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A Social Profile of Burlington

Based upon 2006 Statistics Canada Census Data

Community Development Halton

City of Burlington

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1. Introduction

A Social Profile of Burlington[1] was developed and released in January 2006. It was one of the recommendations of the Burlington Civic Panel's report *Inclusive Cities Canada-Burlington: Community Voices, Perspective and Priorities.*[2]

The social profile of Burlington enhances awareness of the City's growth and changing socio-demographic characteristics. This edition of the *Social Profile of Burlington 2009* informs the deliberations of the City's Inclusivity Advisory Committee which was established to monitor and measure the effectiveness of inclusiveness and accessibility in the City of Burlington's policies, services and programs for all Burlington citizens regardless of their abilities. It provides vital information to all levels of government for their decision making process in the provision of services to residents. Businesses use the information to plan, develop and deliver their goods and services to meet the needs and requirements of their customers. Social service agencies are in a better position to mobilize their resources to bridge the service gaps. Individuals are better informed of the needs and potentials of their community.

A Social Profile of Burlington provides a snapshot of the community using data from the Statistics Canada's 2001 Census of Population.

Between 2001 and 2006, the Canadian population has grown by 1.6 million. The growth rate of 5.4% is higher than the rate for the period between 1996 and 2001 (4%). About two-thirds of the population growth comes from net international migration.

The population of the Greater Golden Horseshoe has increased by over 630,000 and its growth rate of 8.4% was faster than Ontario's average of 6.6%. The City of Burlington as part of this populous and heavily urbanized region of the country grew by 9%.

The *Social Profile of Burlington 2009* points out that many of the social-demographic trends that have emerged are continuing. Some of them have accelerated while others may have changed directions.

The *Social Profile of Burlington 2009* takes another look at our community since 2001 with a focus on a number of important areas such as population growth and change, family and household, diversity, transportation, labour force and income. It captures not only the changes in absolute and relative terms but also geographically. It is important to know what has changed but equally importantly to find out where were the changes.

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[1] Community Development Halton. *A Social Profile of Burlington.* Burlington: 2006.
[2] Community Development Halton. *Inclusive Cities Canada- Burlington: Community Voices, Perspective and Priorities.* Burlington: 2005.

1.1 Data Sources and Geography

Data Sources

The 2006 Census of Canada is the main data source used in the development of the *Social Profile of Burlington 2009*. The census is not only the most detailed and reliable source of socio-demographic characteristics of the population, it also allows a comparison to be made across time periods.

The 2006 Census provides the data for a 'snapshot' view of the community and changes over time are captured using four census periods (1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006). In using the census data, it is important and necessary to adhere to the definition of census variables as defined by Statistics Canada. As such, some of the definitions and terms may be somewhat technical and unfamiliar. A glossary of selected census terms and a summary of the 2006 Census statistics on Burlington are included in the appendices.

The standard Census data are also supplemented by cross tabulation data made available by Community Development Halton's work on other projects. For example, the standard census data reports the overall living arrangement of seniors. Cross tabulation data can provide more detailed information on the living arrangement of seniors by age groups (65-74 years, 75-79 years, 80-84 years etc.)

The data collected by the Transportation Tomorrow Survey (TTS) are used to inform the travel characteristics of the residents in Burlington. The Census data provides limited information on place of work and commuting patterns of the labour force.

The TTS is a comprehensive travel survey. It provides time series data on travel characteristics of residents in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) and surrounding municipalities. The telephone household survey is conducted every five years corresponding to the census years since 1986.

Geographic Units

In order to effectively display the geographic distribution pattern of the census variables, two types of geographic units (Census Tract and Dissemination Area) are used. Both are standard geographic units established by Statistics Canada. A Census Tract (CT) is a relatively permanent area with a population range of 2,500 to 8,000 and the greatest possible social and economic homogeneity. A Dissemination Area (DA) with a population of approximately 500 is the smallest standard geographic unit for which most Census data are available. A Census Tract may contain a number of Dissemination Areas.

Both Census Tracts and Dissemination Areas are area units which may include many non-residential land uses (e.g. industrial, open space, institutional or agricultural). One has to bear in mind that the census variables used in this report are population based and as such, they are geographically related only to the residential portion of the Census Tract or Dissemination Area. For example, the Census Tract bounded by the QEW, Appleby Line, New Street and Walkers Line records a population of about 6,7000. Most of the population is located south of the industrial area (i.e. south of Fairview Street) and not throughout the entire Census Tract.

There are 38 Census Tracts and 255 Dissemination Areas in Burlington in the 2006 Census. Map A and Map B show the location of the Census standard geographic units and their relation to the road network in the city.

Map A. Census Tracts, Burlington, 2006

Source: Statistics Canada, City of Burlington

Map B. Dissemination Areas, Burlington, 2006

Source: Statistics Canada, City of Burlington

2. Population

2.1 Population change (2001-2006)

The population of Burlington grew from 151,000 to 164,500 between 2001 and 2006. The addition of 13,500 persons represents a 9 % increase over a 5-year period. The growth rate exceeds both the national (5.4%) and provincial (6.6%) averages.

As shown in Map C, although many areas of the city gained population (shaded in green), many experienced no growth or losses (shaded in red). Most of the areas with population decline are located within the central portion of the city. The growth areas are in the east and west. Of significance is the Millcroft/Orchard area which accounts over 80% of the city growth.

2.2 Population projection (2007-2021)

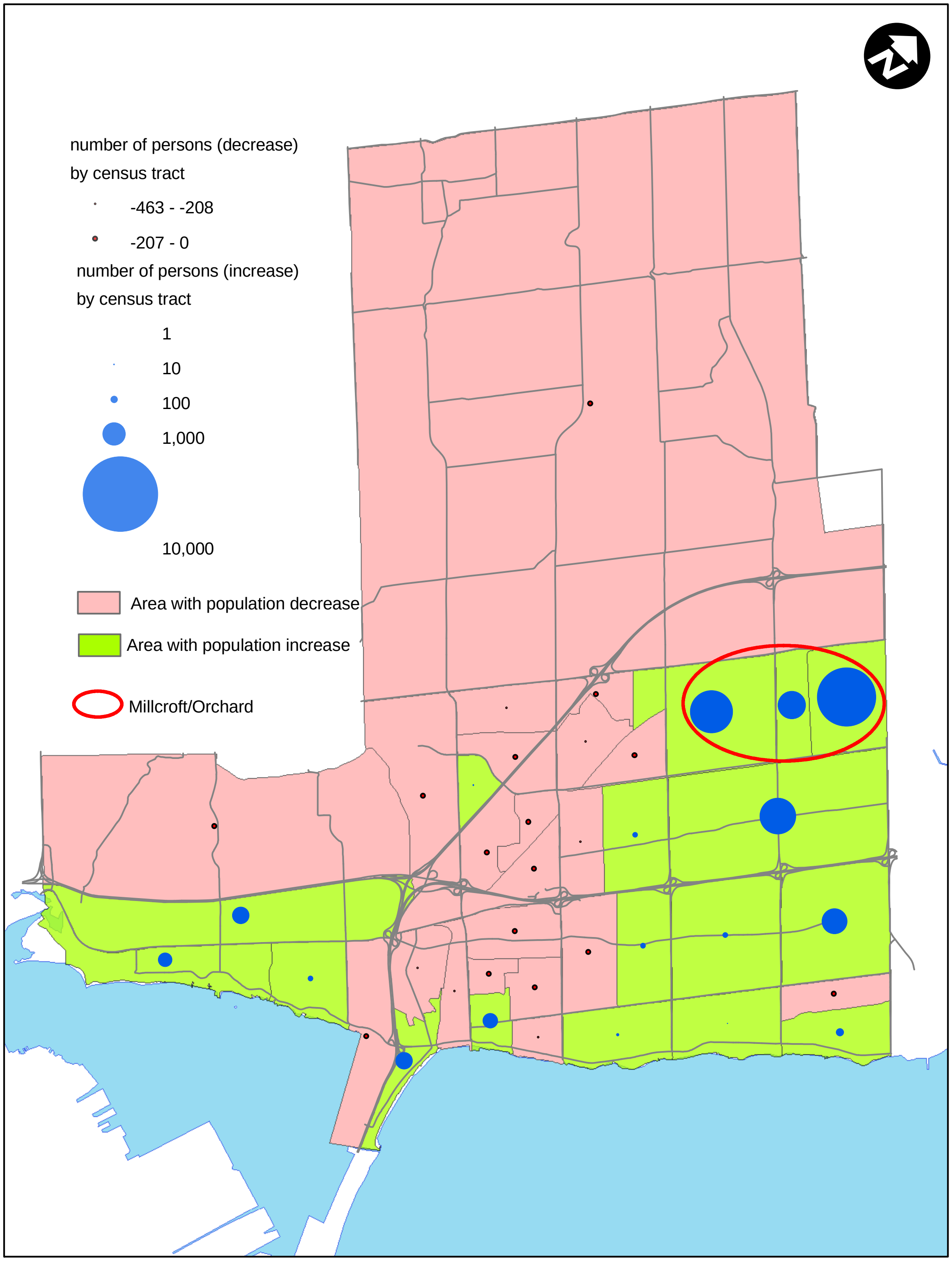
The Regional Municipality of Halton, in consultation with the staff of the local municipalities, has developed population projections from 2007 to 2021. The projection is updated using the latest available information sources including the data from the 2006 Census.

Based on the Best Planning Estimates of Population, Occupied Dwelling Units and Employment (2007-2021)[3], the region's population will reach 629,000 in 2021 representing an increase of about 39%.

The population for the City of Burlington will increase from 164,500 in 2006 to 182,000 in 2021 (+10.7%) as shown in Figure 1. This trend indicates the City, in terms of residential development, after many years of rapid growth, is reaching maturity.

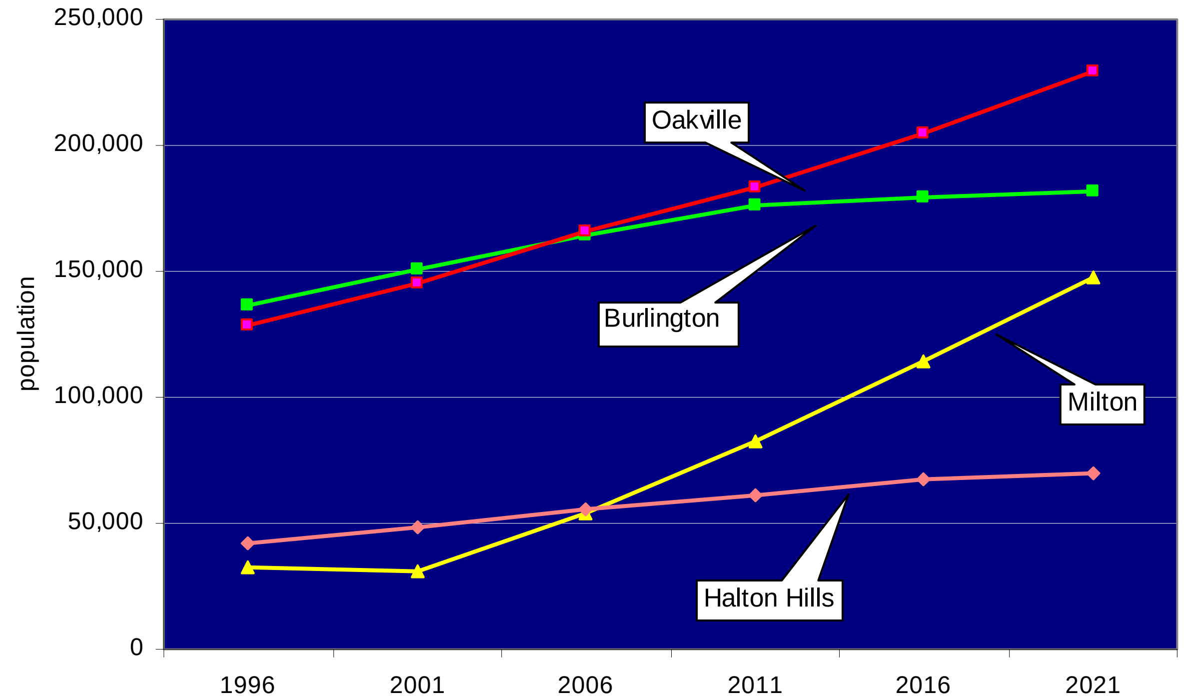
[3] Region Municipality of Halton. *Research Paper: PPW73-07, Best Planning Estimates of Population, Occupied Dwelling Units and Employment (2007-2021).* Oakville: 2007.

Map C. Population change (2001-2006), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada -Cat.No.94-581-X2006005
City of Burlington

Figure 1. Population projection by municipalities, Halton Region



Source: Regional Municipality of Halton

The projected population growth for each area municipality will change its share of the Region's future population as follows:

- Oakville's share will decrease from 38% (2006) to 36% (2021)
- Burlington's share will also decrease from 37% to 29%
- Milton will nearly double its share from 12% to 23%
- Halton Hill will experience a slight decrease from 13% to 11%

2.3 Implications

- New growth areas will require new and/or different types of services and programs and service delivery mechanisms.
- Established areas with negative or no growth provide opportunities for reassessment of current services and service levels.

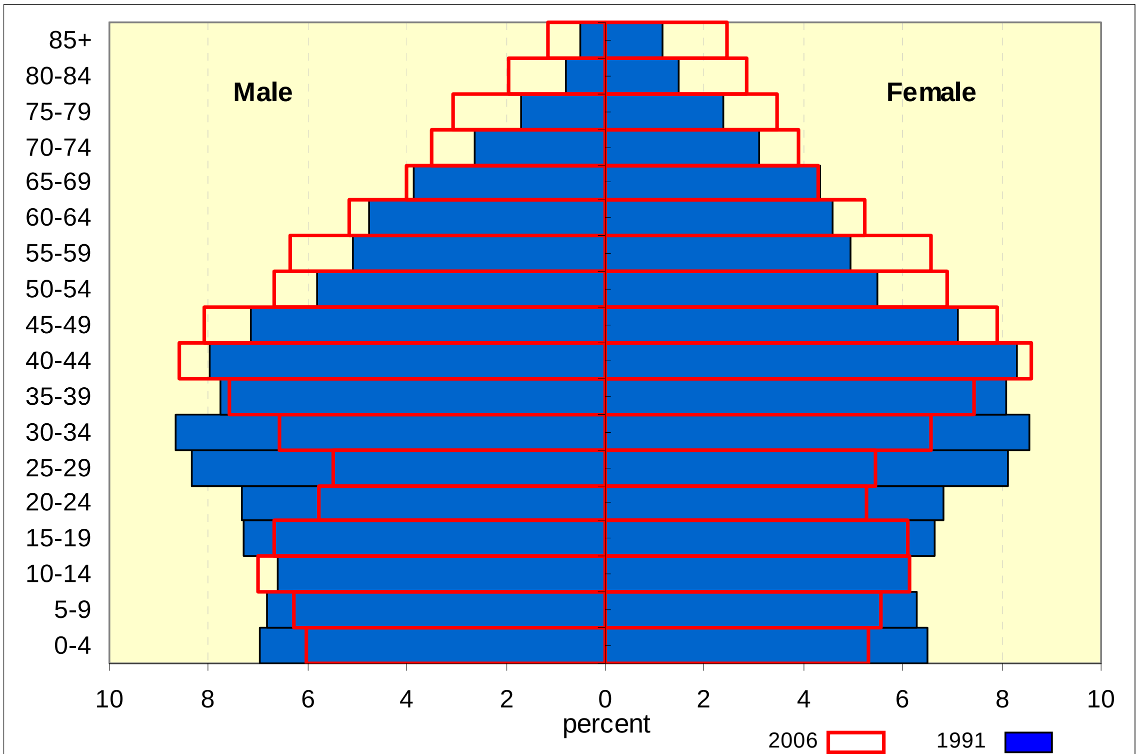
3. Age and sex

Population pyramids are useful for tracking the history of a population and also for projecting future population trends. A population pyramid with a wide base and narrow top indicates a young and possibly growing population. On the other hand, an inverted pyramid, with a narrow base and a wide top, points to an aging and potentially shrinking population.

3.1 Population pyramid (1991, 2006)

The following population pyramids in Figure 2 capture the changes for the City of Burlington between 1991 and 2006.

Figure 2. Population pyramid (1991, 2006), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94-581-X2006001

Although both pyramids still have a wide base and narrow top, the current pyramid (2006) looks different from the one 15 years ago. The base shows shrinkage as the younger age groups (0-34 years) continues to decrease. The shrinkage is most pronounced for the age groups between 20 and 34. On the other hand, as the “baby boomers”, which represent over one-third of the total population, age the upper half of the pyramid will continue to expand.

The proportions of male and female population begin to change at about age 70. There are more female seniors as the seniors get older. The shape of the pyramid is lopsided at the top as the male senior population is being outnumbered by its female counterpart.

3.2 Median Age

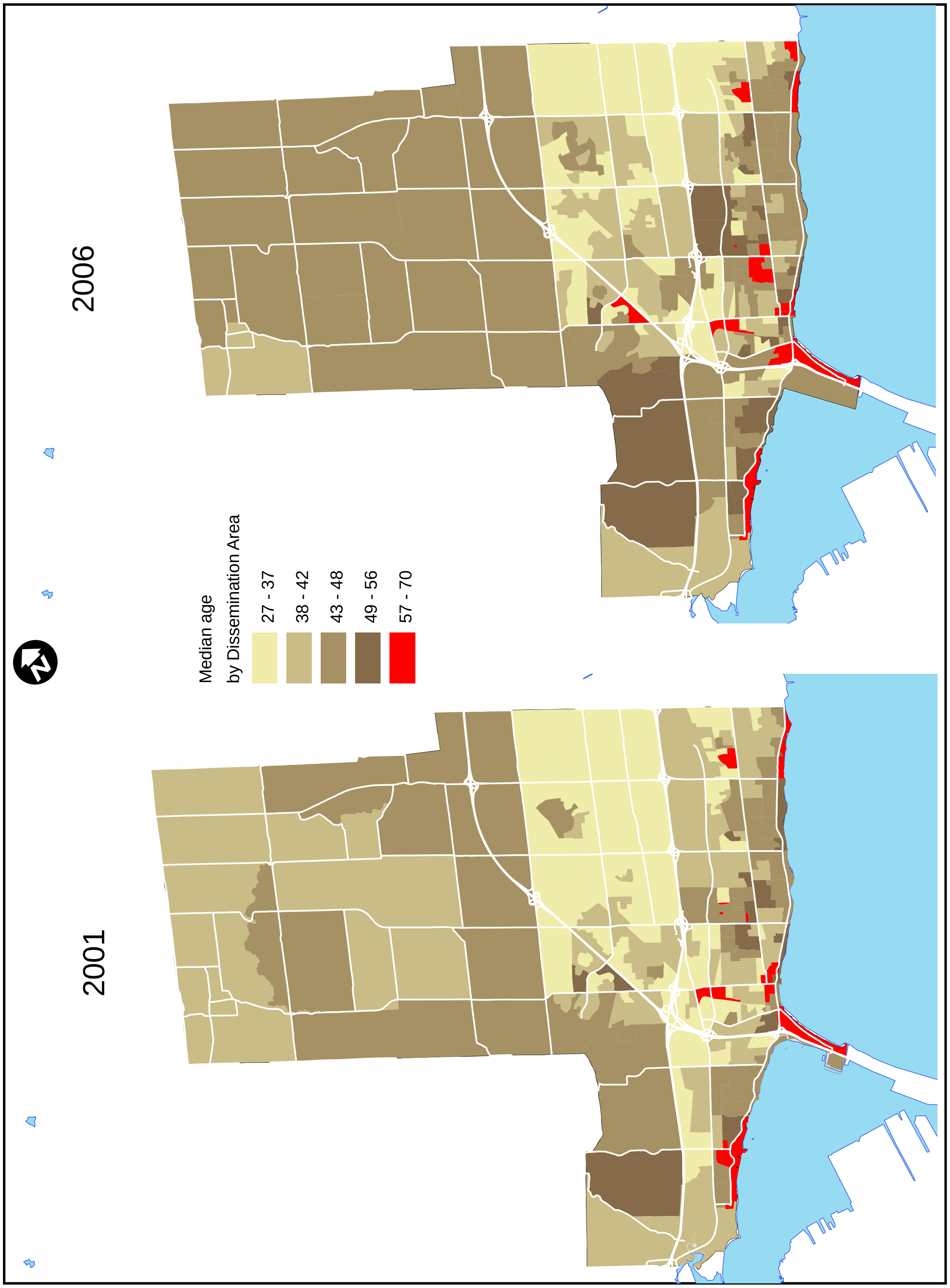
The median age is the age at which half the population is above (older) and the other half is below (younger). The median age has increased from 36.7 years in 1996 to 40.3 years in 2006. It is the highest among the local municipalities in the region.

Map D shows the change of median age by dissemination areas between 2001 and 2006. The median age in most areas has increased. The number of areas with the highest median age group (in red) has also increased. Half of the population in these areas is over 57 years of age.

3.3. Implications

- Services targeted at particular age groupings need to be responsive to changes in various parts of the City.
- Since people are living longer and the population is aging, the 65+ age group will become more important. Services for seniors will need to keep pace with the fast growing senior population.
- Issues concerning elderly women will also become increasingly important since the majority of seniors are female.

