadian Housing Statistics Program (CHSP)(Dec 18, 2018)
- **Recordings of past webinars are available on the [CDP website](#)**



- **Simcoe County Data Consortium Process Improvement**
 - Survey, to be conducted annually
 - Encourage participation
 - Results sent electronically
 - Lead, Member Organization, and Data Users
 - Registration and termination
 - Future planning

- **Consortium Terms of Reference**
 - 2017 to 2022





Labour Force Survey

Prepared by:
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Research Analyst

simcoe.ca

Agenda



- Introduction
- Data available
- Examples of analysis
- Comparison between the Labour Force Survey and 2016 Census labour data





Section I:

INTRODUCTION TO THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



Introduction



■ **The Labour Force Survey is a**

- Mandatory survey which began in 1945 to satisfy a need for reliable and timely data on the labour market
- Provides a detailed and rich picture of the Canadian labour market
- Designated source of the official measure of unemployment in Canada
- Only source of monthly estimates of total employment

■ **Topics Covered**

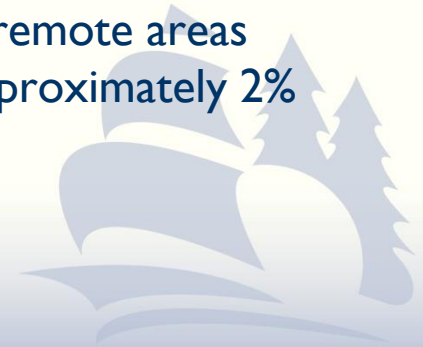
- Unemployment, employment and participation rates
- Demographic characteristics such as: age, sex, Indigenous status, educational attainment, families, immigrant status, marital status, retirement age and students
- Detail about employment such as: activity prior to unemployment, class of worker, days lost, establishment size, hours lost, hours worked, industry, job permanence, job tenure, multiple jobholders, occupation, overtime, reason for leaving last job, reason for not looking for work, reason for part-time work, type of work sought, union coverage, wage distributions and wages

■ Sampling and Data Collection Method

- Rotating panel sample design
- Data collection: 3rd week every month
- Data collected through in person interviews, telephone interviews, as well as electronic questionnaires

■ Target Sample and Size

- 56,000 households (100,000 individuals)
- Information is collected from **all household members aged 15 and over**
 - Excludes: persons living on reserves and other First Nations settlements in the provinces, full time members of the Canadian Armed Forces, the institutionalized population, and households in extremely remote areas with very low population density (exclusions represent approximately 2% of population aged 15 and over)



■ Data collection Period and Release

- Conducted around the third week every month for 10 days
- National results are published early the following month
- Selected households are interviewed once a month for 6 months
 - Initial interview takes approximately 20 minutes to complete
 - Subsequent five interviews take about 10 to 12 minutes to complete
 - Respondent burden is minimized for persons aged 70 years and over by carrying forward their responses from the initial interview to the subsequent 5 month in the survey
- In each dwelling, information about all household members is usually obtained from one knowledgeable household member
 - This accounts for approximately 65% of the information collected



Data Cleaning

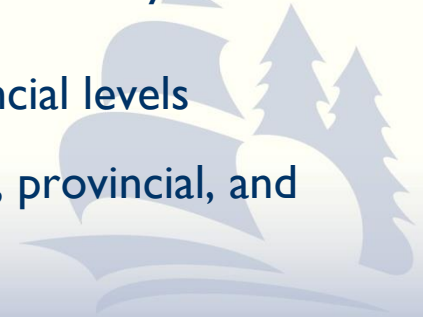


During Interview

- During the interview, the interviewer is prompted to modify out of range or unexpected values, but is not required to

After Data Submission

- Edits and imputation processes are also used once data is submitted
 - Imputation: replacement of missing or erroneous items
 - 3 imputation methods: deterministic, carry-forward, and donor (hot deck)
 - Imputation and non-response weight adjustment are the methods used to resolve complete non-response
 - Non-response average around 10% of eligible households
 - Imputation alone is the method used to resolve item non-response
- Seasonal adjustment is used to remove seasonal variations to facilitate analysis of short-term change
 - Most seasonal adjustments are made at the national and provincial levels
- Data is also weighted to enable tabulations of estimates at national, provincial, and sub-provincial levels of aggregation



Survey Redesigns & Limitations



■ Redesign

- Every 5 years, population estimates are rebased or reweighted to the most recent census population counts
 - Generally, the introduction of the latest classification systems for industry, occupation and geography, along with other changes, occur at this time
- Every 10 years, the LFS undergoes a sample redesign to reflect changes in population characteristics and new definitions of geographical boundaries
- Approximately every 20 years, the questionnaire, data collection, processing and dissemination systems gets redesigned

■ Limitations

- Subject to sampling and non-sampling error
 - Non sampling error: quality assurance methods are implemented
 - Sampling Error: Coefficient of Variance (CV) is used as a measure of sampling error



Common Analysis



- Measures the current state of the Canadian labour market and is used to estimate national, provincial and regional employment and unemployment rates
- **Permits analyses of topical issues such as:**
 - Involuntary part-time employment
 - Multiple job holding
 - Work absences
- **Provides information on major labour market trends, such as shifts in:**
 - Employment across industrial sectors
 - Hours worked
 - Labour force participation
 - Unemployment rates
- **Can produce information on a variety of labour-related issues, such as:**
 - Job creation
 - Education and training
 - Retirement pensions
 - Income support
- Since January 1997, it also provides monthly information on the wages and union status of employees, as well as the number of employees at their workplace and the permanency of their job



How the Data is Used



- **All level of government including policy and program developers**
 - Calculation of GDP (measure of economic production and helps determine the size of federal government transfers to the provinces)
 - Provides valuable information on the success of various programs (or potentially the need for new ones)
 - Determine Employment Insurance eligibility, size and duration of the program's benefits
 - Adjusting retirement and pension funding
 - Observation of how young people are entering the workforce
- **Bank of Canada**
 - Determine interest rate
- **Those interested in job creation and economic growth via small/medium sized business**
 - Trends in self-employment by sector





Section 2

DATA AVAILABLE THROUGH CDP



Labour Force Survey Data Available on CDP



There are a total of 18 Labour Force Survey products available.

5 products contain 2006 & 2011- 2018 data (most recent data).

■ **Geography:**

- Canada
- Province and Territory
- Economic Region
- Census Metropolitan Area

■ **Variables:**

- Labour Force Survey estimates
- Age
- Sex
- Wage rates
 - Average hourly wage rate
 - Median hourly wage rate
- Occupation
- Industry
- Duration of unemployment

1 product contains 2001-2018 data.

■ **Geography**

- Province and Territory
- Census Division

■ **Variables (2 year estimates):**

- Unemployment rate
- Participation rate
- Employment rate



Labour Force Survey Data Available on CDP



2 products contain 2006-2012 data.

■ Geography:

- Canada
- Province and Territory
- Census Metropolitan Area
- Select Census Division
- Select Census Subdivision

■ **Data only available for CMA Barrie**

■ Variables:

- Labour Force Survey estimates
- Age
- Wages rates

Wage Rates Variables

Self-employed	Seasonal Employees
Total Employees	Term and Contract Employees
Full-time Employees	Casual Employees
Part-time Employees	Other Temporary Employees
Total Permanent	Average Hourly Earnings
Total Temporary	Median Hourly Earnings

Labour Force Survey Data Available on CDP



10 Historical Review packages containing up to 2010 data.

■ **Geography:**

- Province and Territory
- Economic Region
- Census Metropolitan Area

■ **Variables:**

- Work Reasons (part-time, leaving, not looking)
- Class of worker
- Hours lost and worked
- Age and occupation
- Martial or family status
- Unemployment
- Educational attainment



Section 3

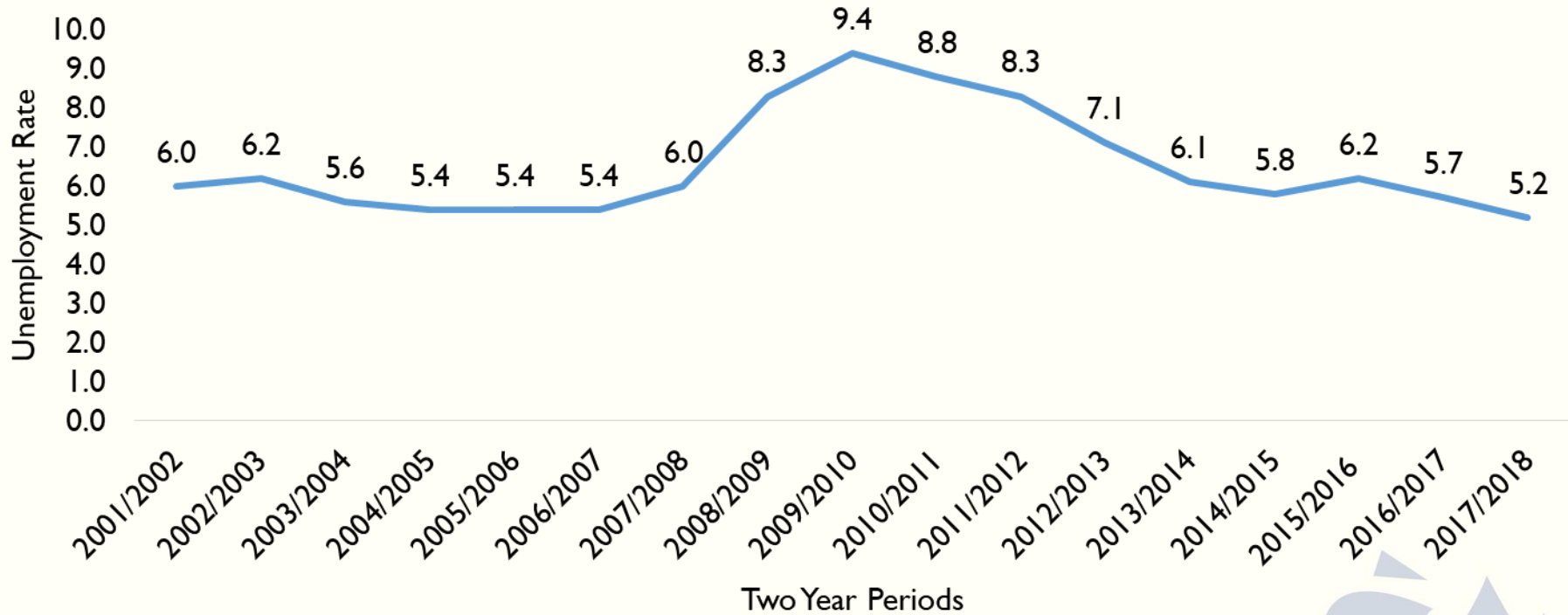
EXAMPLE ANALYSIS OF CDP DATA



Unemployment Rate in Simcoe County (2001-2018)



Two Year Average Estimates of Unemployment Rates for Simcoe County, 2001-2018, Labour Force Survey.



