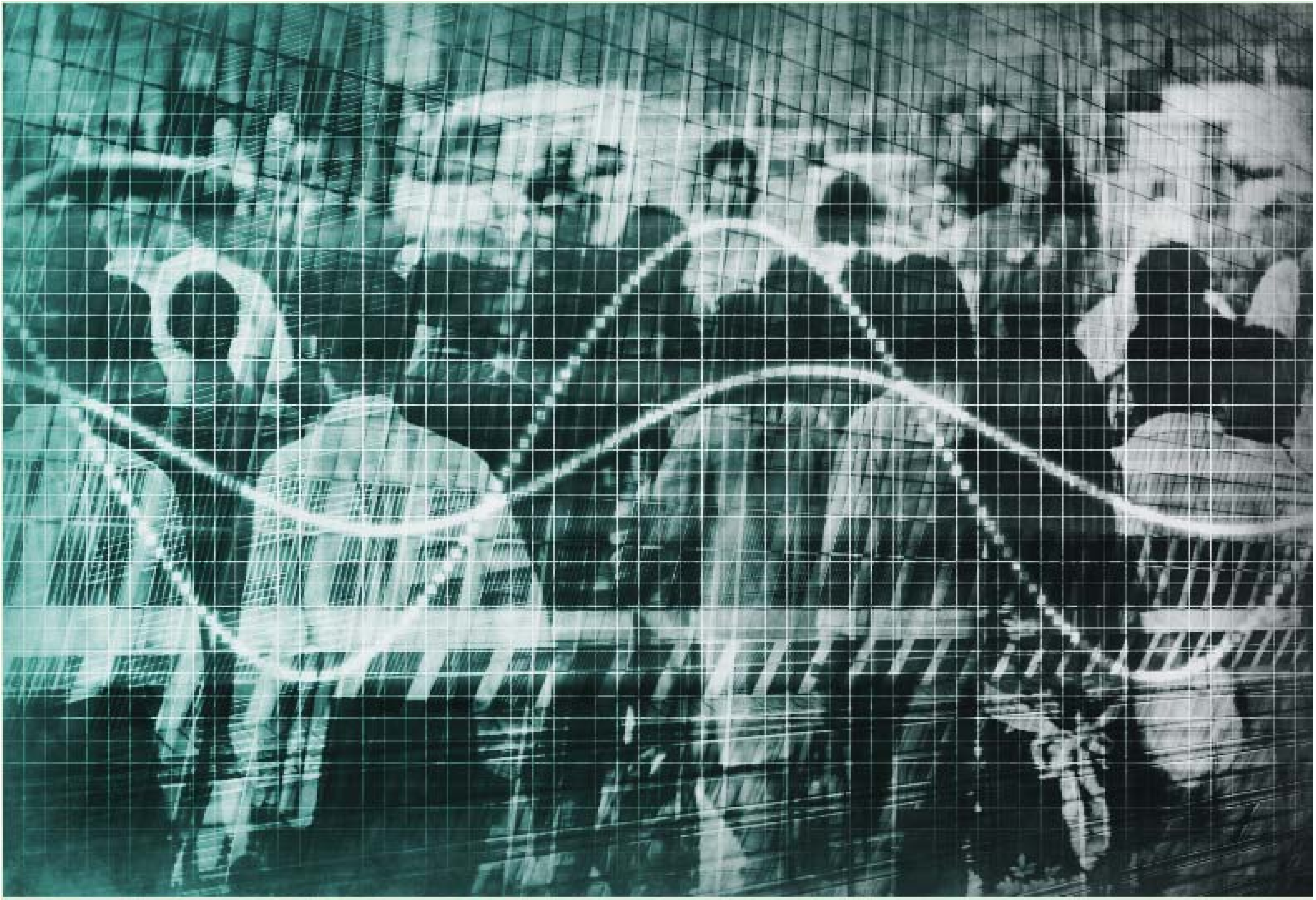

Social Profile of
Halton Region 2009

Based upon 2006 Statistics Canada Census Data

Community Development Halton

March 2009

Electronic copies of this report are available from:

Community Development Halton
860 Harrington Court
Burlington, ON
L7N 3N4
Phone: (905) 632-1975
Fax: (905) 632-0778
Email: office@cdhalton.ca
Web: www.cdhalton.ca

A United Way Member Agency

Research Team
Dr. Joey Edwardh, Executive Director
Ted Hildebrandt, Director of Social Planning
Richard Lau, Research Associate

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Acknowledgements

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In addition, Community Development Halton (CDH) would like to thank the Ontario Trillium Foundation for contributing financially to the purchase of 2006 Census data from Statistics Canada and support for the development of CDH's mapping (GIS) capacity.

Preface

Ontario communities, not unlike other communities in North America are undergoing significant socio-demographic changes. Some of the changes are common across the nation (i.e. aging population, decreasing household size) and some are specific to certain communities (i.e. chronic high unemployment, population decline, significant population growth, influx of immigrants, growth of visibility minority population).

These changes are generating additional demand on the limited resources of government and community organizations. In order to address the challenges, they require accurate and timely information on the population they serve.

In 2007, the Social Planning Network of Ontario (SPNO) received funding from the Ontario Trillium Foundation to develop a community social profile of Ontario. Each participating member will develop a social profile of the community it serves. Collectively, they will form the document – *Ontario Social Landscape.*

The community social profile constructs a social portrait of the community. It highlights the socio-demographic characteristics of the community as a whole and its population sub-groups (e.g. seniors, youth, children, low income families, immigrants and visible minority groups).

Hence, the social profile provides vital information to all levels of government for their decision making process in the provision of services to residents. Businesses can better 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. Individual residents are better informed of the needs and potentials of their local communities.

Collectively, the social profiles will form a valuable knowledge base to a wide range of practitioners in community development, social planning and research, volunteer management and other community-based activities.

This community social profile is for the Regional Municipality of Halton. Other profiles include communities such as: Toronto, Durham, Peel, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, Waterloo and Kitchener, Thunder Bay, Cambridge and North Dumfries, and Greater Sudbury.

1. Introduction

This document develops a social portrait of the Regional Municipality of Halton including its four area municipalities (Town of Oakville, City of Burlington, Town of Milton and Town of Halton Hills). It profiles the community in a number of socio-demographic areas (e.g. population, families, work force, income and housing). Each area is further examined by population sub-groups such as children, individuals, seniors, Aboriginals, families, immigrants and visible minority groups.

Data Source

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

The 2006 Census provides the data for a snapshot view of the community. In many occasions, data from previous censuses are used to capture the changes over time. 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 are terms may be somewhat technical or unfamiliar. A glossary of census terms is included in the appendix.

Geographic Units

Census variables are compared among the four area municipalities at the municipality level which is equivalent to the Census Subdivision (CSD) of the Statistics Canada's Standard Geographic Classification.

In order to effectively display the geographic distribution of the census variables within the community, Census Tract (CT) which is also part of the Statistics Canada's Standard Geographic Classification is selected. 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.

There are 94 Census Tracts in Halton Region in the 2006 Census. Map A shows the location of the Census Tracts.

The Census Tracts are areal units which may include many non-residential land uses (e.g. industrial, open space, institutional or agriculture). It is important to bear in mind that census variables which are population based, as such, they are geographically related only to the residential portion of the Census Tract.

Map A. Census Tracts, Halton Region, 2006

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

2. Population

Between 2001 and 2006, the population of Halton Region has grown from 375,300 to 439,300. The addition of 64,000 people represents a 17% increase over a period of 5 years. The regional growth rate is more than double the provincial growth rate of 6.6% for the same period.

The four municipalities within the region also underwent rapid population growth since 2001. The population of the Town of Milton has grown 71.4%, it is the fastest-growing community in Canada. It accounted for 35% of the region's net population increase. The growth rates for the other three municipalities are: the Town of Halton Hills (+14.7%), the Town of Oakville (+14.4%) and the City of Burlington (+9%).

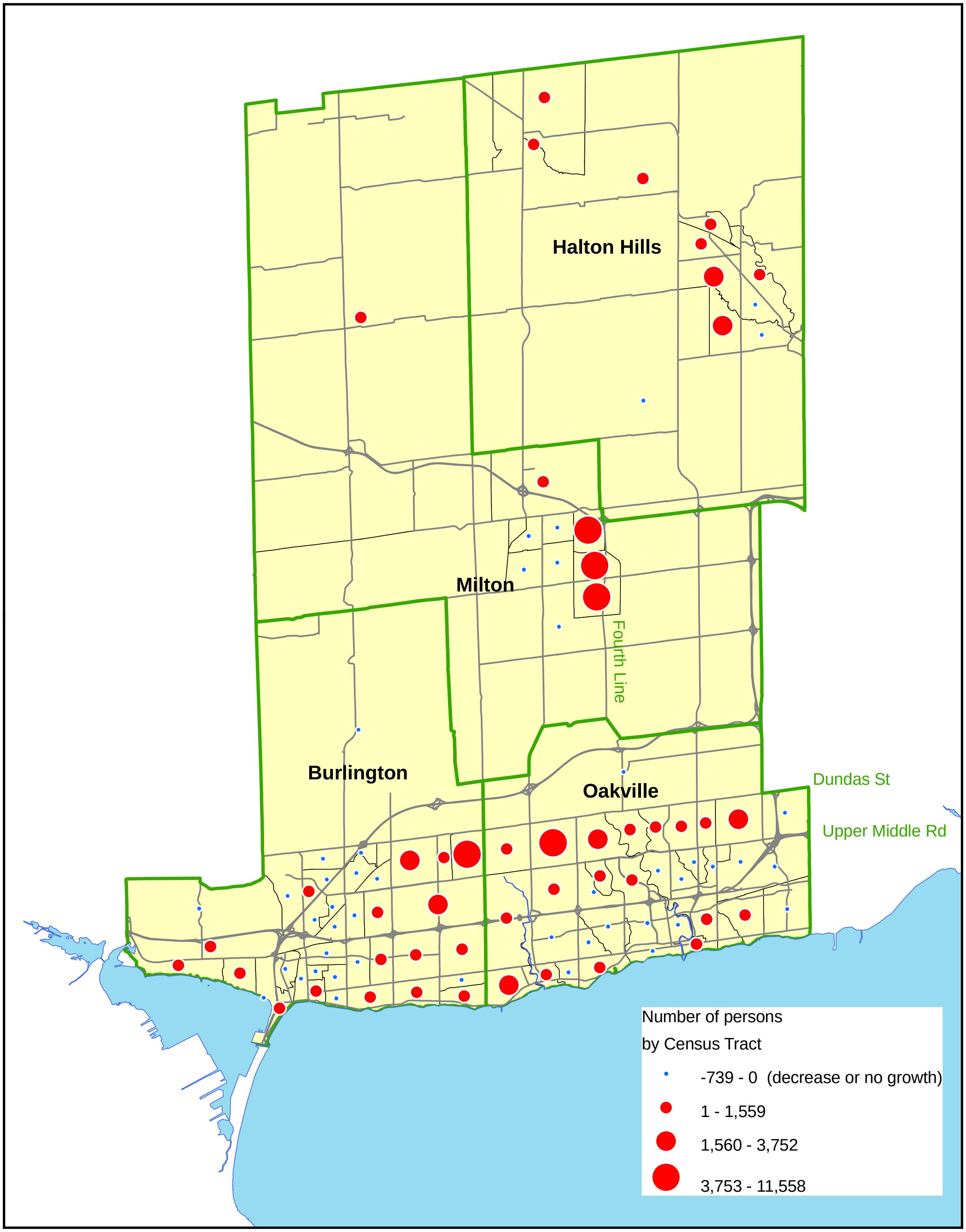
Map B shows where the population changes occur within each municipality by census tract. Although many areas experience significant growth, there are also areas with no growth or population decline. Many of these areas are located in the more established parts of Burlington and Oakville.

The majority of the growth in the Town of Milton is concentrated in three census tracts located south of Highway 401 and west of the James Snow Parkway/Fourth Line. The high growth areas for both the Town of Oakville and the City of Burlington lie between a band of census tracts between Dundas Street and Upper Middle Road where most of the new development took place.

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

Map B. Population Change (2001-2006), Halton Region

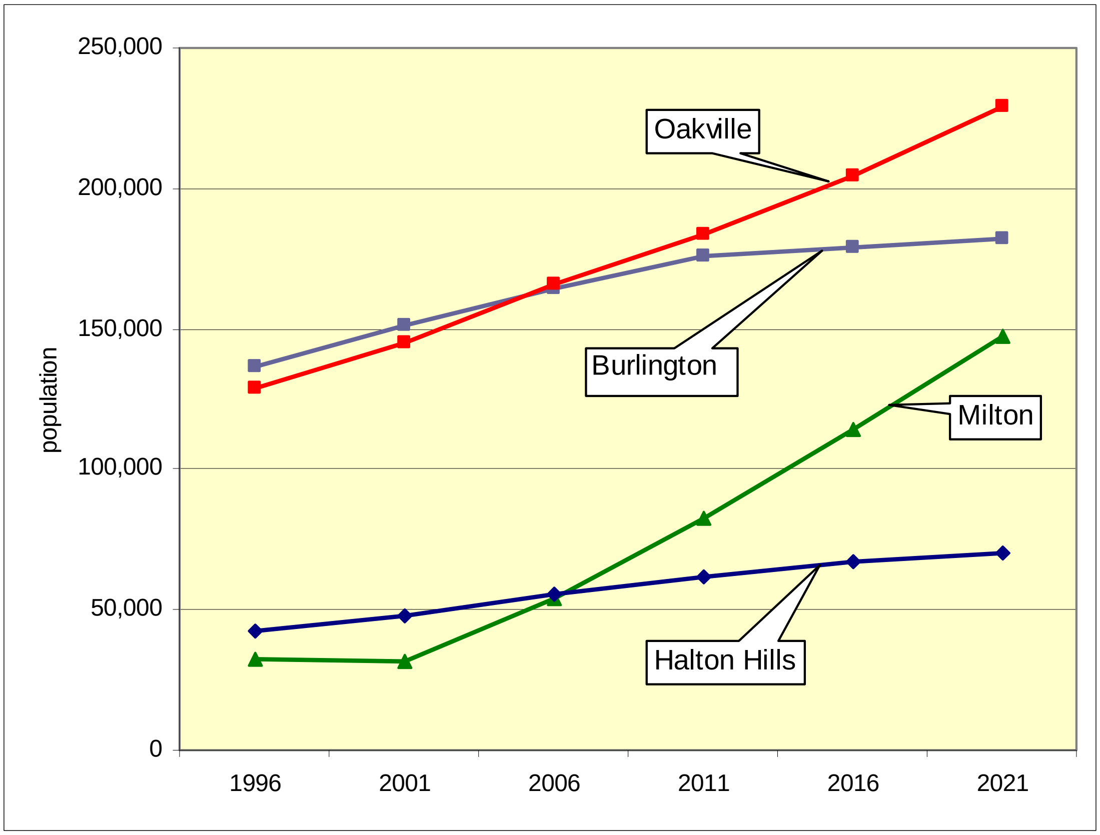


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

2.1 Population Projection

Based on the Best Planning Estimates of Population, Occupied Dwelling Units and Employment, 2007-2021 (April 2007) prepared by the Regional Municipality of Halton, the region's population will increase by about 43% over a 15 year period between 2006 and 2021 and pass the half million mark around 2011.

Figure 1. Population Projections by Municipality, Halton Region



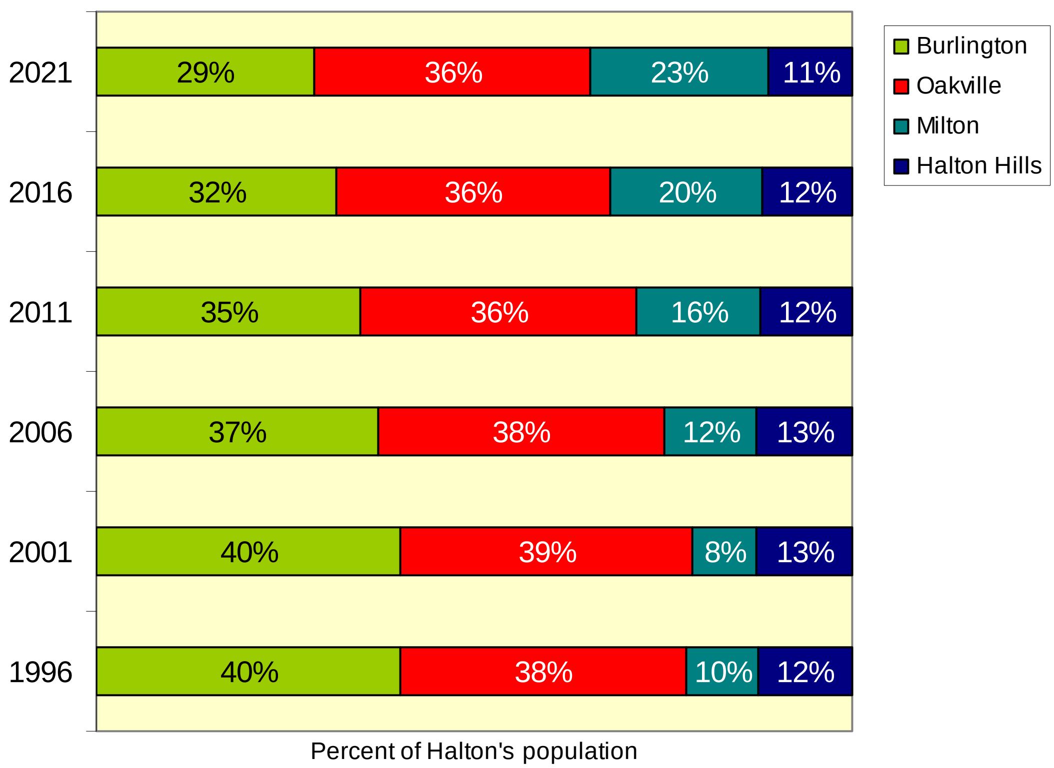
With the current low birth rate, most of the population increase will come from migration and immigration.

As shown in Figure 1, the two fast growing municipalities are the Towns of Oakville and Milton. The population of Milton is projected to grow by over 170% from 54,000 in 2006 to 148,000 in 2021. The Town of Oakville will see its population increased by about 39%, slightly lower than the regional average.

The Town of Halton Hills will add another 14,700 persons to its 2006 population base representing an increase of about 26%.

The City of Burlington will experience the slowest population increase as it reaches maturity. Between 2006 and 2021, its population will increase by 17,600 persons representing an increase of about 10%.

Figure 2. Share of Halton Region population, 1996-2021



Source: Regtion Municipality of Halton, 2007

The variation in growth rates among the area municipalities also results in a shift in the shares of the region's total population (Figure 2). The Town of Milton will more than double its share from 10% in 1996 to 23% in 2021. On the other hand, Burlington's share will decrease from 40% to less than 30%.

There are slight changes in the shares of population for the Towns of Halton Hills and Oakville.

Implications

- The increase of population will continue put pressure on community and social services
- The rapid rate of population growth in the Town of Milton will accelerate the need for services

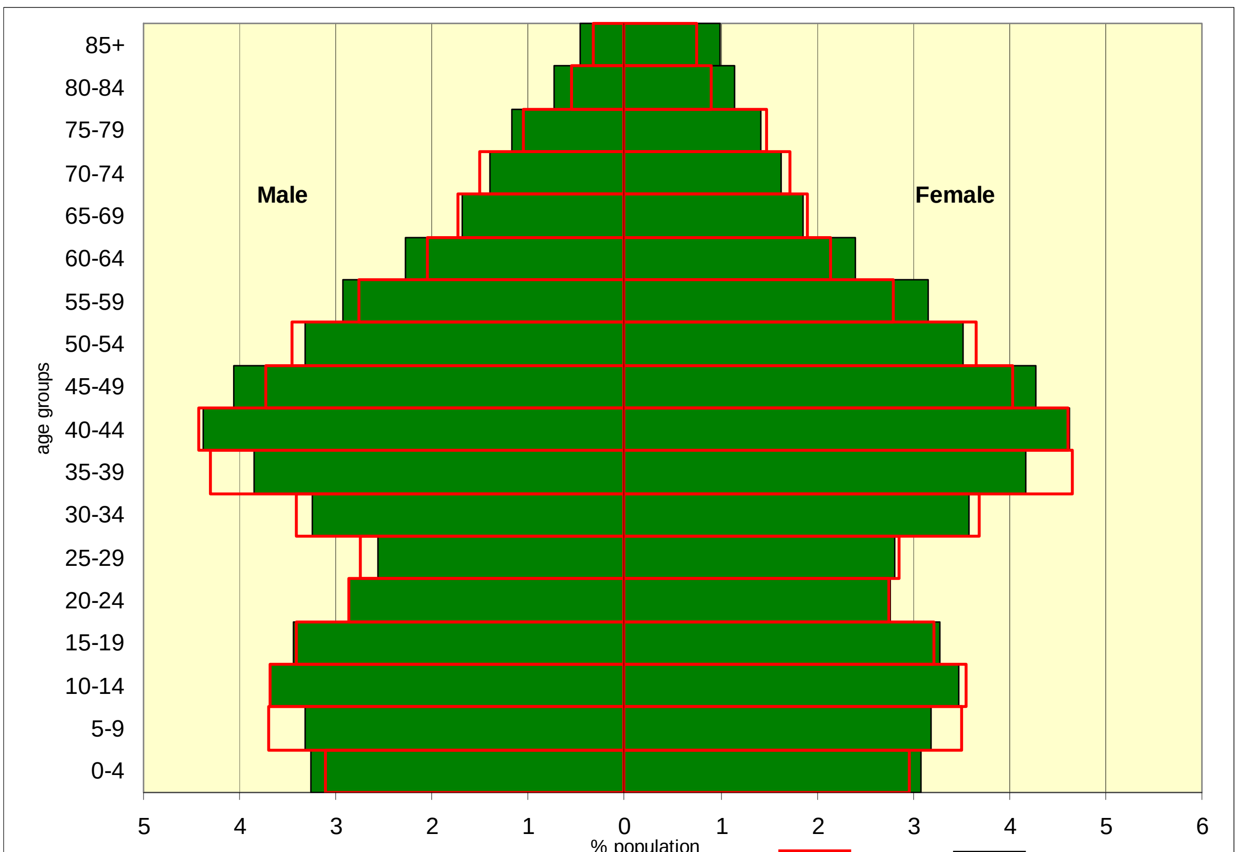
2.2 Age and Gender

The age of the total population has also increased. The median age which divides the population into two groups of equal size has been rising in Halton. It reached 38.4 years in 2006. The Town of Milton has the lowest median age at 34.4 years and the City of Burlington has the highest median age at 40.3 years.

There are about 10,000 more seniors in Halton Region representing a growth rate of over 22%. Their proportion relative to the total population reached 13% in 2006. The proportion of the under 15 population remains at 20% during the same time period.

The population pyramid (Figure 3) reveals different growth rates among the various age groups and between male and female. The narrowing of the base of the pyramid points to the continuous shrinking of the young population. The middle part of the pyramid which is made up of the "baby boomer bulge" (35-60 years old) continues its upward move. This dominant group represents more than one-third (38%) of the population. The higher proportion of the female population starts to emerge at around the age of 55 years. At age 85 and over, there are two female seniors for every one male senior.

Figure 3. Population Pyramid, Halton Region, 2001 and 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006 Census

3. Children at home

The population of Halton is aging as the older population grows faster than the younger one. Between 1996 and 2006, the number of children increased at a slightly slower rate (26%) than the overall population (29%). Halton was home to about 150,000 children living at home in 2006.

As shown in Figure 4, among the five age groups, (under 6, 6-14, 15-17, 18-24, 25 years and over) the 25 year and over group experienced the greatest increase at 44% reflecting the national trend of at home children are getting older and are staying longer. About one in 10 children at home is 25 years and over. At the other end of the spectrum, the under 6 year age group which represents about 22% of the children population experienced a below average growth rate of 16%.

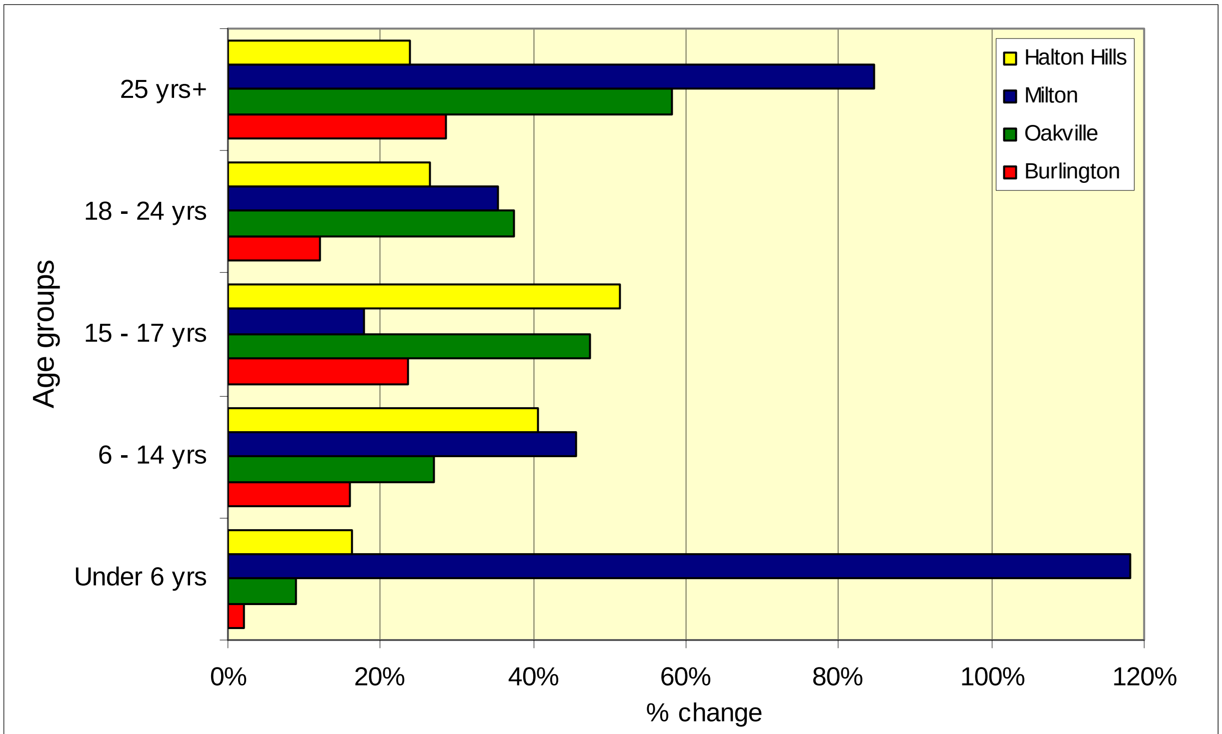
The Town of Oakville has a larger share (40%) of the region’s children population than its share of Halton’s overall population (37%). It also accounted for 43% of the increase in the number of children at home of all ages between 1996 and 2006. On the other hand, the City of Burlington with a similar share of the region’s population as the Town of Oakville accounted for only 20% of the increase of the children.

The Town of Milton, with the influx of young families, has the highest growth (118%) of children under 6 years of age old. The increase of about 2,800 small children represented over 60% of the region’s total growth for this population.

The City of Burlington had seen only a 2% increase in the number of children under 6. That was the smallest increase in terms of growth rate as well as number among the municipalities.

The rapid increase in the number of adult children (25 years and over) living with their parents is evident in all municipalities. Although the Town of Oakville had a lower growth rate (58%) in this group than did Milton (84%), it accounted for almost half (49.3%) of Halton’s increase in adult children living at home.

