

Labour and Mode of Travel to Work Hot Facts

Introduction

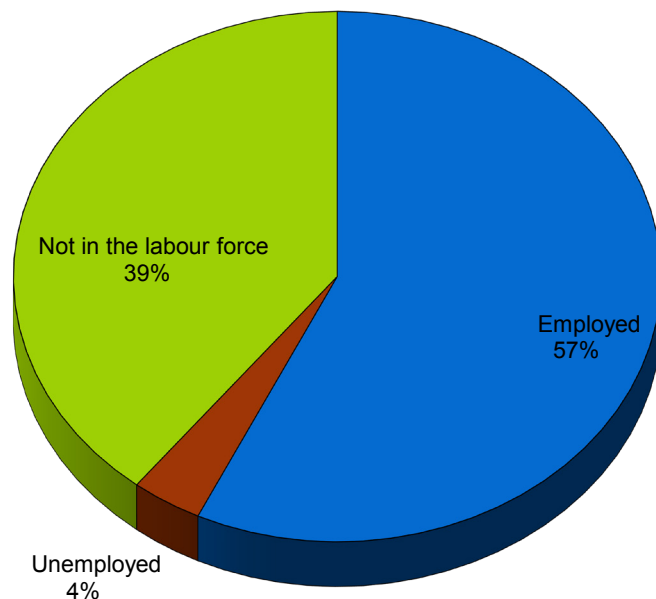
This Hot Facts issue examines:

- labour force and labour force activity in Richmond;
- occupations of Richmond residents;
- place of work status;
- mode of transportation to work;
- regional comparison of mode of transportation to work.

Labour Force Activity in Richmond

According to the 2016 Census, Richmond's employed labour force in 2016 was 96,170, accounting for 57.1% of the population aged 15 years and over. For the population aged 15 years and over, Richmond's unemployed labour force was estimated to be 6,015 (3.5%), and residents not in the labour force was estimated to be 66,715 (39.4%). Between 2011 and 2016, Richmond's population over the age of 15 increased by 7,405 people from 162,040 to 169,445 and the employed labour force increased by 3,860 people from 92,850 to 96,170

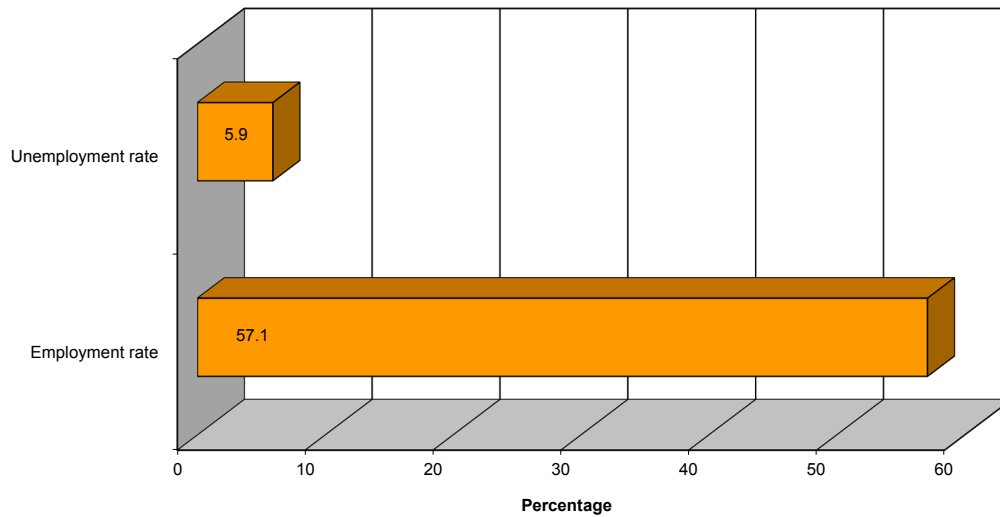
Total Population Aged 15 years and Over by Labour Force Status, 2016 Census



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

The participation rate decreased slightly from 61.7% in 2011 to 60.6% in 2016. The participation rate refers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. This is the standard procedure for how Statistics Canada collects labour force and employment information.

