

Commuting Patterns City of Brampton

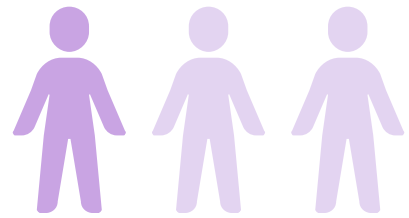
1

Place of Work Status for Employed Residents of Brampton 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%

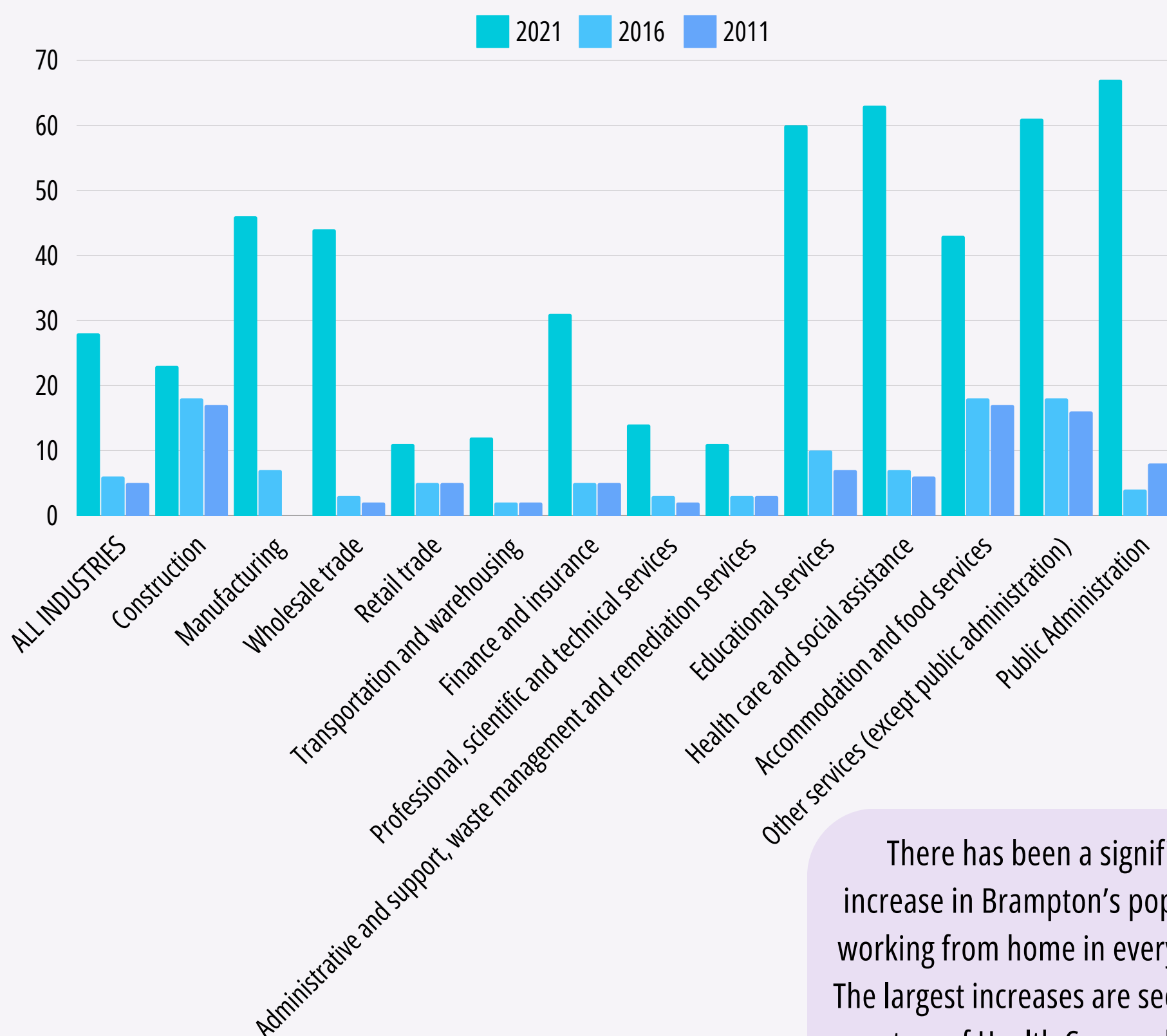
Why is this information important?

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 Brampton'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.

