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DATE: October 24, 2008

SUBJECT: **2006 CENSUS HIGHLIGHTS**

FROM: Dan Labrecque, Acting Commissioner of Environment, Transportation and Planning Services

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## OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the complete set of eight 2006 Census data releases for Peel Region, the area municipalities, and upper and single-tier municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). A report summarizing results from the first four 2006 Census data releases (components of population growth, household formation, immigration and languages) was presented to General Committee on February 28, 2008. This report provides a more detailed analysis on the latter four releases on Aboriginal population, employment and education, visible minorities and ethnic origins and income, earnings and shelter costs.

## REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- Peel's population reached 1,159,405 in 2006, a 17.2 per cent increase from 988,958 in 2001.
- Population growth in Peel is primarily fuelled by immigration, with the number of immigrants growing at 32 per cent from 2001 to 2006 compared to a five per cent growth in the non-immigrant population.
- From 2001 to 2006, the Métis (people of mixed First Nations and European ancestry) were the fastest growing Aboriginal group in Peel (by 51 per cent or 550 people).
- In 2006, Peel had the highest percentage of foreign trained individuals (39 per cent or 157,270) between 25 and 64 years of age in the GTA.
- One in four Peel residents identified themselves as South Asians in 2006.
- In Peel, one in five children 5 years of age and younger lived in low income in 2005.
- About 29 per cent of owner households and 43 per cent of tenant households in Peel faced housing affordability challenges (i.e. spending more than 30 per cent of household income on shelter costs) in 2005.

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Background

Data from the 2006 Census were collected across Canada on May 16, 2006. The first set of 2006 Census results (on population and dwelling counts) was released on March 13, 2007 and the final set of data (on income, earnings and shelter costs) was released on May 1, 2008. A complete list of 2006 Census release dates and topics can be found in Appendix I. Definitions of 2006 Census terminologies used in this report are provided in Appendix II.

## 2006 CENSUS HIGHLIGHTS

Tables and charts summarizing trends and results from the above 2006 Census topics can be found in Appendix III.

All findings presented in this report were sourced from the 2006 Census. As such, immigrant landings data provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation housing construction data, 2006 Census data on individuals who worked in Peel (Place of work data) and all other annual Statistics Canada demographic and socio-economic data are beyond the scope of this analysis.

### 2. Components of Population Growth

In 2006, Peel's population reached 1,159,405, making it the second most populous municipality in the GTA behind Toronto. Between 2001 and 2006, Peel's population grew by 17.2 per cent or 170,457 people, equivalent to an annual increase of 34,091 people. During the same period, immigrant population growth outpaced non-immigrant population growth in all GTA municipalities. More specifically in Peel, immigrant population growth was six times the rate of non-immigrant population growth.

Exceptional growth in the number of older working age adults (age 45 to 64 year) in Peel and other GTA municipalities reinforces the demographic trend of an aging population. From 2001 to 2006, the median age increased in every GTA municipality. Across the GTA, Peel had the lowest median age at 35.6 years in 2006, despite a rise from 34.4 years in 2001.

Across all area municipalities in Peel, immigrant population growth exceeded non-immigrant population growth between 2001 and 2006. This trend was most evident in Mississauga where the immigrant population increased by 20 per cent compared to a 2 per cent decline in the non-immigrant population in 2006. Brampton recorded the lowest median age (at 33.7 years) among area municipalities in Peel.

### 3. Household Formation

Multiple family households were the fastest growing household type in the GTA between 2001 and 2006. In Peel, growth in multiple family households was twice as fast as growth in all households. Within the GTA in 2006, Peel had the highest proportion of households with more than six people. Moreover, lone-parent families comprised about 15 per cent of all census families in Peel. About 13 per cent of Peel's census families were led by a female lone parent. The average number of persons per household in the GTA ranged from 2.5 in Toronto to 3.2 in Peel and York.

Within Peel, Brampton had the highest proportion of multiple family households (9 per cent) compared to 5 per cent in Mississauga and 4 per cent in Caledon. In 2006, Brampton also had the highest proportion of households with six or more people (10 per cent) compared to Mississauga (6 per cent) and Caledon (4 per cent). In Peel, the average number of persons per household was highest in Brampton (3.4) followed by Mississauga and Caledon (both at 3.1) in 2006.

### 4. Immigration and Languages

Peel has a culturally diverse population with immigrants representing 49 per cent of the Region's population in 2006, an increase from 43 per cent in 2001. Across the GTA, Peel had the second highest immigrant population (561,240) with one in ten Peel residents arriving in Canada between 2001 and 2006. Over half (51 per cent) of Peel's immigrants were born in Asia and the Middle East with India as the place of birth for 20 per cent of the

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immigrant population. About 27 per cent of Peel immigrants were born in Europe. Within Peel, immigrants comprised over half (52 per cent) of Mississauga's population compared to nearly half (48 per cent) of Brampton's and one-fifth (21 per cent) of Caledon's population.

Growth in Peel's immigrant population has contributed to the Region's linguistic diversity. A variety of languages are spoken in the homes of Peel residents. In 2006, 68 per cent of Peel residents spoke only English at home while 27 per cent of Peel residents reported speaking one non-official language exclusively at home. Within Peel, two-thirds of Mississauga and Brampton residents spoke only English at home compared to 92 per cent in Caledon. One in eight Brampton residents (13 per cent) spoke only Punjabi at home. Urdu, Polish and Punjabi were each spoken exclusively at home by 3 per cent of Mississauga's population.

### 5. Aboriginal Population

From 2001 to 2006, the number of Aboriginals that lived in the GTA increased by 33 per cent to 31,910. During the same period, growth in the Aboriginal population in Peel and the GTA outpaced total population growth. In 2006, Toronto was home to the largest number of Aboriginals (13,605) followed by Durham (6,565) and Peel (5,500). Within the GTA, Durham recorded the highest growth (53 per cent) in Aboriginals between 2001 and 2006. Halton recorded the second highest growth rate (47 per cent) followed by Peel and York, both reporting a 40 per cent increase.

Nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) of Aboriginals residing in the GTA identified themselves as North American First Nations people in 2006. The Métis were the second most common Aboriginal group in the GTA (30 per cent) followed by the Inuit (1 per cent). Individuals identifying with more than one group (1 per cent) and those with other affiliations (4 per cent) accounted for 5 per cent of GTA's total. These proportions were generally consistent across all upper- and single-tier municipalities in the GTA. From 2001 to 2006, Métis were the fastest growing group in Halton, Peel and Toronto. In Durham, the Inuit population experienced the largest increase while York recorded the highest growth in Aboriginals with affiliations other than North American First Nations, Métis or Inuit.

Brampton had the largest proportion of Aboriginals in Peel (48 per cent) followed by Mississauga (45 per cent) and Caledon (7 per cent). The number of Aboriginals in Peel grew by 40 per cent from 3,915 in 2001 to 5,500 in 2006. Within Peel, Caledon recorded the largest growth in Aboriginal population (148 per cent) from 145 people in 2001 to 360 people in 2006. Brampton experienced a 55 per cent increase while Mississauga recorded an increase of 21 per cent.

Nearly two in three Aboriginals (62 per cent) in Peel identified themselves as North American First Nations in 2006. The Métis represented 30 per cent of Aboriginal residents in Peel while Inuit comprised 1 per cent. Individuals identifying with more than one Aboriginal group (2 per cent) and those with affiliations not listed above (5 per cent) together accounted for 7 per cent of the Aboriginal population in Peel. From 2001 to 2006, the Métis were the fastest growing Aboriginal group in Mississauga (by 41 per cent) and Caledon (from 25 to 100 people). The Inuit recorded the highest growth in Brampton (from 15 to 40 people) during the same period.

### 6. Employment and Education

In 2006, 68 per cent (or 3.1 million) of GTA residents age 15 years and older participated in the labour force by working or actively seeking employment. Peel and Halton both

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recorded the highest labour force participation rates (72 per cent) followed by Durham (71 per cent), York (70 per cent) and Toronto (65 per cent). Despite a high labour force participation rate, Peel had the second highest unemployment rate in the GTA (6 per cent) behind Toronto (8 per cent). In 2006, the highest number of the GTA labour force was employed in sales and service occupations. In terms of labour force employment by major industries, manufacturing took the lead in the GTA.

Over one-third (36 per cent) of the GTA's employed labour force worked outside of their municipality of residence in 2006. Within the GTA, this figure was the highest in Durham (59 per cent) and lowest in Toronto (16 per cent). Nearly three out of four people in the GTA's employed labour force (72 per cent) commuted to work in a private vehicle. This figure ranged from 56 per cent in Toronto to 86 per cent in York, Durham and Halton. In Peel, 83 per cent of the employed labour force traveled to work in private vehicles.