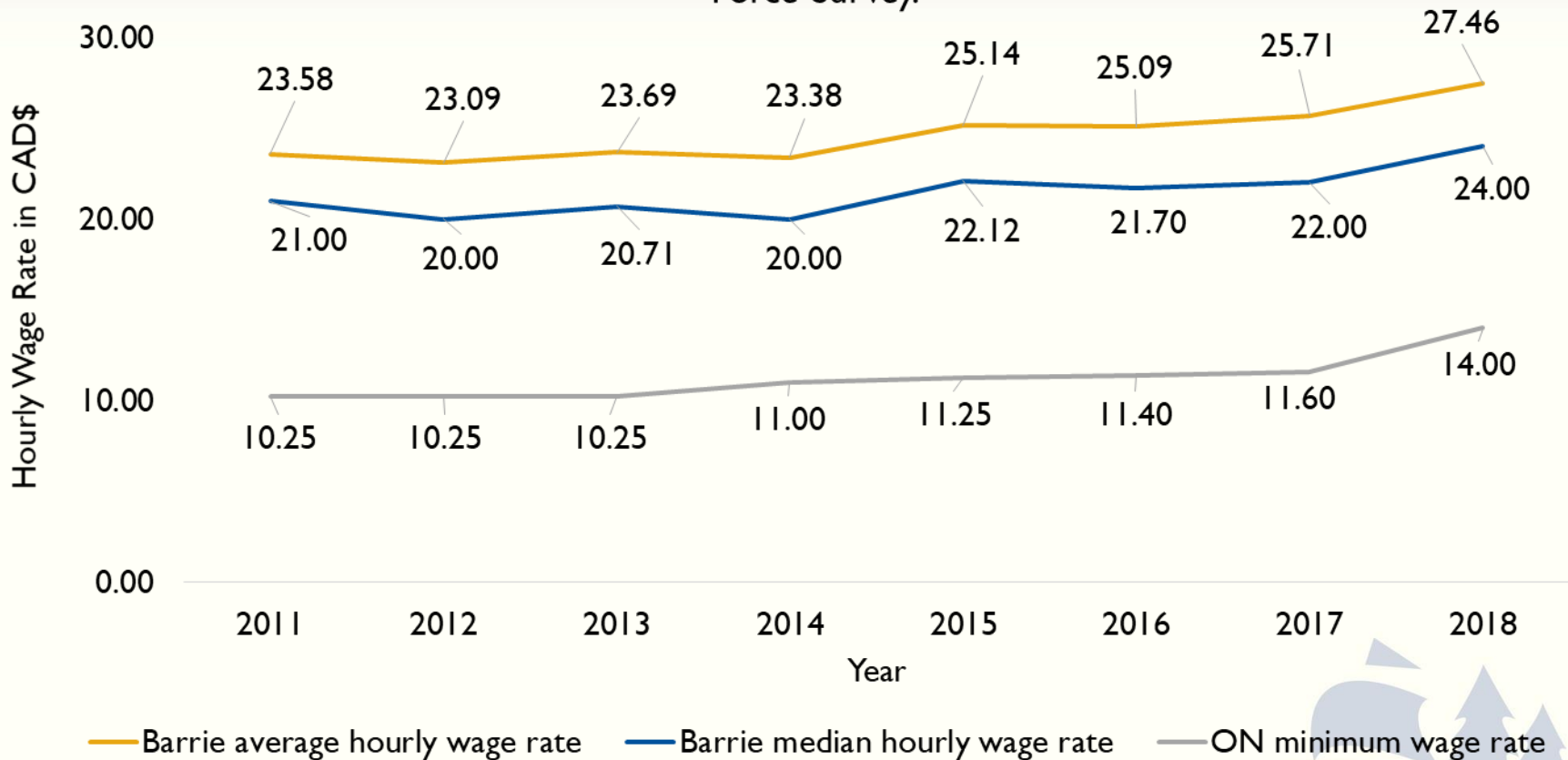
Statistics Canada. 2019. *Labour Force Survey - LFS characteristics by 2011 Census Division boundaries - two year average estimates*. Labour Force Survey (database). Community Data Program (distributor).



Average and Median Wage Rates, Barrie CMA (2011-2018)



Average and Median Hourly Wage Rates in Barrie CMA, 2011 to 2018, Labour Force Survey.

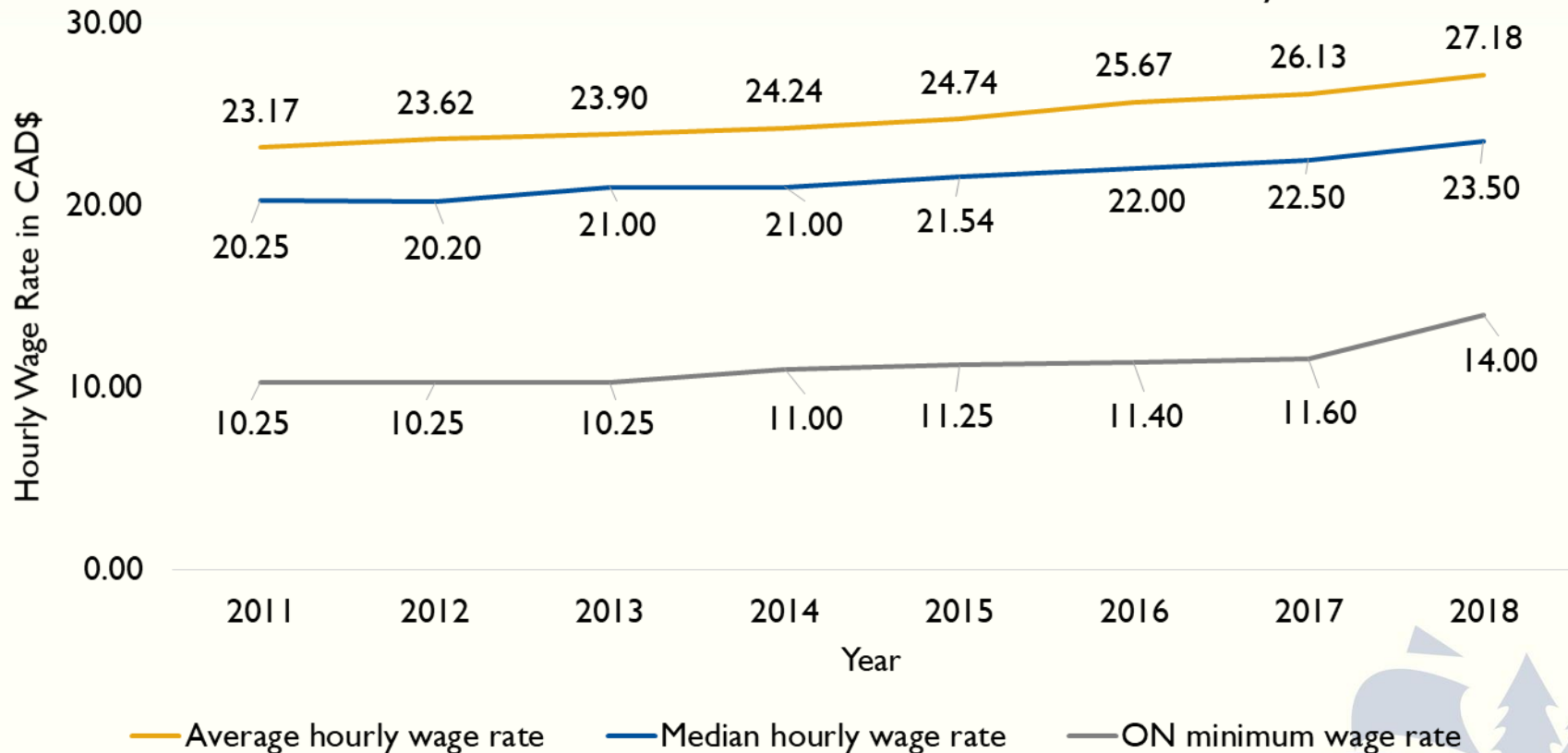


Statistics Canada. 2019. 0916_07 Table 1 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employed employees, average hourly earnings, median hourly earnings by 1, 2 and 3 digits NOC, sex and age group for Canada, provinces, economic regions and census metropolitan areas, 2006, 2011 to 2018 annual average (persons unless otherwise noted). Labour Force Survey (database). Community Data Program (distributor).

Average and Median Wage Rates, Economic region 2018)



Average and Median Hourly Wage Rates for the Economic Region of Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie, 2011 to 2018, Labour Force Survey.



Statistics Canada. 2019. 0916_07 Table 1 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employed employees, average hourly earnings, median hourly earnings by 1, 2 and 3 digits NOC, sex and age group for Canada, provinces, economic regions and census metropolitan areas, 2006, 2011 to 2018 annual average (persons unless otherwise noted). Labour Force Survey (database). Community Data Program (distributer).