Brampton Top Commuting Destinations and Origins

Primary Destinations

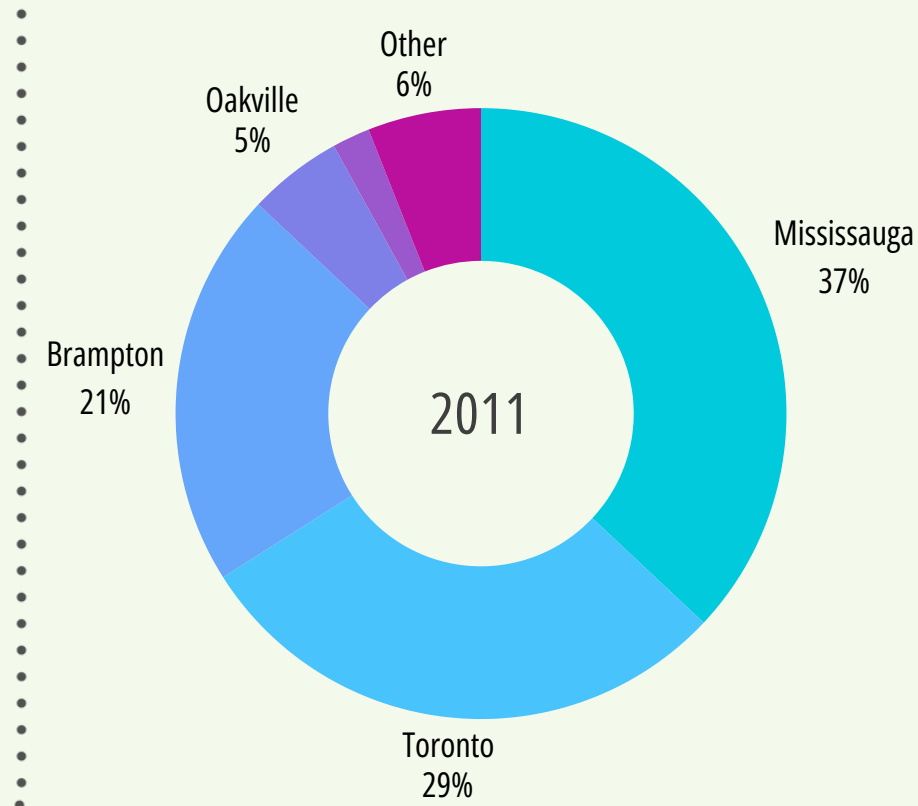
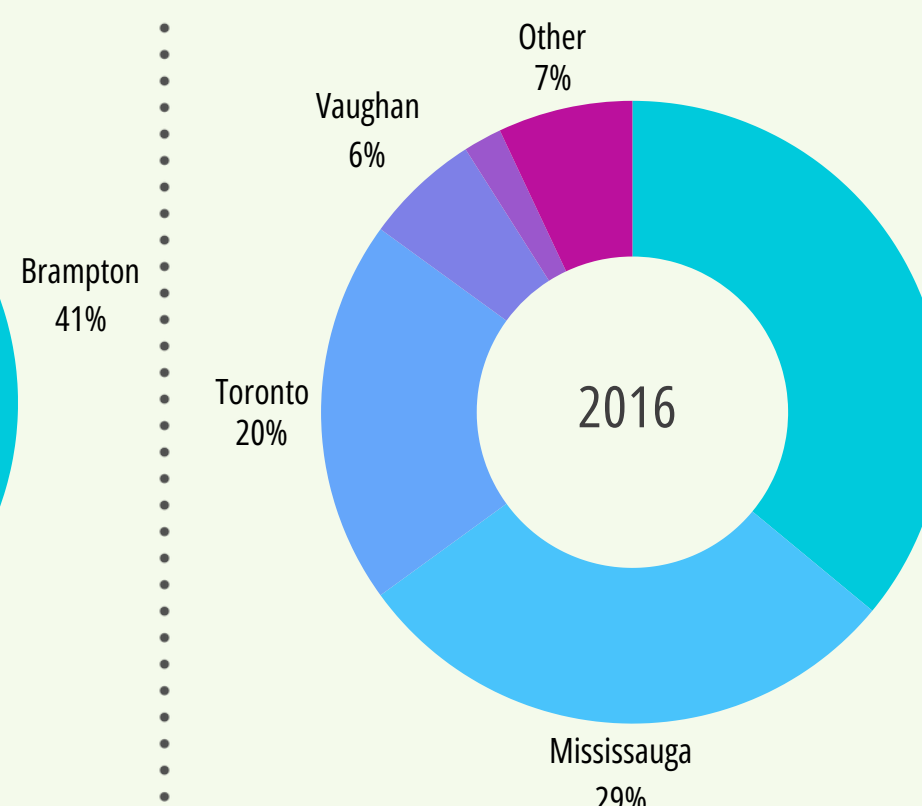
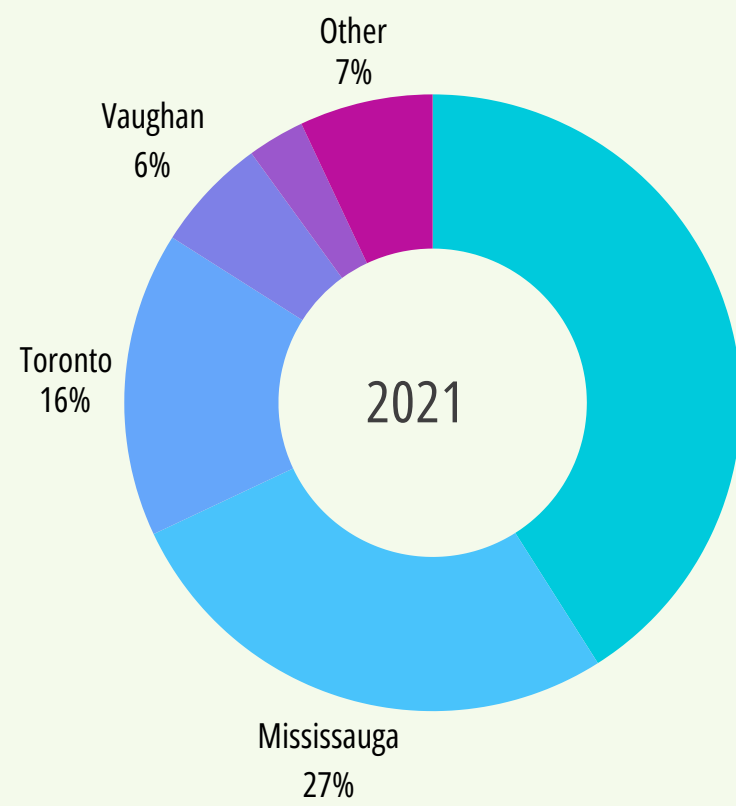
Commuting destination refers to whether or not a person commutes to another municipality from Brampton. Commuting refers to the travel of a person to their usual place of work.