Figure 4. Percent change in children at home (1996-2006), Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 & 2006 Censuses

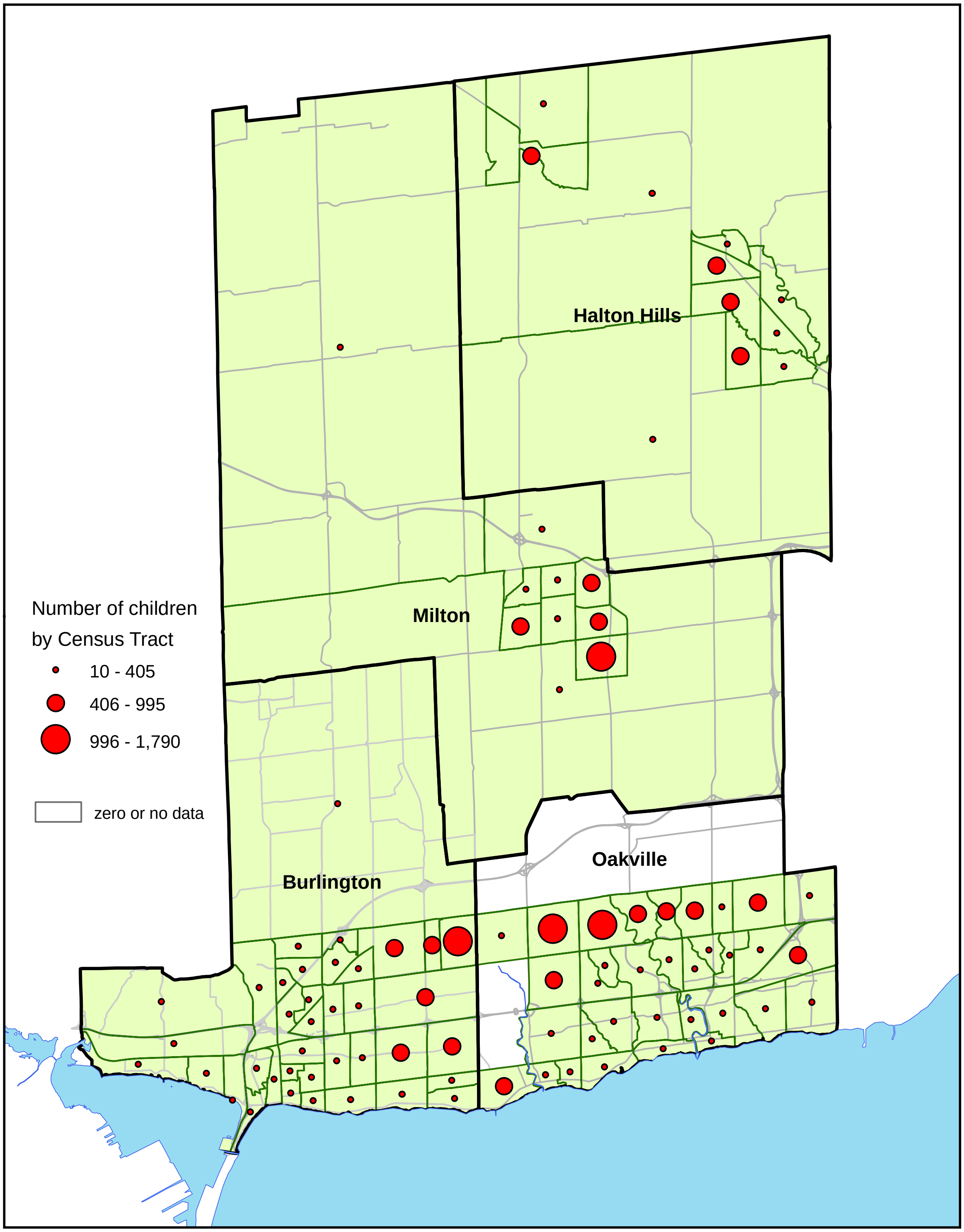
Map C shows the geographic distribution of the number of children aged 0 to 5 years by census tract.

The geographic distribution pattern is very similar to that of the population change (2001-2006). Areas with significant population increase also have high number of small children. Many of these areas are newly developed subdivisions occupied by young families.

Implications

- The change in the children population has a direct impact on our school system, recreation services, affordable housing, childcare and children welfare. Its geographic distribution has an influence on the deployment of the respective resources
- The higher incidence of children 25 years+ 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

Map C. Number of Children (0 to 5 years), Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

4. Senior Population

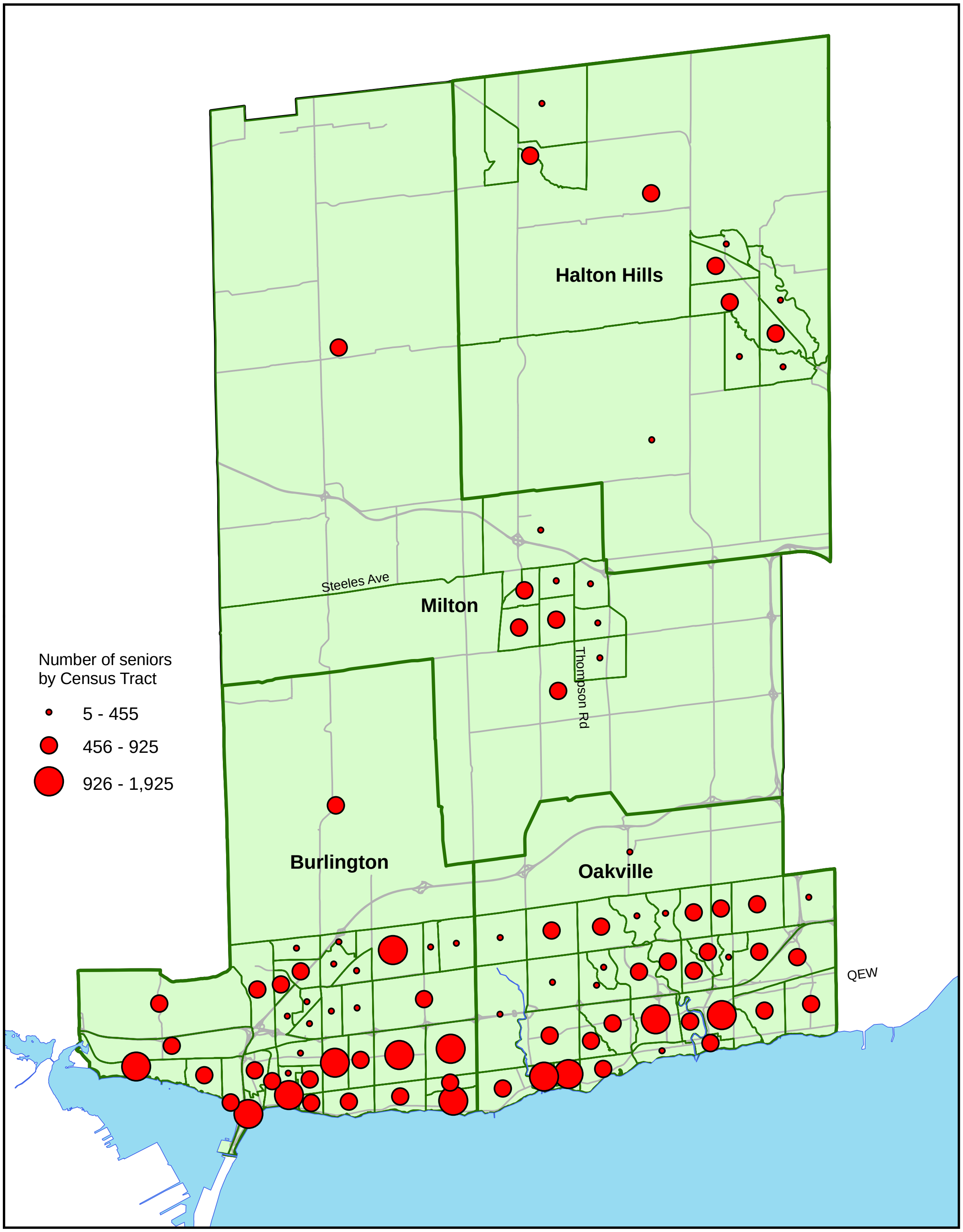
In 1996, there were about 37,000 seniors living in Halton representing about 11% of the total population. Within a period of 10 years, the number of seniors has increased by 49% to about 55,000. One in eight residents is a senior. Given the baby boomers are starting to reach age 65, it is expected that the proportion and number of seniors will continue to increase.

The location of seniors is not proportional among the four municipalities. For example, the City of Burlington which has 37% of the region's population has 46% of the total senior population. On the other hand, the Town of Milton with 12% of the region's population and has only 8% of its seniors.

Map D shows the geographic distribution of the senior population within each municipality by census tract.

In both Oakville and Burlington, the majority of the senior population resides in census tracts located south the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW). In the Town of Milton, most of its senior population are located south of Steeles Ave and west of Thompson Road.

Map D. Number of seniors, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

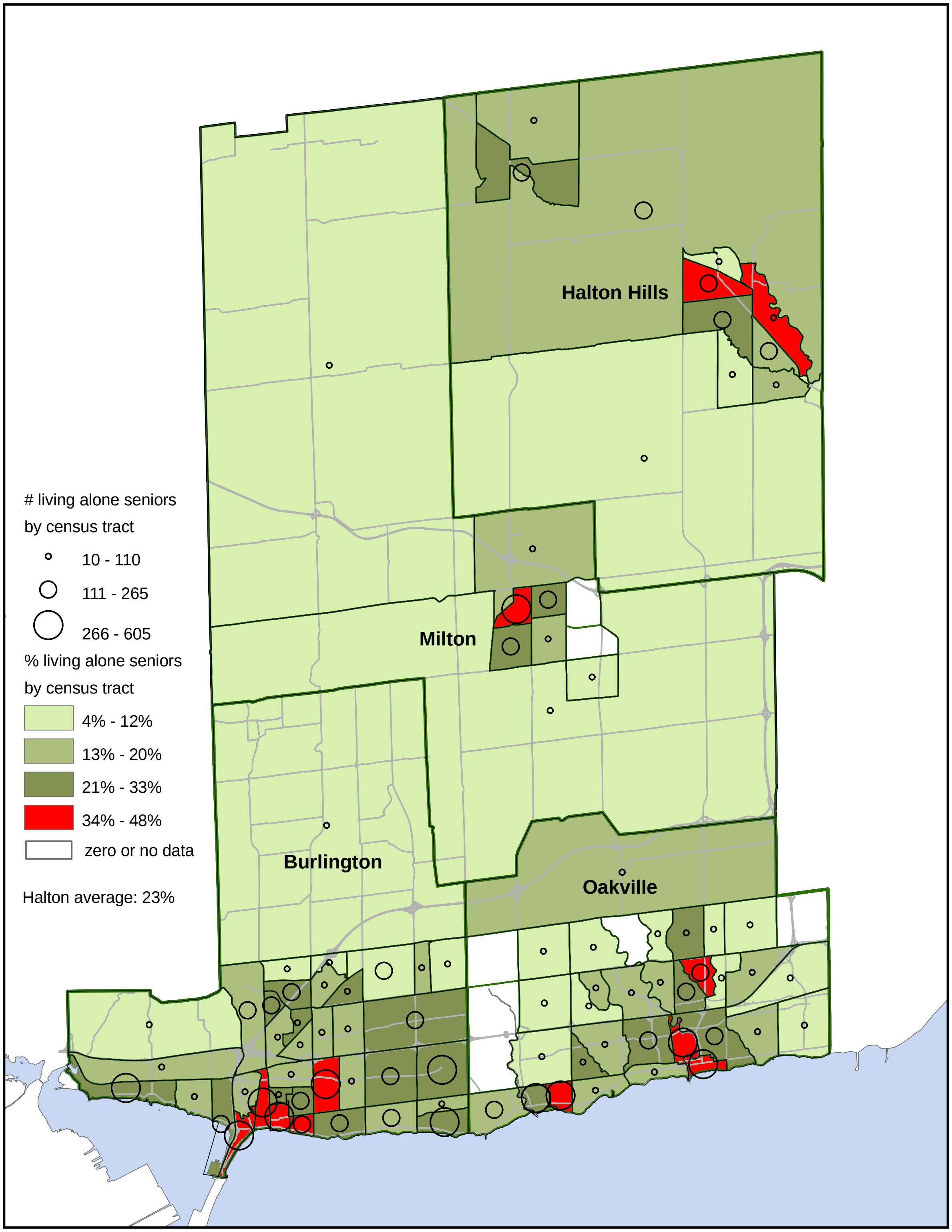
Over two-thirds (70%) of seniors lived with their spouses or common-law partners. However, there are differences in this living arrangement between female and male seniors. Slightly more than half (57%) of female seniors lived with a spouse or partner as compared to 85% for male seniors. For those aged 85 and over, the proportions are 28% for female seniors and 70% for male seniors. This difference may be attributed to factors such as lower life expectancy for males.

Over 11,000 seniors lived alone in Halton, representing about 23% of the total senior population. This proportion has not changed significantly since 1991. Map E shows the proportion of living alone seniors by census tract. Although there are many areas which are at or below the regional average, there are areas with high proportions (shaded in red) of living alone seniors. These areas can be found in Burlington, Oakville, Milton and Georgetown. Some areas have close to half of their seniors living alone. The areas (shaded in white) with no seniors living alone are areas with a low number of seniors.

Implications

- Since people are living longer and the population is aging, the 65+ age group will become more important. Services for seniors will need to increase dramatically over the next few decades. For example, seniors will require more spaces in long-term care facilities and subsidized housing
- Issues concerning elderly women will also become increasingly important since the majority of seniors are female, such as affordable and supportive housing
- The increase in the senior population will also mean a potential larger pool of volunteers. Volunteer agencies should tap into this valuable resource
- Healthier seniors may decide to stay longer in the workforce. Companies and organizations have to modify existing working conditions to accommodate the needs of their elderly staff
- Many seniors will not be able to depend on automobile as their basic means of transportation. In order to meet their mobility needs, alternative transportation has to be put in place

Map E. Proportion of seniors living alone, Halton Region, 2006



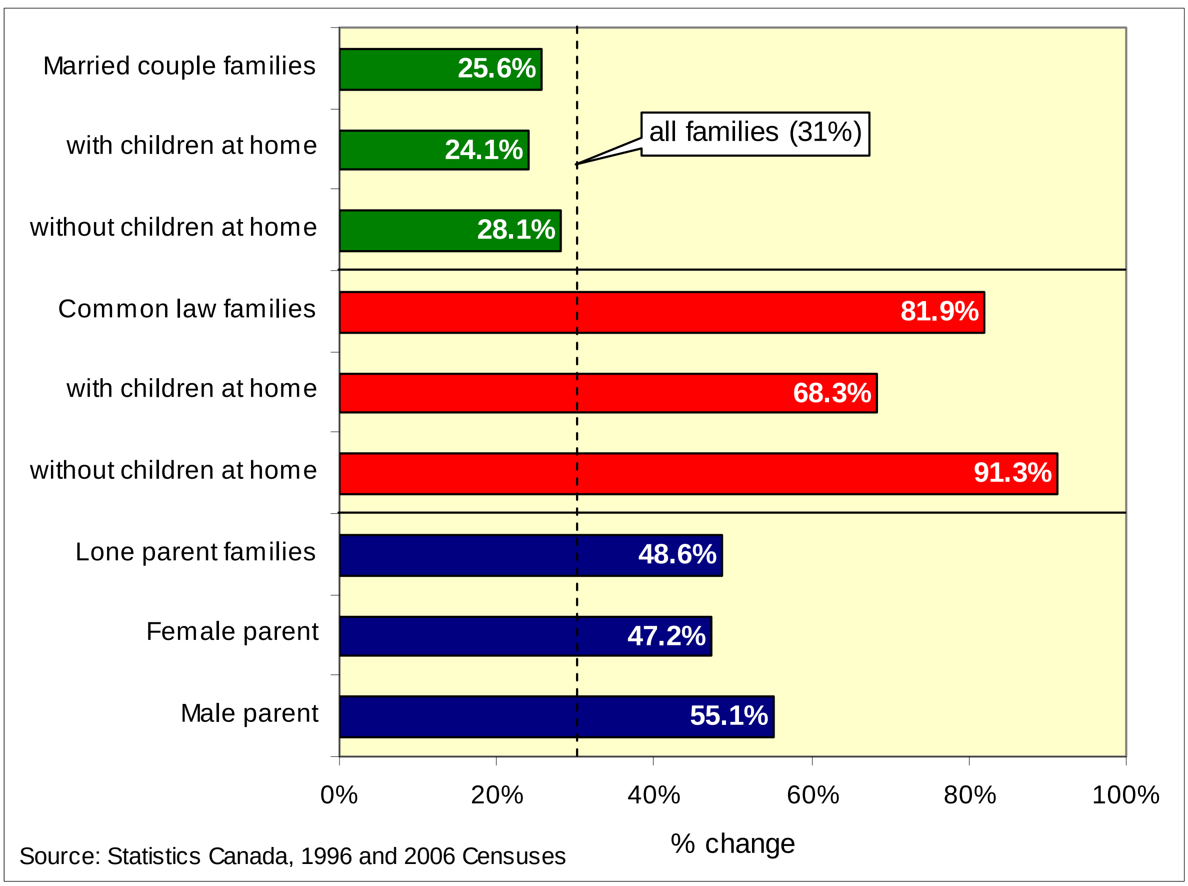
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

5. Families and Family Structure

Statistics Canada makes a distinction between a family and a household. A family or census family refers to a married couple (with or without children), a couple living common-law or a lone parent with at least one child living in the same dwelling. On the other hand, a household may consist of a family group with or without non-family persons, or two or more families sharing a dwelling, or a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. There are more households than families.

Between 1996 and 2006, the number of families in Halton has grown slightly faster than the population (31% versus 29%) to 126,400. As shown in Figure 5, among the three types of families (married couple, common-law and lone parent), the married couple families still remain as the dominant group (79%) but has been growing at a slower rate than the other two groups.

Figure 5. Change in family structure (1996-2006), Halton Region



The fastest growing family type is the common-law-couple at 82%. In 2006, it represented 8.5% of all family types. The lone parent families have grown at nearly twice the rate of the married couple. Almost one in eight of the families is headed up by a single parent.

In Canada, the 2006 Census recorded for the first time that families comprised of couples without children outnumbered couple families with children. However, in Halton less than 40% of the coupled families were without children.

For families with children at home, the average number of children is less than two (1.8 children/family with children). There is no significant change since 1996. Less than one-fifth (17%) of the families had three or more children at home in 2006. About two-thirds (63%) of the married couple families had children living at home as compared to about one-third (37%) of common-law couple families.

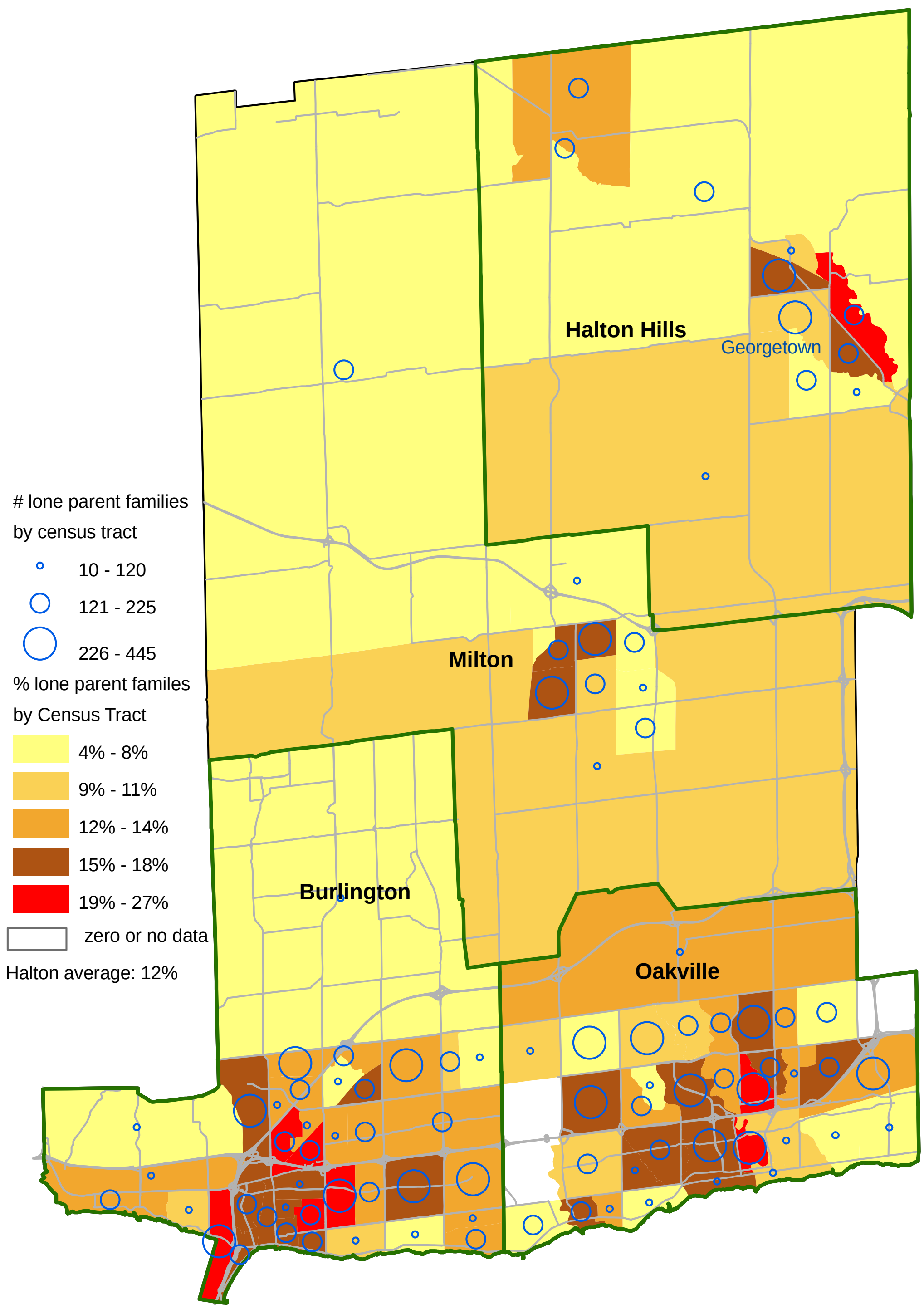
Lone-parent families represent 12% of all families in Halton. There are about four and a half lone-mother families to every one lone-father families. In the last ten years, the growth rate for lone-father families has caught up with that of the lone-mother families. This change can be attributed to the growing joint custody of children arrangement following a divorce.

Map F shows the geographic distribution of the proportion of lone parent families in Halton by census tract. Most of the areas in rural Halton are below the regional average of 12%. However, one area in Georgetown exceeded twice the regional average with more than one in four of the families were headed up by a single parent. Areas with high proportions of lone parent families also cluster around the inner city areas of both the City of Burlington and the Town of Oakville.

Implications

- The number of families with children at home and the size of families are expected to decrease as the population ages
- Families without children at home have different housing needs than families with children
- The children population is expected to continue to grow in numbers although their share of the total population may decrease. The forecast 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 the demand for children services (e.g. children's mental heath, child welfare, education, and recreation) and to families with young children (e.g. parenting programs, childcare, family counselling, affordable housing)
- The higher incidence of children 25yrs+ 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

Map F. Proportion of lone parent families, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

6. Household and Household Size

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

In 1991, the dominant household size was 4 to 5 persons constituting a typical family with two parents and two or more children. In 2006, the two person household overtook the 4-5 persons household as the dominant household type. This represents 32% of all households in Halton Region.

Another significant change is the rapid growth of one person households. Between 1991 and 2006, the one person household has increased by 83% outpacing all the other household sizes. About one in five (19%) of the households has only one person.

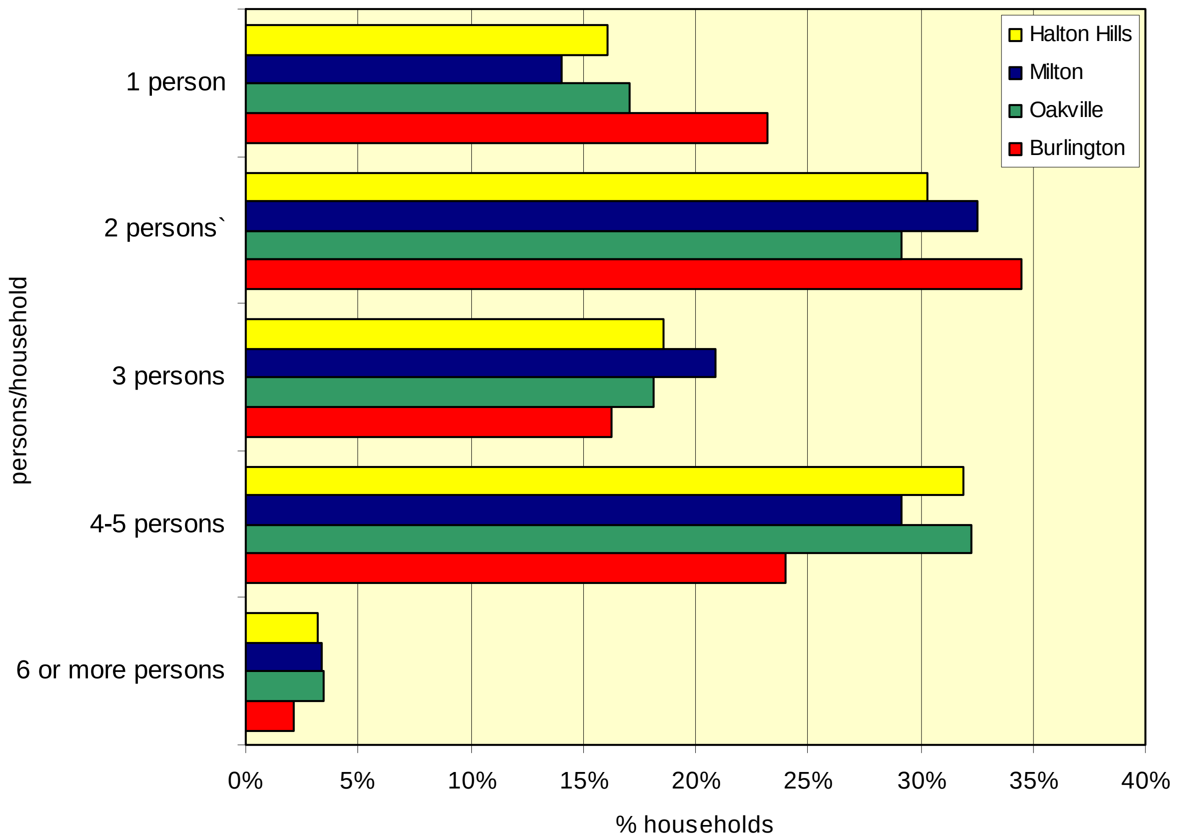
As shown in Figure 6, the distribution of the size of household also varies among the four municipalities. For example, although both the City of Burlington and the Town of Oakville have similar population, their household size composition is quite different.

Over one-third (34%) of the households in the City of Burlington was two person households. However, contradicting the overall Halton trend, the dominant group in Oakville was the 4-5 person households which represent for 32 % of the total. The City of Burlington also had the highest proportion of one person households. In fact, almost half (49%) of the all one person households in Halton were located in Burlington.

In the Town of Halton Hills, the dominant household size was also the 4-5 person household as in Oakville. On the other hand, in the Town of Milton its dominant 4-5 persons household type was replaced by that of the 2 persons. This change is most likely the result of the significant population growth fuelled by young families with fewer children.

The average household size in Halton dropped from 2.94 to 2.79 persons. The increase in the number of households has outpaced the population increase. However, Halton's average is still higher than the provincial average of 2.6 persons per household.

Figure 6. Proportion of households by household size, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Map G portrays a more detailed geographic distribution of the average household size by census tract. In the Town of Oakville, majority of the areas (census tracts) with household size above the regional average (2.79 persons) are located between Dundas Street and the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW).

