

Commuting Patterns Town of Caledon

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Place of Work Status for Employed Residents of Caledon and Peel Region

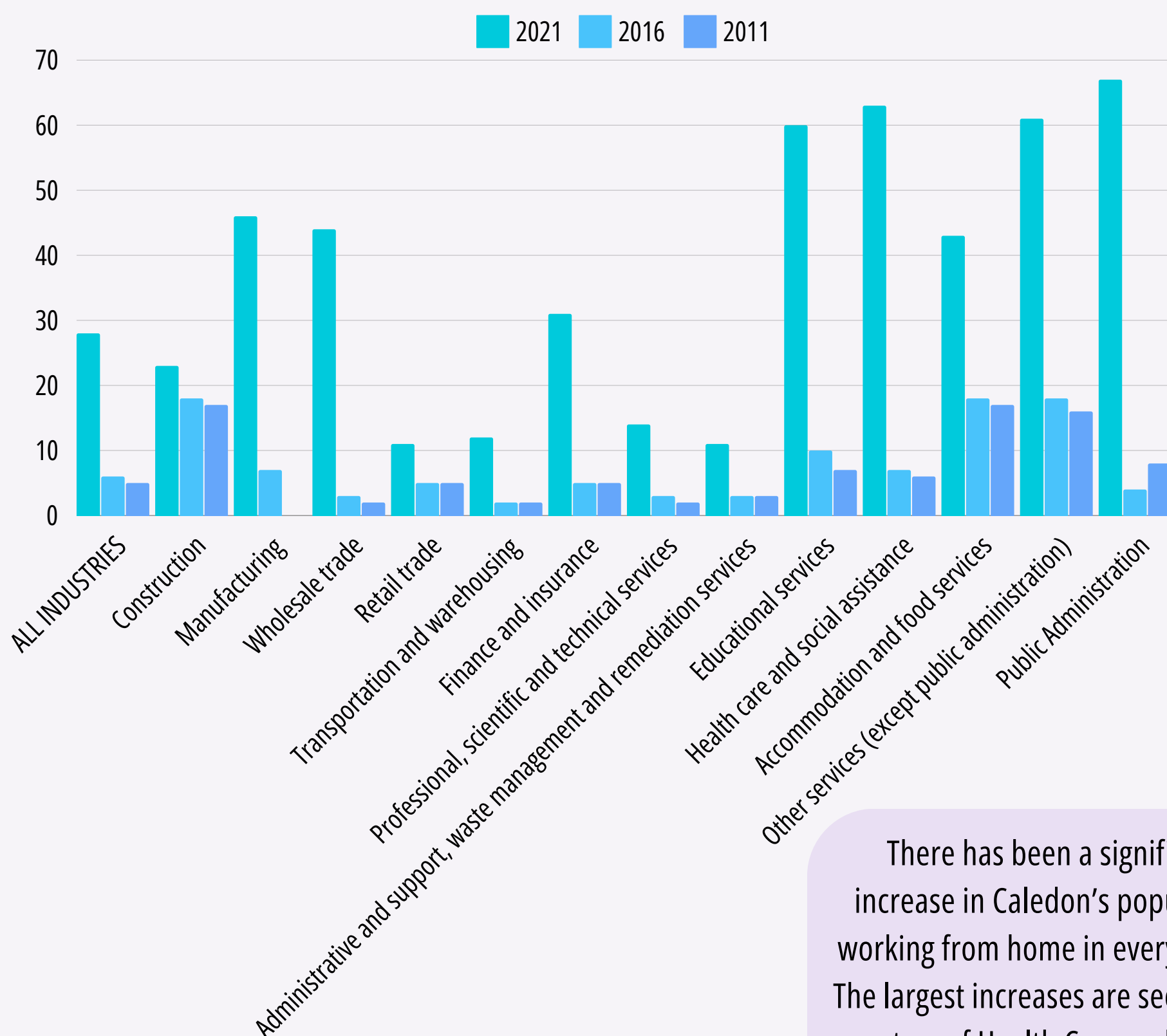
	Employed Persons	Worked at home	No Fixed Workplace address	Worked at usual place
Number				
Ontario	6492895	1929760	765180	3768210
Peel	678660	191115	92180	391690
Mississauga	331995	111685	37480	180870
Brampton	308335	68735	48970	189045
Caledon	38300	10700	5730	21780
Percentage				
Ontario	100%	30%	12%	58%
Peel	100%	28%	14%	58%
Mississauga	100%	34%	11%	54%
Brampton	100%	22%	16%	61%
Caledon	100%	28%	15%	57%

Why is this information important?

Detailed information on commuting patterns by municipalities could provide city planners and economic development offices significant insights on strategic planning in labour market development, labour force retention, urban planning, and business development.



2 Percentage of Residents Working from Home by Industry in Peel Region, per Census Year



There has been a significant increase in Caledon's population working from home in every sector. The largest increases are seen in the sectors of Health Care and Social Assistance, Educational Services and Public Administration.

