

Labour and Mode of Travel to Work Hot Facts

Introduction

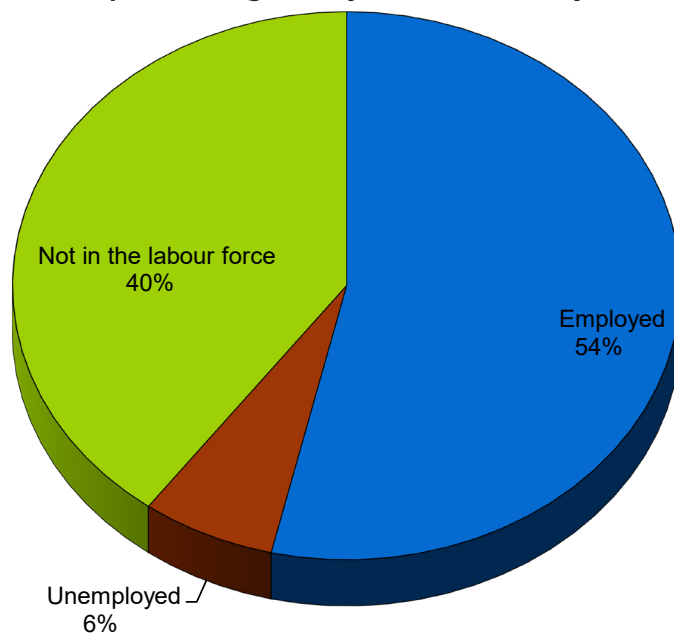
This Hot Facts issue examines:

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

Labour Force Activity in Richmond

According to the 2021 Census, Richmond's employed labour force in 2021 was 96,785, accounting for 53.6% of the population aged 15 years and over. For the population aged 15 years and over, Richmond's unemployed labour force was estimated to be 11,685 (6.5%), and residents not in the labour force was estimated to be 72,005 (39.9%). Between 2016 and 2021, Richmond's population over the age of 15 increased by 10,930 people from 171,070 to 182,000 and the employed labour force increased by 615 people from 96,170 to 96,785.

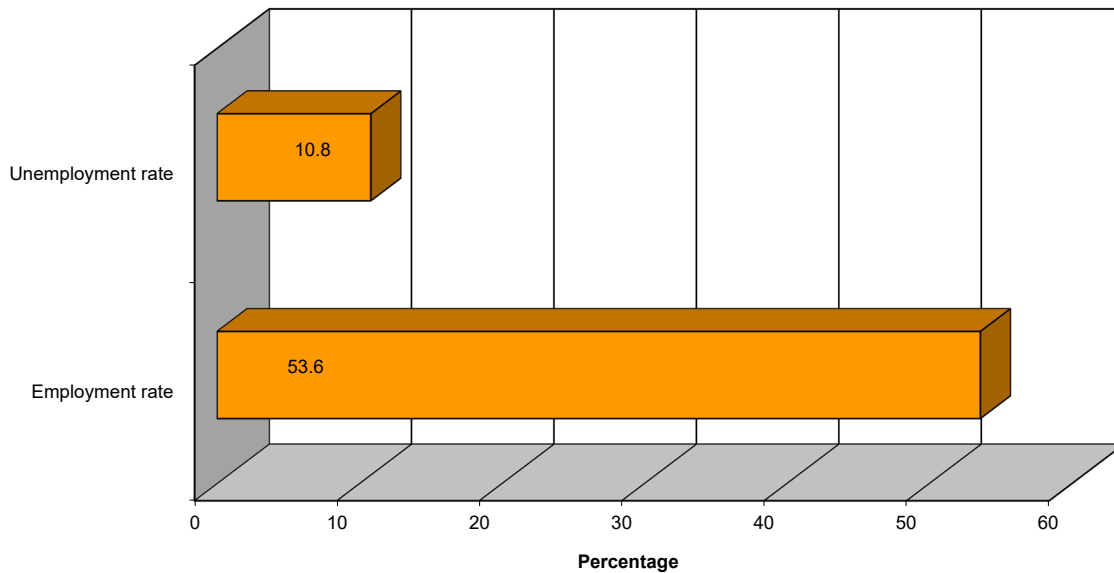
Total Population Aged 15 years and Over by Labour Force Status, 2021 Census



The labour force comprises individuals 15 years or over who are working or looking for work. It does not include students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers during the "off" season, and those who cannot work because of long-term illness or disability

The participation rate decreased slightly from 60.6% in 2016 to 60.1% in 2021. The participation rate refers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. This is the standard procedure for how Statistics Canada collects labour force and employment information.

Employment vs. Unemployment, 2021 Census

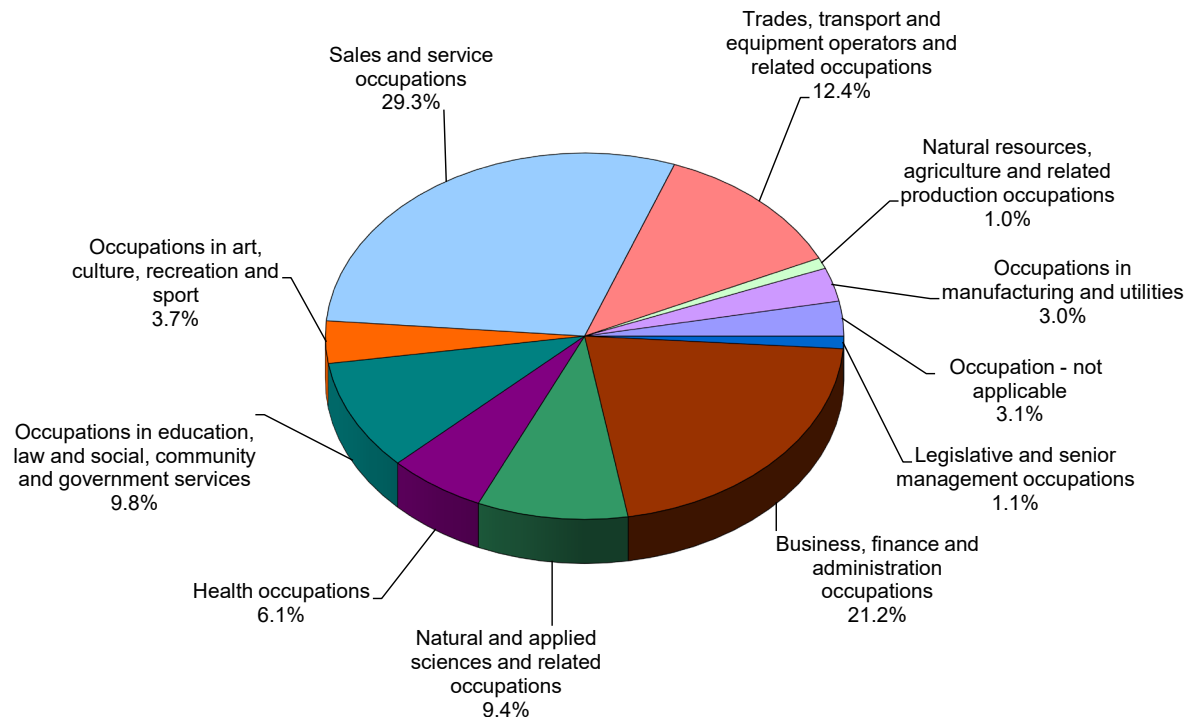


The unemployment rate refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021. Changes in the rate of unemployment are as much a result of people entering or leaving the labour force as it is of people finding or losing work.

Occupations of Richmond Residents

The National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021 is a standardized system used by Statistics Canada in reporting the type of work performed by the population. It groups jobs into 10 broad occupational categories. In 2021, the two largest occupational categories were *sales and service occupations*, which accounted for 29.3% of those reporting an occupation group and *business, finance and administrative occupations*, which accounted for 21.2% of those reporting an occupation group.

Total Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Occupation, 2021 Census



Occupations of Richmond Residents, 2021

Total Population in the Labour Force	2021 Census	
	108,475	% of Total
Legislative and senior management occupations	1,195	1.1%
Business, finance and administration occupations	23,010	21.2%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	10,200	9.4%
Health occupations	6,610	6.1%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	10,615	9.8%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	4,055	3.7%
Sales and service occupations	31,785	29.3%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	13,405	12.4%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	1,045	1.0%
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	3,225	3.0%
Occupation – Not Applicable	3,325	3.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census.

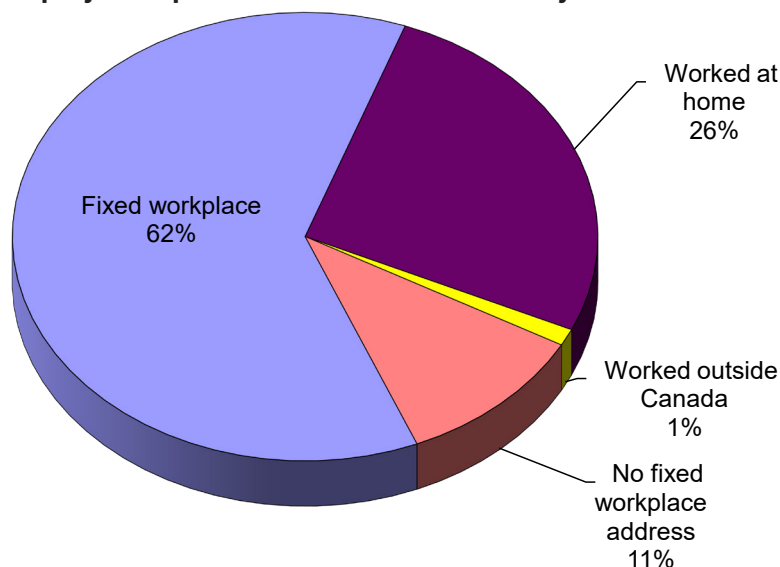
Note: Labour force refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021.

The current classification of occupations in use by Statistics Canada is the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021. For more information on the classification system used by Statistics Canada, please visit their website at www.statcan.gc.ca. An individual's occupational classification is based on the type of work performed during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021.

Place of Work Status

An individual's place of work is a classification of whether the respondents work at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed place of work, or worked at a specific address. 61.8% of Richmond's employed population worked at a specific address.

Employed Population 15 Years and Over by Place of Work Status, 2021 Census



Mode of Transportation to Work, 2016 and 2021 Census

The Census tracks the primary mode of transportation to work for members of the employed labour force. The question was asked of those individuals who have a usual place of work and those without a fixed place of work. The possible modes of transportation are car, truck or van as a driver, car, truck or van as a passenger, public transit, walking, bicycle, and other methods.

According to the 2021 Census, the main mode of transportation to and from work remains private vehicle use as a driver at 71%, with 13.1% choosing public transit.

However, when comparing with the 2016 Census, the proportion of Richmond's employed population choosing to use public transit has decreased, with the use of a private vehicle as a passenger and walking increasing.

Total Employed Population 15 Years and Over by Mode of Transportation, 2016 and 2021 Census

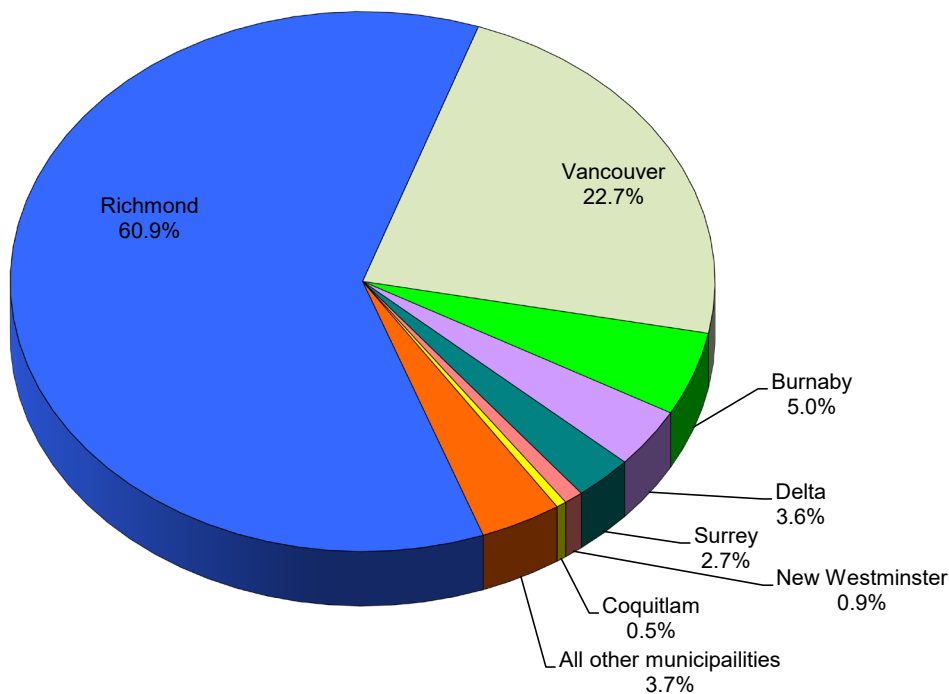
	2016 Census		2021 Census	
Total employed population aged 15 years and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address, by mode of transportation	86,260		70,195	
Car, truck or van—as a driver	58,655	68.0%	49,815	71.0%
Car, truck or van—as a passenger	5,360	6.2%	5,670	8.1%
Public transit	16,455	19.1%	9,185	13.1%
Walked	3,745	4.3%	3,515	5.0%
Bicycle	1,150	1.3%	835	1.2%
Other methods	885	1.1%	1,180	1.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 and 2021 Census.

Place of Work For Employed Labour Force, 2021

For the employed labour force aged 15 years and over having a usual place of work, 36,330 respondents reported Richmond as their usual place of work, accounting for 61% of the total.

Commuting Flow for Employed Labour Force Having a Usual Place of Work, 2021 Census



Commuting to Work by Planning Area, 2021

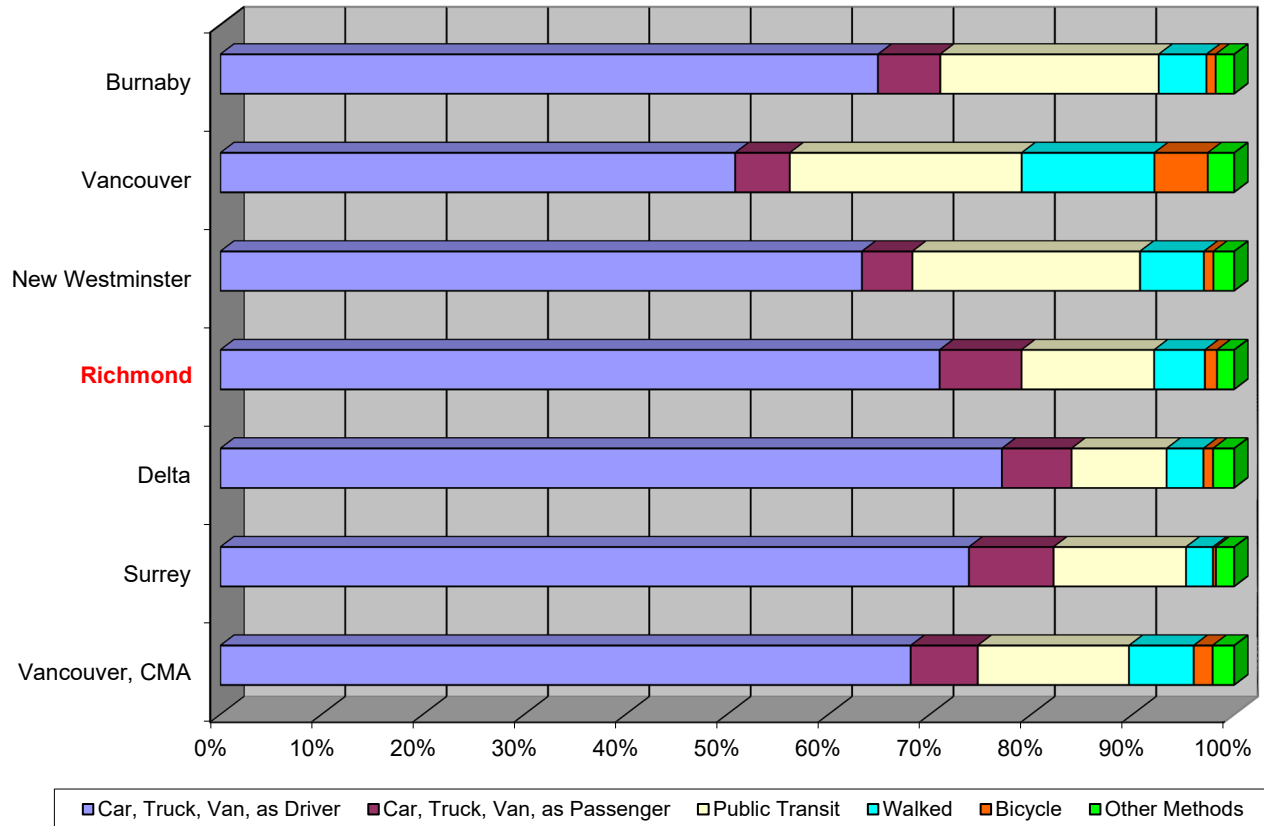
Planning Area	Commuting Type					
	Car, Truck, Van as Driver	Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	Public Transit	Walked	Bicycle	Other Methods
Blundell	74.1%	9.8%	11.2%	1.8%	1.0%	2.1%
Bridgeport	72.4%	8.3%	12.9%	3.7%	1.8%	1.2%
Broadmoor	71.9%	8.7%	12.9%	3.4%	1.5%	1.5%
City Centre	62.2%	7.7%	18.4%	9.1%	1.1%	1.4%
East Cambie	70.6%	11.0%	12.8%	3.4%	0.6%	1.5%
East Richmond	76.7%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%	0.7%	3.8%
Fraser Lands	77.4%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%
Gilmore	79.3%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Hamilton	78.0%	9.6%	8.5%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%
Sea Island	70.3%	3.1%	6.3%	7.8%	4.7%	9.4%
Seafair	76.5%	7.4%	10.2%	2.5%	1.8%	1.5%
Shellmont	77.0%	8.5%	10.1%	2.4%	0.8%	1.1%
Steveston	77.0%	6.9%	7.3%	4.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Thompson	73.6%	8.2%	12.1%	4.1%	0.9%	1.0%
West Cambie	75.4%	6.6%	12.9%	3.1%	0.6%	1.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census.

Mode of Transportation to Work—Regional Comparison

The primary mode of transportation throughout Metro Vancouver in 2021 was private vehicle as a driver. This mode is used by a smaller share of the commuting labour force in the inner municipalities of Vancouver, Burnaby and New Westminster which enjoy a higher level of transit service.

Mode of Transportation to Work—Regional Comparison, 2021 Census



For Further Information:

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

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