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# The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

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

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**Subject:**

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

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**Recommendation:**

Receive for information

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**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.<sup>1</sup> Figure 1 illustrates the highest level of education in Durham over 5-year Census periods between 2006 and 2021.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

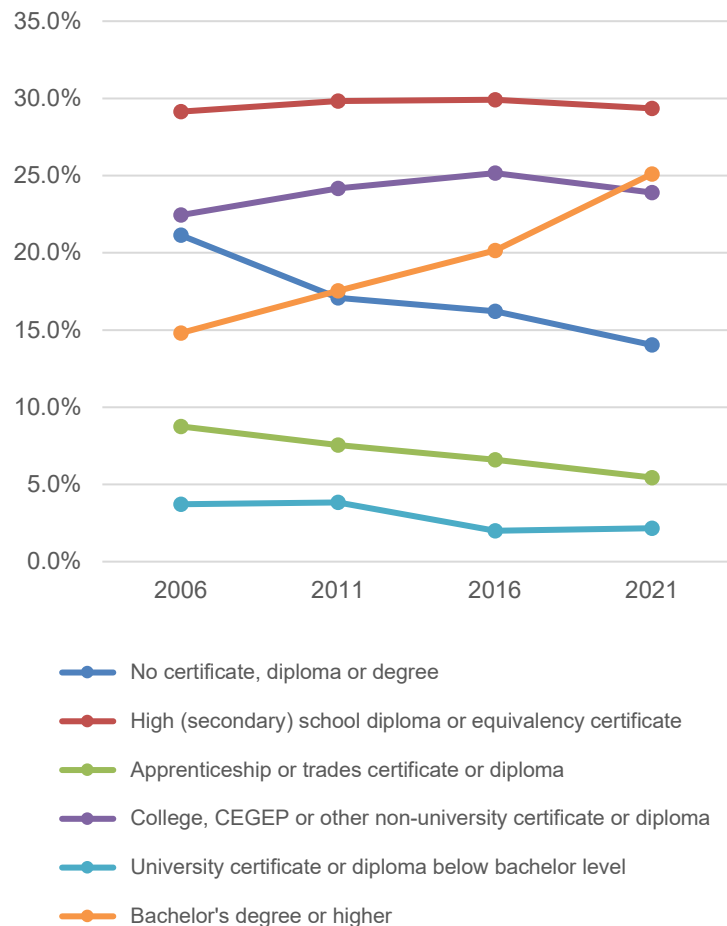
4.4 In 2021, 25.1% of Durham residents had a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above; 23.9% held a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; while 5.4% had an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma.

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 force<sup>2</sup>. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the unemployment rate<sup>3</sup> in Durham Region increased from 8% in 2016 to 12.8% in 2021, while the participation rate<sup>4</sup> declined from 67.4% to

**Figure 1 | Highest Level of education in Durham**



<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

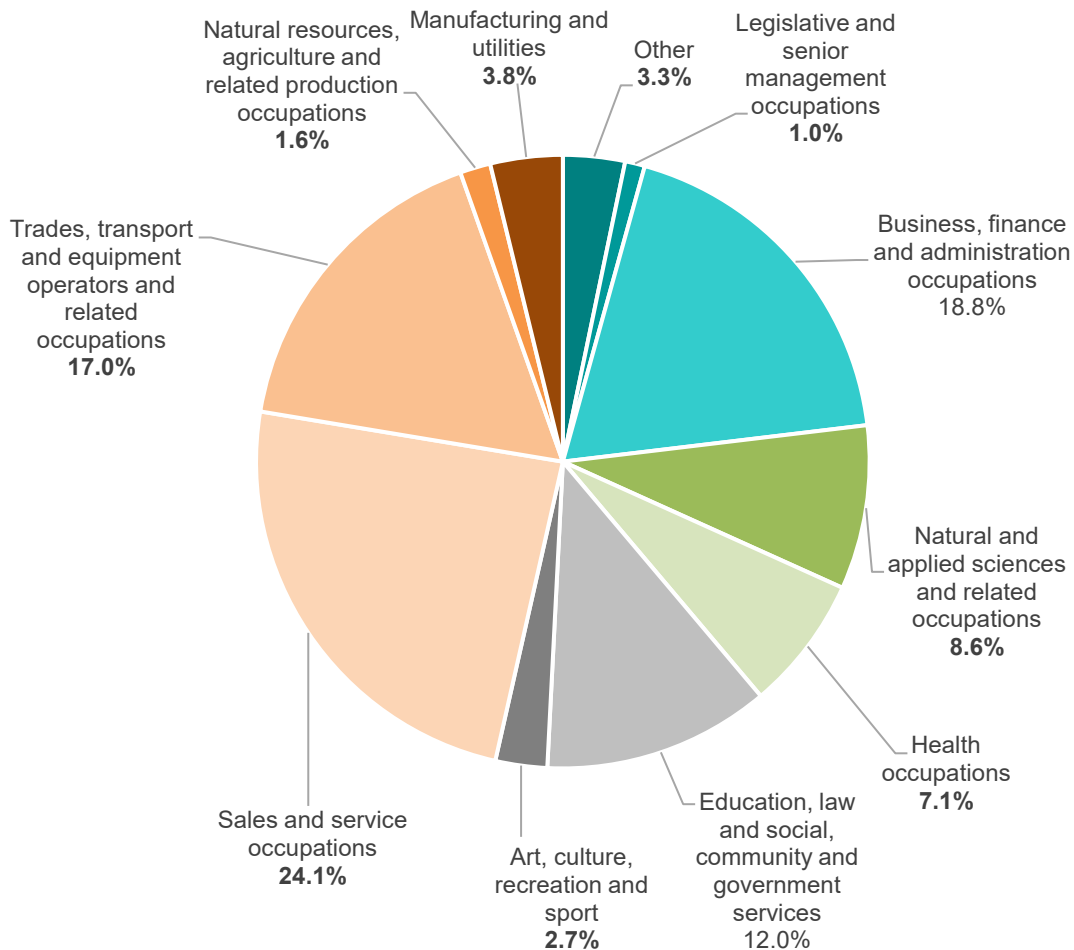
<sup>4</sup> The participation rate measures the total labour force (comprised of those who are employed and unemployed, combined) relative to the size of the working-age population.

