



The Regional Municipality of Durham

COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE

January 20, 2023

Information Reports

[2023-INFO-03](#) Commissioner of Corporate Services – re: 2022 Municipal Election Accessibility Plan – Follow up

[2023-INFO-04](#) Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development – re: 2021 Census of Population – Education and Employment (Release 7)

Early Release Reports

There are no Early Release Reports

Staff Correspondence

There is no Staff Correspondence

Durham Municipalities Correspondence

There are no Durham Municipalities Correspondence

Other Municipalities Correspondence/Resolutions

There are no Other Municipalities Correspondence/Resolutions

Miscellaneous Correspondence

1. Durham Regional Police Services Board Agenda – [January 25, 2023](#)

Advisory / Other Committee Minutes

There are no Advisory/Other Committee Minutes

Members of Council – Please advise the Regional Clerk at clerks@durham.ca, if you wish to pull an item from this CIP and include on the next regular agenda of the appropriate Standing Committee. Items will be added to the agenda if the Regional Clerk is advised by Wednesday noon the week prior to the meeting, otherwise the item will be included on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled meeting of the applicable Committee.

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The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner of Corporate Services
Report: [#2023-INFO-3](#)
Date: January 20, 2023

Subject:

2022 Municipal Election Accessibility Plan – Follow up

Recommendation:

Receive for information

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to meet the legislated requirements under section 12.1(3) of the Municipal Elections Act, 1996 and report to Council, within 90 days after voting day, about the identification, removal and prevention of barriers that affect electors and candidates with disabilities.

2. Background

2.1 On June 10, 2022 the 2022 Municipal Election Accessibility Plan was presented to Regional Council through Report [#2022-INFO-51](#). The Region's 2022 Municipal Election Accessibility Plan largely built off the Region's 2022 – 2025 Multi-Year Accessibility Plan and the Corporate Accessibility Policy; both of which seek to ensure equal participation for persons with disabilities, including candidates and electors. The Plan is a living document that may be updated as the Region's accessibility policies continue to evolve or as barriers are identified.

2.2 The Plan identified potential accessibility considerations for both candidates and electors while attending Regional Headquarters, attending candidate information sessions, or accessing information via [durham.ca](#) or by telephone.

2.3 As part of the Plan, the Regional Clerk solicited feedback on the manner in which services were provided to persons with disabilities during the Election process.

3. Previous Reports and Decisions

3.1 [#2022-INFO-51](#) 2022 Municipal Election Accessibility Plan

4. Discussion

- 4.1 During the election period Corporate Services – Legislative Services staff received a number of inquiries and had numerous interactions with candidates and electors, in-person, online and via phone. Voting day was on October 24, 2022 and a small number of individuals attended Regional Headquarters to view the results for the Office of Regional Chair.
- 4.2 During the election period and following voting day, no feedback was received on the services provided to persons with disabilities during the Election process.

5. Relationship to Strategic Plan

- 5.1 This report aligns with/addresses the following strategic goals and priorities in the Durham Region Strategic Plan:
- a. Goal 5: Service Excellence. Objective: To provide exceptional value to Durham taxpayers through responsive, effective and fiscally sustainable service delivery.
- 5.2 Collaborate for a seamless service experience

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 While the role of the Region in the municipal election process is limited, the Region will continue to strive to provide barrier-free access to ensure that persons of all abilities are able to participate in the municipal election process.
- 6.2 Going forward, should any feedback be received on the manner in which services were provided to persons with disabilities during the Election process, it will be taken into consideration for the 2026 municipal election.
- 6.3 For additional information, contact: Alexander Harras, Regional Clerk/Director of Legislative Services, at 905-668-7711, extension 2100.

Prepared by: Leigh Fleury, Legislative Officer, at 905-668-7711, extension 2020.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Barb Goodwin, MPA, CPA/CGA,
B.Comm, CPM, CMMIII
Commissioner of Corporate Services

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2564



The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2023-INFO-4](#)
Date: January 20, 2023

Subject:

2021 Census of Population – Education and Employment (Release 7), File: D01-03

Recommendation:

Receive for information

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 This report presents an overview of Statistics Canada’s seventh and final release of the 2021 Census of Population data, highlighting Durham Region’s statistics on education and employment. Attachment 1 summarizes key statistics for Durham Region, the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA), Ontario, and Canada. The Census is conducted in Canada every five years.

