

**Halton Social Planning Council
and Volunteer Centre**

Education & Employment

1999 Halton Social Profile

Education & Employment Report

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Education & Employment Report

Introduction

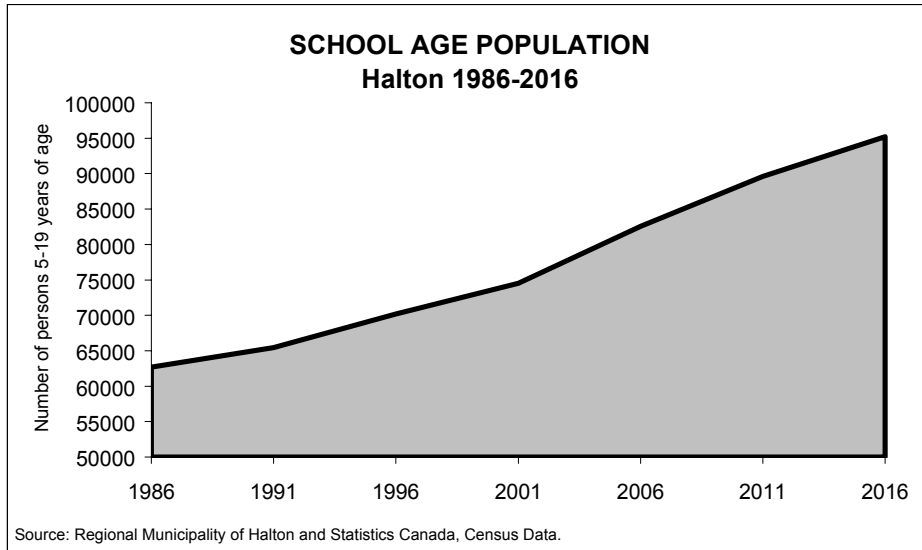
This report looks at the trends in employment and education over a ten-year period in Halton and the implications for the community. It is a report in a series of nine that complete the Halton Social Profile.

The data in this section are based on 1986, 1991 and 1996 census data. In addition to the census, data on actual school enrolment from 1989 to 1997 and projected enrolment to 2002 is presented from the two school boards in Halton and data on the number of unemployment insurance claims from 1995 to 1998 from Human Resources Development Canada.

Education

School Age Population

The school age population includes all persons between five and nineteen years of age. This is divided into elementary school age, which includes those between the ages of five and fourteen, and secondary school age, which includes those between the ages of fifteen and nineteen. As shown in Figure 1, the total school age population in Halton increased over the ten-year period from 62,695 in 1986 to 70,195 in 1996, a 12.0% increase. Ontario's 5-19 year-old population increased slightly faster at 12.9%. The elementary population in Halton increased from 39,695 to 48,245 while the secondary population decreased slightly from 23,000 to 21,950 over the ten years. Both the elementary and secondary school populations increased in Ontario.



• Figure 1 Halton school age population in 1986, 1991 and 1996 and predicted population for 2001-2016

The 5-14 year age group increased in all the municipalities except Milton and the 15 to 19 year age group decreased in all municipalities except Oakville. The greatest increase in the total school age population is in Oakville; it increased 41.3%. Both Burlington and Halton Hills increased only slightly and Milton experienced a 10.7% decrease. Figure 2 shows the actual school age population in 1986, 1991 and for each municipality in Halton.

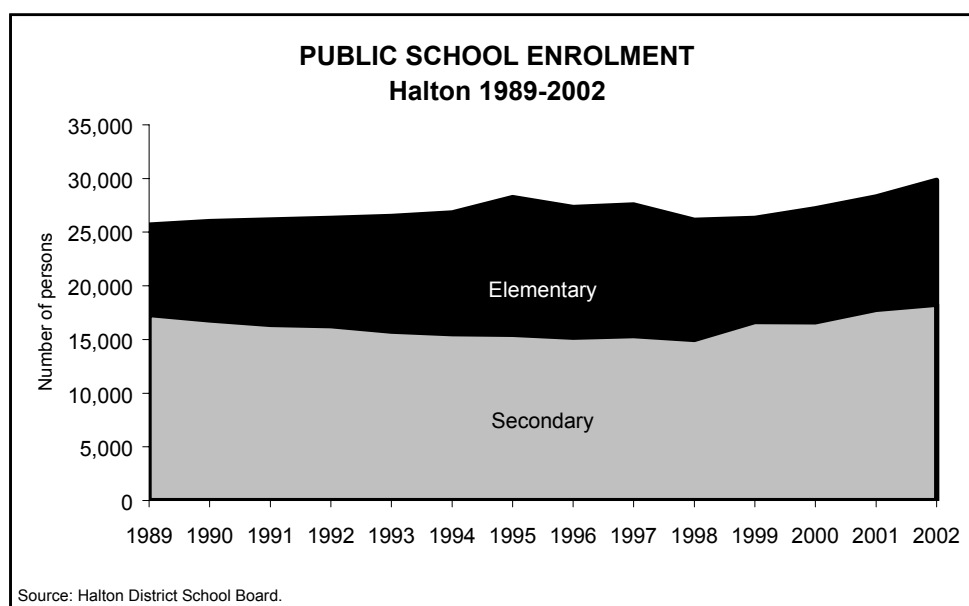
Although the school age population is increasing, its prominence within the total population is decreasing. In 1986, the school age population accounted for 24.7% of the total population of Halton, but decreased to 20.7% in 1996. All four municipalities experienced a decrease in the proportion of 5-19 year-olds. Despite Milton having the smallest school age population, it has the largest proportion of school age residents in 1996. Its school age population is 22.8% of its total population. Burlington has the lowest percentage with 19.3% within the school age. Oakville has 21.5% and Halton Hills has 20.8%.

School Enrolment

There are two school boards in Halton Region: the Halton Catholic District School Board and the Halton District School Board. In addition, there are seventeen private schools and one post-secondary institution, Sheridan College. In 1997, the Halton Catholic District School Board has an enrolment of 21,473 students (31% of the total student population in Halton), the Halton District School Board has an enrolment of 43,560 students (64%) and the private schools account for 3,373 students (5%). Enrolment statistics compiled by the Catholic and the public school boards are shown separately.

Public School Enrolment

The Halton District School Board provided the actual and predicted public school enrolment figures shown in Figure 2. Elementary schools range from Kindergarten to Grade 8. Secondary schools range from Grade 9 to OAC. In 1998, public school enrolment comprised of 63.5% elementary students and 36.5% secondary students.



• Figure 2 Halton public school enrolment, actual 1989-1998 and predicted 1999-2002

In Halton, there are a total of 68 public elementary schools and 16 public secondary schools. Burlington has the largest number of public schools with 26 elementary and seven secondary schools. Oakville has 23 elementary schools and five secondary schools. Milton has eight elementary schools and two secondary schools. Halton Hills has eleven public elementary schools and two public secondary schools.