Primary Origins

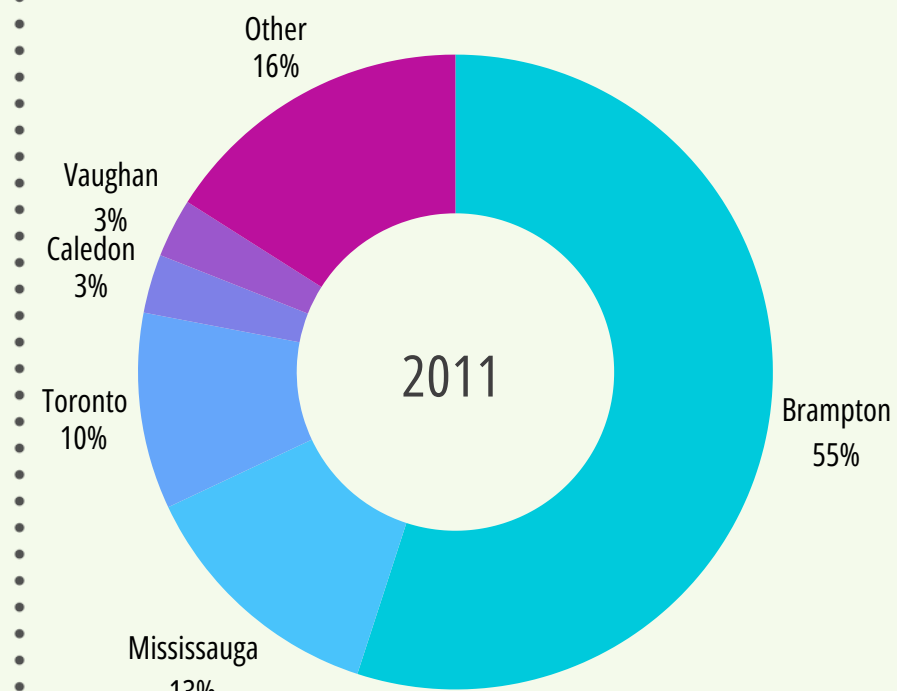
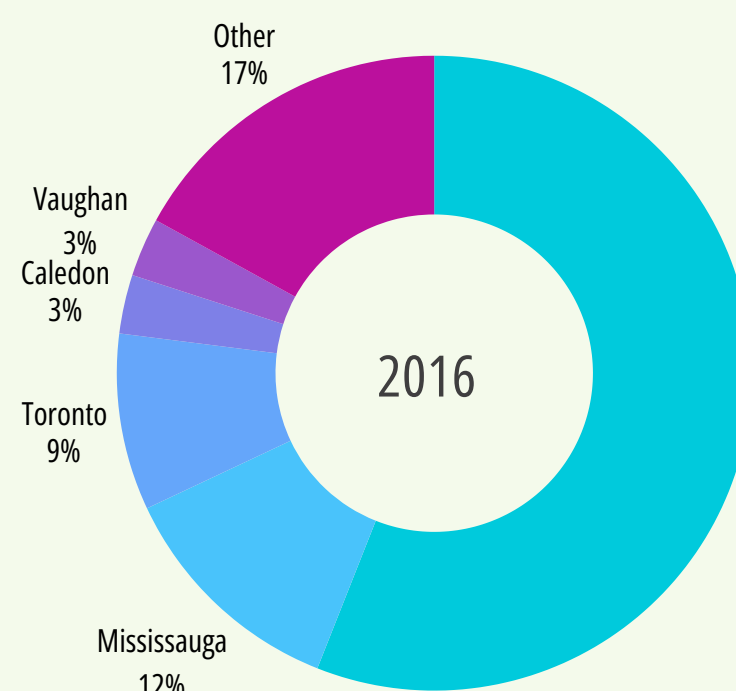
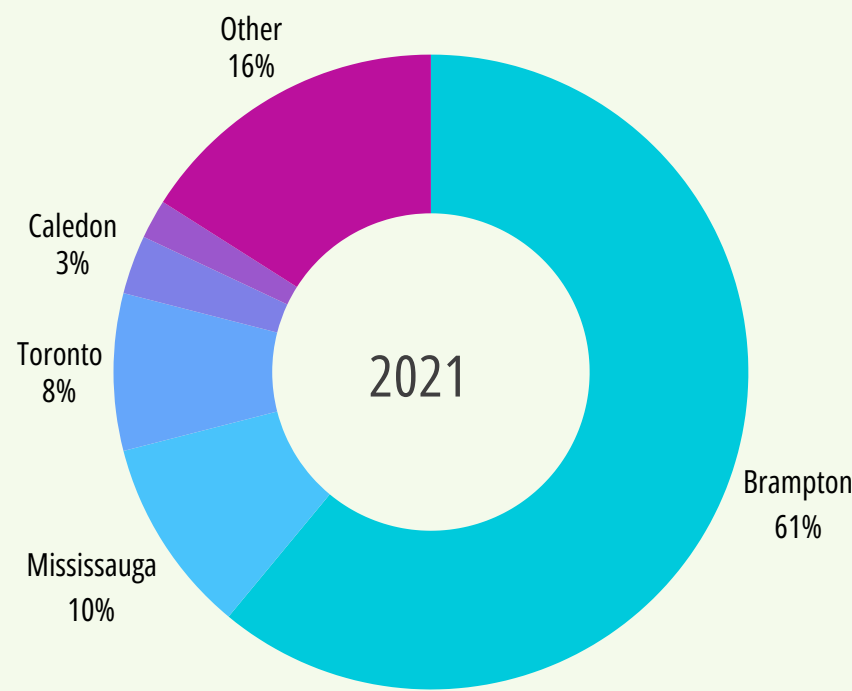
Commuting Origin refers to whether or not a person commutes from another municipality to Brampton. Commuting refers to the travel of a person to their usual place of work.