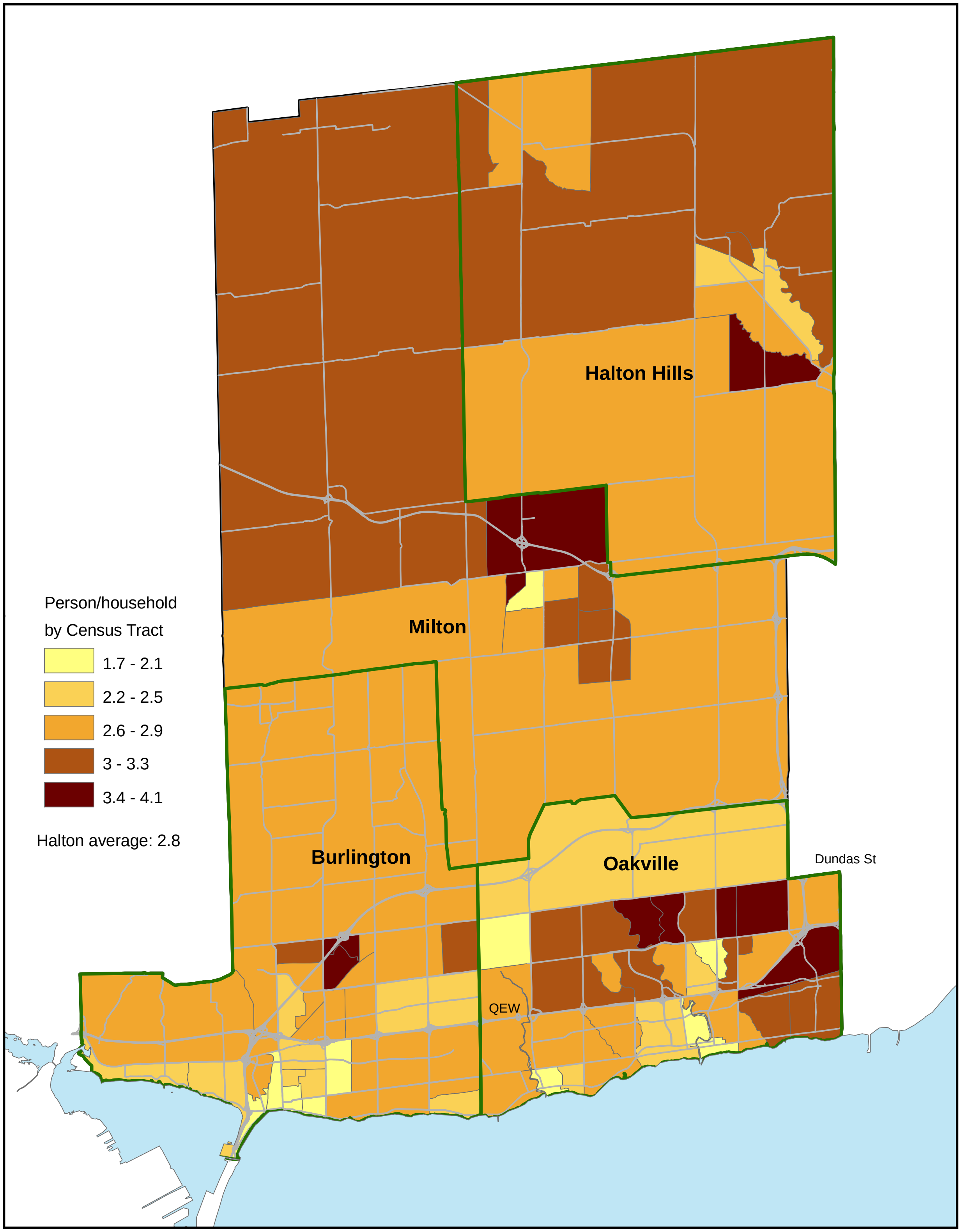
Census tracts located closer to the inner city core had smaller households reflecting the concentration of individuals living alone and families with fewer children.

In the rural parts of the region, there are still many larger households which keep the average household size above the regional average.

Implications

- Changing household size can have significant implications on housing needs within each community
- The rapid growth of one person household is expected to continue
- The demand for community and social services is different from two or multiple person households

Map G. Average household size, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

7. Dwelling Units and Tenure

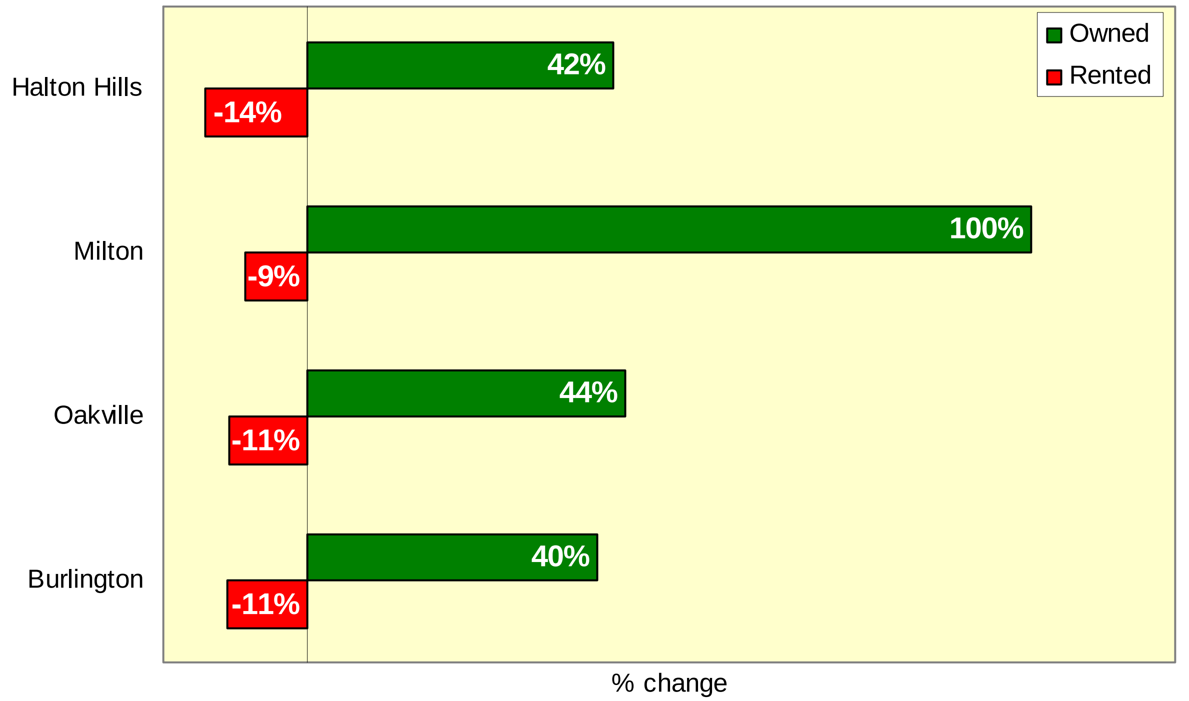
In the last decade (1996-2006), the total number of occupied dwelling units in Halton increased by 33 %, which is higher than the population growth rate (29%). However, the increase is not evenly proportioned between the rented and owned dwelling units. All the growth was in occupied owned dwelling units which experienced a 47% increase. By contrast, the number of occupied rented dwellings decreased by 12% shrinking from 30,000 to 26,400 units.

This phenomenon reflects the continuous upward trend of homeownership across the nation. The proportion of occupied owned dwellings in Halton increased from 75% in 1996 to 83% in 2006.

As shown in Figure 7, the Town of Milton has the highest homeownership rate at 88% as compared to 80% for the City of Burlington.

The Town of Milton has doubled the number of occupied owned dwellings from 8,100 units to over 16,000 units. Each of the other three municipalities experienced an increase of 40% or more. At the same time, the number of occupied rented dwellings has decreased in all municipalities. The City of Burlington which had about half (48.6%) of all occupied rented dwellings in the region had lost 1,600 of these units by 2006.

Figure 7. Change in occupied owned/rented dwelling units, (1996-2006), Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006 Census

Map H shows a more detailed geographic distribution of occupied rented dwellings by census tract.

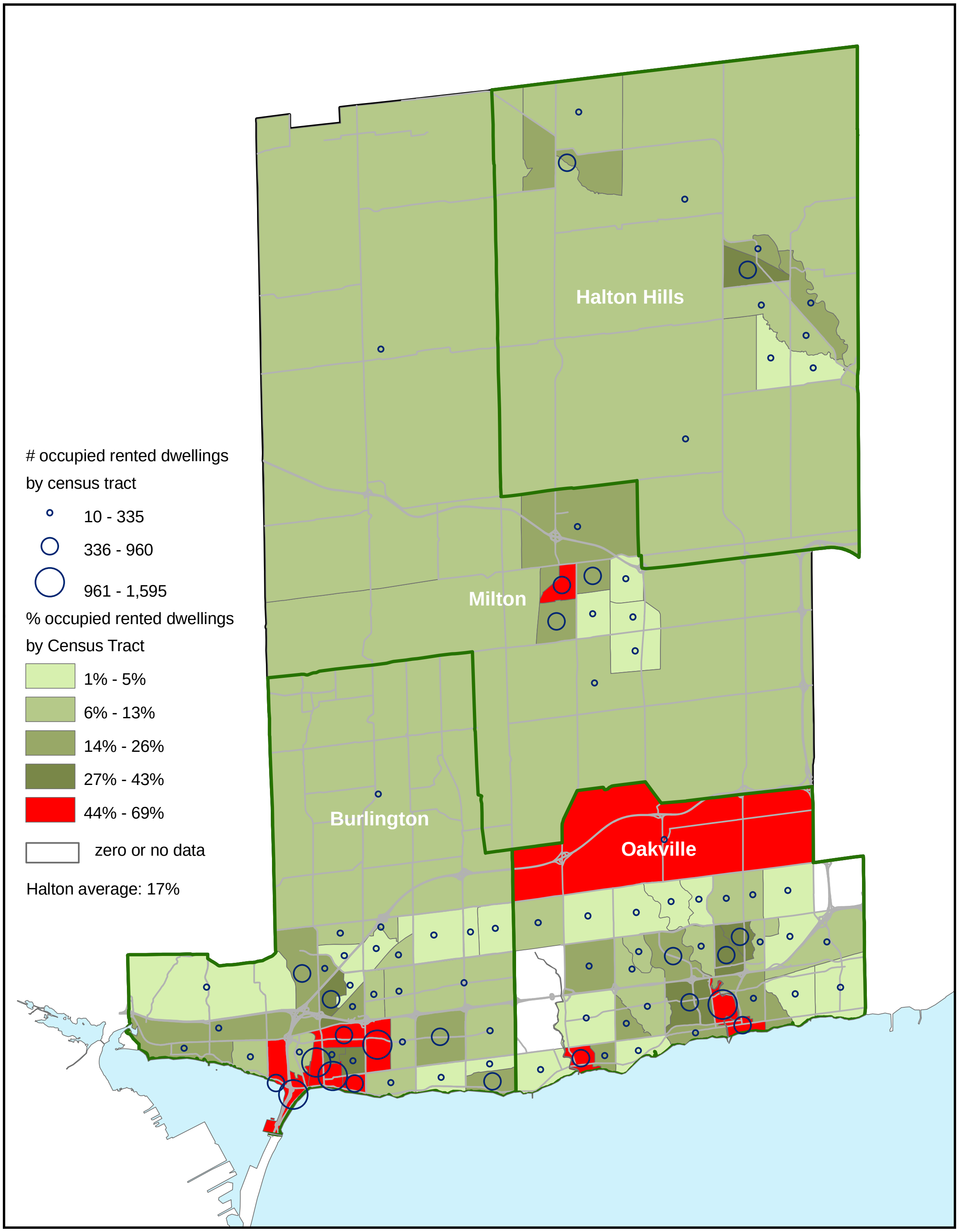
In 2006, most of the census tracts with higher proportions of occupied rented dwellings (shaded in red) are located in the more established areas within the municipalities with the exception of one very large census tract in north Oakville. This census tract has a high proportion (47%) of occupied rented dwellings among its 170 dwelling units.

Almost half of the occupied dwellings in the inner city of Burlington are rental units. One of these census tracts has the highest proportion (69%) of rented dwellings in Burlington.

Implications

- The continuing shrinkage of the rented dwellings reduces the availability and options to those in need of this particular type of accommodation

Map H. Proportion of occupied rented dwellings, Halton Region, 2006



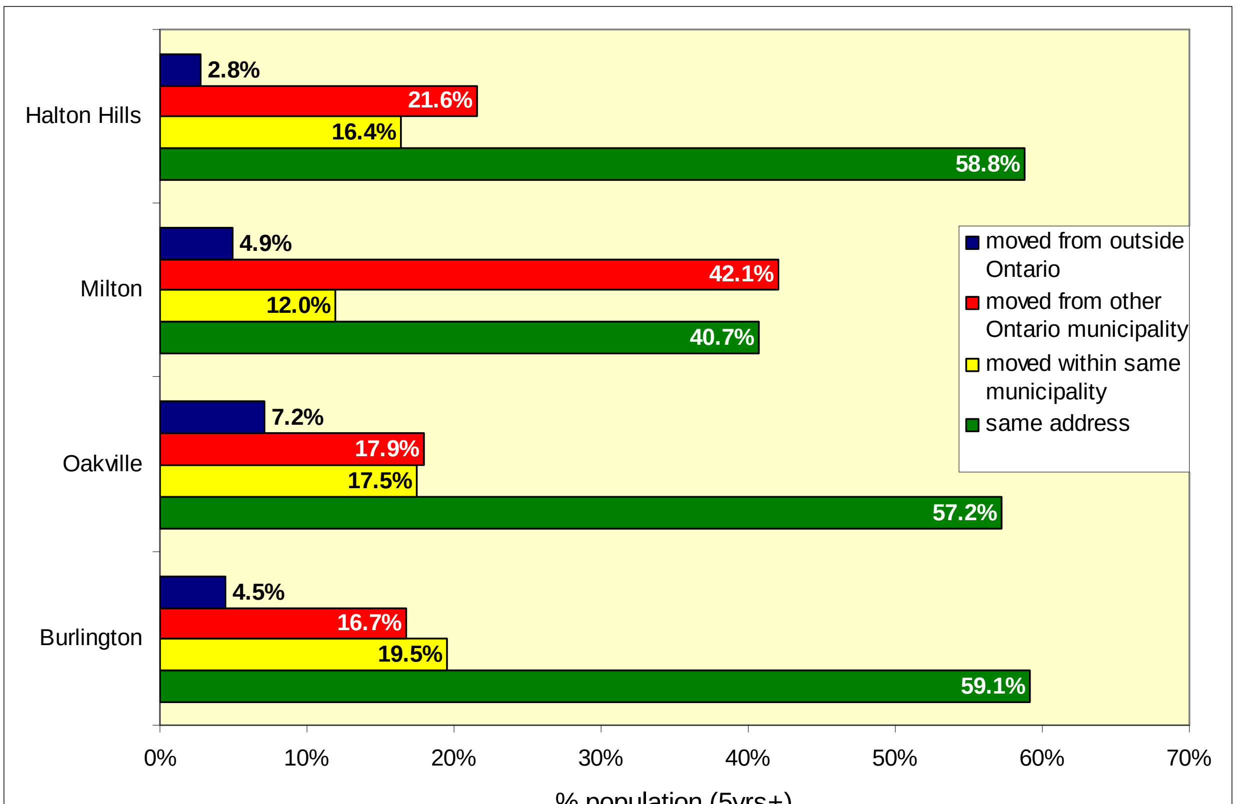
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

8. Mobility

People move for a combination of economic and noneconomic reasons (i.e. family, employment, housing, education and others). Between 2001 and 2006, about four in 10 Canadians aged five and over changed residences. Overall, Halton Region had a similar proportion of mover population. As shown in Figure 8, about half (48%) of the movers moved from another municipality within the province. Almost 40% moved within their municipality of residence. About 9% moved from another country. Residents in the Town of Oakville, City of Burlington and Town of Halton Hills share this similar pattern of mobility.

The residents of Milton, who live in the fastest growing municipality in Canada, have a different mobility pattern. Only in the Town of Milton did movers outnumber non-movers (those who lived at the same address during the five year period). Between 2001 and 2006, about six in 10 residents changed residences. Of the 29,000 movers, about 20% moved within Milton (12% of the population aged 5 and over). About 70 % of the movers came from another municipality within the province (about 42% of the population). As a result, the Town of Milton has the lowest proportion (40%) of non-movers who lived in the same address within the same period.

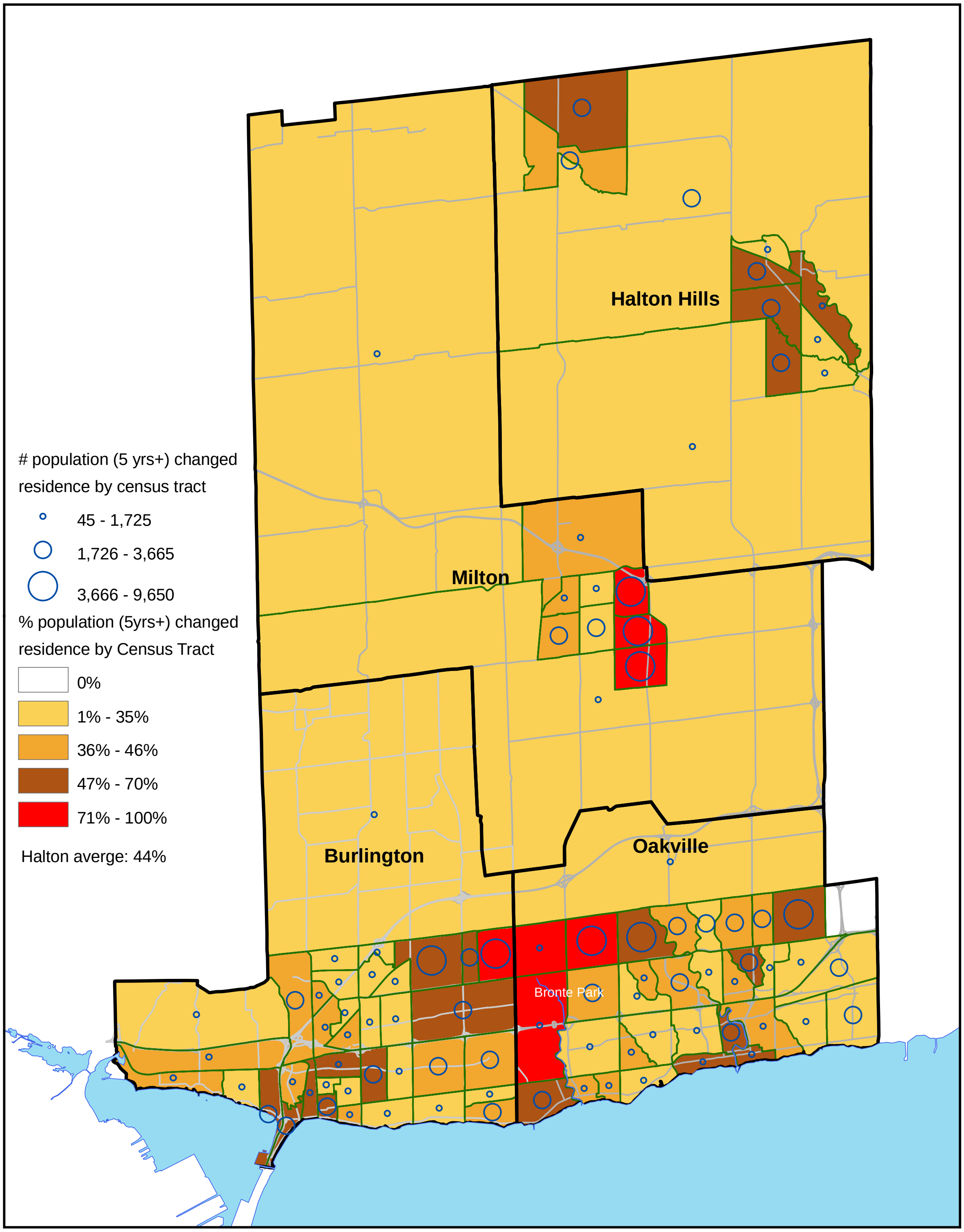
Figure 8. Change in mobility status by municipality, (2001-2006), Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Map I shows the proportion of the mover population in Halton by census tract. As expected, areas with recent residential development had a high proportion of movers (shaded in red). Although the census tract that contains Bronte Creek Provincial Park in Oakville recorded a high proportion of movers, it was inhabited by less than 50 residents. There are also many areas with mover population above the average (44%). On the other hand, areas with low percentage of movers (shaded in light brown) can be considered as more established areas.

Map I. Mover population (2001-2006), Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

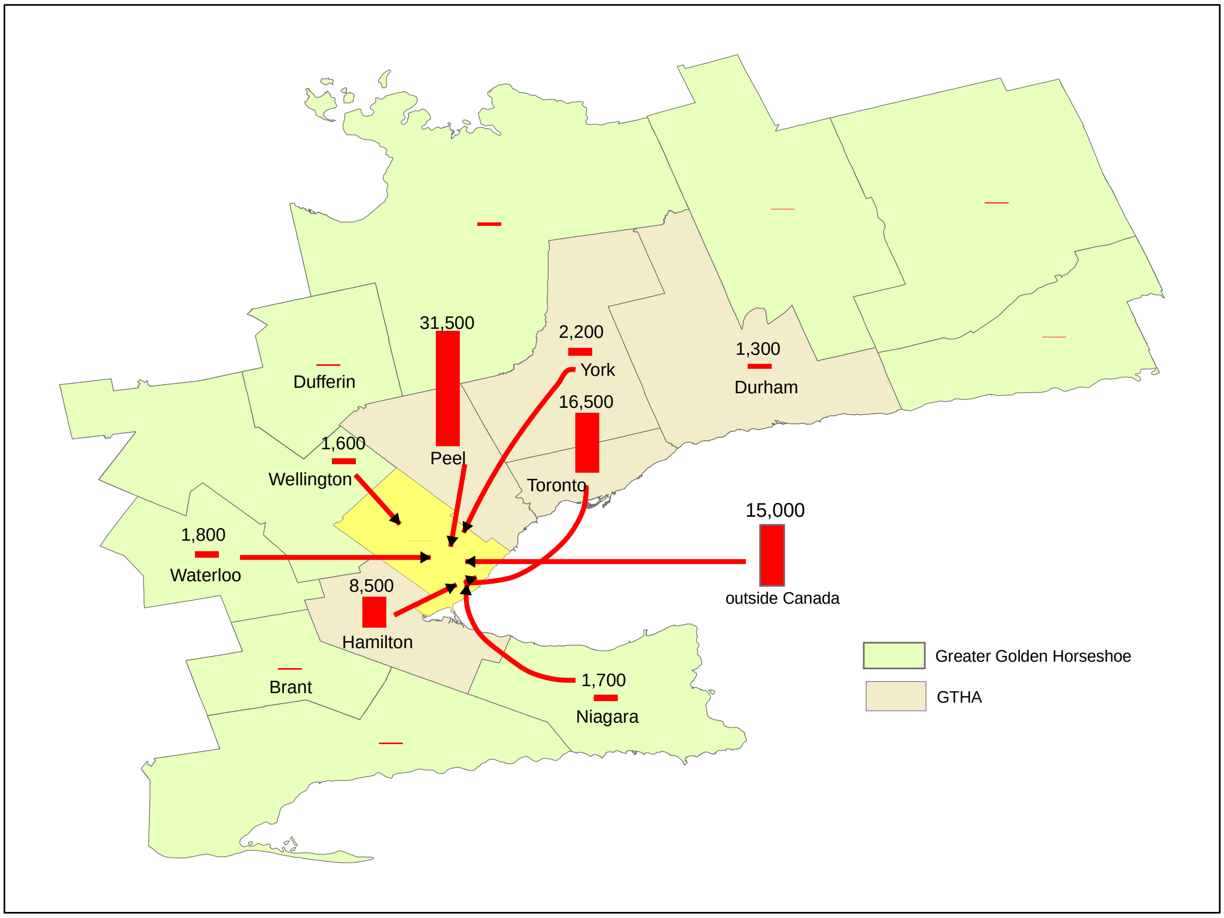
9. Migration Pattern

Over 96,000 people moved to Halton Region and about 48,000 people moved away, between 2001 and 2006. They are the migrants. For every person who left the region, the region gained two persons. This ratio is higher than that for 1996 and 2001. (1: 1.85). About 15,000 migrants are from outside Canada.

Excluding migrants from abroad, about 75% of the migrants came from municipalities within the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA). As shown in Map J, about 9% came from the rest of the Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH). The Region of Peel is the top origin of migrants. Over 31,000 previous residents of Peel are now living in the region and they represented over one-third (38%) of the migrants. Another 20% of the migrants came from the City of Toronto. On the other hand, the region received about only 10% of the migrants from neighbouring City of Hamilton.

Halton Region has also attracted greater number of migrants from some out-of-province municipalities than from some nearby municipalities. For example, about 1,200 migrants came from Greater Vancouver and more than 1,000 from the Calgary Region as compared to 300 from County of Dufferin and 400 from County of Brant.

Map J. Major origins of migrants (2001-2006), Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

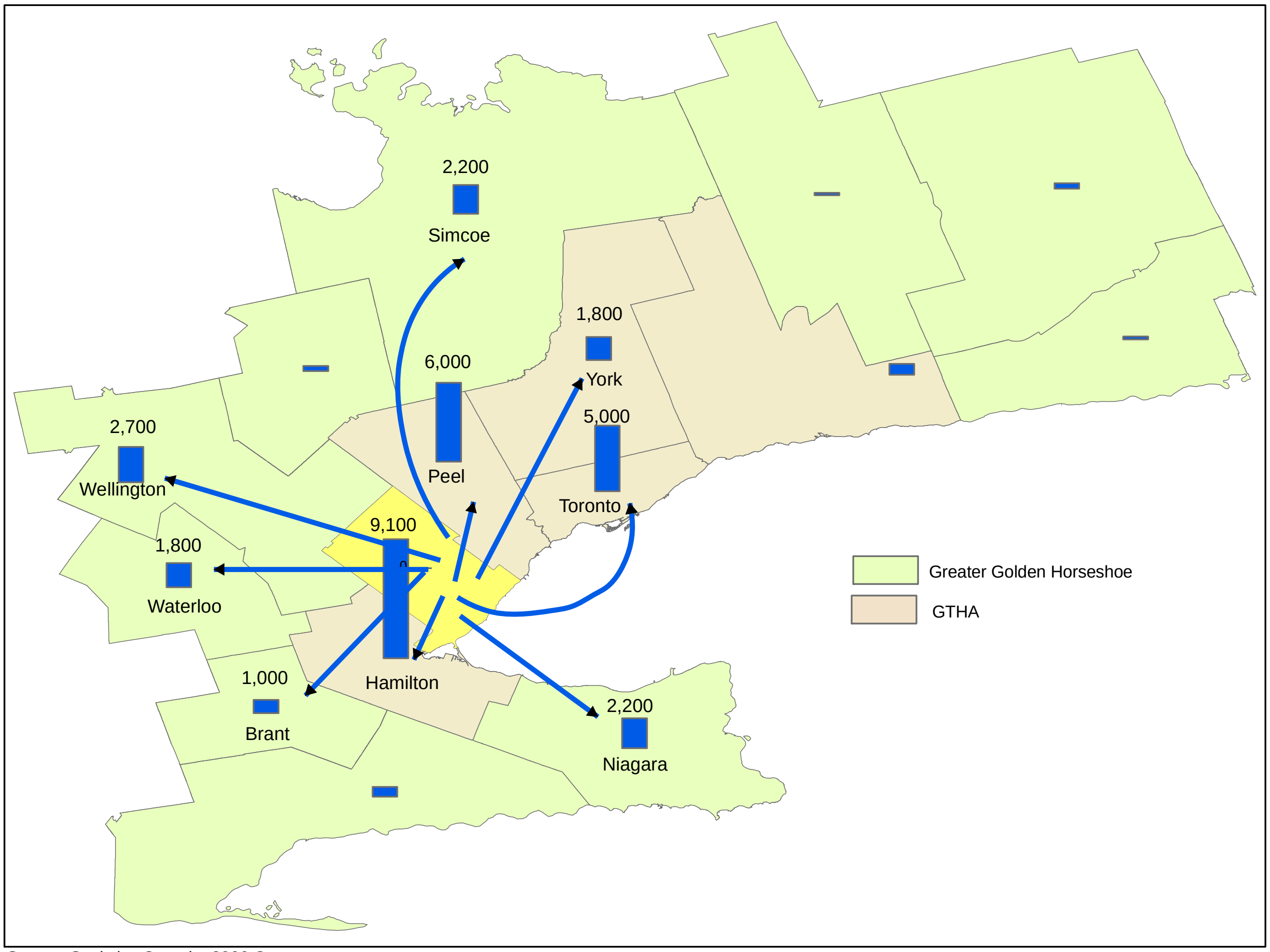
There are many reasons why people leave their communities. Seeking affordable housing is often cited as one of the main reasons for those who migrated to neighbouring municipalities. The out-migration pattern may reveal some of the imbalance between housing availability and affordability.