Section 4

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA COMPARED TO CENSUS LABOUR FORCE DATA

A faint, light blue graphic in the bottom right corner, depicting a stylized landscape with a sun or moon, trees, and waves.

Comparisons: LFS and Census



	Labour Force Survey	Census Labour Data
Frequency	Monthly	Every 5 years
Release Date	Early Next Month	End of November (1.5 years later)
Sample Size	Approximately 56,000 households (100,000 individuals) monthly	3.5 million households (22% sample size)
Enumeration Method	Administered by an experienced interviewer via computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) or by personal visit from a field interviewer*	Self reported via paper, online questionnaire or completed through an enumerator

Comparisons: LFS and Census



	Labour Force Survey	Census Labour Data
Reference Period	Generally, the third week of the month. The May 2016 LFS reference week was May 15 th to May 21 st , 2016	May 1 st to May 7 th 2016
Target Population	Excludes: Persons under 15 years of age, those living on reserves and other First Nations settlements in the provinces, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces; the institutionalized population and households in extreme remote areas with very low population density **	Similar to LFS but includes: Persons living on reserves and other First Nations settlements in the provinces, persons asking for refugee status, persons from another country with a work, study or temporary resident permit and family members living with them and households in extreme remote areas with very low population density

Comparisons: LFS and Census



Classification	Labour Force Survey	Census Labour Data
<p>Self-employed Workers (who report not working any hours or being absent)</p>	<p>May be classified as 'employed' if they are absent because they do not have any work during the reference week.</p>	<p>Classified as 'unemployed' or 'not in the labour force,' depending on their responses to the other questions. They did not ask respondents the reason for their absence.</p>
<p>Persons on lay-off</p>	<p>They must have a definite date to return to work, or indication of future recall. The lay-off period must not exceed one year, and seasonal workers are not included in this category.</p>	<p>They expect to return to their jobs. No limit is specified for returning to work or for the duration of the lay-off. Seasonal workers are not explicitly excluded from this category.</p>
<p>Students</p>	<p>Full-time students currently attending school and looking for full-time work are not part of the labour force.</p>	<p>Full-time students looking for full-time work who are not employed and are available for work are considered unemployed.</p>

Great References



- Catalogue no. 71-543-G: Guide to the Labour Force Survey
- Catalogue no. 71-526-X: Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey



Thank You 😊

Any Questions?





- Discussion around Community Safety and Well-being Planning Framework with a focus on evidence and evaluation
- Evaluation of Information Products and Processes
- HealthMAPS- Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit



LGBTQ Evaluation Group

The LGBTQ Evaluation Network is looking to confirm evaluation strategies to inform how well community services respond to individuals who identify as LGBTQ. A challenge at this time is the limited amount of research/data available that could help to inform our work. As such, our group would welcome individuals with research/data expertise as this would be of benefit to our work moving forward.

This message is to extend the invitation to see if any members of the SDC would be interested to join this group.

Meetings occur on the fourth Friday every other month. Our next meeting is April 26 from 9:30-11:30 at the Gilbert Centre (80 Bradford St. Barrie).

Interested individuals are invited to email Colin Green coling@gilbertcentre.ca or Dale Boyle daleb@gilbertcentre.ca



Census 2016: Housing Report

Topics covered:

- Household Type
- Household Maintainer
- Structure Type
- Period of Construction
- Household Size
- Tenure, Presence of Mortgage and Subsidized Units
- Subsidized Rented Households
- Number of Bedrooms
- Household Income
- Households in Low-Income
- Monthly Shelter Cost by Tenure
- Owner Estimated Value of Dwellings
- Housing Indicators
- Dwelling Condition
- Core Housing Need



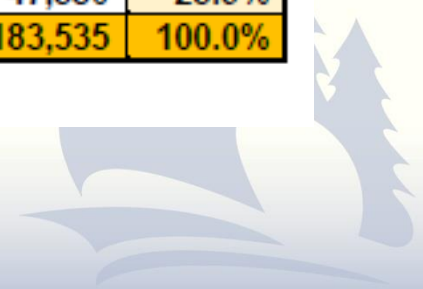
Key Findings



- The majority of dwellings in Simcoe County were census family households and the remaining one quarter of dwellings were non-census-family households
- One lone-parent census families without other persons in the household represented 9.0% of total dwellings

Distribution of Dwellings in Simcoe County by Household Type, 2016		
Household Type	#	%
Census family households	136,010	74.1%
Single Census Family: One couple census family without other persons in the household without children	52,020	28.3%
Single Census Family: One couple census family without other persons in the household with children	52,435	28.6%
Single Census Family: One lone-parent census family without other persons in the household	16,550	9.0%
Multiple Census Family: Other census family households	15,000	8.2%
Non-census-family households	47,530	25.9%
Total Households	183,535	100.0%

Source: 2016 Census, Data Table (98-400-X2016227).



Key Findings

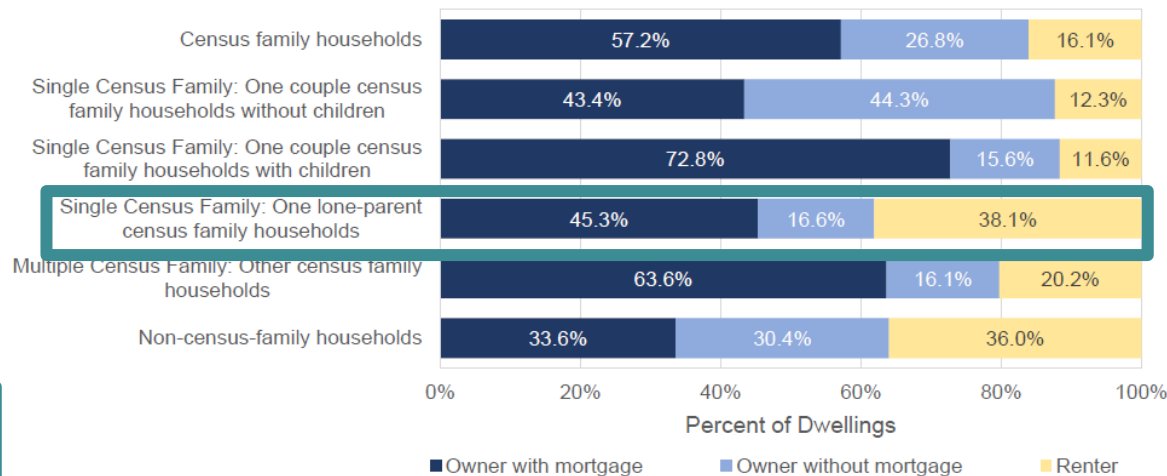


- The majority of dwellings in Simcoe County were owned
- Subsidized rented households represented 2.5% of households or 8,640 individuals in Simcoe County

Distribution of Dwellings in Simcoe County by Tenure, 2016		
Tenure	#	%
Owner	142,780	78.8%
With mortgage	92,540	51.0%
Without mortgage	50,240	27.7%
Renter	38,515	21.2%
Subsidized housing	4,620	2.5%
Not subsidized housing	33,890	18.7%
Total Dwellings	181,295	100.0%

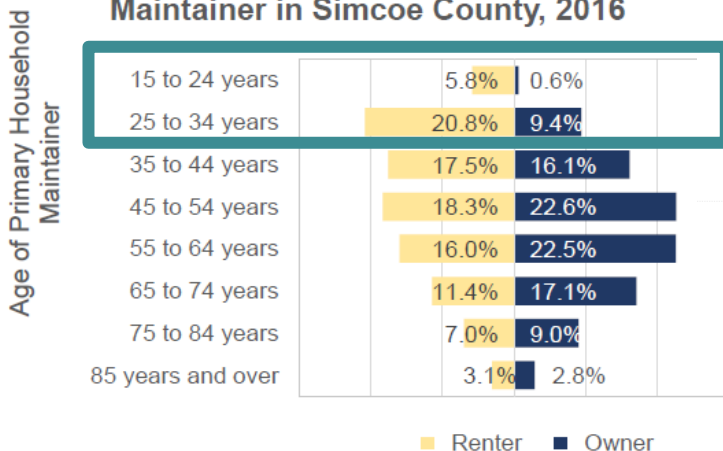
Source: 2016 Census. Data Table (98-400-X2016231).

Tenure by Household Type in Simcoe County, 2016



Source: 2016 Census. Data Table (98-400-X2016231).

Tenure by Age of Primary Household Maintainer in Simcoe County, 2016



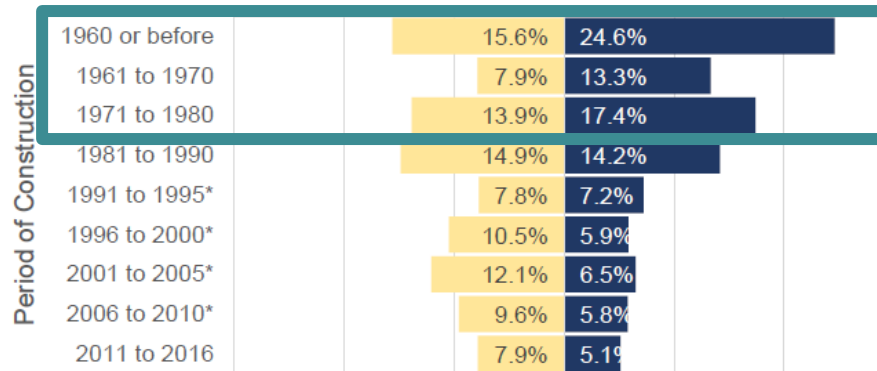
Source: 2016 Census. Data Table (98-400-X2016227).