Caledon Top Commuting Destinations and Origins

Primary Destinations

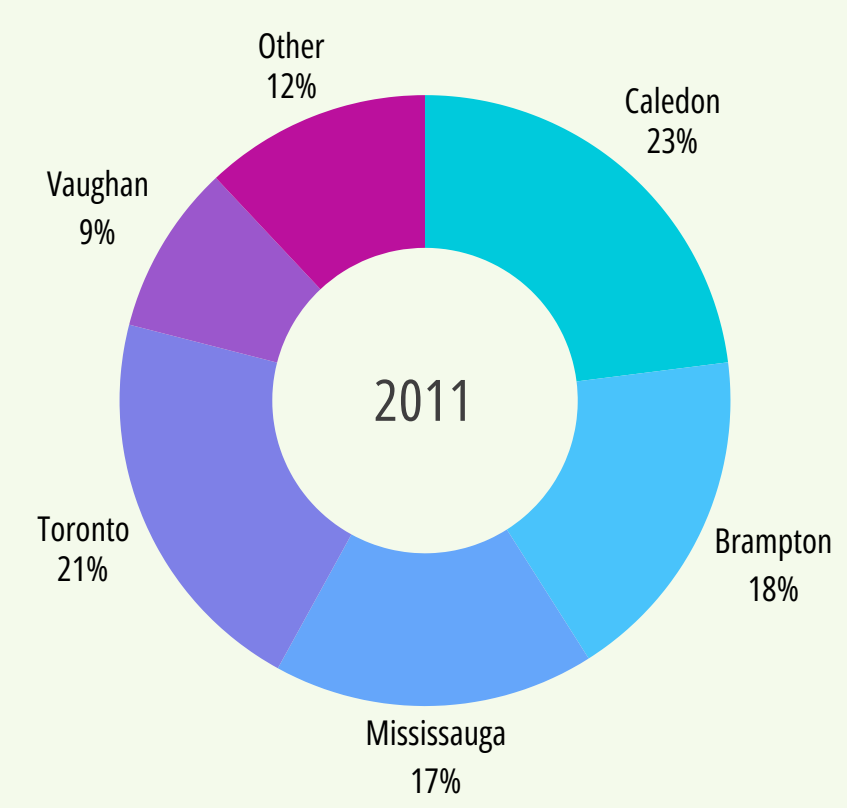
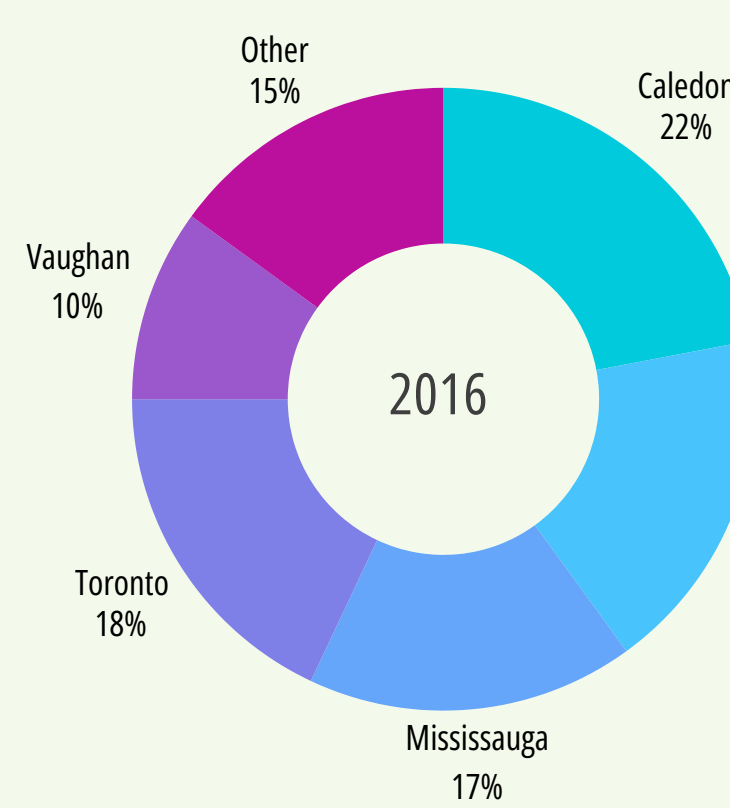
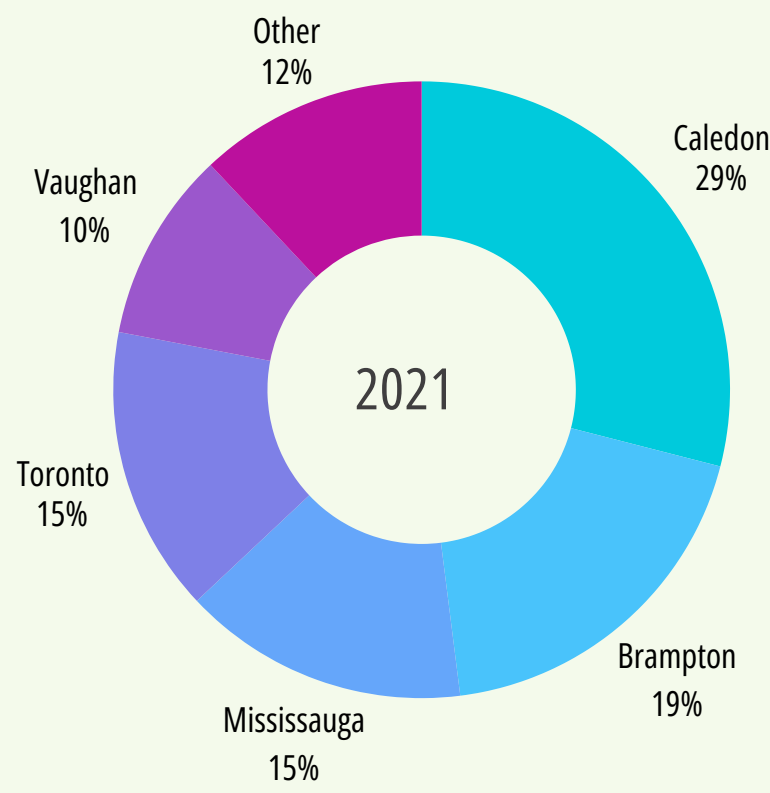
Commuting destination refers to whether or not a person commutes to another municipality from Caledon. Commuting refers to the travel of a person to their usual place of work.