3

Primary Destinations of Brampton Residents by Census Year



Primary Origins of Brampton Workers by Census Year



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



The Brampton data has been analyzed by three commuting groups:

B to B:

Brampton residents commuting to jobs in Brampton

B to OUT:

Brampton residents commuting to jobs outside Brampton

OUT to B:

Residents living outside Brampton commuting to jobs in Brampton

4

Place of Work and Commuting Groups by Industry of Brampton (B)

Industry	All places of work	Working from Home	No fixed place of work	B to B	B to OUT	OUT to B	2021 Net Flow	2016 Net Flow
ALL INDUSTRIES	308355	68735	48970	77180	111865	49310	-62555	-83665
Construction	18500	1870	9260	2210	5135	2435	-2700	-2820
Manufacturing	39550	3365	2420	12065	21630	12075	-9555	-12980
Wholesale trade	14265	3510	1010	2845	6890	2935	-3955	-6275
Retail trade	34550	4170	3250	14355	12705	5770	-6935	-5705
Transportation and warehousing	50105	4310	15770	10670	18575	6150	-12425	-12795
Finance and insurance	18330	10750	715	2690	4130	575	-3555	-10925
Professional, scientific and technical services	26260	14700	1935	3550	5915	1670	-4245	-8090
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	15710	2975	4395	2960	5355	1600	-3755	-5680
Educational services	13980	5410	1165	3955	3365	3470	105	1025
Health care and social assistance	28500	3590	3120	8890	12725	5310	-7415	-6770
Accommodation and food services	12830	895	1725	5235	4965	1130	-3835	-5720
Other services (except public administration)	8775	1515	1415	2500	3315	1275	-2040	-3185
Public Administration	9180	3720	595	1945	2900	2775	-125	-190

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.

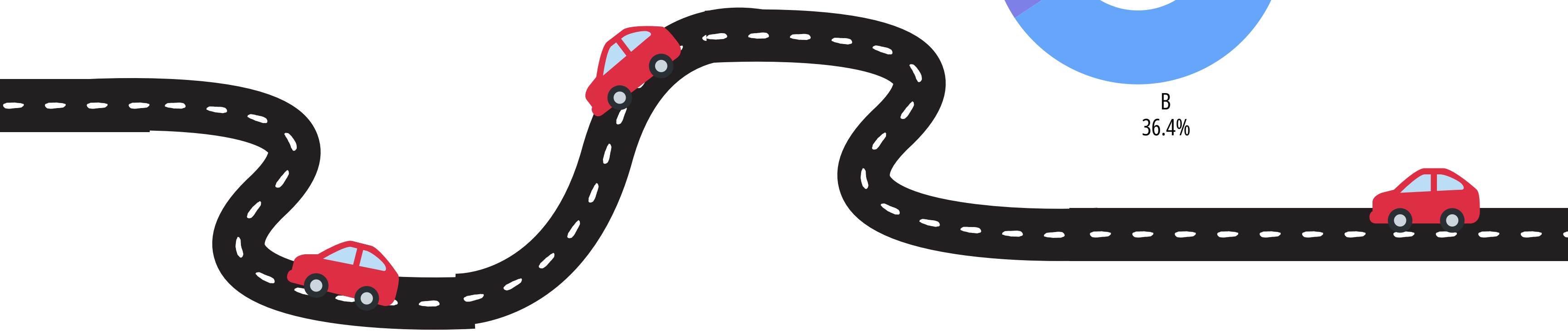
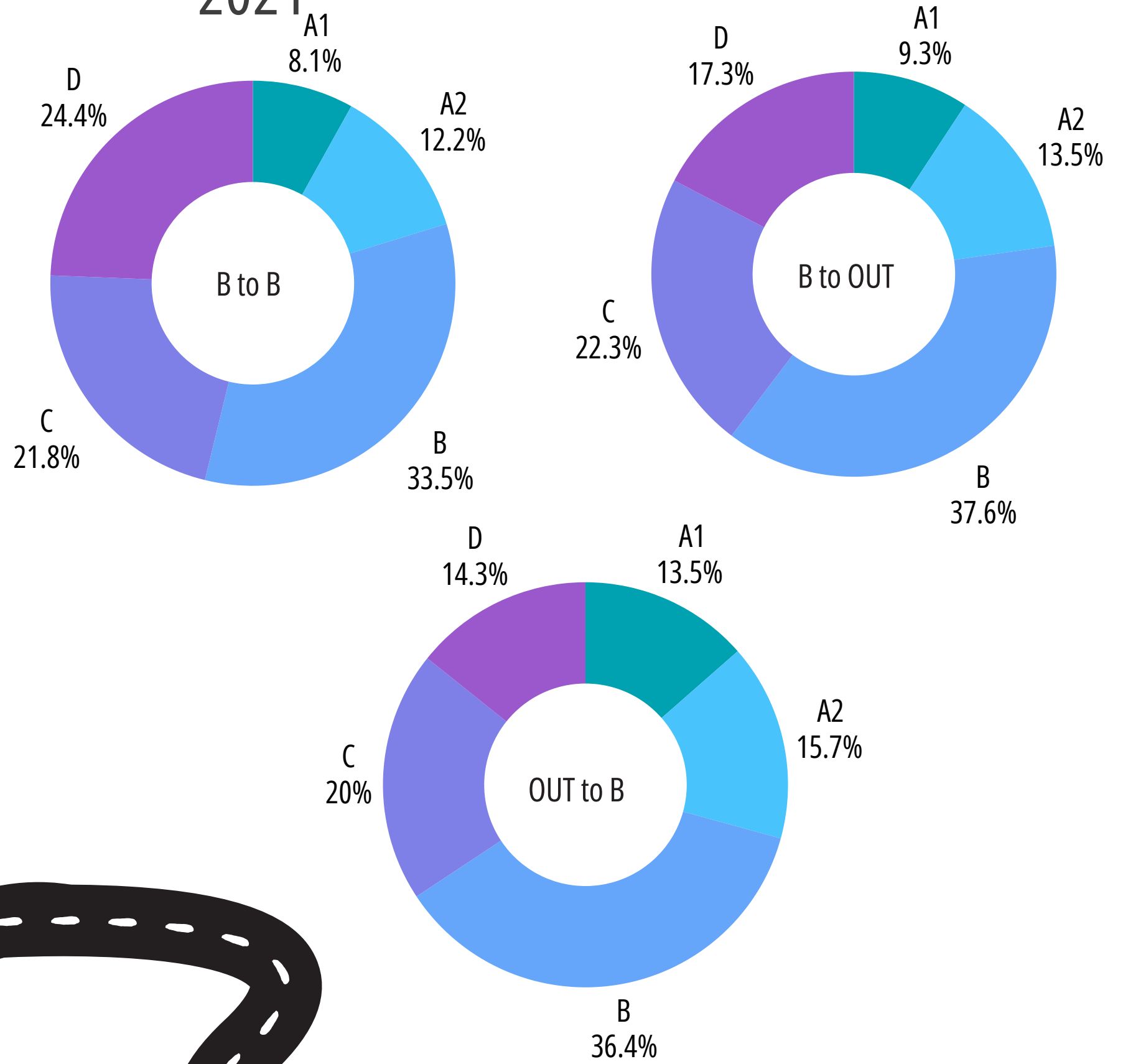
The 2021 absolute values for net flow have decreased thus significantly less people commuting into and out of the city. Both working from home and net flow values could be attributed to the Pandemic of COVID-19 which began early 2020.