There were 651,200 Peel residents age 15 years and older who participated in the labour force in 2006. Within Peel, Caledon had the highest participation rate (75 per cent) followed by Brampton (73 per cent) and Mississauga (71 per cent). The percentage of unemployed individuals in the labour force (or the unemployment rate) was 4 per cent in Caledon and 7 per cent in both Mississauga and Brampton. A map of unemployment rates in Peel can be found on map 1 of Appendix IV. In 2006, Peel's labour force was most commonly engaged in business, finance and administration occupations. With respect to labour force employment by major industries, manufacturing was the leading industry in Peel.

About 44 per cent of Peel's employed labour force worked outside of the area municipality which they reside in 2006. Within Peel, this figure was the highest in Caledon (59 per cent) and lowest in Mississauga (38 per cent) with Brampton at 52 per cent. The proportion of Peel's employed labour force commuting to work by sustainable modes of transportation increased from 15 per cent in 2001 to 16 per cent in 2006. One in five employed Mississauga residents travelled to work using sustainable modes of transportation compared to one in ten people in Brampton and one in twenty people in Caledon.

Approximately 48 per cent of GTA residents age 15 years and older had some form of college or university education in 2006. In the GTA, Halton had the highest percentage of college or university graduates (52 per cent) followed by Toronto and York (with 49 per cent each), Peel (46 per cent) and Durham (41 per cent). The most common post-secondary field of study for GTA residents age 25 and 64 years was business, management and public administration. Within the GTA, Peel had the highest percentage of individuals between 25 and 64 years of age (39 per cent) with post-secondary qualifications, who had acquired their qualifications outside of Canada. In comparison, Toronto's figure was 35 per cent followed by York (29 per cent), Halton (18 per cent) and Durham (13 per cent).

One in two Mississauga residents (age 15 years or older) had college or university education in 2006 compared to 43 per cent in Caledon and 40 per cent in Brampton. Within Peel, the most common field of study for people age 25 to 64 years with post-secondary qualifications was business, management and public administration for all three area municipalities. In 2006, 42 per cent of Mississauga residents (25 to 64 years of age) with post-secondary education earned their qualifications outside of Canada. This figure was 37 per cent in Brampton and 11 per cent in Caledon.

## 7. Visible Minorities and Ethnic Origins

Visible minorities comprised 40 per cent of the GTA's population in 2006, up from 35 per cent in 2001. Peel had the highest percentage (50 per cent) of visible minorities in the GTA

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followed by Toronto (47 per cent), York (37 per cent), Durham (17 per cent) and Halton (13 per cent). South Asians, Chinese and Blacks were the three most common visible minority groups in the GTA. The South Asian population was the top visible minority group in Peel, Toronto and Halton while Chinese and Blacks were the most common groups in York and Durham respectively. From 2001 to 2006, growth in the visible minority population was triple the rate of total population growth. During the same period, Peel's total population increased by 170,457 people while its visible minority population grew by nearly 197,560 people.

The top three ethnic origins of GTA residents were English, Canadian and Scottish in 2006. Within the GTA, English was the most common ethnic origin in Durham, Halton and Toronto. East Indian was the top ethnic origin in Peel while Italian was most common in York. As individuals can be of multiple ethnicities and may report more than one ethnic ancestry, there was an average of 1.3 ethnic origin responses per person in the GTA in 2006. This figure varied from 1.3 in Toronto, Peel and York to 1.5 in Halton and Durham.

Visible minorities comprised 50 per cent of Peel's population in 2006, up from 38 per cent in 2001. Brampton recorded the highest percentage of visible minorities (57 per cent) followed by Mississauga (49 per cent) and Caledon (7 per cent). A map of visible minorities as a per cent of the population in Peel can be found on map 2 of Appendix IV. South Asians, Blacks and Chinese were the three most common visible minority groups in Peel. One in four Peel residents identified themselves as South Asians in 2006. In Brampton, one in three residents were South Asians compared to one in five residents in Mississauga and one in every fifty residents in Caledon.

East Indian, English and Canadian were the most common ethnic origins reported by Peel residents in 2006. Within Peel, East Indian was the most common ethnic origin in Mississauga and Brampton while English was the most common ethnic origin in Caledon. In 2006, there was an average of 1.3 ethnic origin responses per person in Peel, down from 1.4 in 2001. Mississauga and Brampton reported the same figure as Peel while Caledon had 1.4 ethnic origin responses per person in 2006.

### 8. Income, Earnings and Shelter Costs

The following analysis of income and earnings data from the 2001 and 2006 Censuses was based on statistics reported for calendar year 2000 and 2005 respectively. In 2005, 18 per cent of people occupying private households in the GTA lived in low income according to the Before-Tax Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) measure. Within the GTA, Toronto had the highest rate of low income (25 per cent) followed by Peel (15 per cent), York (13 per cent), Durham and Halton (with 9 per cent each).

Children and seniors living on limited incomes are often more vulnerable to low income than other age groups in the population. All GTA municipalities, except Halton, recorded a higher incidence of low income for children age 0 to 5 years compared to the total population in private households in 2005. On the other hand, seniors age 65 years and older had relatively lower rates of low income than total population in private households. In every GTA municipality, female lone-parent families were more likely to live in low income than male lone-parent families. Within the GTA, low income rates of female lone-parent families in Durham and Halton were double that of male lone-parent families. Elsewhere in the GTA, the incidence of low income for female lone-parent families was at least 1.5 times greater than male lone-parent families.

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The median household income increased in every GTA municipality from 2000 to 2005. In Halton and York, median household incomes surpassed \$80,000 while figures for Durham and Peel were in the \$70,000 range. Toronto's figure was just over \$50,000. In terms of individuals across the GTA, the median employment income of males age 15 years and older was higher than females in the same age group in 2005. This gap between male and female median employment incomes ranged from \$7,091 in Toronto to \$18,078 in Halton.

According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing becomes unaffordable when households spend more than 30 per cent of their total income on shelter payments. In 2005, 46 per cent of all tenant households and one in four (26 per cent) owner households in the GTA experienced housing affordability problems. Within the GTA, York had the highest proportion (48 per cent) of tenant households spending over 30 per cent of their household income on rents and utilities. During the same period, Peel had the largest percentage of owner households (29 per cent) spending more than 30 per cent of their household income on mortgages and utilities.

Within Peel, Mississauga had the highest incidence of low income (16 per cent) followed by Brampton (14 per cent) and Caledon (4 per cent) in 2005. Nearly one in five children age 0 to 5 years and one in eight seniors age 65 years and older in Peel lived in low income. Across the Region, the incidence of low income for children age 0 to 5 years was 22 per cent in Mississauga, 19 per cent in Brampton and 4 per cent in Caledon. The incidence of low income for female lone-parent families in Peel and the area municipalities were at least 1.7 times greater than male lone-parent families in 2005. Maps 3, 4 and 5 in Appendix IV showcase the percentage of population in private households, children age 0 to 5 years and seniors age 65 years and older living in low income in Peel.

Peel's median household income grew from \$69,162 in 2000 to \$72,655 in 2005 (in real dollars). In Caledon, median household incomes surpassed \$80,000 in 2005 while figures for Mississauga and Brampton were in the \$70,000 range. A map of the median household income of private households in Peel can be found on map 6 of Appendix IV. Across Peel, males age 15 years and older had higher median employment incomes than females in the same age group. This difference ranged from \$9,899 in Mississauga to \$16,521 in Caledon.

Housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable to both tenant and owner households in Peel. In 2005, 43 per cent of tenant households and 29 per cent of owner households spent more than 30 per cent of their household income on shelter payments, compared to 38 per cent and 22 per cent for 2000 respectively. Within the Region, Brampton had the largest percentage of owner households (32 per cent) confronting housing affordability challenges. During the same period, Mississauga had the highest percentage (43 per cent) of tenant households facing housing affordability problems. In comparison, one in five (21 per cent) owner households and 38 per cent of tenant households in Caledon experienced housing affordability challenges. A map of Peel households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on shelter payments can be found on map 7 of Appendix IV.

## CONCLUSION

Peel is one of the fastest growing municipalities in the GTA with growth driven primarily by immigration. From 2001 to 2006, growth in multiple family households outpaced other household categories in every GTA municipality except Toronto. In 2006, Peel had the second highest number and percentage of immigrants in the GTA. The Region continues to attract recent immigrants coming to Canada. In fact, one in ten Peel residents arrived in Canada between 2001 and 2006. Punjabi is the most common solely spoken non-official home

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language in Peel in 2006. During the same period, the Métis were the fastest growing Aboriginal group in Peel.