Map D. Median age of population (2001, 2006), Burlington



Source; Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 94-581-X2006002
95F0486XCB2001002

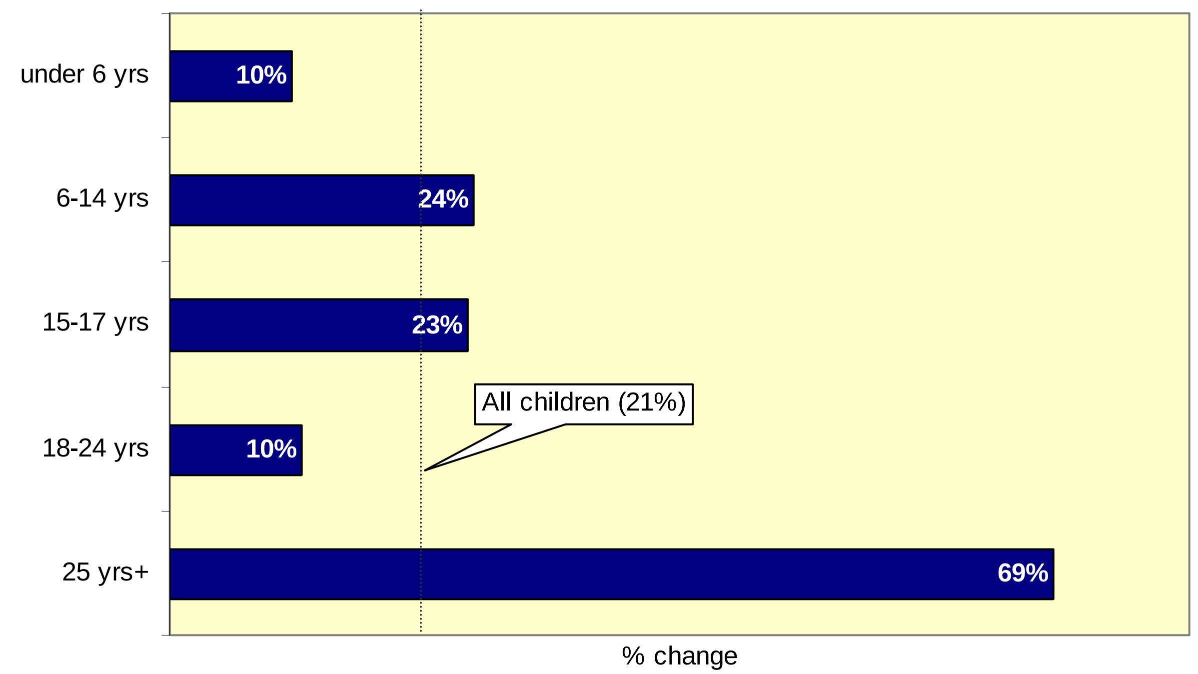
4. Children at home

Between 1991 and 2006, the number of children living at home increased by 21% to 52,000. The rate of increase of children at home is lower than the population growth rate of 27%.

The average number of the children per family with children at home continues to decrease from 1.82 in 1991 to 1.78 in 2006. Over one-third (38%) of the families do not have children living at home. Over 60% of lone parent families had only one child at home as compared to 34% of married couple families.

As shown in Figure 3, children in two age groups (under 6 years and 18-24 years) experienced below average growth. The highest increase (69%) is the 25 years and over age group. Children at home with their families are older. This group of children includes adult children who had left home and have returned. The adult children represented about 7% of the at home children in 1991 and 10% in 2006.

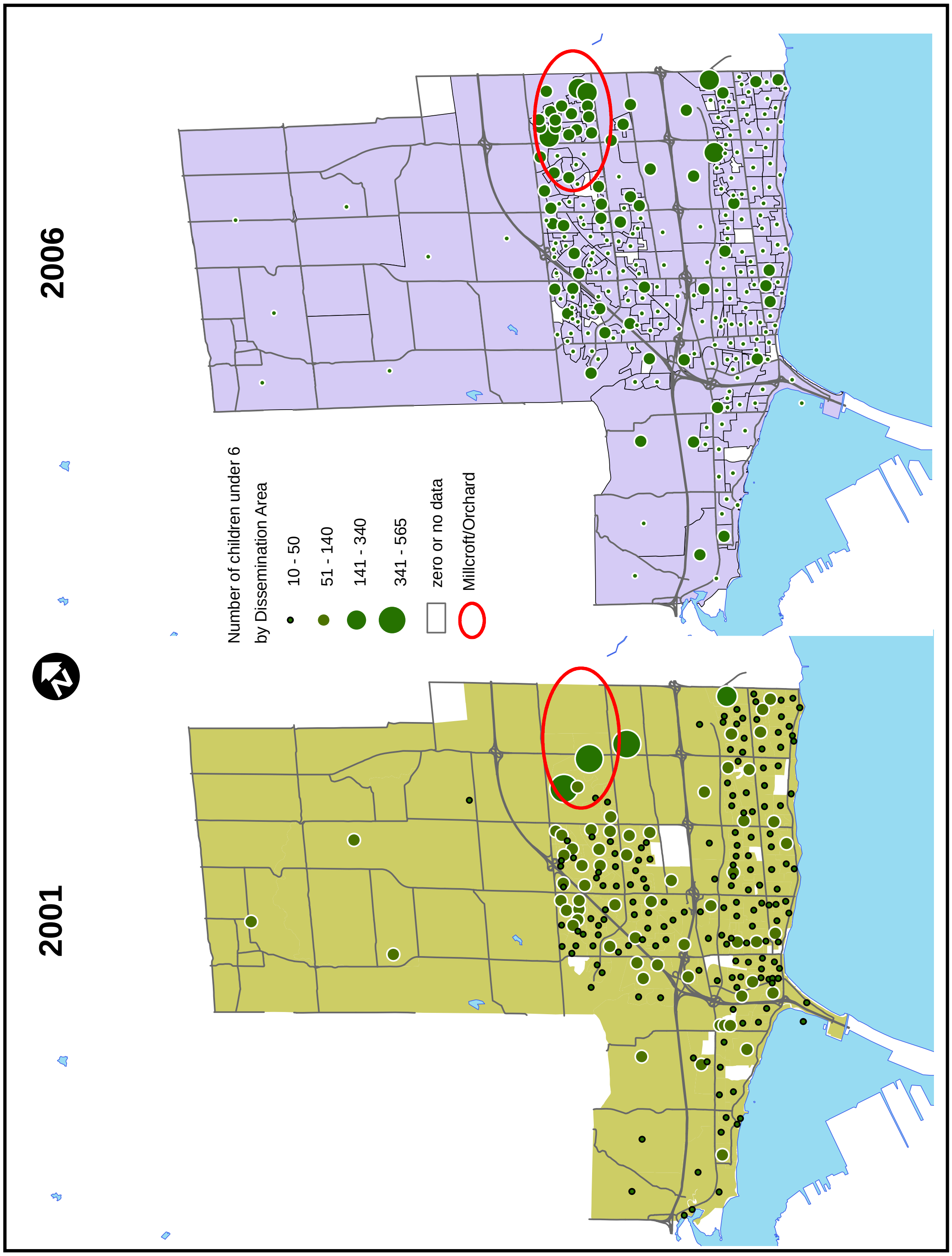
Figure 3. Percent change in children at home by age groups (1991-2006), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94-581-X2006001

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of children under 6 years of age only increased by 3%. In fact, as shown in Map E, most of the areas within the city experienced a decrease as the young children got older and no or fewer babies were born. The exception is the Millcroft/Orchard area where new residential development had attracted new families and families with young children. The number of young children under 6 has increased by 90%.

Map E. Number of children under 6 years, (2001, 2006), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94-581-X2006002
95F0486XCB2001002

The 2008 Report Card – A Vision for Children in Halton[4] contains information on Halton's children's well-being, the challenge they face, and the supports they have to overcome those challenge. It also provides information on a wide range of indicators for each of the 21 Halton neighbourhoods.

4.1 Implications

- The number of families with children at home and the size of families are expected to decrease as the population ages.
- The higher incidence of children 25+ living at home is expected to continue. This will create new dynamics in families, especially in the cases where adult children are returning home to live after completing their education or other circumstances (e.g. marriage failure or loss of employment).
- The child population is expected to continue to grow in real numbers although their share of the total population may decrease. The predicted population growth and in-migration of people of childbearing age (i.e. young families) and the children of the "baby boomers" having children, will increase demand for services to children (e.g. children's mental health, child welfare, education, and recreation) and to families with young children (e.g. parenting programs, childcare, family counselling, affordable housing).

[4] Our Kids Network. *A Vision for Children in Halton Report Card 2008,* Oakville: Regional Municipality of Halton, 2008.

5. Senior population

5.1 Population change

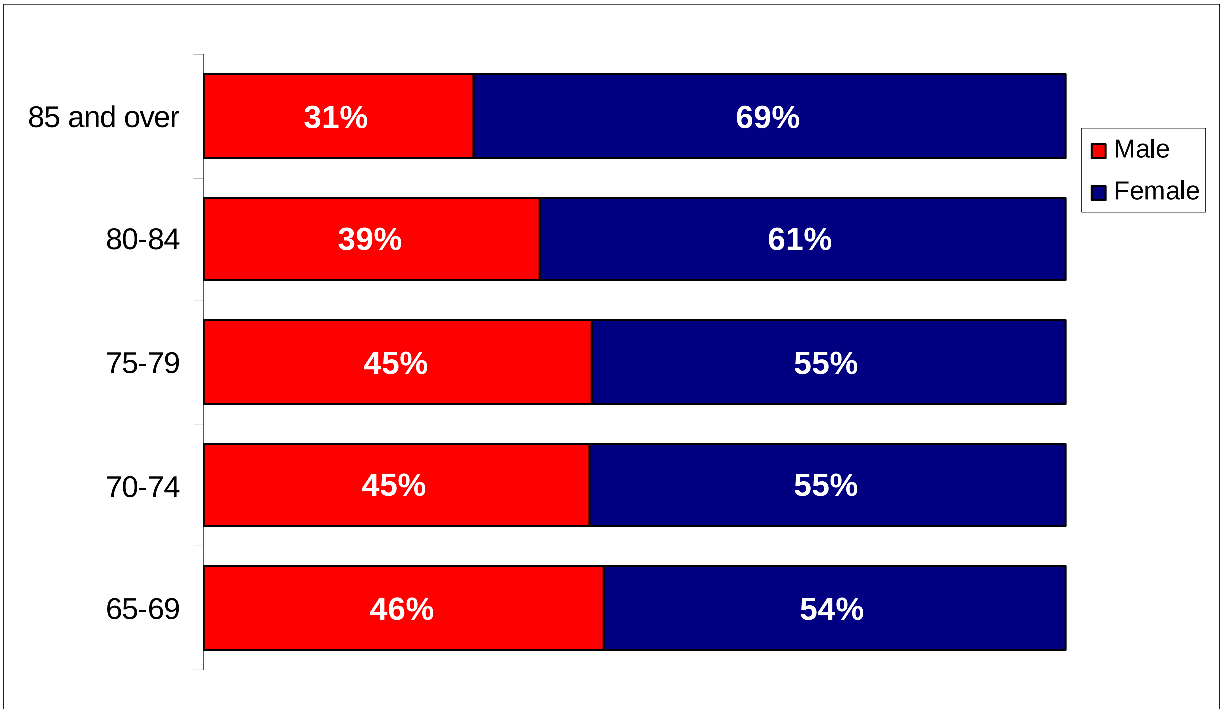
Between 2001 and 2006, the number of seniors has increased by more than 19%, more than double the population growth rate.

There are over 25,000 seniors living in Burlington representing about 15% of the total population. One in seven residents is over 65 years old. That proportion is higher than the regional average (12%) and the provincial average (14%). The city also has a greater share of the Region's senior population than the total population (46% versus 33%).

Seniors over 80 years of age are the fastest growing group of seniors. Between 2001 and 2006, their number increased by 58%. They represented over 30% of the senior population in 2001 and 28% in 20006.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of seniors by gender. Although seniors are living longer, most female seniors out-live their male counterparts. For seniors older than 85 years, over two-thirds are females.

Figure 4. Proportion of seniors by sex and by age groups, Burlington, 2006



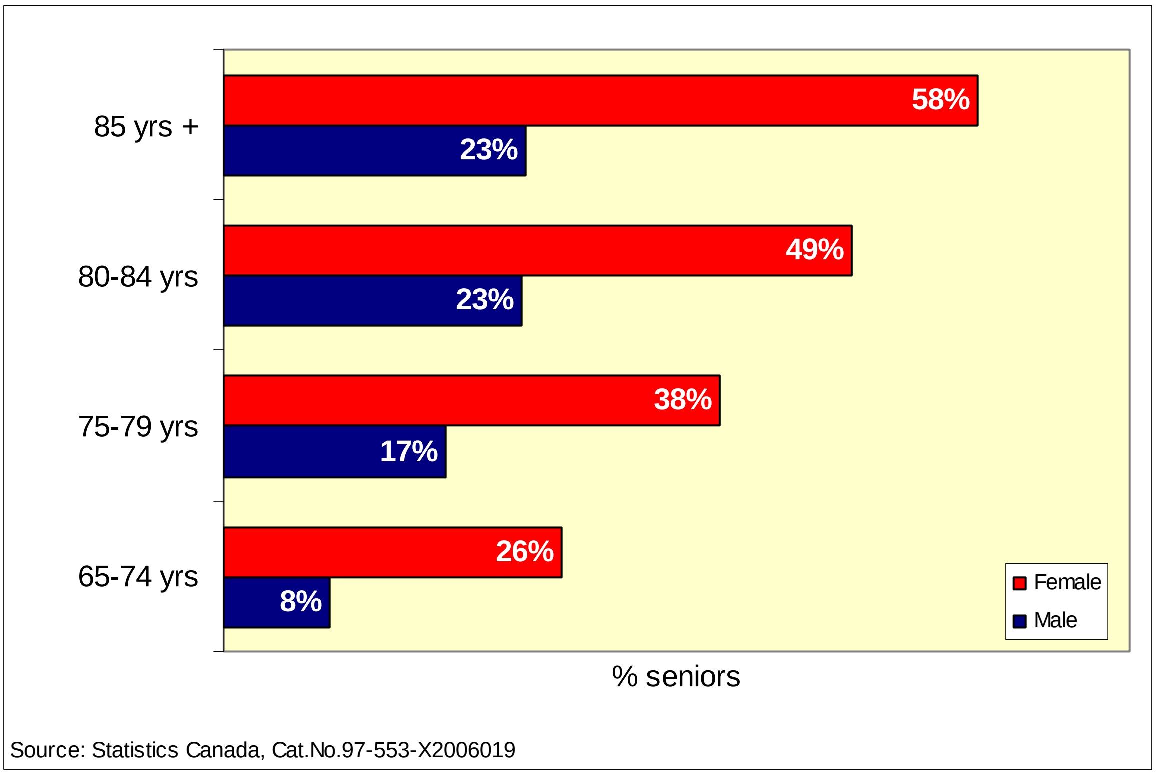
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94-581-X2006001

5.2 Housing and living arrangement

Over three-quarters (77%) of the seniors[5] owned their homes. The rate of homeownership declines as seniors age. Over age 75, about 72% of them lived in owned dwellings.

The marital status of seniors also affects their living arrangement. Over 60% of the seniors are married and about 25% are widowed. Most widowed seniors live alone. Very few lived with relatives or non-relatives. Since female seniors live longer, the proportion of female seniors living alone increases as they age. As shown in Figure 5, over half of the female seniors (85 years and over) live by themselves as compared to one-quarter to those between 65 and 74 years. As seniors are living longer, this living arrangement is expected to continue.

Figure 5. Proportion of seniors living alone by sex and age groups, Burlington, 2006



[5] As the primary maintainer – first person in the household identified as the one who pays the rent or mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bill, and so on

Map F shows the geographic distribution of the senior population as well as those who live alone. Majority of the seniors live south of the QEW (Queen Elizabeth Way), where clusters of higher density dwelling units are located. .

Majority of the living alone seniors also live south of the QEW. Since living alone requires less living space, there is a higher proportion of seniors (37%) lived in apartments than the overall population (24%).

A recent report on *Aging Actively in Burlington*[6] prepared for the United Way of Burlington and Greater Hamilton looks at the senior population in Burlington in more details in terms of their socio-demographic characteristics and basic needs.

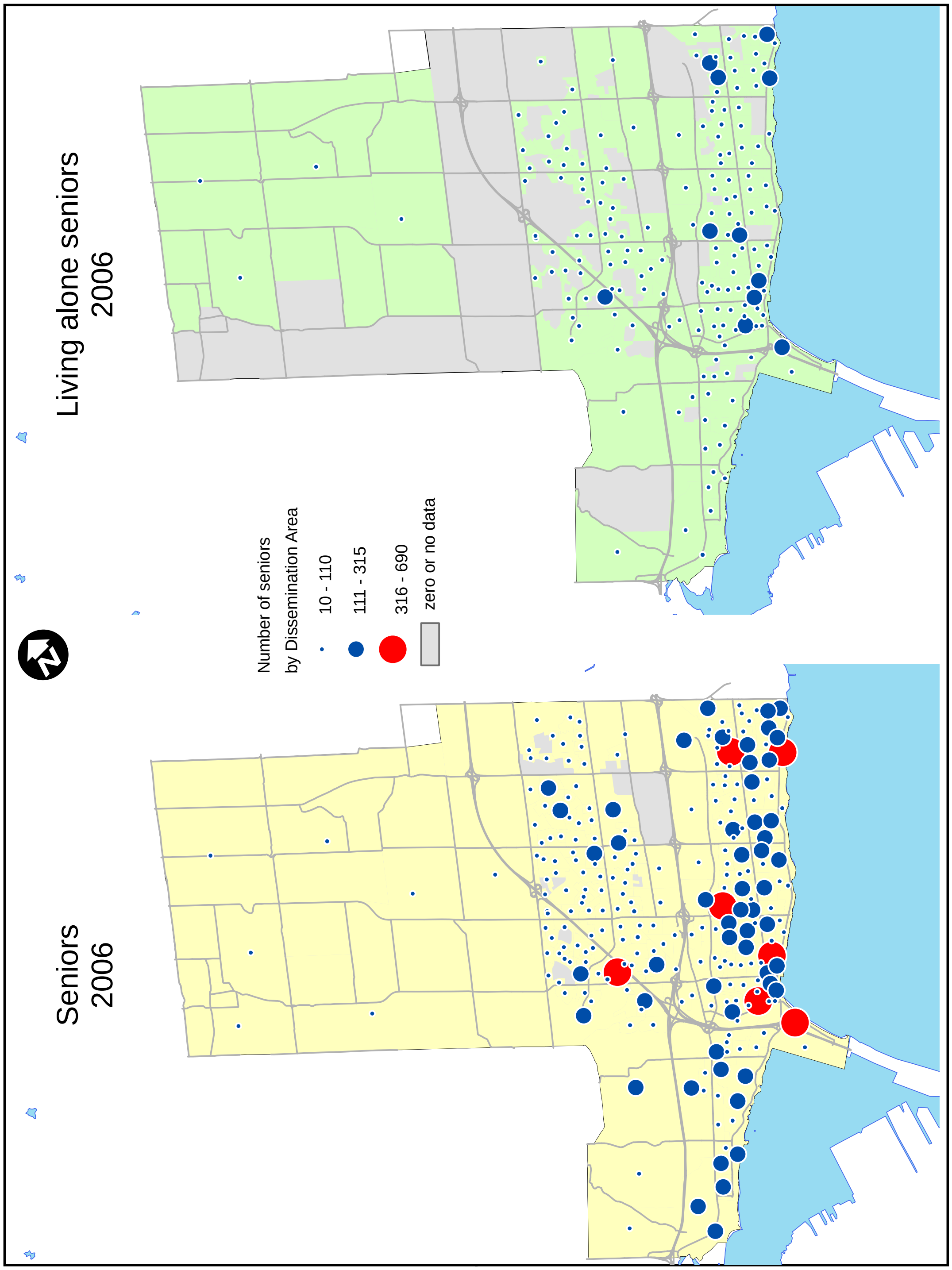
The Quality of Life for Seniors in Halton[7] prepared by the Elder Services Advisory Committee (ESAC) also looks into current statistics and trends relating to seniors and provide recommendations to improve their quality of life.

5.3 Implications

- Since people are living longer and the population is aging, the 65+ age group will become more important. Services for seniors, particularly for those over 80, will need to increase dramatically over the next few decades. For example, seniors will require access to home care and long-term care facilities.
- In support of an active lifestyle for seniors, parks and recreational facilities should be age friendly in terms of accessibility, safety concerns and affordability.
- Issues concerning elderly women, such as affordable and supportive housing, will also become increasingly important since the majority of seniors are female.
- Seniors have a wealth of knowledge, experience and enthusiasm that can be channelled through volunteerism into civic development

[6] Community Development Halton. *Aging Actively in Burlington.* Burlington: 2008
[7] Regional Municipality of Halton. *The Quality of Life for Senior in Halton.* Oakville: 2007.

Map F. Seniors and living alone seniors, Burlington, 2006



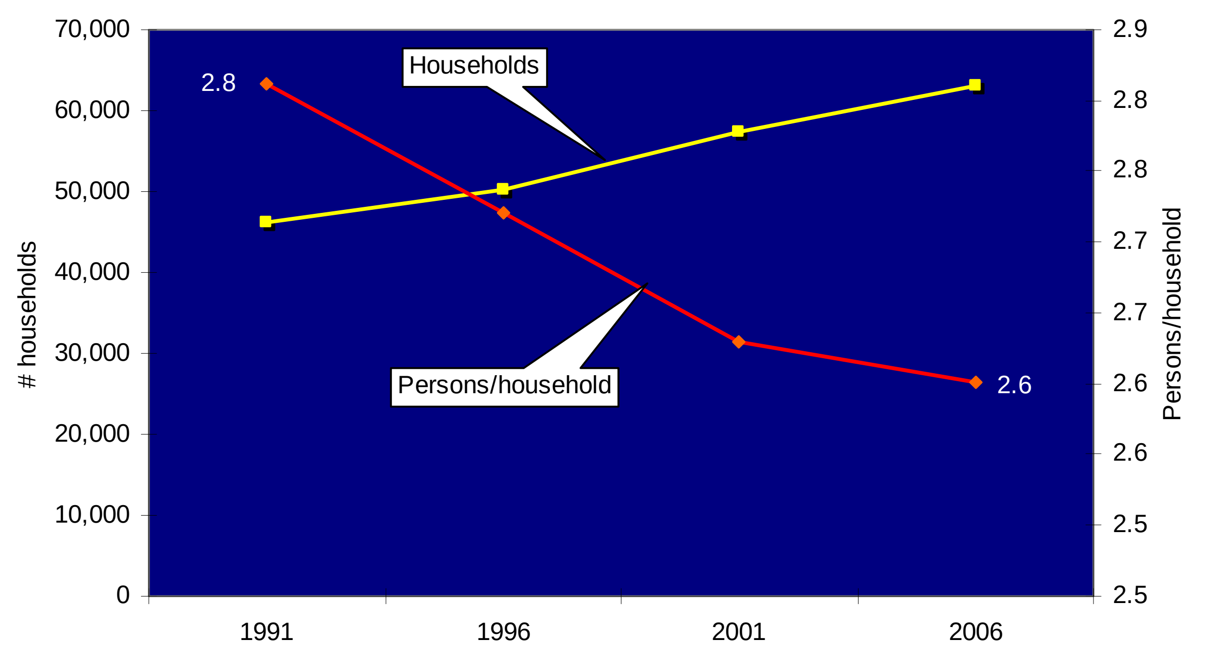
Source; Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94-581-X2006002

6. Household Size

The size of household is changing as a result of changing demographics and living arrangements. Changing household size can have significant implications on housing needs in a community. As in Canada overall, the downward trend towards smaller households continues as fewer children are born, more couples separate and more individuals live alone.