The combined elementary and secondary public school enrolment in Halton decreased from 42,982 in 1989 to 41,104 in 1998 but is expected to increase to 48,105 in 2002. Oakville's public school enrolment increased from 14,159 students in 1989 to 15,451 students in 1998 and is predicted to increase to 17,874 students in 2002. Halton Hills' enrolment increased from 5,144 in 1991 to 6,097 in 1998 and is predicted to increase to 6,456 students in 2002 (note that data prior to 1991 is not available separately for Milton and Halton Hills). Burlington's public school enrolment decreased from 18,419 students in 1989 to 17,067 in 1998 and is predicted to increase to 18,197 students in 2002. Milton's

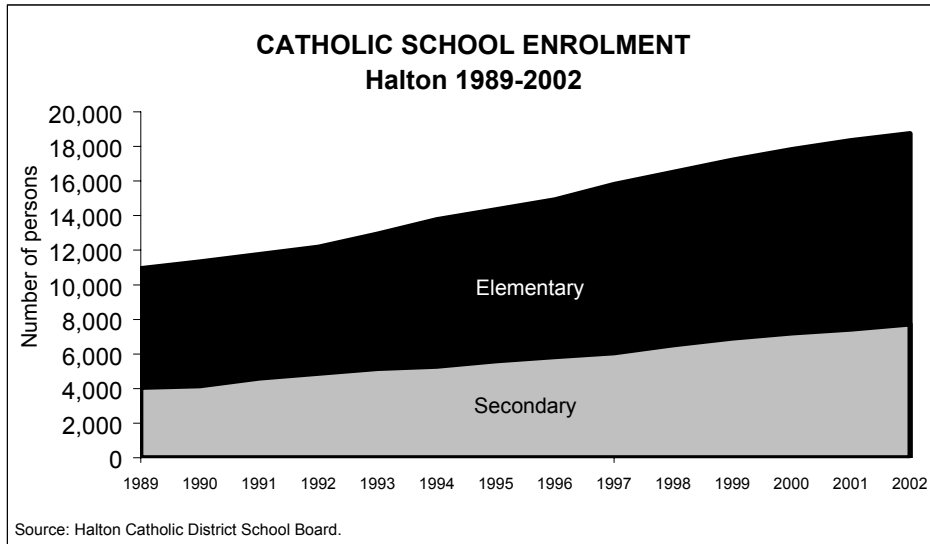
enrolment decreased from 5,118 in 1991 to 4,275 in 1998 and is predicted to increase to 5,578 in 2002.

Public elementary school enrolment in Halton increased from 25,669 in 1989 to 26,113 in 1998 and is expected to increase to 29,842 in 2002. Burlington has the largest public elementary school enrolment in Halton with 10,575 students in 1989 increasing to 11,060 students in 1998. Enrolment in Burlington is predicted to increase to 11,552 students in 2002. Oakville's elementary school enrolment increased from 8,539 in 1989 to 9,853 in 1998 and is expected to increase to 10,555 in 2002. Halton Hills' enrolment increased from 3,195 in 1991 to 4,118 in 1998 and is expected to increase to 4,367 in 2002. Milton's elementary school enrolment decreased from 3,160 in 1991 to 2,514 in 1998. Milton's enrolment is expected to increase to 3,368 in 2002.

Public secondary school enrolment in Halton decreased from 17,313 in 1989 to 14,991 in 1998. Enrolment is predicted to increase to 18,263 students in 2002. Burlington has the largest secondary school enrolment with 7,844 students in 1989 and 6,007 students in 1998 and a predicted enrolment of 6,645 students in 2002. Oakville's secondary school enrolment increased from 5,620 in 1989 to 5,598 in 1998. It is expected that Oakville's enrolment for 2002 (7,319 students) will be higher than Burlington's enrolment. Milton's enrolment decreased from 1,958 in 1991 to 1,761 in 1998 but is expected to increase to 2,210 in 2002. Halton Hills' enrolment increased slightly from 1,949 in 1991 to 1,979 in 1998. In 2002, Halton Hills is expected to have a secondary school enrolment of 2,089 students.

Catholic School Enrolment

The Halton Catholic District School Board provided the actual and projected enrolment figures shown in Figure 3. Enrolment consists of elementary, Junior Kindergarten to Grade 8, and secondary, Grade 9 to OAC. The three French elementary Catholic schools in Halton are not included in the enrolment figures. The French schools account for 867 students in April 1998. In 1998, elementary enrolment accounts for 70.5% of the Catholic school students and secondary enrolment accounts for 29.5%.



• Figure 3 Halton catholic school enrolment, actual 1989-1997 and projected 1998-2002

In Halton, there are a total of 30 elementary schools and five secondary Catholic schools. Oakville has the largest number of Catholic schools in Halton and the largest building accommodation capacity. Oakville has 13 elementary schools and two secondary schools. Ten elementary and two Catholic secondary schools are in Burlington. Milton has the lowest number of Catholic elementary schools in Halton with three, and it has one secondary Catholic school. Halton Hills has four elementary schools and no secondary Catholic schools.

Enrolment for Catholic schools increased while enrolment for public schools decreased from 1989 to 1998. Enrolment for both elementary and secondary schools combined increased from 14,997 students in 1989 to 20,539 students in 1998 and is expected to increase to 26,470 students by 2002. This may be attributed to the recent changes in admission qualifications (i.e., non-Catholic students may now enrol). Oakville has the largest Catholic school enrolment in Halton. Total enrolment increased from 6,142 in 1989 to 9,712 in 1997 and is expected to increase to 11,947 by 2002. Burlington has the next highest enrolment with 5,586 in 1989 and 7,747 students in 1997. Enrolment in Burlington is expected to increase to 9,261 students in 2002. Total enrolment in Milton increased from 2,301 in 1989 to 2,532 students in 1997 and is expected to increase slightly to 2,857 students by 2002.

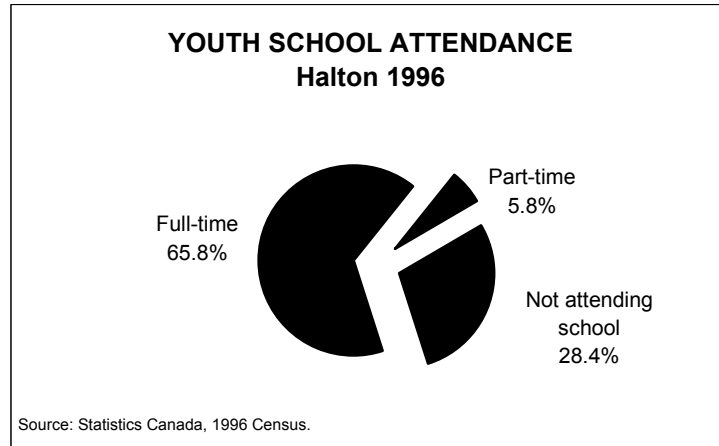
In Halton, the Catholic elementary school enrolment increased from 10,926 in 1989 to 14,478 in 1998. The elementary school enrolment is expected to increase each year to

18,734 students in 2002. Halton Hills has the fastest increase rate in Halton for elementary school enrolment from 1989 to 1997. Enrolment increased from 968 in 1989 to 1,888 students in 1997 and is predicted to continue increasing to 2,404 students in 2002. Elementary school enrolment in Oakville increased from 4,409 in 1989 to 7,167 in 1997 and is expected to increase to 8,575 by 2002. Elementary school enrolment increased in Burlington from 4,106 in 1989 to 5,388 in 1997 and is predicted to increase to 6,438 in 2002. Milton is the only municipality in Halton where elementary school enrolment has been decreasing. In Milton, elementary school enrolment decreased from 1,443 students in 1989 to 1,362 students in 1997 and enrolment is expected to continue to decrease at a slow rate.