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**

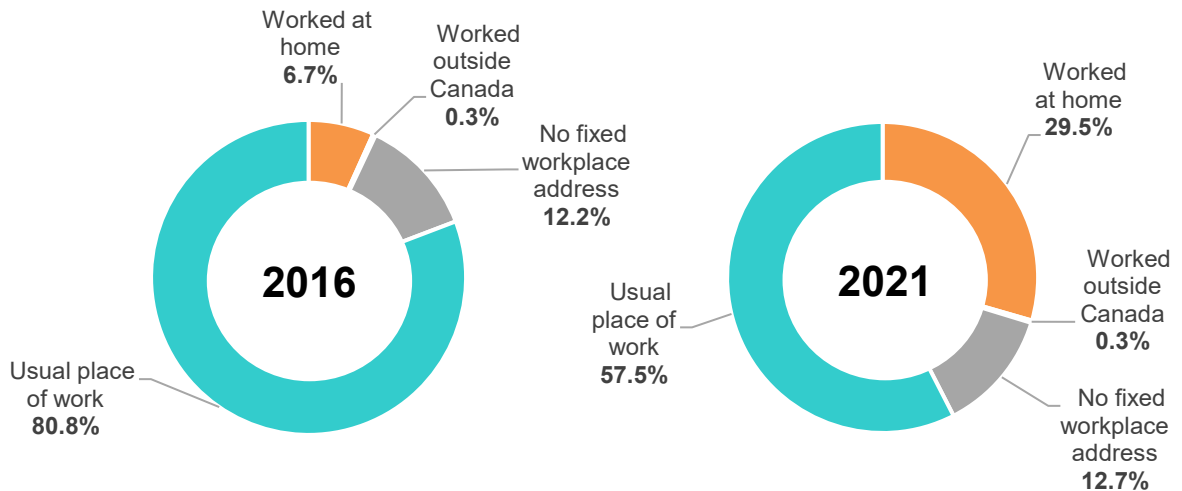
6.1 In 2021, English was the language spoken most often at work in Durham by workers (98.3%). In comparison, 95.6% of workers in the GTHA and 95.8% in Ontario spoke English most often at work.

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**

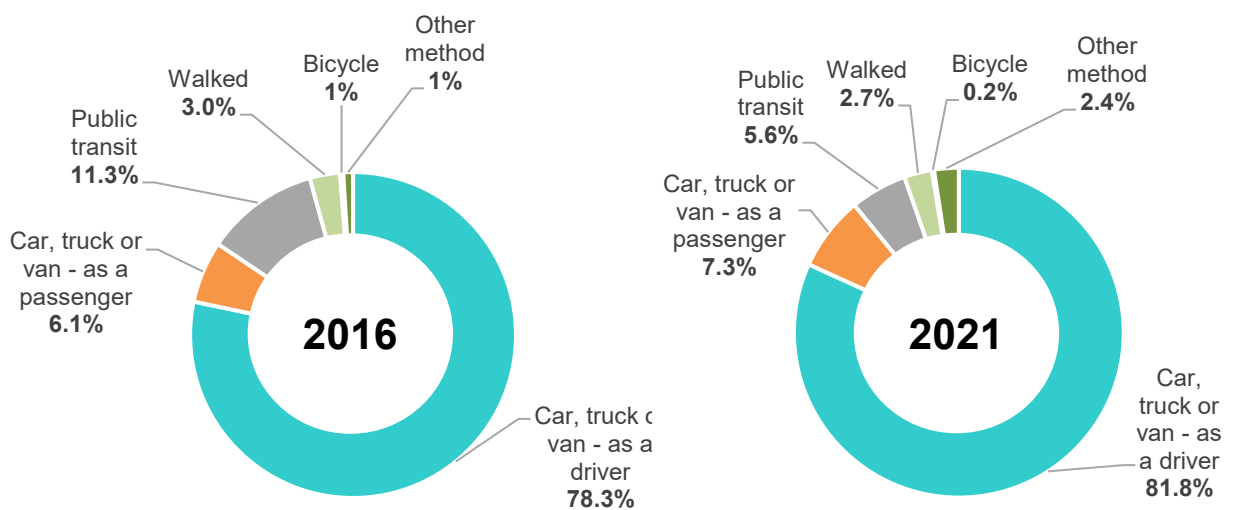
7.1 In 2021, a total of 29.5% of Durham residents worked from home compared to 6.7% in 2016. This compares with 34.4% in the GTHA and 29.7% in Ontario. It should be noted that the 2021 Census took place on May 11, 2021 while Ontario residents were under a provincial "stay-at-home order" to slow the spread 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

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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 | Scuggog | 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 | Scuggog | 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   |