As shown in Figure 6, between 1991 and 2006, the number of households increased from 46,200 to 63,200 or by 37% and the average household size decreased from 2.8 to 2.6 persons.

Figure 6. Change in the number of households and household size (1991-2006), Burlington

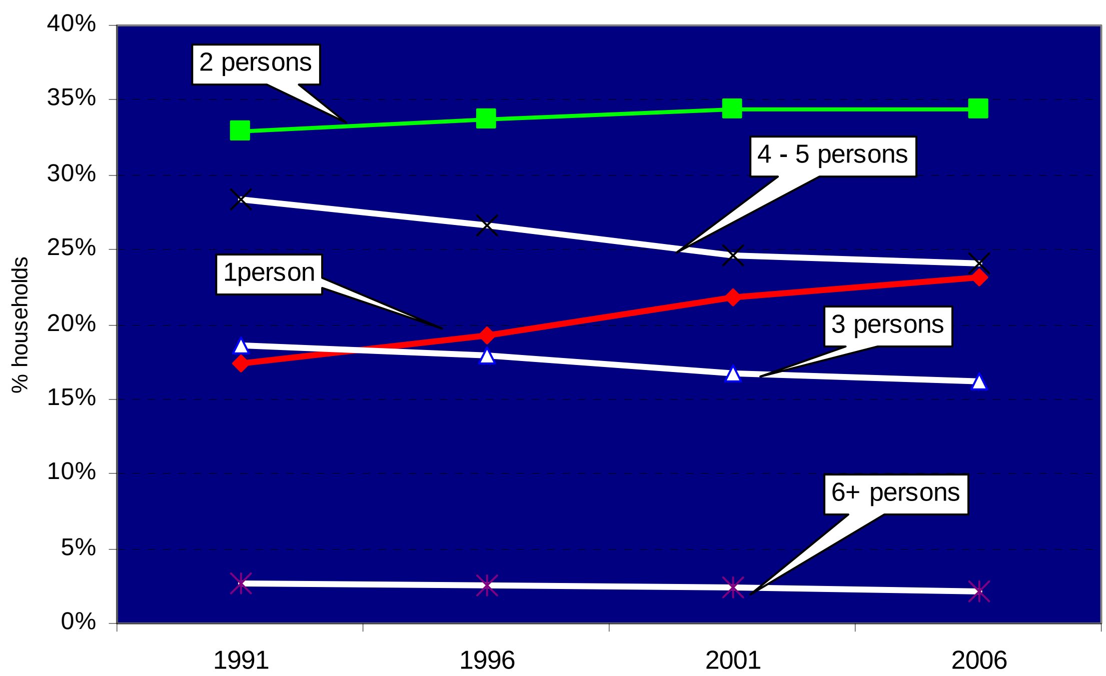


Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94F0048XWE,93F0053XIE,94-581-X2006001

6.1 One-person household

Figure 7 shows the growth of households by household size over a period of 15 years (1991-2006). All three household types with three or more persons are on the decline. Although the two-person household is still the dominant (34%) household type, it is growing slower than the one-person households. The number of one-person household increased by 82% and represented almost one-quarter (23%) of all households in 2006. Over 40% of the one person households were occupied by seniors.

Figure 7. Change in household size, (1991-2006), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94F0048XWE,93F0053XIE,94-581-X2006001

6.2 Implications

- Increase in smaller households will increase the demand for smaller housing units within the City.
- The shift in household size to increasingly smaller households has an impact the range of housing types in the City.
- Increase in one-person households will increase the demand for service on a per household basis

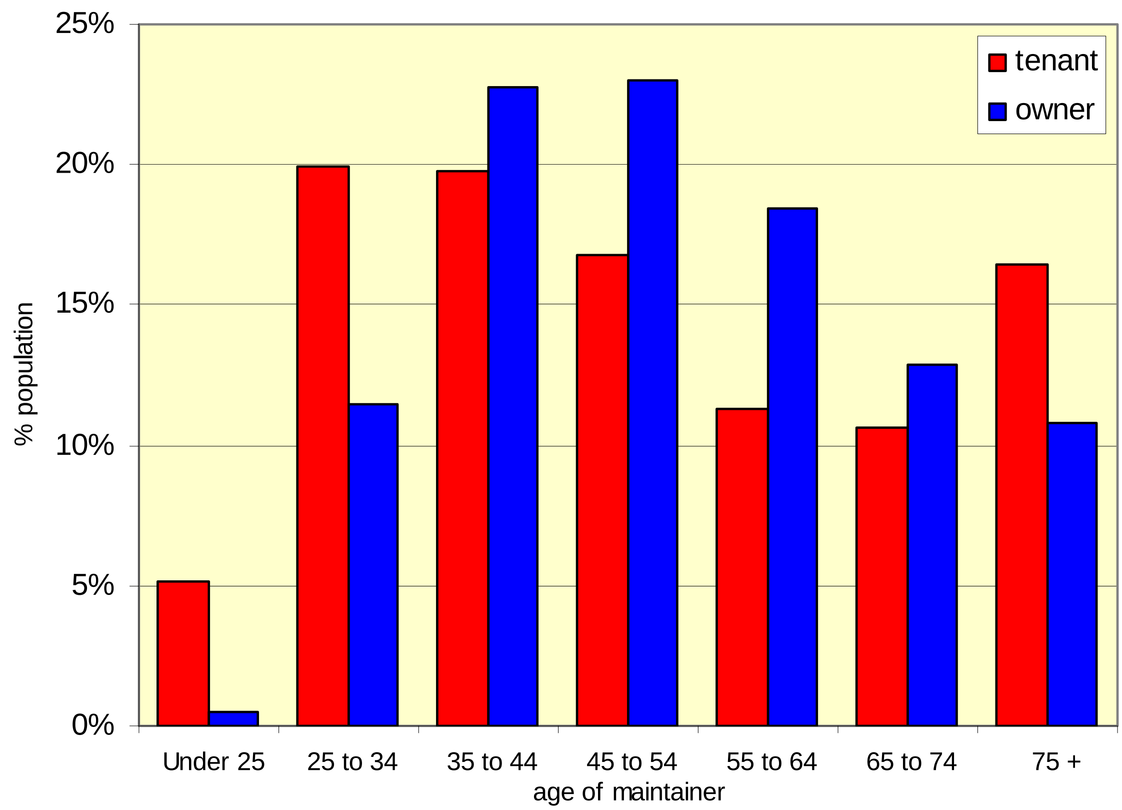
7. Household Tenure

The national upward trend of homeownership continues and this trend is also reflected in Burlington. Between 1991 and 2006, the number of occupied owned dwelling units experienced an increase of over 50%. By contrast, the number of occupied rented dwellings decreased by 3%, shrinking from 13,200 to 12,800 units.

In 2006, four in five of the dwellings were owner occupied. The proportion of tenant households has decreased from 29% in 1991 to 20% in 2006.

The owners and renters have different age profiles as shown in Figure 8. To a certain extent, they reflect the economics of homeownership, lifestyle and family structure. About 45% of primary maintainers (first person in the household identified as the one who pays the rent or mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bill, and so on) in occupied rented dwellings are below 44 years of age. Another 25% of the tenants are seniors. Over 60% of home owners are between the age of 35 and 64.

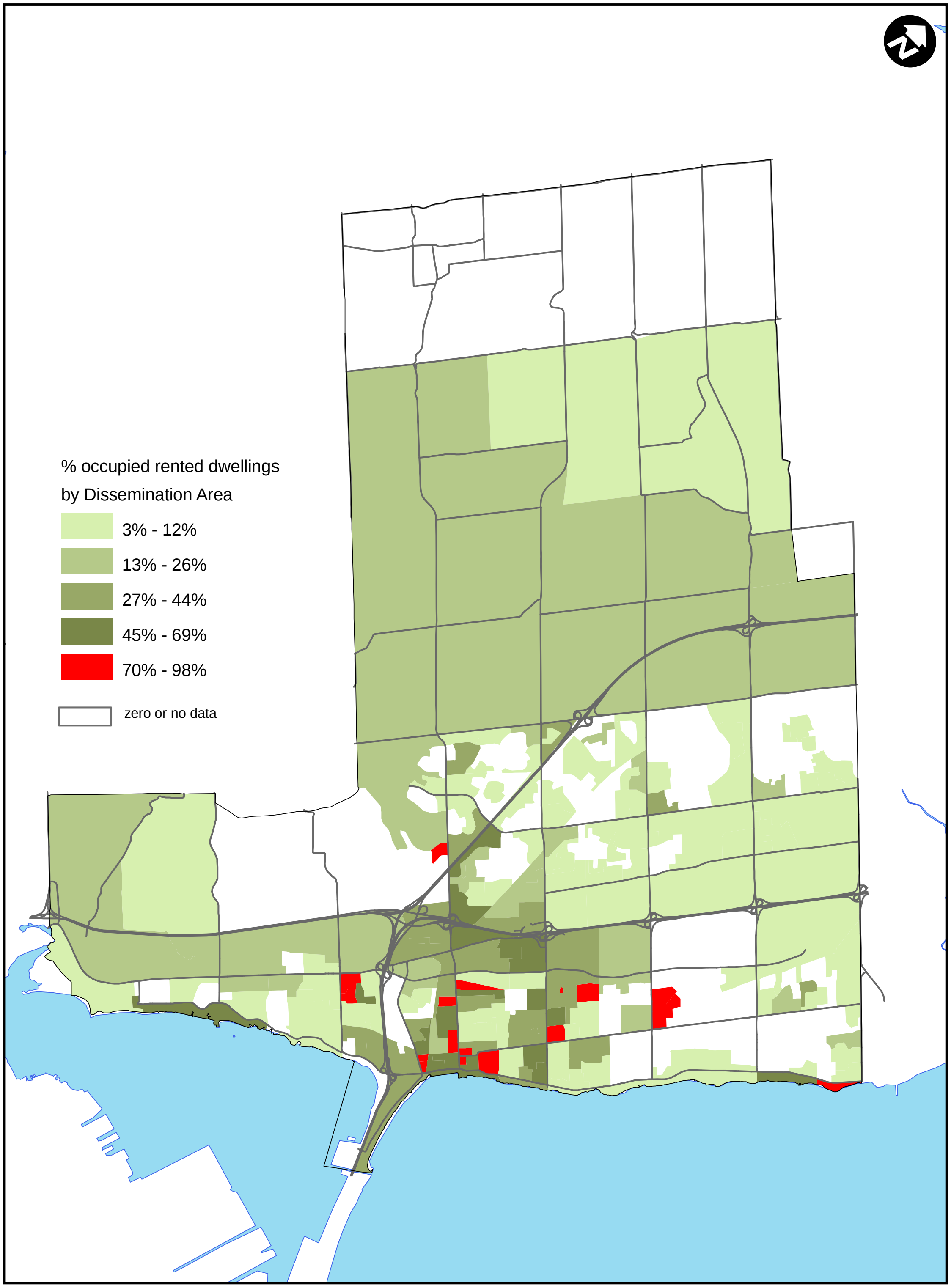
Figure 8. Proportion of primary maintainer by tenure and by age groups, Burlington, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.97-554-X2006034

Map G shows the geographic distribution of occupied rented dwellings in the city. There are pockets of areas with high proportion of occupied rented dwellings. Most of them cluster around the downtown area.

Map G. Proportion of occupied rented dwellings, Burlington, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94-581-X2006002

8. Mobility

People move for a combination of economic and non-economic reasons (e.g. family, employment, housing, education and others). Between 2001 and 2006, over 60,000 residents in Burlington aged five and over changed residences both within Burlington or elsewhere. Using Statistics Canada's definition, they are the movers. Their mobility rate is similar to the national average of 40%. However, it was lower than the 2001 rate (45%) for Burlington.

8.1 Mover population

Among the movers, almost half (47%) moved within the City of Burlington. They are the non-migrants. They include families and individuals who changed home locations but decided to stay within the community. The City of Burlington had the highest mobility rate for non-migrants among the area municipalities within Halton.

The other half (53%) of the movers came from different locations including other municipalities within Ontario, other provinces and other countries. Map H shows the locations of two groups of migrants (intraprovincial migrants - from other Ontario municipalities, and external migrants- from other countries). The intraprovincial migrants which represent about 40% of the movers cluster in a few areas especially in the newly developed area (Millcroft/Orchard). On the other hand, the external migrants (from other countries) who represented about 8% of the movers are more spread out with some concentration in the downtown area. About 4% of the movers came from other provinces.

When people move into a community or neighbourhood, they bring with them their socio-demographic and cultural characteristics. For example, a neighbourhood with an influx of young families of an ethnic origin will expect to see an increase of young children from that cultural background.

8.2 Non-mover population

Over half (59%) of the population aged 5 years and over live at the same address five years ago. They are the non-movers. Map H shows the percentage distribution of non-movers by age groups. Although the available data were for the Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) which includes the City of Burlington, the trend is relevant.

Between 50 to 70% of those under the age of 19 are non-movers. Those youth stay home with their families. The proportion of non-movers decreases as they get older and leave home for further education, employment or starting a new family. Over the age of 35, the proportion of non-movers starts to increase again. Many of them are starting families. By age 65, about 80% of seniors become non-movers. As the seniors get older, they move less – they age in place.

Map H. Intraprovincial and external migrants, Burlington, 2006

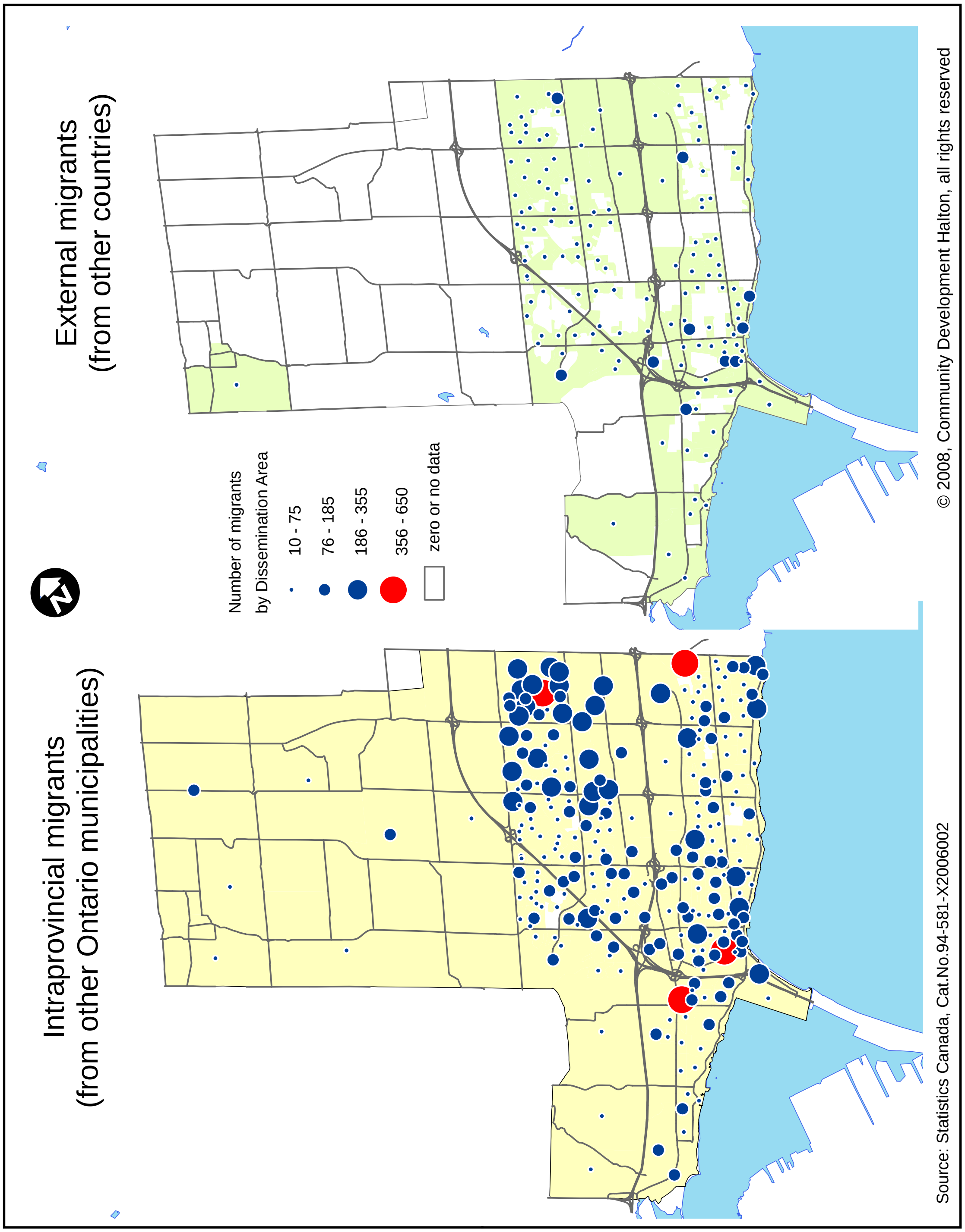
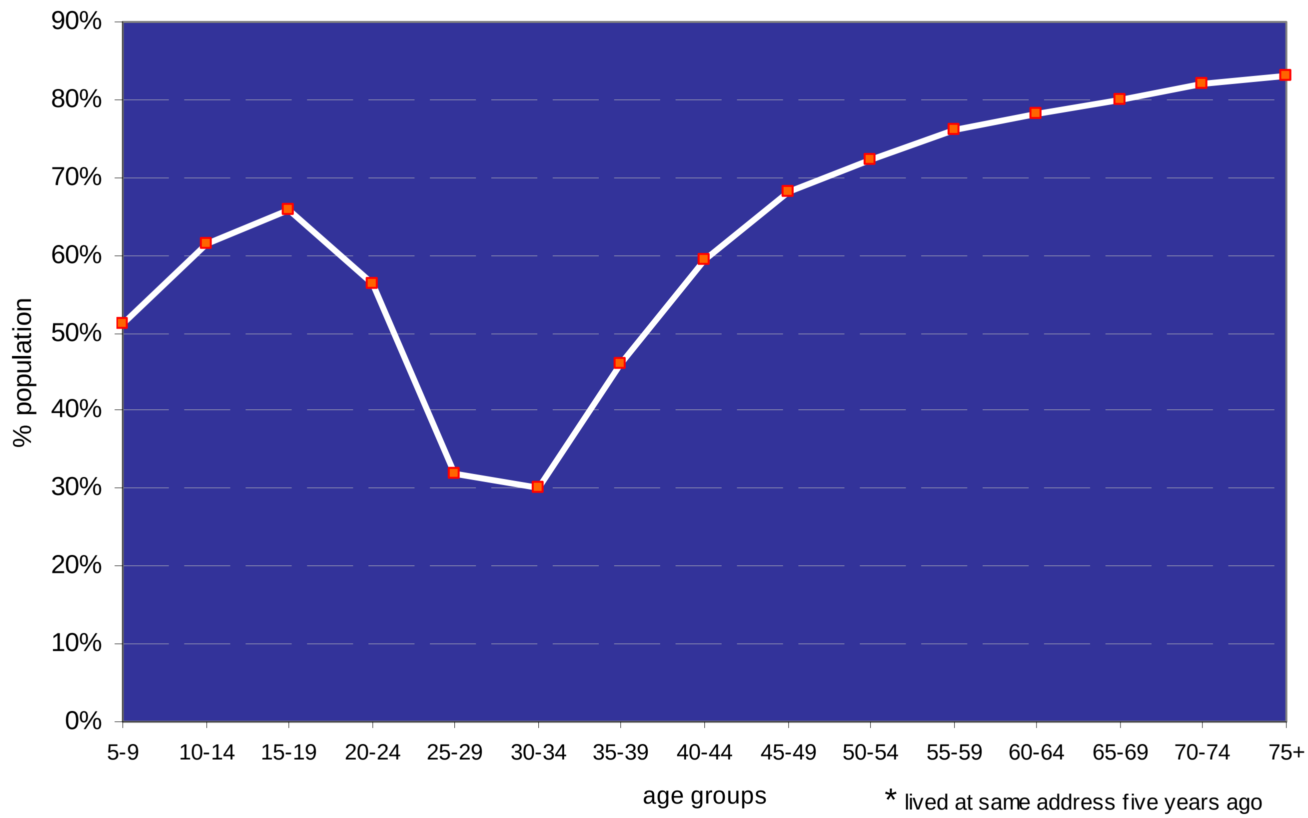


Figure 9. Proportion of non-movers* by age groups, Hamilton CMA, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.97-556-X2006006

compiled by Community Development Halton

8.3 Implications

- A mobile population will impact the types of public services required such as schools, libraries and recreation facilities.
- More young mobile families will likely seek single family dwellings, influencing the supply of housing stock.

9. Diversity

In 2006, over one in five (22%) of the Burlington residents were born outside Canada. They are the immigrants. The proportion of immigrants is higher than the national average of 19.8%. Immigrants who arrived in Canada during the five years prior to a census are considered as recent immigrants.

Since the 1970s, the main source of immigrants to Canada has shifted from European to non-European countries. In 1971, about 60% of recent immigrants (those who arrived in Canada between 1965 and 1971) were from European countries, in 2006, only 16% originated from European countries.

9.1 Recent Immigrants

Between 2001 and 2006, Burlington received about 4,000 recent immigrants. This represents an increase of 43% of the recent immigrant population between 1996 and 2001.