Peel had the highest percentage of foreign trained individuals between 25 and 64 years of age in the GTA. One in four Peel residents identified themselves as South Asians in 2006. Within the Region, one in three Brampton residents were South Asians compared to one in five Mississauga residents and one in every fifty Caledon residents. In 2005, Peel had the second highest low income rate in the GTA. One in five children 5 years of age and younger in Peel lived in low income compared to one in eight seniors (age 65 years and older). Across the GTA and in Peel, despite an increase in median household income, the number of households facing housing affordability challenges (spending more than 30 per cent of their income on shelter payments) outpaced total household growth between 2000 and 2005.



Dan Labrecque  
Acting Commissioner of Environment, Transportation  
and Planning Services

### Approved for Submission:



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D. Szwarc, Chief Administrative Officer

*For further information regarding this report, please contact  
Arvin Prasad at extension 4251 or via email at [arvin.prasad@peelregion.ca](mailto:arvin.prasad@peelregion.ca)*

Authored By: Jessica Wu *AP*

c. Legislative Services

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**Appendix I**  
**2006 Census Highlights**  
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**2006 Census Release Dates**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Release Date</b>
Population and dwelling counts	Tuesday, March 13, 2007
Age and sex	Tuesday, July 17, 2007
Marital status, common-law status, families, household formation and dwelling characteristics	Wednesday, September 12, 2007
Language, immigration, citizenship, mobility and migration	Tuesday, December 4, 2007
Aboriginal peoples	Tuesday, January 15, 2008
Labour market activity, industry, occupation, education, language spoken at work, place of work and mode of transportation	Tuesday, March 4, 2008
Ethnic origin and visible minorities	Wednesday, April 2, 2008
Income, earnings and shelter costs	Thursday, May 1, 2008

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## Glossary of Terms

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<b>Aboriginals</b>	Refers to Registered First Nations (individuals registered under the Indian Act of Canada), people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit and/or members of Indian bands or First Nations.
<b>Census Family</b>	Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex.
<b>Immigrant Population</b>	Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.
<b>Labour Force Participation Rate</b>	Refers to the percentage of the population participating in the labour force by working or seeking work.
<b>Lone-Parent Families</b>	Refers to census families with only one-parent, either a mother or father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living with one or more children.
<b>Low Income Cut-Off (LICO)</b>	Refers to income levels at which families or unattached individuals spend 20 percent more than average on food, shelter and clothing.
<b>Median Age</b>	Refers to the age that divides the population into older and younger halves
<b>Median Household Income</b>	Refers to the income level that divides households into lower and higher income halves.
<b>Multiple Family Households</b>	Refers to private households made up of two or more census families occupying the same dwelling.

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### Glossary of Terms (continued)

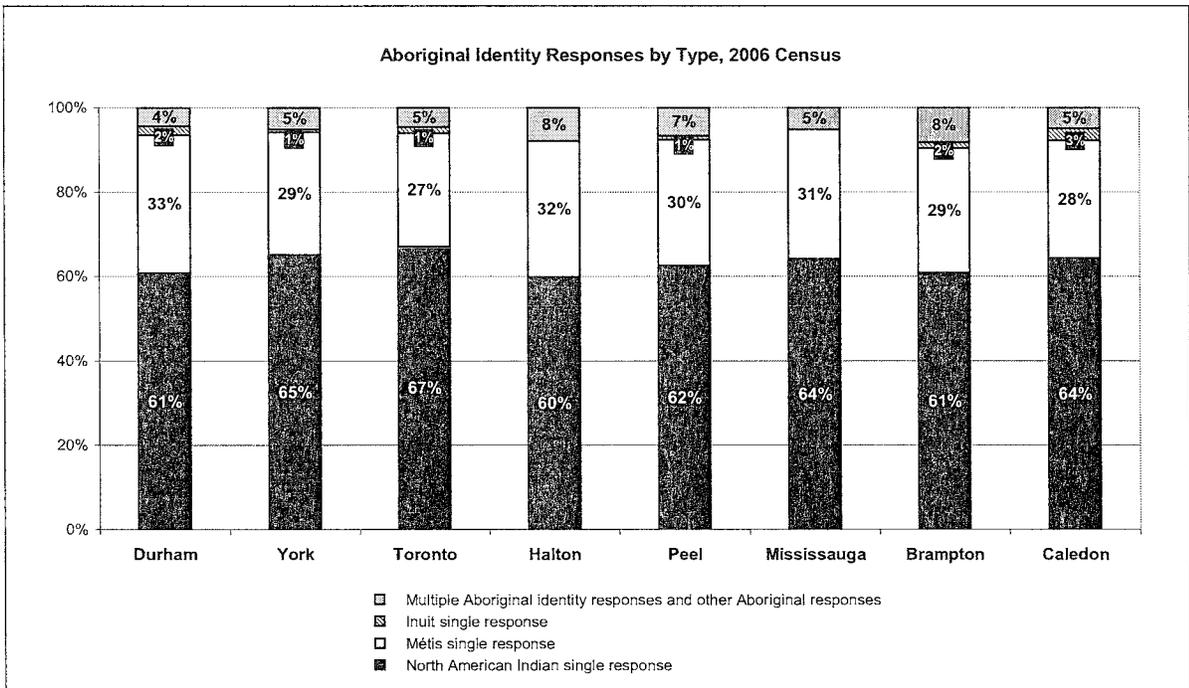
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<b>Non-Immigrant Population</b>	Refers to people who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most were born in Canada, a small number of them were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.
<b>Owner Households</b>	Refers to households occupying dwellings that are owned by a member or some members of the household.
<b>Private Households</b>	Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.
<b>Recent Immigrants</b>	Individuals who had immigrated to Canada between January 1, 2001 and May 16, 2006.
<b>Shelter Payments</b>	Refers to payments such as rent, mortgage and utilities.
<b>Sustainable Modes of Transportation</b>	Refers to modes of transportation including public transit, walking or cycling.
<b>Tenant Households</b>	Refers to households occupying dwellings that are not owned by a member or some members of the household.
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	Refers to the percentage of individuals participating in the labour force that are seeking work.
<b>Visible Minorities</b>	Refers to 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour' according to the Employment Equity Act.

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Growth in Total Population and Number of People Reporting Aboriginal Identity, 2006 Census

		Total Population	Number of People Reporting Aboriginal Identity
Durham	Number in 2001	506,901	4,300
	Number in 2006	561,258	6,565
	Percentage Growth	11%	53%
York	Number in 2001	729,254	2,565
	Number in 2006	892,712	3,600
	Percentage Growth	22%	40%
Toronto	Number in 2001	2,481,494	11,370
	Number in 2006	2,503,281	13,605
	Percentage Growth	1%	20%
Halton	Number in 2001	375,229	1,800
	Number in 2006	439,256	2,640
	Percentage Growth	17%	47%
Peel	Number in 2001	988,958	3,915
	Number in 2006	1,159,405	5,500
	Percentage Growth	17%	40%
Mississauga	Number in 2001	612,925	2,055
	Number in 2006	668,549	2,480
	Percentage Growth	9%	21%
Brampton	Number in 2001	325,428	1,720
	Number in 2006	433,806	2,665
	Percentage Growth	33%	55%
Caledon	Number in 2001	50,605	145
	Number in 2006	57,050	360
	Percentage Growth	13%	148%

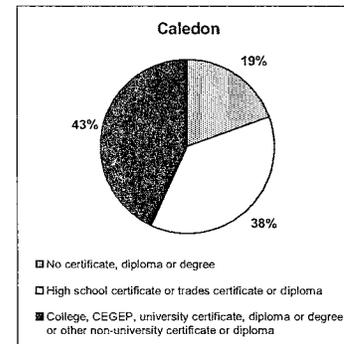
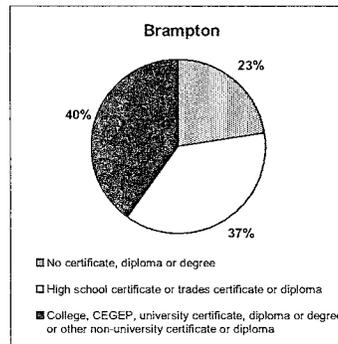
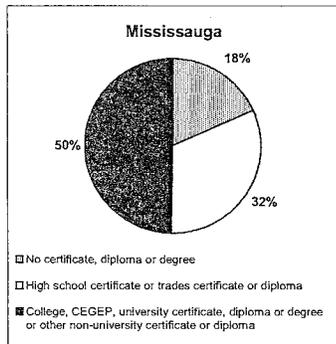
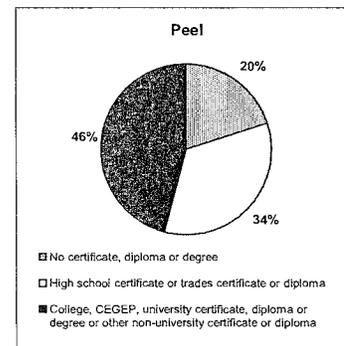
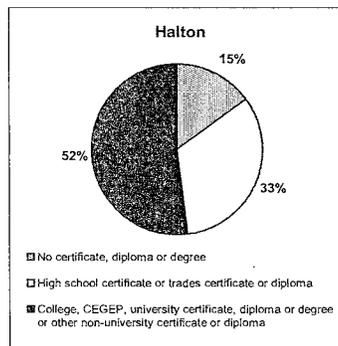
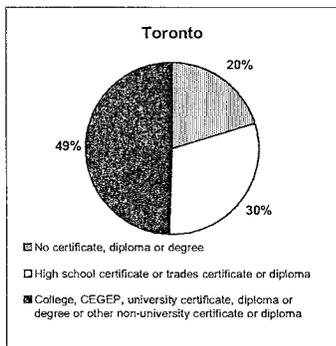
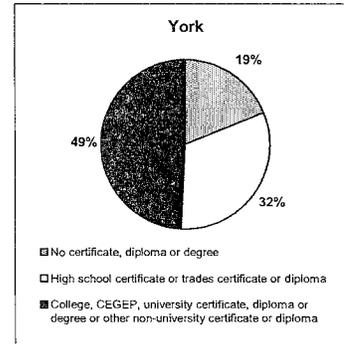
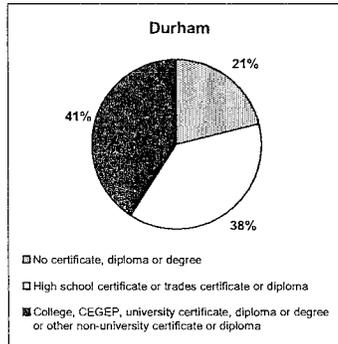
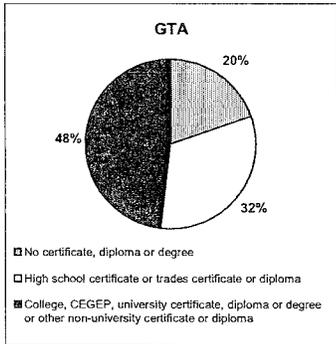


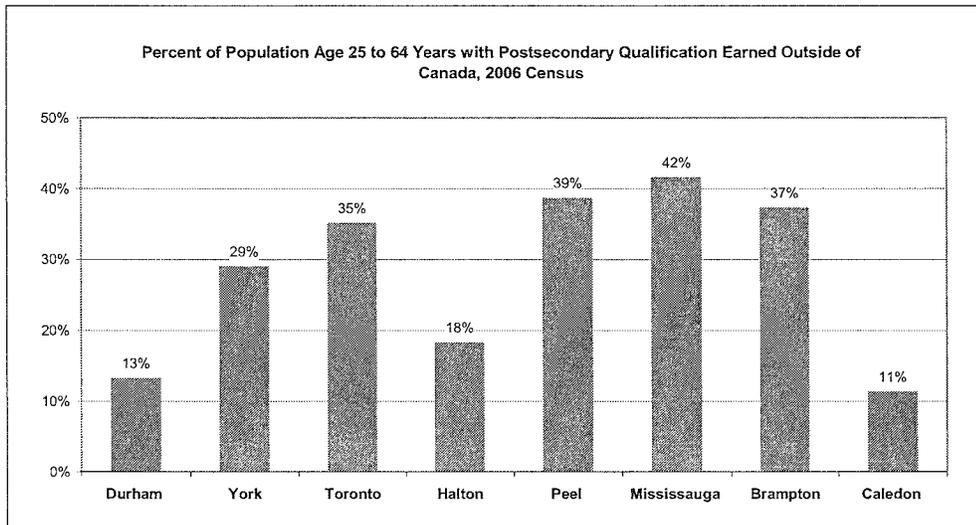
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2006 Census Highlights  
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## Total Population Age 15 Years and Older in the Labour Force, 2006 Census

		Population Age 15 Years and Older	Population Age 15 Years and Older in the Labour Force	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
Durham	Number in 2001	387,395	279,585	72%	6%
	Number in 2006	442,285	313,870	71%	6%
	Percentage Growth	14%	12%	—	—
York	Number in 2001	569,580	405,905	71%	4%
	Number in 2006	709,550	500,060	70%	5%
	Percentage Growth	25%	23%	—	—
Toronto	Number in 2001	2,021,385	1,320,380	65%	7%
	Number in 2006	2,067,445	1,344,825	65%	8%
	Percentage Growth	2%	2%	—	—
Halton	Number in 2001	295,345	213,020	72%	4%
	Number in 2006	347,505	249,760	72%	5%
	Percentage Growth	18%	17%	—	—
Peel	Number in 2001	767,500	564,195	74%	5%
	Number in 2006	909,145	651,200	72%	6%
	Percentage Growth	18%	15%	—	—
Mississauga	Number in 2001	479,765	348,145	73%	5%
	Number in 2006	532,560	377,075	71%	7%
	Percentage Growth	11%	8%	—	—
Brampton	Number in 2001	248,985	186,250	75%	5%
	Number in 2006	332,235	240,985	73%	7%
	Percentage Growth	33%	29%	—	—
Caledon	Number in 2001	38,750	29,800	77%	3%
	Number in 2006	44,345	33,140	75%	4%
	Percentage Growth	14%	11%	—	—

Total Population 15 Years and Older by Highest Level of Education, 2006 Census



**Top 3 Industries for Labour Force 15 Years and Older in the GTA, 2006 Census**

Industry	Number of People	Percent of Total Labour Force 15 years and older
Manufacturing	402,715	13%
Retail trade	321,805	11%
Professional, scientific and technical services	284,380	9%

**Top 3 Industries for Labour Force 15 Years and Older in Peel, 2006 Census**

Industry	Number of People	Percent of Total Labour Force 15 years and older
Manufacturing	111,535	17%
Retail trade	70,600	11%
Transportation and warehousing	56,090	9%

**Top 3 Industries for Labour Force 15 Years and Older in Mississauga, 2006 Census**

Industry	Number of People	Percent of Total Labour Force 15 years and older
Manufacturing	56,190	15%
Retail trade	41,420	11%
Professional, scientific and technical services	33,160	9%

**Top 3 Industries for Labour Force 15 Years and Older in Brampton, 2006 Census**

Industry	Number of People	Percent of Total Labour Force 15 years and older
Manufacturing	50,380	21%
Transportation and warehousing	26,620	11%
Retail trade	25,740	11%

**Top 3 Industries for Labour Force 15 Years and Older in Caledon, 2006 Census**

Industry	Number of People	Percent of Total Labour Force 15 years and older
Manufacturing	4,965	15%
Retail trade	3,435	10%
Construction	3,215	10%

Appendix III  
2006 Census Highlights  
October 24, 2008

**Top 3 Occupations for Labour Force 15 Years and Older in the GTA, 2006 Census**

Occupations	Number of People	Percent of Total Labour Force 15 years and older
Sales and service occupations	669,040	22%
Business, finance and administration occupations	637,455	21%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	361,125	12%

**Top 3 Occupations for Labour Force 15 Years and Older in Peel, 2006 Census**

Occupations	Number of People	Percent of Total Labour Force 15 years and older
Business, finance and administration occupations	145,590	22%
Sales and service occupations	133,725	21%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	99,640	15%

**Top 3 Occupations for Labour Force 15 Years and Older in Mississauga, 2006 Census**

Occupations	Number of People	Percent of Total Labour Force 15 years and older
Business, finance and administration occupations	84,990	23%
Sales and service occupations	81,420	22%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	48,520	13%

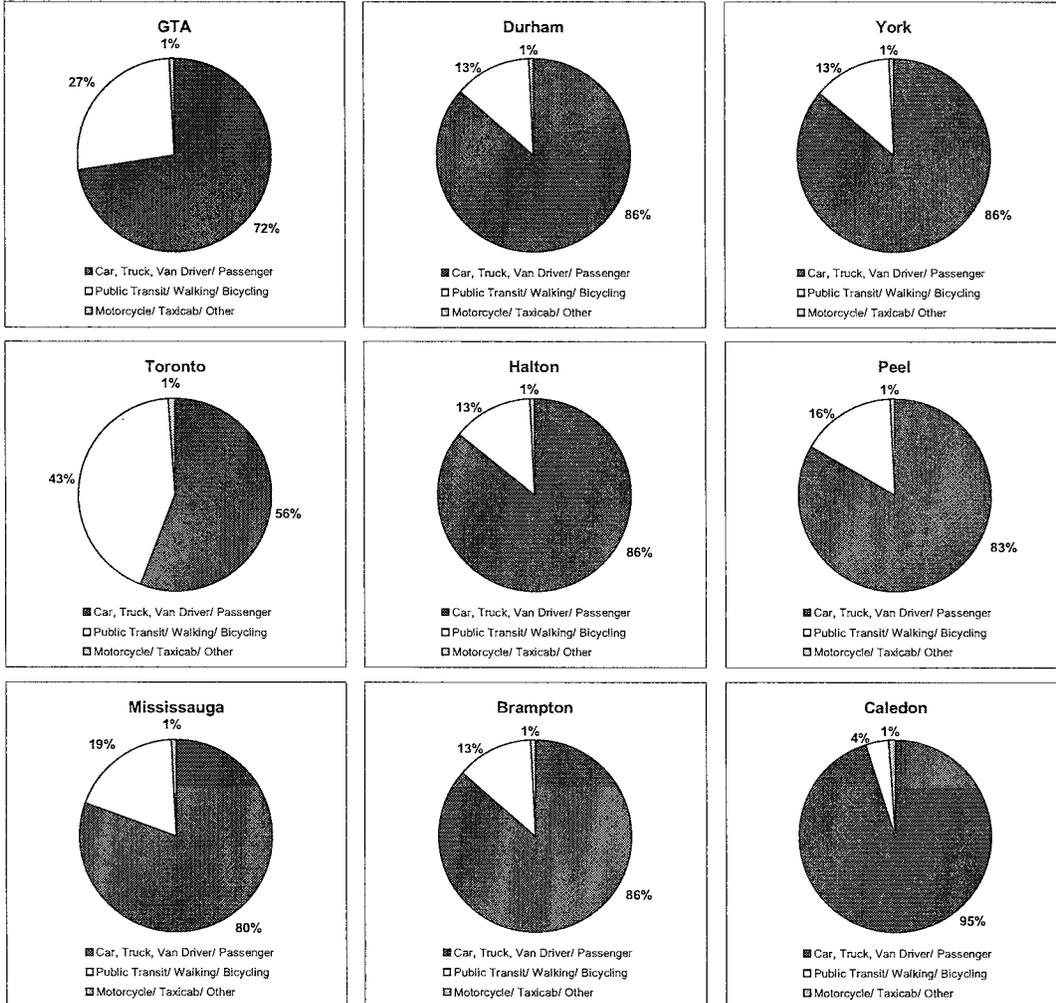
**Top 3 Occupations for Labour Force 15 Years and Older in Brampton, 2006 Census**

Occupations	Number of People	Percent of Total Labour Force 15 years and older
Business, finance and administration occupations	53,680	22%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	45,895	19%
Sales and service occupations	45,775	19%

**Top 3 Occupations for Labour Force 15 Years and Older in Caledon, 2006 Census**

Occupations	Number of People	Percent of Total Labour Force 15 years and older
Business, finance and administration occupations	6,925	21%
Sales and service occupations	6,530	20%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	5,220	16%

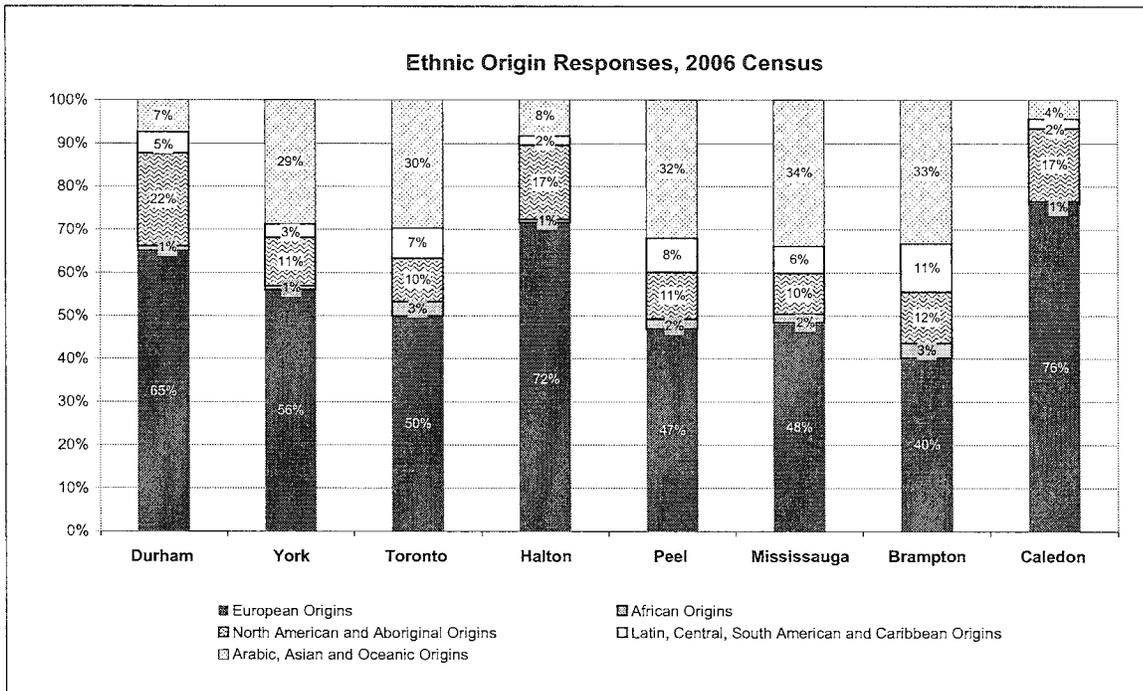
Employed Labour Force Age 15 years and Older by Mode of Transportation to Work, 2006 Census

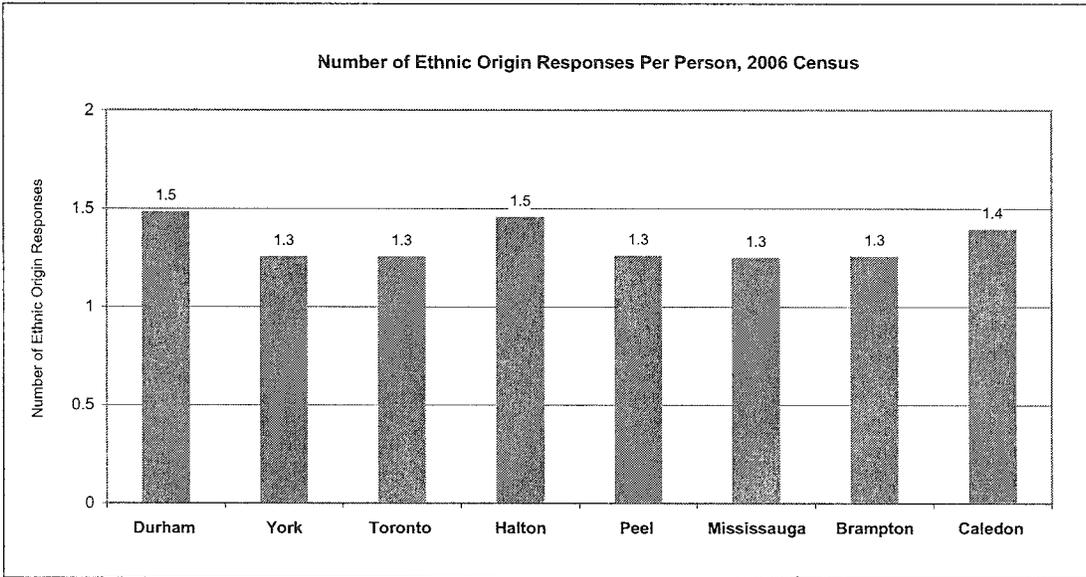


Visible Minorities as a Percentage of the Total Population, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

		Total Population*	Number of Visible Minorities	Visible Minorities as a Percent of the Population
Durham	Number in 2001	502,900	62,515	12%
	Number in 2006	557,330	93,420	17%
	Percentage Growth	11%	49%	--
York	Number in 2001	725,670	216,130	30%
	Number in 2006	887,345	329,955	37%
	Percentage Growth	22%	53%	--
Toronto	Number in 2001	2,456,805	1,051,125	43%
	Number in 2006	2,476,565	1,162,630	47%
	Percentage Growth	1%	11%	--
Halton	Number in 2001	372,410	32,550	9%
	Number in 2006	435,395	57,360	13%
	Percentage Growth	17%	76%	--
Peel	Number in 2001	985,565	379,105	38%
	Number in 2006	1,154,065	576,665	50%
	Percentage Growth	17%	52%	--
Mississauga	Number in 2001	610,815	246,330	40%
	Number in 2006	665,655	326,425	49%
	Percentage Growth	9%	33%	--
Brampton	Number in 2001	324,390	130,275	40%
	Number in 2006	431,575	246,145	57%
	Percentage Growth	33%	89%	--
Caledon	Number in 2001	50,355	2,505	5%
	Number in 2006	56,840	4,090	7%
	Percentage Growth	13%	63%	--

\* Total population based on 2006 Census long form questionnaire which was completed by 20% of Canadian households





**Top 3 Visible Minority Groups in the GTA, 2006 Census**

	Number of People	Percent of Visible Minority Population	Percent of Total Population
South Asian	694,410	31%	12%
Chinese	492,160	22%	9%
Black	366,295	16%	7%

**Top 3 Visible Minority Groups in Peel, 2006 Census**

	Number of People	Percent of Visible Minority Population	Percent of Total Population
South Asian	272,760	47%	24%
Black	95,570	17%	8%
Chinese	54,285	9%	5%

**Top 3 Visible Minority Groups in Mississauga, 2006 Census**

	Number of People	Percent of Visible Minority Population	Percent of Total Population
South Asian	134,750	41%	20%
Chinese	46,120	14%	7%
Black	41,365	13%	6%

**Top 3 Visible Minority Groups in Brampton, 2006 Census**

	Number of People	Percent of Visible Minority Population	Percent of Total Population
South Asian	136,750	56%	32%
Black	53,345	22%	12%
Filipino	11,980	5%	3%

**Top 3 Visible Minority Groups in Caledon, 2006 Census**

	Number of People	Percent of Visible Minority Population	Percent of Total Population
South Asian	1,260	31%	2%
Black	860	21%	2%
Latin American	485	12%	1%

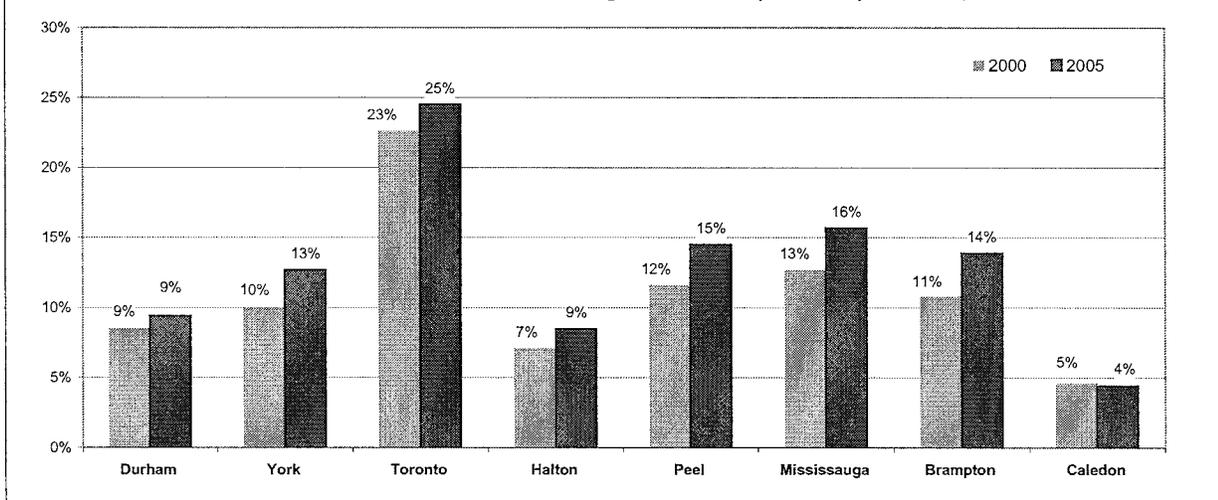
**Total Private Households, Persons Living in Low Income by Age and Median Household Income, 2000 and 2005**

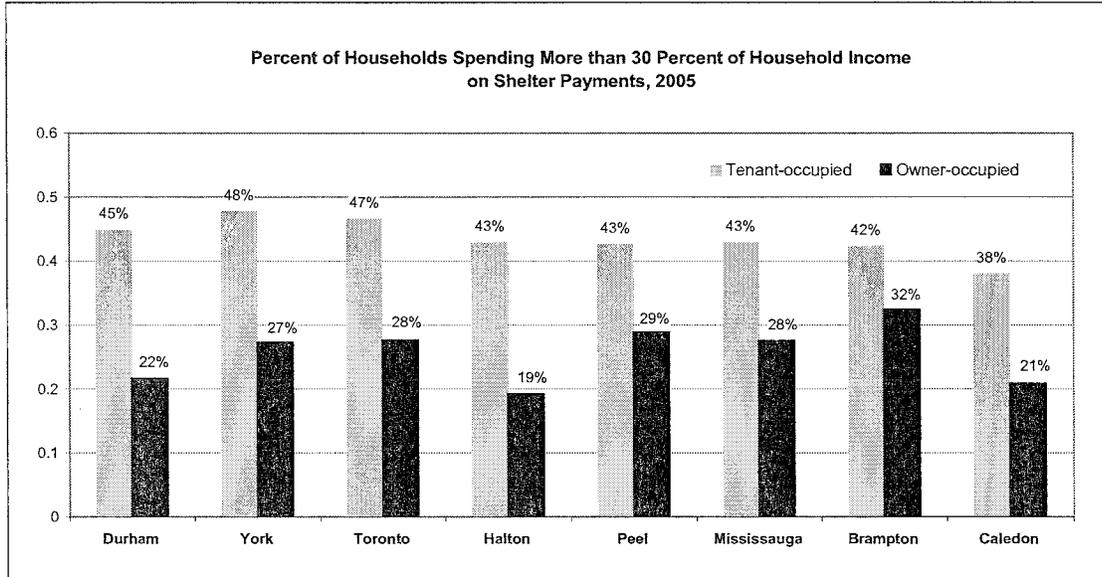
	Population in Private Households, 2005	Percent of Persons in Private Households Living in Low Income (Before Tax), 2005			Median Household Income (Before Tax), 2000	Median Household Income (Before Tax), 2005
		All Persons	Persons Younger than 6 Years of Age	Persons Age 65 Years or Older		
Durham	555,875	9%	12%	9%	\$66,832	\$75,397
York	885,840	13%	13%	12%	\$75,719	\$81,928
Toronto	2,465,500	25%	32%	21%	\$49,345	\$52,833
Halton	433,375	9%	8%	9%	\$74,946	\$83,496
Peel	1,151,445	15%	20%	13%	\$69,162	\$72,655
Mississauga	663,830	16%	22%	14%	\$67,542	\$71,393
Brampton	430,810	14%	19%	13%	\$69,646	\$72,402
Caledon	56,805	4%	4%	4%	\$84,381	\$89,275

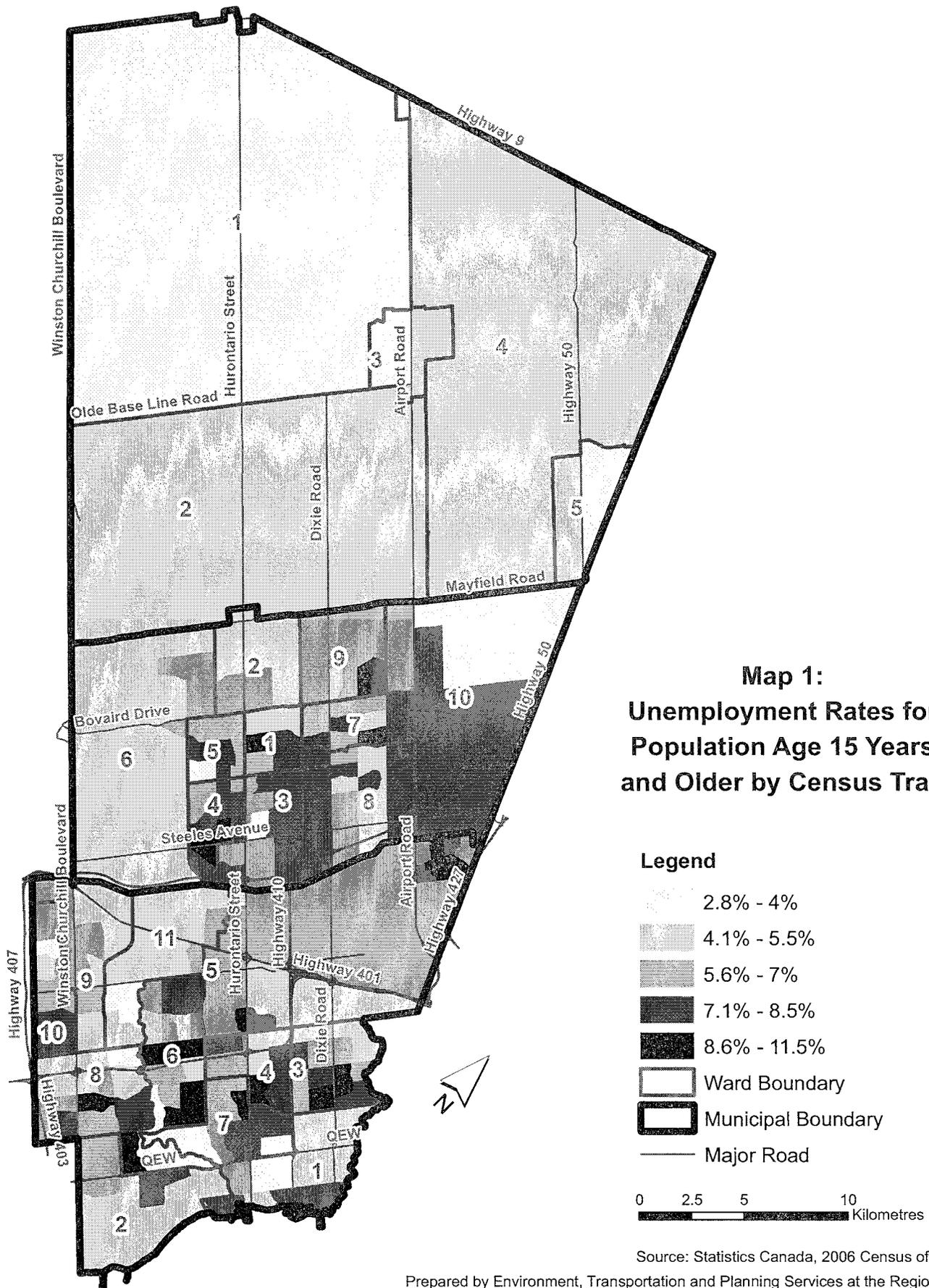
**Percent of Male and Female Lone Parent Economic Families Living in Low Income, 2005**