As shown in Map K, the out-migration pattern does not mirror the in-migration pattern for Halton. Fewer than half (48%) of the migrants moved to areas within the GTHA. The City of Hamilton is the top destination and it accounts for nearly one-fifth (19%) of the migrants from Halton. About one in four of the migrants settled in the GGH outside the GTHA. Other significant destinations are Counties of Wellington and Simcoe, Regions of Niagara and Waterloo.

Interestingly, the region had nearly the same number of in-migrants from other provinces as out-migrations to other provinces. Calgary Region is the top out-of-province destination.

Since the census did not track people who left the country, there is no information on migration destinations outside Canada.

Map K. Major destinations of migrants (2001-2006), Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Implications

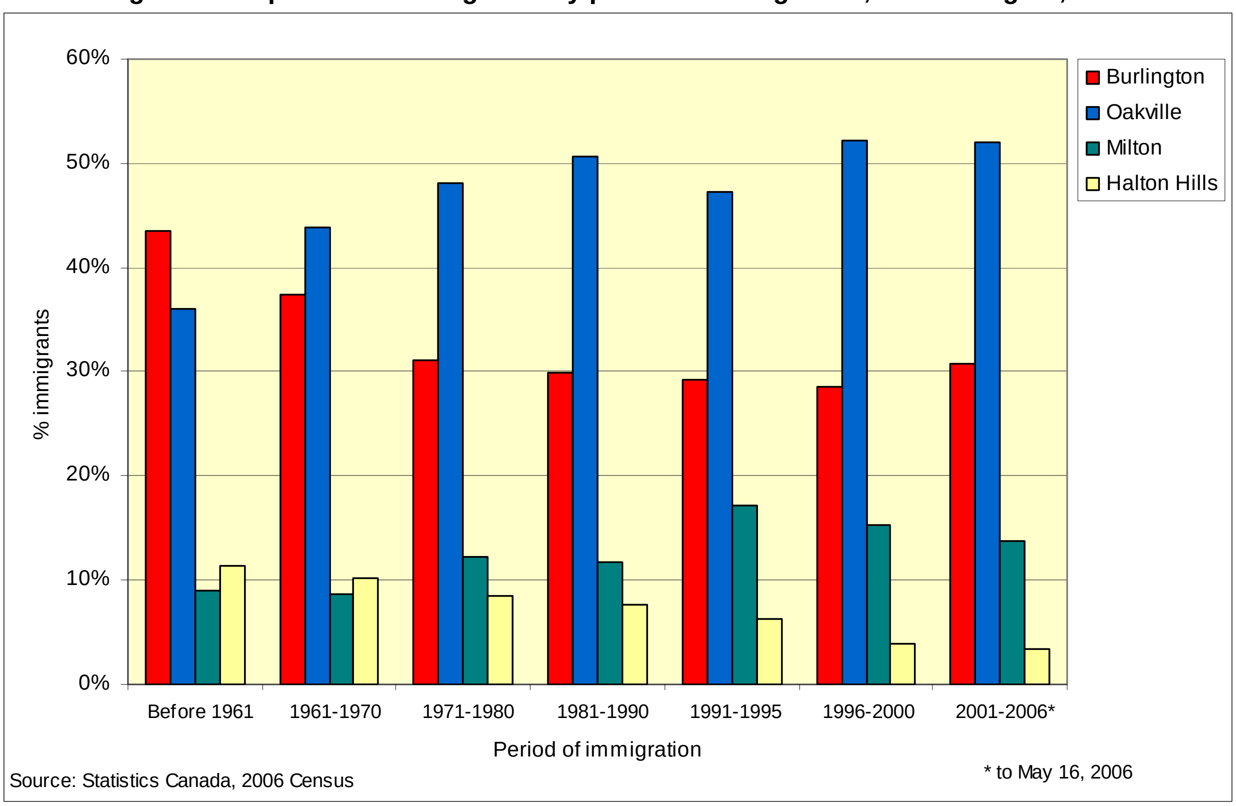
- A mobile population will impact the type of public services required such as schools, libraries and recreation facilities.
- More young mobile families will likely seek single family dwellings, influencing the supply of housing stock.

10. Immigrants

Immigrants are people who have been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently; some have lived in Canada for a number of years while others have arrived recently. In 2006, there were over 100,000 immigrants living in Halton representing about one quarter of the population. The proportion of immigrant in Halton is higher than the national average of 19.8%.

In 2006, about one in six (17%) of the immigrants living in Halton arrived in Canada before 1961. Nearly half (48%) of all the immigrants came after 1981. Figure 9 shows the proportion of immigrants by period of immigration among the local municipalities. Over 40% of Halton's immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1961 lived in the City of Burlington. On the other hand, over half (50.7%) of the immigrants who came after 1981 lived in the Town of Oakville. In fact, the Town of Oakville is home to nearly half (46%) of the region's total immigrant population. Over 40% of the immigrants living in the Town of Milton arrived in Canada after 1991. In the Town of Halton Hills, both the number and proportion of immigrants by period of immigration has been decreasing. Between 2001 and 2006, it received about 400 immigrants which represented less than 4% of all immigrants settled in the region.

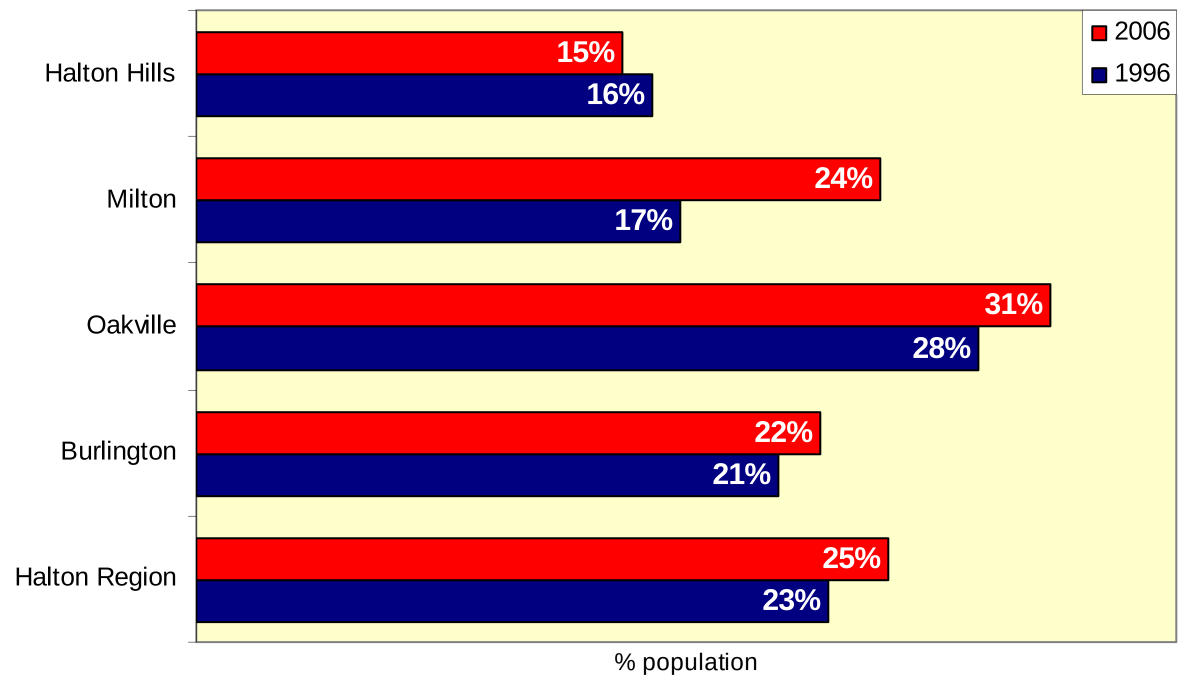
Figure 9. Proportion of immigrants by period of immigration, Halton Region, 2006



In the last decade (1996-2006), Halton Region has gained over 31,000 immigrants (a growth rate of 41%) which represented about one-third of the total immigrant population. During the same period, the overall population increased by 29%. The Town of Milton has more than doubled its immigrant population from 5,400 to 13,000.

The percentage of population made up of immigrants has increased in all of Halton's municipalities, with the exception of the Town of Halton Hills (Figure 10). The proportion of immigrants in the Town of Oakville surpassed the region's averages for 1996 and 2006. About one in three (30%) of its residents is an immigrant. The Town of Milton overtook the City of Burlington in 2006 with nearly one quarter of its population being immigrants.

Figure 10. Change in proportion of immigrants (1996, 2006), Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 & 2006 Censuses

In terms of the origins (place of birth) of all (not just recent) immigrants, over half (57%) of the immigrants were born in Europe, about 44% originated in Northern European countries, and 90% of that population came from the United Kingdom. Immigrants from Asia and the Middle East represented about one quarter of total immigrants. About 4% of the immigrants came from the United States.

Immigrants came to Canada at a young age. Over 90% of the immigrants in Halton arrived Canada under the age of 44 years. One in three of the immigrants was between 25 to 44 years of age. Slightly over 10% of the immigrants were under 5 years old.

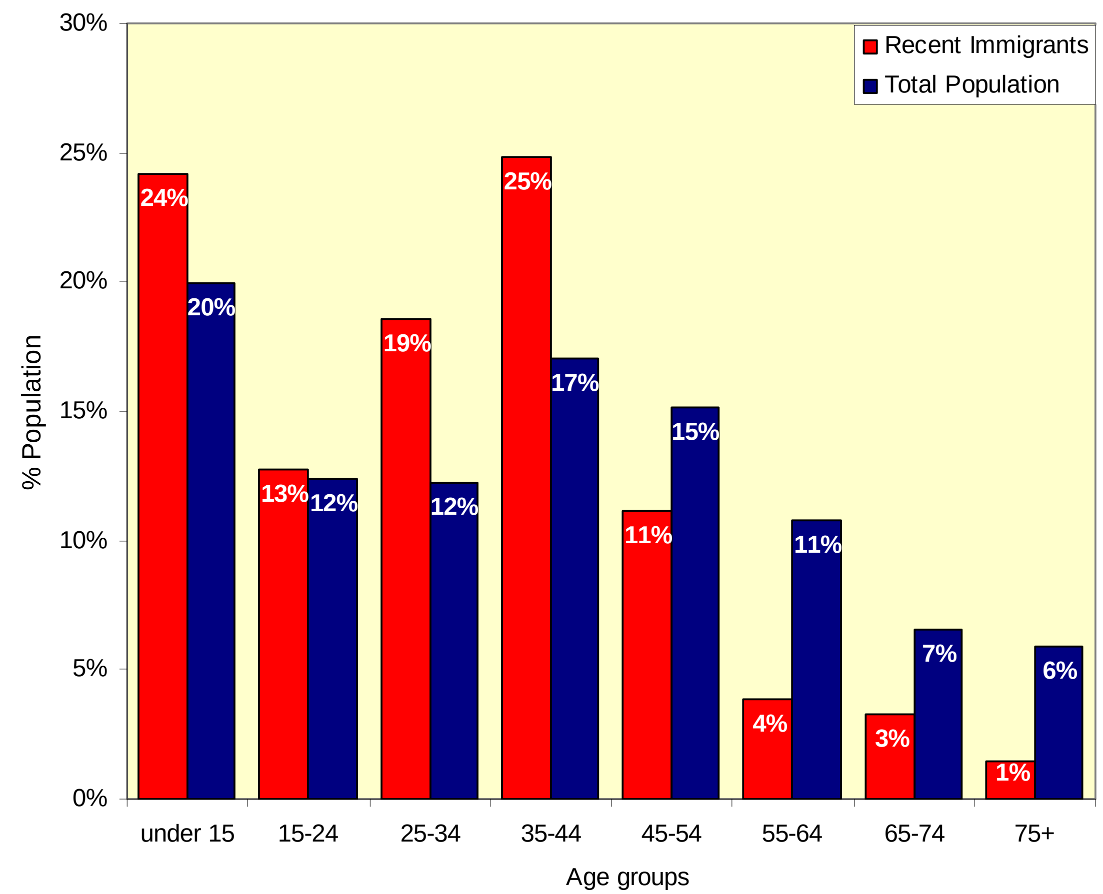
10.1 Recent Immigrants

According to Statistics Canada, immigrants who arrived in Canada during the five years prior to a census are considered as recent immigrants. For the 2006 Census, recent immigrants are those who migrated between 2001 and 2006. During that period, Halton received about 13,000 immigrants representing about 12% of its total immigrant population.

The Town of Oakville has the highest foreign born population, about one in three of the residents are immigrants. It has about half (46%) of the region's immigrants and over half (52%) of its recent immigrants. About 14% of the immigrants in the Town of Milton are recent immigrants. On the hand, The Town of Halton Hills received only 440 recent immigrants representing 5% of its immigrant population.

As shown in Figure 11, recent immigrants are younger than the population as a whole. About 80% of the recent immigrants are under the age of 44 as compared to 60% of the total population. One in four (24%) of the recent immigrants were children aged 14 and under. Only 4% of the immigrants were aged 65 and over as compared to 13% of the population overall.

Figure 11. Age distribution, recent immigrants and total population, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

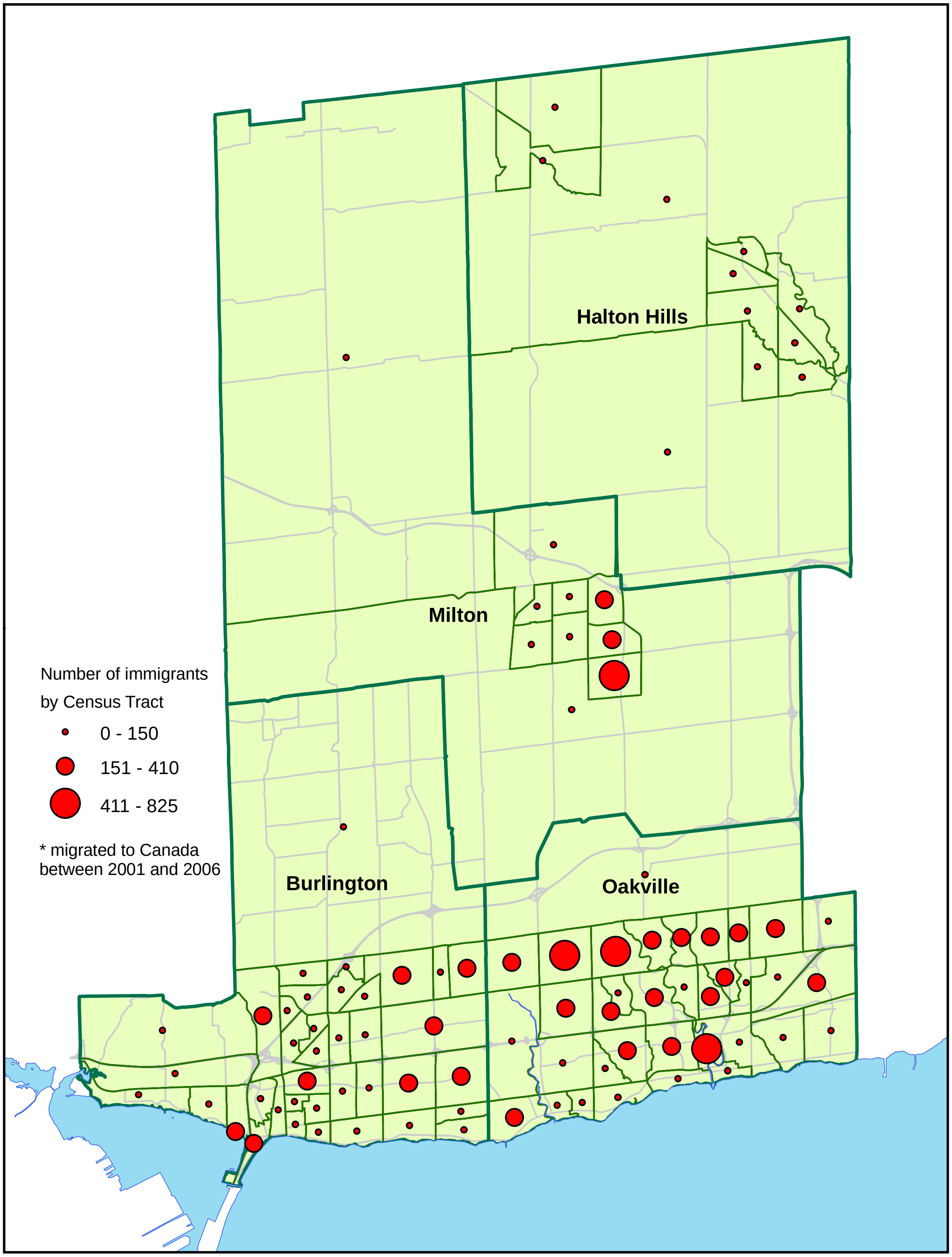
Since the 1970s, the main source of immigrants to Canada has shifted from Europe to non-European countries. In 1971, about 60% of the recent immigrants were from European countries; in 2006, only 16%.

In Halton, the proportion of European recent immigrants was higher than the national average at 25%. Of these, the United Kingdom remained the top country of origin. About half (46%) of the recent immigrants came from countries in Asia (20% from India and 13% from China alone) and the Middle East. Over 10% of the newcomers came from Central, South America and the Caribbean.

South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka) is the most common birthplace of recent immigrants to the City of Burlington, Town of Oakville and Town of Milton. In the Town of Halton Hills, the most common place of birth for newcomers is Eastern Europe, accounting for 36% of recent immigrants.

As shown in Map L, the majority of recent immigrants settled in areas with recent residential development especially in the Town of Milton, the Town of Oakville and the City of Burlington. Many of them also found homes in the more established areas of Burlington and Oakville.

Map L. Recent immigrants, Halton Region, 2006



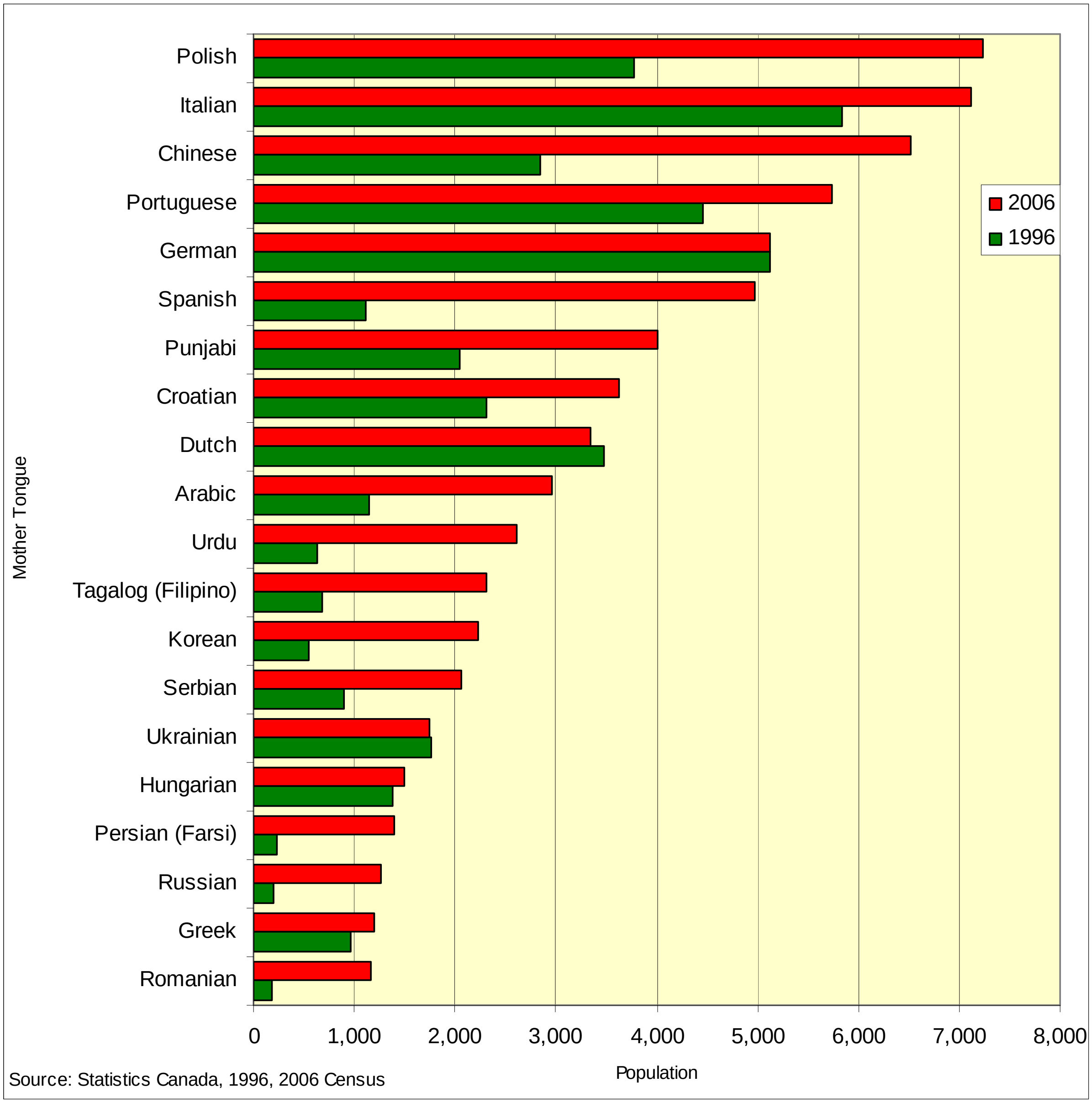
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

11. Non-Official Languages

In Canada, people whose mother tongue (first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual) is neither English nor French are called “allophones”. They represent about 20% of the population, speaking over 200 languages.

Between 1996 and 2006, the number of allophones in Halton increased by over 70% to 80,000. About one in five (18%) of the population speak one of the sixty non-official languages in Halton. Figure 12 shows the changes among the various allophone populations in the last decade (1996-2006).

Figure 12. Change in allophone populations, (1996, 2006), Halton Region

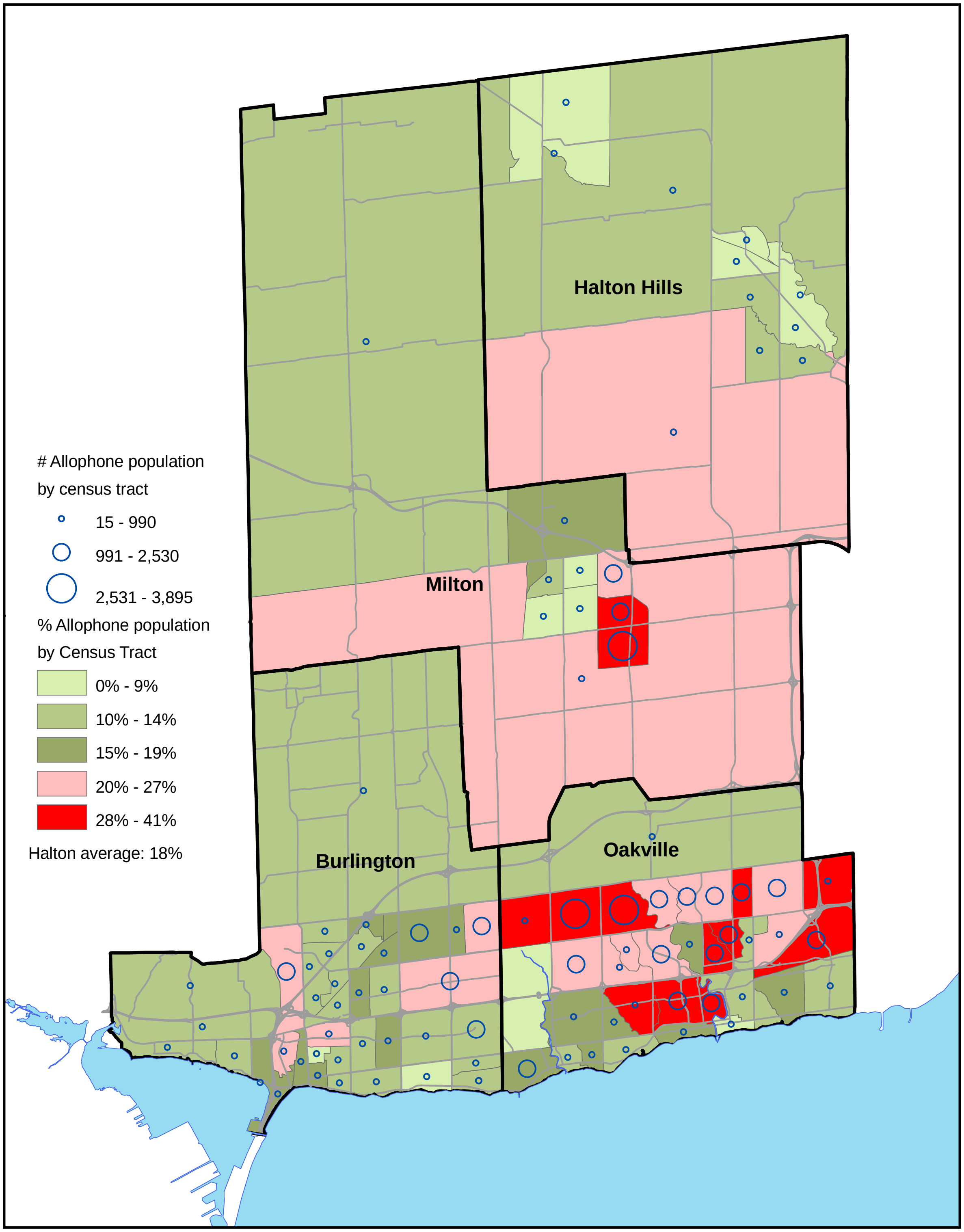


In 1996, the top five non-official mother tongues were Polish, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, and German. Within a period of ten years, there had been a significant growth of other non-official mother tongue population. The allophone population that has doubled in size include: Spanish (+350%), Urdu (+300%), Korean (+300%), Hindi (+250%), Tagalog (+240%), Arabic (+150%), Serbian (+130%) and Chinese (+129%).

As shown in Map M, about half (49%) of Halton's allophone population live in the Town of Oakville. One-quarter of its population speak a non-official language. In the central downtown area of Oakville, the dominant non-official mother tongues are Portuguese and Serbian. In Oakville's north-western area, most allophones speak Polish, Urdu and Punjabi.

In the Town of Milton, there are two census tracts with allophones representing over 25% of the population. The dominant non-official mother tongues in those census tracts are Polish and Urdu.

Map M. Allophone population, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

11.1 Non-Official Home Languages

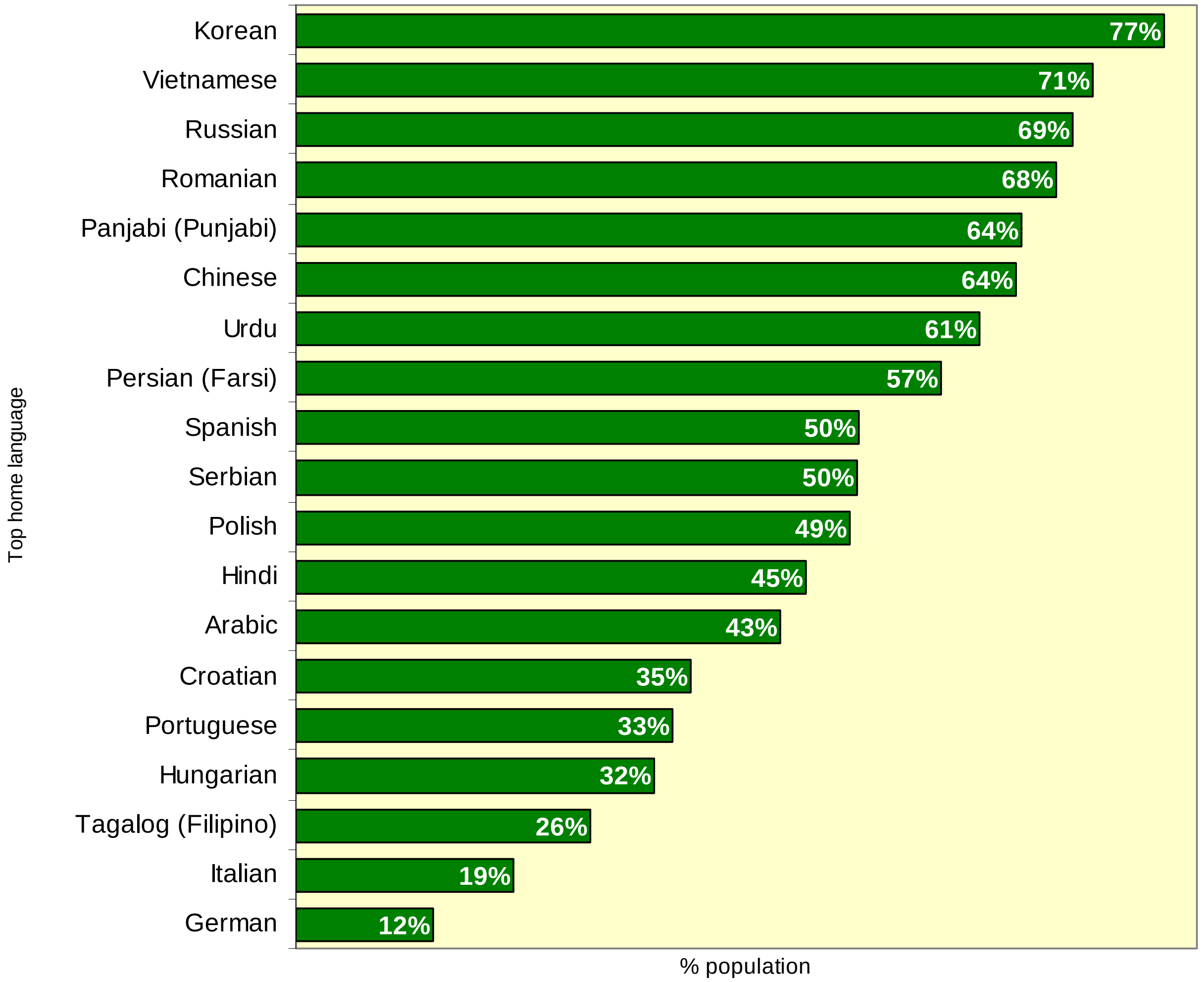
As Canada continues to receive more immigrants from non English/French speaking countries, the allophone population will increase.

Between 1996 and 2006, Halton's allophone population increased by 70%. This was two and a half times faster than the total population. Over half (53%) of them speaks English at home, 41% speaks a non-official language and 4% speaks English and a non-official language. The number of persons speaking a non-official language mostly at home has almost doubled to 33,000.

The top five non-official home languages are Chinese, Polish, Spanish, Panjabi (Punjabi) and Urdu. The population speaking these five home languages represents over 40% of all the allophone in the region. It is interesting to note that although Italian, Portuguese and German are among the top five non-official mother tongues in Halton, they are not the top home languages. As the allophone immigrants stay longer in Canada, they tend to adopt one of the official languages as their home language.

As shown in Figure 13, in 2006, there are eight allophone groups in which a majority of members speak a non-official language at home. For example, over three-quarters of the Korean mother tongue population spoke a non-official language (most likely Korean) at home. On the other hand, only 7% of the Dutch mother tongue population spoke a non-official home language (most likely Dutch).

Figure 13. Proportion of non-official home language* speaking population, Halton Region, 2006



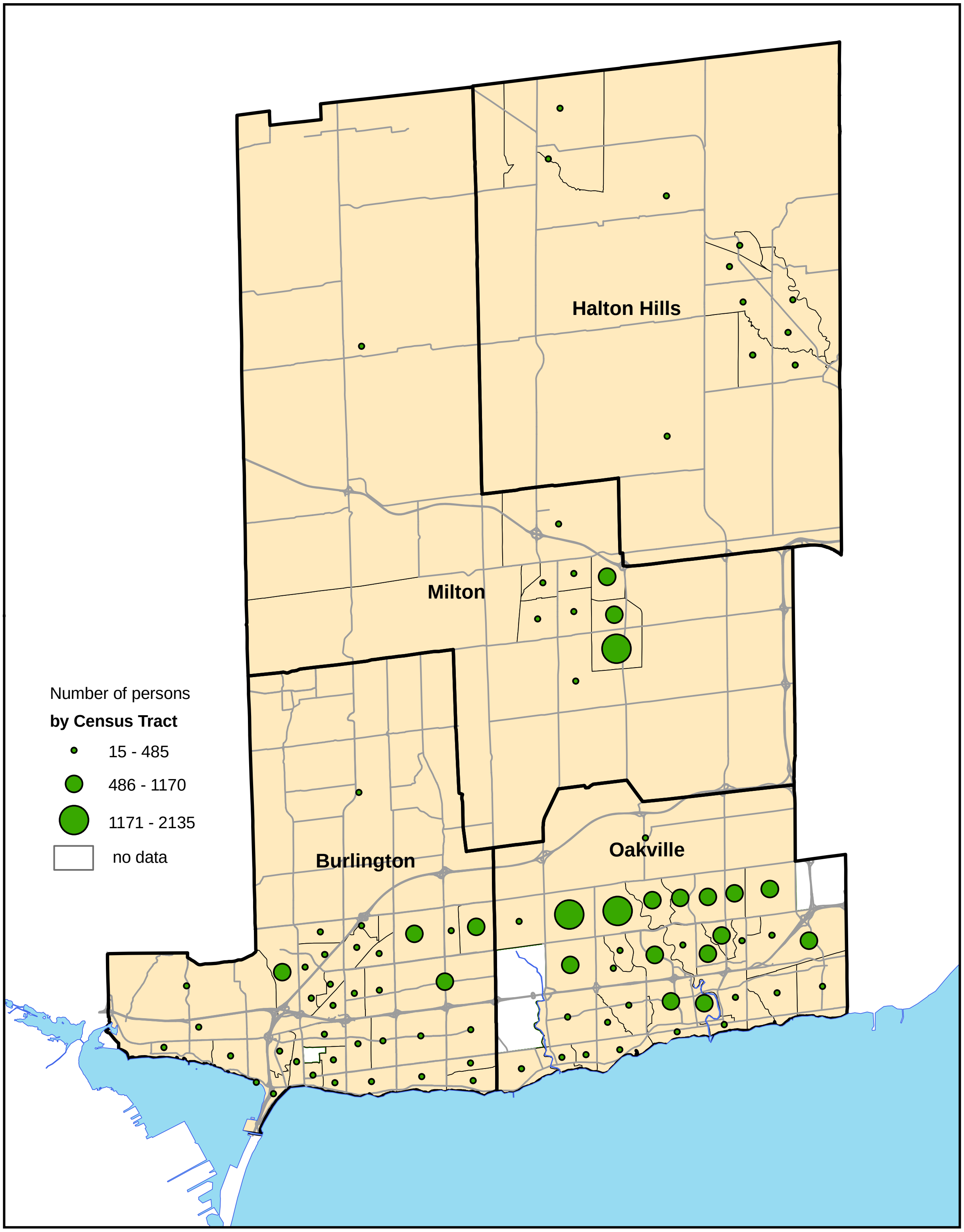
Source: Statitics Canada, 2006 Census

* includes top non-official home languages

Map N shows the distribution of non-official home language speaking population by Census Tract.

As expected, the geographic distribution pattern closely mirrors that of the allophone and recent immigrant population. Over half of the non-official home language population is in the Town of Oakville. Many of the non-official home languages population can also be found in the recent residential development areas in the Town of Milton.

Map N. Non-official home language speaking population, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

12. Visible Minority

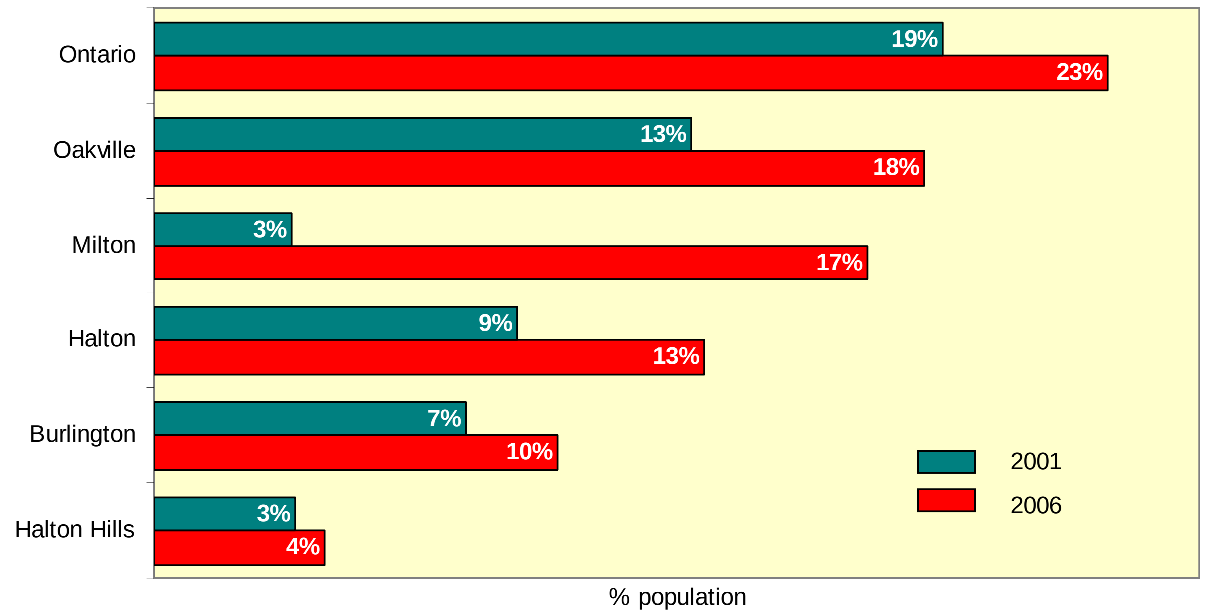
In 2006, there were more than 5 million individuals who belonged to a visible minority group in Canada, they accounted for 16% of the total population. Visible minority as defined in the Employment Equity Act are “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour”.

Although the proportion of Halton’s population that is made up of visible minority is below the Ontario average (23%), the proportions for both the Towns of Oakville and Milton are higher than the national average. As shown in Figure 14, between 2001 and 2006, the region’s visible minority population increased by 76%. This was about four and half times faster than the 17% growth rate of the total population. In fact, the growth rates of the visible minority population in each of the area municipalities surpass those of the total population. The Town of Milton, the fastest-growing community in Canada, experienced a 780% increase of its visible minority population. It is now home to over 9,000 individuals of that population sub-group.

Between 2001 and 2006, the fastest growing visible minority group is the Latin Americans (143%). The other two groups that have doubled in size are the Korean (111%) and the Southeast Asians (105%).

The visible minority population is also younger. For example, over one-quarter (26%) of the population is under the age of 15 as compared to 21% for the non visible minority population. While 14% of the non visible minority population is seniors, seniors account for 6% of the visible minority groups.

Figure 14. Change in the proportion of visible minority population, (2001 and 2006), Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Over half (53%) of the region's visible minority population lives in the Town of Oakville. As shown in Map O, most of them reside in a band of census tracts (shaded in red) between Dundas Street and Upper Middle Road.

The dominant visible minority group is South Asian, it accounts for about one-third (32%) of the region's visible minority population. Over half of them (53%) live in the Town of Oakville. The Chinese and the Black represents about 15% and 14% respectively. Over 60% of the Chinese visible minority group live in the Town of Oakville.

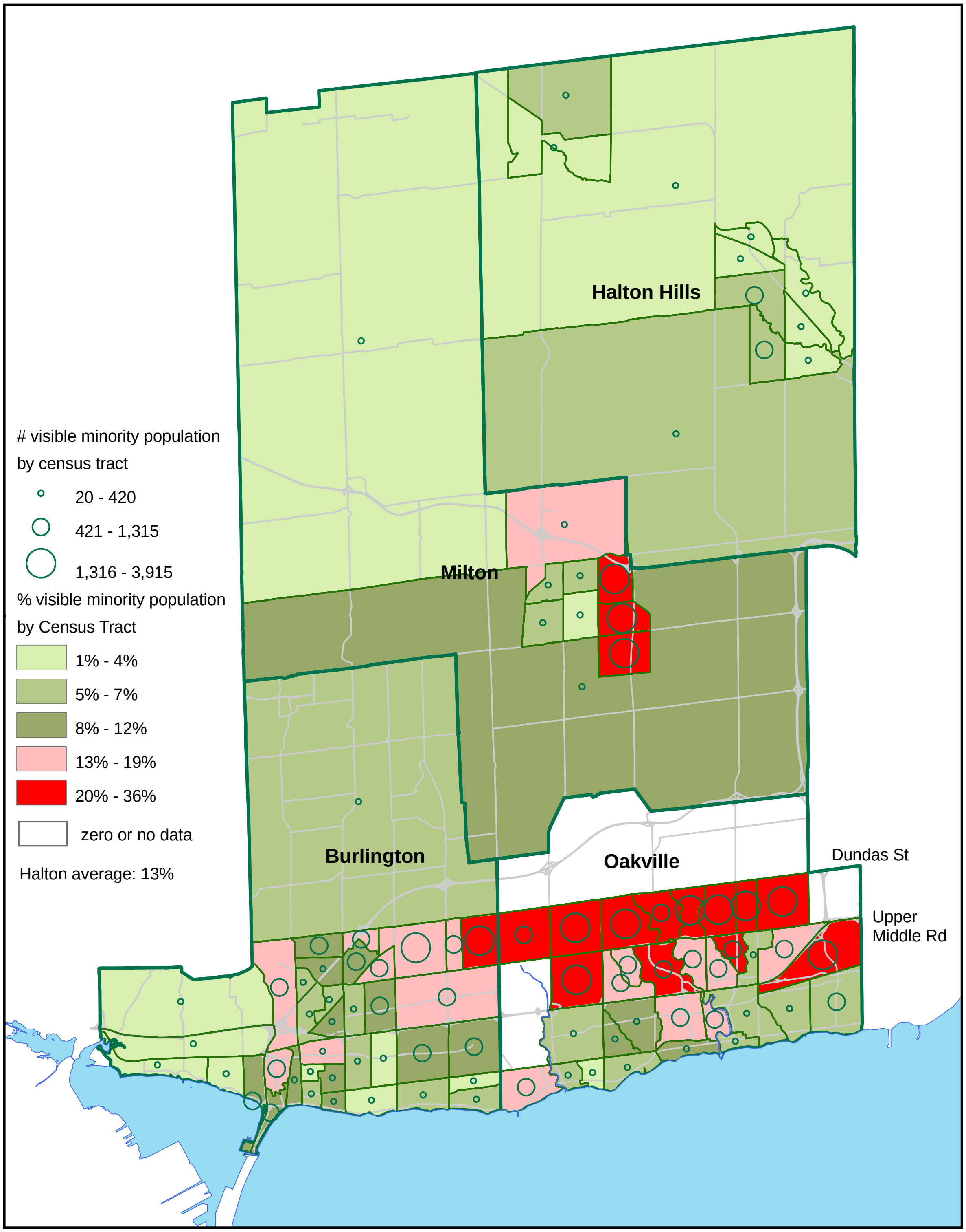
Implications

- 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 O. Visible minority population, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

13. Aboriginal Identity Population

According to Statistics Canada, Aboriginal identity population refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

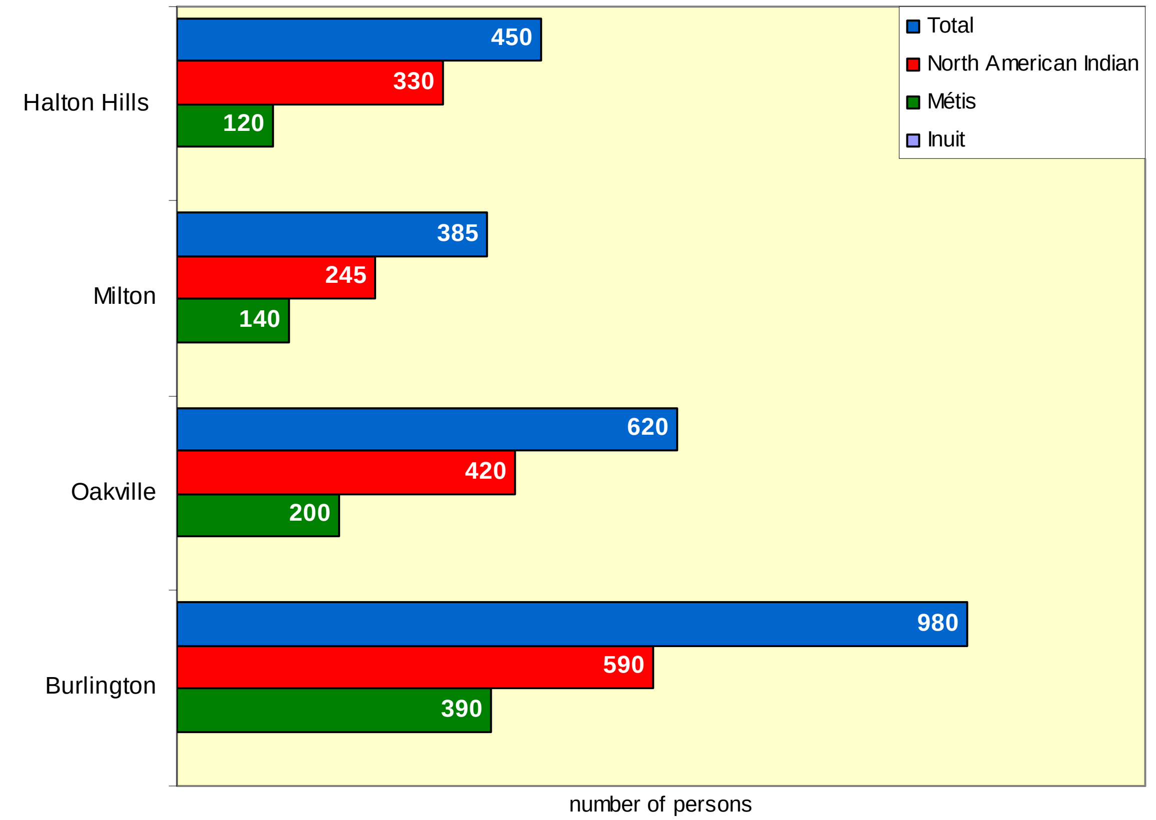
In 2006, there were about 2,600 residents of the Halton Region identified themselves as an Aboriginal person. Figure 15 shows the distribution of the various Aboriginal population groups among the municipalities within Halton.

The Aboriginal population has grown faster than the non-Aboriginal population. Between 1996 and 2006 it has doubled, almost four times faster than the 29% rate of growth for the non-Aboriginal population.

Although the North American Indian group is still the largest Aboriginal population group in the region, its dominance has decreased from 79% to 65% during the last decade (1996-2006). The Métis population has more than tripled its size from 240 persons to 850 persons. The rapid growth of the Métis population can be attributed to higher birth rates and an increasing tendency for people to identify themselves as Métis[1]. The 2006 Census did not enumerate any Inuit population in the region.

[1] Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006, Catalogue No. 97-558-XIE

Figure 15. Aboriginal identity population, Halton Region, 2006



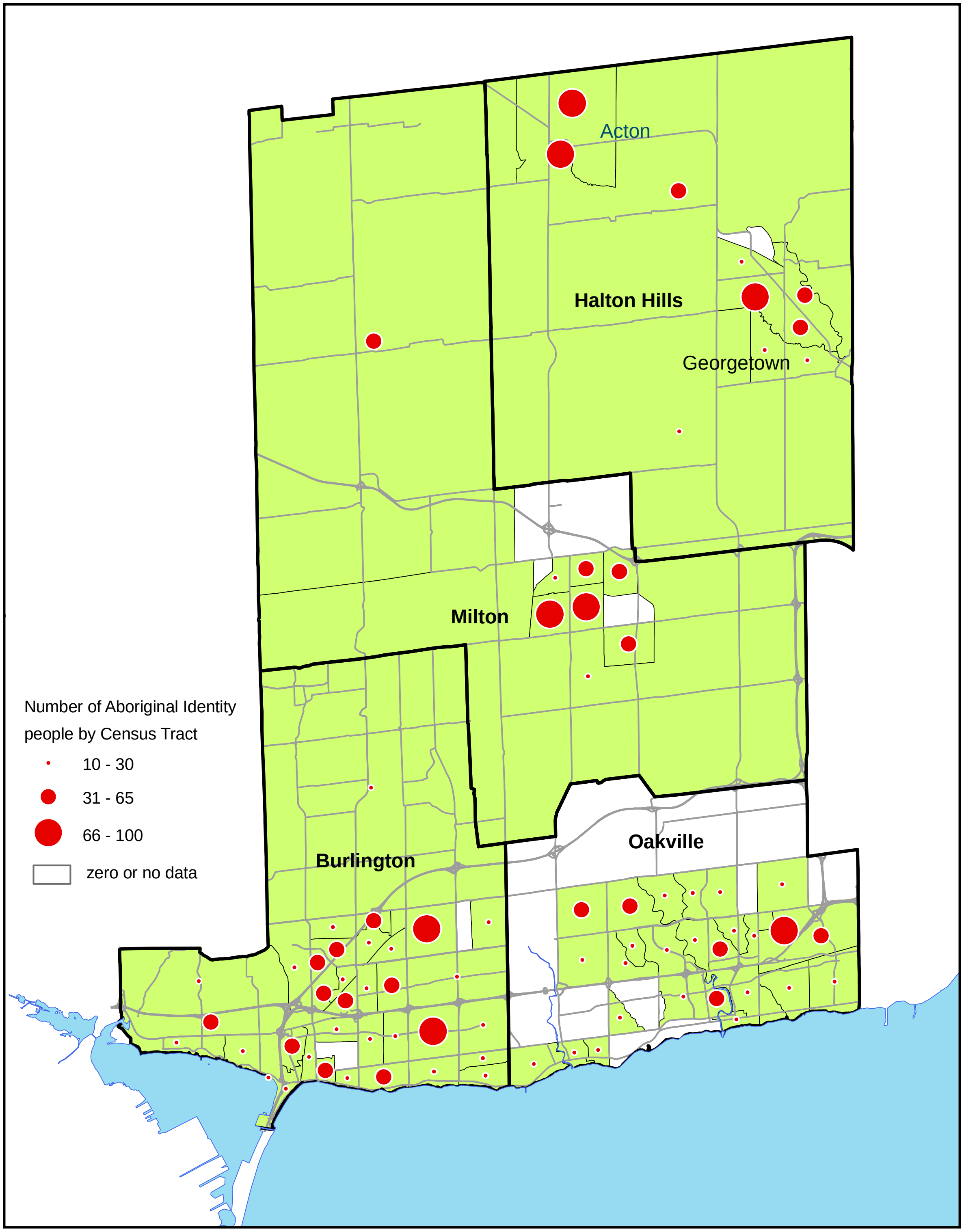
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

In general, the Aboriginal population is considerably younger than the non-Aboriginal population. For example, the median age of the Aboriginal people in the City of Burlington is 30 years as compared to 40.3 years for the non-Aboriginal population. The proportion of female Aboriginal people (55%) is higher than the non-Aboriginal people (51%). In the Town of Halton Hills, the ratio of female Aboriginal people to their male counterpart is almost two to one.

Both the City of Burlington and the Town of Halton Hills have a larger share of the region's Aboriginal population than the non-Aboriginal population. The Town of Halton Hills accounts for 13% of Halton's non-Aboriginal population and 18% of the Aboriginal population.

Map P shows the geographic distribution of the Aboriginal identity population by Census Tract. The City of Burlington has more census tracts with 31-65 and 66-100 Aboriginal peoples than does the Town of Oakville. In the Town of Milton, there are more Aboriginal people living in the established areas than the newly developed ones. Most of the Aboriginal people in the Town of Halton Hills live in Acton and Georgetown.

Map P. Aboriginal identity population, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

Implications

- The rapid increase of Aboriginal identity population requires government and community agencies to assess/reassess if appropriate infrastructures are in place to meet their needs

14. Postsecondary Education

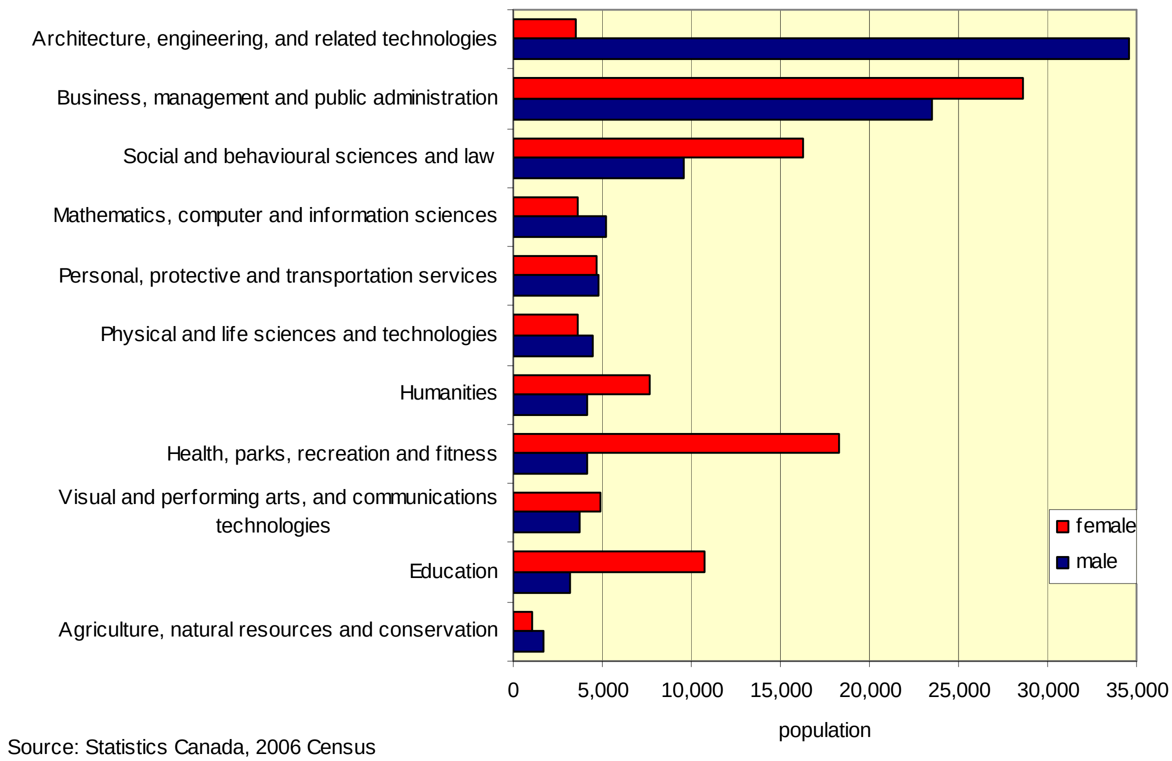
In 2006, over half (58%) of the residents aged 15 years and over have attained postsecondary education. About half (53%) of that population had a university certificate, diploma or degree. The respective provincial averages are 53% and 48%.

Of those with a university certificate, diploma or degree, 55% are bachelor's degree, 16% master's degree and 2% a doctorate. Another 2% of 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. For their first degree (bachelor's degree), a majority (82%) of Halton graduates, completed their programs in Canada. About 33% of Halton graduates with a master's degree and 44% of doctorate graduates did their studies outside Canada.

As shown in Figure 16, over one-quarter (26%) of Halton 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. Postsecondary education by major fields of study and by gender, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Within Halton, the three major fields of study that show significant gender difference are: architecture, engineering and related technologies (91% male), health, parks, recreation and fitness (81% female), and education (77% female). On the other hand, personal, protective and transportation services study was equally attended by men and women students.

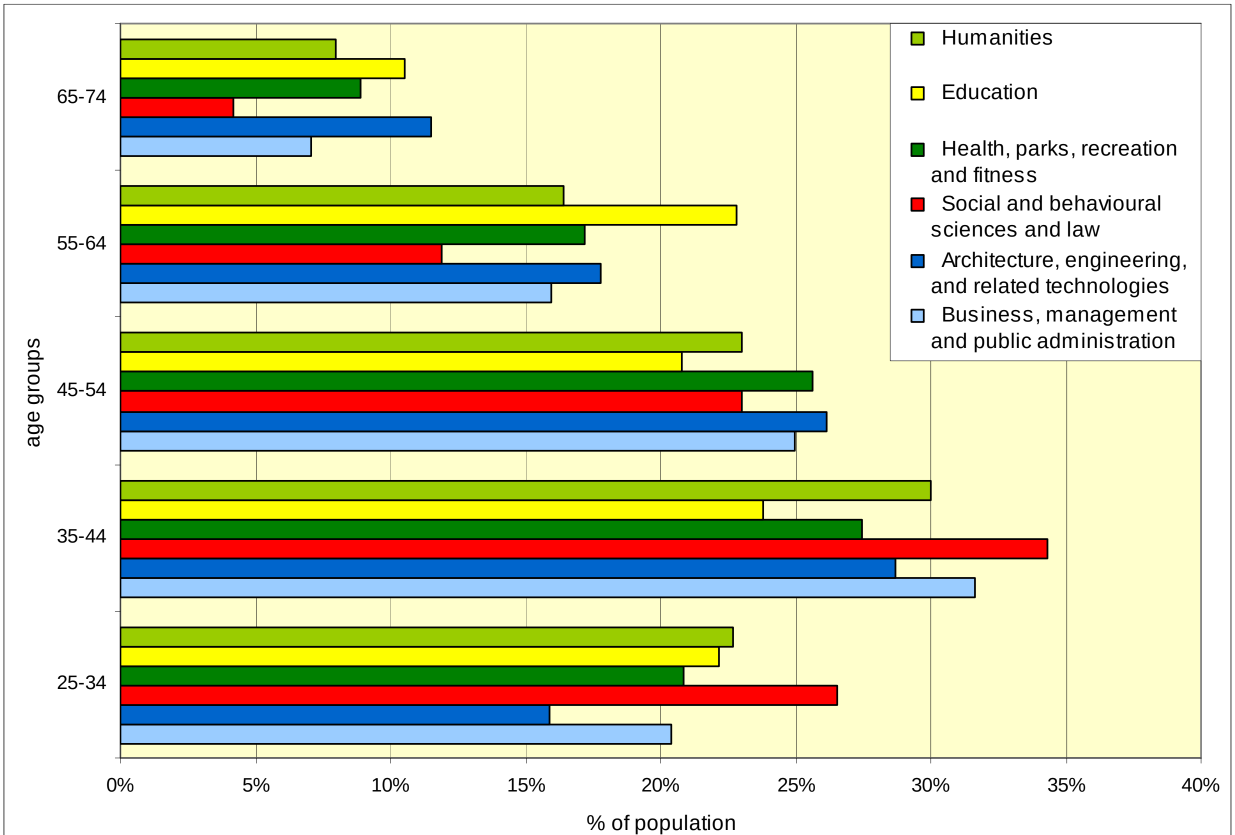
In addition to gender differences among different fields of study, there are variations in age profiles. As shown in Figure 17, among the top six major fields of study, graduates in social and behavioural sciences and law have the youngest age profile, with about 60% of the graduates are under the age of 44 years with one-quarter in the 25-34 age group. The two older groups are graduates in architecture, engineering and related technologies and in education; in each of these groups, about half are over the age of 45 years and one in ten is a senior.

Implications

- In comparison with provincial averages, Halton 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.

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



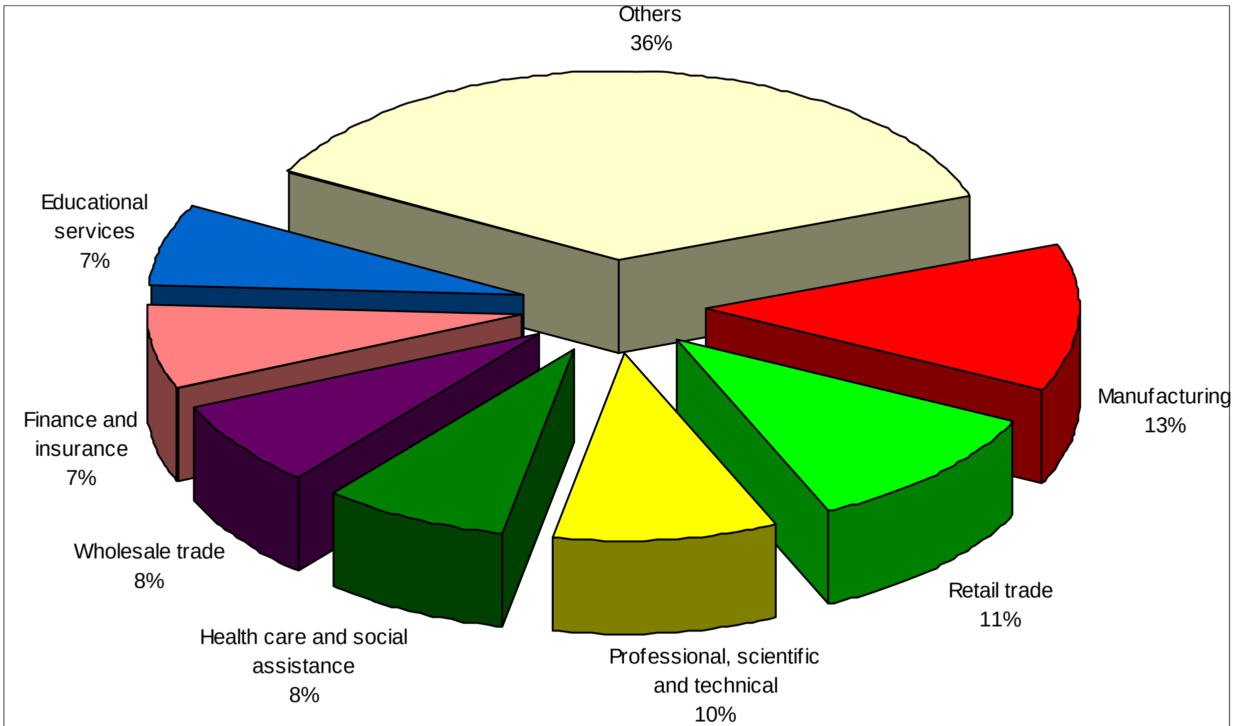
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

15. Labour Force by Industries

Between 2001 and 2006, the labour force of Halton has grown from 211,000 to 247,000. The labour force which is defined as persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006) increased at a rate of 17% which kept pace with the population growth.

“Industry” reflects the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person works. As shown in Figure 18, over one in ten (13%) of the labour force worked in the region’s top industry – manufacturing which employed over 30,000 people. The retail trade and the professional, scientific and technical industries accounted for another 11% and 10% of the total labour force respectively. The proportions of labour force in each of the three major industry groups (wholesale trade, finance and insurance, and professional, scientific and technical) are above the provincial averages. The two major industries with proportion of labour force below the provincial averages are manufacturing (13% versus Ontario’s 14%), and health care and social assistance (8% versus Ontario’s 9.5%)

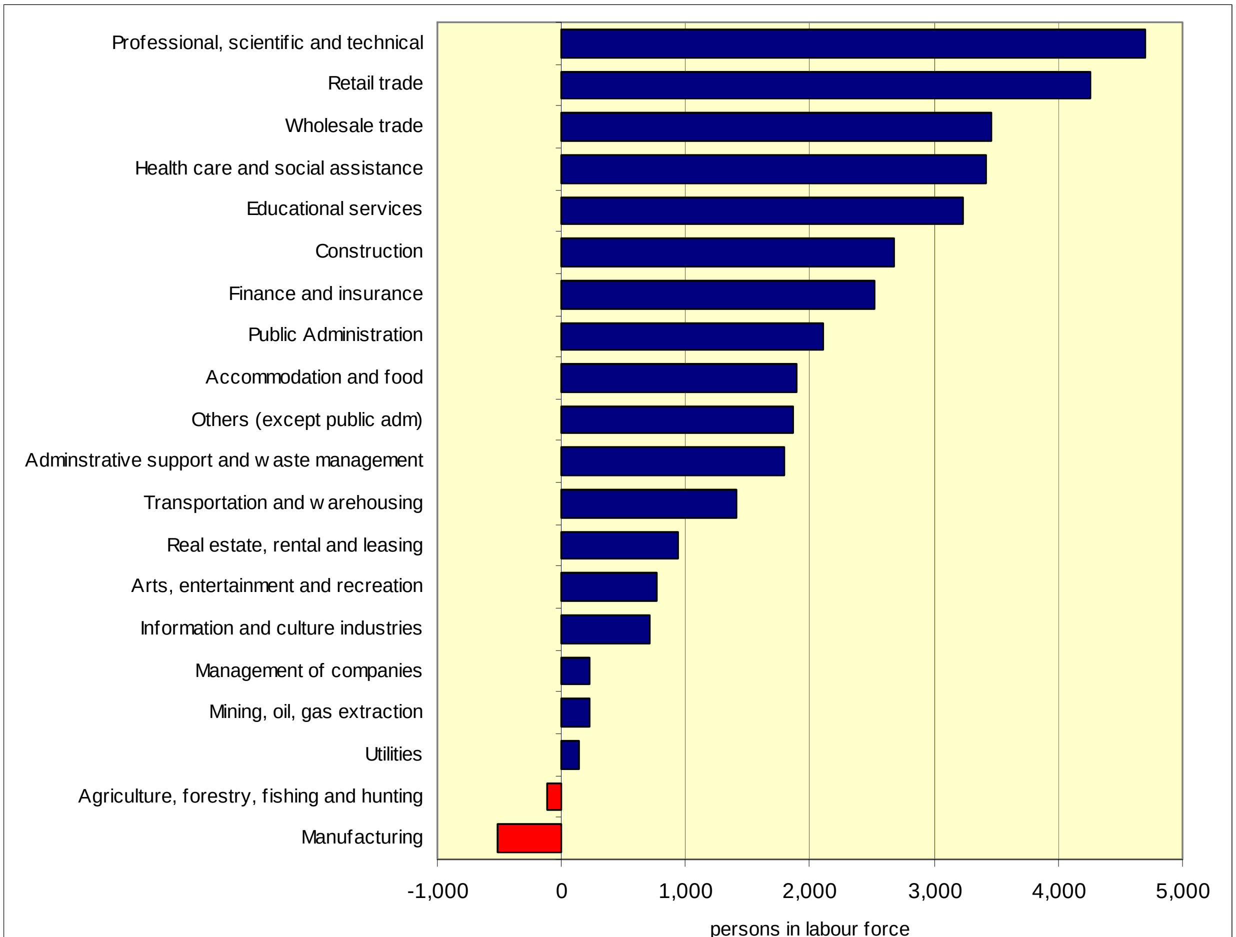
Figure 18. Proportion of labour force by major industry group, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

As shown in Figure 19, the decline in manufacturing employment at the national and provincial level between 2001 and 2006 is also evident in the region. Although, the manufacturing industry lost about only 500 persons in the labour force, it is one of the two major industries experienced negative growth in the region.

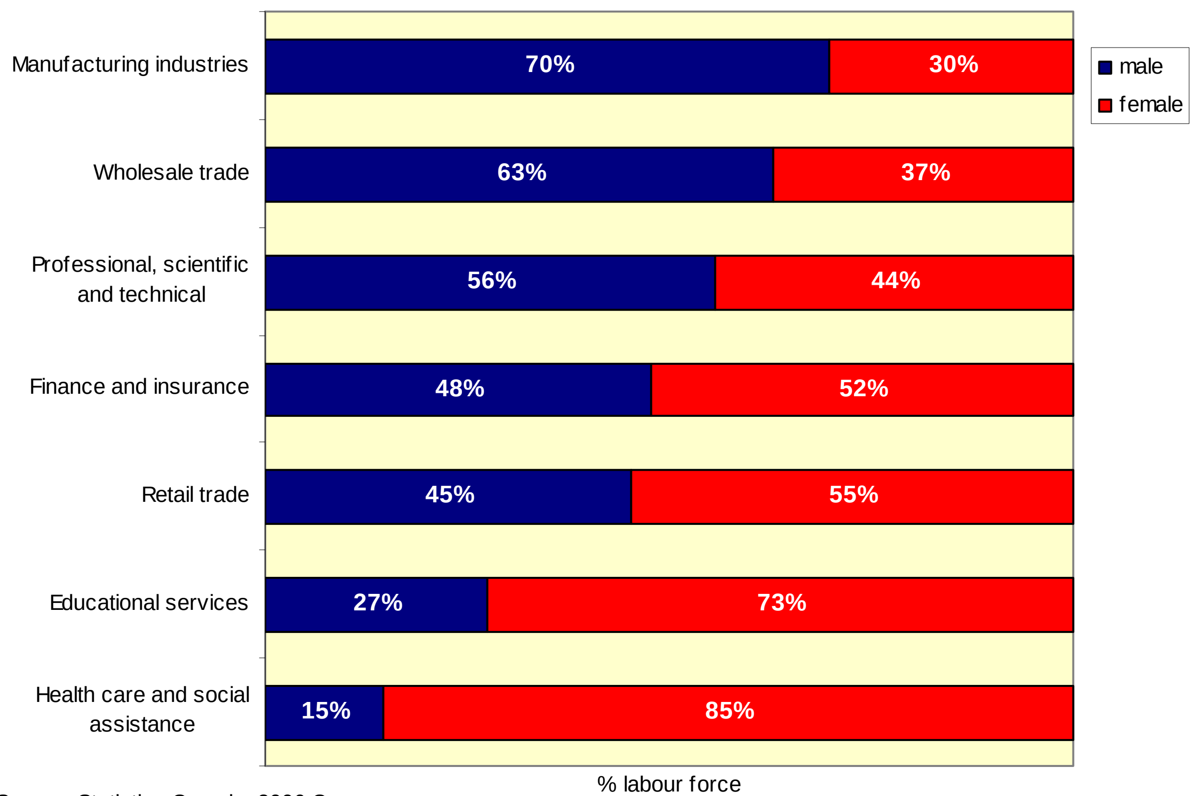
Figure 19. Change in labour force by industry groups (2001-2006), Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Censuses

The major growth industries are the professional, scientific and technical, retail and whole trade, health care and social assistance, and educational services. Together, they represented over half (53%) of the regional growth in the labour force.

Figure 20. Labour force by major industry group and by gender, Halton Region, 2006



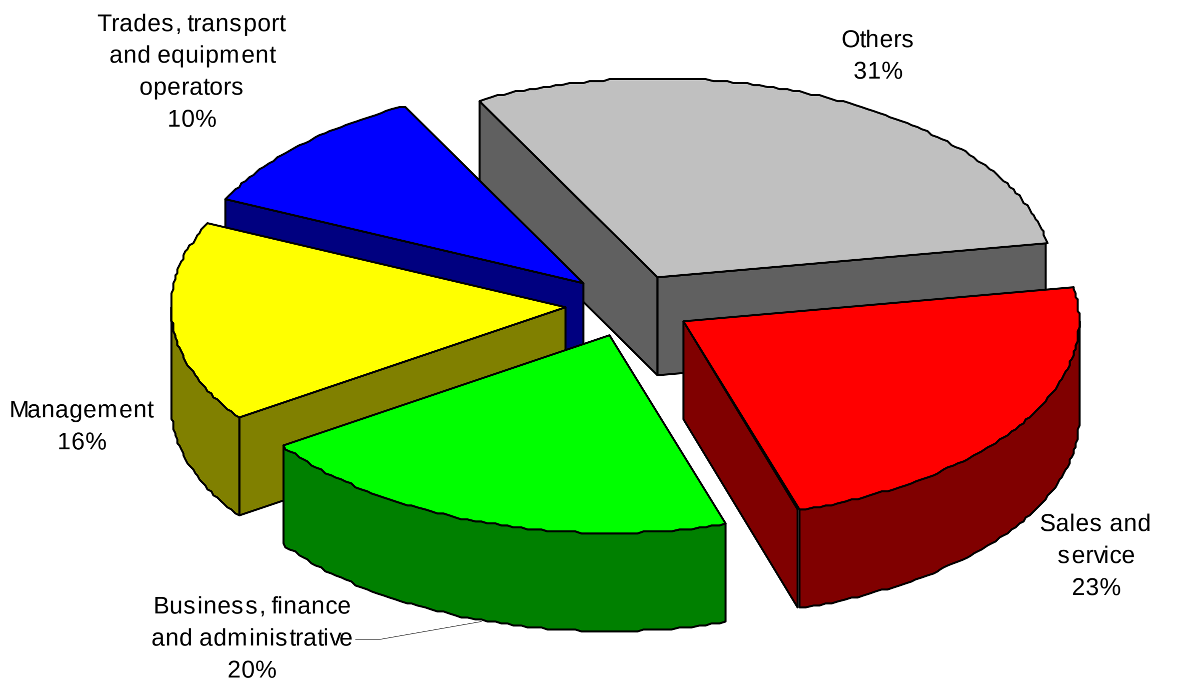
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

There are significant differences in labour force participation by gender among the industries. As shown in Figure 20, the highest concentration of the male labour force is in manufacturing which accounts for 17% of the region's total male labour force. On the other hand, 14% of the region's female labour force worked in the health care and social assistance industry. Over half of the labour force in the manufacturing (70%), wholesale trade (63%) and professional, scientific and technical (56%) industries are male workers. The industries that are dominated by the female labour force are: health care and social assistance (85%), educational services (73%), retail trade (55%) and finance and insurance (52%).

16. Labour Force by Occupations

“Occupation” describes the type of work an individual does in a work place. Nearly one in four (23%) of the labour force worked in the region’s sales and service occupation which employed over 57,000 people (Figure 21). This percentage is the same as the provincial average. On the other hand, Halton has higher proportions of the labour force working in the business, finance and administrative (20% versus Ontario’s 18%), and management occupations (16% versus Ontario’s 10%).

Figure 21. Proportion of labour force by major occupation groups, Halton Region, 2006

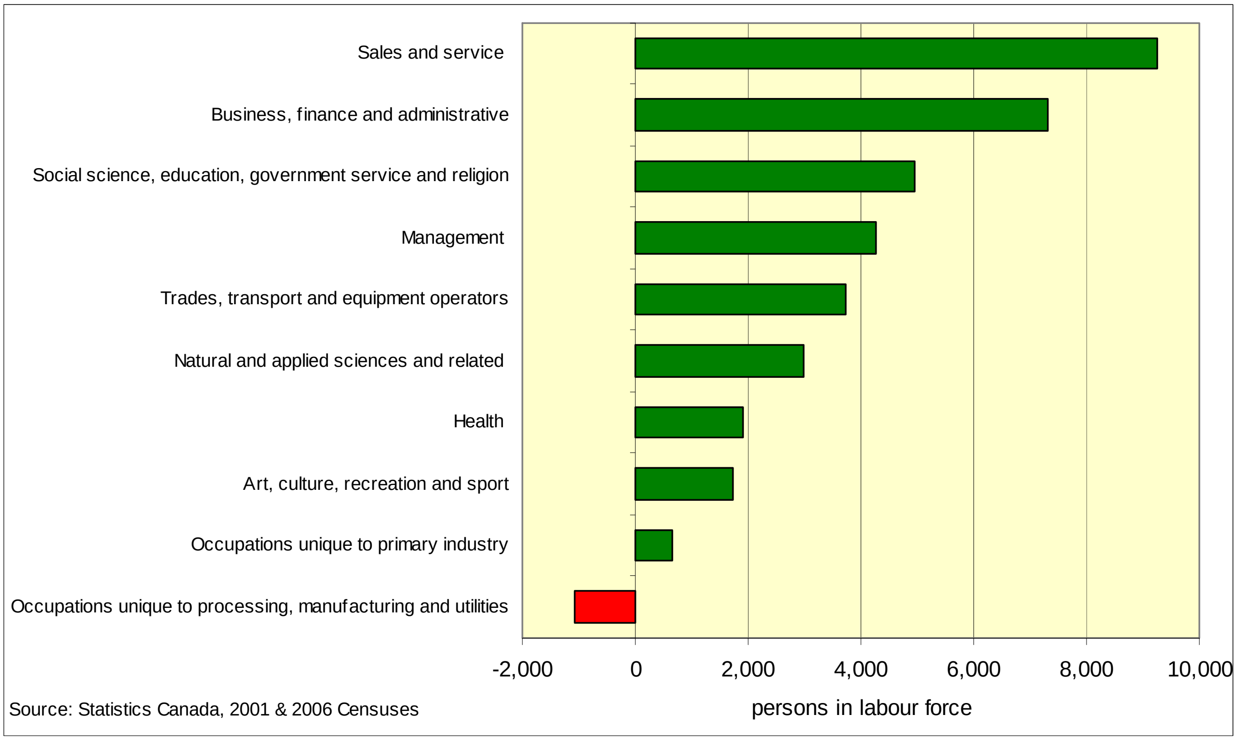


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

As shown in Figure 22, strong growth occurred in the sales and service, and the business, finance and administrative occupations. They accounted for nearly half (46%) of the regional increase in the number of persons in the labour force. The fastest growing occupations are the social science, education, government service and religion (30%) and the art, culture, recreation and sport (29%) groups.

The only declining occupation is the one unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities (e.g. machine operators, assemblers and labourers). It lost about 1,000 persons between 2001 and 2006.

Figure 22. Change in labour force by major occupation group, (2001-2006), Halton Region

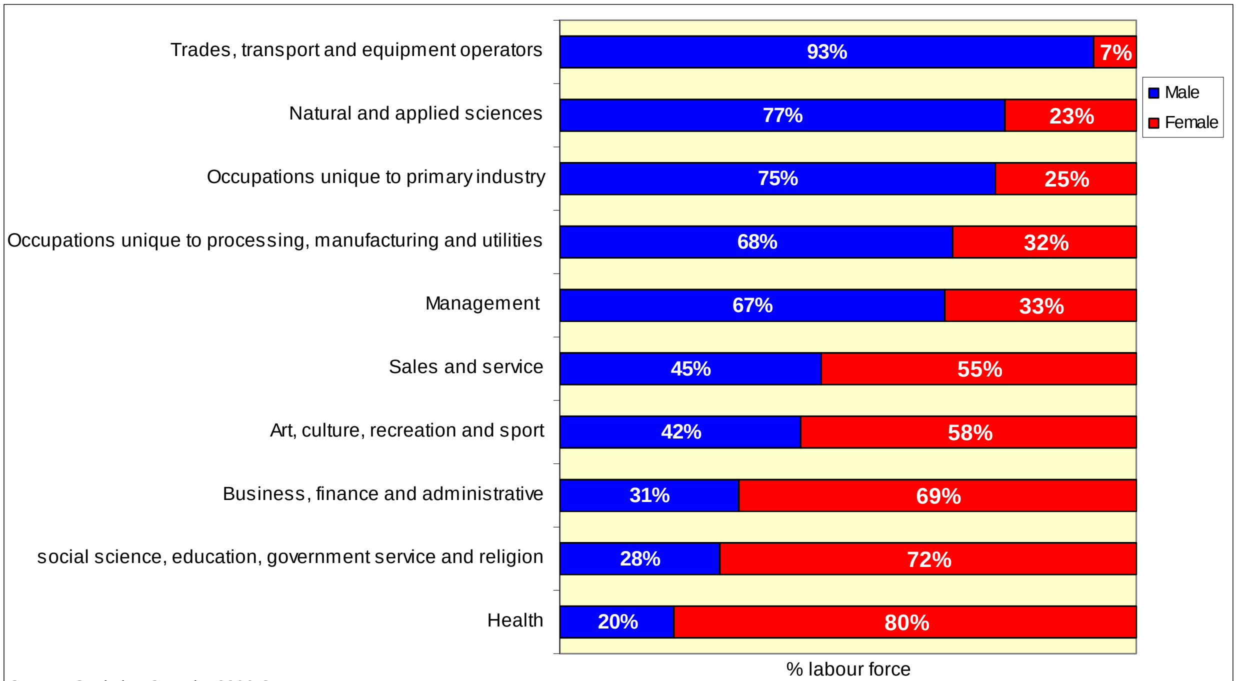


As seen in the industry sector, there are significant differences in labour force participation by gender among the occupations (Figure 23). The highest concentration of the male labour force is in the trade, transport and equipment operators occupation which accounts for 19% of the region's total male labour force. Over nine in 10 of the jobs in that occupation were held by men. On the other hand, 29% of the region's female labour force worked in the business, finance and administrative occupation. Female workers accounted for nearly 70% of that labour force. It is closely followed by the sales and service occupation at 26%. The highest proportion (80%) of female labour force is the health occupation.

Implications

- The restructuring of the global economy will continue to affect the industries in the region, 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

Figure 23. Labour force by major occupation groups and by gender, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

16. 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. As more residents work within their community, the amount of commuting travel time and distance will be reduced – less time on the road and more time with the family or for other activities. Over half (55%) of Halton residents reported a place of work location in the 2006 Census. They were the employed labour force, which included 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.

About 8.5% of the employed labour force worked at home or on a farm. Some of the main at-home occupations are: farm workers, early childhood educators and assistants, bookkeepers and baby sitters, nannies and parent's helpers. Another 8% reported no fixed workplace address; these include building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc.

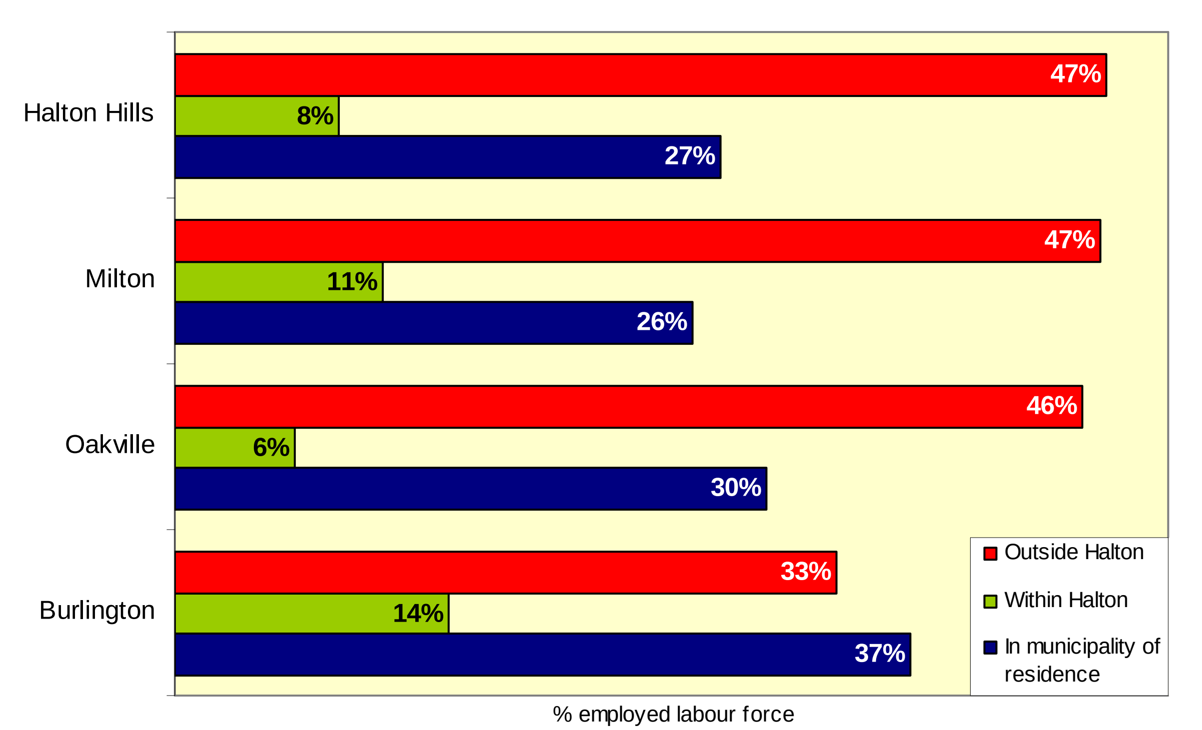
There are differences between the sexes. In Halton, three times more male workers worked outside Canada than female workers and there are over two-and-a-half workers with no fixed workplace address for every one of their female counterparts. However, there are about 30% more female workers than male workers working in their municipalities of residence.

The majority (83%) of the workers travelled to a specific work location (usual place of work). Statistics Canada has grouped the locations into three categories (i.e. work within municipality of residence – Burlington, Oakville, Milton and Halton Hills, those who work in another municipality within Halton, and those who work outside Halton). Usual place of work does not include those working at home, working outside of Canada or no fixed workplace.

With the exception of the City of Burlington, Halton's municipalities had similar proportions of workers in these three categories: nearly half commuted outside Halton and fewer than one-third worked within their municipality of residence.

As shown in Figure 24 among Halton's municipalities, the City of Burlington has the highest percentage of the employed labour force working within the municipality of residence and the region, and the lowest proportion of workers who commuted outside the region. In fact, there were more workers worked within Burlington than commuted to outside Halton.

Figure 24. Proportion of employed labour force by usual place of work, Halton Region, 2006



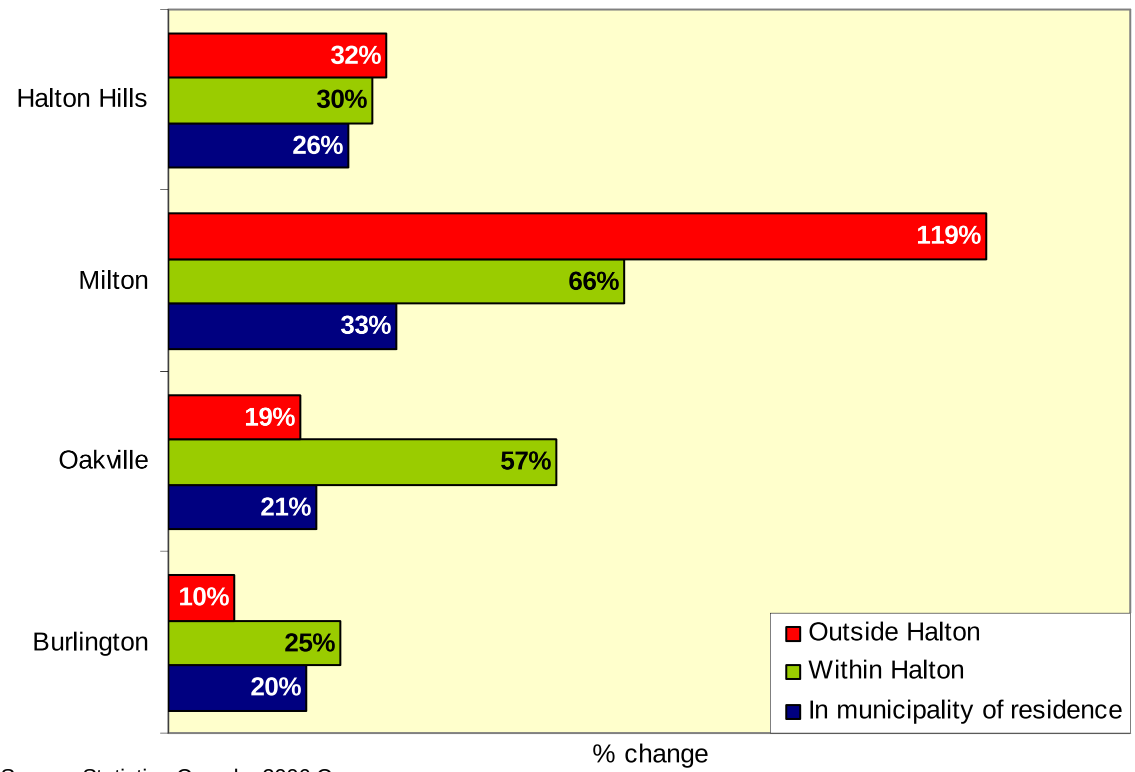
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

With the population growth in each of the municipalities in the last decade (1996-2006), the magnitude and pattern of commuting workers have also changed.

As shown in Figure 25, the most noticeable change is the doubling of the number of "Outside-Halton" commuters in the Town of Milton. They grew faster than the population. This commuting pattern suggests that most of the new residents have not changed their location of employment but are still commuting from their new homes to their place of work.

On the other hand, both the Town of Oakville and the City of Burlington experienced significant lower growth rates for their 'Outside-Halton' commuters, at 19% and 10% respectively, below their population growth rates. The slow increase in the City of Burlington's 'Outside-Halton' commuters probably explains the low proportion of this category of commuters in 2006; more residents are finding jobs within their communities.

Figure 25. Change in usual place of work, (1996-2006), Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

17. Commuting Pattern

In 2006, over 100,000 residents travelled outside of Halton Region to work. They are the out-commuters. Nine out of ten of the out-commuters worked in one of the neighbouring municipalities within the GTHA (Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area). Over half (51%) of them worked in the Region of Peel , over one-third (37%) in the City of Toronto and about 11% in the City of Hamilton. About 5,000 out-commuters worked in municipalities outside the GTHA.

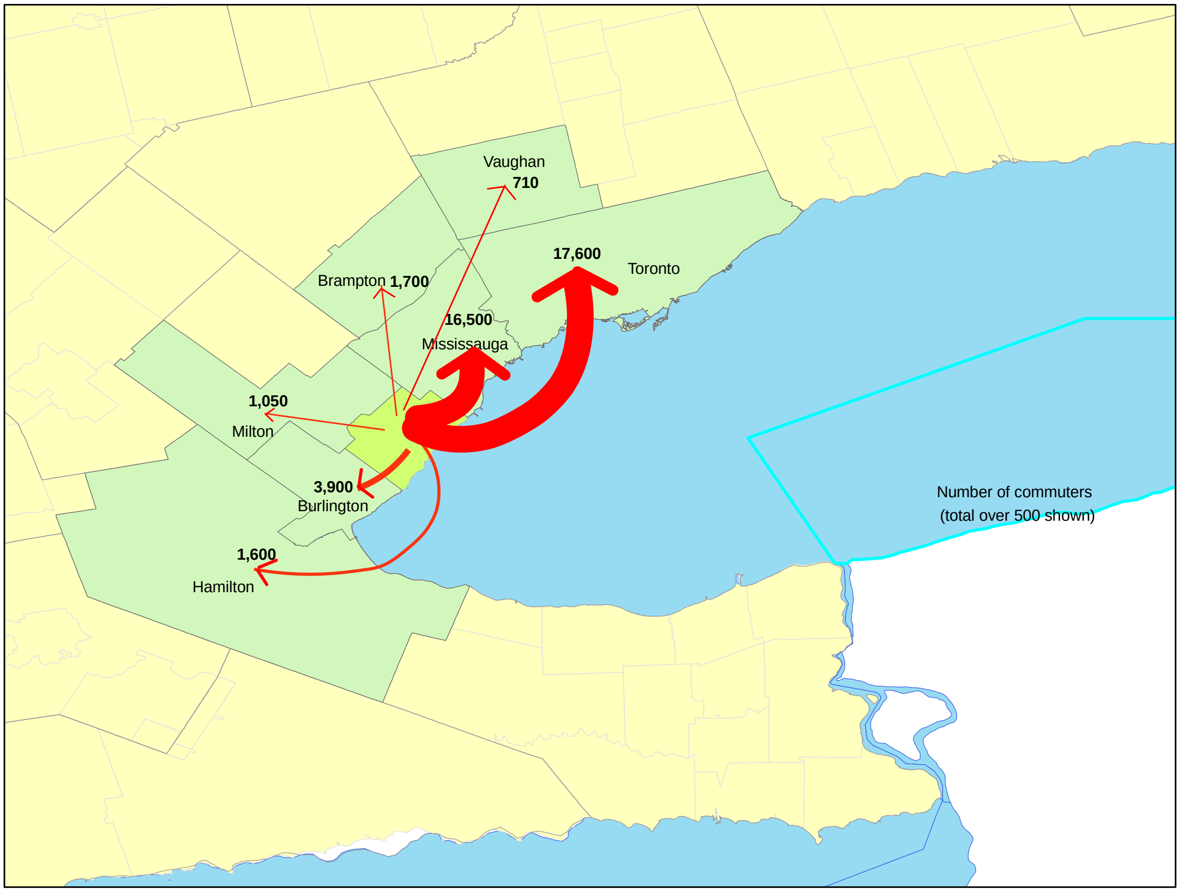
At the same time, about 75,000 people came to Halton to work. They are the in-commuters, of whom 44% were from the City of Hamilton and 28% from the Region of Peel. Some distant in-commuters came from municipalities such as City of Niagara Falls, Norfolk County and City of Barrie.

About 137,000 residents worked within Halton. A majority (70%) of them worked within their own municipality of residence. Fewer than one in five of the residents worked in another municipality within the region. In fact, there are four times more residents commuted outside of the region than those who commuted within Halton.

There are some significant contrasts in intra-regional commuting pattern among the local municipalities. For example, with similar population, the City of Burlington sent two and a half times more workers to the Town of Oakville than vice versa. On the other hand, although there is a significant difference in population, the number of commuters between the two northern rural municipalities (Towns of Milton and Halton Hills) and the two southern urban municipalities (City of Burlington and Town of Oakville) is almost identical.

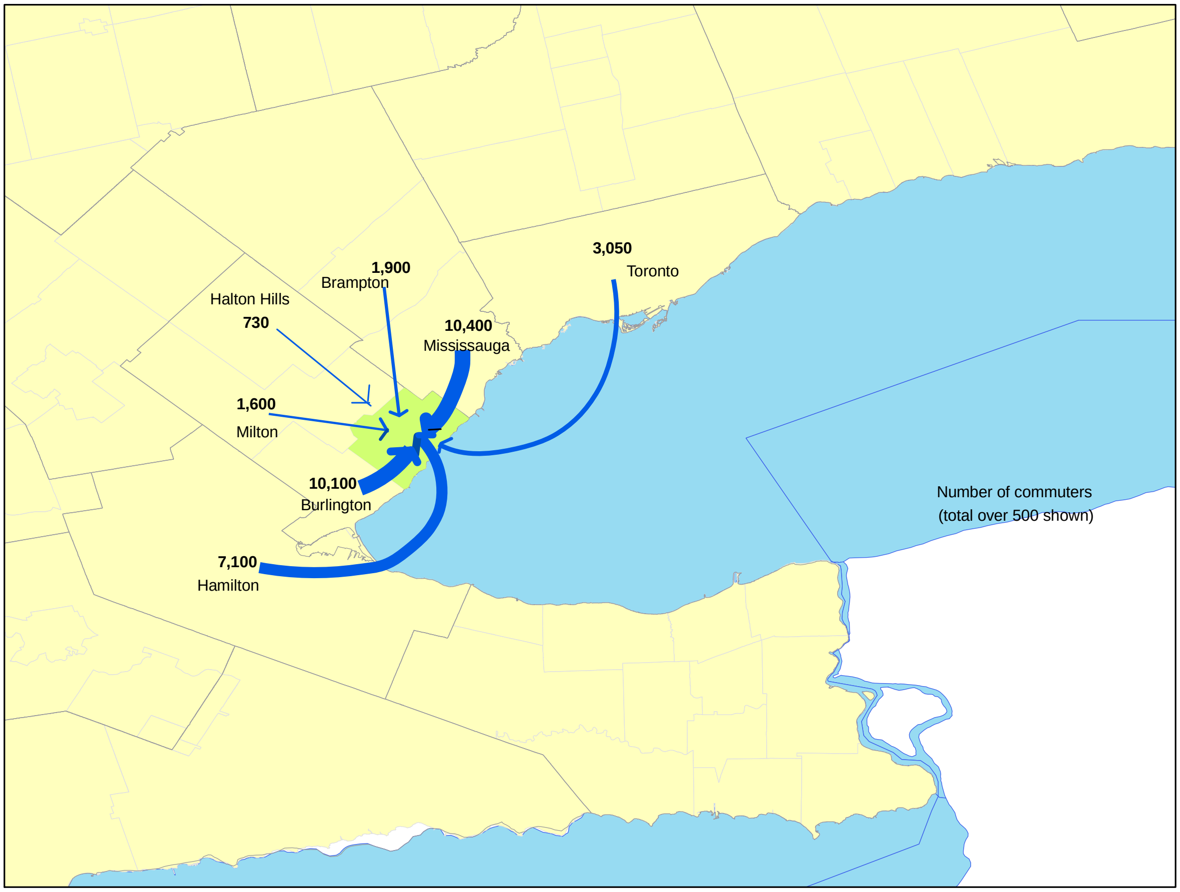
As shown in Map Q, the Town of Oakville has a west to east commuting pattern. Over three quarters (76%) of its out-commuters are destined eastward to the City of Toronto and the City of Mississauga. On the other hand, as shown in Map R, over 40% of its in-commuters came from the two western municipalities (the City of Burlington and the City of Hamilton) and about 35% came from the City of Mississauga and the City of Toronto.

Map Q. Commuting pattern from Oakville, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

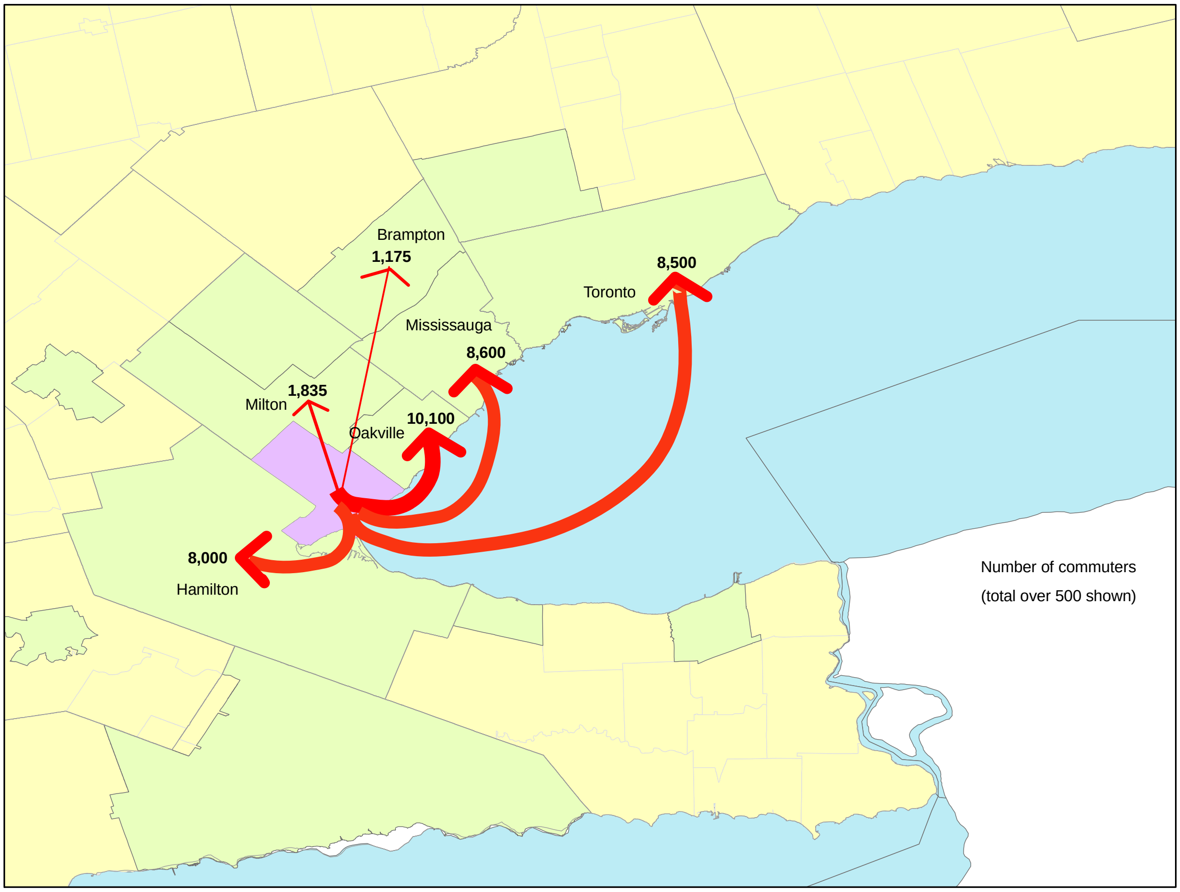
Map R. Commuting pattern to Oakville, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

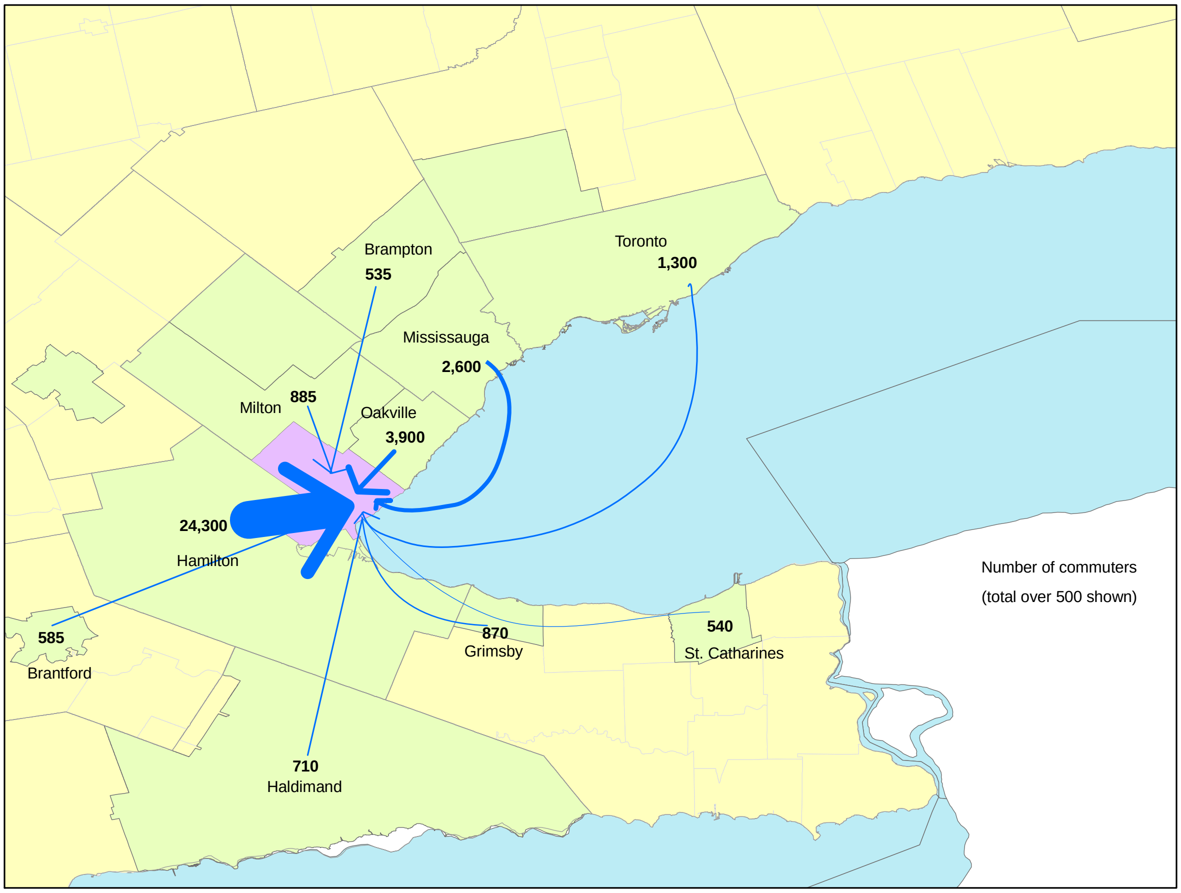
As shown in Map S, the City of Burlington's commuting pattern also shows west to east orientation. About 65% of its out-commuters are destined to three eastern municipalities (the Town of Oakville, the City of Mississauga and the City of Toronto). In-commuters from those three municipalities represent less than 20% of Burlington's total. The major source of its in-commuters was the City of Hamilton with over 24,000 Hamiltonians worked in the City of Burlington.

Map S. Commuting pattern from Burlington, 2006



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

Map T. Commuting pattern to Burlington, 2006



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

Implications

- Increase in commuting time and distance add 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
- Increase in commuting also reduces the amount of time available for participation in community activities (e.g. volunteering)
- Since the majority of the commuting is made by automobile, the increase in car-ownership reinforces dependence on automobile and continues to have a negative impact on the environment and more sustainable transportation service such as public transit and cycling.
- A more balanced live and work environment may gradually slow down this undesirable trend.

18. Household Income

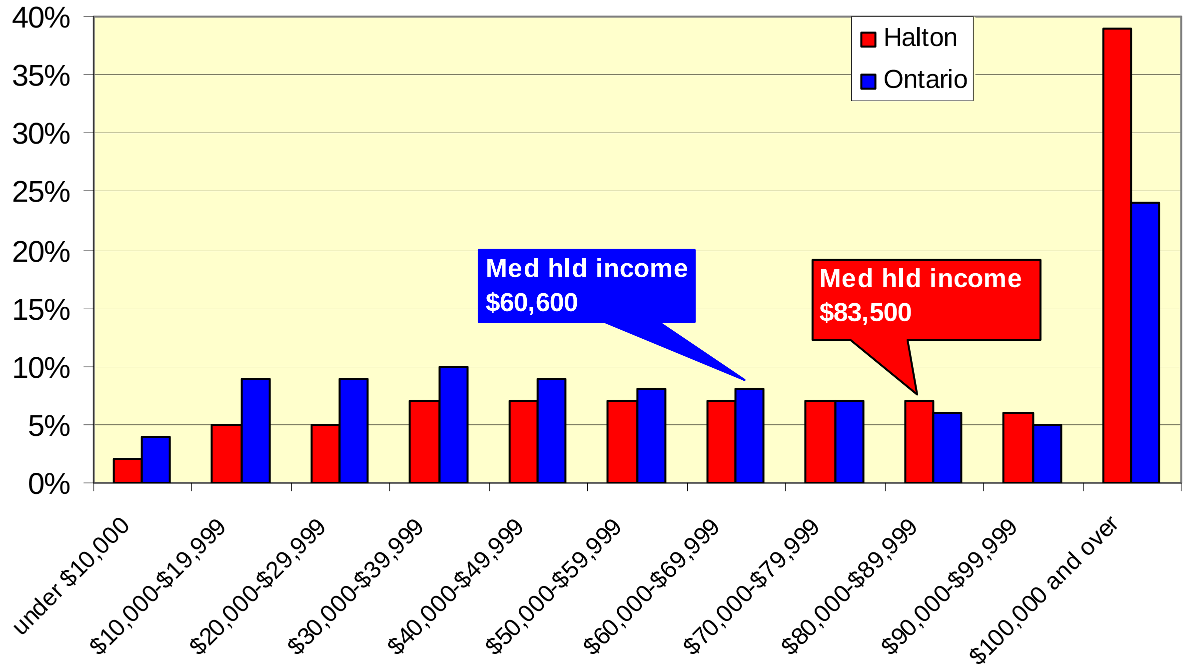
Household income is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household. Total incomes include employment income, income from government, dividends, interest, retirement pensions, alimony, child support and scholarships.

The 2005 median household income for Halton is $83,700 which is about 38% higher than that of the province. Median income is the dollar amount which divides the population or households into two halves; the incomes of the first half are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. It is less sensitive to extremely low or high income values which are included in the calculation of average income.

As shown in Figure 26, almost four in ten (39%) households earned more than $100,000 as compared to less than 25% for Ontario. On the other hand, about 40% of all households in Ontario earned less than $50,000 as compared to 25% in the region.

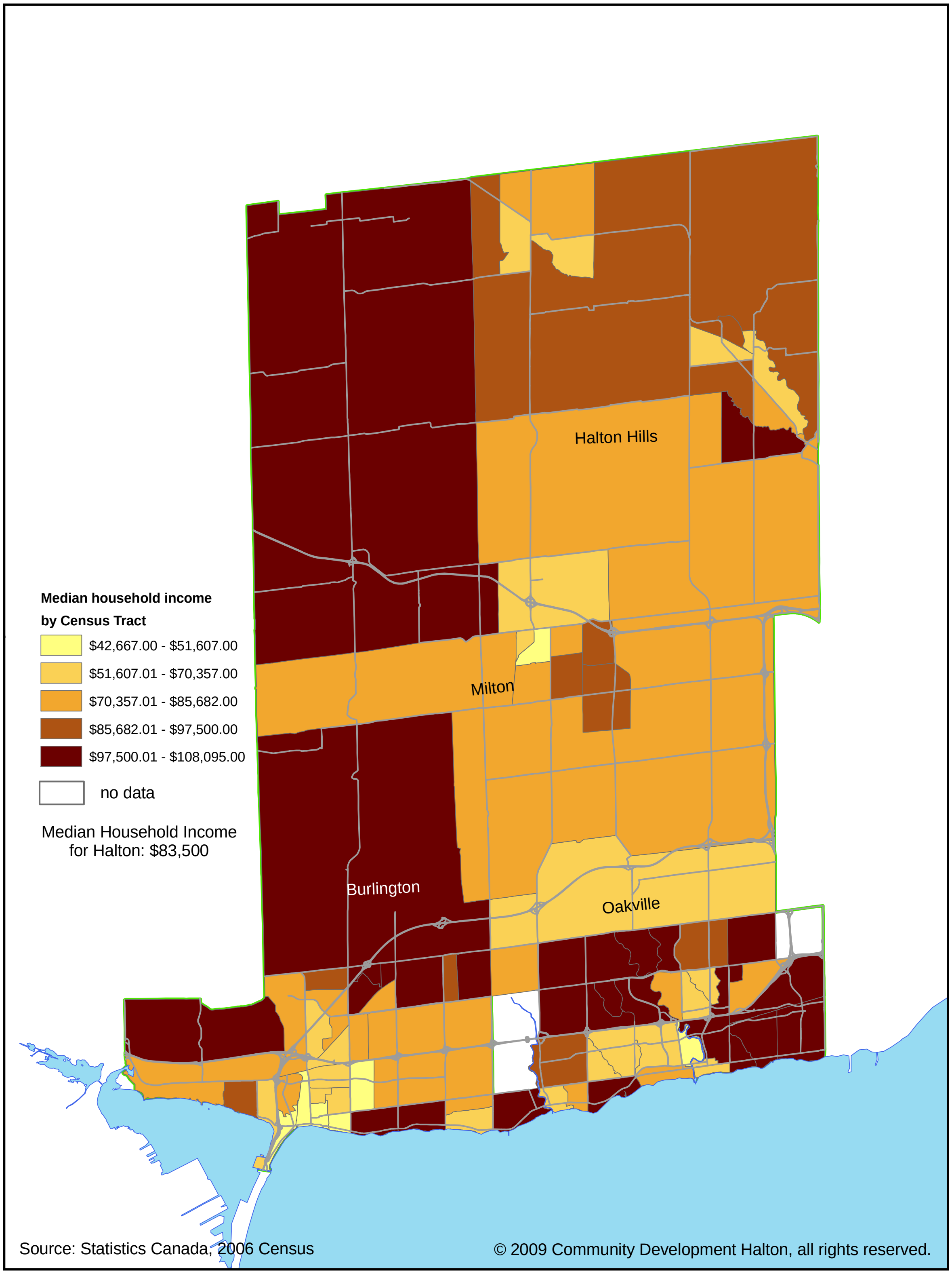
Households in the Town of Oakville had the highest median income of $93,400 which is about 23% higher than those in the City of Burlington. As shown in Map U, there are many census tracts in Oakville with median household income over $97,500. About 46% of Oakville's households earned more than $100,000 in 2005. Over one-quarter (29%) of the households in the City of Burlington made less than $50,000. Most of the households with low median income are located in and around the downtown area. The Town of Milton also has one census tract with median household income less than $51,600.