The City of Burlington attracted a higher proportion (29%) of recent immigrants from European countries than Canada (16%) as a nation. The United Kingdom remained the top country of origin.

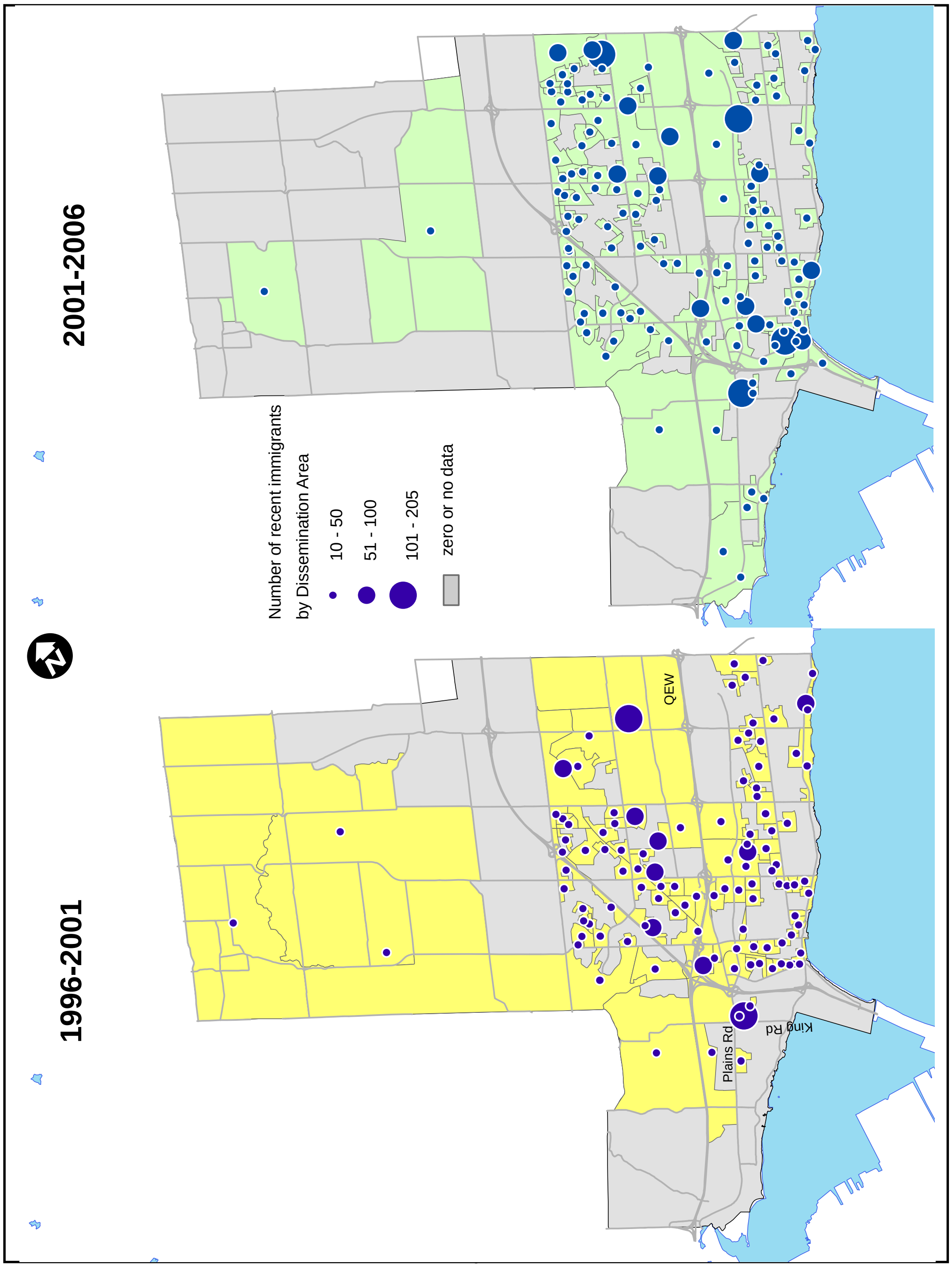
About 30% of the recent immigrants came from Asia. India (9%) and China (7%) are the two top countries of origin.

One in ten of the recent immigrants came from the United States of America (8%) and Mexico (2%).

About 6% of the newcomers came from Colombia, the top country of origin in Central and South America.

Map I compares the geographic distribution of recent immigrants in 2001 and 2006. While recent immigrants settle throughout the city, some clusters in certain have been identified. Most of those who came between 1996 and 2001 chose to live in areas north of the QEW (Queen Elizabeth Way). For those who arrived after 2001, many settled in the downtown area as well as in the newly developed area of Millcroft/Orchard.

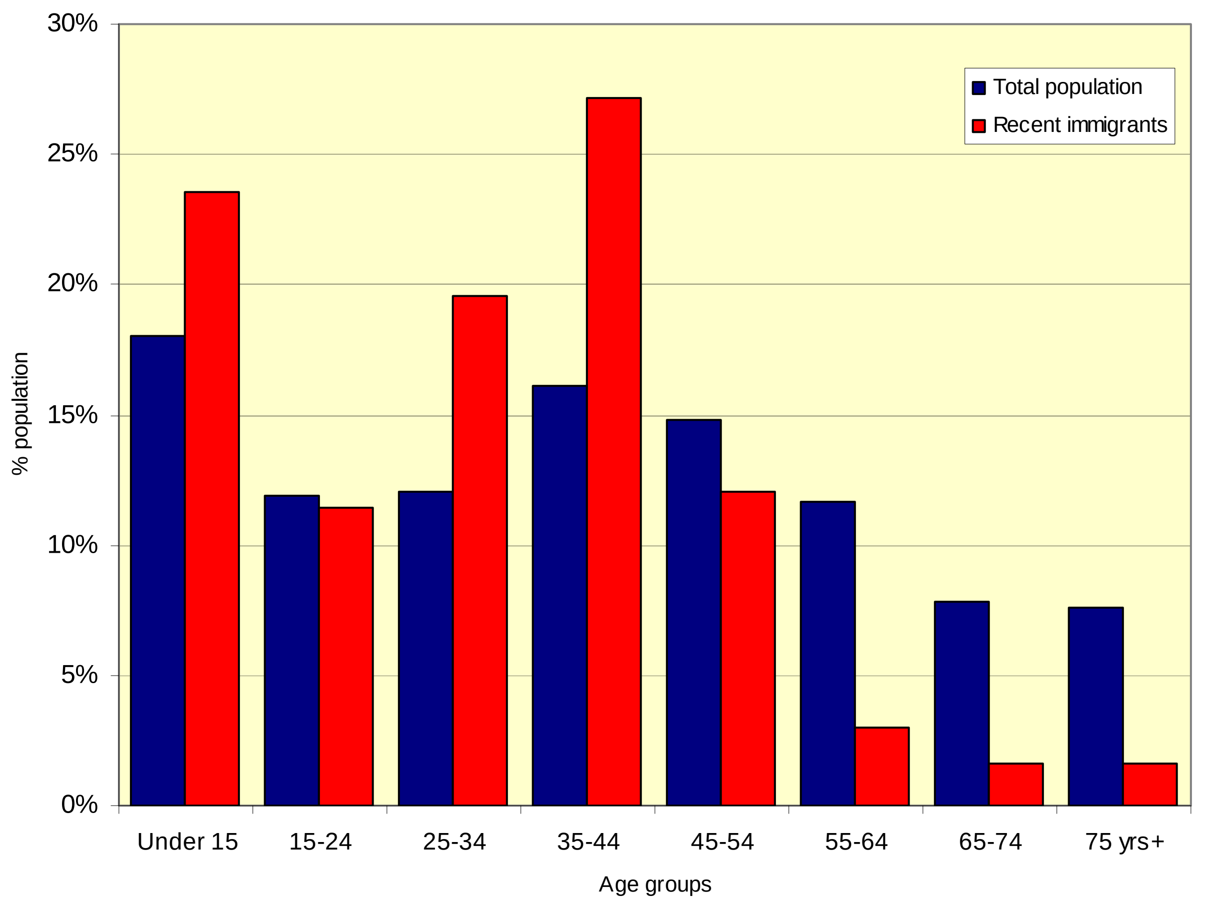
Map I. Recent immigrants (1996-2001, 2001-2006), Burlington



Source; Statistics Canada, 95F0296XCB, 94-581-X2006002

As shown in Figure 10, recent immigrants are younger. Nearly half (47%) of them are between 25 and 44 years of age. About 3% of the recent immigrants are seniors as compared to 15% of the total population.

Figure 10. Proportion of recent immigrants by age groups, Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census-custom tabulation

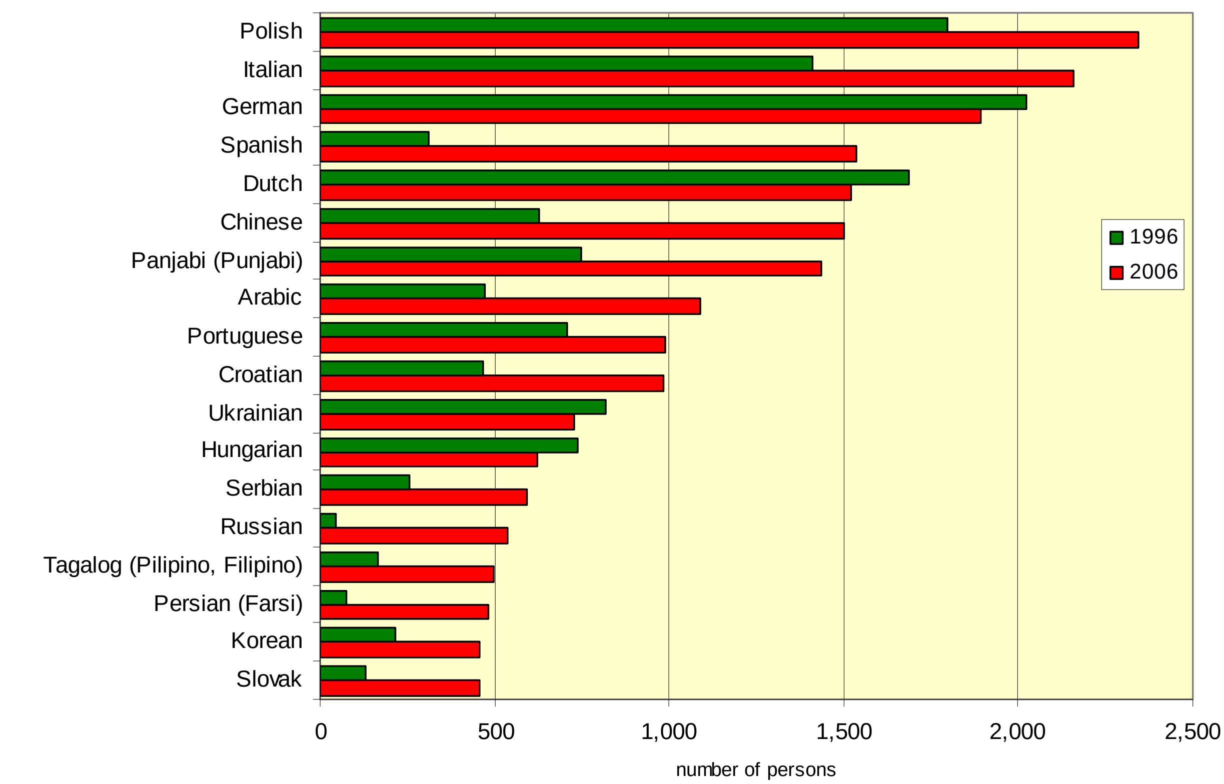
9.2 Non-official languages

Diversity can also be measured by the languages spoken by the population. With the influx of non English and French speaking immigrants, there are more and different non-official mother tongues spoken in Burlington. Mother tongue is the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual. People whose mother tongue is neither English nor French are allophones.

9.3 Mother tongues

In 2006, there are more than 60 non English or French mother tongues spoken in Burlington. Figure 11 shows the changes of the allophone population between 1996 and 2006. With the exception of German, Dutch, Ukrainian and Hungarian, all non-official languages show an increase. Of significant increase are Spanish, Chinese, Panjabi, Arabic and Croatian.

Figure 11. Change in allophone population (1996, 2006), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94F0048XWE, 94-581-X2006001

9.4 Home languages

Home language refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home. The top five non-official home languages are Polish, Panjabi, Chinese, Spanish and Arabic. It is interesting to note that although Italian, German and Dutch are among the top five non-official mother tongues, they are not the top home languages. As the allophone immigrants stay longer in Canada, they tend to adopt one or the other official languages as their home languages.

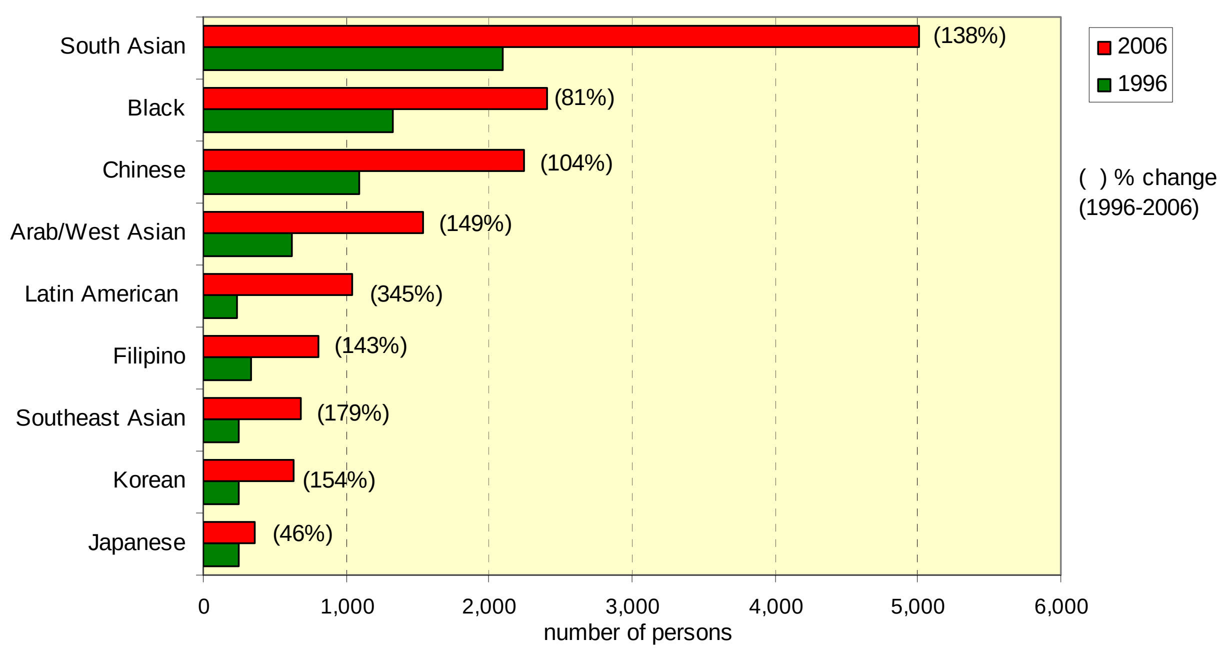
9.5 Visible Minority

In 2006, there were more than 5 million individuals who belonged to a visible minority group[8] in Canada, they accounted for 16% of the total population. Over half (54%) of all visible minority population live in Ontario and they represent 23% of the provincial population. Not all visible minority population are immigrants. Many are non-immigrants who are Canadian citizens by birth.

In Burlington, one in 10 residents belongs to the visible minority groups. Between 1996 and 2006, the visible minority population has more than doubled (120%). Over one-third (38%) of them are Canadian citizens by birth.

Figure 12 shows the change in visible minority population during the last decade. The South Asian is the largest group representing over 30% of the visible minority population. The Latin American is the fastest growing group with a growth rate of over 300%.

Figure 12. Change in visible minority population, (1996, 2006), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94F0048XWE, 94-581-X2006001

[8] Visible minority as defined in the Employment Equity Act are 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour'.

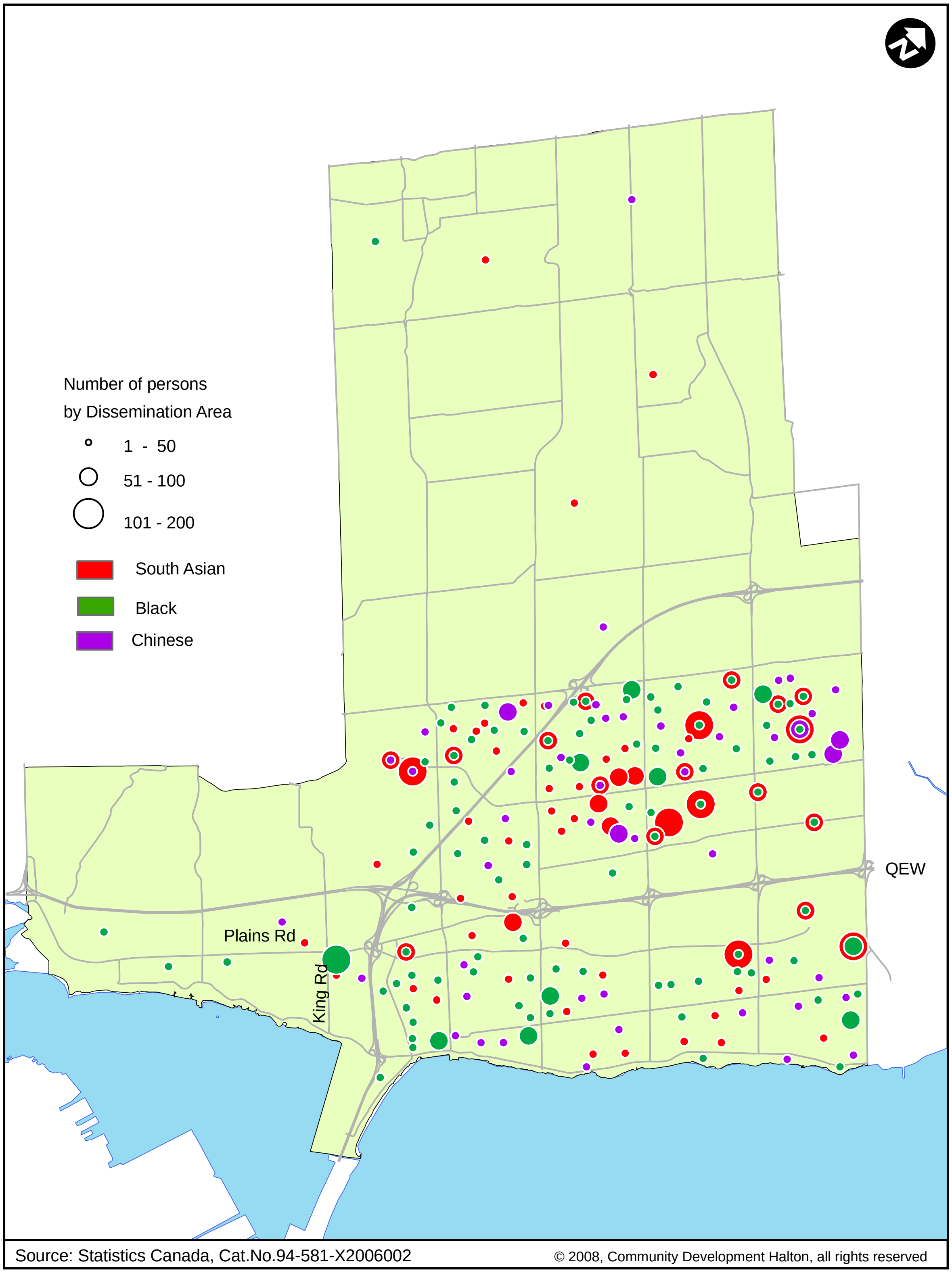
Map J shows the geographic distribution of the top three visible minority groups (South Asian, Black and Chinese) in Burlington.

The South Asians which represent about one-third of the visible minority population cluster in a number of areas especially in the Millcroft/Orchard area. The geographic distribution pattern of both the black and the Chinese shows less clustering. The area around King Road and Plains Road has a higher number of the black population as compared to other areas within the city. Most of the Chinese are located north of the QEW with no noticeable clustering.

9.6 Implications

- Growing diversity in language and cultural backgrounds of newcomers results from the shift in the source of immigrants. This will have a major impact on the need for settlement services, language and cultural translation capacities in agencies and in cultural sensitivity and diversity competence training for service providers.
- “Mainstream” organizations need to increase their capacity to respond effectively and sensitively to the needs of a changing ethnic population. This will require the availability of cultural and language interpretation and multilingual resource materials as well as providing employee training in diversity competence.
- To understand and support an increasingly diverse community, the City’s policies, services and programs have to be inclusive and focus on the various needs of its changing population
- Diversity also brings opportunities. Citizens with diverse backgrounds, experiences and perspectives can provide alternative approaches and solutions to many of our challenges (e.g. environmental, health, education and training). Mechanisms should be put in place to harness their contributions.
- Government should set examples in building inclusivity and encourage the private sector to follow. Diversity makes good business sense.

