

Census Release VI: Labour

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Data Sources & Notes

Statistics Canada. 2017. *Various Geographies. Census Profile - Age, Sex, Type of Dwelling, Families, Households, Marital Status, Language, Income, Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Housing, Aboriginal Peoples, Education, Labour, Journey to Work, Mobility and Migration, and Language of Work for Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions. 2016 Census.* Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-401-X2016054. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017 <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc?ObjId=98-401-X&ObjType=2&lang=en&Limit=0> (accessed November 29, 2017).

* Data specific to Neyaashiinigmiing and Saugeen First Nations are not included in this report due to high non-response rates (24.9% and 37.8% respectively)

* Data in this release are based on the short-form census which samples 25% of the population. Statistics Canada calculates estimates for the entire population based on this sample.

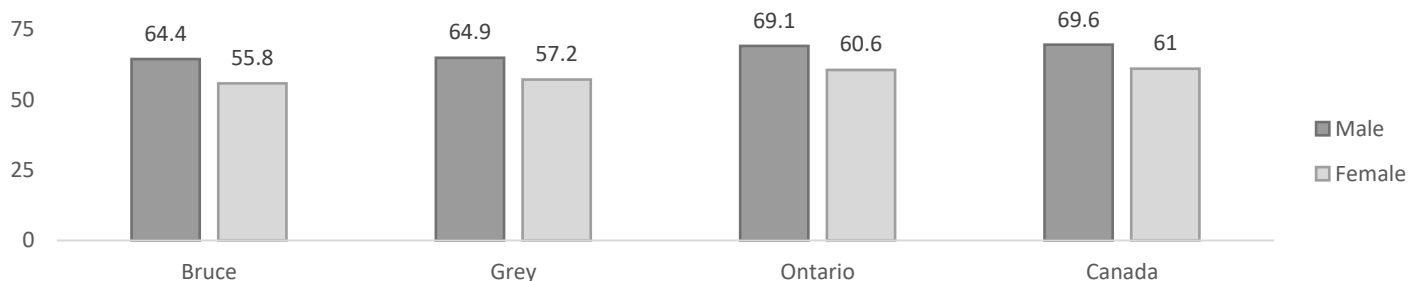
* To ensure confidentiality, the values, including totals, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.' To understand these data, you must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, **when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values** since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, **percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%.**

Labour Force Status

Labour Force Participation

The labour force refers to persons who, in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016 (the time when the census was conducted) were either employed or unemployed. See the glossary (p. 17) for a description of who qualifies as an employed or unemployed person. In 2016, there were a total of 81,145 people in the Grey Bruce labour force, representing 60.1% of the population in Bruce County and 61% in Grey County. Males in the labour force made up 64.4% of males in Bruce County and 64.9% of males in Grey County, and females in the labour force made up 55.8% of females in Bruce County and 57.2% of females in Grey County (Figure 1). Local participation in the labour force was lower than in Ontario and Canada, due in part to the Grey Bruce population being older relative to Ontario and Canada.

Figure 1. Population participating in the labour force by sex (%), 2016

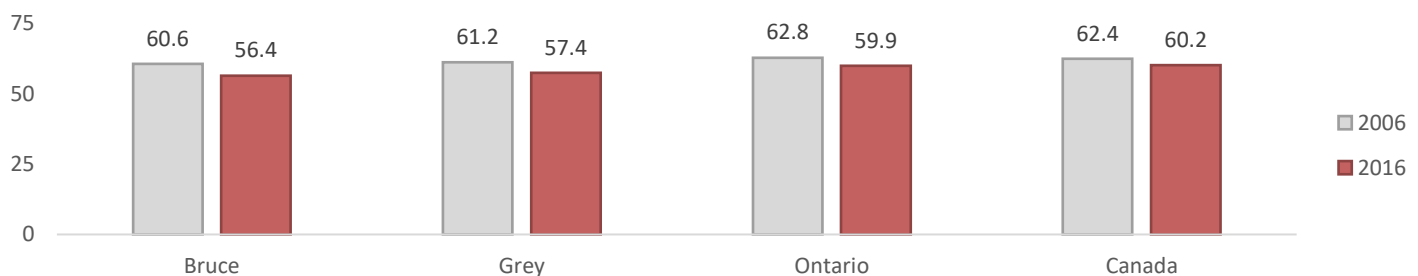


Employment Rate

Since the last mandatory census in 2006, the employment rate and other working patterns in Canada have been affected by changes such as the 2008-2009 financial crisis, automation technologies, population aging, immigration, and the continued trend of increased participation among women.¹ The employment rate refers to the proportion of *the total population* aged 15 years and older who were employed in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.

Figure 2 displays the employment rates in 2006 and 2016 for Bruce and Grey counties, Ontario, and Canada. Between 2006 and 2016 the employment rate fell nationally, provincially, and in both Bruce and Grey counties. This decrease was more pronounced in Bruce and Grey counties than in Ontario and Canada. In 2016, the employment rate in Bruce County was 56.4%, down from 60.6% in 2006. In Grey County, the employment rate fell from 61.2% in 2006 to 57.4% in 2016. The employment rates in Bruce and Grey counties were slightly lower than the provincial and national rates in both 2006 and 2016. This again, is due in part to the Grey Bruce population being older relative to Ontario and Canada.

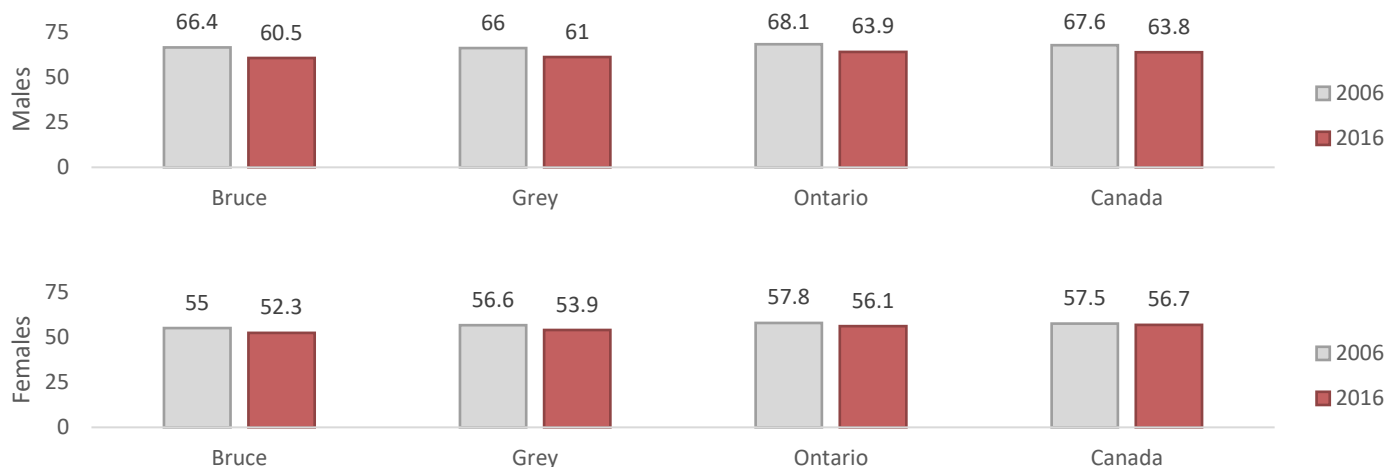
Figure 2. Employment Rate (%), 2006 & 2016