Primary Origins

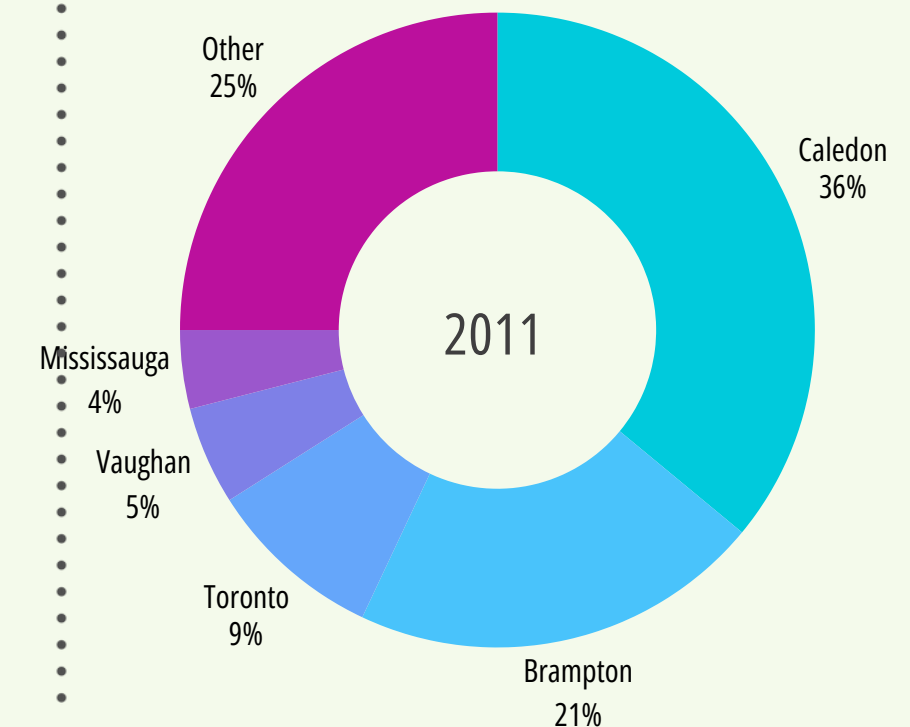
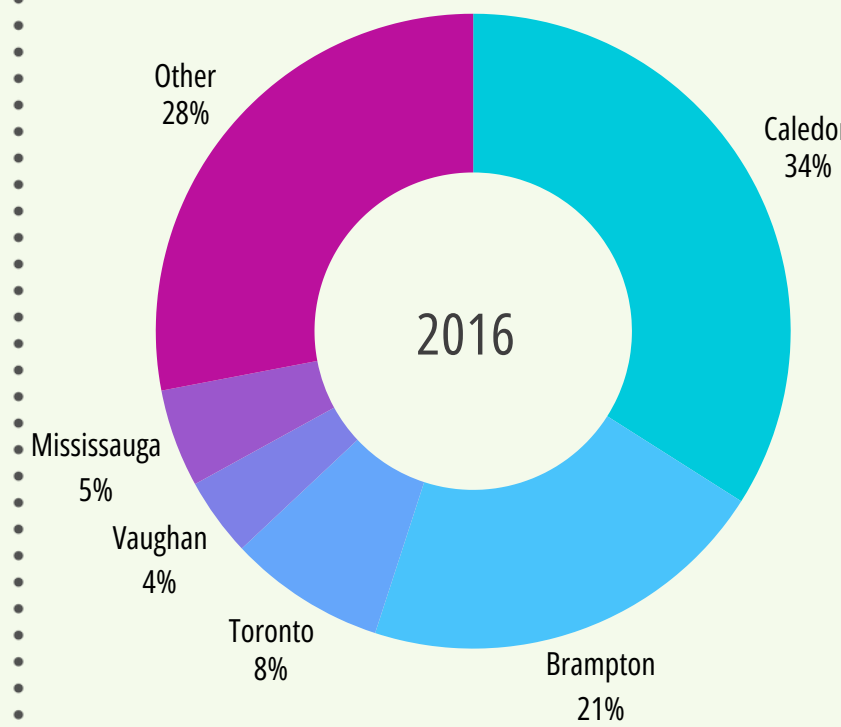
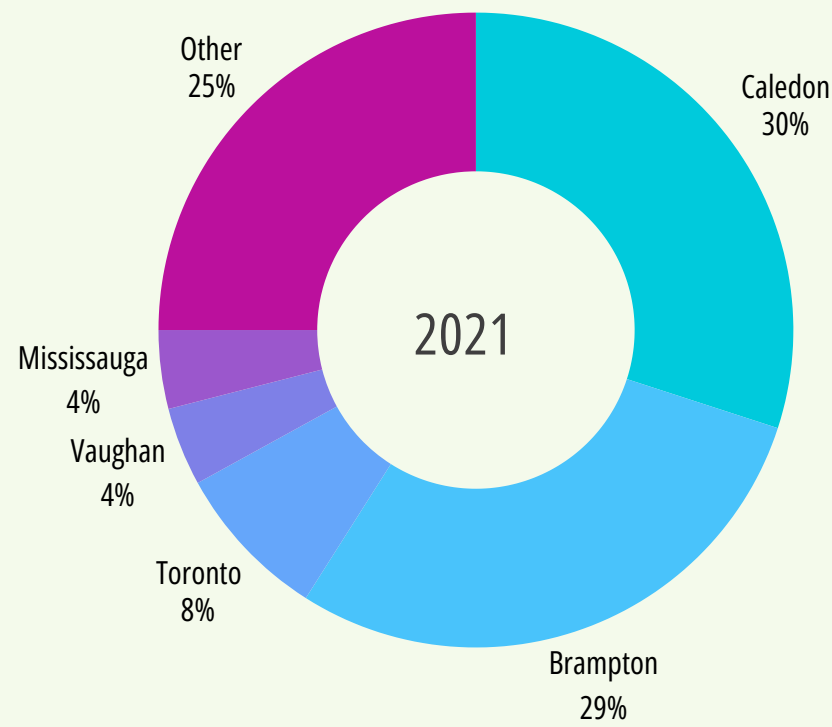
Commuting Origin refers to whether or not a person commutes from another municipality to Caledon. Commuting refers to the travel of a person to their usual place of work.