- One lone-parent census family households and household maintainers 15-24 and 25-34 were disproportionately represented in rented dwellings

Key Findings



Tenure by Period of Construction in Simcoe County, 2016



* Represents a five year period

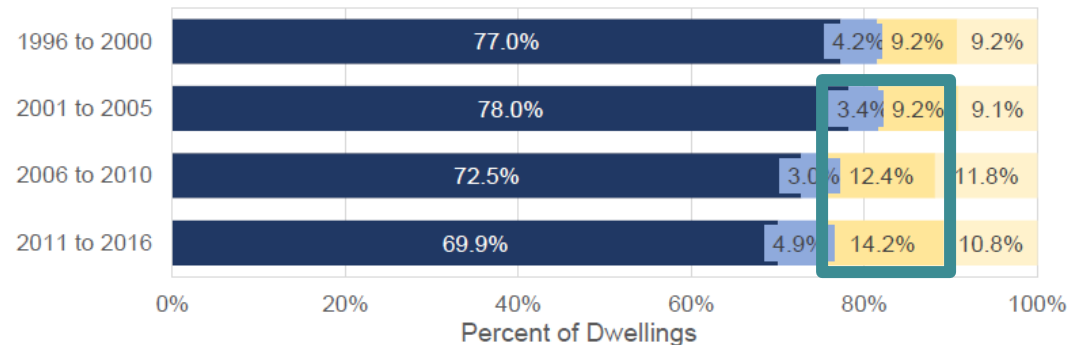
■ Owner ■ Renter

- Rented dwellings showed earlier years of construction than owned dwellings

Source: 2016 Census. Data Table (98-400-X2016222).

- The percentage of households living in row housing increases as period of construction increases
- This could reflect a shift in the type of housing built, aligning with the governments development plan to increase density

Structure Type by Period of Construction in Simcoe County, 2016

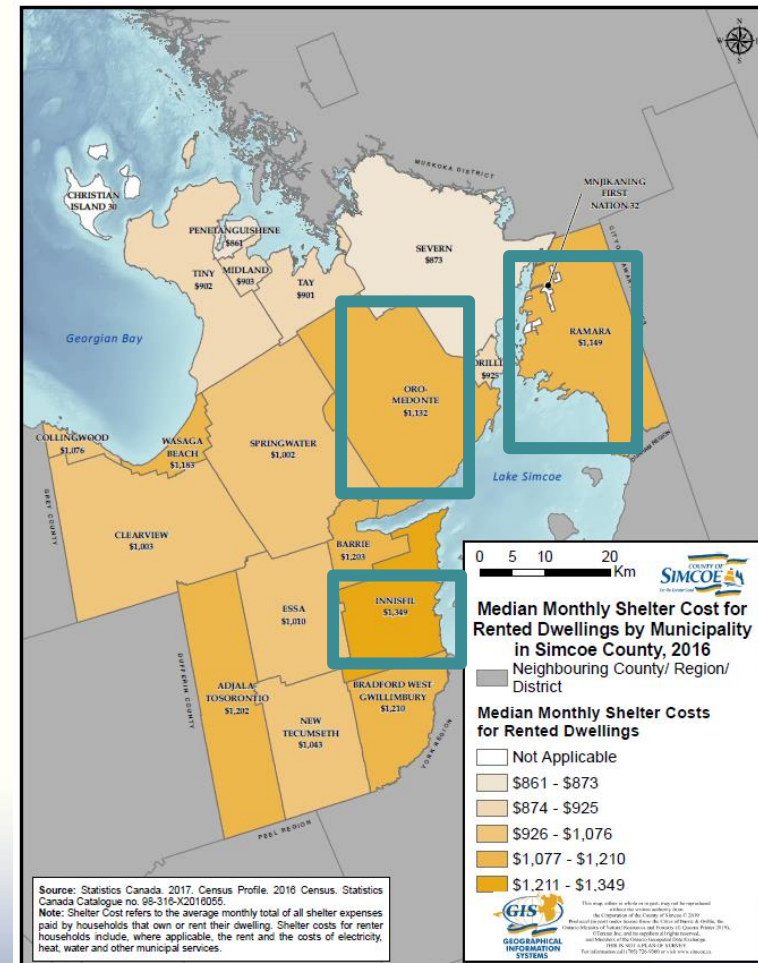
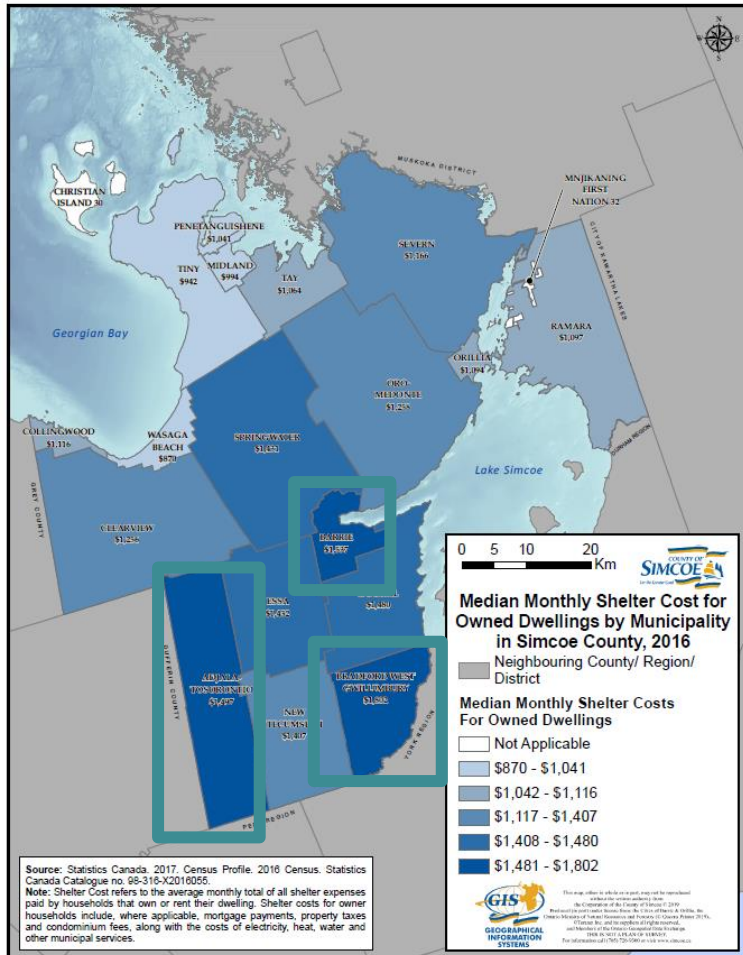


* Apartment includes; apartments in a building that have five or more storeys, apartments in a building that have fewer than five storeys and apartments or flats in a duplex
>1%: Movable dwellings and other single-attached houses

Source: 2016 Census. Data Table (98-400-X2016222).

Key Findings

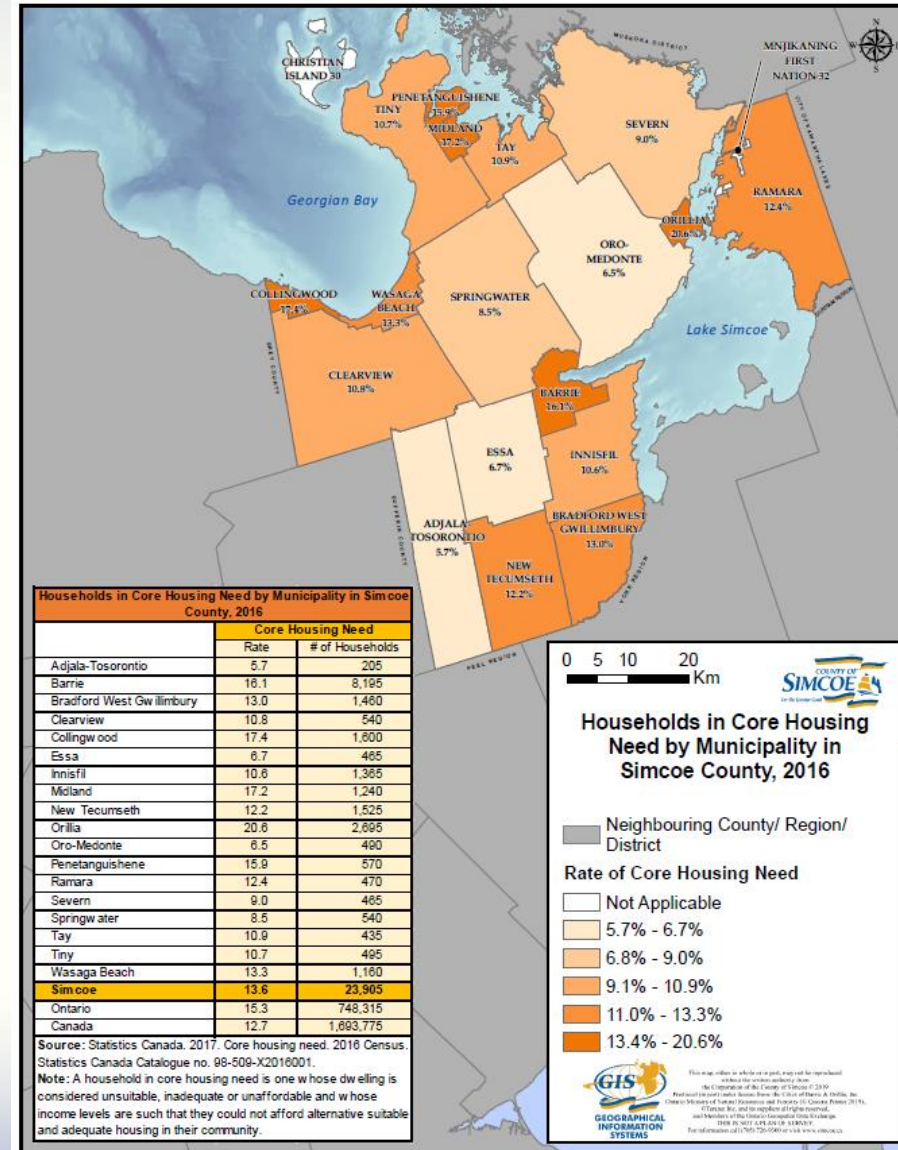
- In Simcoe County the median monthly shelter cost of owned dwellings was \$1,342 and \$1,082 for rented dwellings
- The municipalities with the highest monthly shelter cost for owned dwellings differ from the municipalities with the highest monthly shelter cost of rented dwellings