¹ Statistics Canada, 2017. *The Daily*. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171129/dq171129b-eng.htm>

Figure 3 displays [employment rates](#) in 2006 and 2016 among males and females in Bruce and Grey counties, Ontario, and Canada. In 2016, the employment rate in Bruce County was 60.5% for males and 52.3% for females, while in Grey County it was 61.0% among males and 53.9% among females. Employment rates remain higher among males than females across the geographies presented, though employment rates decreased from 2006 to 2016 to a greater extent among males than females.

Figure 3. Employment Rate by Sex (%), 2006 & 2016



Figures 4 and 5 display [employment rates](#) in 2006 and 2016 in Grey Bruce municipalities. In 2016 most Grey Bruce municipalities had employment rates below the provincial and national rates. The municipalities with the highest employment rates tend to be those with the youngest populations, while those with the lowest employment rates tend to be those with the oldest populations. Between 2006 and 2016 the employment rate decreased in every Grey Bruce municipality, except Southgate where it increased, and Arran-Elderslie where it remained relatively unchanged. The greatest decreases were observed in Georgian Bluffs and Saugeen Shores.

Figure 4. Employment rate by municipality, 2006

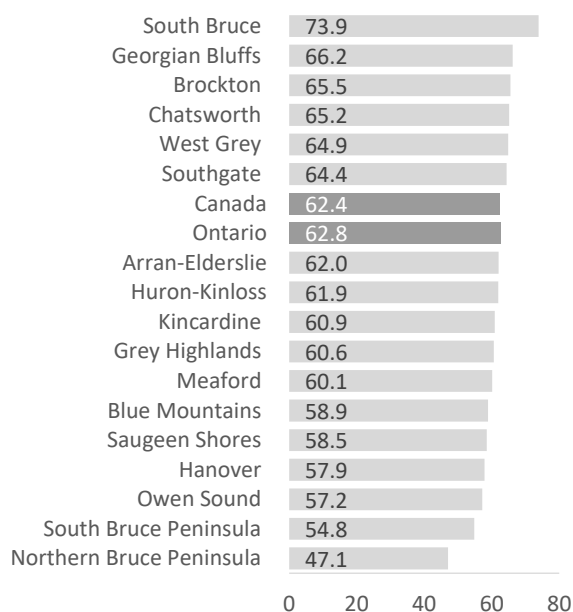
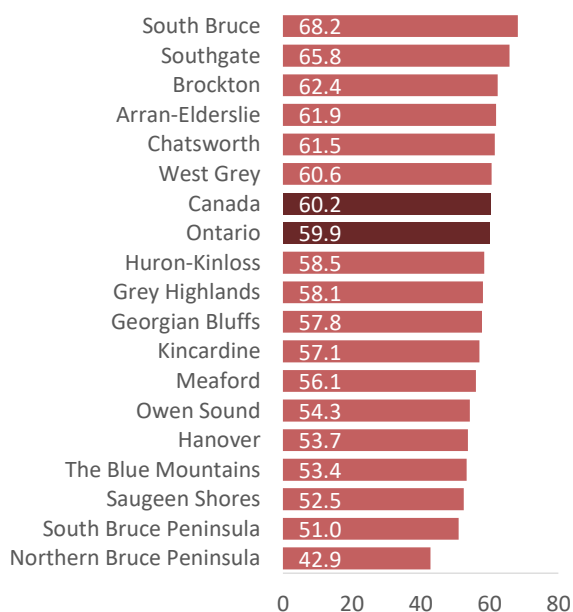


Figure 5. Employment rate by municipality, 2016



Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who were part of the [labour force](#) and were [unemployed](#) in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. Figure 6 displays unemployment rates for Bruce and Grey counties, Ontario, and Canada in 2006 and 2016. In 2016, 6.2% of people in the Bruce County labour force were unemployed, up from 5.3% in 2006. In Grey County, 5.9% of the labour force was unemployed in 2016, up from 5.2% in 2006. This represents a total of 2,100 unemployed people in Bruce County and 2,790 in Grey County. Unemployment rates in both counties were lower than in Ontario and Canada.