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)

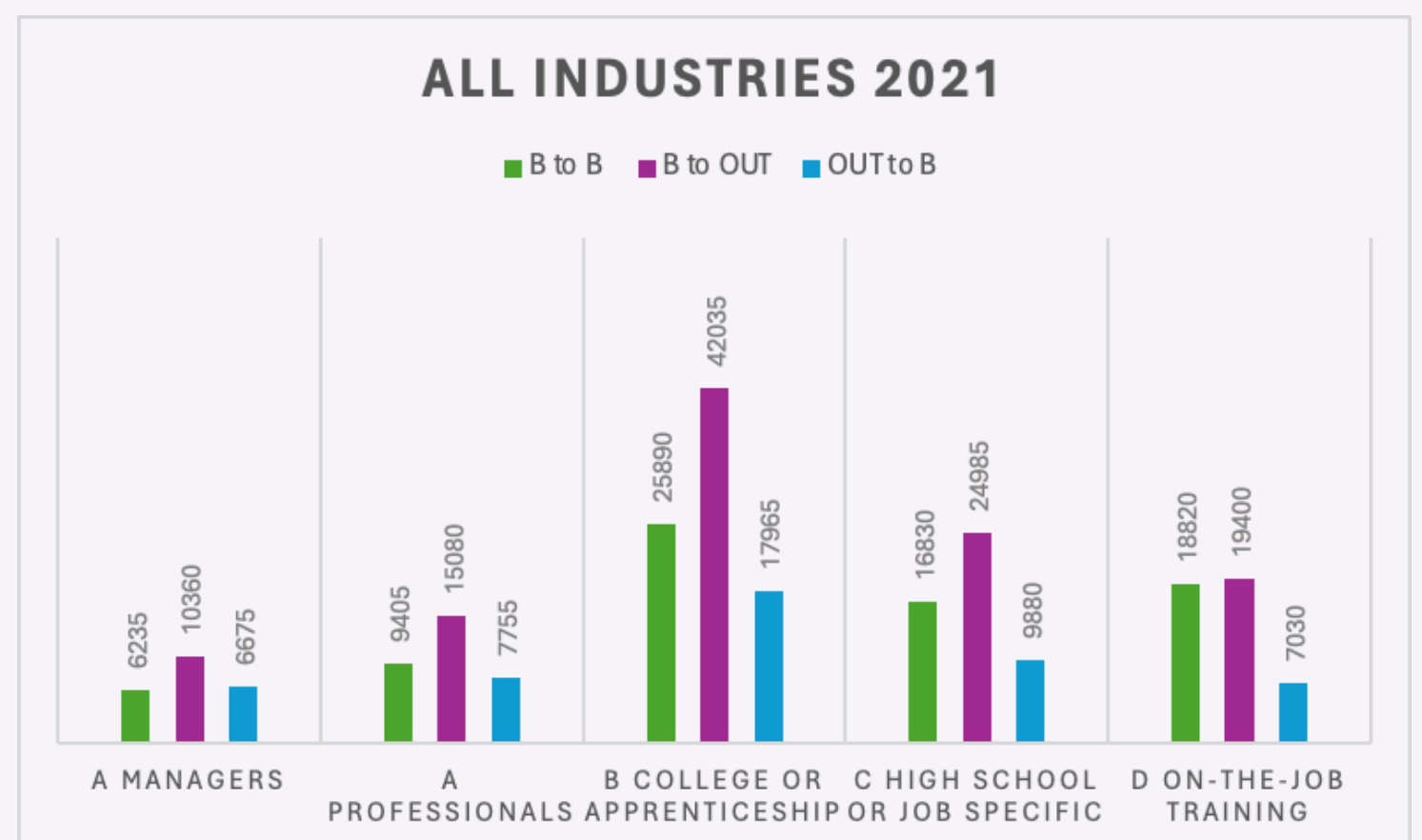
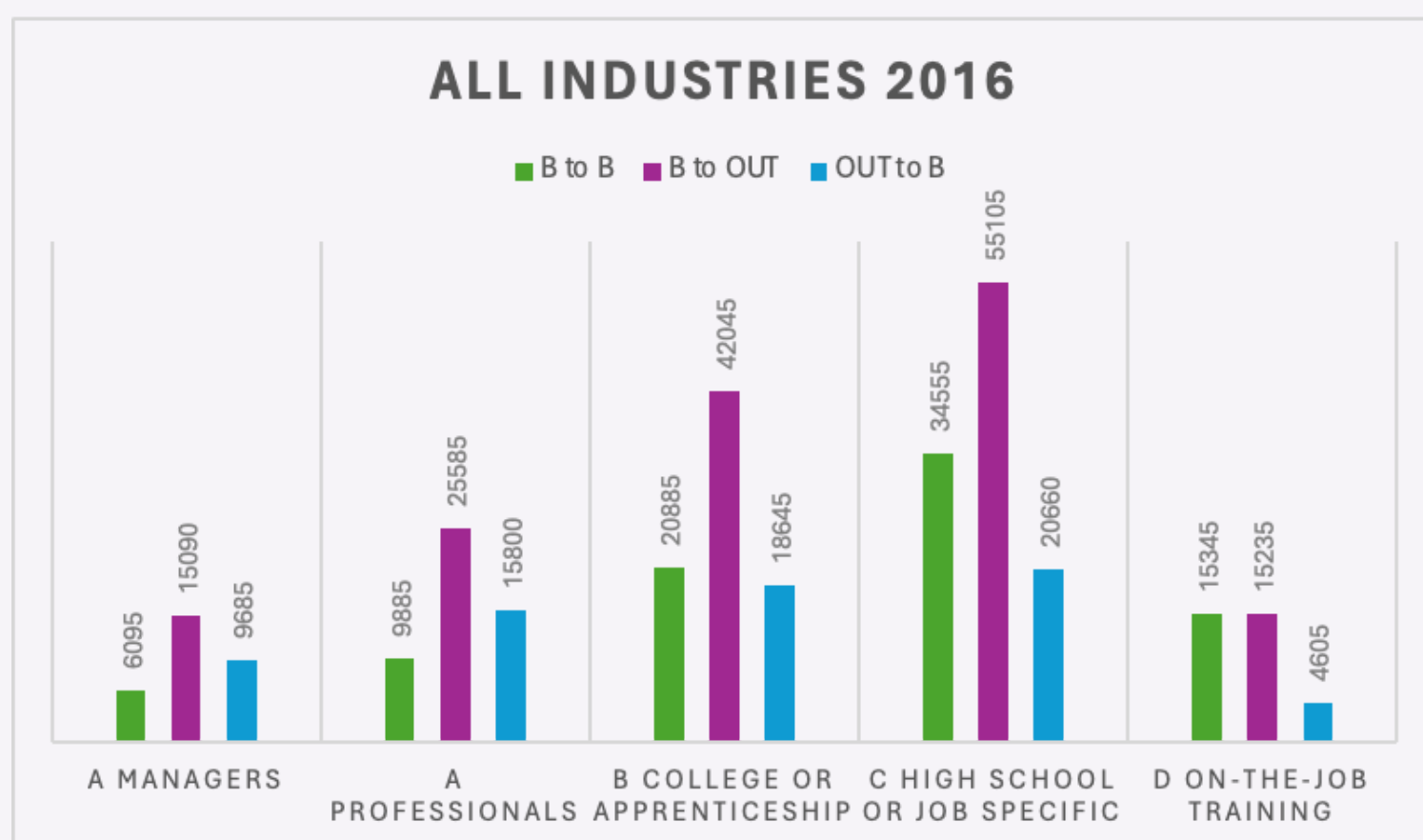
5

Distribution of Skills of All industries by Brampton (B) Commuting Populations 2021



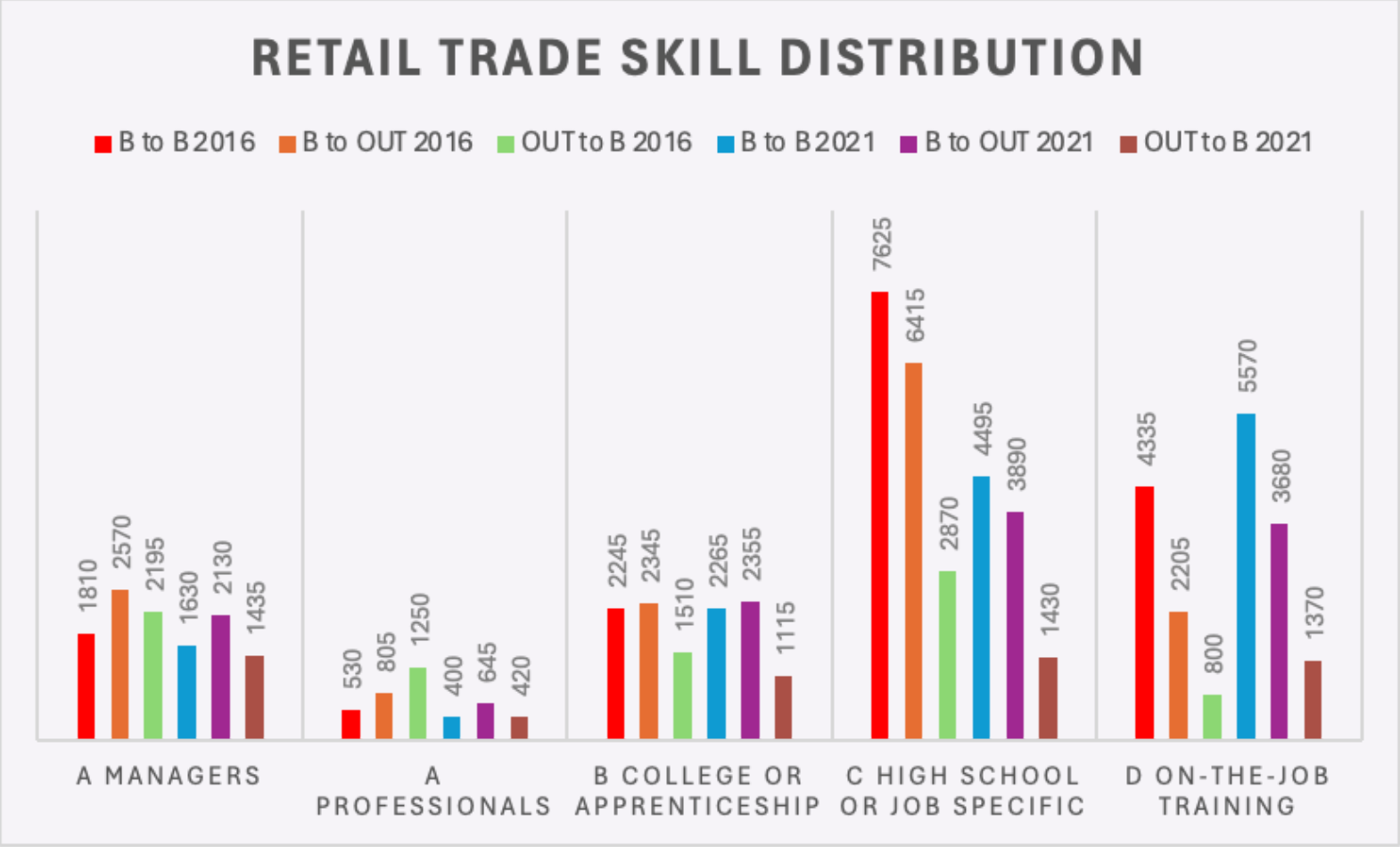
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Distribution of Skills across All Industries with Commuting Populations of Brampton (B) by Census Year



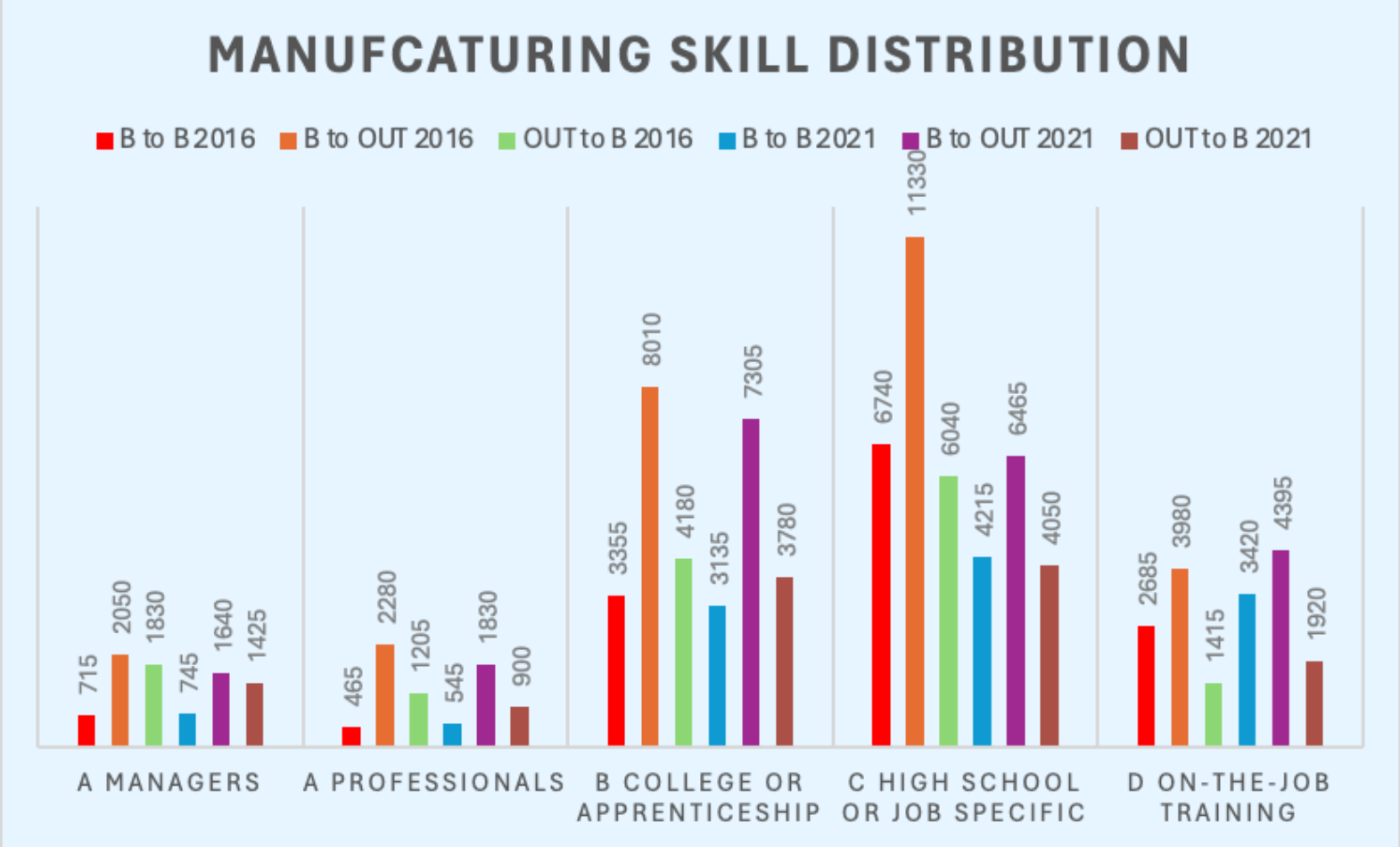
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Distribution of Skills across Retail Trade with Commuting Populations of Brampton (B) by Census Year



8

Distribution of Skills across Manufacturing with Commuting Populations of Brampton (B) by Census Year



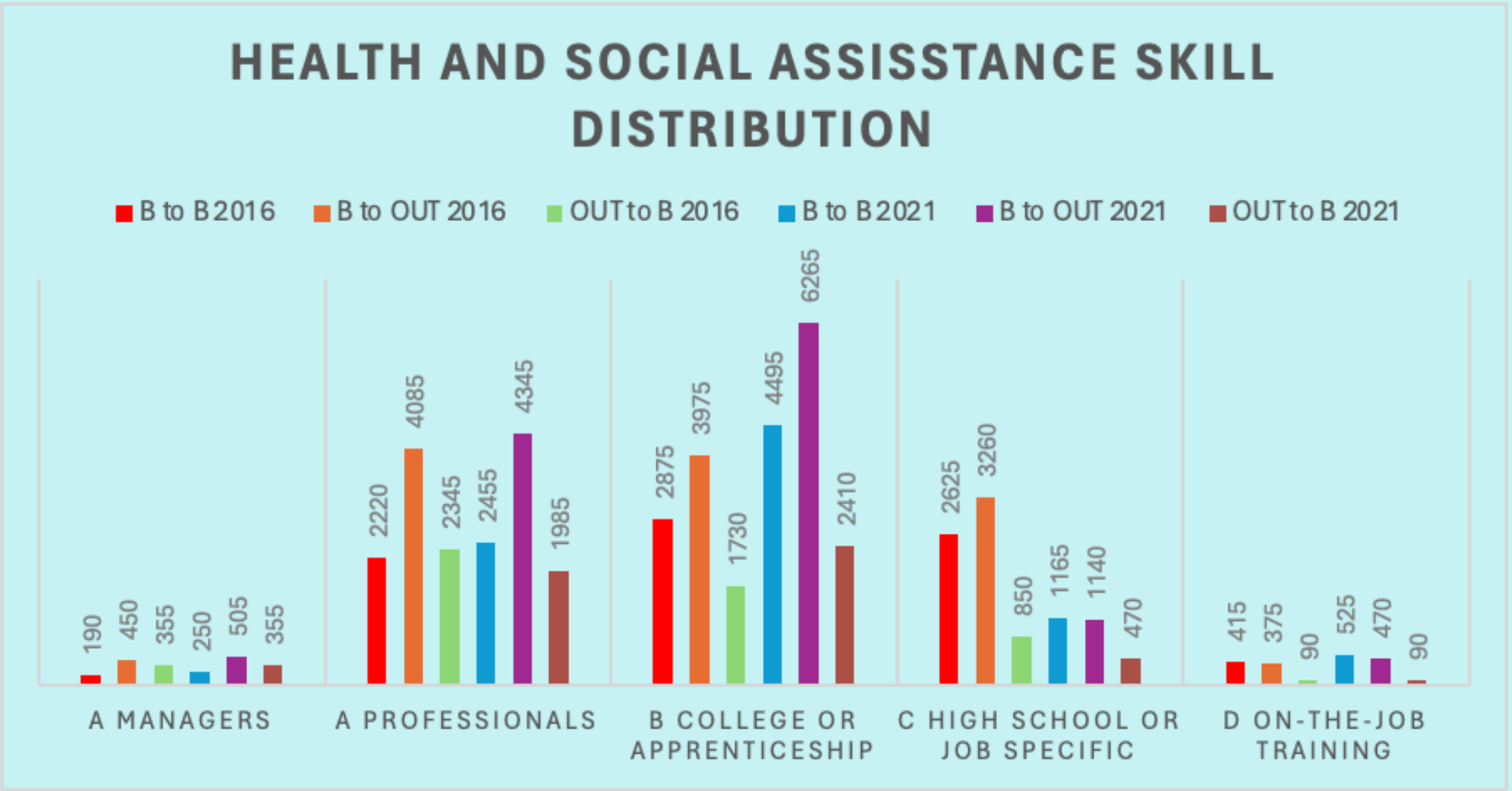
Census Year Comparisons

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 A2 and C, percentages have decreased notably for every industry from 2016 to 2021

9

Distribution of Skills across Health Care with Commuting Populations of Brampton (B) by Census Year



All data in all tables and charts are from Statistics Canada, 2021 Census.