Map J. Visible minority population by selected groups, Burlington, 2006



10. Transportation

Transportation plays a vital role in our daily life. We rely on it to go to work, school, shop, visit etc. It is what allows people to connect to a series of events and activities in a community. The census does not collect data on our transportation activities except commuting between place of residence and place of work. In order to learn and understand more about the travel characteristics of the residents in Burlington, data from the Transportation Tomorrow Survey (TTS) are used

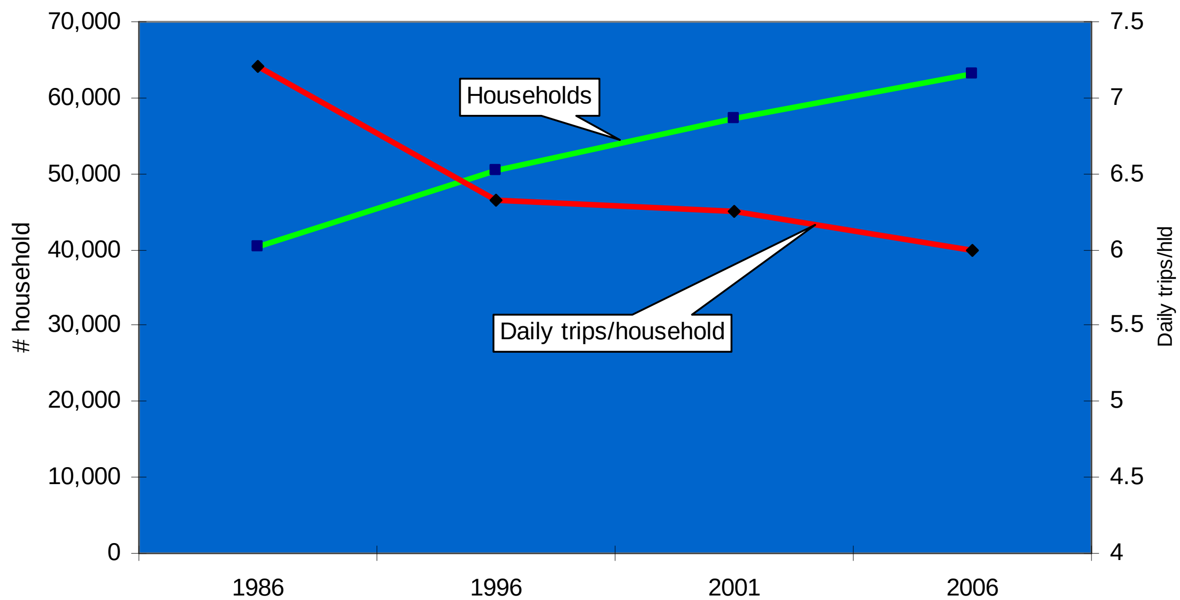
10.1 Daily trips

The amount of the travel can be measured by the number of trips made. A trip is defined as a one way journey from one location to another, such as work, school or shopping. For example, going to work and returning home constitutes two trips.

In 2006, on an average weekday, each resident (aged 11 years and over) made about 2.8 trips. This average has remained constant for the past 10 years. However, the trip rate (trip/person) varies by age groups. The age group between 45 and 49 years makes the greatest number of trips (3.38 trips/person). On average, seniors make about 2 trips per day. Those who are over 85 years make about 1.2 trips/day and over half of them do not make any trip at all.

As shown in Figure 13 although the number of household experienced an increase of over 56% between 1986 and 2006, the average number of trips per household has decreased. In 2006, an average household made about 6 trips per day as compared to 7.2 trips in 1986. To a great extent, this decrease corresponds to the decreasing household size.

Figure 13. Change in number of household and daily trip per household, (1986-2006), Burlington



Source: Transportation Tormorrow Survey, 1986-2006

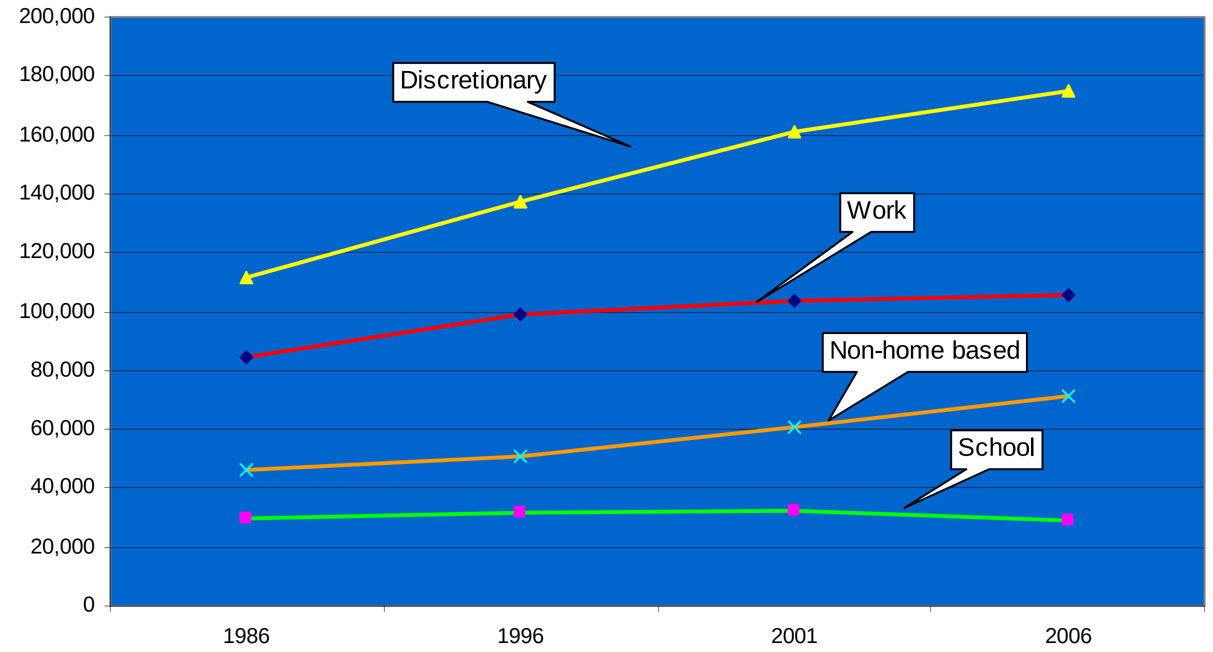
10.3 Trip Purposes

We travel to a destination for a purpose. The TTS categories all trips into the following major trip purposes:

Purpose of trip	Description
Home-based work	Home-to-work or work-to-home
Home-based school	School trip
Home-based-discretionary	Trips other than work and school, e.g. shopping, entertaining, visiting
Non-home-based	Neither end of the trip is home (e.g. from work to shopping, from school to visit friends)

The top trip purpose is home-based discretionary trip. About 45% of the trips we made are for shopping, medical appointment, entertaining, visiting etc. As shown in Figure 14, the discretionary trips experienced a growth rate over 50% between 1986 and 2006. In the same time period, over one-quarter (28%) of the trips made by Burlington residents is work related. The work trips have increased by about 40%. The fastest growing trip purpose is the non-home based trip. Within 20 years (between 1986 and 2006), it grew by 67% and represents about 19% of all the trips made by the residents in 2006.

Figure 14. Change in number of trips by trip purpose, (1986-2006), Burlington



Source: Transportation Tomorrow Survey (1986-2006)

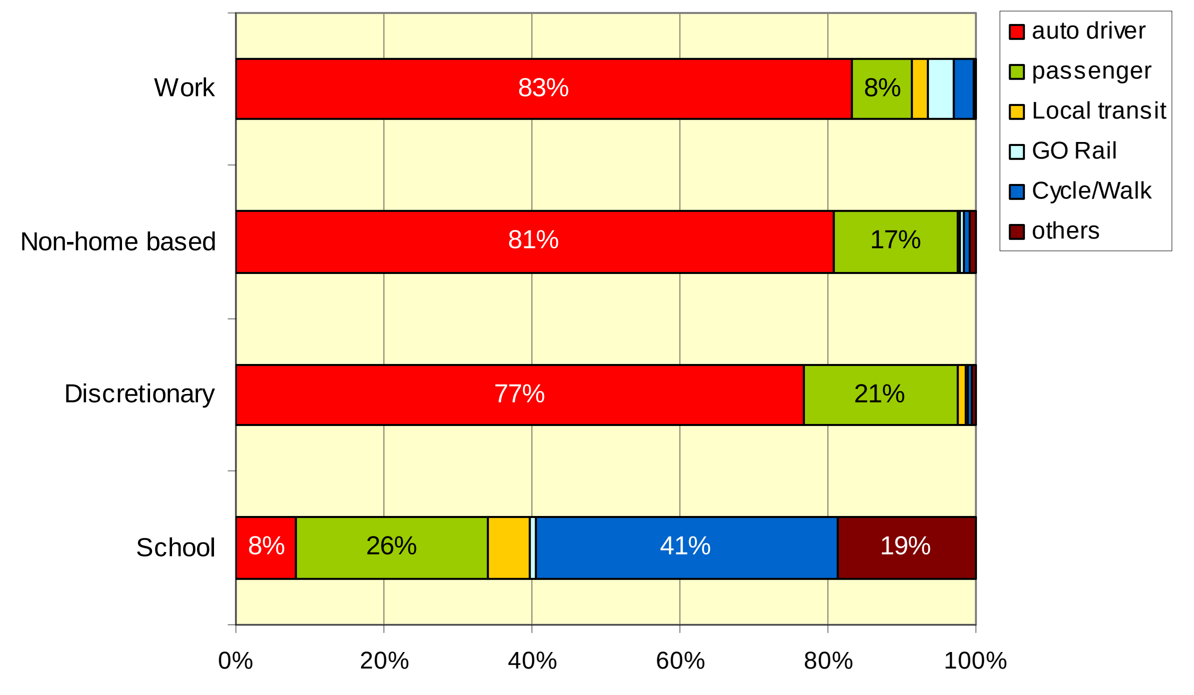
The home-based school trip (for students aged 11 and over) accounts for about 8% of the all trips in 2006. The school trip is the only trip purpose that experienced no growth during the same period. In fact, between 2001 and 2006, the number of school trips experiences a decline of about 5%.

10.4 Travel mode

In 2006, over one-third (35%) of the households had one vehicle and over half (58%) of the households had two or more vehicles. However, over 3,800 households (6% of all households) did not own a vehicle. They had to rely on other means of transportation, such as walking, cycling, public transit or taxi.

Automobile (auto driver and passenger) is the dominant mode of transportation for all trip purposes except for school trips. Between 1986 and 2006, nine in 10 trips are made by the automobile. As shown in Figure 15, almost all (98%) discretionary and non-home based trips were made by car. For school trips, four in 10 were walking or cycling trips. About 20% were on school buses (others).

Figure 15. Travel mode by trip purpose, Burlington, 2006



Source: Transportation Tomorrow Survey, 2006

10.5 Implications:

- About 6% of all households in Burlington do not own a vehicle. They have to rely on other means of transportation, such as walking, cycling, public transit or taxi. Their accessibility to opportunities and activities may be limited.
- Increase in car-ownership reinforces dependence on the automobile and continues to negatively impact the environment and the provision of public transit service.
- The number of daily trips made by seniors decrease as they get older. Many of them become homebound. As a result, they face the challenges of being disconnected from community and social interaction.

11. Postsecondary Education

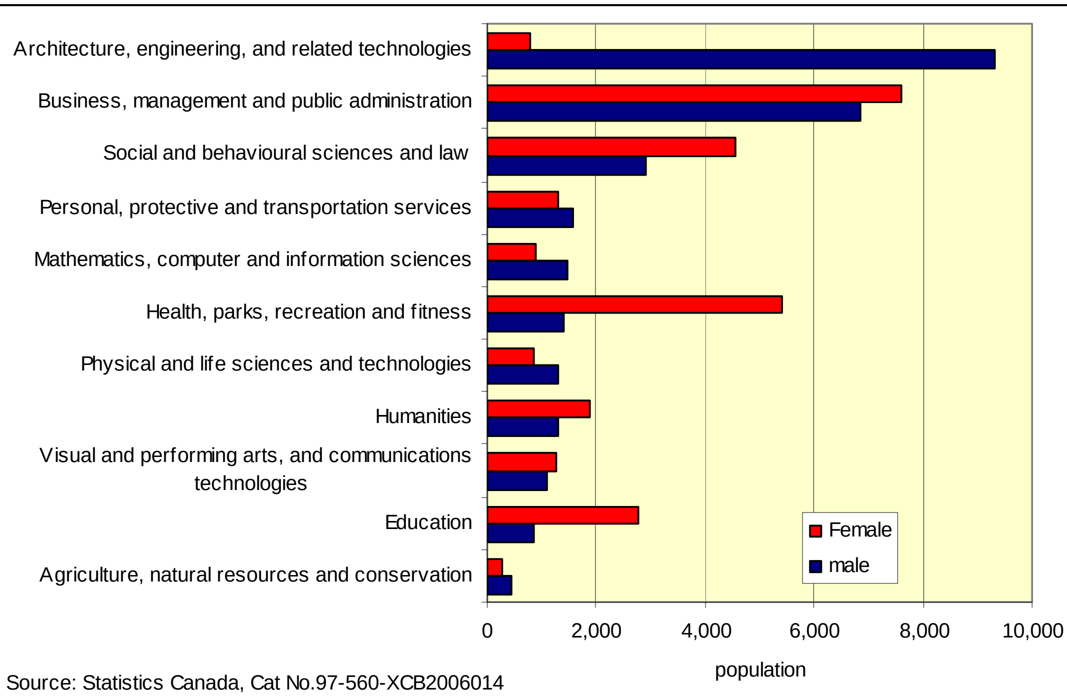
In 2006, over half (57%) of the residents aged 15 years and over have attained postsecondary education. About half (53%) of that population had a university certificate, diploma or degree. The respective provincial averages are 53% and 48%.

Of those with a university certificate, diploma or degree, 66% are bachelor's degree, 16% master's degree and 3% earned doctorate. Another 2.5% of the graduates have their degrees in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

For the first time in the history of the Canadian Census, the 2006 Census collected information on where Canadians attained their highest level of education was collected. For their first degree (bachelor's degree), a majority (86%) of the graduates completed their programs in Canada. About 31% of the Burlington graduates with master's degree and 41% of the doctorate graduates did their studies outside Canada respectively.

As shown in Figure 16, over one-quarter (26%) of Burlington postsecondary graduates had studied in business, management and public administration, which was the most popular field of study among both women and men. Together with architecture, engineering and related technologies, and the social and behavioural sciences and law, they accounted for more than half (58%) of all postsecondary graduates.

Figure 16. Population with postsecondary education by major fields of study and by sex, Burlington, 2006

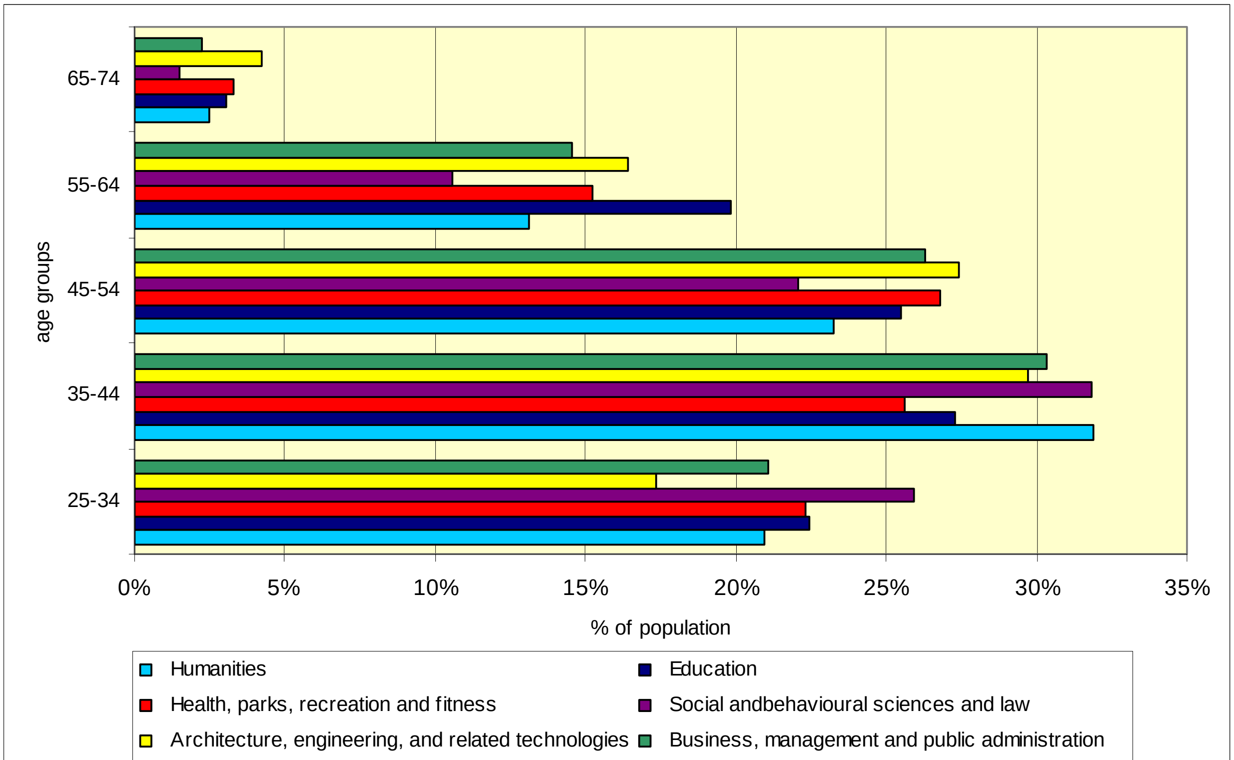


Source: Statistics Canada, Cat No.97-560-XCB2006014

The three major fields of study that show significant gender difference are architecture, engineering and related technologies (92% - male), health, parks, recreation and fitness (76% -female), and education (77% - female).

In addition to gender differences among different fields of study, there are variations in age profiles. Among the top six major fields of study, graduates in social and behavioural sciences and law have the youngest age profile (Figure 17). About 58% of the graduates are under the age of 44 years and over one-quarter in the 25-34 age group. The two older groups are graduates in the architecture, engineering and related technologies and education. About half of each group is over the age of 45 years.

Figure 17. Proportion of population by top six major fields of study and by age groups, Burlington, 2006



Source:Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

11.1 Implications

- In comparison with provincial averages, Burlington has a more educated population as measured by postsecondary education attainment. This advantage can be promoted to attract new companies and industries to the community.
- The major fields of study with significant gender difference offers opportunities to postsecondary institutions to market their programs to target population groups
- Current and potential employers in the areas of architecture, engineering and education have to address the aging of the workforce which can lead to a labour shortage. Employers should be encouraged to tap into the pool of qualified workers with foreign credentials.

12. Labour Force

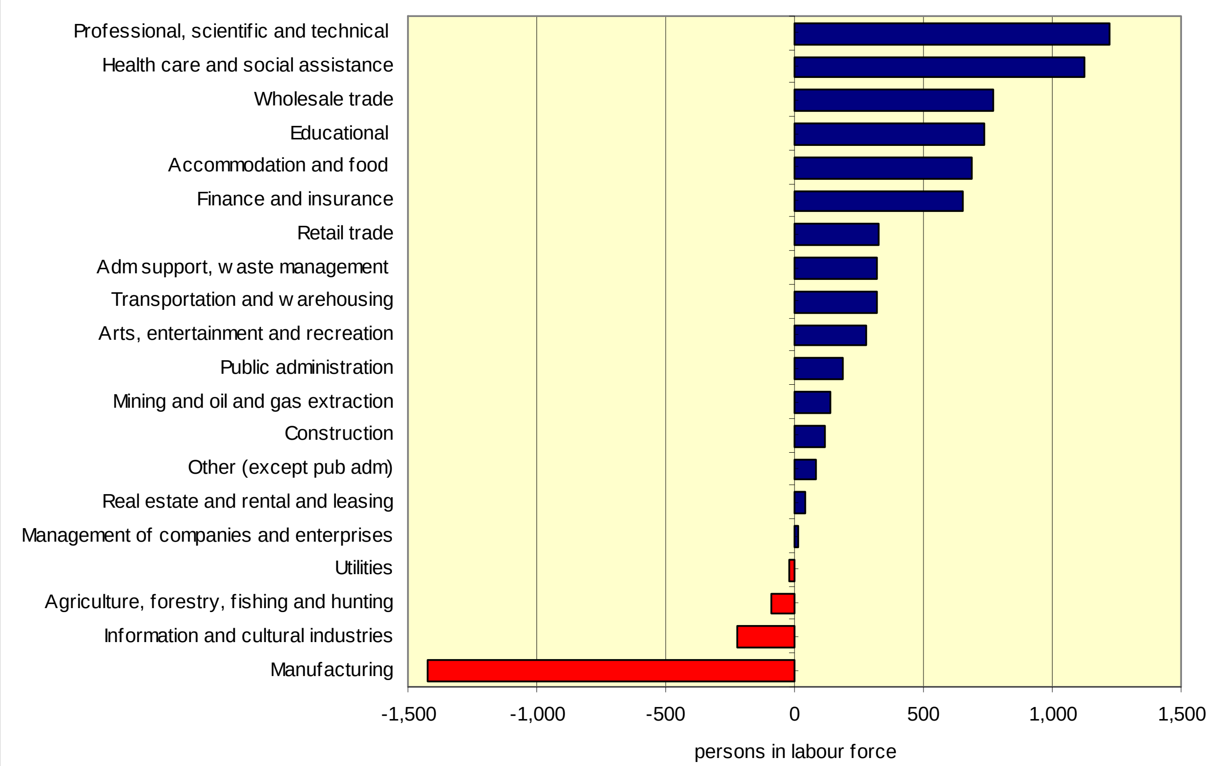
Between 2001 and 2006, Burlington's labour force has increased by 8.3% to over 92,000. The unemployment rate[9] increased from 3.8% to 4.6%. Over 4,000 persons 15 years and over were unemployed but seeking for employment. The unemployment rate was below the provincial rate of 6.4%.

The Burlington labour force is employed in a variety of industries and occupations. It is important to note that the census data on labour force are by place of residence and not by place of work. For example, a resident of Burlington in the retail industry may work in Burlington, Oakville, Toronto or other locations.

12.1 Major Industry Sectors

Industry reflects the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where a person works. The manufacturing industry in Burlington employs the most workers (13% of the total labour force). Following the manufacturing industry is that of retail trade at 11% and health care and social assistance at 9%.

Figure 18. Change in labour force by major industry sectors, (2001-2006), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.93F0053XIE, 94-581-X2006001

[9] Refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day – May 16, 2006.