Key Findings



- In 2016, the rate of core housing need in Simcoe County was 13.6% representing 23,905 households
- Orillia, Collingwood, Midland and Barrie had the highest rates of housings in core housing need





2016 Census: Immigrants and Recent Immigrants Profile - Key Findings

By Danxi Rao, Research Analyst

simcoe.ca

Concepts and Definitions



- Data Sources:
 - 11 Census Data Tables
 - 4 Target Group Profiles
- Population Universe:
 - The population living in *private households* **includes** non-immigrants, immigrants (or permanent residents) and non-permanent residents who have a *usual place of residence* in Canada.
 - The population living in private households **excludes**:
 - persons living outside Canada;
 - persons living in collective dwellings; and
 - foreign residents.
- Definitions:
 - **Immigrant**
 - A person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident.
 - **Non-permanent resident**
 - A person from another country who has a work or study permit, or who is refugee claimant, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them.
 - **Non-immigrant**
 - A person who *is Canadian citizens by birth*.

Note to Audiences:



- **Ethnic and Cultural Origins**
 - Historical comparisons of ethnic and cultural origins have limitations and should be made with caution.
- **Data on First Nation**
 - The data presented in this report does not capture information about the following census subdivisions:
 - Christian Island 30;
 - Christian Island 30A; and
 - Mnjikaning First Nation 32.
- **Comparison with Previous Census Data**
 - **Response Rates:**
 - 2016 Census (long-form): 96.9%
 - 2011 National Household Survey (NHS): 68.6%
 - 2006 Census (long-form): 93.8%



Immigrants in Simcoe County



- In 2016, immigrants accounted for **13%** of the Simcoe County's total population
- From 2006 to 2016, the immigrant population grew by **20%**, **much faster** than the growth of the total population (+13%) in Simcoe County

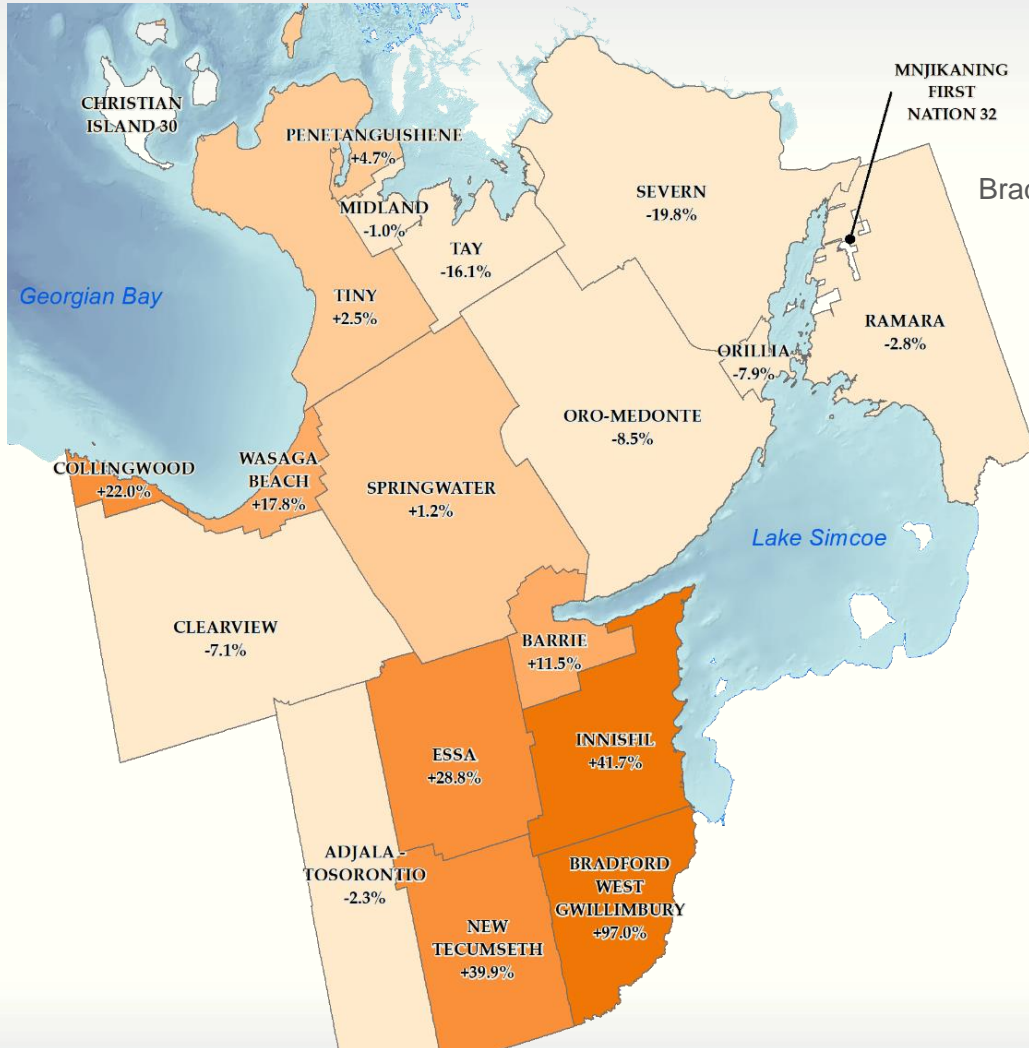
Immigrant Status in Simcoe County, 2006-2016

Immigrant Status	#	% of Total Population	% Change, 2006-2016
Non-immigrants	407,880	86.6%	12%
Immigrants	61,605	13.1%	20%
Recent Immigrants (2011-2016)	4,115	0.9%	N/A
Non-permanent residents	1,640	0.3%	2%
Total Population	471,130	100.0%	13%

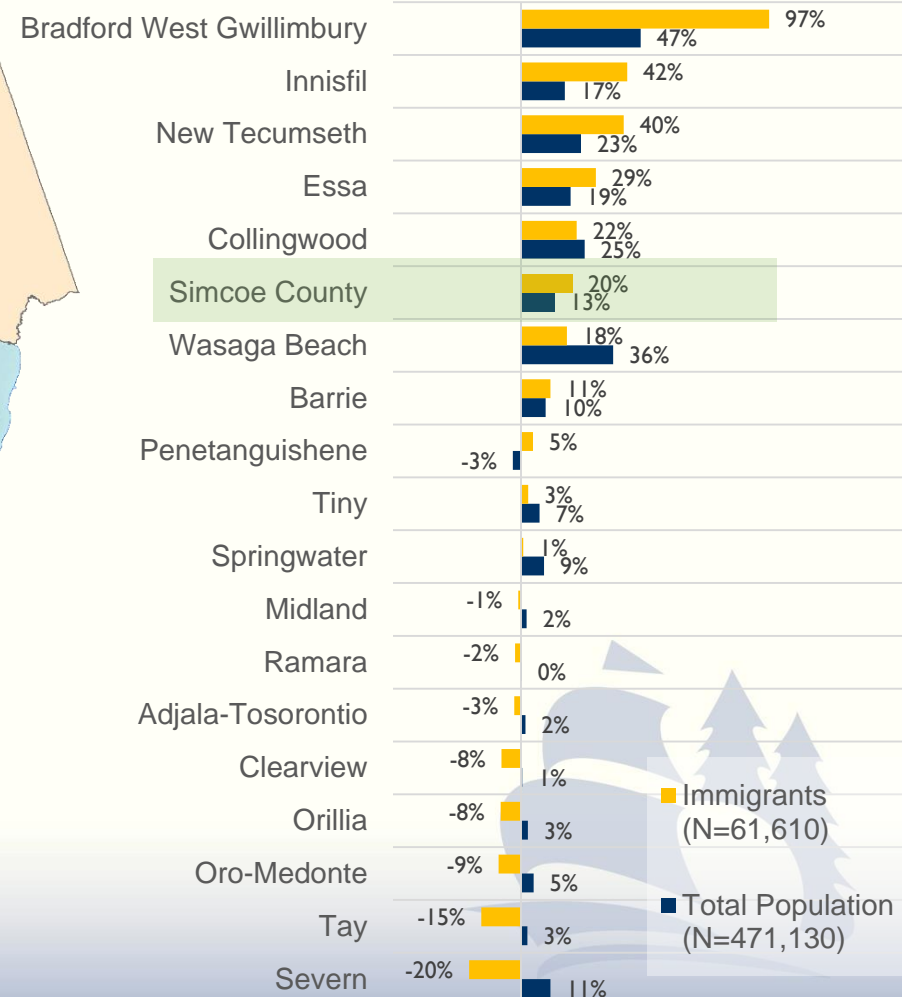
Sources:

1. 2016 Census, Highlight Tables (No. 98-402-X2016007)4
2. 2006 Census, Highlight Tables (No. 97-557-XWE2006002)

Immigrants by Municipality



Population Change for the Immigrants and Total Population in Simcoe County, 2006-2016.