Catholic secondary school enrolment in Halton increased from 4,071 in 1989 to 6,061 in 1998. Secondary school enrolment is expected to increase each year to 7,736 by 2002. Burlington has the fastest increase rate in Halton from 1994 to 1997 for secondary school enrolment. In Burlington, secondary school enrolment increased from 1,480 in 1989 to 2,359 in 1997 and is predicted to increase to 2,823 in 2002. Secondary school enrolment in Oakville increased from 1,733 in 1989 to 2,545 in 1997 and is expected to increase to 3,372 in 2002. In Milton, enrolment increased from 858 students in 1989 to 1,170 students in 1997 and is expected to increase to 1,540 students in 2002.

Youth School Attendance

Since 1991, the percentage of youth aged 15 to 24 attending school full-time increased from 62.7% (27,980 persons) in 1991 to 65.8% (28,190 persons) in 1996. (No data on school attendance is available for 1986.) Correspondingly, the percentage not attending decreased from 30.7% to 28.4% over the five years. Compared with Ontario at 31.8%, Halton has a lower percentage of youth not attending school – 28.4%. Those attending school part-time in Halton also decreased from 6.6% to 5.8%. Figure 4 shows the percentage of youth attending full-time, part-time and not attending school.



• Figure 4 Halton 15-24 school attendance in 1996

In Halton, Oakville has the highest percentage of youth attending school full-time at 69.2%, followed by Burlington at 65.4%, and Milton at 62.5%. Halton Hills has the lowest percentage of youth attending school full-time at 59.5%.

Burlington has the highest percentage of youth attending school part-time at 6.2% and Oakville has the lowest at 5.4%. Both Milton and Halton Hills have 5.8% of their youth attending school part-time.

Within Halton, Halton Hills has the highest percentage of youth not attending school at 34.7%, followed by Milton at 31.7%, Burlington at 28.4% and Oakville at 25.4%. Youth are more likely not to attend school if they live in north Halton rather than in south Halton.

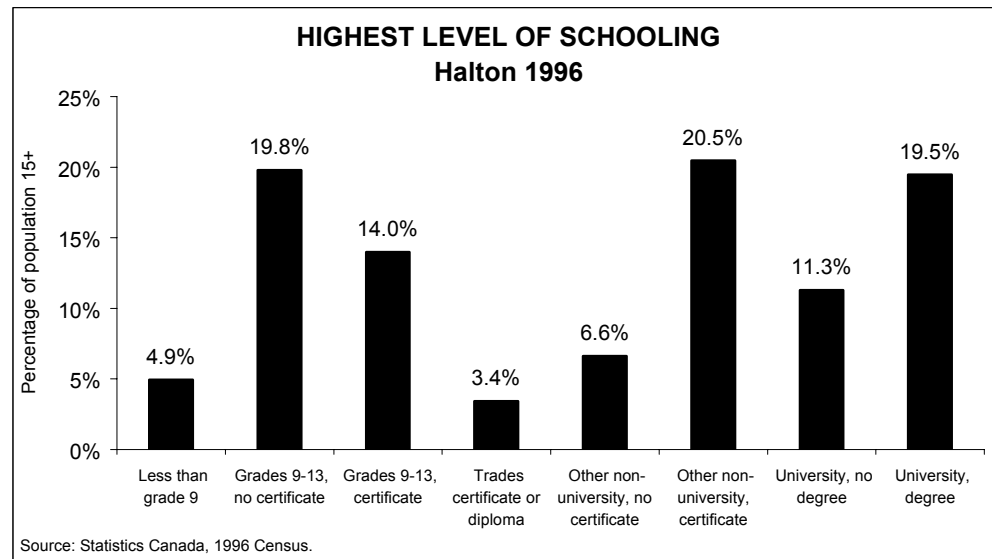
More males are not attending school than females. In Halton, 29.6% of males and 26.8% of females are not attending. Milton has the highest percentage of females not attending school at 30.3% and Halton Hills has the highest percentage of males not attending school at 37.4%.

In addition, youth living in poverty (as defined by Statistics Canada's Low-Income Cut-Off) are more likely not to attend school. In Halton, 34.1% of poor youth are not attending school compared with 28.3% for the total youth population. This trend is apparent in all four municipalities.

Highest Level of Schooling

In Halton, the percentage of the population 15 years and older with university degrees as their highest level of schooling increased from 16.4% in 1991 to 19.5% in 1996 (51,705

persons). In 1996, 4.9% of the population 15 years and older has less than a grade 9 education (13,130 persons), a decrease from 5.6% in 1991. Halton appears to have higher levels of education than in Ontario – 14.9% of Ontario’s population have a university degree. Figure 5 shows the highest level of schooling of Halton residents in 1996.



• Figure 5 Highest level of schooling of Halton population 15+ in 1996

In Halton, Oakville has the highest percentage of the population with university degrees at 24.7% and Halton Hills has the lowest percentage of the population with university degrees at 12.8%.

Halton Hills has the highest percentage with less than a grade 9 education at 5.9% (1,925 persons) and Burlington has the lowest proportion at 4.3% (4,735 persons).

Post-secondary Qualifications

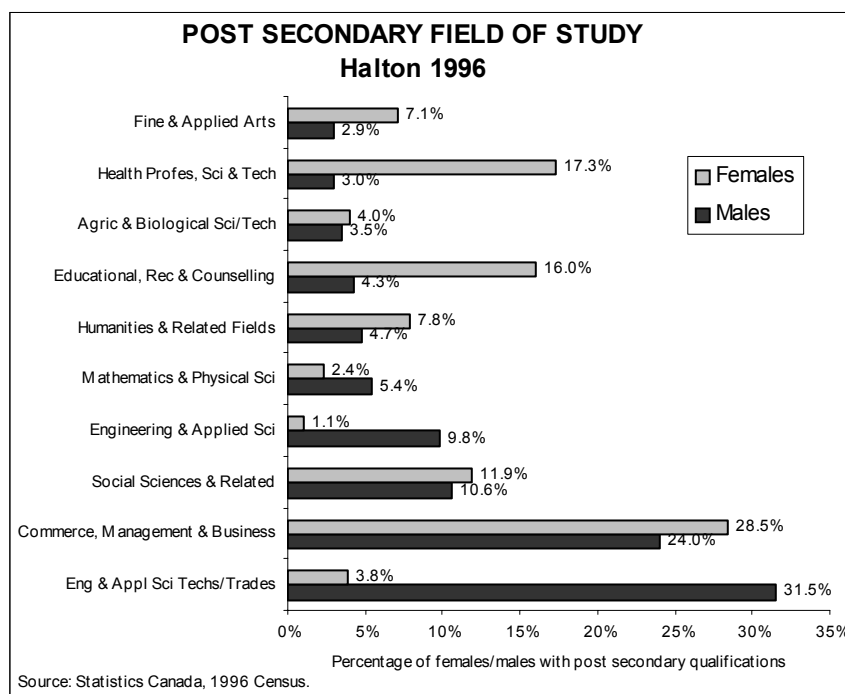
The largest percentage of males with post-secondary qualifications studied engineering and applied science technologies or trades at 31.5%. However, only 3.8% of females in Halton choose this as their major field of study. Halton Hills has the highest percentage of males and females in engineering technologies and trades and Oakville has the lowest.