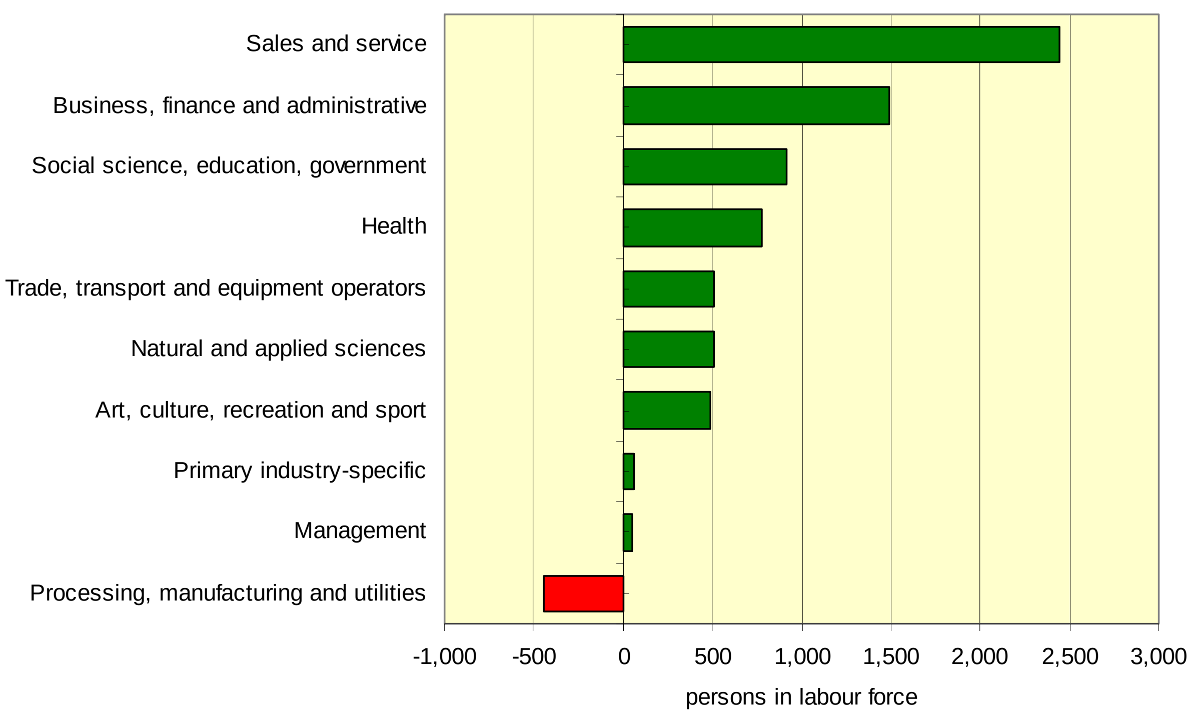
Figure 18 shows the change in labour force participation in major industry sectors between 2001 and 2006. The decline in the manufacturing labour force at the national and provincial level is also evident in the city. It lost about 10% of its labour force. Its share of the labour force fell from 16% to 13%. The top six industries, measured by the increase of labour force, represented over 90% of the growth in the labour force.

12.2 Major Occupation groups

Occupation describes the type of work an individual does in a work place. There are ten major occupation categories. Within each industry, there are various occupation groups. Figure 19 shows the changes in the labour force of the major occupation groups between 2001 and 2006. The top two occupation groups also accounted for overall half (59%) of the overall increase.

The major occupation group is that of sales and service which employed one-quarter of the labour force. About 20% of the labour force worked in the business, finance and administrative

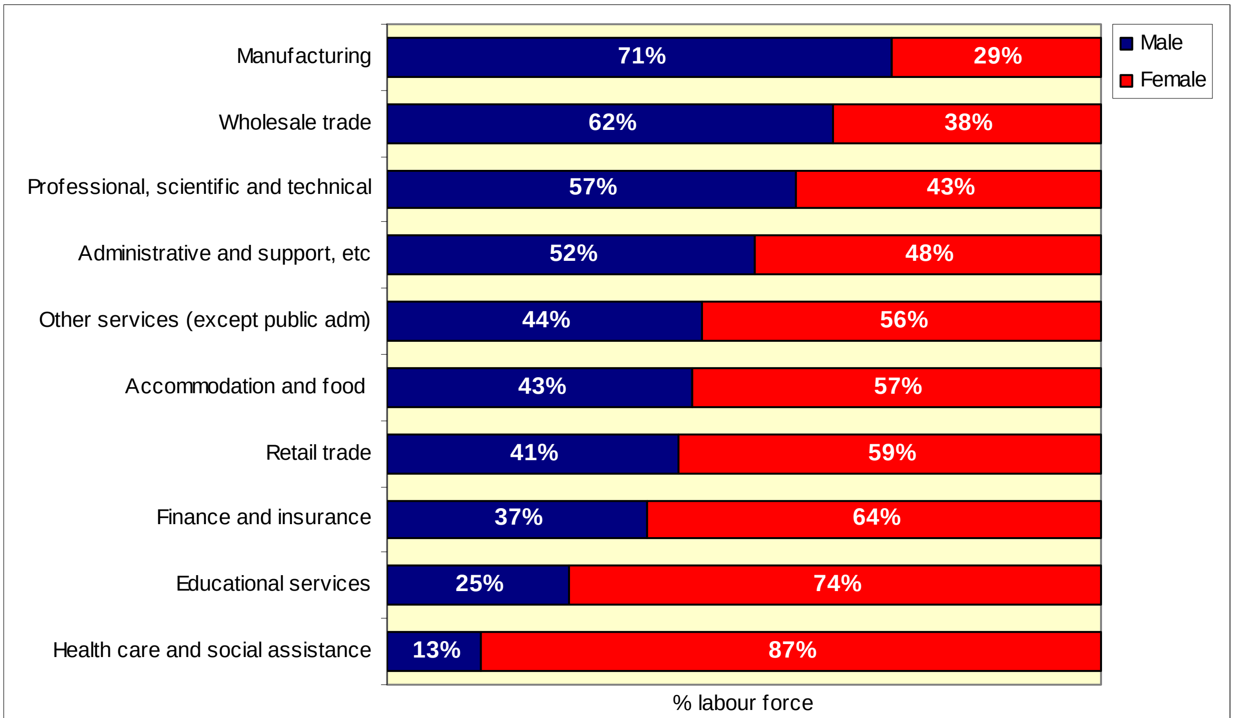
Figure 19. Change in the labour force by major occupation groups, (2001-2006), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No. 93F0053XIE, 94-581-X2006001

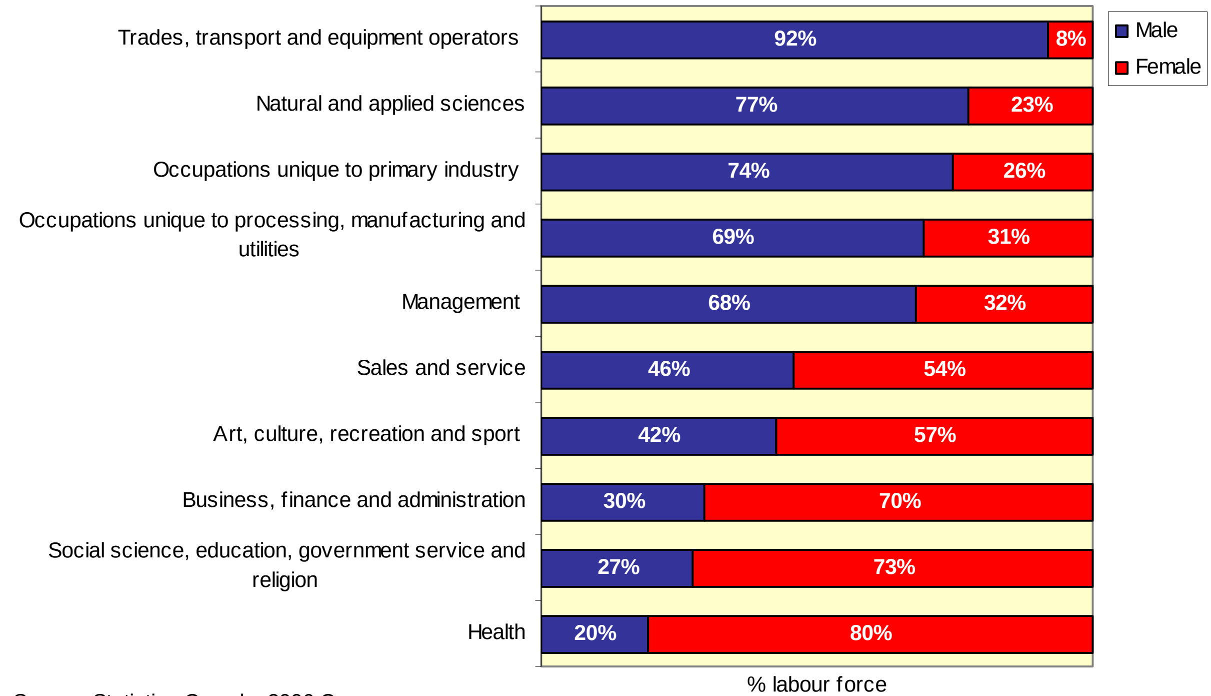
Although the total labour force is relative equally represented by men (51%) and women (49%), there are industry sectors and occupation groups dominated by gender. As shown in Figure 20, the health care and social assistance industry sector is dominated by women (87%) while 71% of the labour force in the manufacturing industry sector are men. Figure 21 shows the proportion of labour by occupation groups. Women also dominated the health occupation group at 80%. Nine in ten of the workers in the trade, transport and equipment operator occupation group are men.

Figure 20. Labour force by industry and by sex, Burlington, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Figure 21. Labour force by occupation and by sex, Burlington, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

12.3 Implications

- The restructuring of the global economy will continue to affect the industries in Burlington, especially the manufacturing sector. The public and private sectors have to work together to address these challenges
- Workers in those affected industries will need assistance in terms of job placement and retraining.
- The restructuring also provides opportunities to further diversify the economy of the community.

13. Place of Work

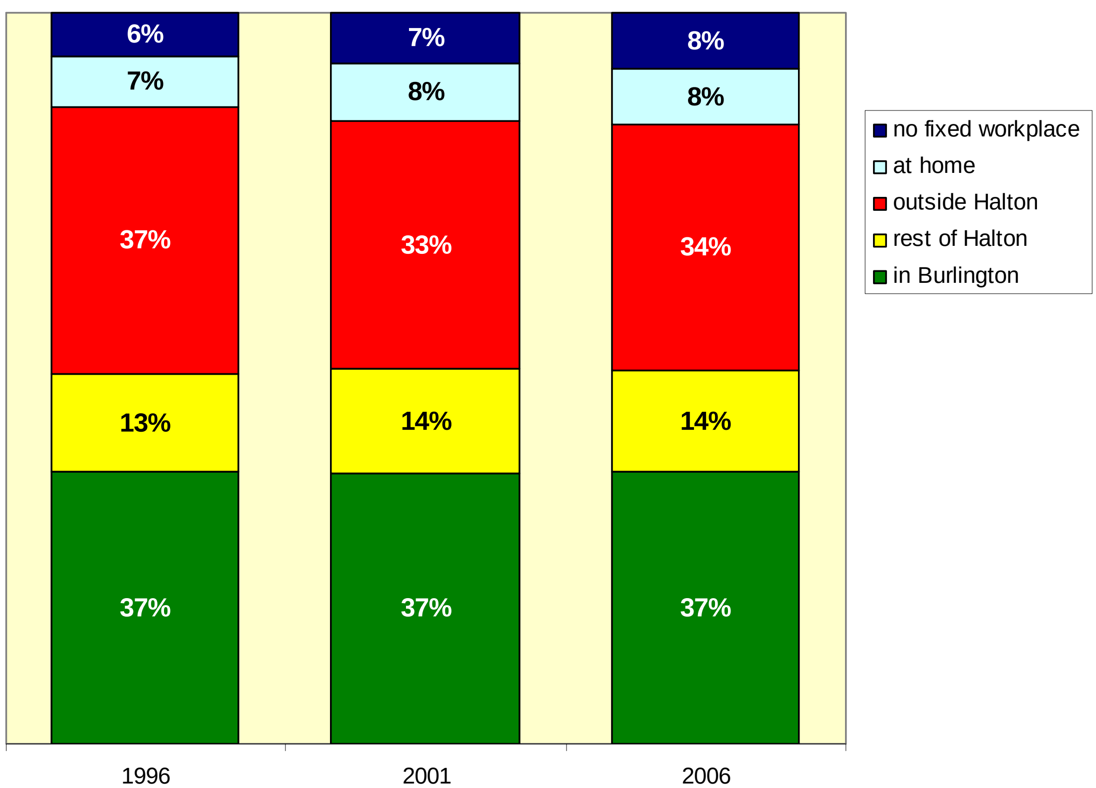
Data on place of work are important to understanding the commuting pattern of the residents of a community. A high proportion of out-commuters usually indicates a mismatch between the types of job and the types of labour force within a community.

13.1 Place of Work

Over half (54%) of the Burlington residents reported a place of work in the 2006 Census. They were the employed labour force, which included the population 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. The place of work includes locations such as: at home (including farms); outside Canada, no fixed workplace address and a specific location.

In 2006, about 45% of the employed labour force worked within Burlington including those worked at home. About one-third worked outside the region. A small portion of the residents works outside the country. As shown in Figure 22, the percentage distribution pattern of place of work location remained relatively constant for the past ten years.

Figure 22. Proportion of employed labour force by place of work locations, (1996, 2001, 2006), Burlington

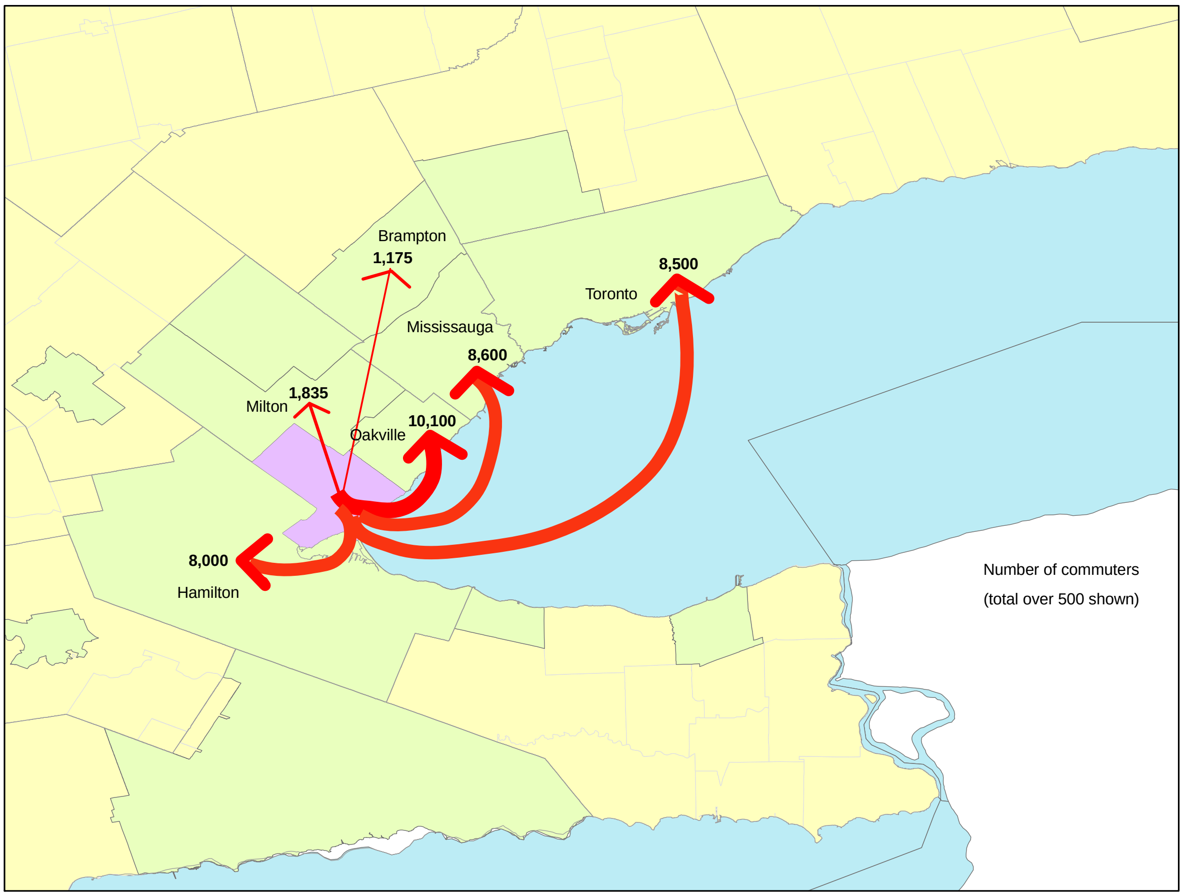


Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.94F0048XWE, 93F0053XIE,94-581-X2006001

13.2. Commuting Pattern

In 2006, over 41,000 residents travelled outside the City of Burlington to work. They are the out-commuters. About 30% of the out-commuters worked in another municipality within Halton Region. At the same time, about 38,000 people came to Burlington to work. They are the in-commuters, of whom 13% were from another municipality within the region.

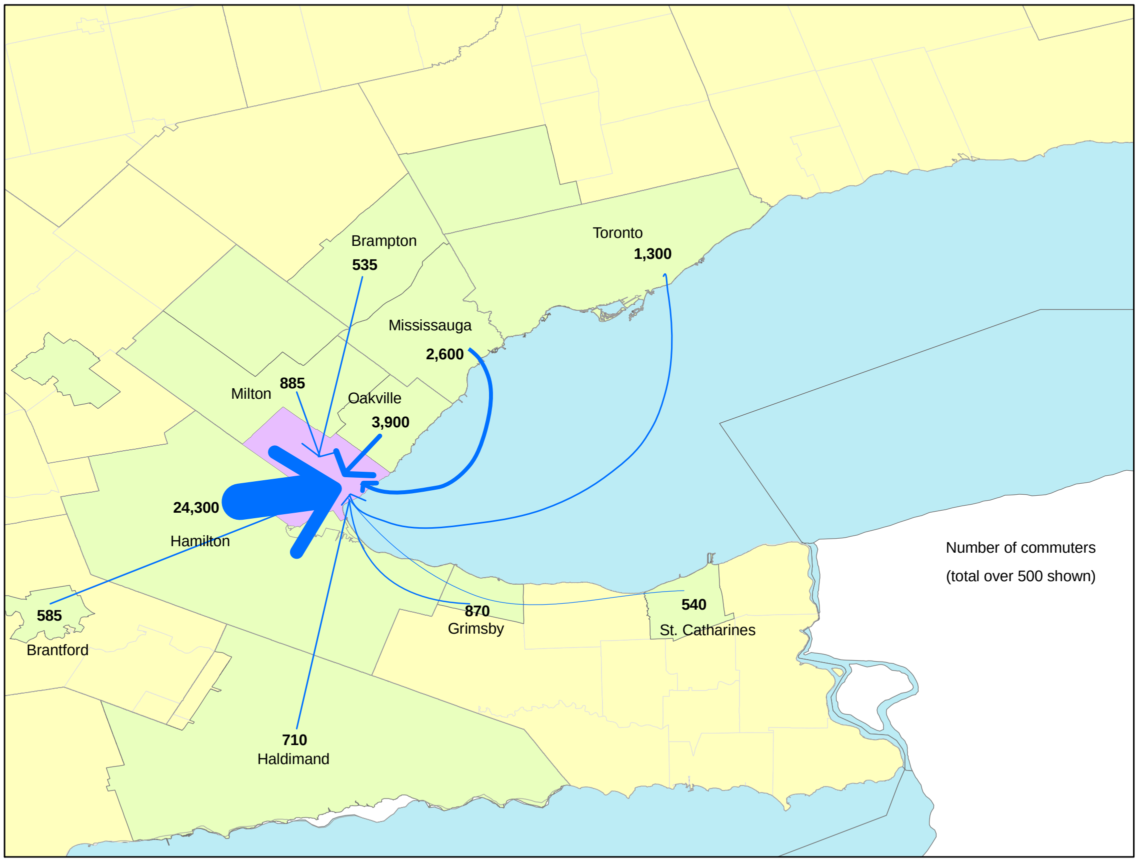
Map K. Out-commuters by major destinations, Burlington, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.97-561-X2006011

As shown in Map K, the City of Burlington has a west to east commuting pattern. About 65% of its out-commuters are destined to three eastern municipalities (the Town of Oakville, the City of Mississauga and the City of Toronto). On the other hand, as shown in Map L, the in-commuters from those three municipalities represent less than 20% of Burlington's total. The major source of its in-commuters was from the City of Hamilton, with over 24,000 Hamiltonians working in the city.

Map L. In-commuters by major origins, Burlington, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No.97-561-X2006011

13.3 Implications

- Increase in commuting time and distance adds stress, anxiety and fatigue and leads to chronic health problems.
- With more time being spent in daily commuting, less time is available with children and family members. Families with very young children are especially impacted.
- A more balanced live-work environment is needed to reduce this undesirable trend

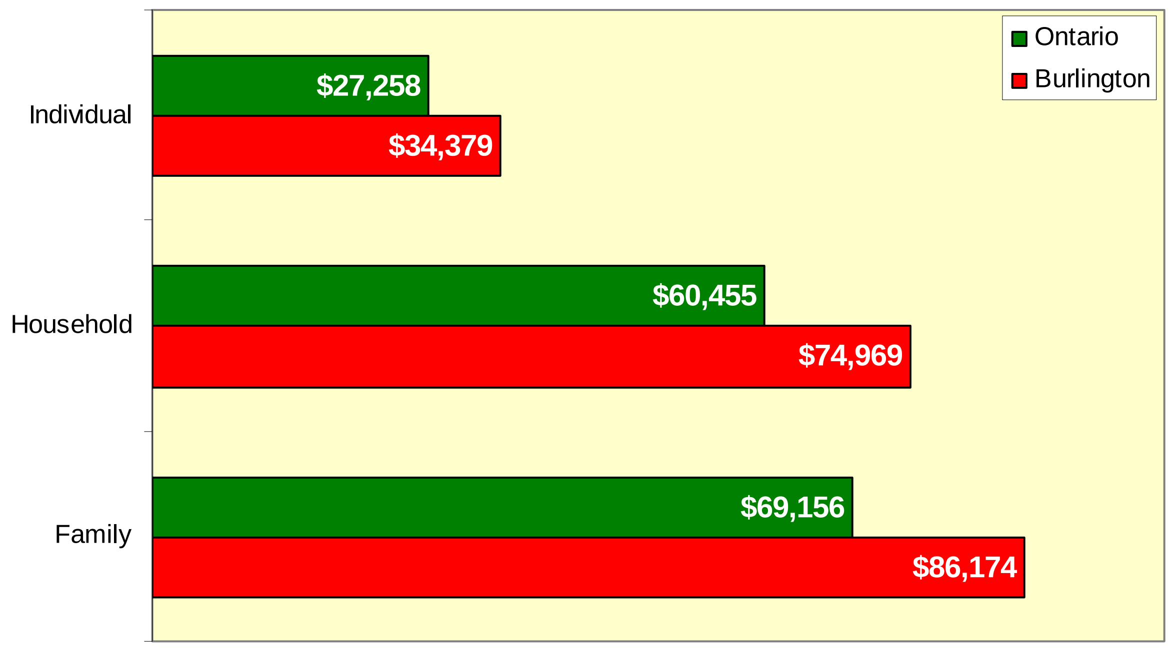
14. Income

For the 2006 Census, which was taken in May, 2006, respondents were asked to provide information on income for the year ending December 31, 2005. As a result, all income related census data are for 2005 instead of 2006.