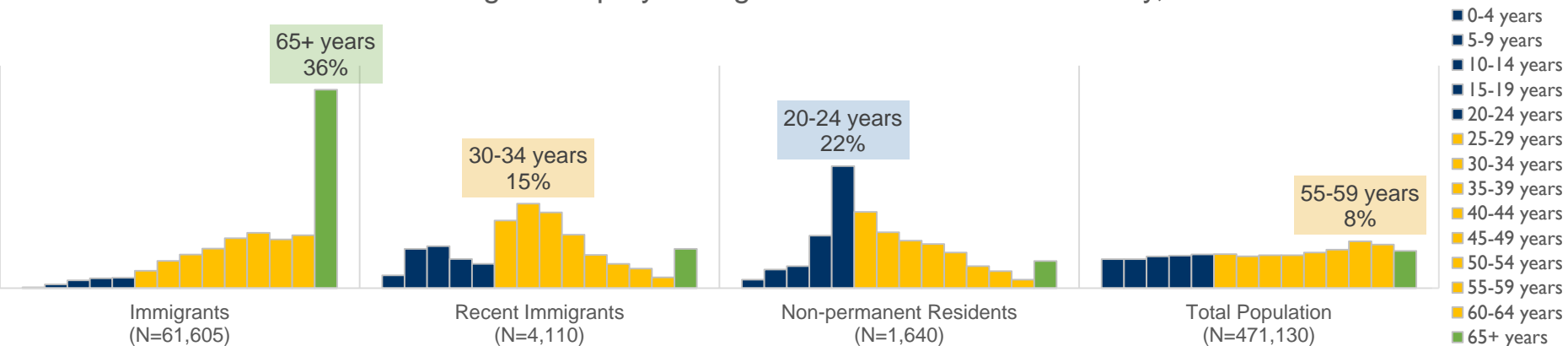
Sources:
 1. 2016 Census, Highlight Tables (No. 98-402-X2016007)
 2. 2006 Census, Highlight Tables (No. 97-557-XWE2006002)

Age Category



- In 2016, the average age of **immigrants** was **56** years old, while the average age for the **total population** was **41** years old
 - **Immigrants** had a slightly higher proportion of people in **core labour age** (25-64 years of age) compared to the total population
- **Immigrant children** (24 years and under) had the smallest proportion than other population groups
 - The majority of immigrants arrive in Canada in their early adult years and generally have children once they have settled (“**second-generation children**”)

Distribution of Age Group by Immigrant Status in Simcoe County, 2016

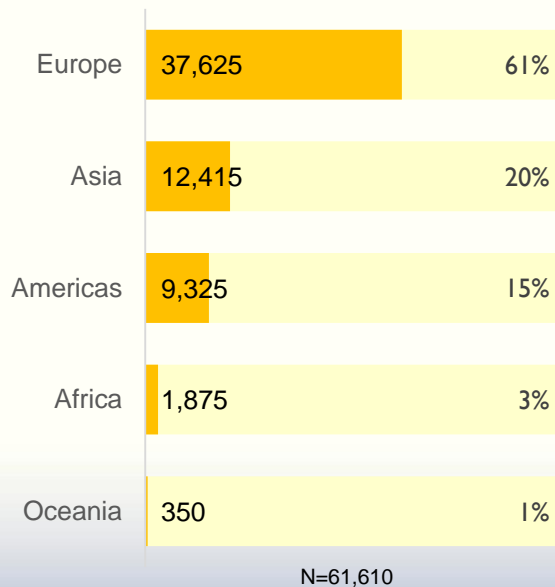


Places of Birth

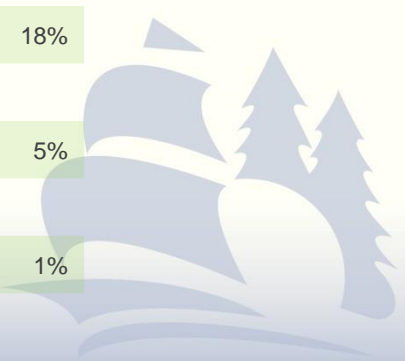
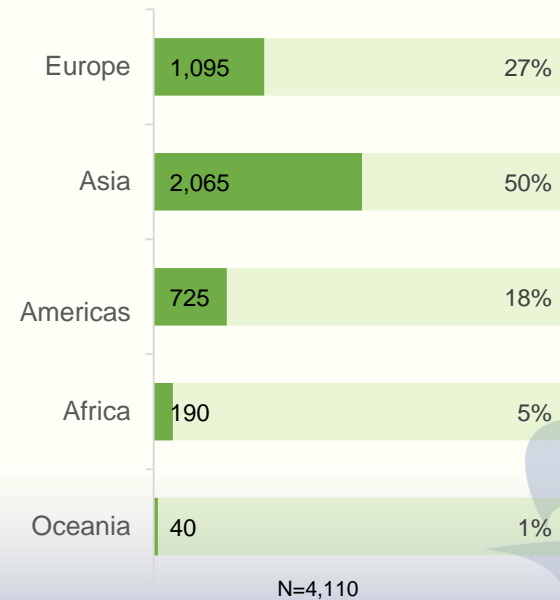


- **61% of immigrants** were born in **European** countries, while **50% of recent immigrants** came from **Asian** countries (including the Middle East)

Distribution of Immigrants by Places of Birth in Simcoe County, 2016



Distribution of Recent Immigrants by Places of Birth in Simcoe County, 2016

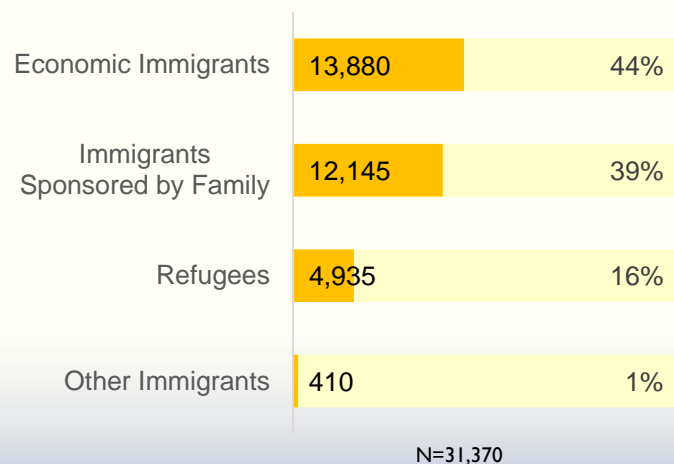


Admission Category

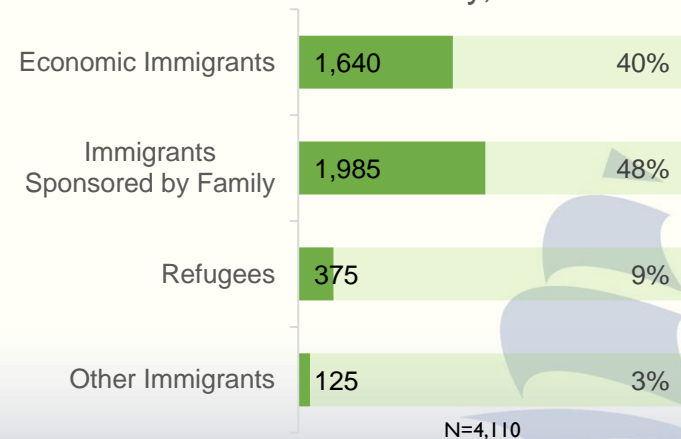


- *New variable* for the 2016 Census
- 44% of **immigrants** were admitted under the **economic category**
- 48% of **recent immigrants** were admitted under the **family class** to join family already in Canada

Distribution of Immigrants (1980-2016) by Admission Category in Simcoe County, 2016



Distribution of Recent Immigrants (2011-2016) by Admission Category in Simcoe County, 2016

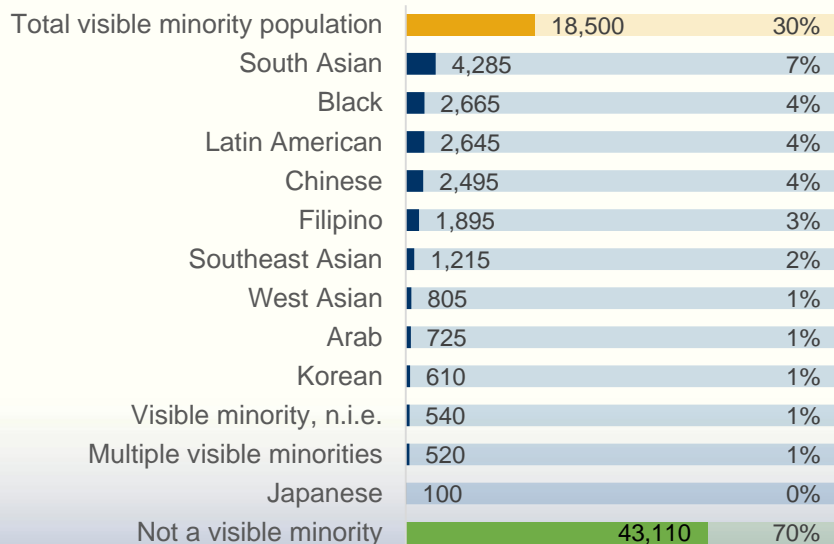


Visible Minorities



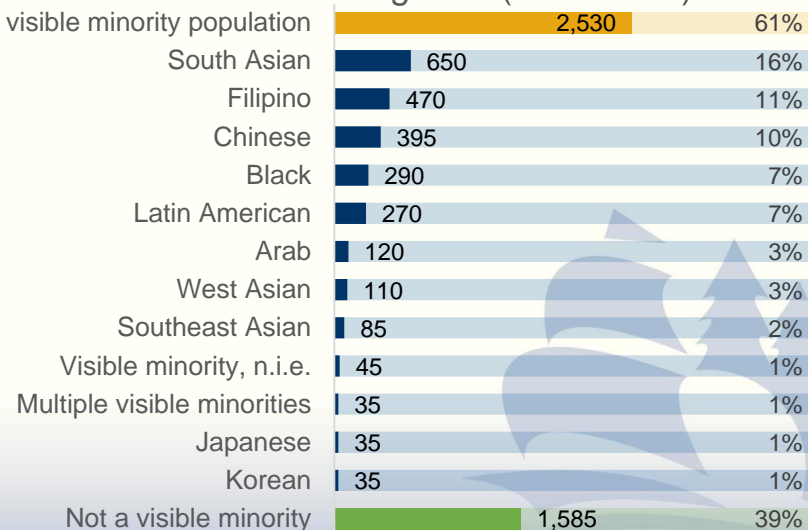
- Between 2006 and 2016, the number of **visible minority immigrants** doubled (+107%) in Simcoe County
 - 30% of **immigrants** identified as members of the **visible minority** population as defined by the *Employment Equity Act*
 - 62% of **recent immigrants** identified as members of the **visible minority** population as defined by the *Employment Equity Act*