The most common field of study for females is commerce, management and business at 28.5%. This is the second most common field of study for males at 24.0%. For both males

and females, this is highest in Oakville. It is lowest for males in Halton Hills and females in Milton.

Social sciences and related fields is the third most common field of study for males at 10.6%. Although the percentage is higher for females at 11.9%, it is only the fourth most common field of study for women in Halton. Again, Oakville has the highest proportion for both males and females and Halton Hills and Milton has the lowest.

Health is a common field of study for females at 17.3% and education, recreation and counselling at 16.0%. Both fields are low for males. Health professions are studied most by Burlington residents and least by Halton Hills residents. Education, recreation and counselling are highest in Halton Hills and lowest in Oakville. Figure 6 shows the percentage of males and females with each post-secondary field of study.



• Figure 6 Post-secondary field of study of the Halton population 15+ by gender in 1996

Of the remaining fields of study, males dominate engineering, applied science, mathematics and physical science. While, females are more prominent in fields such as humanities, agriculture, biological science/technology, and fine and applied arts.

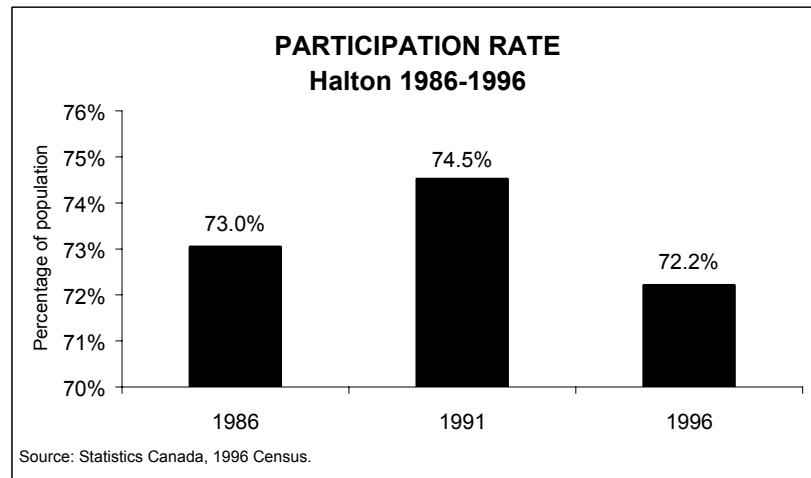
Implications

- As the number of school age children increase, enrolment will also increase. High growth areas will need new schools.
- Use of educational facilities can be expanded to support the provision of services to the local community to improve community access to services and to broaden use of public resources.
- Although it is not clear whether or not poverty is a factor in youth leaving the school system or whether those that have left later become poor, it is apparent that poverty and low education levels are correlated. Further study of the factors attributing to the dropout rate is needed.
- Training programs need to reflect the labour market to enhance employment opportunities.
- New methods need to be explored to provide life long learning opportunities and to make better use of technology in delivering them.

Employment

Labour Force Participation Rate

More men than women fifteen years of age and over participate in the labour force. However, the difference between the percentage of males and females in the labour force lessened over the ten years. In 1996, 65.9% of women and 78.9% of men fifteen years of age and over are in the labour force. Over the ten-year period the male participation rate decreased from 83.9% to 78.9%. From 1986 to 1991, the female participation rate increased from 62.5% to 66.6% and then remained nearly the same at 65.9% in 1996. The participation rate for women with children increased drastically from 65.6% in 1986 to 75.3% in 1996. Figure 7 shows the participation rate in the labour force from 1986 to 1996 for Halton region.

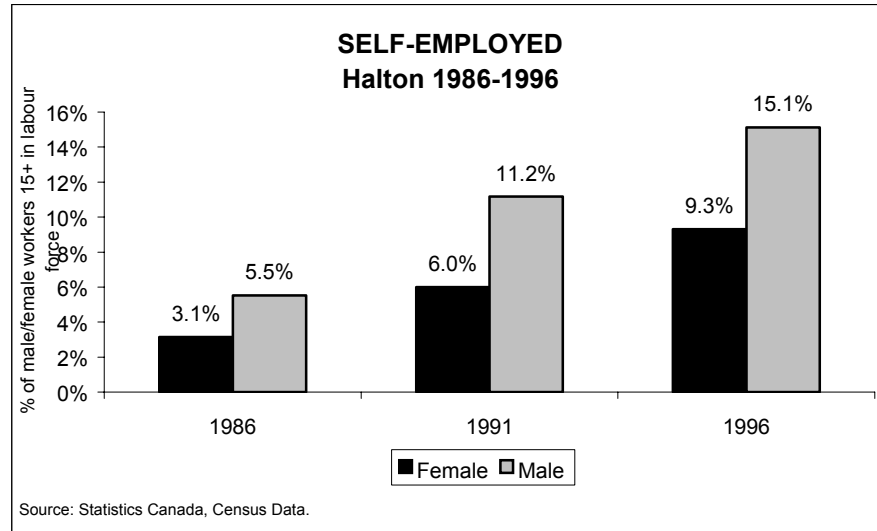


• Figure 7 Halton labour force participation rate in 1986, 1991 and 1996

Ontario has a smaller participation rate than Halton for both males and females. In Ontario, only 73.0% of men and 60.0% of women 15 years and older are in the labour force in 1996. Of the municipalities in Halton, Burlington has the lowest participation rates for both males and females at 78.0% and 64.7% respectively. Milton has the highest participation rates for both males and females in the three census years. In 1996, the rate for males is 82.1% and the rate for females is 68.6%.

Class of Worker

Work class is divided into employees, self-employed workers and unpaid family workers. In 1996, 90.2% of women workers are employees, 9.3% are self-employed and 0.5% are unpaid family workers. Compared with males, females have a smaller percentage of self-employed workers and a larger percentage of unpaid family workers and employees. Male workers consist of 84.7% employees, 15.1% self-employed and 0.2% unpaid family workers. Of the 8,215 women that are self-employed in Halton, 29.2% have incorporated businesses and 70.8% have unincorporated businesses. A larger percentage, 40.1%, of self-employed males is incorporated. As well, a larger percentage of males (47.1%) have paid help, while only 34.4% of females have paid help. For both males and females the percentage of self-employed workers increased from 1986 to 1996. Figure 8 shows the increase in self-employed females from 3.1% in 1986 to 9.3% in 1996 and self-employed males from 5.5% in 1986 to 15.1% in 1996.



• Figure 8 Self-employed males and females 15+ in Halton in 1986, 1991 and 1996

Milton has the highest percentage of self-employed females in Halton at 10.5% and Burlington has the lowest at 8.6%. Milton also has the highest percentage of self-employed males at 17.1% and Halton Hills has the lowest at 13.3%. All four municipalities show an increase in the percentage of self-employed males and females over the ten-year period.