3

Primary Destinations of Caledon Residents by Census Year



Primary Origins of Caledon Workers by Census Year



Caledon has not seen much change in commuting destinations and origins over the last ten years. Caledon remains the top origin and destination for Caledon commuters. Brampton remains second in destinations and origins for commuters to Caledon, with Mississauga or Toronto following closely behind. Caledon to Caledon is increasing over the years while lowering the percentages for the other municipalities.



The Caledon data has been analyzed by three commuting groups:

C to C:

Caledon residents commuting to jobs in Caledon

C to OUT:

Caledon residents commuting to jobs outside Caledon

OUT to C:

Residents living outside Caledon commuting to jobs in Caledon

What is Net Flow

Net flow is the movement of workers to and from a community. A positive net flow signifies that more workers are travelling into the community for work, while a negative net flow signifies that more workers leave the community for work.

The 2021 net flow value has had a positive increase for Caledon compared to 2016. In 2021, Caledon saw many more commuters entering Caledon for work.

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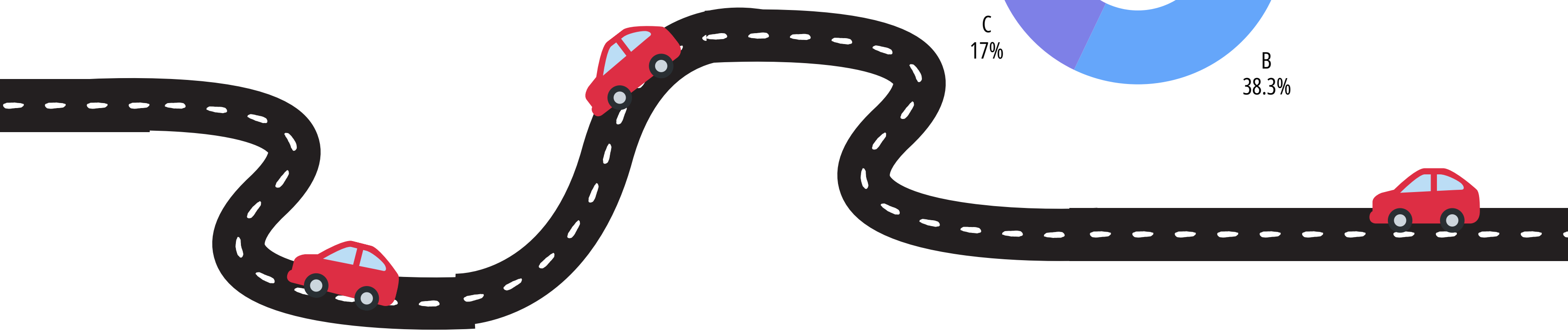
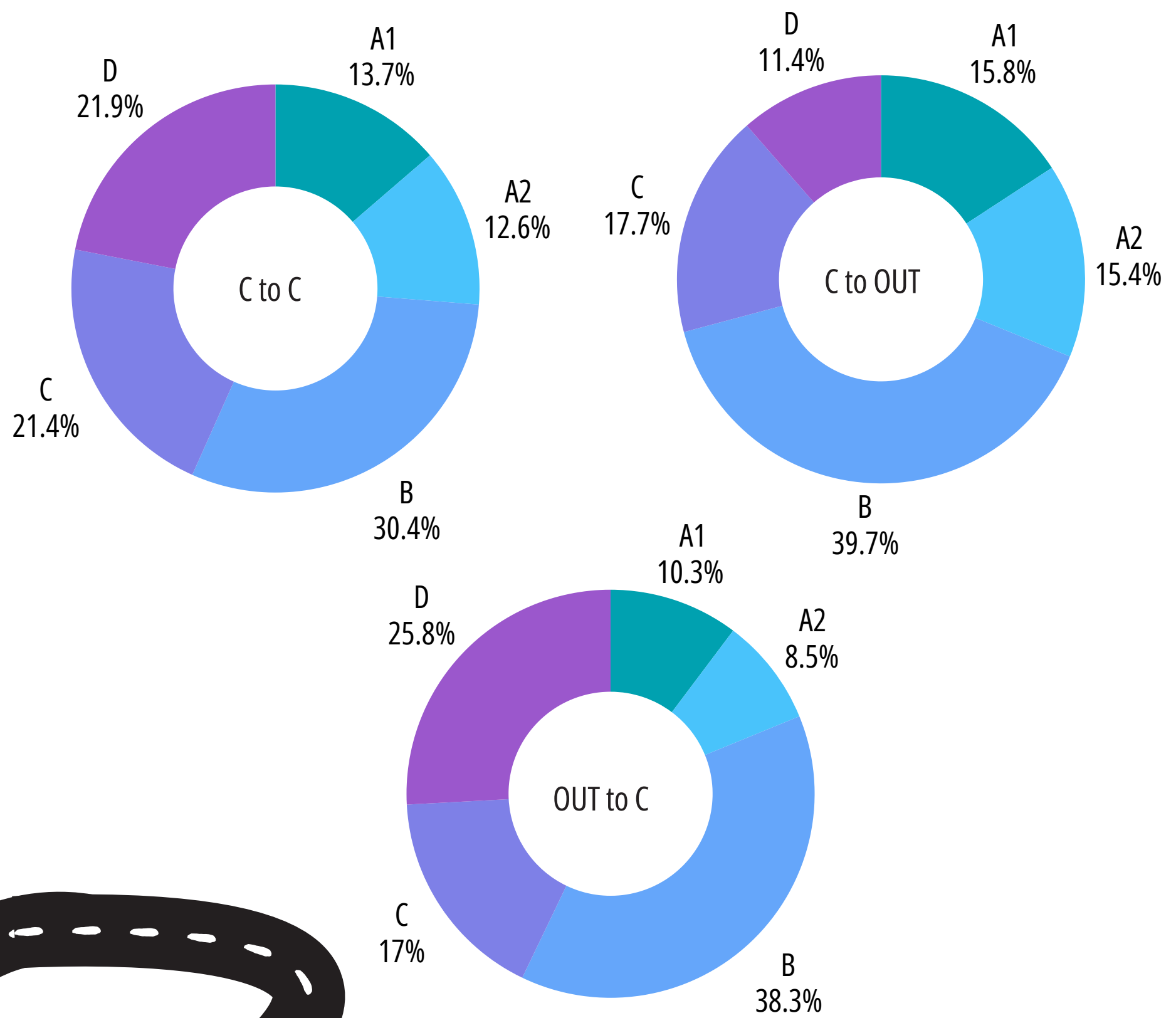
Place of Work and Commuting Groups by Industry of Caledon (C)

Industry	All places of work	Working from Home	No fixed place of work	C to C	C to OUT	OUT to C	2021 Net Flow	2016 Net Flow
ALL INDUSTRIES	38300	10700	5730	6360	15420	14910	-510	-8955
Construction	4385	415	2205	440	1325	1650	325	-160
Manufacturing	4260	775	175	600	2705	2245	-460	235
Wholesale trade	1955	665	130	295	865	505	-360	-940
Retail trade	4210	685	215	1475	1835	2645	810	-1345
Transportation and warehousing	3685	460	1115	635	1440	3780	2340	115
Finance and insurance	1815	1075	60	205	475	85	-390	-1140
Professional, scientific and technical services	3165	1780	225	340	810	410	-400	-950
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	1550	415	525	195	405	620	215	-210
Educational services	3110	1490	135	435	1040	630	-410	-1000
Health care and social assistance	3035	520	325	440	1740	655	-1085	-1040
Accommodation and food services	1110	115	80	390	515	395	-120	-350
Other services (except public administration)	1395	295	170	240	680	395	-285	-465
Public Administration	1725	610	110	210	790	305	-485	-1060

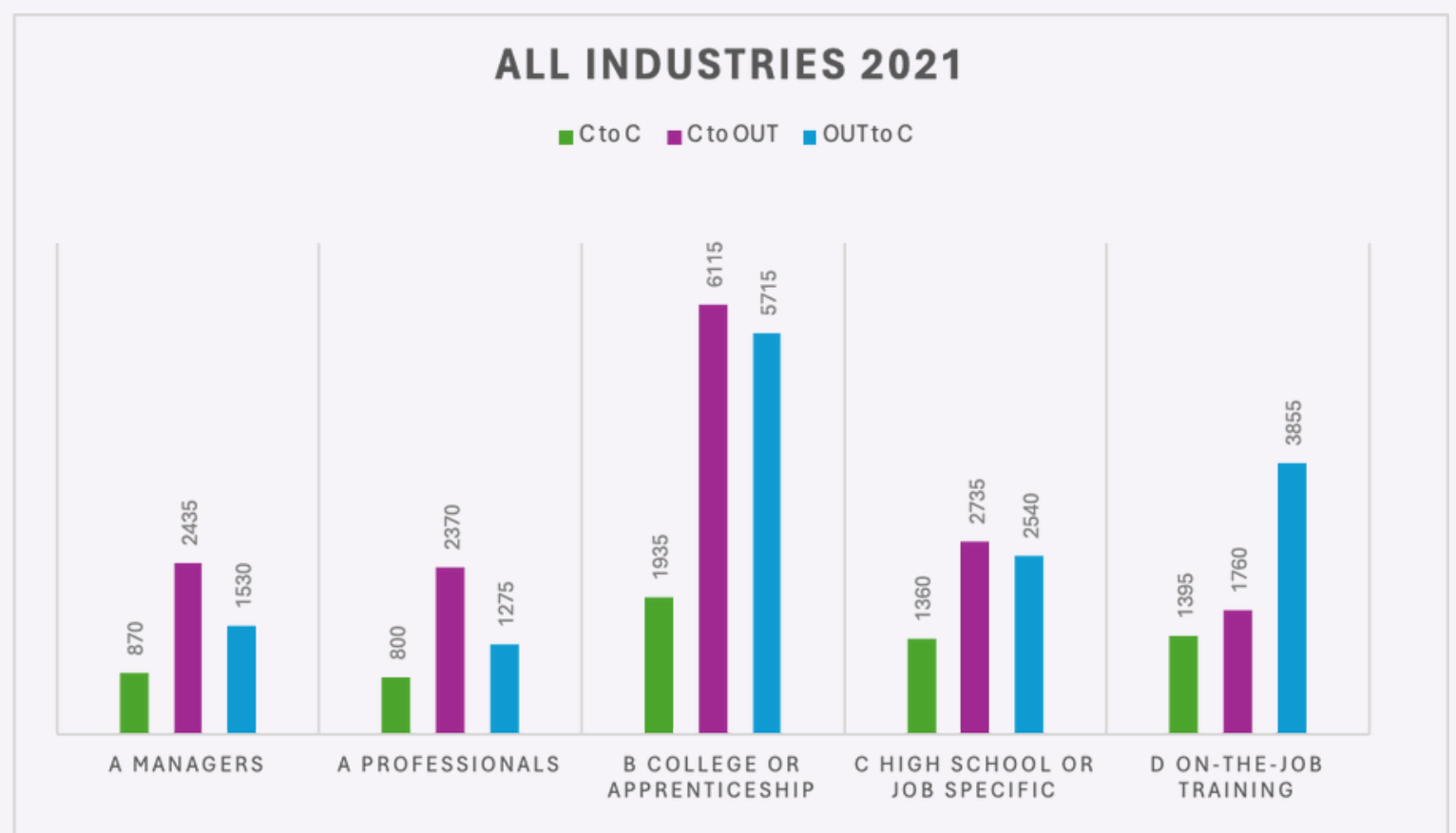
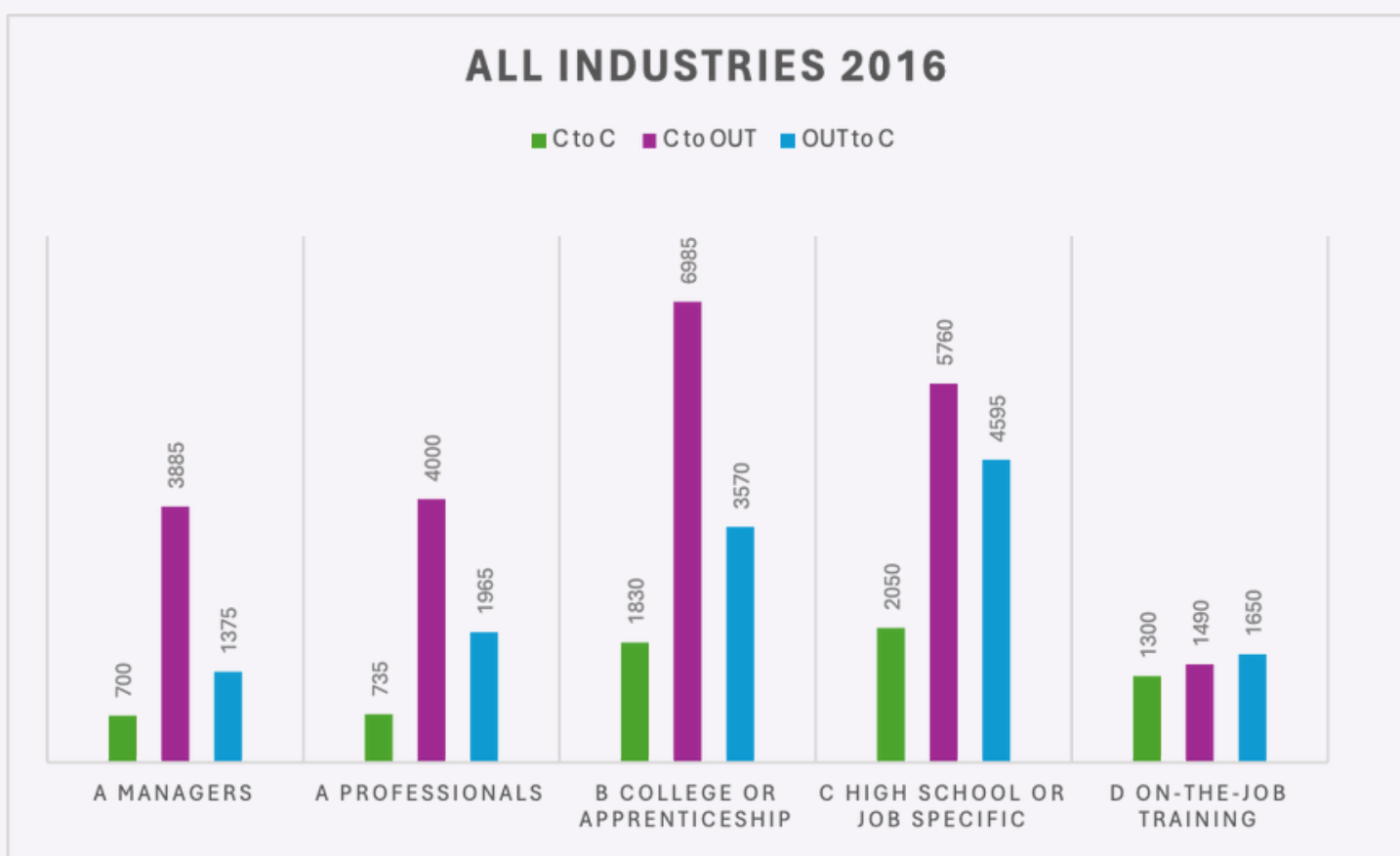
Statistics Canada uses the following schema

- SKILL LEVEL A1** Managers (usually requires a university degree)
- SKILL LEVEL A2** Professionals (usually requires a university degree)
- SKILL LEVEL B** College or apprenticeship training (usually requires a college diploma / apprenticeship certificate)
- SKILL LEVEL C** High school or job-specific training (usually requires a high school diploma)
- SKILL LEVEL D** On-the-job training (usually requires no educational certificate)

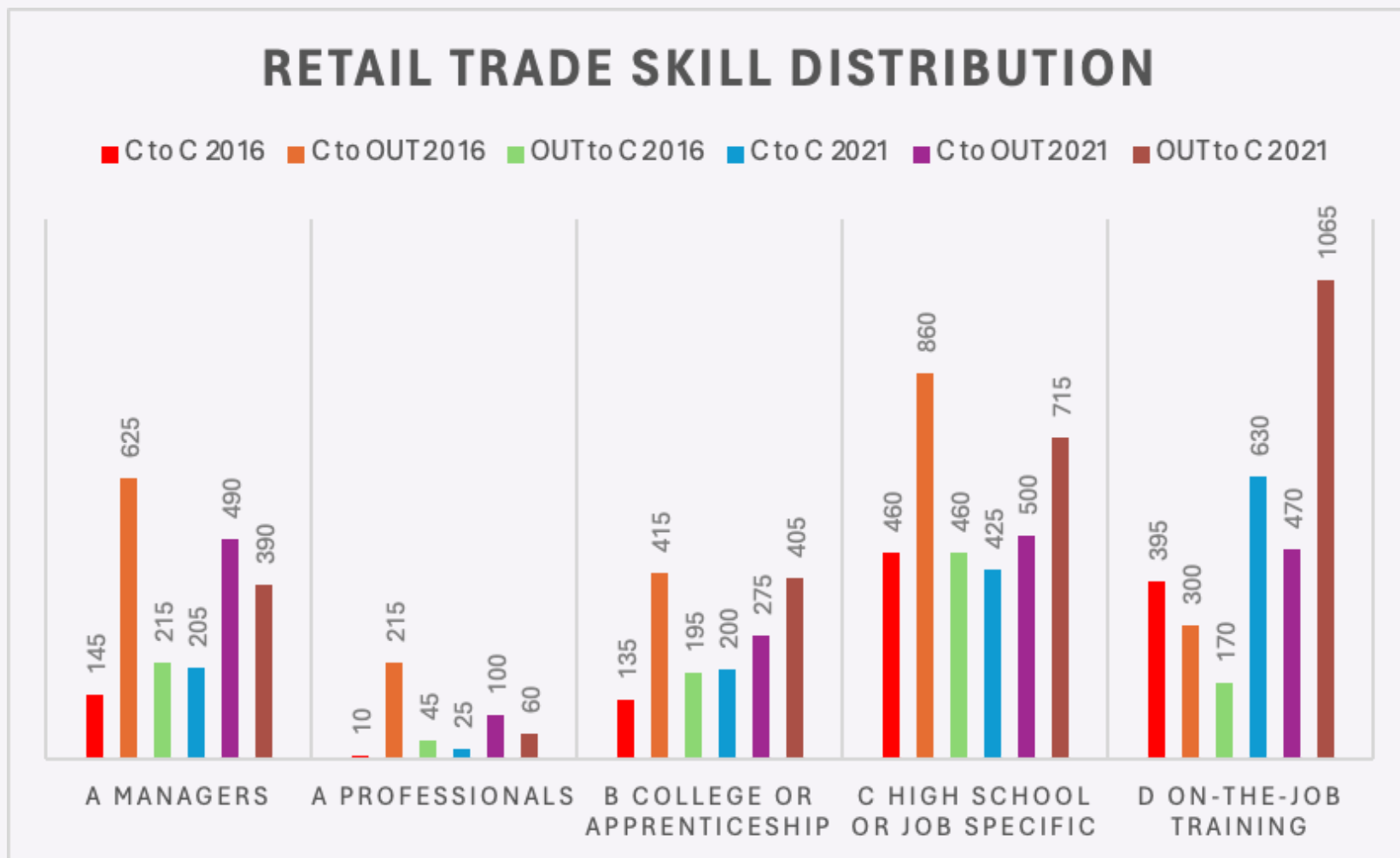
5 Distribution of Skills of All industries by Caledon (C) Commuting Populations 2021



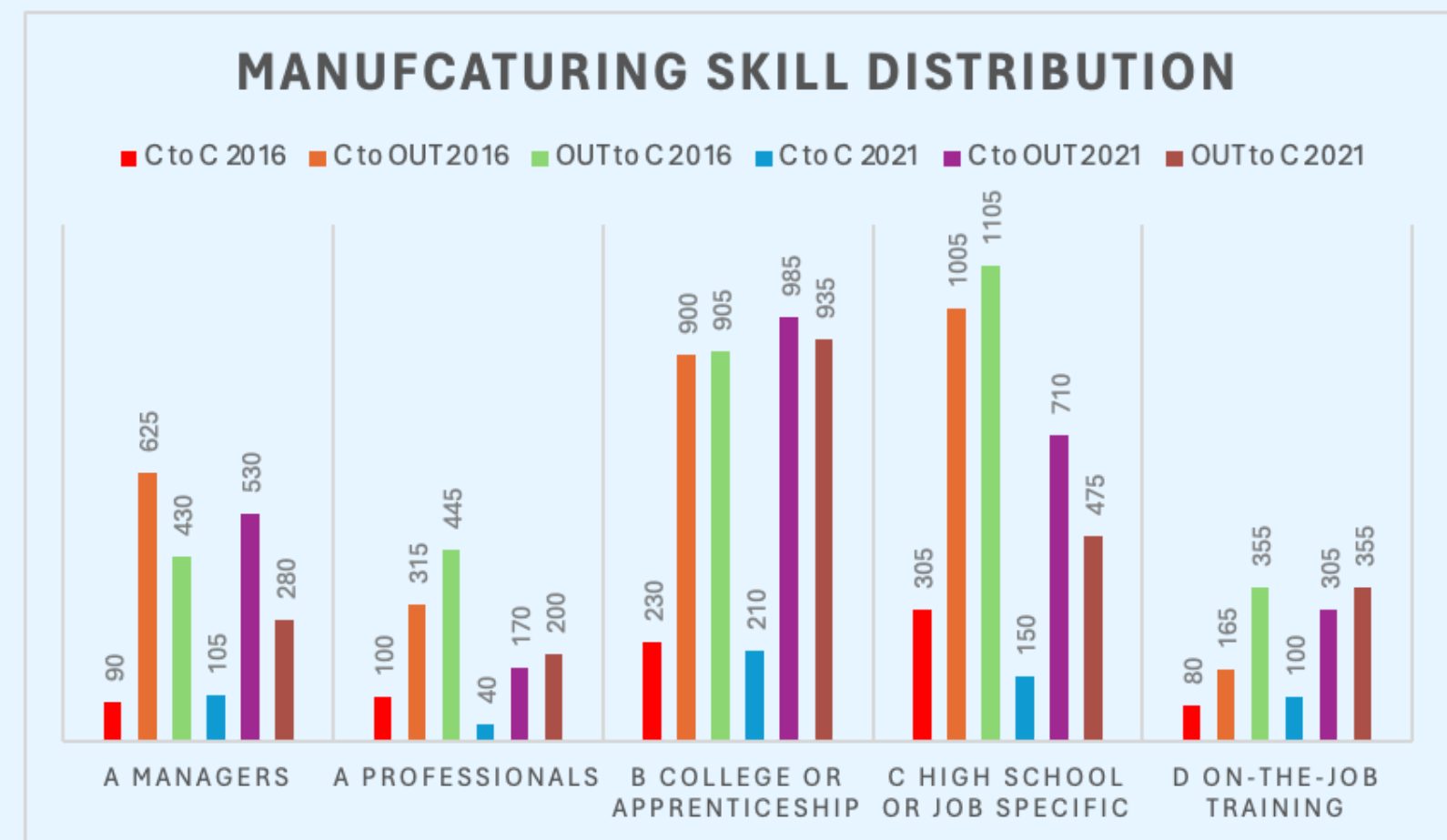
6 Distribution of Skills across All Industries with Commuting Populations of Caledon (C) by Census Year



7 Distribution of Skills across Retail Trade with Commuting Populations of Caledon (C) by Census Year



8 Distribution of Skills across Manufacturing with Commuting Populations of Caledon (C) by Census Year



Census Year Comparisons

Comparing commuting patterns and skill levels in each industry helps improve local job opportunities and reduce travel times. This guides better transportation planning and ensures workers have the right skills for available jobs in the community.

For jobs skills B and D, percentages have increased notably for every industry of people commuting to Caledon for work from 2016 to 2021

9 Distribution of Skills across Health Care with Commuting Populations of Caledon (C) by Census Year