Visible Minorities for Immigrants



N=61,605

Visible Minorities for Recent Immigrants (2011-2016)



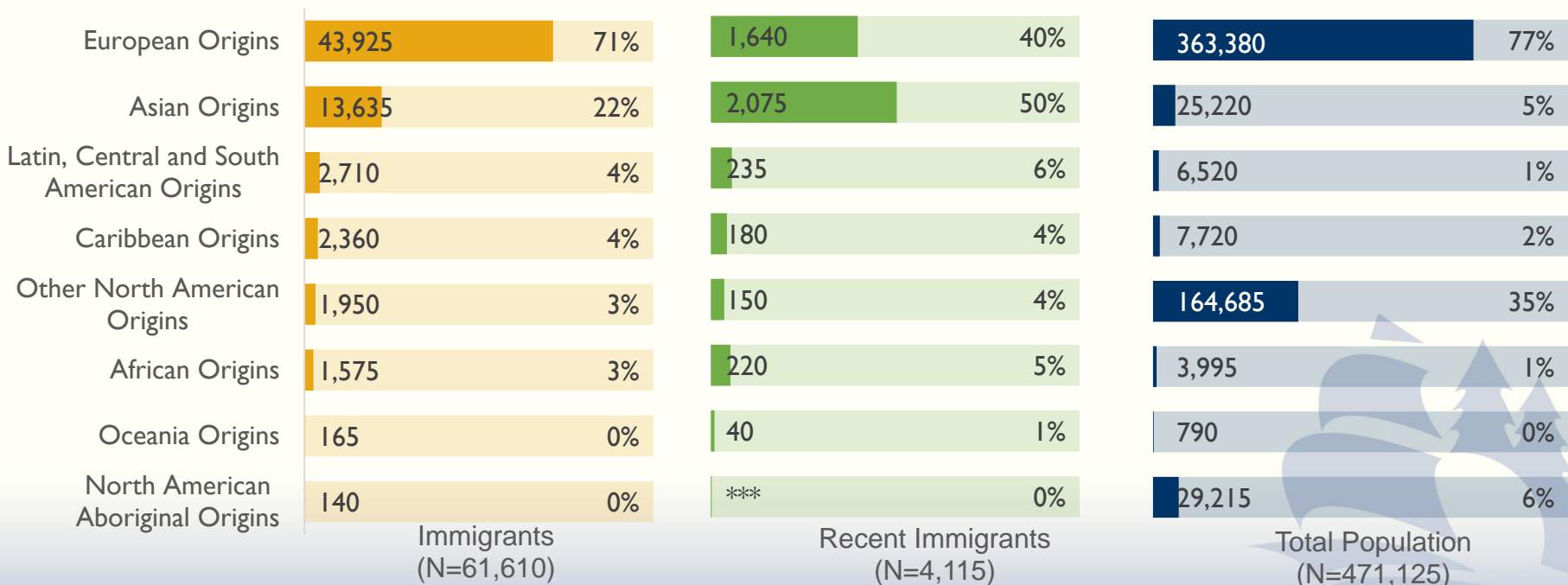
N=4,115

Ethnic Origins (Ancestry)



- In Simcoe County, 54% of the **total population** recorded **two or more** ethnic origins
- 71% of **immigrants** reported **European origins** and 50% of **recent immigrants** reported **Asian origins**

Distribution of Ethnic Origins by Immigrant Status in Simcoe County, 2016



Source: 2016 Census, Highlight Tables (No. 98-402-X2016007)

*** Value is less than 20, so data is suppressed. Data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.

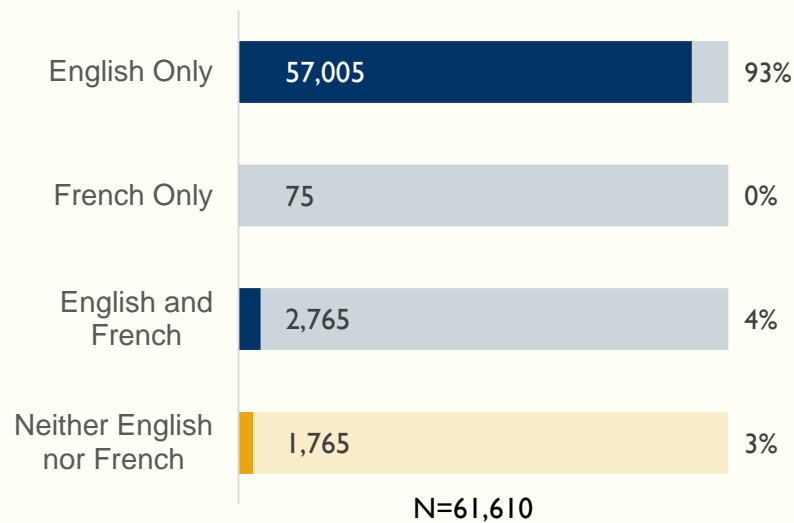
Languages



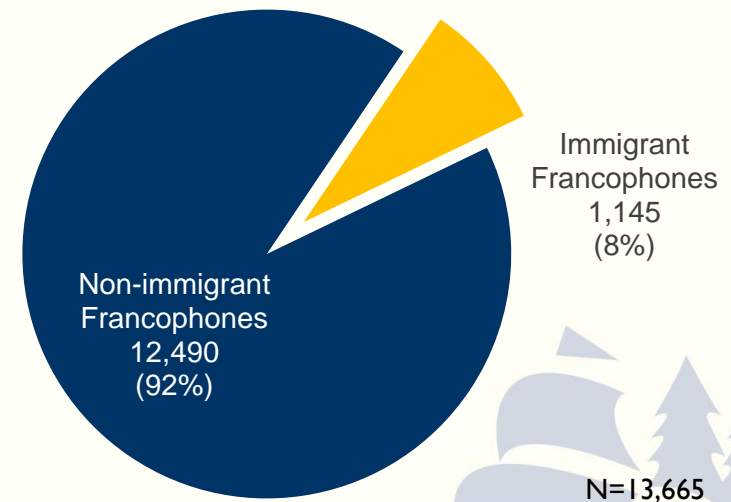
97% of immigrants were able to conduct a conversation in English and/or in French

8% of Francophones are immigrants

Knowledge of Official Languages for Immigrants in Simcoe County, 2016



Francophones by Immigrant Status in Simcoe County, 2016



Source: 2016 Census, Target group profile of the population by immigration and citizenship status, Community Data Program (distributor).

Source: 2016 Census, Target Group Profile of the Francophone population, Community Data Program (distributor).

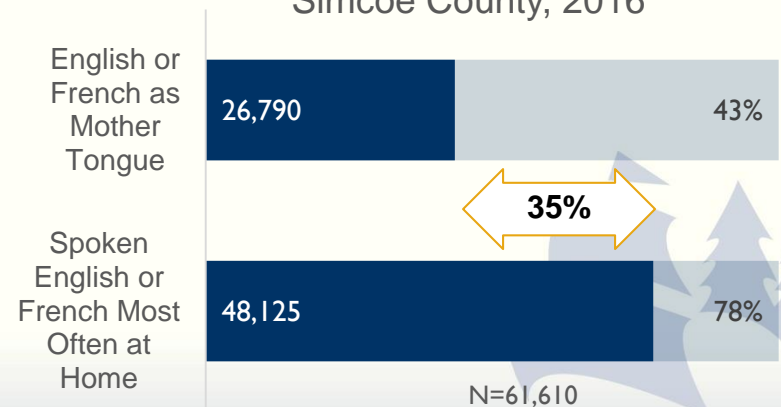
Languages



- In Simcoe County, Statistics Canada has identified approximately **112** mother tongues for immigrants
- The most common **mother tongue** (non-official languages) for **immigrants** were:
 - Portuguese
 - German
 - Italian
- **10%** of immigrants spoke **more than one** language at home

- **35%** of immigrants with a non-official mother tongue who spoken English/French most often at home

Proportion of Immigrants who speak English or French at Home with Non-Official Language Mother Tongue in Simcoe County, 2016



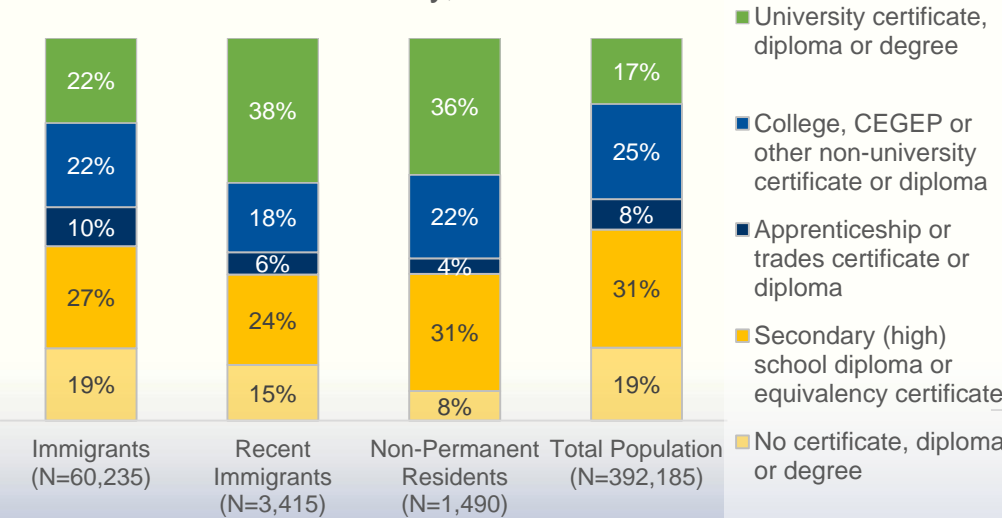
Education



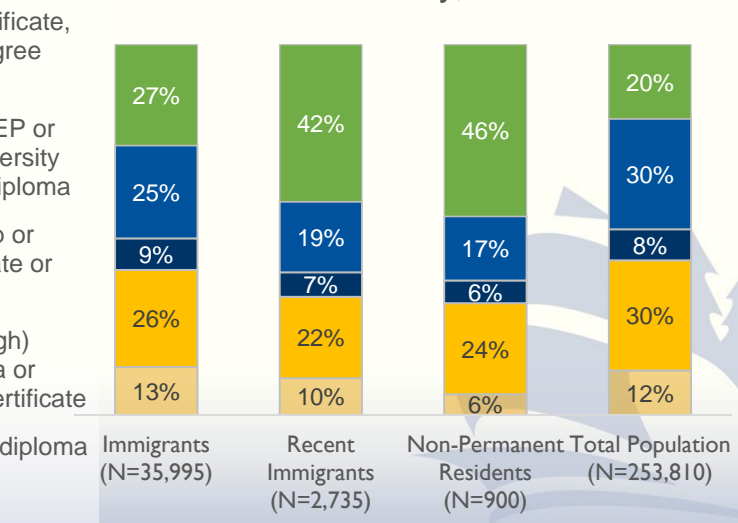
- **54%** of immigrants (15 years and over) had a post-secondary degree as their highest level of educational attainment

- **68%** of core labour age (aged 25-64 years) recent immigrants had a post-secondary degree as their highest level of educational attainment

Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree for Immigrants Aged 15 Years and Over in Simcoe County, 2016.



Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree for Immigrants Aged 25 to 64 Years and Over in Simcoe County, 2016.



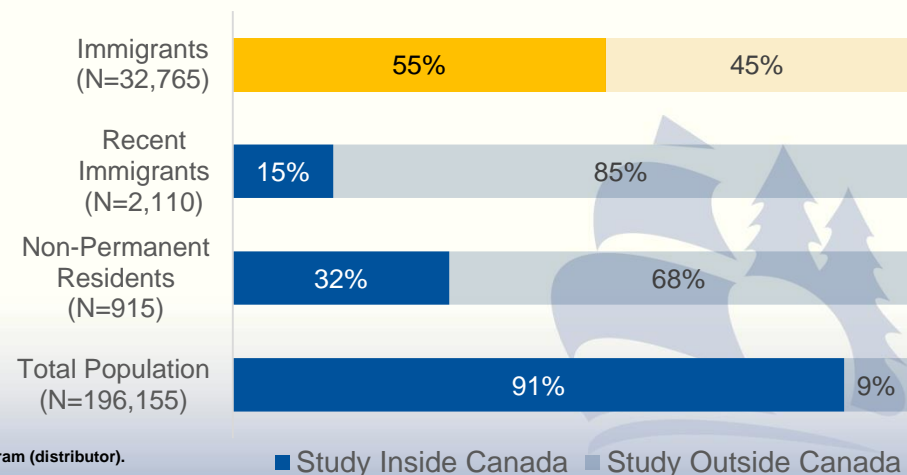
Education



- The Most Common **Major Field of Study** for Immigrants were:
 - Architecture, engineering, and related technologies
 - Business, management and public administration
 - Health and related fields

- In Simcoe County, among 32,765 post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree holders for the **immigrant** population (aged 15 years and over), **55%** obtained their credential **inside of Canada.**

Location of Study for Immigrants Aged 15 Years Old in Simcoe County, 2016.



Labour Force



- **13%** of Simcoe's labour force was comprised of **immigrants** and **non-permanent resident**
- Between 2006 and 2016 the number of employed **immigrants** living in Simcoe County increased by **18%**. Over the same ten-year period, the number of employed **total population** increased by **10%**
- **Immigrants** had lower **employment rates** than the total population in Simcoe County
- **Recent immigrants** had the highest **unemployment rate** compared to immigrants and the total population

Labour Force Status by Immigrant Status
for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Simcoe County

	Immigrants		Recent Immigrants		Non-permanent Residents		Total Population	
	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006
In the Labour Force	32,875	27,525	2,305	N/A	930	775	256,760	230,795
Employed	30,995	26,245	2,060	N/A	835	750	238,930	217,530
Unemployed	1,880	1,285	240	N/A	95	25	17,835	13,270
Not in the Labour Force	27,360	22,350	1,110	N/A	565	610	135,415	105,940
Participation Rate	55%	55%	68%	N/A	62%	56%	66%	69%
Employment Rate	52%	53%	60%	N/A	56%	54%	61%	65%
Unemployment Rate	6%	5%	10%	N/A	10%	3%	7%	6%
Average Weeks Worked in 2015	44	N/A	40	N/A	38	N/A	43	N/A

Sources:

1. 2016 Census, Data Tables (No. 98-400-X2016286)
2. 2006 Census, Data Tables (No. 97-560-x2006026)

Labour Force



- The Most Common **Occupation** (National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016) for Immigrants (15 years and over) were:
 - Sales and service occupations
 - Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
 - Business, finance and administration occupations
- The Most Common **Industry** (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012) for Immigrants (15 years and over) were:
 - Manufacturing
 - Health care and social assistance
 - Retail trade



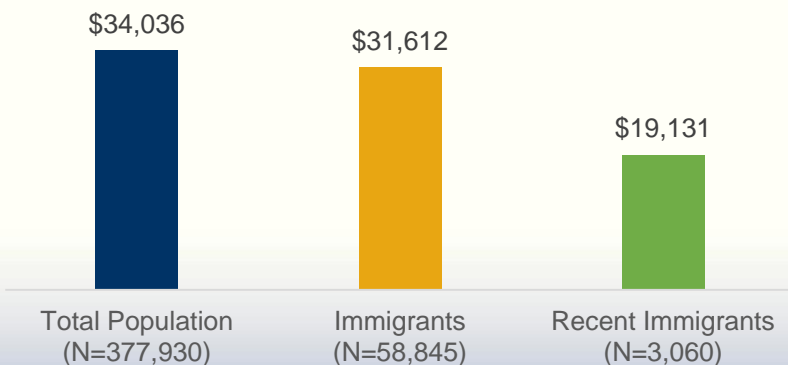
Individual Income



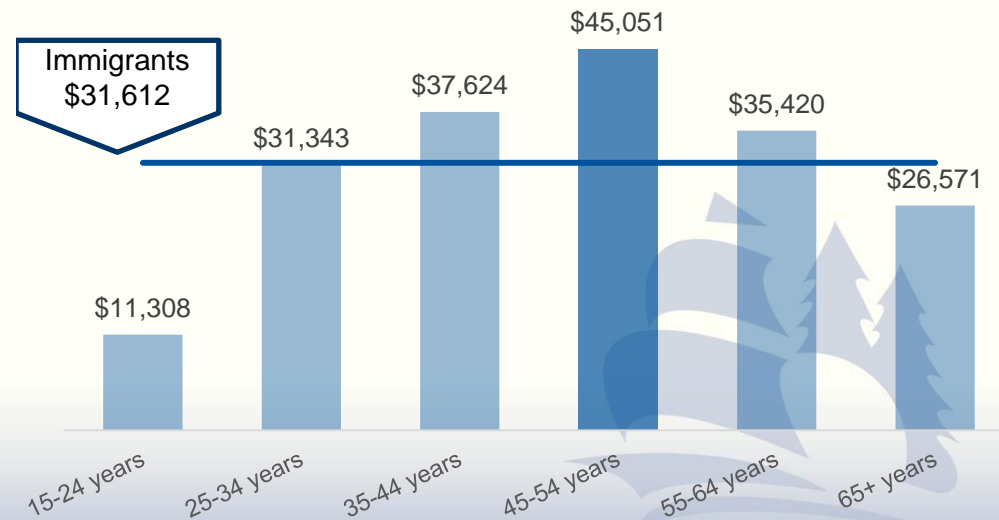
- New methodology for the 2016 Census
- In 2015, the **median total income** (before tax) for **immigrants** (aged 15 years and over) in Simcoe County was **\$31,612**

- There were remarkable differences in the median total income (before tax) for immigrants by **age category**

Median Total Income for Population Aged 15 Years Old in Simcoe County, 2015



Individual Income (Median Total Income) for Immigrants by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2015



Low-Income Status

Low-Income Measure, After Tax (LIM-AT)



- In 2015, **12%** of immigrants and **23%** of recent immigrants in Simcoe County were living in low-income
- In 2015, **39%** of immigrant children (aged 5 years and under) were living in low-income

Low-Income Status in 2015 for Immigrants Based on the Low-Income Measure, After Tax (LIM-AT) in Simcoe County

Age Category	Immigrants (N=61,590)		Recent Immigrants (N=4,110)		Total Population (N=469,605)	
	#	Prevalence of low income	#	Prevalence of low income	#	Prevalence of low income
0-17 years	495	25%	265	32%	14,290	15%
0-5 years	60	39%	55	39%	4,715	16%
18-64 years	4,925	13%	610	21%	31,485	11%
65+ years	2,220	10%	60	20%	7,800	10%
Individuals in low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)	7,650	12%	930	23%	53,580	11%



Questions?

THANK YOU!









Next meeting

Summer 2019 – Date TBD





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