Figure 6. Unemployment Rate (%), 2006 & 2016

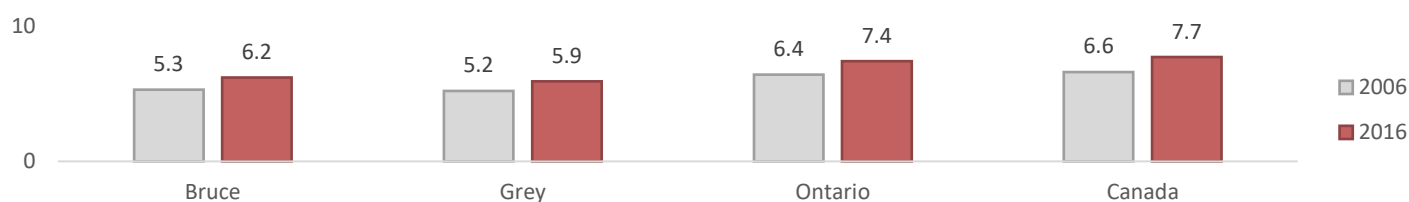
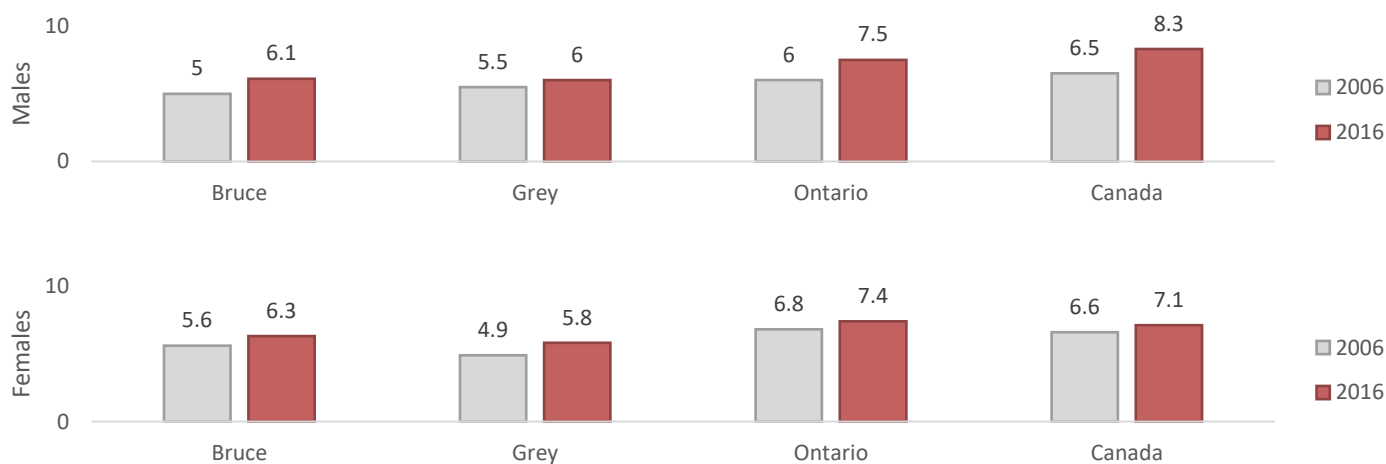


Figure 7 displays the [unemployment rate](#) in 2006 and 2016 in Bruce and Grey counties, Ontario, and Canada by sex. Unemployment rates in Bruce and Grey counties were lower for both males and females in the labour force than for their provincial and national counterparts. The unemployment rate rose between 2006 and 2016 across the geographies and sexes presented. The increase in unemployment was less prominent among males in Grey County than males in other areas, and more pronounced among females in Bruce and Grey counties than females in Ontario and Canada. In 2016, the unemployment rate was substantially higher among Canadian males than their female counterparts, slightly higher among males than females in Ontario and Grey County, and slightly higher among females than males in Bruce County.

Figure 7. Unemployment rate by sex (%), 2006 & 2016



[Figure 8](#) (p. 6) displays the [unemployment rate](#) in Grey Bruce municipalities in 2006, and [Figure 9](#) (p. 6) displays the unemployment rate in Grey Bruce municipalities in 2016. Most municipalities experienced a rise in unemployment between 2006 and 2016. Exceptions included Chatsworth, Owen Sound, and Saugeen Shores where the unemployment rate was unchanged, and Meaford and Northern Bruce peninsula where the unemployment rate decreased. Owen Sound had an unemployment rate that was equal to Ontario in 2016, while the rest of the municipalities in Grey Bruce had a lower rate of unemployment than Ontario and Canada.

Figure 8. Unemployment rate by municipality, 2006

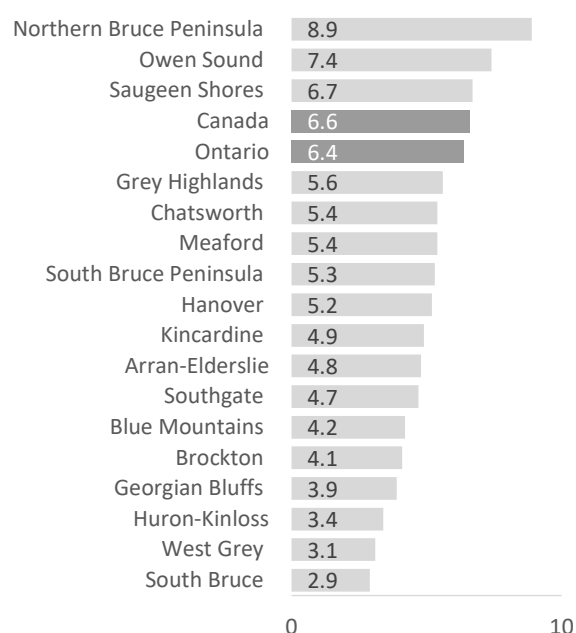
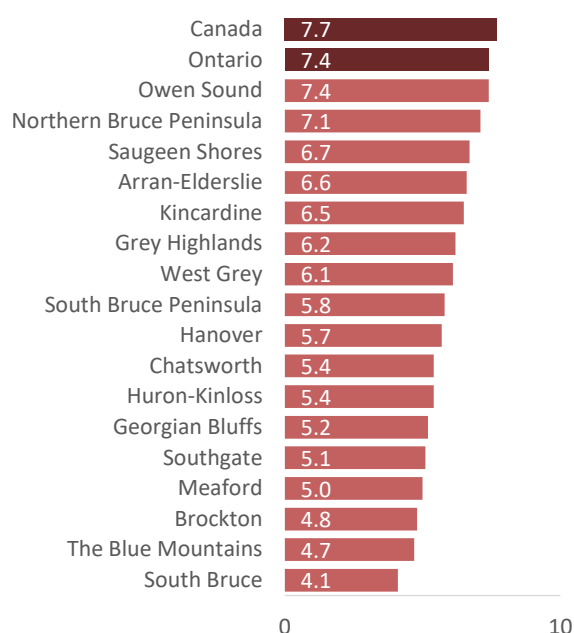


Figure 9. Unemployment rate by municipality, 2016

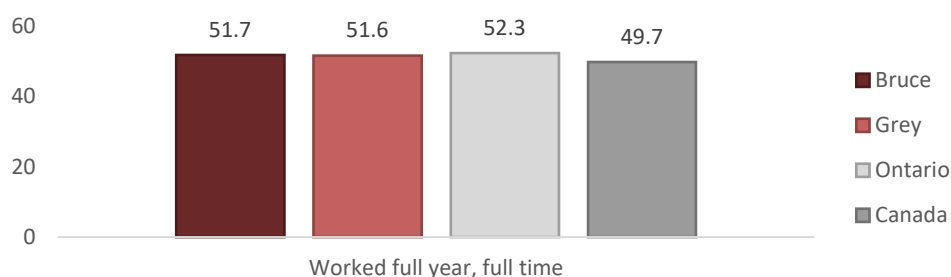


Job Characteristics

Full-year, Full-time Workers

[This indicator](#) refers to whether a person worked mostly full-time weeks for the full year in 2015 (49 to 52 weeks at 30 hours or more per week), or not. Figure 10 presents the proportion of workers aged 15 and older who worked full-year, full-time for pay or in self-employment in 2015. People who worked full time for the full year in 2015 made up 51.7% of workers aged 15 and older in Bruce County, and 51.6% in Grey County- both slightly lower than Ontario and slightly higher than Canada. For more information at the municipal level, see [Table 4](#), p. 10.

Figure 10. Full year, full-time status among persons 15+ who worked for pay in 2015



Class of Worker

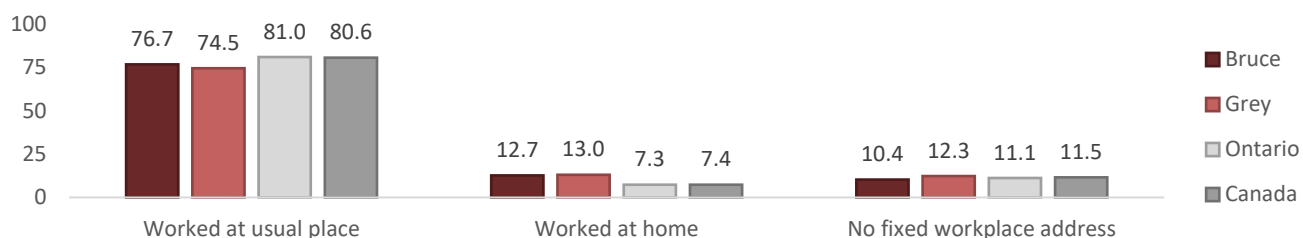
'Class of worker' refers to whether a person is an [employee](#) or is [self-employed](#). The self-employed include persons whose job consisted mainly of operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership, as well as unpaid family workers. Unpaid family workers are persons who work without pay in a business, farm or professional practice owned and operated by another family member living in the same dwelling. [Table 5](#) (p. 11) displays the labour force in Ontario, Bruce and Grey counties and their municipalities by class of worker. Self-employed persons made up 16.1% of the labour force in Bruce County and 18.3% in Grey County, both high relative to Ontario at 11.5%.

Place of Work

Place of work refers to whether a person worked at home (including persons who live and work on the same farm, building superintendents, and teleworkers who spend most of their work week working at home), worked outside Canada (such as diplomats and Armed Forces personnel), had no fixed workplace address (such as building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, and independent truck drivers) or worked at a specific address.

Figure 11 displays the employed labour force (the population aged 15 and older who held a job at the time when the census was conducted) by their place of work status in 2016 for Canada, Ontario, and Bruce and Grey Counties. Relative to Ontario, Bruce and Grey counties had fewer employed people with a fixed workplace address, and more employed people working at home (many of whom lived and worked on the same farm). The small proportions of people working outside Canada are not pictured. For more information at the municipal level see [Table 6](#) (p. 12).

Figure 11. Employed labour force by place of work, 2016



Occupation

Table 1 displays the [labour force](#) population aged 15 and older in Ontario, Bruce County, and Grey County by [occupation](#) based on the National Occupational Classification (2016). Sales and service occupations are the most prominent occupations in Bruce and Grey Counties, as in Ontario. Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations; occupations in manufacturing and utilities; and natural resources, agriculture and related production make up a greater proportion of the workforce in Bruce and Grey counties than Ontario. Business, finance and administration occupations; occupations in education, law and social, community and government services; and natural and applied sciences and related occupations make up a smaller proportion of the workforce in Bruce and Grey counties than Ontario. See [Table 8](#) (p.14) and [Table 9](#) (p 15) for more information at the municipal level. See [Table 10](#) (p. 16) for labour force classifications by [industry](#).

Table 1. Labour force by occupation, Ontario, Bruce County & Grey County, 2016

	Ontario	Bruce	Grey
Population (labour force 15+)	7,141,675	33,635	47,510
All occupations (%)	6,970,625 (97.6)	33,250 (98.9)	46,890 (98.7)
Management occupations (%)	790,880 (11.3)	4,140 (12.5)	5,820 (12.4)
Business, finance and administration occupations (%)	1,124,770 (16.1)	3,880 (11.7)	5,625 (12)
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations (%)	516,110 (7.4)	1,890 (5.7)	1,720 (3.7)
Health occupations (%)	447,045 (6.4)	2,195 (6.6)	3,720 (7.9)
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (%)	831,340 (11.9)	3,055 (9.2)	4,700 (10)
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (%)	225,720 (3.2)	740 (2.2)	1,300 (2.8)
Sales and service occupations (%)	1,632,085 (23.4)	7,430 (22.3)	10,360 (22.1)
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (%)	927,820 (13.3)	6,040 (18.2)	8,465 (18.1)
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (%)	113,405 (1.6)	1,385 (4.2)	1,845 (3.9)
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities (%)	361,455 (5.2)	2,490 (7.5)	3,340 (7.1)
Occupation - not applicable (%)	171,045 (2.4)	385 (1.1)	620 (1.3)

Occupation by Sex

Table 2 displays the labour force population aged 15 and older by occupation based on the National Occupational Classification (2016), among male and female residents of Ontario, and Bruce and Grey counties. Across the geographies presented, males were more likely than females to be employed in: management occupations; natural and applied sciences and related occupations; trades, transport and equipment operator and related occupations; natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations; and occupations in manufacturing and utilities. Females were more likely than males to be employed in: business, finance and administration occupations; health occupations; occupations in education, law and social, community and government services; occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport; and sales and service occupations. These sex differences between occupations tended to be more pronounced in Bruce and Grey counties than in Ontario.

Table 2. Labour force by occupation and sex, Ontario, Bruce County & Grey County, 2016

	Ontario		Bruce		Grey	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All occupations	3,607,895	3,362,735	17,675	15,580	24,510	22,380
Management occupations (%)	483,240 (13.4)	307,635 (9.1)	2,710 (15.3)	1,430 (9.2)	3,745 (15.3)	2,075 (9.3)
Business, finance and administration occupations (%)	357,215 (9.9)	767,555 (22.8)	835 (4.7)	3,050 (19.6)	1,295 (5.3)	4,330 (19.3)
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations (%)	399,195 (11.1)	116,915 (3.5)	1,465 (8.3)	430 (2.8)	1,395 (5.7)	320 (1.4)
Health occupations (%)	90,495 (2.5)	356,550 (10.6)	260 (1.5)	1,935 (12.4)	645 (2.6)	3,075 (13.7)
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (%)	265,075 (7.3)	566,265 (16.8)	830 (4.7)	2,225 (14.3)	1,480 (6)	3,220 (14.4)
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (%)	104,445 (2.9)	121,275 (3.6)	275 (1.6)	460 (3)	515 (2.1)	780 (3.5)
Sales and service occupations (%)	709,375 (19.7)	922,710 (27.4)	2,640 (14.9)	4,790 (30.7)	3,980 (16.2)	6,380 (28.5)
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (%)	866,870 (24)	60,950 (1.8)	5,675 (32.1)	365 (2.3)	7,885 (32.2)	580 (2.6)
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (%)	88,150 (2.4)	25,260 (0.8)	1,020 (5.8)	365 (2.3)	1,310 (5.3)	540 (2.4)
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities (%)	243,835 (6.8)	117,620 (3.5)	1,965 (11.1)	530 (3.4)	2,260 (9.2)	1,080 (4.8)

Geographic Profile Tables: Labour

Employment status by sex

Table 3. Employment status by sex, 2016

	In the labour force (participation rate)			Employed (employment rate*)			Unemployed (unemployment rate**)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Ontario	7,141,675 (64.7)	3,689,625 (69.1)	3,452,055 (60.6)	6,612,150 (59.9)	3,414,255 (63.9)	3,197,895 (56.1)	529,525 (7.4)	275,370 (7.5)	254,160 (7.4)
Bruce	33,635 (60.1)	17,845 (64.4)	15,790 (55.8)	31,540 (56.4)	16,750 (60.5)	14,785 (52.3)	2,100 (6.2)	1,090 (6.1)	1,000 (6.3)
Arran-Elderslie	3,560 (66.2)	1,875 (70.4)	1,695 (62.5)	3,325 (61.9)	1,770 (66.4)	1,560 (57.6)	235 (6.6)	100 (5.3)	130 (7.7)
Brockton	5,025 (65.6)	2,660 (69.9)	2,365 (61.4)	4,780 (62.4)	2,525 (66.4)	2,255 (58.6)	240 (4.8)	140 (5.3)	105 (4.4)
Huron-Kinloss	3,445 (61.7)	1,860 (66.4)	1,590 (57.1)	3,265 (58.5)	1,735 (62.0)	1,525 (54.8)	185 (5.4)	120 (6.5)	65 (4.1)
Kincardine	5,690 (61.1)	3,045 (66.6)	2,645 (55.7)	5,320 (57.1)	2,835 (62.0)	2,485 (52.3)	370 (6.5)	210 (6.9)	160 (6.0)
N. Bruce Peninsula	1,625 (46.4)	810 (47.0)	815 (45.8)	1,505 (42.9)	770 (44.6)	735 (41.3)	115 (7.1)	40 (4.9)	80 (9.8)
Saugeen Shores	6,450 (56.3)	3,435 (61.7)	3,015 (51.2)	6,015 (52.5)	3,215 (57.7)	2,805 (47.6)	435 (6.7)	215 (6.3)	210 (7.0)
South Bruce	3,285 (71.3)	1,820 (76.3)	1,465 (65.8)	3,145 (68.2)	1,755 (73.6)	1,395 (62.7)	135 (4.1)	65 (3.6)	70 (4.8)
S. Bruce Peninsula	3,885 (54.1)	2,020 (57.0)	1,865 (51.4)	3,665 (51.0)	1,910 (53.9)	1,755 (48.3)	225 (5.8)	115 (5.7)	110 (5.9)
Grey	47,510 (61.0)	24,800 (64.9)	22,710 (57.2)	44,720 (57.4)	23,320 (61.0)	21,400 (53.9)	2,790 (5.9)	1,480 (6.0)	1,310 (5.8)
Blue Mountains	3,520 (56.1)	1,900 (61.2)	1,620 (50.9)	3,355 (53.4)	1,795 (57.8)	1,560 (49.1)	165 (4.7)	105 (5.5)	60 (3.7)
Chatsworth	3,525 (64.9)	1,885 (69.3)	1,640 (60.5)	3,340 (61.5)	1,795 (66.0)	1,545 (57.0)	190 (5.4)	90 (4.8)	95 (5.8)
Georgian Bluffs	5,470 (61.0)	2,870 (63.0)	2,595 (58.8)	5,185 (57.8)	2,705 (59.4)	2,480 (56.2)	285 (5.2)	165 (5.7)	120 (4.6)
Grey Highlands	5,025 (61.9)	2,710 (66.3)	2,315 (57.4)	4,715 (58.1)	2,560 (62.7)	2,160 (53.6)	310 (6.2)	155 (5.7)	155 (6.7)
Hanover	3,500 (57.0)	1,720 (60.0)	1,780 (54.2)	3,300 (53.7)	1,620 (56.5)	1,680 (51.1)	200 (5.7)	100 (5.8)	100 (5.6)
Meaford	5,570 (59.1)	2,860 (62.4)	2,710 (55.9)	5,285 (56.1)	2,710 (59.2)	2,570 (53.0)	280 (5.0)	145 (5.1)	140 (5.2)
Owen Sound	10,130 (58.6)	4,975 (62.2)	5,155 (55.5)	9,385 (54.3)	4,575 (57.2)	4,810 (51.8)	745 (7.4)	400 (8.0)	345 (6.7)
Southgate	4,090 (69.4)	2,285 (74.8)	1,810 (64.0)	3,880 (65.8)	2,185 (71.5)	1,700 (60.1)	210 (5.1)	100 (4.4)	110 (6.1)
West Grey	6,675 (64.5)	3,595 (68.5)	3,080 (60.2)	6,275 (60.6)	3,370 (64.3)	2,900 (56.7)	405 (6.1)	220 (6.1)	180 (5.8)

* employment rate is calculated as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and older

** unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the labour force

Work Activity in 2015

Table 4. Work activity in 2015, Grey Bruce Municipalities

Geography (Total population 15+)	Worked full year, full time (%)	Worked part year and/or part time (%)	Did not Work (%)
Ontario (11,038,440)	3,837,565 (34.8)	3,504,645 (31.7)	3,696,235 (33.5)
Bruce (55,970)	18,580 (33.2)	17,320 (30.9)	20,065 (35.8)
Arran-Elderslie (5,370)	2,075 (38.6)	1,610 (30.0)	1,690 (31.5)
Brockton (7,660)	2,980 (38.9)	2,320 (30.3)	2,350 (30.7)
Huron-Kinloss (5,585)	2,020 (36.2)	1,660 (29.7)	1,905 (34.1)
Kincardine (9,320)	3,000 (32.2)	2,965 (31.8)	3,360 (36.1)
N. Bruce Peninsula (3,510)	795 (22.6)	1,100 (31.3)	1,610 (45.9)
Saugeen Shores (11,460)	3,485 (30.4)	3,495 (30.5)	4,480 (39.1)
South Bruce (4,605)	1,980 (43.0)	1,505 (32.7)	1,120 (24.3)
S. Bruce Peninsula (7,180)	1,930 (26.9)	2,315 (32.2)	2,930 (40.8)
Grey (77,895)	25,980 (33.4)	24,385 (31.3)	27,530 (35.3)
Blue Mountains (6,280)	1,745 (27.8)	2,220 (35.4)	2,315 (36.9)
Chatsworth (5,435)	1,985 (36.5)	1,730 (31.8)	1,720 (31.6)
Georgian Bluffs (8,970)	3,180 (35.5)	2,765 (30.8)	3,025 (33.7)
Grey Highlands (8,110)	2,840 (35.0)	2,540 (31.3)	2,735 (33.7)
Hanover (6,150)	1,875 (30.5)	1,825 (29.7)	2,445 (39.8)
Meaford (9,430)	2,945 (31.2)	2,990 (31.7)	3,495 (37.1)
Owen Sound (17,285)	5,025 (29.1)	5,485 (31.7)	6,775 (39.2)
Southgate (5,890)	2,575 (43.7)	1,695 (28.8)	1,620 (27.5)
West Grey (10,355)	3,820 (36.9)	3,145 (30.4)	3,395 (32.8)

Table 5. Class of worker, Grey Bruce Municipalities, 2016

Geography (Total labour force)	Employee	Self-employed	Class of worker not applicable
Ontario (7,141,675)	6,146,035 (86.1)	824,595 (11.5)	171,050 (2.4)
Bruce (33,635)	27,820 (82.7)	5,430 (16.1)	385 (1.1)
Arran-Elderslie (3,565)	2,850 (79.9)	675 (18.9)	40 (1.1)
Brockton (5,025)	4,170 (83.0)	800 (15.9)	50 (1.0)
Huron-Kinloss (3,445)	2,665 (77.4)	735 (21.3)	45 (1.3)
Kincardine (5,690)	4,875 (85.7)	740 (13.0)	70 (1.2)
N. Bruce Peninsula (1,625)	1,225 (75.4)	395 (24.3)	10 (0.6)
Saugeen Shores (6,450)	5,620 (87.1)	770 (11.9)	60 (0.9)
South Bruce (3,285)	2,670 (81.3)	590 (18.0)	25 (0.8)
S. Bruce Peninsula (3,890)	3,160 (81.2)	690 (17.7)	30 (0.8)
Grey (47,510)	38,175 (80.4)	8,715 (18.3)	620 (1.3)
Blue Mountains (3,520)	2,405 (68.3)	1,090 (31.0)	25 (0.7)
Chatsworth (3,525)	2,605 (73.9)	880 (25.0)	45 (1.3)
Georgian Bluffs (5,470)	4,495 (82.2)	930 (17.0)	45 (0.8)
Grey Highlands (5,030)	3,745 (74.5)	1,215 (24.2)	70 (1.4)
Hanover (3,500)	3,165 (90.4)	275 (7.9)	55 (1.6)
Meaford (5,565)	4,445 (79.9)	1,080 (19.4)	45 (0.8)
Owen Sound (10,130)	8,915 (88.0)	970 (9.6)	245 (2.4)
Southgate (4,090)	3,165 (77.4)	900 (22.0)	25 (0.6)
West Grey (6,675)	5,230 (78.4)	1,375 (20.6)	70 (1.0)

Place of Work

Table 6. Place of work status, Grey Bruce Municipalities, 2016

Geography (Employed labour force)	Worked at usual place (%)	Worked at home (%)	No fixed workplace address (%)	Worked outside Canada (%)
Ontario (6,612,145)	5,355,995 (81.0)	480,290 (7.3)	736,715 (11.1)	39,145 (0.6)
Bruce (7,417)	24,205 (76.7)	4,010 (12.7)	3,275 (10.4)	55 (0.2)
Arran-Elderslie (1,021)	2,375 (71.4)	520 (15.6)	430 (12.9)	-
Brockton (1,133)	3,725 (77.9)	535 (11.2)	520 (10.9)	-
Huron-Kinloss (1,079)	2,260 (69.1)	695 (21.3)	305 (9.3)	10 (0.3)
Kincardine (1,066)	4,335 (81.5)	575 (10.8)	400 (7.5)	10 (0.2)
N. Bruce Peninsula (600)	980 (64.7)	295 (19.5)	230 (15.2)	10 (0.7)
Saugeen Shores (921)	5,180 (86.1)	325 (5.4)	500 (8.3)	10 (0.2)
South Bruce (933)	2,295 (72.7)	565 (17.9)	280 (8.9)	15 (0.5)
S. Bruce Peninsula (1,087)	2,650 (72.3)	470 (12.8)	535 (14.6)	10 (0.3)
Grey (11,475)	33,325 (74.5)	5,815 (13.0)	5,485 (12.3)	100 (0.2)
Blue Mountains (1,230)	2,185 (65.2)	775 (23.1)	370 (11.0)	20 (0.6)
Chatsworth (1,162)	2,245 (67.2)	585 (17.5)	510 (15.3)	-
Georgian Bluffs (1,223)	4,040 (77.9)	580 (11.2)	550 (10.6)	15 (0.3)
Grey Highlands (1,798)	2,980 (63.2)	920 (19.5)	800 (17.0)	15 (0.3)
Hanover (493)	2,900 (87.7)	130 (3.9)	275 (8.3)	-
Meaford (1,424)	3,935 (74.5)	695 (13.2)	640 (12.1)	15 (0.3)
Owen Sound (1,446)	8,020 (85.5)	465 (5.0)	880 (9.4)	15 (0.2)
Southgate (1,371)	2,575 (66.4)	755 (19.5)	550 (14.2)	-
West Grey (1,891)	4,445 (70.9)	915 (14.6)	905 (14.4)	-

Language of work

Table 7. Language used most often at work, Grey Bruce, 2016

Geography (Population 15+ who worked since Jan 1, 2015)	English	French	Non-official languages
Ontario (7,434,680)	7,225,210 (97.2)	94,145 (1.3)	115,320 (1.6)
Bruce (36,825)	36,200 (98.3)	85 (0.2)	540 (1.5)
Arran-Elderslie (3,820)	3,680 (96.3)	-	135 (3.5)
Brockton (5,450)	5,420 (99.4)	20 (0.4)	15 (0.3)
Huron-Kinloss (3,740)	3,500 (93.6)	10 (0.3)	235 (6.3)
Kincardine (6,115)	6,040 (98.8)	25 (0.4)	50 (0.8)
N. Bruce Peninsula (1,915)	1,915 (100)	10 (0.5)	-
Saugeen Shores (7,185)	7,175 (99.9)	15 (0.2)	-
South Bruce (3,550)	3,450 (97.2)	-	95 (2.7)
S.Bruce Peninsula (4,345)	4,330 (99.7)	-	10 (0.2)
Grey (51,620)	50,935 (98.7)	185 (0.4)	495 (1)
The Blue Mountains (4,070)	4,045 (99.4)	25 (0.6)	-
Grey Highlands (5,510)	5,430 (98.5)	-	80 (1.5)
Chatsworth (3,785)	3,660 (96.7)	15 (0.4)	110 (2.9)
Georgian Bluffs (6,080)	6,055 (99.6)	20 (0.3)	-
Hanover (3,780)	3,765 (99.6)	10 (0.3)	10 (0.3)
Meaford (6,095)	6,050 (99.3)	40 (0.7)	10 (0.2)
Owen Sound (10,785)	10,720 (99.4)	45 (0.4)	25 (0.2)
Southgate (4,415)	4,135 (93.7)	20 (0.5)	255 (5.8)
West Grey (7,105)	7,075 (99.6)	10 (0.1)	15 (0.2)

Occupation, Bruce County

Table 8. Labour force 15+ by Occupation, Bruce County 2016

	Ontario	Bruce	Arran- Elderslie	Brockton	Huron- Kinloss	Kincardine	N. Bruce Peninsula	Saugeen Shores	South Bruce	S. Bruce Peninsula
Population (Total labour force 15+)	7,141,675	33,635	3,565	5,025	3,450	5,690	1,630	6,445	3,285	3,890
Occupation - not applicable (%)	171,045 (2.4)	385 (1.1)	40 (1.1)	50 (1.0)	45 (1.3)	70 (1.2)	-	55 (0.9)	25 (0.8)	30 (0.8)
All occupations (%)	6,970,625 (97.6)	33,250 (98.9)	3,525 (98.9)	4,975 (99.0)	3,405 (98.7)	5,615 (98.7)	1,615 (99.1)	6,390 (99.1)	3,260 (99.2)	3,855 (99.1)
Management occupations (%)	790,880 (11.3)	4,140 (12.5)	445 (12.6)	640 (12.9)	495 (14.5)	685 (12.2)	240 (14.9)	635 (9.9)	480 (14.7)	470 (12.2)
Business, finance and administration occupations (%)	1,124,770 (16.1)	3,880 (11.7)	405 (11.5)	505 (10.2)	430 (12.6)	750 (13.4)	160 (9.9)	765 (12.0)	370 (11.3)	425 (11.0)
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations (%)	516,110 (7.4)	1,890 (5.7)	115 (3.3)	180 (3.6)	210 (6.2)	480 (8.5)	80 (5.0)	580 (9.1)	105 (3.2)	125 (3.2)
Health occupations (%)	447,045 (6.4)	2,195 (6.6)	230 (6.5)	305 (6.1)	275 (8.1)	320 (5.7)	105 (6.5)	465 (7.3)	185 (5.7)	295 (7.7)
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (%)	831,340 (11.9)	3,055 (9.2)	355 (10.1)	485 (9.7)	250 (7.3)	530 (9.4)	155 (9.6)	595 (9.3)	225 (6.9)	340 (8.8)
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (%)	225,720 (3.2)	740 (2.2)	45 (1.3)	60 (1.2)	70 (2.1)	160 (2.8)	95 (5.9)	155 (2.4)	40 (1.2)	100 (2.6)
Sales and service occupations (%)	1,632,085 (23.4)	7,430 (22.3)	730 (20.7)	1,125 (22.6)	665 (19.5)	1,220 (21.7)	380 (23.5)	1,550 (24.3)	565 (17.3)	1,040 (27.0)
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (%)	927,820 (13.3)	6,040 (18.2)	810 (23.0)	1,020 (20.5)	605 (17.8)	835 (14.9)	330 (20.4)	855 (13.4)	775 (23.8)	730 (18.9)
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (%)	113,405 (1.6)	1,385 (4.2)	150 (4.3)	255 (5.1)	215 (6.3)	210 (3.7)	40 (2.5)	80 (1.3)	250 (7.7)	140 (3.6)
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities (%)	361,455 (5.2)	2,490 (7.5)	250 (7.1)	395 (7.9)	195 (5.7)	430 (7.7)	35 (2.2)	710 (11.1)	265 (8.1)	190 (4.9)

Occupation, Grey County

Table 9. Labour force 15+ by Occupation, Grey County 2016

	Ontario	Grey	Blue Mountains	Chatsworth	Georgian Bluffs	Grey Highlands	Hanover	Meaford	Owen Sound	Southgate	West Grey
Population (Total labour force 15+)	7,141,675	47,510	3,520	3,530	5,470	5,025	3,495	5,565	10,130	4,095	6,680
Occupation - not applicable (%)	171,045 (2.4)	620 (1.3)	20 (0.6)	45 (1.3)	50 (0.9)	70 (1.4)	55 (1.6)	45 (0.8)	245 (2.4)	25 (0.6)	65 (1.0)
All occupations (%)	6,970,625 (97.6)	46,890 (98.7)	3,495 (99.3)	3,480 (98.6)	5,425 (99.2)	4,955 (98.6)	3,445 (98.6)	5,525 (99.3)	9,885 (97.6)	4,070 (99.4)	6,605 (98.9)
Management occupations (%)	790,880 (11.3)	5,820 (12.4)	690 (19.7)	465 (13.4)	740 (13.6)	755 (15.2)	245 (7.1)	735 (13.3)	835 (8.4)	490 (12.0)	865 (13.1)
Business, finance and administration occupations (%)	1,124,770 (16.1)	5,625 (12.0)	500 (14.3)	420 (12.1)	685 (12.6)	570 (11.5)	400 (11.6)	740 (13.4)	1,130 (11.4)	395 (9.7)	790 (12.0)
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations (%)	516,110 (7.4)	1,720 (3.7)	115 (3.3)	135 (3.9)	230 (4.2)	200 (4.0)	80 (2.3)	250 (4.5)	370 (3.7)	90 (2.2)	255 (3.9)
Health occupations (%)	447,045 (6.4)	3,720 (7.9)	240 (6.9)	270 (7.8)	615 (11.3)	280 (5.7)	210 (6.1)	515 (9.3)	1,030 (10.4)	205 (5.0)	365 (5.5)
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (%)	831,340 (11.9)	4,700 (10.0)	390 (11.2)	310 (8.9)	555 (10.2)	370 (7.5)	365 (10.6)	595 (10.8)	1,205 (12.2)	380 (9.3)	530 (8.0)
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (%)	225,720 (3.2)	1,300 (2.8)	250 (7.2)	55 (1.6)	135 (2.5)	170 (3.4)	120 (3.5)	175 (3.2)	200 (2.0)	50 (1.2)	135 (2.0)
Sales and service occupations (%)	1,632,085 (23.4)	10,360 (22.1)	720 (20.6)	625 (18.0)	1,065 (19.6)	880 (17.8)	975 (28.3)	1,195 (21.6)	2,880 (29.1)	765 (18.8)	1,265 (19.2)
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (%)	927,820 (13.3)	8,465 (18.1)	395 (11.3)	725 (20.8)	940 (17.3)	1,055 (21.3)	615 (17.9)	885 (16.0)	1,370 (13.9)	1,000 (24.6)	1,480 (22.4)
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (%)	113,405 (1.6)	1,845 (3.9)	130 (3.7)	185 (5.3)	200 (3.7)	250 (5.0)	100 (2.9)	230 (4.2)	180 (1.8)	275 (6.8)	315 (4.8)
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities (%)	361,455 (5.2)	3,340 (7.1)	60 (1.7)	305 (8.8)	260 (4.8)	430 (8.7)	335 (9.7)	215 (3.9)	695 (7.0)	415 (10.2)	620 (9.4)

Table 10. Labour force by industry (NAICS 2012 classifications), Ontario, Bruce County & Grey County, 2016

	Ontario	Bruce	Grey
Population (Total labour force 15+)	7,141,675	33,635	47,510
All industry categories (%)	6,970,625 (97.6)	33,255 (98.9)	46,890 (98.7)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (%)	102,070 (1.4)	2,580 (7.7)	3,145 (6.6)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (%)	32,340 (0.5)	340 (1.0)	265 (0.6)
Utilities (%)	50,820 (0.7)	4,530 (13.5)	735 (1.5)
Construction (%)	476,835 (6.7)	3,280 (9.8)	4,565 (9.6)
Manufacturing (%)	683,335 (9.6)	2,215 (6.6)	5,745 (12.1)
Wholesale trade (%)	270,745 (3.8)	810 (2.4)	1,125 (2.4)
Retail trade (%)	783,540 (11.0)	3,730 (11.1)	5,605 (11.8)
Transportation and warehousing (%)	329,240 (4.6)	930 (2.8)	1,795 (3.8)
Information and cultural industries (%)	176,715 (2.5)	390 (1.2)	605 (1.3)
Finance and insurance (%)	380,765 (5.3)	655 (1.9)	1,170 (2.5)
Real estate and rental and leasing (%)	144,275 (2.0)	425 (1.3)	835 (1.8)
Professional, scientific and technical services (%)	567,825 (8.0)	1,255 (3.7)	2,060 (4.3)
Management of companies and enterprises (%)	12,365 (0.2)	15 (0.0)	15 (0.0)
Administrative & support, waste management & remediation services (%)	338,640 (4.7)	880 (2.6)	1,985 (4.2)
Educational services (%)	528,470 (7.4)	1,745 (5.2)	2,615 (5.5)
Health care and social assistance (%)	754,555 (10.6)	3,635 (10.8)	6,390 (13.4)
Arts, entertainment and recreation (%)	147,425 (2.1)	605 (1.8)	1,185 (2.5)
Accommodation and food services (%)	478,070 (6.7)	2,355 (7.0)	2,960 (6.2)
Other services (except public administration) (%)	296,960 (4.2)	1,555 (4.6)	2,265 (4.8)
Public administration (%)	415,635 (5.8)	1,330 (4.0)	1,815 (3.8)
Industry not applicable (%)	171,050 (2.4)	380 (1.1)	620 (1.3)

Glossary of Terms²

Labour Force

Refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were either employed or unemployed.

Labour force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed person

Employed persons included those who, during the reference period: (a) Did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. This also includes persons who did unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household; or (b) Had a job but were not at work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. This category excludes persons not at work because they were on layoff or between casual jobs, and those who did not then have a job (even if they had a job to start at a future date).

Employment Rate

Refers to the number of persons employed in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over.

Unemployed Person

Refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:

- (a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
- (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

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.

Employed Labour Force

Refers to the population aged 15 and older who held a job at the time when the census was conducted

Work Activity during the Reference Year

'Work activity during the reference year' refers to whether or not a person 15 years or over worked during the reference year. For those who did work, this refers to the number of weeks in which the person worked for pay or in self-employment during the reference year at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week). Persons with a part-time

² Statistics Canada, 2017. *Dictionary, Census of Population*. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

The term 'full-year full-time workers' refers to persons aged 15 years and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks mostly full time in 2015 for pay or in self-employment.

Employee

This category includes persons who worked for others in the context of an employer-employee relationship. This includes persons who worked for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rates, or payments 'in kind' (payments in goods or services rather than money).

Exclusion:

"Employee" does not include working owners of incorporated businesses even though they may receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rates, or payments 'in kind' (payments in goods or services rather than money).

Self-Employed

This category includes persons whose job consisted mainly of operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership. This includes: operating a farm, whether the land is rented or owned; working on a freelance or contract basis to do a job (e.g., architects, private duty nurses); operating a direct distributorship selling and delivering products such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes and cleaning products; and fishing with own equipment or with equipment in which the person has a share.

The business can be incorporated or unincorporated. Self-employed persons include those with and those without paid help. Also included among the self-employed are unpaid family workers. They are persons who work without pay in a business, farm or professional practice owned and operated by another family member living in the same dwelling.

Occupation

'Occupation' refers to the kind of work performed in a job, a job being all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete his or her duties. An occupation is a set of jobs that are sufficiently similar in work performed.

Kind of work is described in terms of tasks, duties and responsibilities, often including factors such as materials processed or used, the industrial processes used, the equipment used, and the products or services provided. Occupations are generally homogeneous with respect to skill type and skill level.

Occupation applies to the contribution of labour to that part of economic activity that is within the production boundary defined for the System of National Accounts.

Industry

'Industry' refers to a generally homogeneous group of economic producing units, primarily engaged in a specific set of activities. An activity is a particular method of combining goods and services inputs, labour and capital to produce one or more goods and/or services (products). In most cases, the activities that define an industry are homogeneous with respect to the production processes used. Classification is based on the North American Industry Classification System 2012.