Employment vs. Unemployment, 2016 Census

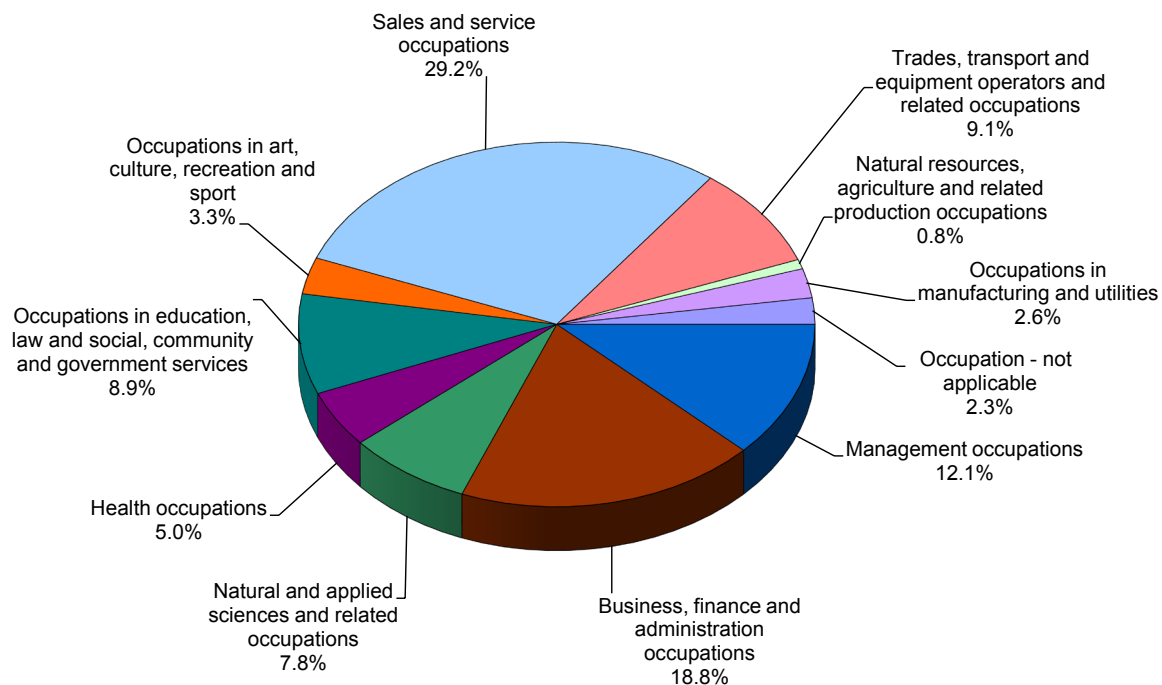


The unemployment rate refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. Changes in the rate of unemployment are as much a result of people entering or leaving the labour force as it is of people finding or losing work.

Occupations of Richmond Residents

The National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016 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 2016, the two largest occupational categories were sales and service occupations, which accounted for 29.2% of those reporting an occupation group and *business, finance and administrative occupations*, which accounted for 18.8% of those reporting an occupation group.

Total Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Occupation, 2016 Census



Occupations of Richmond Residents, 2016

Total Population in the Labour Force	2016 Census	
	102,725	% of Total
Management occupations	12,465	12.1%
Business, finance and administration occupations	19,360	18.8%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	7,985	7.8%
Health occupations	5,185	5.0%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	9,125	8.9%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	3,340	2.2%
Sales and service occupations	30,025	29.2%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	9,310	9.1%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	865	0.8%
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	2,670	2.6%
Other	2,400	2.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census.

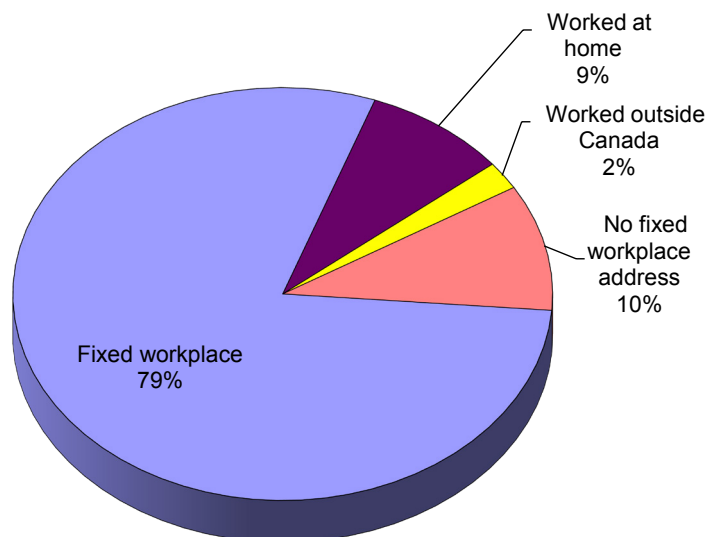
Note: Labour force refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.