In comparison with Ontario as a whole, Burlington is more affluent when measured in individual, household and family incomes. As shown in Figure 23, Burlington's incomes are more than 20% higher than those for the province.

Although average income is often used to provide an aggregate income value for a population, it is sensitive to extreme high and low income values. In order to minimize distortion from extremely high or low incomes, median income is used instead. Median income is the dollar amount which divides the population into two halves; the incomes of the first half are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

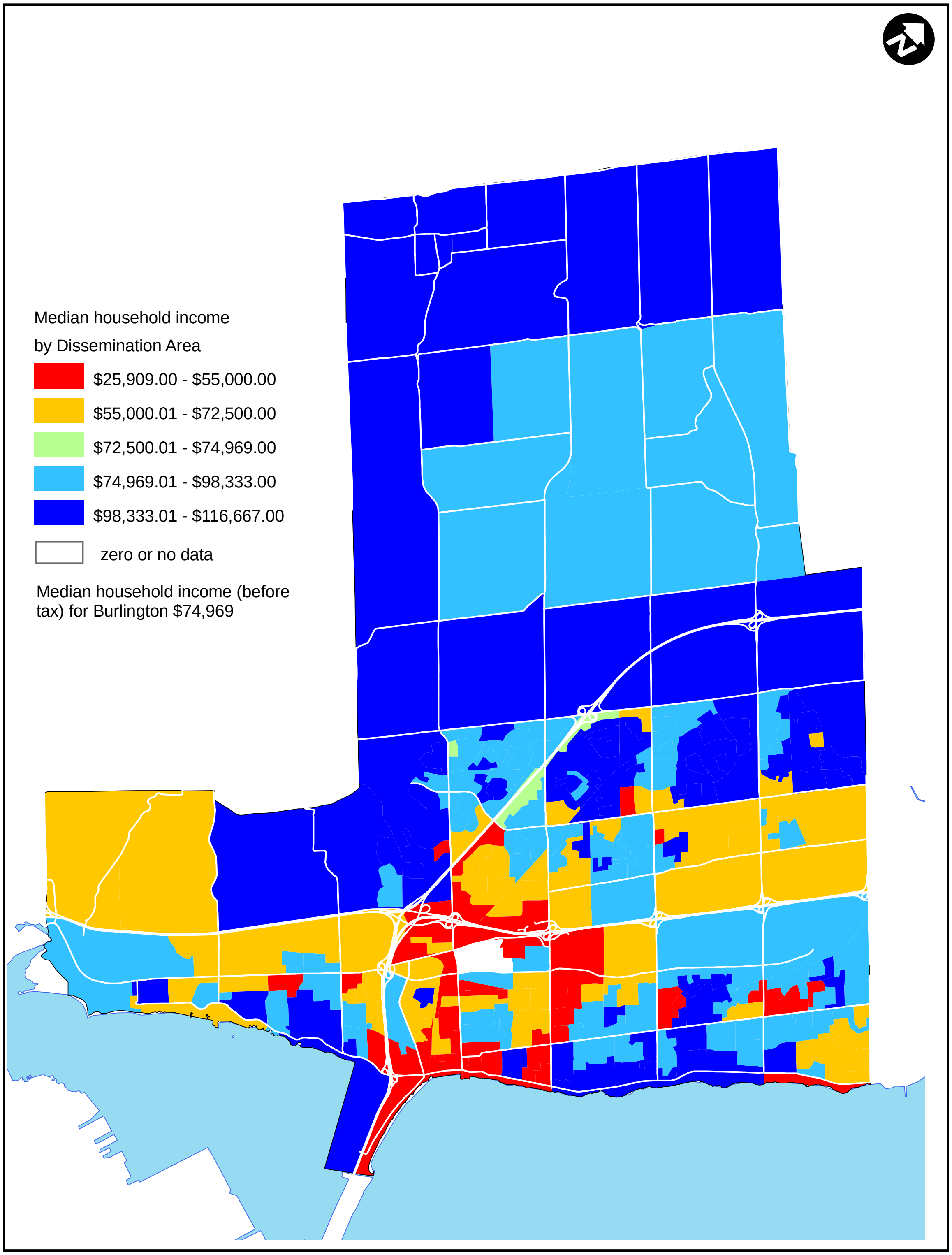
Figure 23. Median individual, household and family incomes, Burlington and Ontario, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Cat.No.94-581-X2006002

Map M shows the geographic distribution of median household income for the city. Areas (shaded in light and dark blue) with median household incomes above that of the city are mostly located in the northern part of the city as well as along the lakeshore. Most areas (shaded in red) with median income below $55,000 cluster around the downtown.

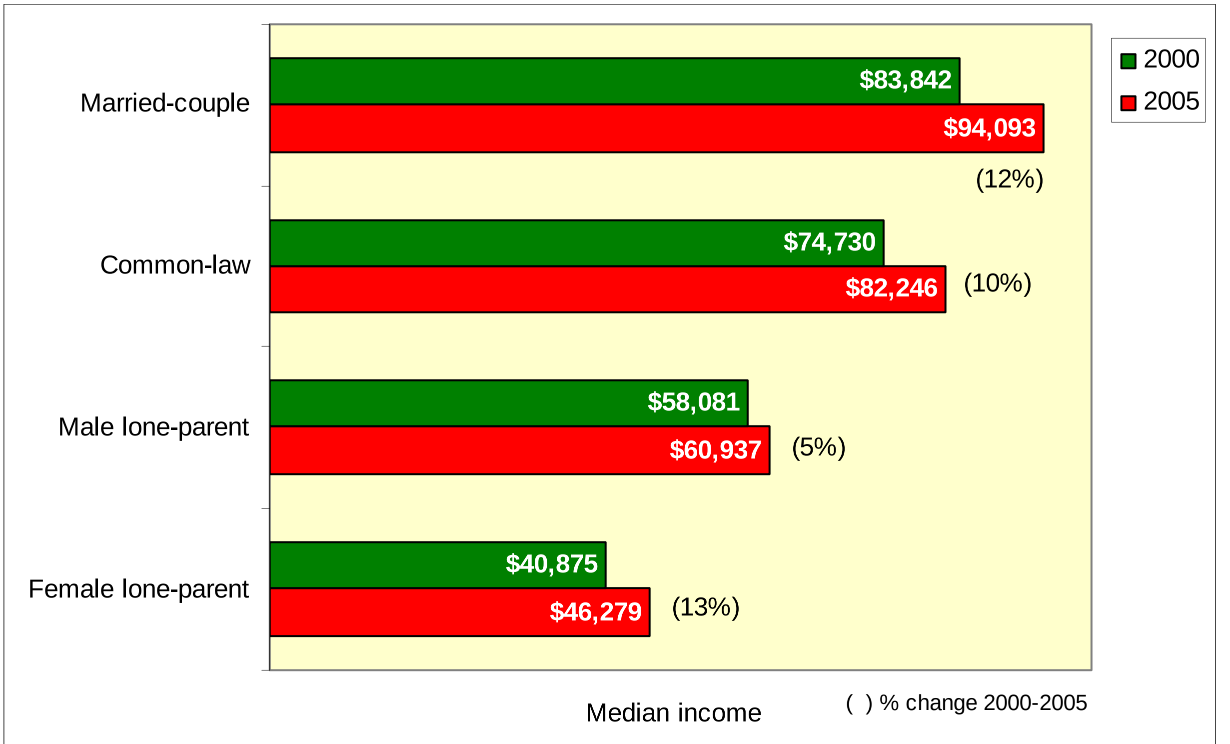
Map M. Median household income, Burlington, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 94-581-X2006002

Between 2000 and 2005, all family types experienced an increase in their median incomes. As shown in Figure 24, the female lone parent families had the highest increase of 13% followed closely by the married-couple families (12%). Although the income of the male lone parent families had the lowest increase (5%), it is still 30% higher than its female counterpart.

Figure 24. Change in the median household income family type (2000, 2005), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Censuses

14.1 Low Income

The Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) established by Statistics Canada represents a widely recognized approach to estimating low income thresholds below which a family or an individual will likely spend 20% of more than average on food, shelter and clothing. Although Statistics Canada maintains that LICO thresholds do not necessarily imply poverty, they have been generally accepted as measures of economic hardship faced by families and individuals.

The LICO thresholds are established by family size and degree of urbanization of the community. For example, a family of four living in Burlington with a total income of $38,610 or less in 2005 is considered as low income family. A single person with an income of $20,778 or less is living in poverty.

In 2006, there were over 3,500 low income families in Burlington, representing about 7.5% of all families. Although, the percentage is below the provincial average of 11.7%, the number of low income families has increased over 30% since 2001. The increase has outpaced that of all families by more than three times. Map N shows the geographic distribution of low income families in 2000 and 2005. The proportion of low income families has increased in many areas.

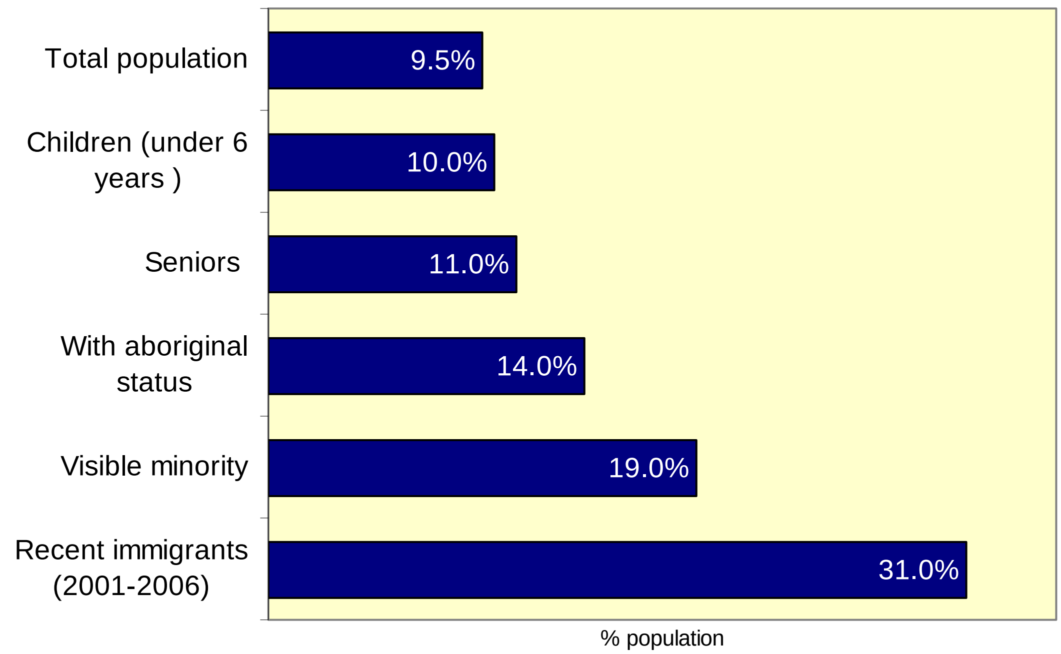
Among all family types, the female lone parent families have the highest incidence (25%) of low income. One in ten of the male lone parent families is low income.

There were about 15,000 low income individuals in Burlington, representing about 9.5% of the total population. One in four of the low income individuals are non-family persons. They are people either living alone or with other unrelated persons (e.g. persons not related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption). Seniors living alone are also considered as non-family persons.

One in ten of the seniors lived below the LICO thresholds. Burlington has a larger share of the low income senior population than other municipalities in Halton (54% of all low income seniors as compared to 46% of all seniors).

Figure 25 highlights the incidence of low income for a number of selected groups. The data shows that one in five persons belonging to the visible minority population is low income and that nearly one-third of recent immigrants live below the poverty line.

Figure 25. Incidence of low income by selected groups, Burlington, 2005

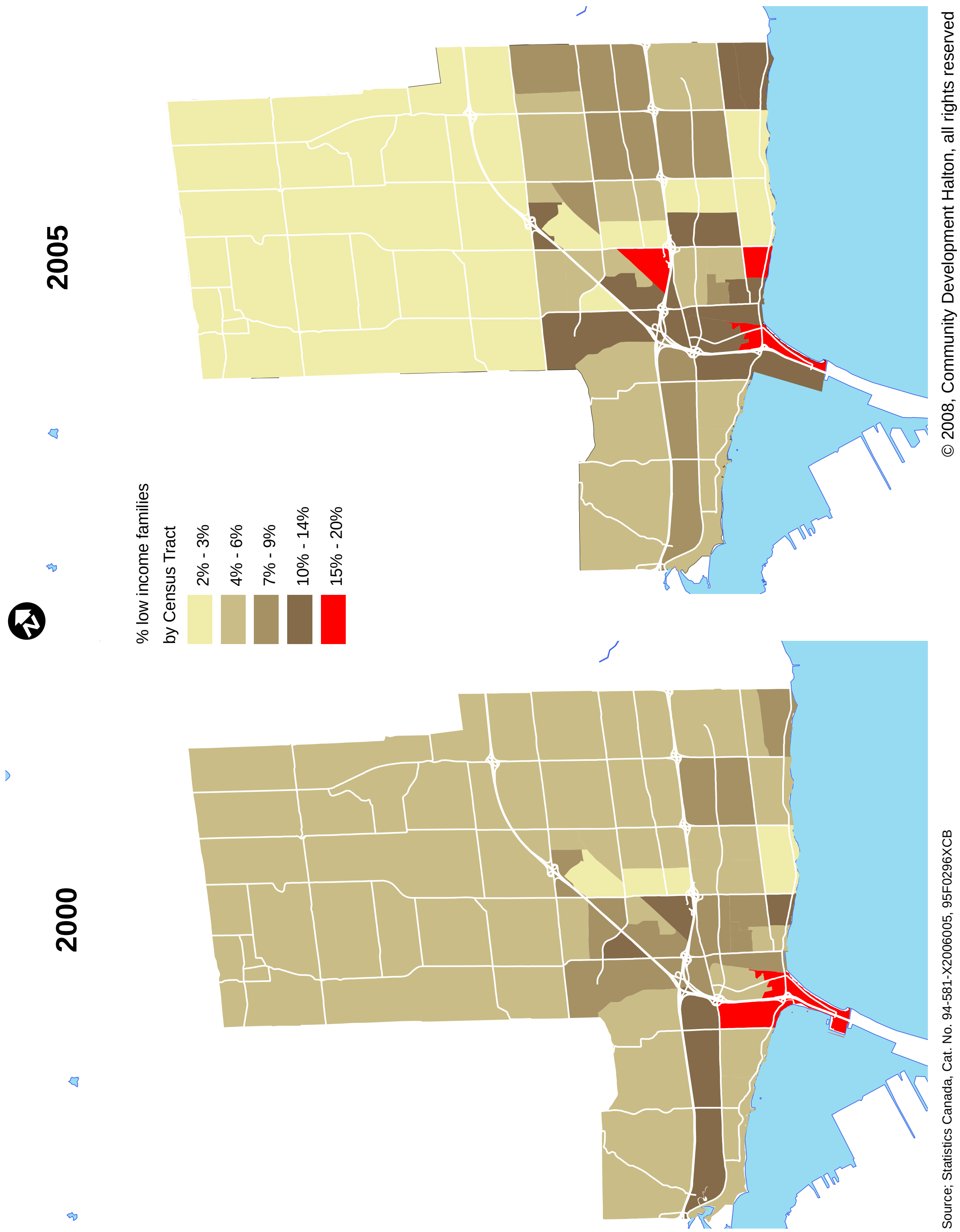


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

14.3 Implications

- Employers and service providers need to be aware of and accommodate women that are providing the largest part of care for children, especially for female lone-parent families.
- Children are poor because their families are poor – many are single women raising their children
- Funders and service providers need to be aware that visible minorities, recent immigrants, seniors and children have higher levels of poverty.
- Public policy can influence the redistribution of wealth, thus diminishing poverty (i.e. social transfers such as the child tax credit).
- Benefit levels, such as Ontario Works, should be raised to at least the Statistics Canada LICO for Halton.
- Poverty has profound effects on individuals and families creating a series of vulnerabilities that need to be addressed by the social sector.

Map N. Proportion of low income families, (2000, 2005), Burlington



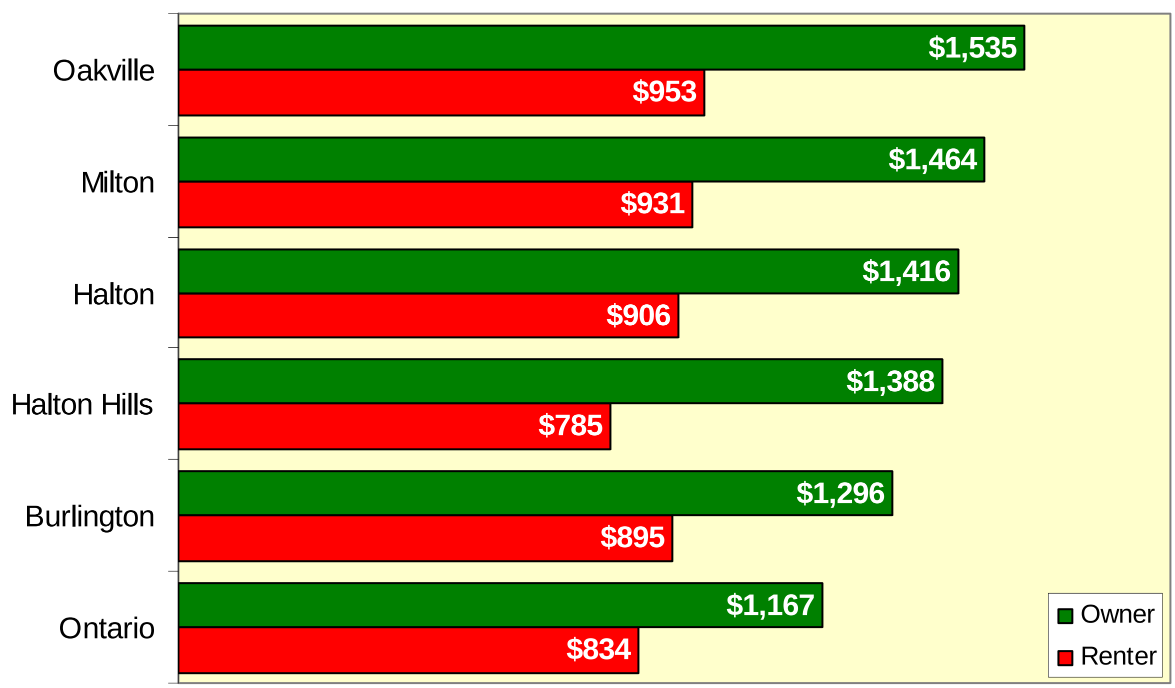
15. Shelter Cost

In 2006, an average Canadian household spent about 19% of its total household income on shelter which is the second highest household expenditure after personal taxes (20%).

For tenant households, shelter costs include rental payments and utilities (electricity, fuels, water and other municipal services). For households that owned, shelter costs include mortgage payments, property taxes, condominium fees and utilities.

Figure 26 compares the average monthly shelter cost among the municipalities in Halton and with the province. The average shelter cost for both tenant and owner households in Burlington are higher than the provincial averages by 7% and 11% respectively. However, it has the lowest owner and second lowest tenant shelter cost among the municipalities of the Region.

Figure 26. Monthly shelter cost by municipalities, Halton Region and Ontario, 2006



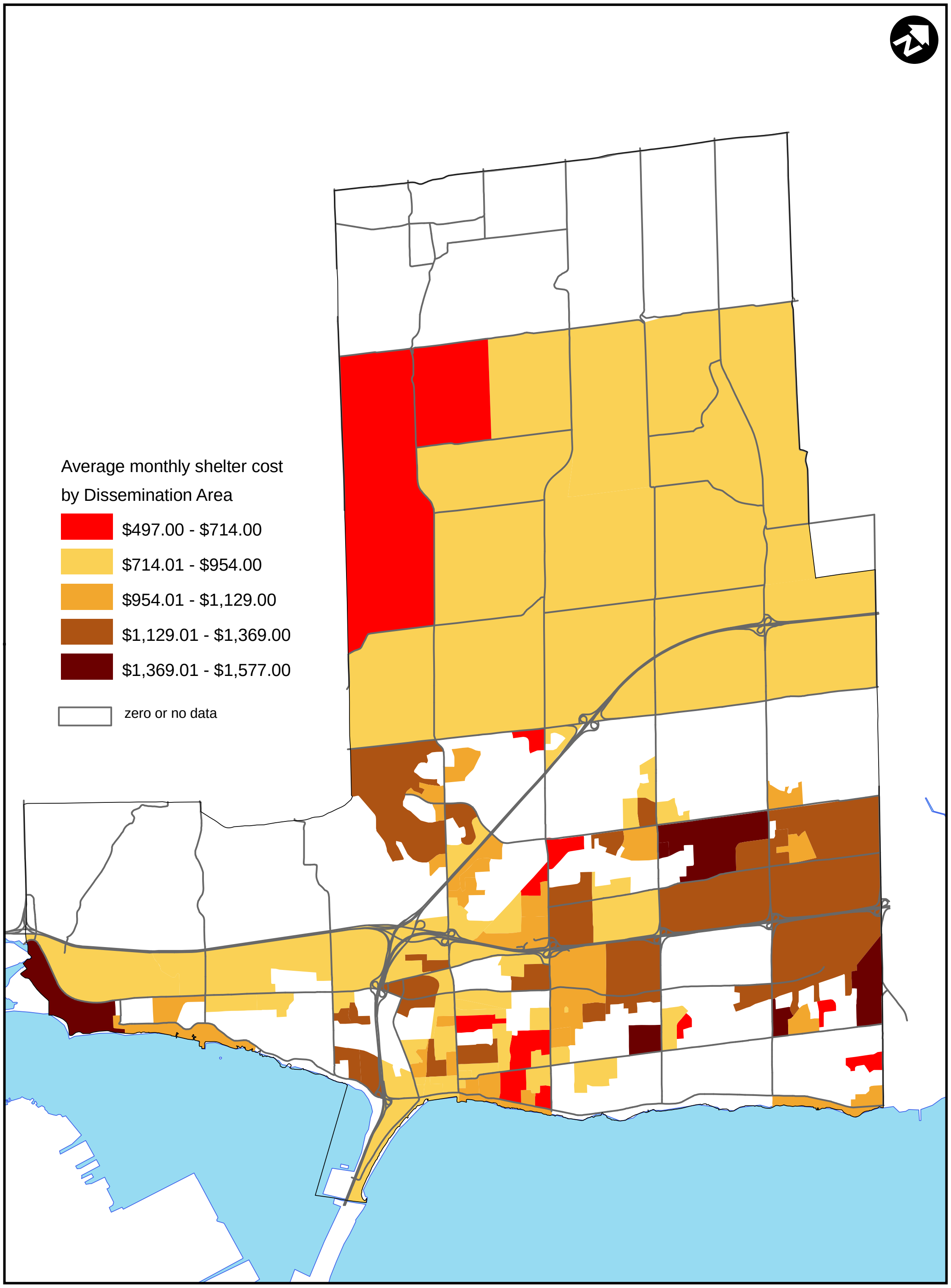
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No. 94-581-X2006002

Map O shows a number of areas (shaded in red) with monthly rents considerably below the city average. Many of those areas are in the downtown area.

