

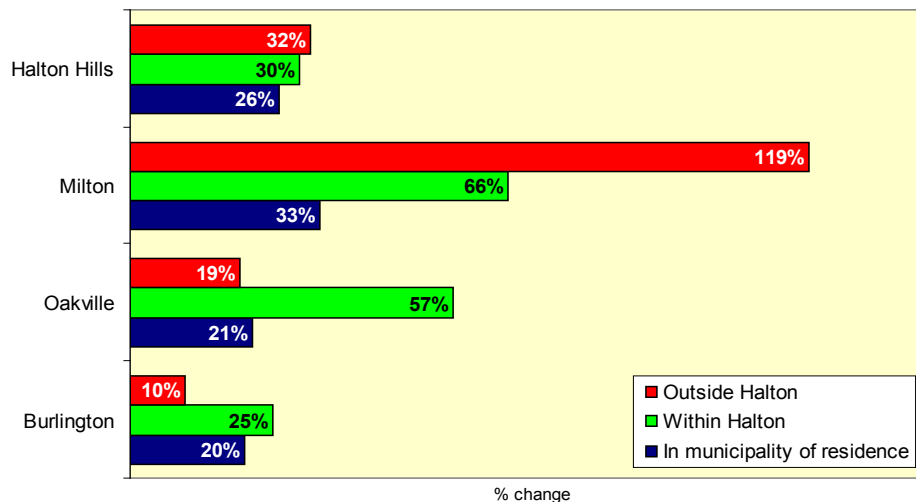
## Place of Work

Data on place of work are important to understanding the commuting pattern of the residents of a community. A high proportion of out-commuters usually indicates a mismatch between the types of job and the types of labour force within a community. As more residents work within their community, the amount of commuting travel time and distance will be reduced – less time on the road and more time with the family or for other activities.

Over half (55%) of Halton residents reported a place of work in the 2006 Census. They were the employed labour force, which included population 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. The place of work includes locations such as: at home (including farms); outside Canada; no fixed workplace address; and a specific location.



**Change in Usual Place of Work, (1996-2006)  
Region of Halton**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

About 8.5% of the employed labour force worked at home or on a farm. Some of the main at-home occupations are: farm workers, early childhood educators and assistants, bookkeepers and babysitters, nannies and parent's helpers. Another 8% reported no fixed workplace address: these include building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc.

There are differences between the sexes. In Halton, three times more male workers worked outside Canada than female workers and there are over two-and-a-half workers with no fixed workplace address for every one of their female counterparts. However, there are about 30% more female workers than male workers working in their municipalities of residence.

## Usual Place of Work

The majority (83%) of the workers travelled to a specific work location (usual place of work). Statistics Canada has grouped the locations into three categories (i.e. those who work within municipality of residence – Burlington, Oakville, Milton and Halton Hills, those who work in another municipality within Halton, and those who work outside Halton). Usual place of work does not include those working at home, working outside of Canada or no fixed workplace.

With the exception of the City of Burlington, Halton's municipalities had similar proportions of workers in these three categories; nearly half commuted outside Halton and fewer than one-third worked within their municipality of residence.

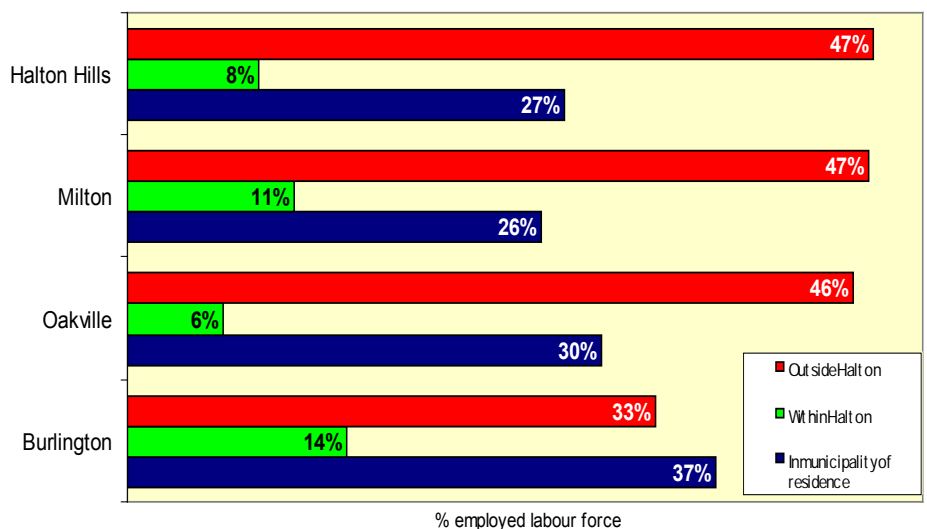
Among Halton's municipalities, the City of Burlington has the highest percentage of employed labour force working within the municipality of residence and the region, and the lowest proportion of workers who commuted outside the region. In fact, more Burlington workers worked within Burlington than commuted to outside Halton.

With the population growth in each of the municipalities in the last decade (1996-2006), the magnitude and pattern of commuting workers have also changed.

The most noticeable change is the doubling of the number of "Outside-Halton" commuters in the Town of Milton. They grew faster than the population. This commuting pattern suggests that most of the new residents have not changed their location of employment, but are still commuting from their new homes to their place of work.

On the other hand, both the Town of Oakville and the City of Burlington experienced significantly lower growth rates for their 'Outside-Halton' commuters, at 19% and 10% respectively, below their population growth rates. The slow increase in the City of Burlington's 'Outside-Halton' commuters probably explains the low proportion of this category of commuters in 2006; more residents are finding jobs within their communities.

**Proportion of Employed Labour Force by Usual Place of Work  
Region of Halton, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census



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