2. Background

2.1 On November 30, 2022, Statistics Canada released its final dataset from the 2021 Census of Population series of statistics for municipalities across Canada. This release focused on education including level of education, major field of study and location of study; as well as employment, including the labour force status, work activity, job permanency, occupation, industry sectors, languages used at work, place of work, and work commutes.

3. Previous Reports and Decisions

- 3.1 [2022-INFO-102](#) – 2021 Census of Population – Citizenship and Immigration, Ethnocultural and Religious Composition, Mobility and Migration (Release 6)
- 3.2 [2022-INFO-98](#) – 2021 Census of Population – Indigenous Peoples and Housing Portrait (Release 5)
- 3.3 [2022-INFO-80](#) – 2021 Census of Population – Language (Release 4)
- 3.4 [2022-INFO-79](#) – 2021 Census of Population – Families, Households, Marital Status, and Income (Release 3)
- 3.5 [2022-INFO-77](#) – 2021 Census of Population – Age, Gender, and Dwelling Type (Release 2)
- 3.6 [2022-INFO-31](#) – 2021 Census of Population – Population and Dwelling Counts (Release 1)

4. Education

- 4.1 The dataset on education includes statistics for residents holding a secondary school diploma (or equivalency); highest certificate, diploma, or degree attained; major field of study; and location of study.
- 4.2 The proportion of Durham residents aged 15 or over holding a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree increased from 53.9% in 2016 to 56.6% in 2021, and Durham residents reporting a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of education decreased from 29.9% to 29.3%. Similarly, the percentage of Durham residents aged 15 or over that did not have a certificate, diploma or degree declined from 16.2% to 14%. Overall, more women (53.2%) than men (46.8%) hold a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree in Durham.¹ Figure 1 illustrates the highest level of education in Durham over 5-year Census periods between 2006 and 2021.

¹ Note on Gender: Gender refers to an individual's personal and social identity as a man, woman, or non-binary person (a person who is not exclusively a man or a woman). It includes gender identity and expression and may differ from a person's sex at birth. Gender can change over time, and some people may not identify with a specific gender. Given that the non-binary population is small, data has been aggregated to a two-category gender variable to protect the confidentiality of responses. For the purpose of this report, the term "women" includes women, girls, as well as some non-binary persons; and "men" includes men, boys, as well as some non-binary persons.

4.3 Halton (65%) had the highest proportion of residents with a certificate, diploma, or degree, followed by Toronto (62.4%), York (60.6%), Peel (58.1%), Durham (56.6%), and Hamilton (54.9%). Within Durham, Whitby (60.3%) had the highest percentage of residents with a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree.