15.1 Implications

- Shelter costs have a major impact on living costs in Burlington. Since both rents and house prices have increased, people are spending larger proportions of their incomes on housing. The need for affordable housing in Burlington will increase with the growing population.
- Housing development is linked to population growth. Development plans for the future call for nodal development that will differ from urban sprawl, which has been the development pattern of the past. New communities should provide a mix of residential and employment options to foster the ability of people to live and work in the same community.
- More supportive and affordable housing programs that promote independent living should be required for the growing senior’s population as well as other special needs groups.
- Intensification in existing residential areas will require that existing services increase in proportion to population growth. Such developments need a component of affordable housing to provide lower income residents with access to appropriate housing locally.

Map O. Average monthly shelter cost for tenant household, Burlington, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat, No. 94-581-X2006002

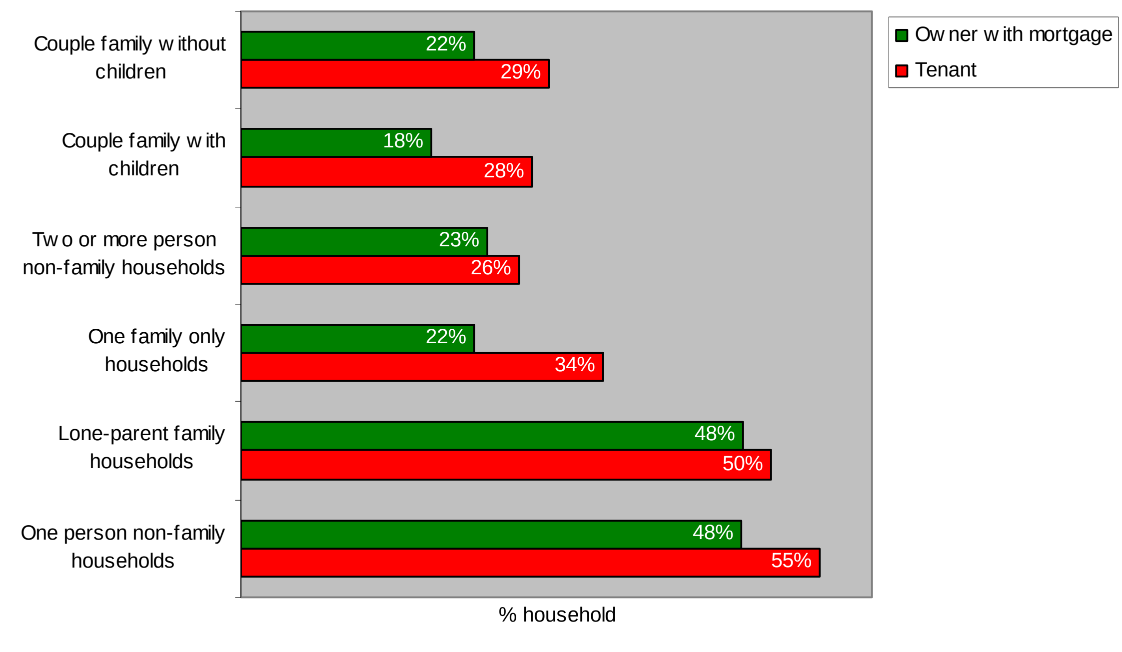
16. Housing Affordability

The proportion of total income spent by each household on shelter cost (rent or major monthly payment) is generally accepted as a measure of housing affordability. According to the Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation (CMHC), the standard for affordable shelter cost is 30% of gross household income. However, there are households that spend 30% or more of their household income and do so by choice.

Housing affordability differs between tenant and owner households and varies among household types. A higher percentage of tenant households spent 30% or more of their household income on shelter than their owner counterparts.

Households with the potential of more than one wage earner fair better than those with only one (e.g. lone-parent family household, one-person household, living alone seniors). About half of the one-person households spent over 30% of income on shelter regardless their tenure status.

Figure 27. Housing affordability by household type and by tenure, Burlington, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 97-554-X2006039

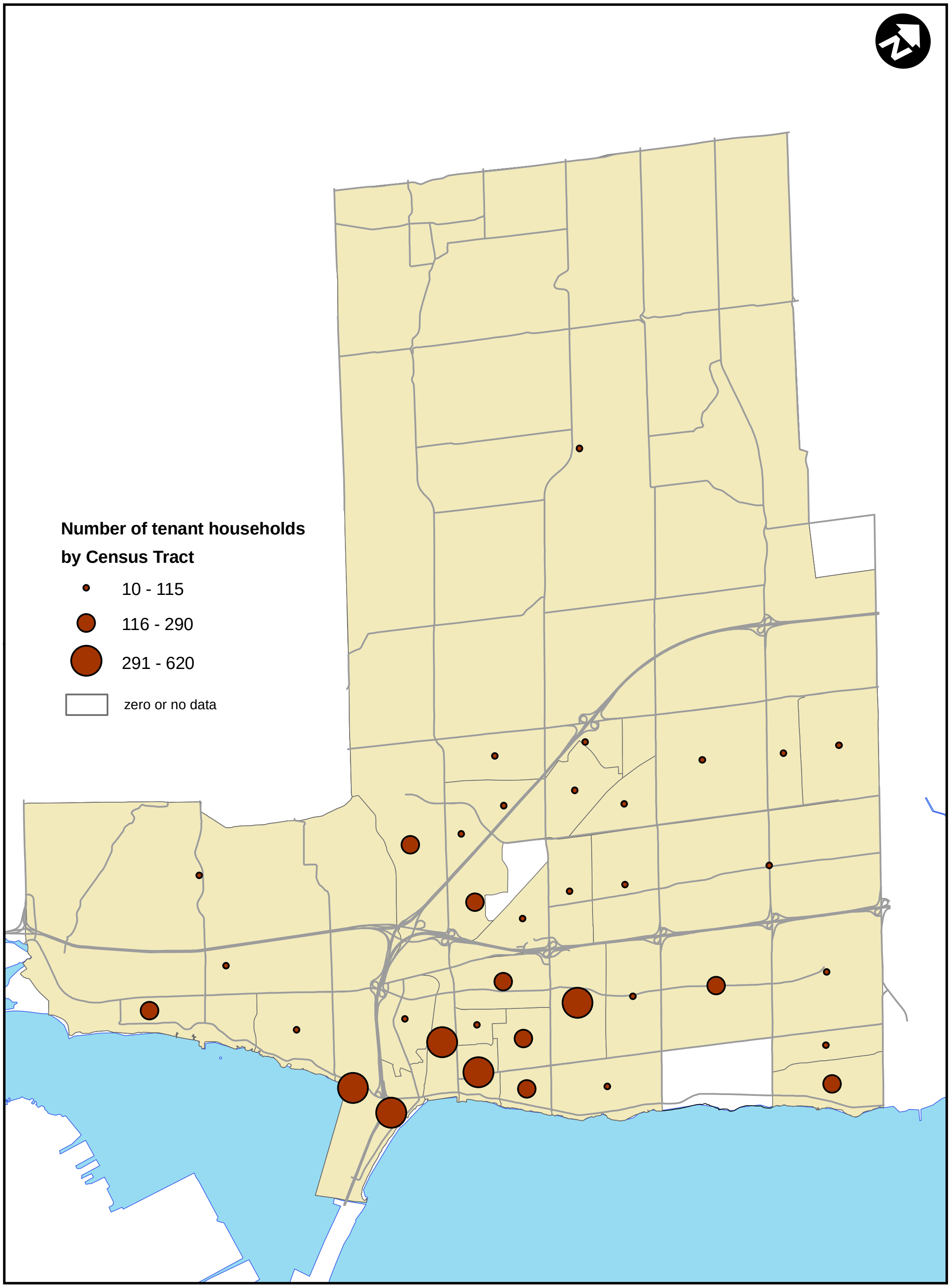
As shown in Figure 27, among the various types of household, there are a higher proportion of tenant households spending 30% and more of their incomes on shelter than their owner counterparts. Half of all lone-parent tenant households spent over 30% of their total household income on rents and utilities as compared to less than one-third (28%) of couple family with children. Over half (55%) of one person non-family households which include all living alone seniors spent over 30% of their income on monthly rents and utilities.

The majority of tenant households spending over 30% of their income on rents are located in and around the downtown area (Map P). In a few areas, they have to pay over half of their income for shelter.

16.1 Implications:

- When families and individuals spend over one-third of after tax income on shelter, there are fewer financial resources for other essential needs, such as transportation, food, clothing and child care.

Map P. Tenant households spending over 30% of income on rent, Burlington, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 94-581-X2006005

Burlington Summary (2006 Census)

Population

Total population	164,415
0-4	5.6%
5-14	12.4%
15-24	11.8%
25-44	28.1%
45-64	26.4%
65+	15.41%

Family

Population 15+	134,630
Legally married	55.8%
Separated	3.4%
Single	27.1%
Divorced	7.1%
Widowed	6.4%

No. of census families in private households
48,010

Married couple families	77.3%
Lone-parent families	13.2%
Common-law families	9.4%
Average no. of persons per family	3

Immigration and Language

Population	162,480
Born in Canada	77.2%
Immigrant	22.3%
Non-permanent resident	0.4%
Knowledge of English only	81.8%
Knowledge of French only	0.1%
Knowledge of English & French	9.6%
Know neither English nor French	0.5%

Education

Pop. 15+	132,695
No certificate, diploma or degree	15.7%
High school certificate of equivalent	27.0%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate	6.8%
College	22.1%
University	28.1%

Labour Force

Population 15+ in labour force	92,590
Employed	66.5%
Unemployed	4.6%
Unemployed youth (15-24)	10.5%

Income

Median individual income	$34,379
Median census family income (all)	$86,174
Median lone-parent family income	$47,938
No. of economic families	47,460
Low income families	7.5%

Housing

No. of occupied private dwellings	63,260
Single detached house	54%
Semi-detached house	4%
Row house	18.4%
Apartment	22.2%
Rent	20.4%
Own	79.5%
Average gross rent	$895
Average value of owned dwelling	$348,133

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Our Kids Network. *A Vision for Children in Halton Report Card 2008*. Regional Municipality of Halton, 2008.

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Glossary of Selected Census Terms

Age
Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 16, 2006). This variable is derived from date of birth question which asks day, month and year of birth. Persons who were unable to give the exact date of birth were asked to give the best possible estimate.

Census Family
Refers to a now-married couple (with or without never-married sons and/or daughters of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without never-married sons and/or daughters of either or both partners) or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one never-married son or daughter living in the same dwelling.

Census Family Composition
Refers to the classification of census families according to the number and/or age groups of never-married sons and/or daughters at home.

Census Family Living Arrangements
Refers to the classification of persons in terms of whether they are members of a family household or a non-family household, and whether they are family or non-family persons.

Census Family Status
Refers to the classification of the population according to whether or not they are members of a census family.

Family persons refer to household members who belong to a census family. They, in turn, are further classified as follows:

> **Spouses** refer to persons of opposite sex who are legally married to each other and living in the same dwelling.
>
> **Common-law partners** are two persons of opposite sex or of the same sex who are not legally married to each other, but live together as a couple in the same dwelling.
>
> **Lone-parent** refers to a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.
>
> **Children** refer to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who

do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s).

Non-family persons refer to household members who do not belong to a **census family**. They may be **related** to Person 1 (e.g. Person 1's sister, brother-in-law, cousin, grandparent), or **unrelated** to Person 1 (e.g. lodger, room-mate, employee). A person living alone is always a non-family person.

Census Family Structure
Refers to the classification of census families into **families of now-married couples** (with or without never-married sons or daughters living at home of either or both spouses), **families of common-law couples** (with or without never-married sons or daughters living at home or either or both partners) and **lone-parent families** by sex of parent.

Citizenship
Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to indicate this fact.

Dwelling, Owner-occupied Private, Non-farm
Refers to a private dwelling, other than one situated on a farm and occupied by a farm operator, which is owned or being bought by some member of the household.

Dwelling: Private
Refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else. The dwelling must meet the two conditions necessary for year-round occupancy: (a) a source of heat or power (as evidenced by chimneys, power lines, oil or gas pipes or meters, generators, woodpiles, electric lights, heating pumps, solar heating panels, etc.); (b) an enclosed space that provides shelter from the elements (as evidenced by complete and enclosed walls and roof, and by doors and windows that provide protection from wind, rain and snow.

Dwelling: Structural Type of Dwelling
Refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single-detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.

Dwelling, Tenant-occupied Private, Non-farm
Refers to a private dwelling, other than one situated on a farm and occupied by a farm operator, which is not owned by some member of the household.

Dwelling: Value of Dwelling
Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

Economic Family
Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

Ethnic Origin
Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent's ancestors belong.

Household
Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents), who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other non-family persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

Household maintainer
Refers to the person or persons in the household who pay the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity, etc., for the dwelling. If no person in the household is responsible for such payments, Person 1 is considered to be the only household maintainer.

Household Type
Refers to the basic division of private households into **family** and **non-family households**. **Family household** refers to a household that contains at least one census family, that is a married couple with or without never-married sons or daughters, or a couple living common-law with or without never-married sons or daughters, or a lone-parent living with one or more never-married sons or daughters (lone-parent family). **One-family household** refers to a single census family (with or without other non-family persons) that occupies a private dwelling. **Multiple-family household** refers to one in which two or more census families (with or without additional non-family persons) occupy the same private dwelling.

Non-family household refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but do not constitute as a census family.

Immigration: Age at Immigration
Refers to the age at which the respondent first obtained landed immigrant status. A landed immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities.

Immigration: Immigrant Population
Refers to persons who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities. Some immigrants

have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside of Canada, but a small number were born in Canada.

Immigration: Period of Immigration
Refers to ranges of years based on the year of immigration question. Year of immigration refers to the year in which landed immigrant status was first obtained.

Income: Average Income of Individuals
Average income of individuals refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income for 2005. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of individuals (e.g. males 45 to 54 years of age) by the number of individuals with income in that group.

Average and median incomes and standard errors for average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). **For all other universes, these statistics will be calculated over all units whether or not they reported any income.**

Income: Composition of Income
The composition of the total income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate income of that group or area.

Income: Employment Income
Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2000 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Income: Incidence of Low Income
The incidence of low income is the proportion or percentage of economic families or unattached individuals in a given classification below the low income cut-offs. These incidence rates are calculated from unrounded estimates of economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over.

Income: Income Status
Refers to the position of an economic family or an unattached individual 15 years of age and over in relation to Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICOs).

Income: Low Income Cut-Offs (LICOs)
Measures of low income known as low income cut-offs (LICOs) were first introduced in Canada in 1968 based on 1961 Census income data and 1959 family expenditure patterns. At that time, expenditure patterns indicated that Canadian families spent about 50% of their income on food, shelter and clothing. It was arbitrarily estimated that families spending 70% or more of their income on these basic necessities would be in "straitened" circumstances. With this assumption, low income cut-off points were set for five different sizes of families.

Subsequent to these initial cut-offs, revised low income cut-offs were established based on national family expenditure data from 1969, 1978, 1986 and 1992. These data indicated that Canadian families spent, on average, 42% in 1969, 38.5% in 1978, 36.2% in 1986 and 34.7% of their income on basic necessities. By adding the original difference of 20 percentage points to the basic level of expenditure on necessities, new low income cut-offs were set at income levels differentiated by family size and degree of urbanization. Since then, these cut-offs have been updated yearly by changes in the consumer price index.

The following is the 2005 matrix of low income cut-offs.

Low Income Cut-offs (1992 base) before tax, 2005

	Size of area of residence				
Family size	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Less Than 30,000	Rural areas
1	20,778	17,895	17,784	16,273	14,303
2	25,867	22,276	22,139	20,257	17,807
3	31,801	27,386	27,217	24,904	21,891
4	38,610	33,251	33,046	30,238	26,579
5	43,791	37,711	37,480	34,295	30,145
6	49,389	42,533	42,271	38,679	33,999
7+	54,987	47,354	47,063	43,063	37,853

Journey to Work: Place Of Work Status
Refers to the place of work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Worked At Home
Persons whose job is located in the same building as their place of residence, persons who live and work on the same farm, and teleworkers who spend most of their work week working at home.

Worked Outside Canada
Persons who work as diplomats, Armed Forces personnel and others enumerated abroad. Includes also recent immigrants who may not currently be employed but whose job of the longest duration since January 1, 2005 was outside Canada.

No Fixed Workplace Address
Persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift. Such persons include building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc.

Worked At the Address Specified Below
Persons who are not included in the categories described above and who report to the same (usual) workplace location at the beginning of each shift are included here. Respondents were asked to provide the street address, city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve, province/territory and postal code of their workplace. If the full street address was not know, the name of the building or nearest street intersection could be substituted.

Labour Market Activities: Class of Worker
This variable classifies persons who reported a job into those who (a) worked mainly for someone else for wages, salaries, commissions or payments "in kind" (payments in good or services rather than money), (b) worked without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member, (c) worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help. The job reported was the one held in the week prior to enumeration if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000, if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in one reference week were to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Note: Self-employed persons with paid help are often grouped under the category "employers". Self-employed persons without paid help are classified as "own account" or "independent" workers.

Labour Market Activities: Employed
Refers to persons15 years of age and over, excluding institutional students, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day:

(a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment ; or

(b) were absent from their job or business for the entire week because of vacation, illness, a labour dispute at their place of work or other reasons.

Labour Market Activities: Full-Time or Part-Time Weeks Worked In 2005
Refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2005. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2005 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

Labour Force Activities: Labour Force Activity
Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. Respondents were classified as either **employed**, **unemployed** or **not in the labour force**.

Labour Force Activities: Not In The Labour Force
Refers to those persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed

or unemployed. It includes persons who did not work for pay or in self-employment in the week prior to enumeration and (a) did not look for paid work in the four weeks prior to enumeration, (b) were not on temporary lay-off and (c) did not have a new job to start in fours weeks or less. It also includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but were not available to start work in the week prior to enumeration.

Labour Force Activities: Industry

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The 2006 Census data on industry (based on the 2002 NAICS) can be compared with data from Canada's NAFTA partners (United States and Mexico).

Labour Force Activities: Occupation

Refers to the kind of work done by persons aged 15 and over. Occupation is based on the type of job the person holds and the description of his or her duties. The 2006 Census data on occupation are classified according to the *National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC–S 2006)*. For comparisons with data from the 1991 and 1996 censuses, the variable Occupation (historical) should be used.

Labour Force Activities: Participation Rate

Refers to the total labour force in week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Labour Force Activities: Unemployed

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, were without paid work and were unavailable for work and either:

(a) had actively looked for work in the past four weeks; or

(b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or

(c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Labour Force Activities: Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in that group, in the week prior to enumeration.

Language: Home Language
Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census.

Language: Knowledge of Non-Official Languages
Refers to the language or languages, other than French or English, in which the respondent can conduct a conversation.

Language: Knowledge of Official Languages
Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in none of the official languages of Canada.

Language: Mother Tongue
Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Marital Status
Refers to the conjugal status of a person.

The various derived categories are defined as follows:

Married (including common-law)
Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Persons living common-law are considered as "Married".

Separated
Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work), and have not obtained a divorce.

Divorced
Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.

Widowed
Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

Never married (single)
Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and have not remarried.

Mobility: Components of Migration (In- and Out-)
People who moved from one city or town to another in Canada between May 15, 2001 and May 16, 2006 are internal migrants. People who came from another country between May 15, 2001 and May 16, 2006, to live in Canada, are external migrants.

The components of migration divide migrants into three categories based on whether: they lived in the same province on May 16, 2006, as they did on May 15, 2001 (intraprovincial migrants); they lived in a different province on May 165, 2006, from the one they lived in on May 15, 2001 (interprovincial migrants); they lived outside Canada on May 15, 2001, five years before Census Day (external migrants).

Mobility Status, Place of Residence 5 Years Ago

Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 16, 2006), as he or she did five years before (May 16, 2001). This means that we have 'movers' and 'non-movers'. There are different types of 'movers': people who moved within the same city or town (non-migrants), people who moved to a different city or town (internal migrants), and people who came from another country to live in Canada (external migrants).

Owner's Major Payments
Refers to the total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter.

Rent, Gross
Refers to the total average monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter.

Tenure
Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling, or whether the dwelling is band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).

Visible Minorities
Refers to the visible minority group to which the respondent belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as .persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour