

Labour and Mode of Travel to Work Hot Facts

This issue of Hot Facts examines:

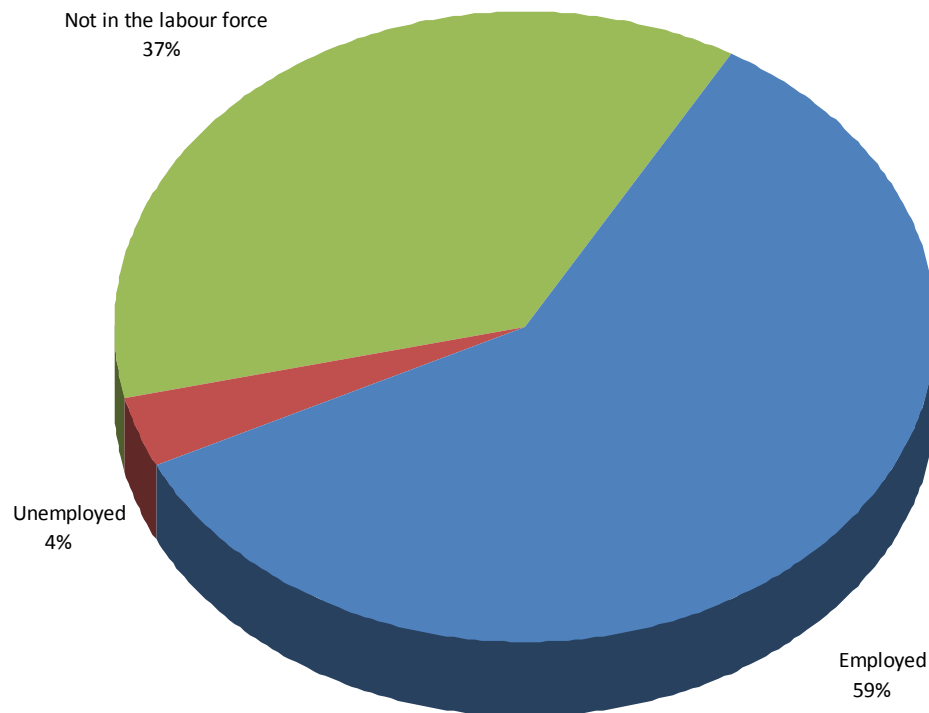
- Labour force activity in Richmond
- Occupations of Richmond residents
- Richmond as a place of work
- Regional comparison of place of work
- Mode of transportation to work
- Regional comparison of mode of transportation to work

Labour Force Activity in Richmond

The labour force comprises individuals 15 years or over who are working or looking for work. It does not include students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers during the “off” season, and those who cannot work because of long term illness or disability.

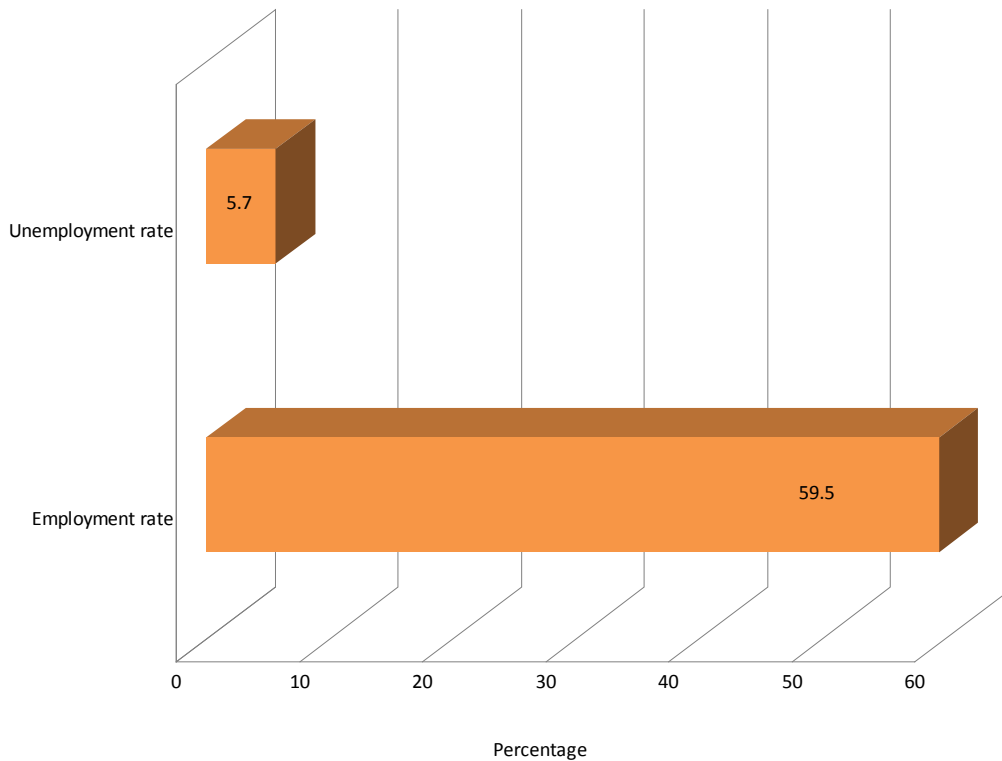
Richmond’s employed labour force increased in 2006 by 9.6% to 87,180 workers from 79,510 workers in 2001. Richmond continues to have the highest jobs-to-labour-force ratio of all municipalities in Metro Vancouver at 1.35. This means that for every one (1) worker who lives in Richmond, there are 1.35 jobs. Between 2001 and 2006, Richmond’s population over the age of 15 increased by almost 11,000 people from 136,425 to 147,405. This represents a 7.4% growth in the labour force.

Total population 15 years and over by labour force activity 20% sample data



The participation rate decreased slightly from 63.3% in 2001 to 63.1% in 2006. The participation rate refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents.

Participation Rate

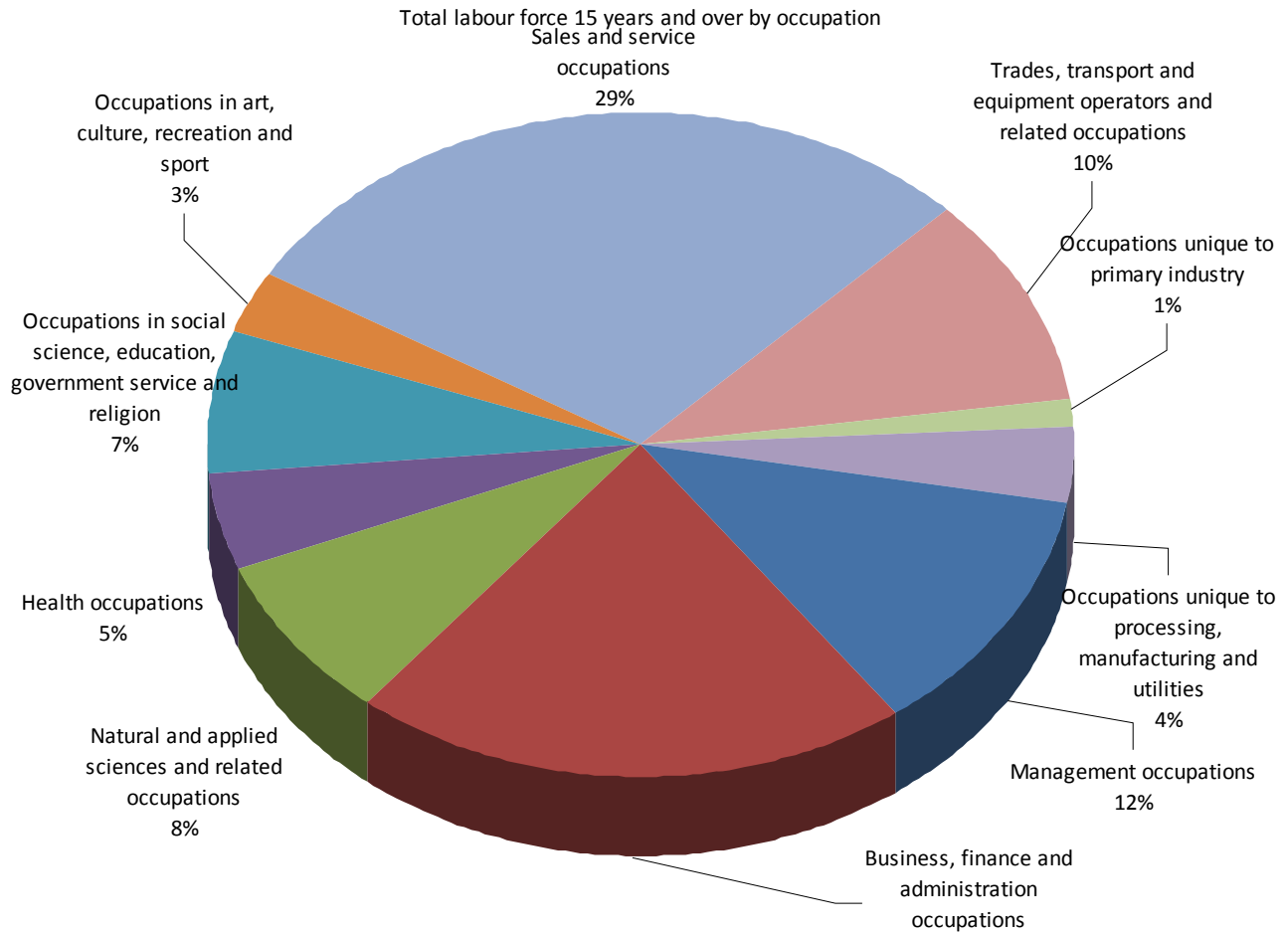


Richmond’s unemployment rate decreased since the 2001 Census from 7.2% in 2001 to 5.7% in 2006. The unemployment rate refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). Changes in the rate of unemployment are as much a result of people entering or leaving the labour force as it is of people finding or losing work.

Occupations of Richmond Residents

The National Occupational Classification – Statistics (NOC-S) 2006 is a standardized system used by Statistics Canada in reporting the type of work performed by the population. It groups jobs into 10 broad occupational categories. In 2006, the two largest occupational categories were *sales and service occupations*, which accounted for 28.2% of those reporting an occupation group (up from 27.1% in 2001) and *business, finance and administrative occupations*, which accounted for 20.3% of those reported, down slightly from 21.7% in 2001.

Total Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Occupation



Occupations of Richmond Residents: 2001 and 2006

	2001		2006	
Total Labour Force	85,695		92,470	
Management Occupations	10,775	12.6%	11,150	12.1%
Business, Finance and Administration Occupations	18,620	21.7%	18,770	20.3%
Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations	6,470	7.6%	7,175	7.8%
Health Occupations	3,960	4.6%	4,325	4.7%
Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion	5,560	6.5%	6,190	6.7%
Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport	2,540	3.0%	2,870	3.1%
Sales and Service Occupations	23,200	27.1%	26,115	28.2%
Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations	8,300	9.7%	9,230	10.0%
Occupations Unique to Primary Industry	1,085	1.3%	1,175	1.3%
Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	3,035	3.5%	3,370	3.6%
Other	2,150	2.5%	2,095	2.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Census

The current classification of Occupations in use at Statistics Canada is the National Occupational Classification – Statistics (NOC-S) 2006. For more information on the classification system used by Statistics Canada, please visit their website at www.statcan.gc.ca

An individual’s occupational classification is based on the type of work performed during the week prior to Census Day, or if unemployed that week, the work performed for the longest duration in a specified period prior to Census Day.

Richmond as a Place of Work

The Census provides statistics on those Richmond residents who:

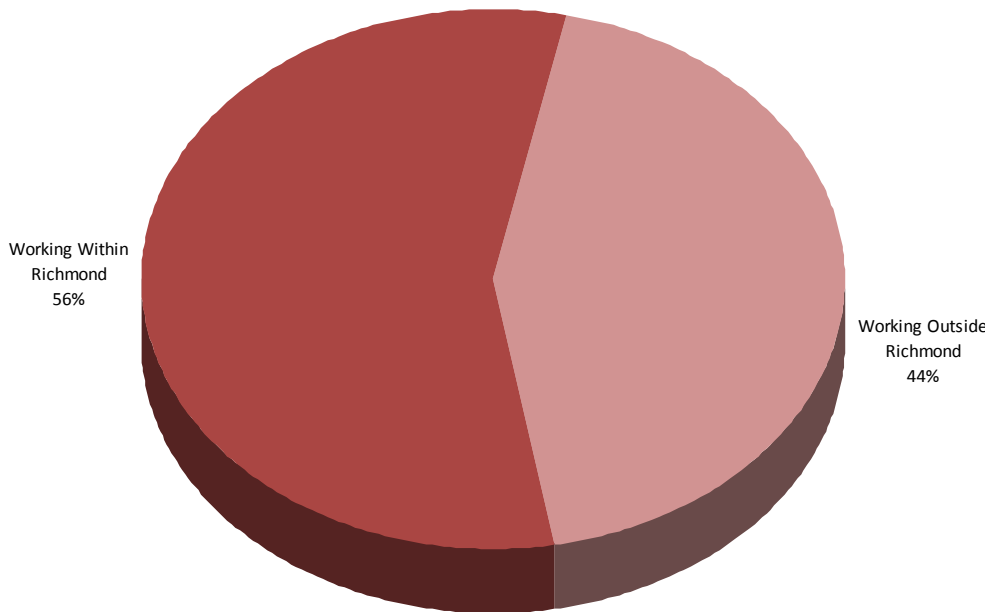
- work within Richmond
- work outside Richmond (either in another municipality, within BC, outside BC or outside Canada)
- work at home
- have no fixed workplace*

An individual’s place of work is based on the location of work during the week prior to Census Day, or if unemployed that week, the location of the job held for the longest duration in a specified period prior to Census Day.

**These people do not go to the same workplace at the beginning of each work day. (e.g. construction workers, some types of sales, independent truck drivers)*

In the 2006 Census, 56% of Richmond residents worked in Richmond. This includes those working in employed at work sites and those working at home.

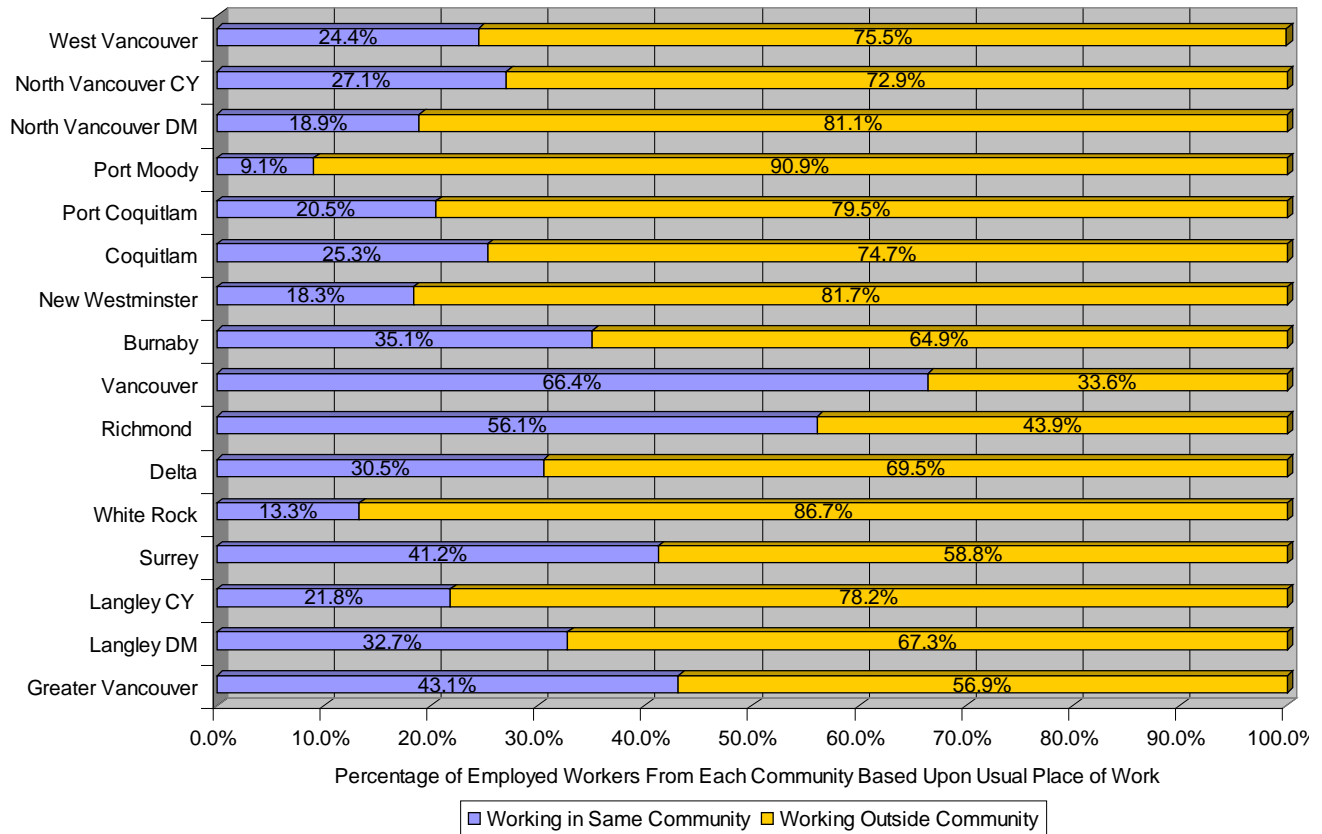
Working Within Richmond



Regional Comparison of Place of Work

In 2006, Richmond ranked second at 56.1%, behind Vancouver (66.4%) in the share of its labour force working in the same municipality in which they lived. Richmond is ahead of the Metro Vancouver average of 43.1%.

Working Within or Outside Communities – Regional Comparison

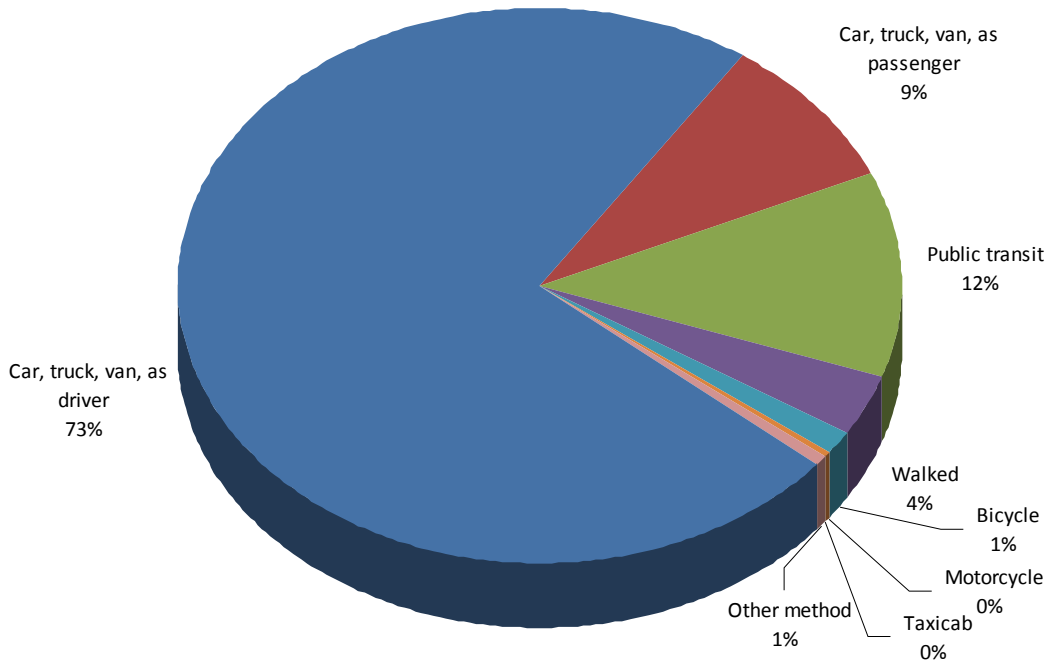


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Mode of Transportation to Work

The Census tracks the primary mode of transportation to work for members of the employed labour force. The question was asked of those individuals who have a usual place of work and those without a fixed place of work (except outside Canada or those who work at home). The possible modes of transportation are private auto as driver, private auto as passenger, public transit, walking, bicycle, motorcycle, taxi, and other method.

Total Employed Labour Force 15 Years and Over With Usual Place of Work or No Fixed Workplace Address by Mode of Transportation – 20% Sample Data



Private vehicle use as a driver or as a passenger was the predominant mode of transportation in 2006 of those traveling to work, 73% and 8.9% as a passenger, however, the share of people using this mode has declined from 2001 (by 4.1%). This was accompanied by a 4.3% growth in the share of the employed labour force commuting by public transit . All other modes combined held steady with a share of the commuting employed labour force.

Mode of Transportation to Work

As a percentage of total Richmond workers, there was a slight decrease in the number of working population who drove to work between 2001 and 2006. There was a 4.3% increase to the proportion of the labour force who used public transit in 2006 as compared to the 2001 Census.

Richmond 2001 and 2006: Total Employed Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Mode of Transportation - 20% Data

	Absolute Change 2001 to 2006			As a Percentage of Total Labour Force 15 Yrs+		
	2001	2006	% Change	2001	2006	% Change
Car, truck, van, as driver	55,770	57,605	3.3%	77.4%	73.4%	-4.1%
Car, truck, van, as passenger	6,570	7,005	6.6%	9.1%	8.9%	-0.2%
Public Transit	5,430	9,280	70.9%	7.5%	11.8%	4.3%
Walked	2,625	2,915	11.0%	3.6%	3.1%	0.1%
Bicycle	1,050	1,045	-0.5%	1.5%	1.3%	-0.1%
Motorcycle	80	195	143.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Taxicab	80	55	-31.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Other Method	420	430	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%
Total	72,025	78,530				

Source: Statistics Canada 2001 and 2006 Census.

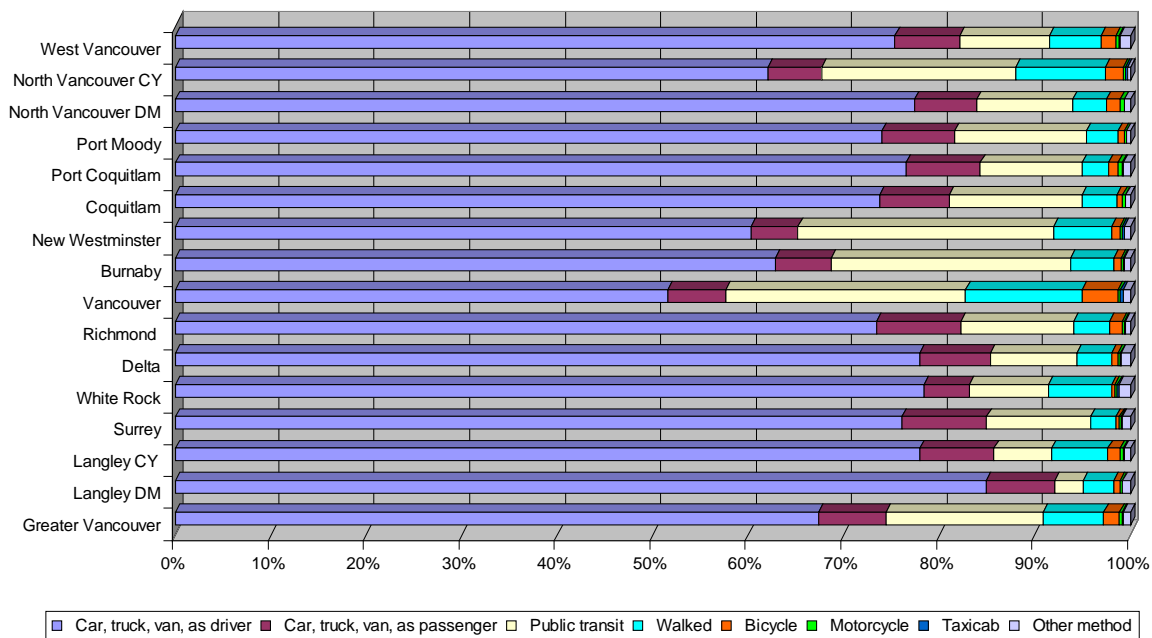
Commuting to Work by Planning Area - 2006

Planning Area	Commuting Type							
	Car, Truck, Van, as driver	Car, Truck, Van, as passenger	Public Transit	Walked	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Taxicab	Other Method
Blundell	76.7%	9.4%	9.7%	2.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Bridgeport	72.4%	9.4%	14.6%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Broadmoor	74.8%	8.7%	12.3%	2.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
City Centre	65.2%	8.8%	16.0%	7.8%	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%
East Cambie	73.2%	12.5%	8.2%	4.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
East Richmond	86.7%	5.4%	4.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Gilmore	80.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
Hamilton	79.3%	6.0%	12.2%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Sea Island	77.8%	3.7%	9.9%	2.5%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Seafair	75.7%	8.3%	12.0%	1.6%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Shellmont	78.4%	9.3%	9.5%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Steveston	76.6%	7.5%	9.7%	3.5%	1.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Thompson	70.5%	9.9%	13.4%	3.1%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%
West Cambie	73.1%	12.1%	9.0%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%

Mode of Transportation to Work – Regional Comparison

The primary mode of transportation throughout Metro Vancouver in 2006 was private vehicle as driver. This mode is used by a smaller share of the commuting labour force in the inner municipalities of Vancouver, Burnaby and New Westminster which enjoy a higher level of transit service. The Metro Vancouver average is just under 70%. Richmond is slightly above at 75%.

Mode of Travel to Work – Regional Comparison



Summary

Richmond's labour force participation rate of 63.1% in the 2006 Census has changed very little (63%) since the 2001 Census.

Richmond's unemployment rate decreased to 5.7% from 7.2% during the 2006 Census.

Occupations related to 'Sales and Service' employ the largest proportion of Richmond residents followed by 'Business, Finance and Administration'.

As a percentage of Richmond labour force, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of the labour force who drove to work between 2001 and 2006.

Next to Vancouver, Richmond has the second highest percentage of total workers (56%) who are employed within their own city.

Richmond has a higher ratio of jobs to workers than any other municipality in the Lower Mainland. For every one (1) worker who resides in Richmond, there are 1.35 local jobs.

Includes an estimate of jobs in Richmond with no fixed workplace – (Source: Metro Vancouver).

For Further Information:

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