The current classification of occupations in use by Statistics Canada is the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016. 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 of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.

Place of Work Status

An individual's place of work is a classification of whether the respondents work at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed place of work, or worked at a specific address. 79.3% of Richmond's employed population worked at a specific address.

Employed Population 15 Years and Over by Place of Work Status, 2016 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. The possible modes of transportation are car, truck or van as a driver, car, truck or van as a passenger, public transit, walking, bicycle, and other methods.

According to the 2016 Census, the main mode of transportation to and from work remains private vehicle use as a driver at 68%, with 19% choosing public transit.

However, when comparing with the 2011 Census, the proportion of Richmond's employed population choosing to use public transit, walking or bicycle more as mode of transportation to work has increased, with the use private vehicle use decreasing.

Total Employed Population 15 Years and Over by Mode of Transportation, 2011 and 2016 Census

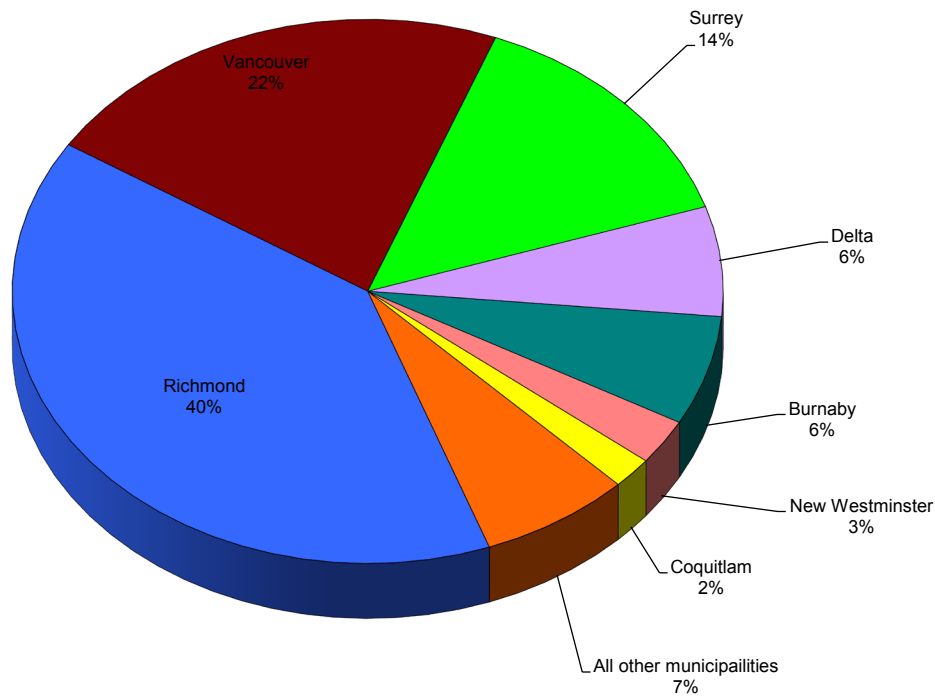
	2011 Census		2016 Census	
Total employed population aged 15 years and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address, by mode of transportation	83,890		86,260	
Car, truck or van – as a driver	58,520	69.8%	58,655	68.0%
Car, truck or van – as a passenger	5,270	6.3%	5,360	6.2%
Public transit	15,125	18.0%	16,455	19.1%
Walked	2,930	3.5%	3,745	4.3%
Bicycle	1,055	1.2%	1,150	1.3%
Other methods	995	1.2%	885	1.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 and 2016 Census.

Place of Work For Employed Labour Force, 2016

For the employed labour force aged 15 years and over having a usual place of work, 43,435 respondents reported Richmond as their usual place of work, accounting for 40% of the total.

Commuting Flow for Employed Labour Force Having a Usual Place of Work, 2016 Census



Commuting to Work by Planning Area, 2016

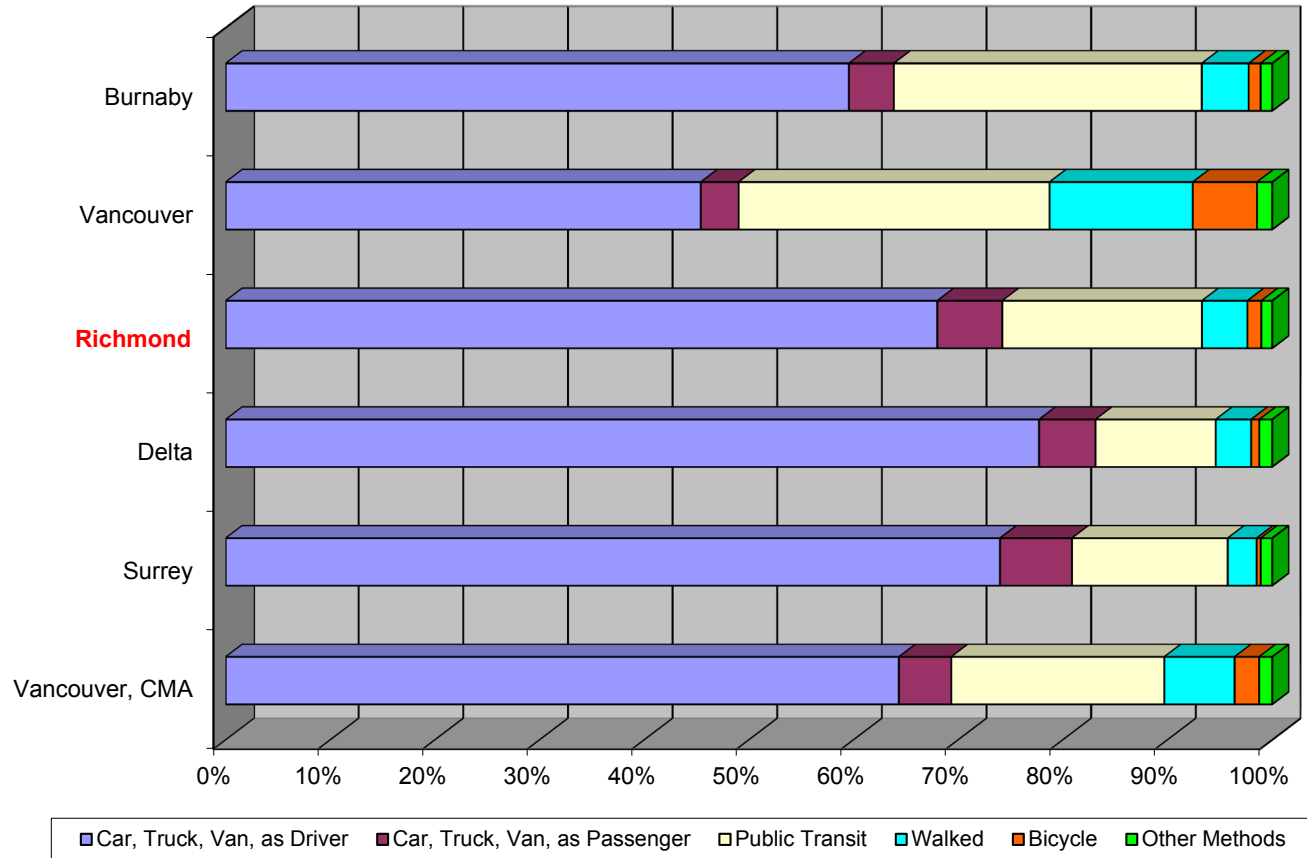
Planning Area	Commuting Type					
	Car, Truck, Van as Driver	Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	Public Transit	Walked	Bicycle	Other Methods
Blundell	71.8%	6.6%	16.4%	3.4%	0.8%	1.0%
Bridgeport	67.6%	5.6%	20.6%	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%
Broadmoor	70.3%	6.5%	18.3%	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%
City Centre	58.7%	5.7%	25.5%	8.3%	0.9%	0.9%
East Cambie	68.8%	7.4%	17.4%	4.7%	1.0%	0.8%
East Richmond	76.0%	5.7%	11.1%	3.6%	0.0%	3.2%
Fraser Lands	77.1%	12.5%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Gilmore	88.9%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Hamilton	75.6%	5.5%	17.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%
Sea Island	75.3%	2.4%	9.4%	4.7%	8.2%	0.0%
Seafair	71.8%	5.8%	17.4%	1.6%	2.1%	1.3%
Shellmont	71.1%	7.5%	17.0%	2.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Steveston	75.7%	5.1%	12.9%	3.2%	2.2%	0.9%
Thompson	67.5%	7.1%	19.2%	4.0%	1.6%	0.7%
West Cambie	69.0%	7.5%	18.2%	3.1%	0.9%	1.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census.

Mode of Transportation to Work—Regional Comparison

The primary mode of transportation throughout Metro Vancouver in 2016 was private vehicle as a 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.

Mode of Transportation to Work—Regional Comparison, 2016 Census



For Further Information:

Please contact the Policy Planning Department at 604-276-4116 or communityplanning@richmond.ca.

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