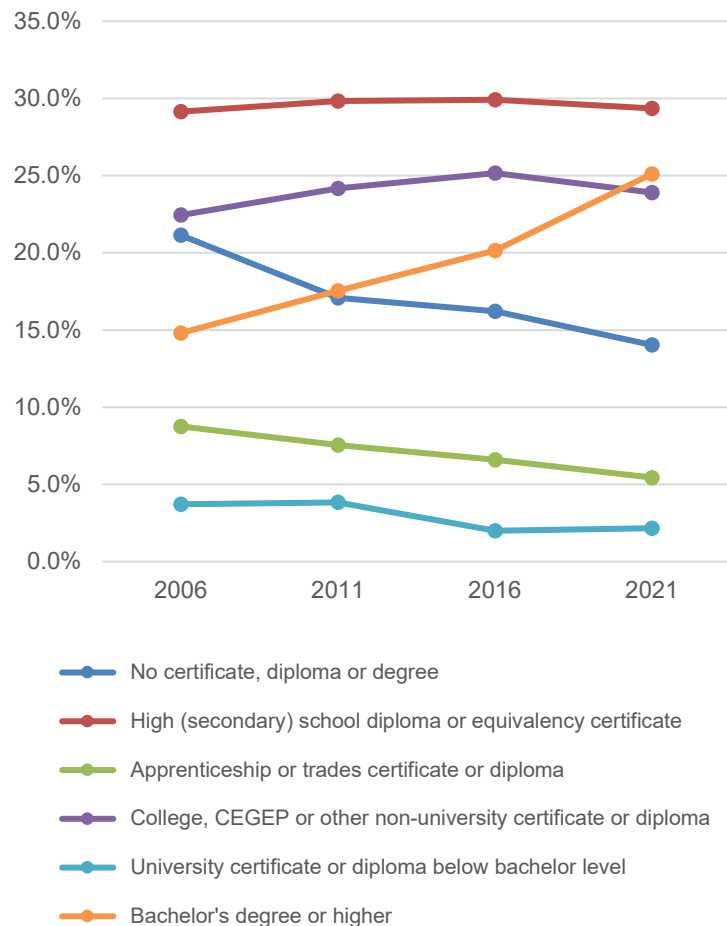
4.4 In 2021, 25.1% of Durham residents had a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above; 23.9% held a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; while 5.4% had an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma.

4.5 The most popular major field of study in Durham is 'business, management and public administration' (22.5%), followed by 'architecture, engineering and related technologies' (20.5%) and 'health and related fields' (14.1%).

5. Labour

5.1 In 2021, there were 367,505 Durham residents in the labour force². Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the unemployment rate³ in Durham Region increased from 8% in 2016 to 12.8% in 2021, while the participation rate⁴ declined from 67.4% to

Figure 1 | Highest Level of education in Durham



² According to Statistics Canada, the labour force includes persons over the age of 15 who are employed and have a job or business, as well as the unemployed who are without work, but are available for, and actively seeking employment.

³ The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

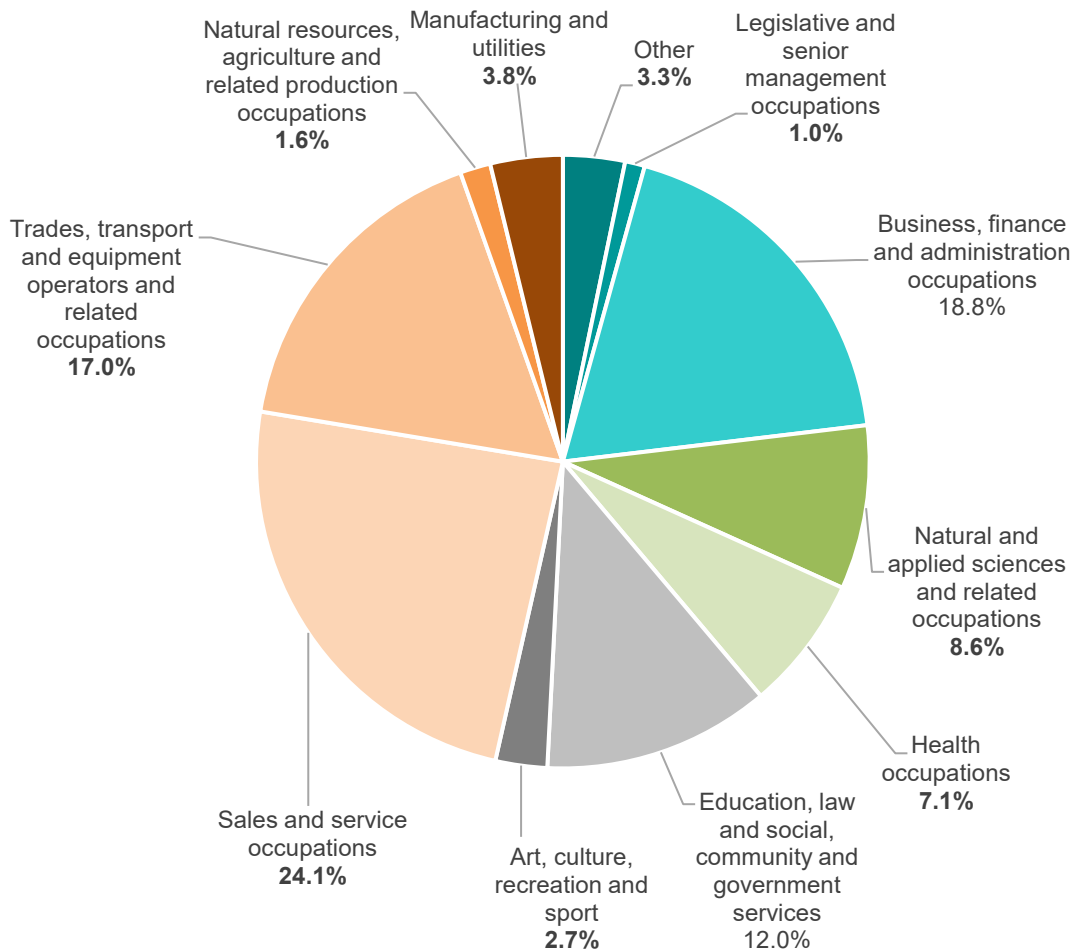
⁴ The participation rate measures the total labour force (comprised of those who are employed and unemployed, combined) relative to the size of the working-age population.

64.9%. However, Durham's unemployment rate was the lowest in the GTHA, and lower than the GTHA average (12.7%). Within Durham's labour force, those who were self-employed increased from 10.1% to 12.9%. Figure 2 illustrates fluctuations in Durham's employment rate between 2001 and 2021 compared to the GTHA and Ontario. Further analysis of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the unemployment rate is included in section 8 of this report.

Figure 2 | Unemployment Rates, 2001-2021



5.2 In 2021, the most common occupation for Durham residents was in 'sales and service' (24.1%); followed by 'business, finance and administration' (18.8%); 'trades, transport and equipment operators' (17%); 'education, law and social, community & government services' (12%); and 'natural and applied sciences' (8.7%), as per the National Occupational Classification (NOC) system. See Figure 3 for a breakdown of occupations in Durham.

Figure 3 | Breakdown of Occupations in Durham

- 5.3 Within the GTHA and Ontario, the top two occupations were 'sales and service' (23.3% and 23.5% respectively) and 'business, finance and administration' (20.3% and 17.9%).
- 5.4 In 2021, 11.7% of the employed labour force in Durham worked in the 'health care and social assistance' sector, followed by 'retail trade' (11.3%) and 'construction' (8.1%), as classified within the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
- 5.5 Within the GTHA, most people were employed in 'professional, scientific and technical services' sector (11.5%), followed by 'health care and social assistance' and 'retail trade' (both 10.4%). In Ontario, the most common industry was also 'health care and social assistance' (11.6%), followed by 'retail trade' (10.8%) and 'professional, scientific and technical services' (9.2%).

5.6 In Durham, 56.3% of workers were full-time employees and 43.7% were part-time. The highest percentage of full-time employees in Durham was in Whitby (58.3%), followed by Clarington (57.8%) and Pickering (57.2%).

5.7 By comparison, in the GTHA, 54.6% of the work force worked full-time and 45.4% were part-time. Similarly, Ontario's labour force was comprised of 54.4% full-time employees and 45.5% part-time.

6. Language at work

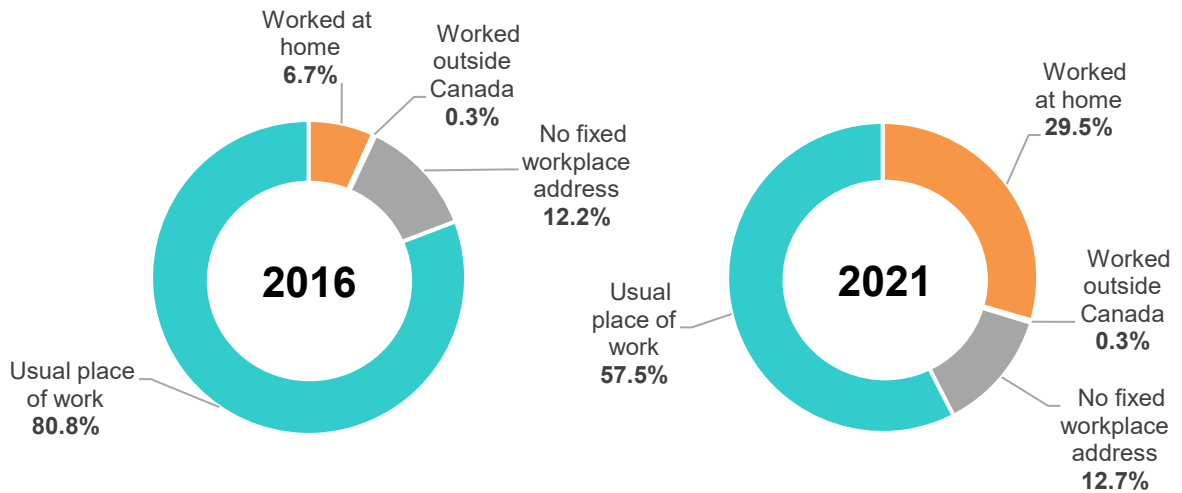
6.1 In 2021, English was the language spoken most often at work in Durham by workers (98.3%). In comparison, 95.6% of workers in the GTHA and 95.8% in Ontario spoke English most often at work.

6.2 The percentage of workers that spoke French most often at work in Durham (0.5%) was similar in the GTHA (0.4%), but higher for Ontario (1.2%). Non-official languages were less frequently spoken at work in Durham (0.7%) than in the GTHA (2.6%) and Ontario (1.7%).

7. Journey to work

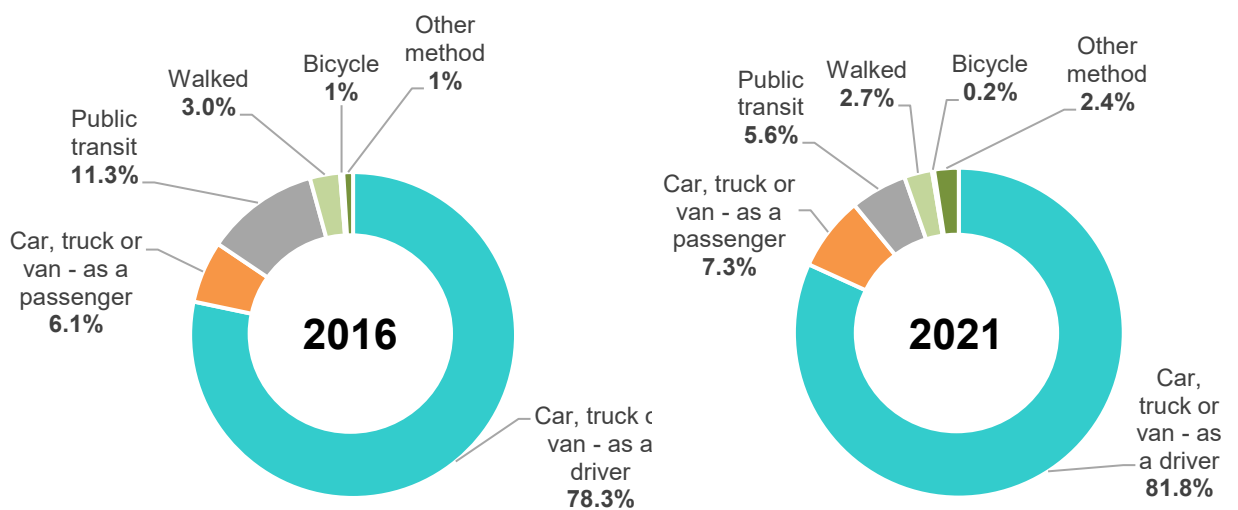
7.1 In 2021, a total of 29.5% of Durham residents worked from home compared to 6.7% in 2016. This compares with 34.4% in the GTHA and 29.7% in Ontario. It should be noted that the 2021 Census took place on May 11, 2021 while Ontario residents were under a provincial "stay-at-home order" to slow the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, there is a possibility that some of the population working from home when the Census data was collected may have returned to their usual place of work after lockdown measures were lifted. While the data may reflect a temporary shift towards remote work, it acknowledges changing patterns of working and is consistent with the global rise of remote working following the COVID-19 pandemic. Figure 4 illustrates the changes in Durham's workforce between 2016 and 2021.

Figure 4 | Place of Work Comparison between 2016 and 2021



7.2 In 2021, nearly 57.5% of workers commuted to their usual place of work, while 12.7% had no fixed workplace address. Changes in commuting behaviour were also reported in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as 81.8% drove to work alone, representing an increase from 78.3% in 2016. The next most popular mode of transportation for employees commuting to work was as a passenger in a personal vehicle (7.3%), followed by public transit (5.6%), walking (2.7%) and cycling (0.2%). Approximately 14.6% of Durham’s commuters spent over 60 minutes travelling to work in 2021, compared to 22.4% in 2016. Given that the Census took place while Ontario was under a COVID-19 stay-at-home order, the Census data may only reflect a temporary change in patterns. The data collected from the 2022 Transportation Tomorrow Survey (TTS) will illustrate whether commuting habits continued once lockdown measures were lifted.

Figure 5 | Travel modes to work in 2016 and 2021



7.3 The 2021 data represents a significant decline in modes of travel other than as a driver or passenger in a personal vehicle compared to 2016, including public transit (22.3% in 2016), walking (5%), and cycling (1.3%) due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the potential impacts of stay-at-home measures.

8. Potential Impacts of global events

8.1 Global events, in particular the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, have significantly impacted population and demographic growth trends across the globe and the 2021 Census. They have also influenced growth patterns in Durham and the GTHA as indicated in previous data releases noted in section 3.

8.2 Census data suggests that the pandemic significantly impacted employment in Durham, especially in the contexts of a higher unemployment rate from potential business closures, the significant shift towards remote work as detailed in section 7.1, as well as the change in commuting patterns. The reduction in the number of commuters overall, and the resulting reduction in traffic congestion and shorter commute times, paired with the heightened risk of infection, have significantly impacted commuting choices, as detailed in section 7.3. The use of personal vehicles increased by 26% compared to 2016, while the use of public transit declined by nearly 75%. Future data releases of the 2021 Census and beyond will provide further insight into the shifts, the longevity of their impacts, and whether they represent long-term trends.

9. Relationship to Strategic Plan

9.1 This report aligns with/addresses the following strategic goals and priorities in the Durham Region Strategic Plan:

- a. Goal 5.3 – Demonstrate commitment to continuous quality improvement and communicating results

10. Conclusion

10.1 The Census is an essential source of data on the demographic characteristics over time. Following the seven major data releases, there will be further releases (dates to be determined) that will highlight additional themes and key findings in the data, data tables, updates to data products, and further analyses.

- 10.2 The 2021 Census information will be used as input to various Regional projects, including the update to the Regional Official Plan (Envision Durham), infrastructure master planning, annual infrastructure capital budgets and forecasts, the annual Business Plan and Budgeting process, Development Charges Studies, and the Durham Region Profile that will be released near the end of 2023.
- 10.3 A copy of this report will be forwarded to the area municipalities and be made available on the Region's website.

11. Attachments

Attachment #1: Statistics Canada 2021 Census of Population, Seventh Release
(Employment and Education)

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

Table 1
Highest Level of Education Attained in Durham

Education	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scuggog	Uxbridge	Whitby	Durham
None	13,840	1,785	10,980	24,415	9,500	2,645	2,365	13,870	79,400
High school diploma	29,155	3,420	23,730	45,345	23,440	5,795	5,340	29,880	166,105
Apprenticeship or trades	4,320	870	5,355	8,405	4,000	1,355	1,180	5,340	30,825
College; CEGEP or other non-university	22,130	2,635	23,555	35,280	17,880	4,515	4,005	25,305	135,300
University certificate or diploma	2,810	105	1,405	2,490	2,125	315	365	2,605	12,225
University degree	30,210	1,370	16,100	27,300	25,245	3,735	4,885	33,265	142,115

Table 2
Highest Level of Education Attained in the GTHA

Education	Durham	Halton	Peel	Toronto	York	Hamilton	GTHA	Ontario
None	79,400	53,625	179,315	339,500	139,04	80,780	871,665	1,799,890
High school diploma	166,105	114,325	323,420	555,590	244,64	131,010	1,535,095	3,204,170
Apprenticeship or trades	30,825	17,870	45,800	80,935	36,465	26,335	238,230	592,485
College; CEGEP or other non-university	135,300	89,215	205,225	356,760	159,22	103,665	1,049,385	2,389,205
University certificate or diploma	12,225	11,740	36,755	68,545	30,135	9,515	168,915	268,480
University degree	142,115	192,005	408,550	976,620	365,03	118,490	2,202,810	3,528,600

Table 3
Durham Residents in the Labour Force

Labour Force	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby	Durham
Total Labour Force	68,525	6,490	54,265	87,550	53,705	11,345	11,720	73,915	367,505
Employed	59,365	5,925	48,260	74,250	46,795	10,370	10,740	64,840	320,545
Unemployed	9,165	560	5,995	13,300	6,910	970	985	9,070	46,960
Not in the labour force	33,930	3,690	26,865	55,685	28,490	7,015	6,415	36,350	198,455
Participation rate	66.9%	63.8%	66.9%	61.1%	65.3%	106.9%	64.6%	67.0%	64.9%
Employment rate	57.9%	58.2%	59.5%	51.8%	56.9%	86.6%	59.2%	58.8%	56.6%
Unemployment rate	13.4%	8.6%	11.0%	15.2%	12.9%	30.7%	8.4%	12.3%	12.8%

Table 4
GTHA Residents in the Labour Force

Labour Force	Durham	Halton	Peel	Toronto	York	Hamilton	GTHA	Ontario
Total Labour force	367,505	320,175	784,815	1,518,4	622,43	290,990	3,904,335	7,399,200
Employed	320,545	284,705	678,660	1,308,1	543,54	255,075	3,390,640	6,492,895
Unemployed	46,960	35,475	106,155	210,305	78,880	35,915	513,690	906,310
Not in the labour force	198,455	158,605	414,255	859,530	352,10	178,805	2,161,755	4,383,620
Participation rate	64.9%	66.9%	65.5%	63.9%	63.9%	61.9%	64.4%	62.8%
Employment rate	56.6%	59.5%	56.6%	55.0%	55.8%	54.3%	55.9%	55.1%
Unemployment rate	12.8%	11.1%	13.5%	13.9%	12.7%	12.3%	13.2%	12.2%

Table 5
Labour in Durham

Workers	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby	Durham
Employee	57,765	5,235	46,310	74,040	44,475	8,965	8,985	62,455	308,240
	87.4%	82.5%	87.7%	88.1%	85.6%	80.7%	78.3%	87.2%	86.7%
Self Employed	8,345	1,110	6,500	9,955	7,505	2,150	2,495	9,210	47,275
	12.6%	17.5%	12.3%	11.9%	14.4%	19.3%	21.7%	12.9%	13.3%
Full-time	37,865	3,545	31,095	44,780	30,100	6,255	6,585	42,410	202,635
	57.0%	54.5%	57.8%	52.8%	57.2%	54.9%	55.4%	58.3%	56.3%
Part-time	28,525	2,965	22,705	39,965	22,565	5,150	5,300	30,365	157,545
	43.0%	45.5%	42.2%	47.2%	42.8%	45.2%	44.6%	41.7%	43.7%

Table 6
Labour in the GTHA

Workers	Durham	Halton	Peel	Toronto	York	Hamilton	GTHA	Ontario
Employee	308,240	261,100	640,055	1,223,655	484,680	245,920	3,163,650	6,109,070
	86.7%	83.8%	84.6%	83.6%	80.4%	86.9%	83.9%	85.0%
Self Employed	47,275	50,590	116,200	239,925	118,180	36,990	609,160	1,077,625
	13.3%	16.2%	15.4%	16.4%	19.6%	13.1%	16.1%	15.0%
Full-time	202,635	183,530	407,635	791,335	337,020	155,525	2,077,680	3,982,300
	56.3%	57.6%	54.2%	53.8%	54.9%	54.0%	54.6%	54.5%
Part-time	157,545	135,230	344,300	680,620	277,150	132,695	1,727,540	3,331,350
	43.7%	42.4%	45.8%	46.2%	45.1%	46.0%	45.4%	45.5%

Table 7
Journey to Work in Durham

Journey to Work	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby	Durham
Driver	31,385	4,220	32,235	45,375	23,800	6,765	6,320	34,180	184,270
Passenger	3,150	245	2,070	4,780	2,195	395	475	3,105	16,410
Public Transit	3,170	25	790	3,570	2,335	55	40	2,555	12,535
Walk	980	220	875	1,815	565	335	310	1,045	6,150
Bicycle	115	15	40	110	80	0	10	105	480
Worked at Home	19,465	1,120	11,425	17,115	16,745	2,680	3,470	22,440	94,470

Journey to Work	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby	Durham
Driver	79.0%	87.9%	87.8%	79.7%	79.7%	88.0%	87.1%	80.9%	81.8%
Passenger	7.9%	5.1%	5.6%	8.4%	7.3%	5.1%	6.5%	7.4%	7.3%
Public Transit	8.0%	0.5%	2.2%	6.3%	7.8%	0.7%	0.6%	6.0%	5.6%
Walk	2.5%	4.6%	2.4%	3.2%	1.9%	4.4%	4.3%	2.5%	2.7%
Bicycle	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Worked at Home	2.4%	1.8%	1.9%	2.3%	2.9%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%	2.4%

Table 8
Journey to Work in the GTHA

Journey to Work	Durham	Halton	Peel	Toronto	York	Hamilton	GTHA	Ontario
Driver	184,270	140,790	369,700	424,985	280,405	147,235	1,547,385	3,451,650
Passenger	16,410	12,445	41,480	57,490	25,390	15,240	168,455	338,895
Public Transit	12,535	8,045	49,830	207,680	21,070	14,055	313,215	390,140
Walk	6,150	5,840	10,160	60,615	8,445	8,685	99,895	208,380
Bicycle	480	835	1,105	15,750	1,030	1,240	20,440	37,665
Worked at Home	94,470	110,750	191,115	510,240	196,435	64,135	1,167,145	1,929,760

Journey to Work	Durham	Halton	Peel	Toronto	York	Hamilton	GTHA	Ontario
Driver	81.8%	81.6%	76.4%	53.7%	81.4%	77.4%	70.1%	76.1%
Passenger	7.3%	7.2%	8.6%	7.3%	7.4%	8.0%	7.6%	7.5%
Public Transit	5.6%	4.7%	10.3%	26.2%	6.1%	7.4%	14.2%	8.6%
Walk	2.7%	3.4%	2.1%	7.7%	2.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%
Bicycle	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	2.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Worked at Home	2.4%	2.7%	2.4%	3.2%	2.3%	2.0%	2.7%	2.4%

Table 9
Language of Work in Durham

Language of Work	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby	Durham
English	70,125	6,860	56,610	90,275	55,845	12,055	12,575	76,475	380,810
French	365	0	275	500	210	65	25	355	1,800
Non-official languages	700	15	185	615	405	30	45	630	2,635

Table 10
Language of Work in the GTHA

Language of Work	Durham	Halton	Peel	Toronto	York	Hamilton	GTHA	Ontario
English	380,810	331,930	791,830	1,525,910	615,075	304,775	3,950,330	7,555,160
French	1,800	1,455	2,320	7,180	1,925	1,185	15,865	93,910
Non-official languages	2,635	3,765	18,890	46,940	34,530	2,410	109,170	134,690