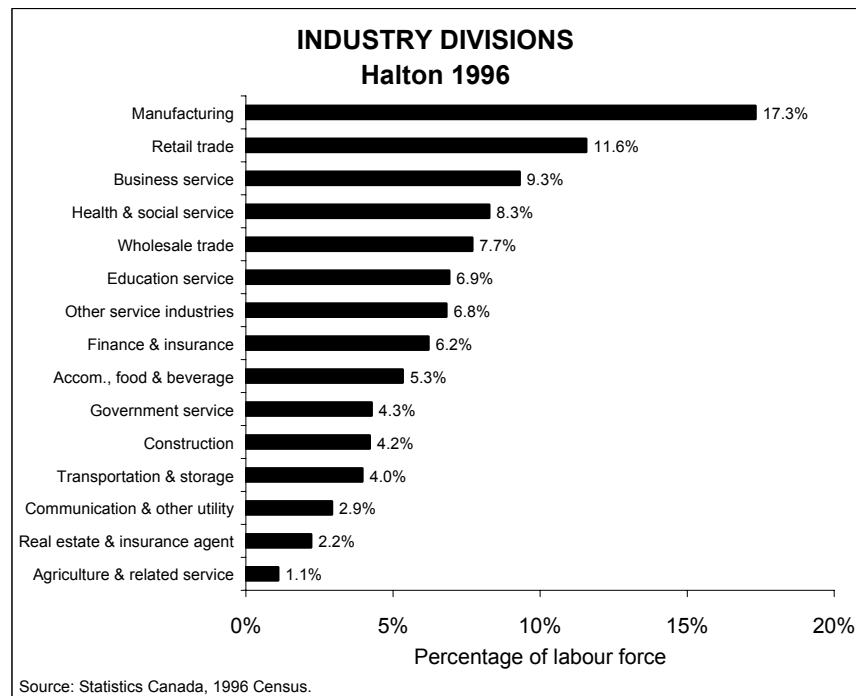
Workplace

In 1996, 88.1% of women and 85.0% of men work at a usual place of work. In addition, 8.1% of women and 6.8% of men work at home, 0.3% of women and 0.5% of men work outside Canada and 3.5% of women and 7.7% of men have no fixed workplace. The percentage of women that work at home or have no fixed workplace increased from 1991 when only 6.5% of women worked at home and 0.6% had no fixed workplace. The percentage working outside Canada remained the same over the five years and the percentage working at a usual place of work decreased from 92.7% in 1991.

A larger percentage of females than males work at home in Halton. In 1996, 8.1% of women work at home and 6.8% of men work at home. Milton has the highest percentage of females and males that work at home in 1996 at 9.9% and 7.4% respectively. Burlington has the lowest percentage of females that work at home at 7.4% and Halton Hills has the lowest percentage of males that work at home at 6.2%.

Industries

In 1996, 191,750 persons are part of the labour force in Halton. By far, the largest type of industry is manufacturing with 17.3% of the total labour force (33,225 persons) in 1996 as shown in Figure 9. However, manufacturing decreased from 19.5% of the total labour force (35,545 persons) in 1991. Manufacturing is the largest industry in all four municipalities. Halton Hills has the largest percentage of its labour force in manufacturing at 22.9% and Oakville has the lowest at 15.0%.



• Figure 9 Halton industry divisions in 1996

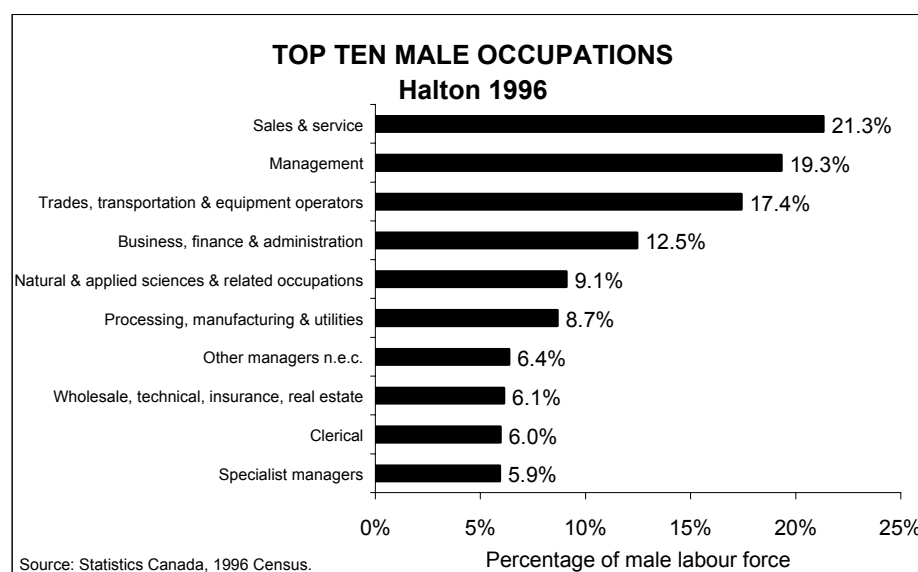
Retail trade and business service account for the second and third largest proportions of the labour force at 11.6% (22,170 persons) and 9.3% (17,845 persons) respectively. Burlington has the largest percentage in retail trade at 12.3% and both Halton Hills and Milton have the lowest at 10.7%. Oakville has the largest percentage in business service at 11.3% and Halton Hills has the lowest at 7.2%.

The combined labour forces in the service sector (including transportation, communication, retail, finance, insurance, business, government, education, social services, accommodation, food and beverages) decreased from 73% in 1991 (132,455 persons) to 65.5% in 1996 (125,690 persons).

Oakville, in comparison to the other municipalities, has the largest proportion of the population in real estate, communication and other utility, finance and insurance, and business service. Burlington has the largest percentage in accommodation, food and beverage, other service industries, education service, health and social service, and retail trade. Milton has the largest proportion of the population in agriculture, government service, and wholesale trade. Halton Hills has the largest percentage in transportation and storage, construction, and manufacturing.

Male Occupations

Figure 10 shows that sales and service account for the largest proportion of male occupations in Halton with 21,720 persons (21.3%). Compared to the other municipalities in Halton, Burlington has the highest percentage of men in sales and service at 22.1% and Halton Hills has the lowest at 18.5%.

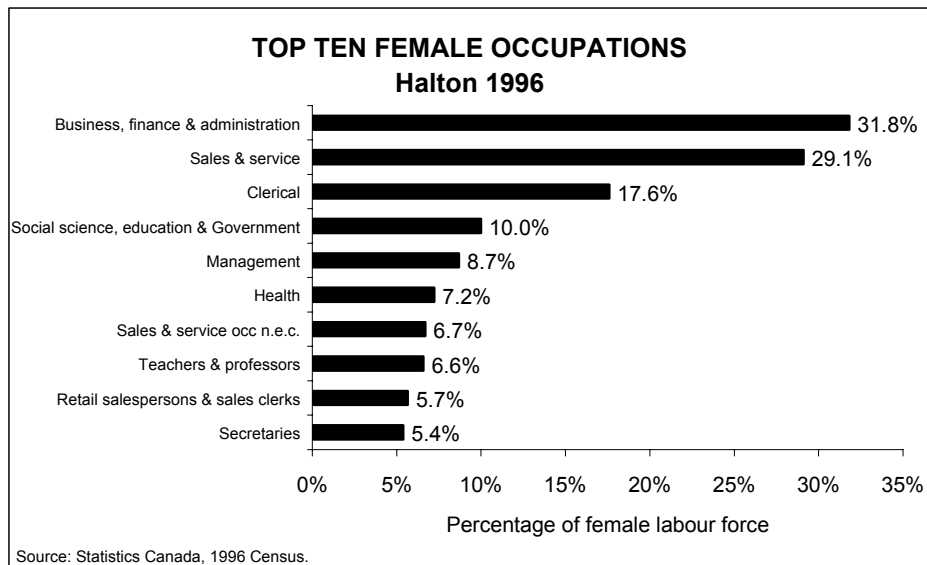


• Figure 10 Top ten male occupations in Halton in 1996

The second most common male occupation in Halton is management with 19,685 persons (19.3%). Oakville has the highest percentage of the Halton municipalities at 22.4% and Halton Hills has the lowest at 13.6%. The next most common male occupations are trade, transportation and equipment operators with 17,750 persons (17.4%). Halton Hills has the highest percentage at 25.8% and Oakville has the lowest at 14.0%.

Female Occupations

Figure 11 shows that business, finance and administration account for the largest percentage of female occupations with 28,595 persons (31.8%). Milton has the highest percentage of its population in this occupation at 32.8%, while Halton Hills has the lowest at 30.3%.

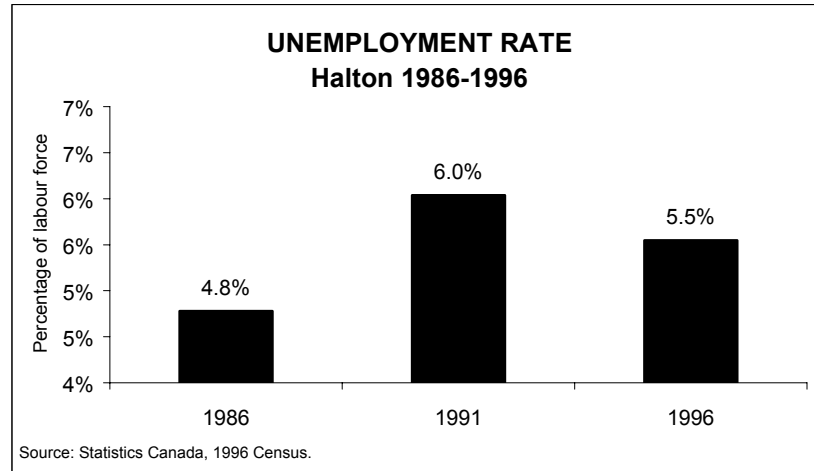


• Figure 11 Top ten female occupations in Halton in 1996

Sales and service positions are the second most common female occupations with 26,155 persons (29.1%). Milton has the highest percentage at 30.4% and Oakville has the lowest at 27.4%. The third top female occupation is clerical with 15,805 persons (17.6%). Again, Milton has the highest percentage at 19.0% and Oakville has the lowest at 16.2%.

Unemployment Rate

Halton's unemployment rate increased from 4.8% in 1986 to a peak of 6.0% in 1991. Figure 12 shows that in 1996, 5.5% of Halton's population 15 years and older in the labour force is unemployed (10,635 persons). In comparison, Ontario has a higher unemployment rate at 9.0%. Over the ten years, Halton Hills consistently has the highest percentage of unemployed. In 1996, 5.9% of the labour force in Halton Hills is unemployed. Burlington has the lowest percentage in 1996 at 5.4%.



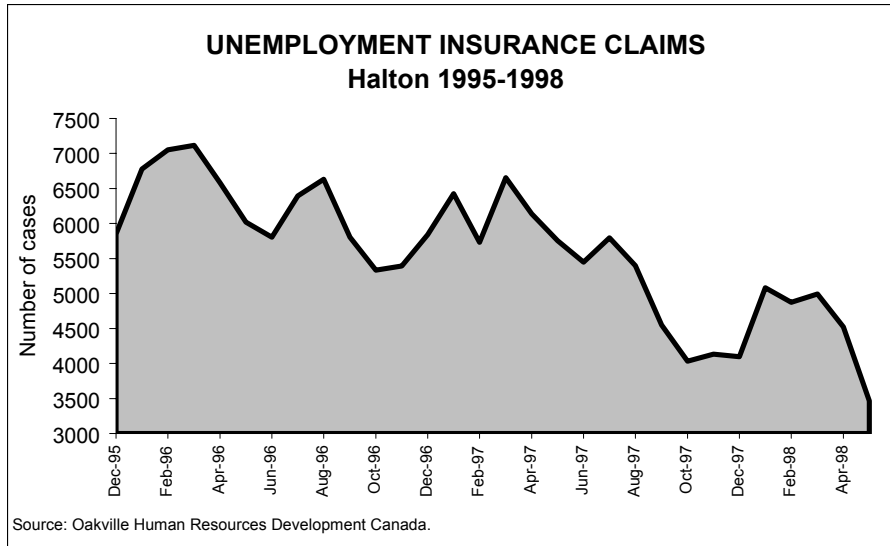
• Figure 12 Halton unemployment rate in 1986, 1991 and 1996

In Halton, females experienced a higher unemployment rate than males throughout this time. In 1996, 5.9% of females and 5.2% of males in the labour force are unemployed. Halton's male unemployment rate increased over the ten-year period from 3.6% in 1986 to a peak of 5.8% in 1991. Meanwhile, the female unemployment rate decreased from 6.3% in both 1986 and 1991. The unemployment rate in 1996 for females with children at home is 4.2%, while the rate for females without children at home is 3.7%. Ontario also has a higher unemployment rate for females – with 8.7% for males and 9.6% for females. Halton Hills has the highest male unemployment rate at 5.6% and Milton has the lowest male unemployment rate at 4.9%. Oakville has the highest female unemployment rate at 6.2% and Burlington has the lowest at 5.6%.

Unemployment Insurance Claims

The Oakville Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) office compiles the number of regular unemployment insurance claims from data provided by the four HRDC offices in Halton. Data from September 1995 to May 1998 are portrayed in Figure 13.

Although the number of claims in Halton appears to vary seasonally (only two full years of data are available), from September 1995 to May 1998 an underlying decreasing trend is apparent. Each year the number of claims decreases in the summer and increases in the winter; however, the number of claims for any given month decreases the following year. For example, the number of claims in May decreased from 5,806 in 1996, to 5,756 in 1997, to 3,467 in 1998.



• Figure 13 Halton unemployment insurance claims from 1995 to 1998

From September 1995 to May 1998, the largest proportion of unemployment insurance claims in Halton is in Burlington, followed by Oakville, Milton, and Halton Hills.

During May 1996, the month of the Census enumeration, 3.1% of the total labour force in Halton made unemployment insurance claims (6,022 persons). Halton Hills has the largest percentage of its labour force file unemployment insurance claims at 3.7% (897 persons), followed by Burlington at 3.1% (2,436 persons), Oakville at 3.0% (2,138 persons) and Milton at 2.9% (551 persons).

Employment Income

Compared to Ontario, more people in Halton work full-time than part-time. Of the population 15 years and older with an employment income in Halton, 57.6% work full-time and 40.3% work part-time. In Ontario, only 53.3% work full-time and 43.9% work part-time.

The average full-time employment income in Halton is \$49,456 and the average part-time employment income is \$17,962. Both income levels are higher in Halton than in Ontario. Full-time and part-time employment incomes are also both higher for males than for females. Employment incomes are highest in Oakville for both males and females. Average employment incomes are lowest for males in Halton Hills and females in Milton. The gap between male and female incomes is most noticeable in Oakville, where females earned only 51.1% of what males earned. Halton Hills has the least discrepancy between

male and female incomes – females earned 62.5% of male incomes. Table 1 shows the average full-time and part-time employment incomes in Halton by municipality and gender.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT INCOME

	Oakville	Burlington	Milton	Halton Hills	Halton
Female	\$26,634	\$24,319	\$23,912	\$24,068	\$25,114
Full-time	\$38,686	\$35,599	\$34,575	\$34,616	\$36,541
Part-time	\$15,645	\$14,410	\$13,906	\$14,258	\$14,805
Male	\$52,087	\$43,404	\$41,214	\$38,508	\$45,787
Full-time	\$66,117	\$54,662	\$51,889	\$47,697	\$57,717
Part-time	\$24,922	\$21,627	\$19,588	\$19,364	\$22,390
Total	\$40,067	\$34,315	\$33,217	\$31,869	\$36,043
Full-time	\$55,307	\$47,191	\$45,273	\$42,736	\$49,456
Part-time	\$19,526	\$17,364	\$16,335	\$16,423	\$17,962

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census.

• Table 1 Average male and female employment incomes in Halton by municipality in 1995

Fifty percent of females in Halton work part-time or for part of the year and 47.7% work full-time for the full year. Compared to the other municipalities in Halton, Burlington has the largest percentage of females that work part-time or for part of the year at 50.9% and Halton Hills has the smallest percentage at 48.2%. Both Milton and Halton Hills have the highest percentages of females that work full-time at 48.5% and Burlington has the lowest at 46.8%.

A larger percentage of males work full-time and fewer work part-time than females – 66.4% full-time and 31.8% part-time. Halton Hills has the highest percentage of males that work full-time for the full-year at 67.6% while Burlington has the lowest at 66.0%. Burlington and Oakville both have the highest percentage of males working part-time or for part of the year at 32.1% and Halton Hills has the lowest at 30.2%.

Implications

- Continued high rates of unemployment for youth emphasize the need for employment services, volunteer opportunities and school-to-work transition programs.
- Lower education levels in Halton Hills have an impact on job creation and length of unemployment. It is not clear whether this is related to the higher incidence of GWA as the latter was evident before the recession.

- High labour force participation rates for women with children at home have a significant impact on childcare needs, after school programs and parental supports. This is particularly true in Milton and Halton Hills. Higher population growth in Oakville and Milton in the coming years will increase demand on these programs.

Education & Employment Report

Ontario Summary (1996 Census)

School Age Population

Total 5-19 years	2,176,265
5-14 years	1,748,945
15-19 years	697,320

Youth School Attendance

Population 15-24	1,399,525
Attending full time	62.6%
Attending part time	5.7%
Not attending	31.7%

Highest Level of Schooling

Pop. 15+ excluding institutional residents	8,407,395
Less than grade nine	9.8%
Grades 9-13	37.1%
Trades with certificate/diploma	3.4%
Other non-university	24.2%
University	23.9%

Post-secondary Qualifications

Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary	1,712,245
Commerce, management and business	26.9%
Health	18.8%
Education, recreation and counselling	14.5%
Male pop. 15+ with post-secondary	1,756,950
Eng. and applied science tech/trades	37.3%
Commerce, management and business	16.6%
Social science and related	10.4%

Labour Force

Population 15+	8,407,395
In labour force	66.3%
Not in labour force	33.7%
Population 15+ in labour force	5,571,350
Employed	90.9%

Unemployed	9.0%
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Place of Work

Employed population 15+	5,063,670
Usual place of work	85.4%
At home	7.0%
Outside Canada	0.9%
No usual place of work	6.7%

Class of Worker

All class of workers	5,401,400
Employees	87.5%
Self-employed	12.0%
Unpaid family worker	0.5%

Industries

Population 15+ in labour force	5,586,975
Manufacturing	16.5%
Retail trade	11.8%
Health and social service	9.2%

Occupations

Female population 15+ in labour force	2,609,255
Business, finance and administration	29.0%
Sales and service	29.8%
Clerical	17.0%
Male population 15+ in labour force	2,977,720
Trade, transportation & equipment operator	22.4%
Sales and service	20.3%
Management	11.8%

Employment Income

Pop. 15+ with employment income	5,653,475
Average employment income	\$28,838
Full-time	\$40,281
Part-time	\$15,883

Education & Employment Report

Halton Region Summary (1996 Summary)

School Age Population

Total 5-19 years	70,195
5-14 years	48,245
15-19 years	21,950

Youth School Attendance

Population 15-24	42,845
Attending full-time	65.8%
Attending part-time	5.8%
Not attending	28.4%

Highest Level of Schooling

Pop. 15+ excluding institutional residents	265,530
Less than grade nine	4.9%
Grades 9-13	33.8%
Trades with certificate/diploma	3.4%
Other non-university	27.1%
University	30.8%

Post-secondary Qualifications

Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary	63,695
Commerce, management and business	28.5%
Health	17.3%
Education, recreation and counselling	16.0%
Male pop. 15+ with post-secondary	66,650
Eng. and applied science tech/trades	31.5%
Commerce, management and business	24.0%
Social science and related	10.6%

Labour Force

Population 15+	265,520
In labour force	72.2%
Not in labour force	27.8%
Population 15+ in labour force	191,740
Employed	94.5%

Unemployed	5.5%
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Place of Work

Employed population 15+	181,095
Usual place of work	86.4%
At home	7.4%
Outside Canada	0.4%
No usual place of work	5.8%

Class of Worker

All class of workers	188,925
Employees	87.3%
Self-employed	12.4%
Unpaid family worker	0.3%

Industries

Population 15+ in labour force	191,750
Manufacturing	17.3%
Retail trade	11.6%
Business service	9.3%

Occupations

Female population 15+ in labour force	89,855
Business, finance and administration	31.8%
Sales and service	29.1%
Clerical	17.6%
Male population 15+ in labour force	101,895
Sales and service	21.3%
Management	19.3%
Trade, transportation & equipment operator	17.4%

Employment Income

Pop. 15+ with employment income	197,915
Average employment income	\$36,043
Full-time	\$49,456
Part-time	\$17,962

Education & Employment Report

Oakville Summary (1996 Census)

School Age Population

Total 5-19 years	27,660
5-14 years	19,315
15-19 years	8,345

Youth School Attendance

Population 15-24	16,105
Attending full time	69.2%
Attending part time	5.4%
Not attending	25.4%

Highest Level of Schooling

Pop. 15+ excluding institutional residents	98,900
Less than grade nine	5.1%
Grades 9-13	28.7%
Trades with certificate/diploma	2.9%
Other non-university	25.1%
University	37.2%

Post-secondary Qualifications

Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary	25,830
Commerce, management and business	29.1%
Health	16.0%
Education, recreation and counselling	14.8%
Male pop. 15+ with post-secondary	26,400
Commerce, management and business	28.0%
Eng. and applied science tech/trades	24.0%
Engineering and applied science	12.2%

Labour Force

Population 15+	98,895
In labour force	27.7%
Not in labour force	72.3%
Population 15+ in labour force	71,500
Employed	94.4%

Unemployed	5.6%
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Place of Work

Employed population 15+	67,470
Usual place of work	86.3%
At home	7.8%
Outside Canada	0.5%
No usual place of work	5.4%

Class of Worker

All class of workers	70,475
Employees	86.6%
Self-employed	13.2%
Unpaid family worker	0.3%

Industries

Population 15+ in labour force	71,505
Manufacturing	15.0%
Business service	11.3%
Retail trade	11.2%

Occupations

Female population 15+ in labour force	33,680
Business, finance and administration	31.4%
Sales and service	27.4%
Clerical	16.2%
Male population 15+ in labour force	37,820
Sales and service	21.7%
Management	22.4%
Business, finance & administration	14.3%

Employment Income

Pop. 15+ with employment income	73,750
Average employment income	\$40,067
Full-time	\$55,307
Part-time	\$19,526

Education & Employment Report

Burlington Summary (1996 Census)

School Age Population

Total 5-19 years	27,660
5-14 years	19,315
15-19 years	8,345

Youth School Attendance

Population 15-24	16,870
Attending full time	65.4%
Attending part time	6.2%
Not attending	28.4%

Highest Level of Schooling

Pop. 15+ excluding institutional residents	109,040
Less than grade nine	4.3%
Grades 9-13	34.6%
Trades with certificate/diploma	3.5%
Other non-university	28.5%
University	29.1%

Post-secondary Qualifications

Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary	26,025
Commerce, management and business	28.6%
Health	18.9%
Education, recreation and counselling	16.0%
Male pop. 15+ with post-secondary	27,450
Eng. and applied science tech/trades	33.2%
Commerce, management and business	22.7%
Social science and related	10.5%

Labour Force

Population 15+	109,040
In labour force	71.1%
Not in labour force	28.9%
Population 15+ in labour force	77,495
Employed	94.6%

Unemployed	5.4%
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Place of Work

Employed population 15+	73,335
Usual place of work	86.9%
At home	6.9%
Outside Canada	0.3%
No usual place of work	5.8%

Class of Worker

All class of workers	76,375
Employees	88.0%
Self-employed	11.7%
Unpaid family worker	0.3%

Industries

Population 15+ in labour force	77,500
Manufacturing	17.3%
Retail trade	12.3%
Health and social service	8.8%

Occupations

Female population 15+ in labour force	36,580
Business, finance and administration	32.5%
Sales and service	30.1%
Clerical	18.6%
Male population 15+ in labour force	40,920
Sales and service	22.1%
Management	19.2%
Trade, transportation & equipment operator	16.6%

Employment Income

Pop. 15+ with employment income	80,085
Average employment income	\$34,315
Full-time	\$47,191
Part-time	\$17,364

Education & Employment Report

Milton Summary (1996 Census)

School Age Population

Total 5-19 years	7,330
5-14 years	4,755
15-19 years	2,575

Youth School Attendance

Population 15-24	4,745
Attending full time	62.5%
Attending part time	5.8%
Not attending	31.7%

Highest Level of Schooling

Pop. 15+ excluding institutional residents	24,850
Less than grade nine	5.8%
Grades 9-13	38.7%
Trades with certificate/diploma	3.4%
Other non-university	27.7%
University	24.4%

Post-secondary Qualifications

Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary	5,370
Commerce, management and business	26.4%
Education, recreation and counselling	18.3%
Health	18.1%
Male pop. 15+ with post-secondary	5,270
Eng. and applied science tech/trades	40.1%
Commerce, management and business	19.5%
Social science and related	9.1%

Labour Force

Population 15+	24,845
In labour force	75.2%
Not in labour force	24.8%
Population 15+ in labour force	18,695
Employed	94.5%

Unemployed	5.5%
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Place of Work

Employed population 15+	17,660
Usual place of work	84.6%
At home	8.6%
Outside Canada	0.5%
No usual place of work	6.3%

Class of Worker

All class of workers	18,460
Employees	85.3%
Self-employed	14.0%
Unpaid family worker	0.6%

Industries

Population 15+ in labour force	18,690
Manufacturing	19.0%
Retail trade	10.7%
Wholesale trade	8.9%

Occupations

Female population 15+ in labour force	8,600
Business, finance and administration	32.8%
Sales and service	30.4%
Clerical	19.0%
Male population 15+ in labour force	10,095
Trade, transportation & equipment operator	22.4%
Sales and service	20.5%
Management	15.4%

Employment Income

Pop. 15+ with employment income	19,065
Average employment income	\$33,217
Full-time	\$45,273
Part-time	\$16,335

Education & Employment Report

Halton Hills Summary (1996 Census)

School Age Population

Total 5-19 years	8,800
5-14 years	6,265
15-19 years	2,535

Youth School Attendance

Population 15-24	5,125
Attending full time	59.5%
Attending part time	5.8%
Not attending	34.7%

Highest Level of Schooling

Pop. 15+ excluding institutional residents	32,740
Less than grade nine	5.9%
Grades 9-13	39.7%
Trades with certificate/diploma	4.5%
Other non-university	28.1%
University	21.8%

Post-secondary Qualifications

Female pop. 15+ with post-secondary	6,470
Commerce, management and business	27.3%
Education, recreation and counselling	18.6%
Health	15.1%
Male pop. 15+ with post-secondary	7,530
Eng. and applied science tech/trades	45.9%
Commerce, management and business	17.4%
Social science and related	8.4%

Labour Force

Population 15+	32,740
In labour force	73.5%
Not in labour force	26.5%
Population 15+ in labour force	24,050
Employed	94.1%

Unemployed	5.9%
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Place of Work

Employed population 15+	22,630
Usual place of work	86.6%
At home	6.9%
Outside Canada	0.2%
No usual place of work	6.3%

Class of Worker

All class of workers	23,615
Employees	88.3%
Self-employed	11.3%
Unpaid family worker	0.4%

Industries

Population 15+ in labour force	24,055
Manufacturing	22.9%
Retail trade	10.7%
Wholesale trade	7.9%

Occupations

Female population 15+ in labour force	10,995
Business, finance and administration	30.3%
Sales and service	30.1%
Clerical	17.3%
Male population 15+ in labour force	13,060
Trade, transportation & equipment operator	25.8%
Sales and service	18.5%
Management	13.6%

Employment Income

Pop. 15+ with employment income	25,015
Average employment income	\$31,869
Full-time	\$42,736
Part-time	\$16,423