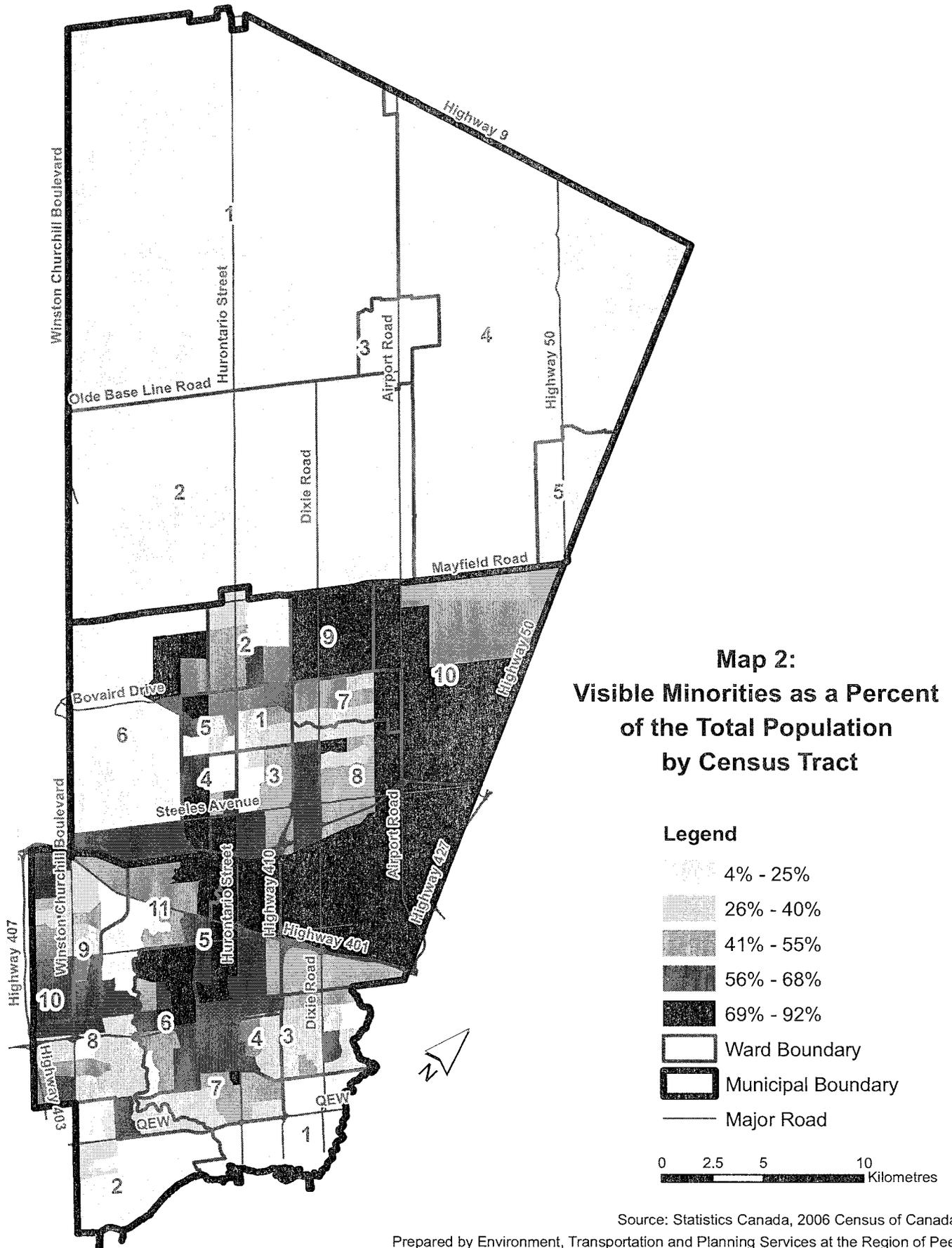
		Male Lone Parent Families	Female Lone Parent Families
Durham	Number of families	4,275	18,290
	Percent Living in Low Income	12%	25%
York	Number of families	4,875	21,000
	Percent Living in Low Income	14%	25%
Toronto	Number of families	17,645	103,595
	Percent Living in Low Income	24%	39%
Halton	Number of families	2,485	11,325
	Percent Living in Low Income	10%	22%
Peel	Number of families	7,000	34,350
	Percent Living in Low Income	15%	27%
Mississauga	Number of families	3,910	20,165
	Percent Living in Low Income	17%	29%
Brampton	Number of families	2,735	13,005
	Percent Living in Low Income	15%	26%
Caledon	Number of families	355	1,180
	Percent Living in Low Income	3%	11%

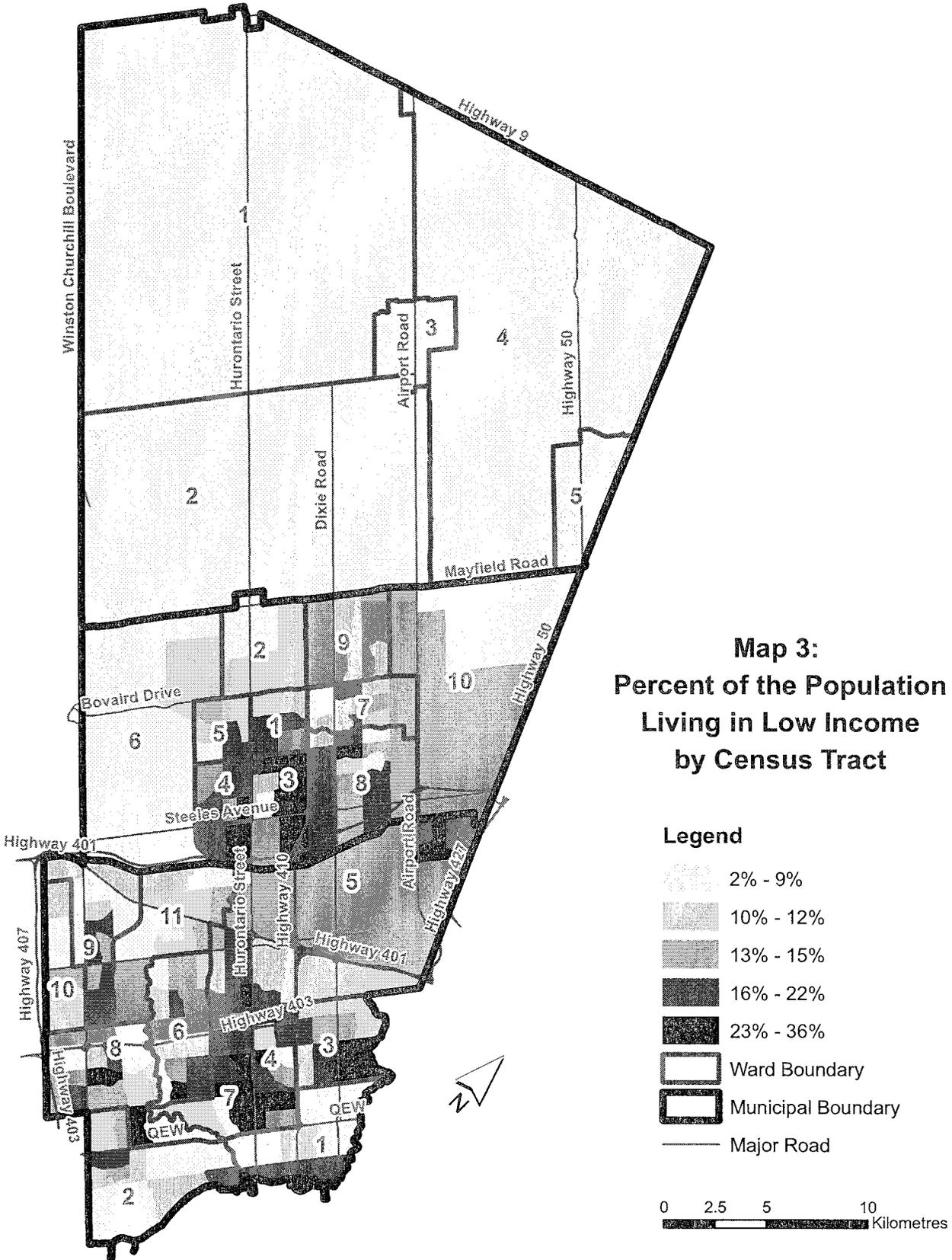
**Percent of Persons in Private Households Living in Low Income (Before Tax) in the GTA, 2000 and 2005**

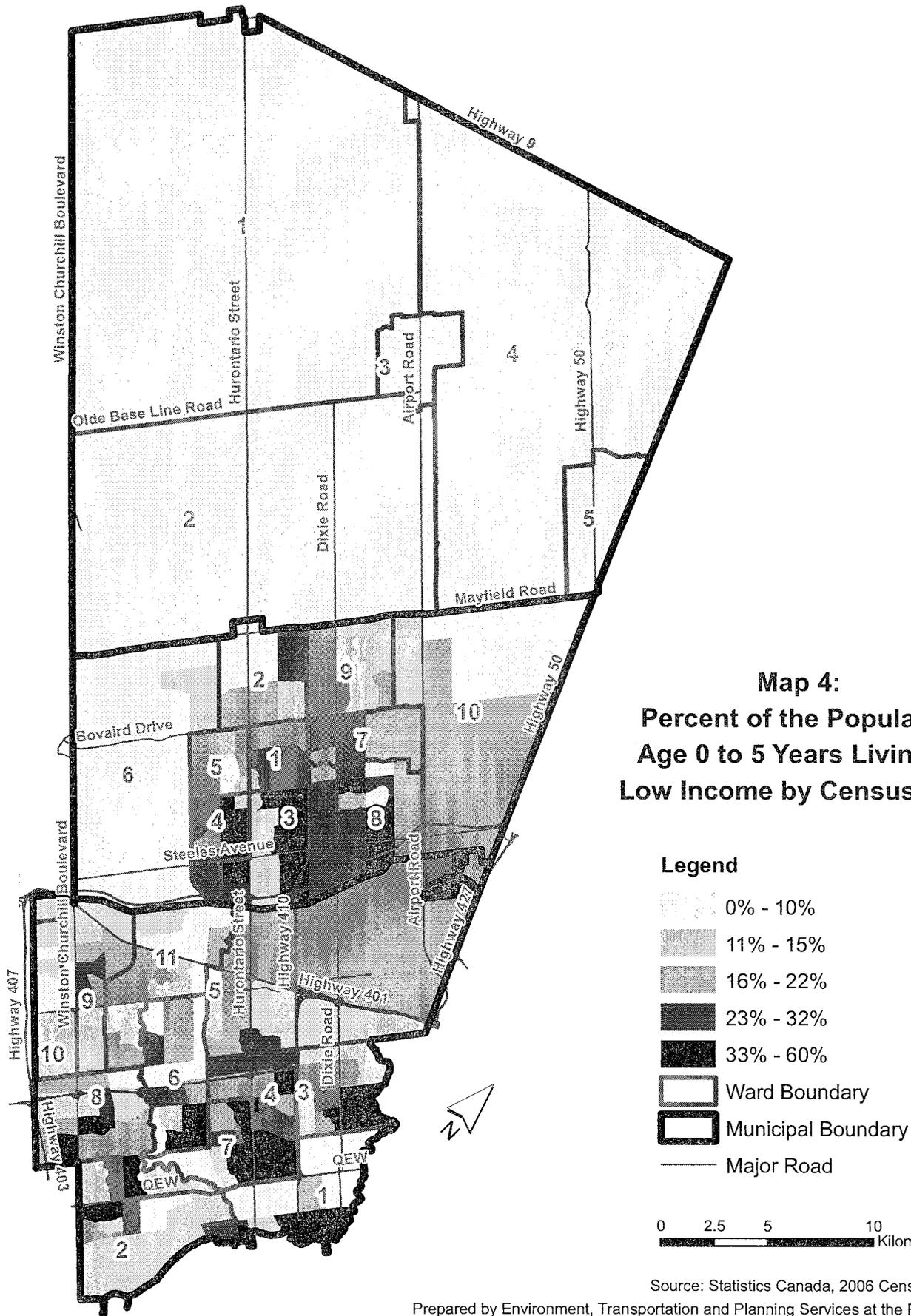


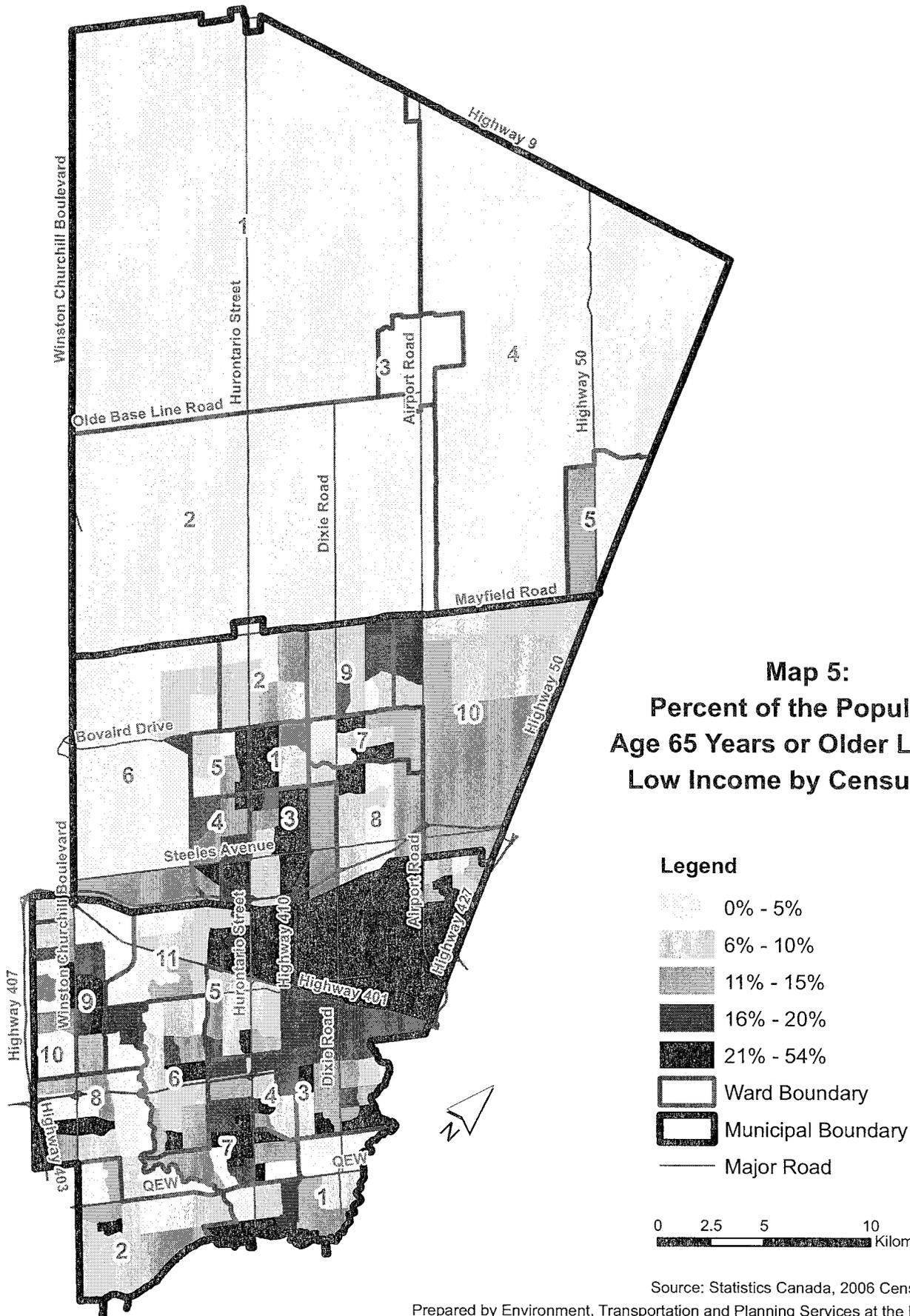












Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Canada

Prepared by Environment, Transportation and Planning Services at the Region of Peel