Figure 26. Percentage distribution of household incomes, Ontario and Halton Region, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Map U. Median household income, Halton Region, 2005



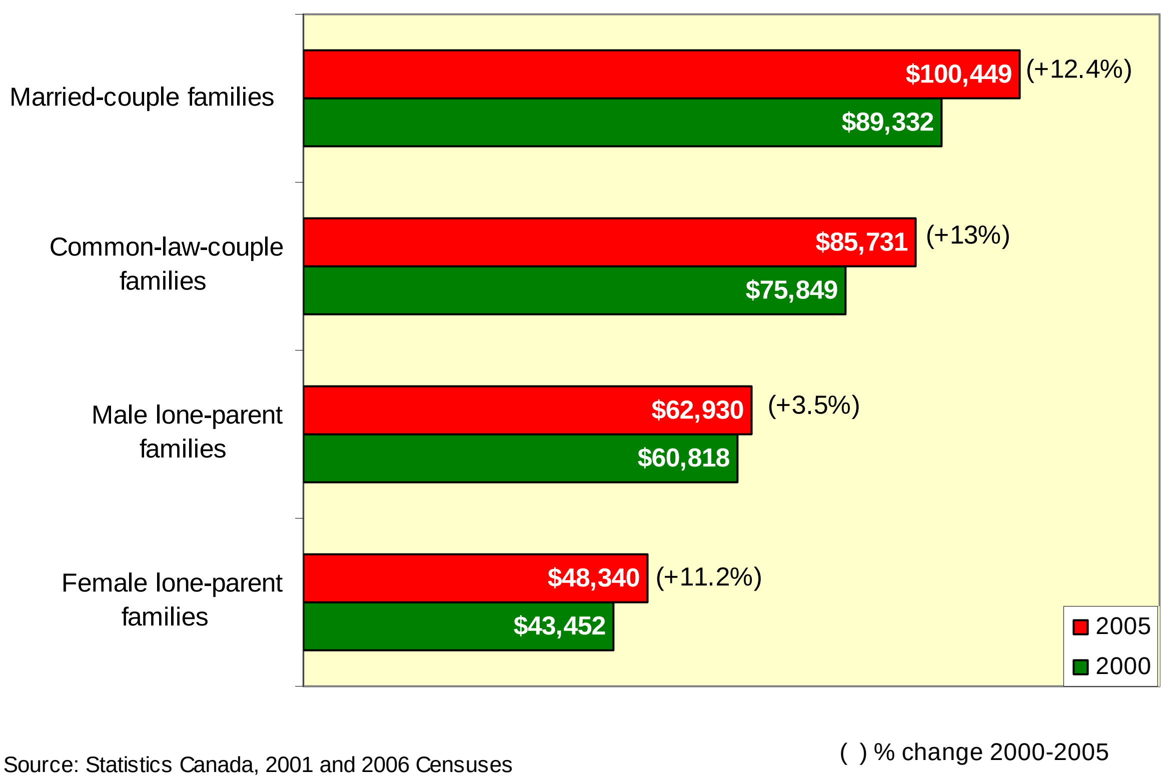
19. Family Income

The total family income is the income received by all members of that family aged 15 and over, from all sources, during the calendar year preceding the census (i.e. 2005). The sources include employment income, income from government, dividends, interest, retirement pensions, alimony, child support and scholarships.

In 2005, the married-couple families have the highest median family income of over $100,000. It is nearly double that of lone-parent families ($51,100). The income of the common-law-coupe families is about 85% of the married-couple families. Median family income is the dollar amount which divides the families into two halves; the incomes of the first half are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. It is less sensitive to extremely low and high income values which are included in the calculation of average family income.

Between 2000 and 2005, all family types experienced an increase in median family income. The common-law couple families had the highest increase of 13% followed closely by the married-couple families (12.4%). The lowest increase (3.5%) is the male-lone parent families.

Figure 27. Median family income by family type, Halton Region, 2000 and 2005



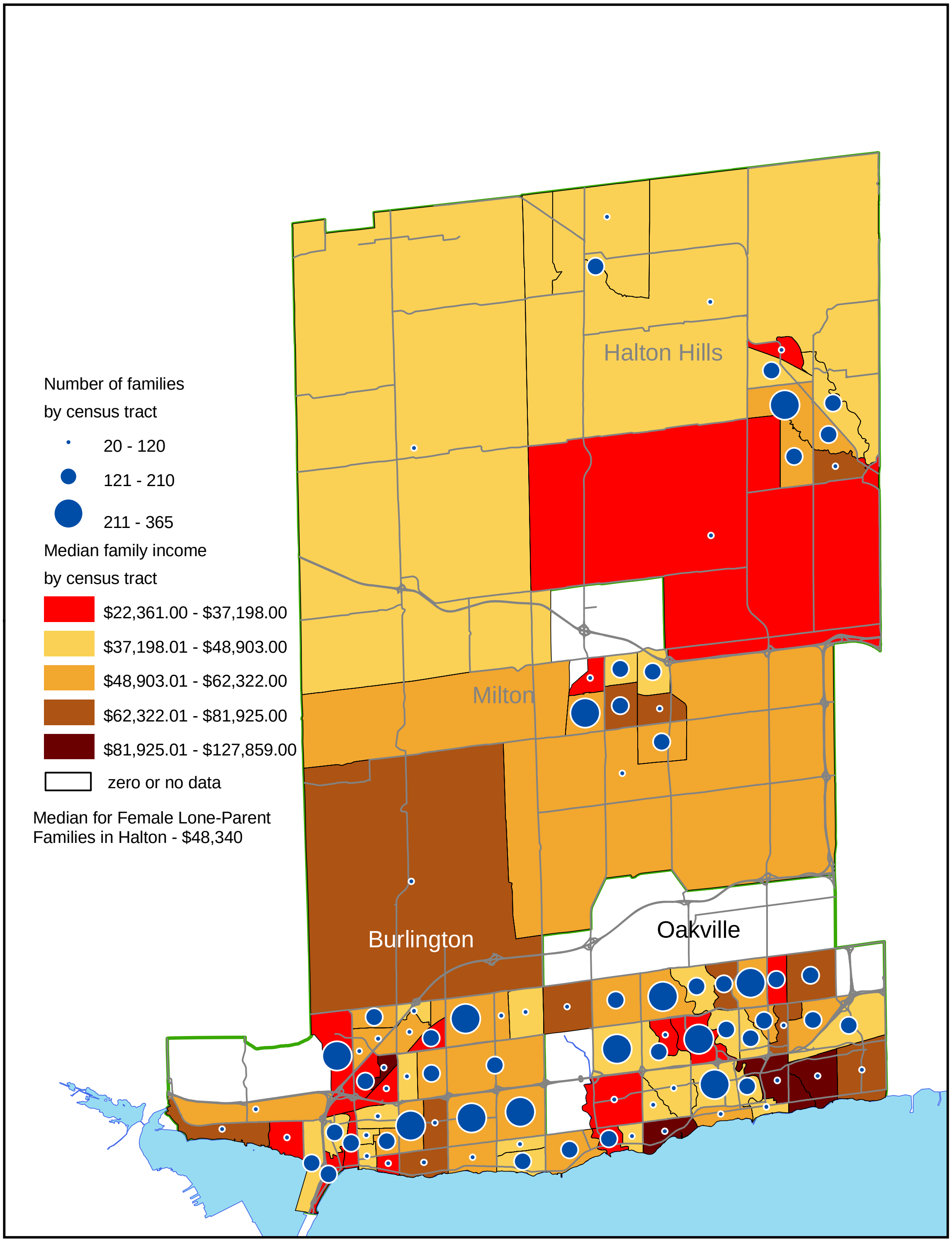
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

There is still an income gap between male lone-parent families and female lone-parent families. However, between 2000 and 2005, the median income of female lone-parent families increased by over 10% as compared to 3.5% for male lone-parent families. As a result, the income gap is narrowing. In 2000, the median income of female lone-parent families is about 71% of its male counterpart. In 2005, that percentage has increased to 77%.

19.1 Female Lone-Parent Family Income

Female lone parent families make up 10% of all families in Halton. Within Halton, Burlington had the lowest median income for female lone-parent families at $46,279, about $2,000 below that of the region. As shown in Map V, in addition, there are many areas (shaded in red) with median family income less than $37,198. On the other hand, a few areas in Oakville have median income for female lone parent families above $81,925. The median family income in one of the census tracts is above $125,000. However, the number of female lone parent families with high income is relatively small.

Map V. Median income – Female lone parent families, Halton Region, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

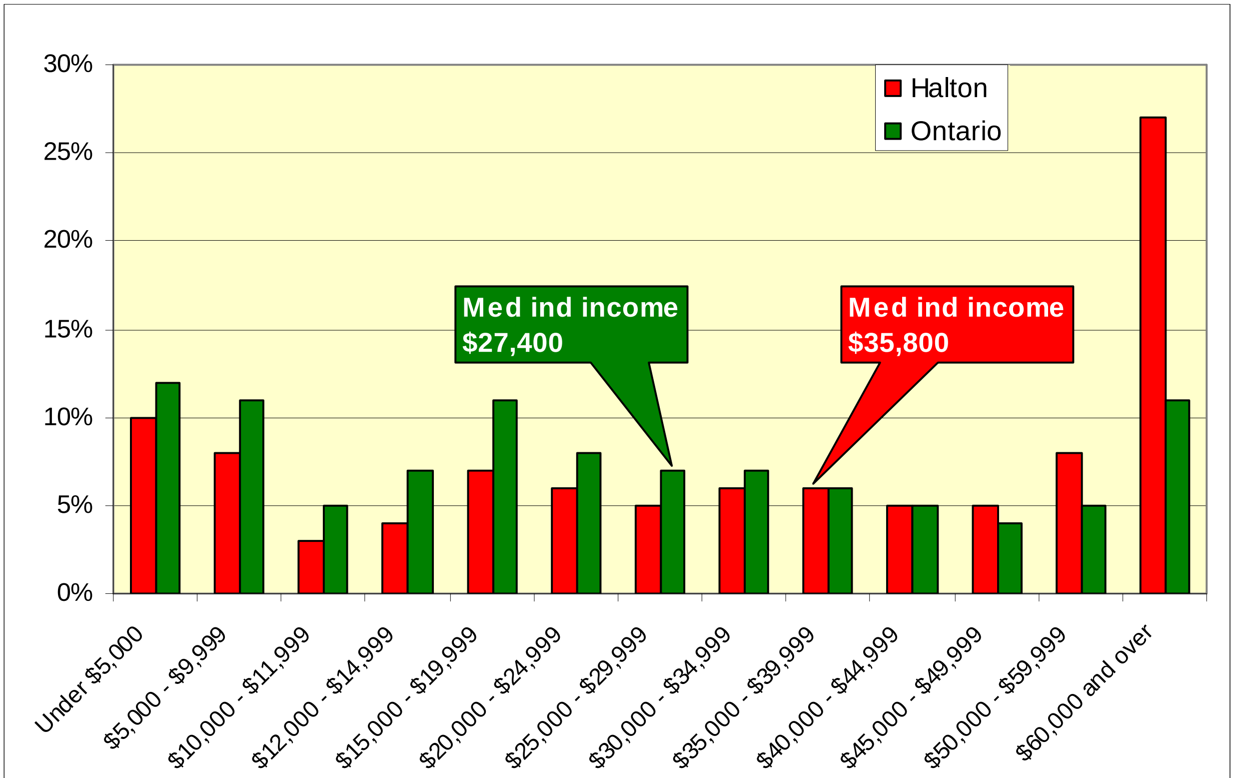
20. Individual Income

The 2005 median income for individuals (15 years and over) living in Halton is $35,800 which is about 30% higher than that of the province. Median individual 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. It is less sensitive to extremely low or high income values which are included in the calculation of average income.

As shown in Figure 28, over one-quarter (27%) of the individuals earned more than $60,000 as compared to 11% for Ontario. On the other hand, nearly half (46%) of individuals in Ontario earned less than $20,000 as compared to 32% in the region.

Residents in the Town of Milton had the highest median income of $37,430 followed closely by those in the Town of Halton Hills at $36,520 and the Town of Oakville at $36,100. The median individual income for the City of Burlington is $34,800 which is about 93% of that of the Town of Milton.

Figure 28. Percentage distribution of individual income, Ontario and Halton Region, 2005



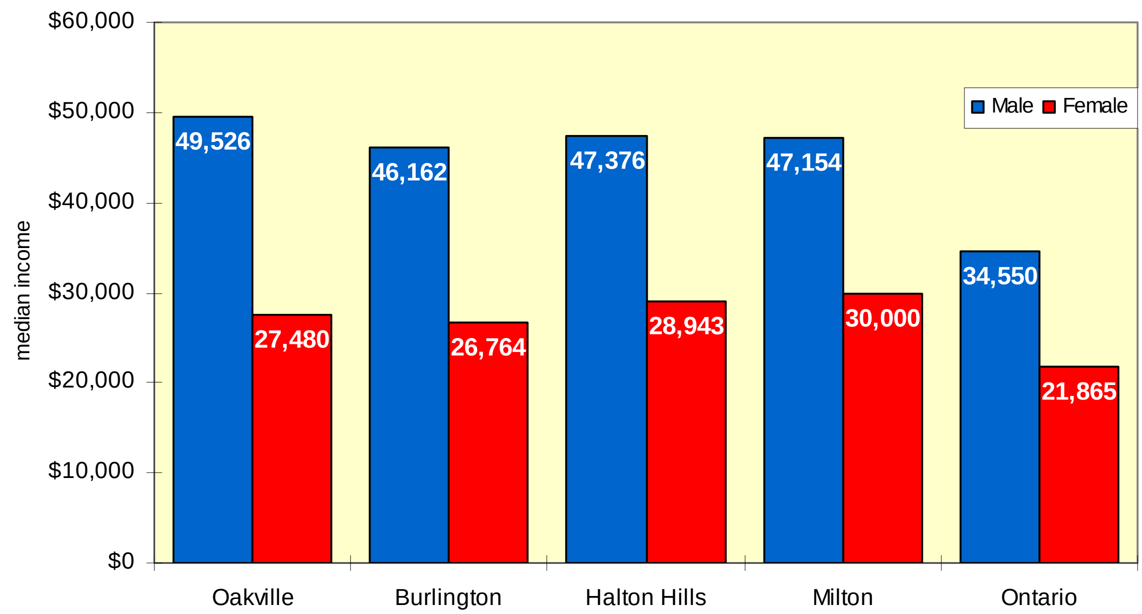
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

20.1 The Gender Gap

There are significant differences in median individual income between men and women. Comparing with the provincial averages, the male and female median individual incomes for Halton are 37% and 26% higher than their provincial counterparts respectively. Within the region, The Town of Oakville has the highest male median individual income and the Town of Milton has the highest female median individual income.

The provincial female-male earnings ratio is about 63%. That is, for every dollar made by men, the women made about 63 cents. Although the median individual incomes for the four local municipalities are higher than those of the province (Figure 29), only the Town of Milton has a narrower female-male earnings ratio. Women living in the Town of Milton made 64 cents for every dollar made by the men. The widest female-made earnings ratio is found in the Town of Oakville. Female residents of the Town of Oakville made only 55% of what men made.

Figure 29. Median individual income by gender, Ontario and Halton Region, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

21. Low Income

The Low Income Cut-Offs (LICOs) established by Statistics Canada are widely recognized approach to estimating low income threshold below which a family or an individual will likely spend 20% or 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.

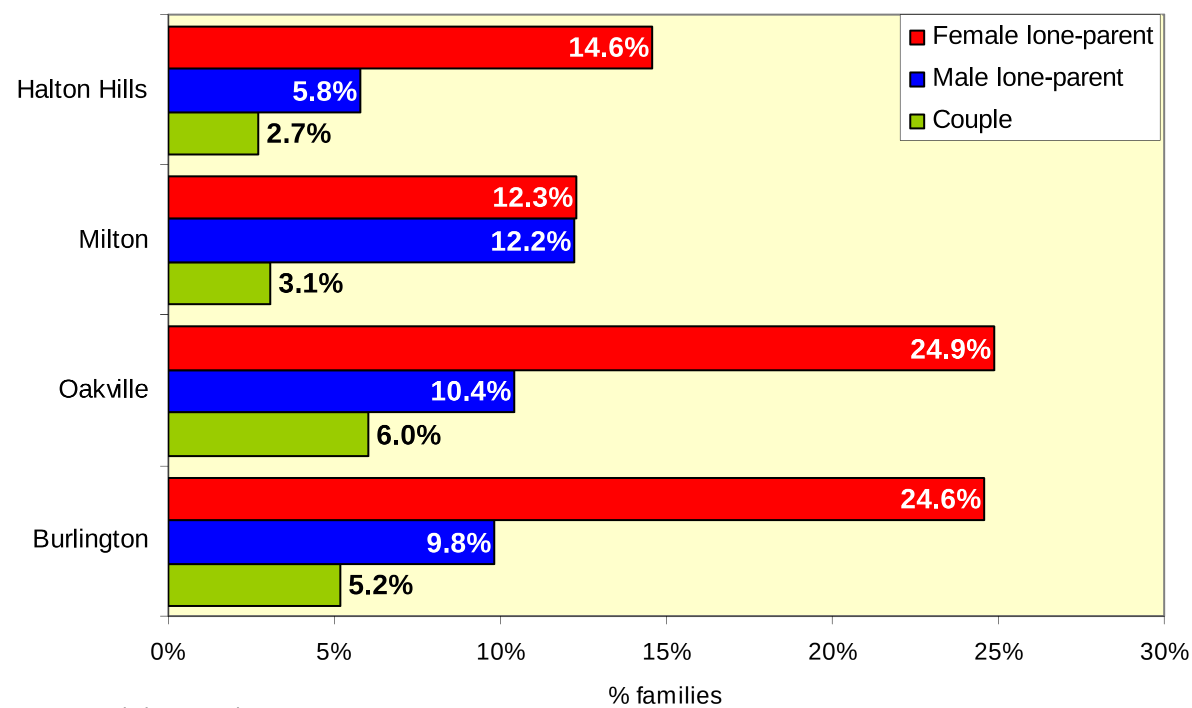
The LICO thresholds are established by family size and degree of urbanization of the community. For example, a family of four living in the Town of Oakville with a total income of $38,610 or less in 2005 is considered as a low income family. A single person living in the Town of Milton with an income of $17,784 or less is living in poverty.

21.1 Low Income Families

In 2005, there were over 8,300 low income families in Halton, representing about 6.7% of all families. Although, this proportion is below the provincial average of 11.7%, the number of low income families in Halton has increased over 40% since 2000. The increase has outpaced that for all families by 2.5 times.

As shown in Figure 30, couple families with a higher likelihood of having two wage earners are far less likely in low income than single parent families. In Halton, about 5% of the all couple families are low income families. However, the incidence of low income for female lone-parent families is 4.5 times higher than the couple families. In both the City of Burlington and the Town of Oakville, one in four female lone- parent families lives in poverty. Low income male lone-parent families which are small in number in comparison with their couple and female lone-parent counterparts represent about 8% of all male lone-parent families.

Figure 30. Proportion of low income families by family type, Halton Region, 2005



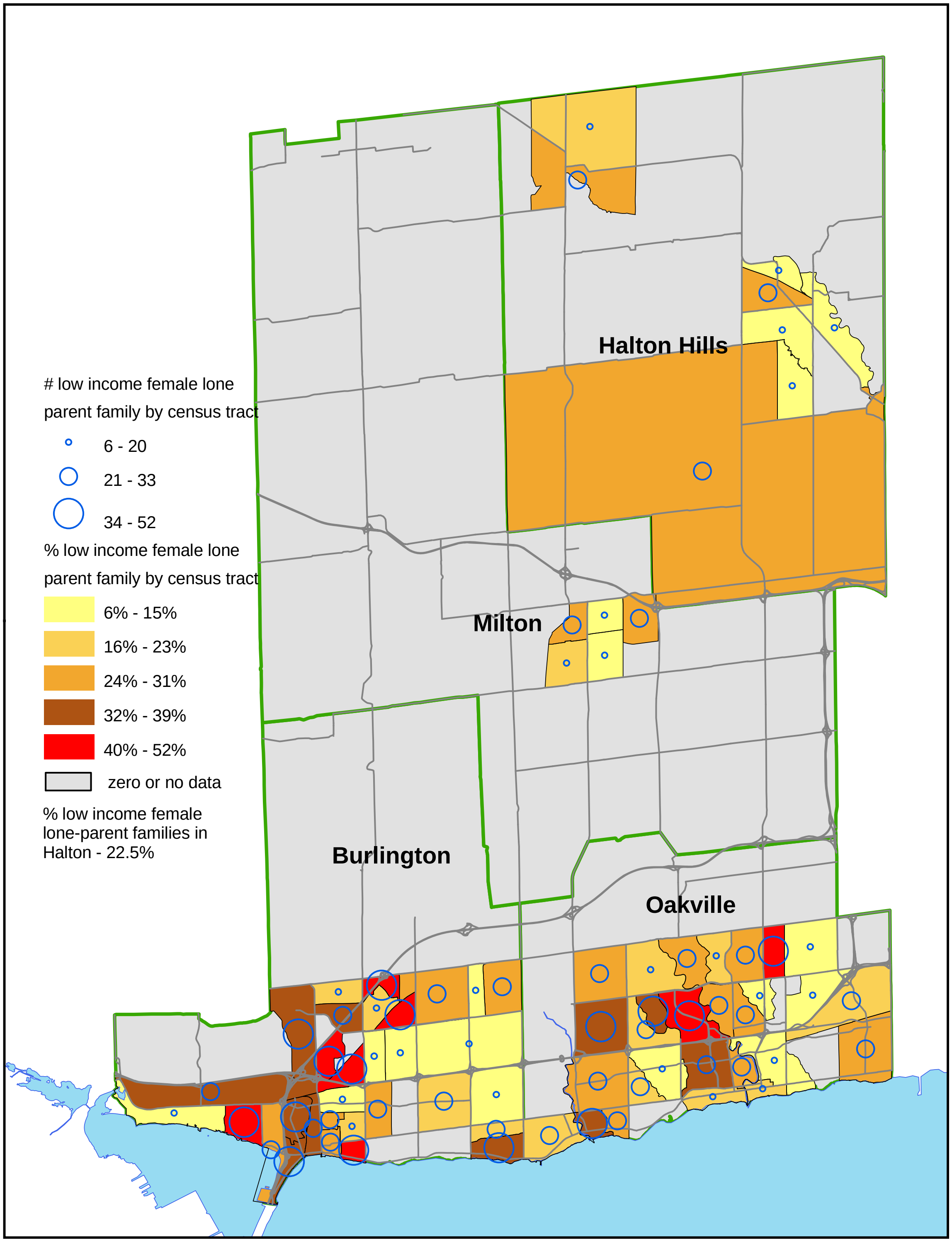
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

It is interesting to note that the proportion of low income male and female lone-parent families is almost the same in the Town of Milton while the proportion of female lone-parent families is two to three times higher in the other three municipalities.

As shown in Map W, the majority (86%) of the low income families is located in the two urban municipalities (e.g. Town of Oakville and City of Burlington). Each of the two rural municipalities has about 7% of the low income families.

Nearly half (47%) of all low income female lone-parent families are in the City of Burlington. There are a number of census tracts with high proportion (shaded in red) of low income female lone-parent families including two in the City of Burlington where half of the female lone-parent families are low income.

Map W. Proportion of low income female lone-parent families, Halton Region, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

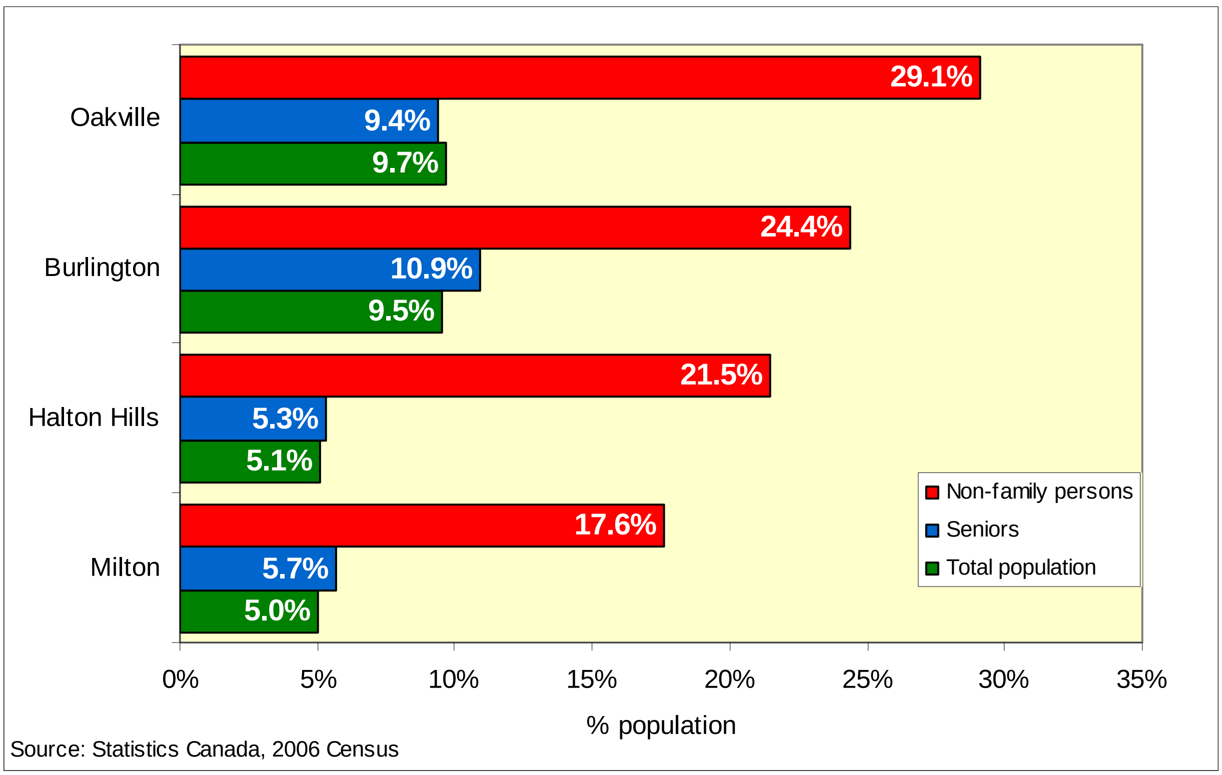
21.2 Low Income Individuals

In 2005, there were about 37,000 low income residents in Halton representing about 8.5% of the total population. This population subgroup experienced an increase of about 38% between 2000 and 2005, more than double the population growth rate.

The majority (85%) of the low income individuals lived in the two urban municipalities (e.g. Town of Oakville and City of Burlington). The remaining low income individuals were equally distributed between the two rural municipalities.

One in four of the low income residents 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. As shown in Figure 31, nearly 30% of the non-family persons in Oakville were low income as compared to 18% in the Town of Milton.

Figure 31. Prevalence of low income by selected population groups, Halton Region, 2005



21.3 Low Income Seniors

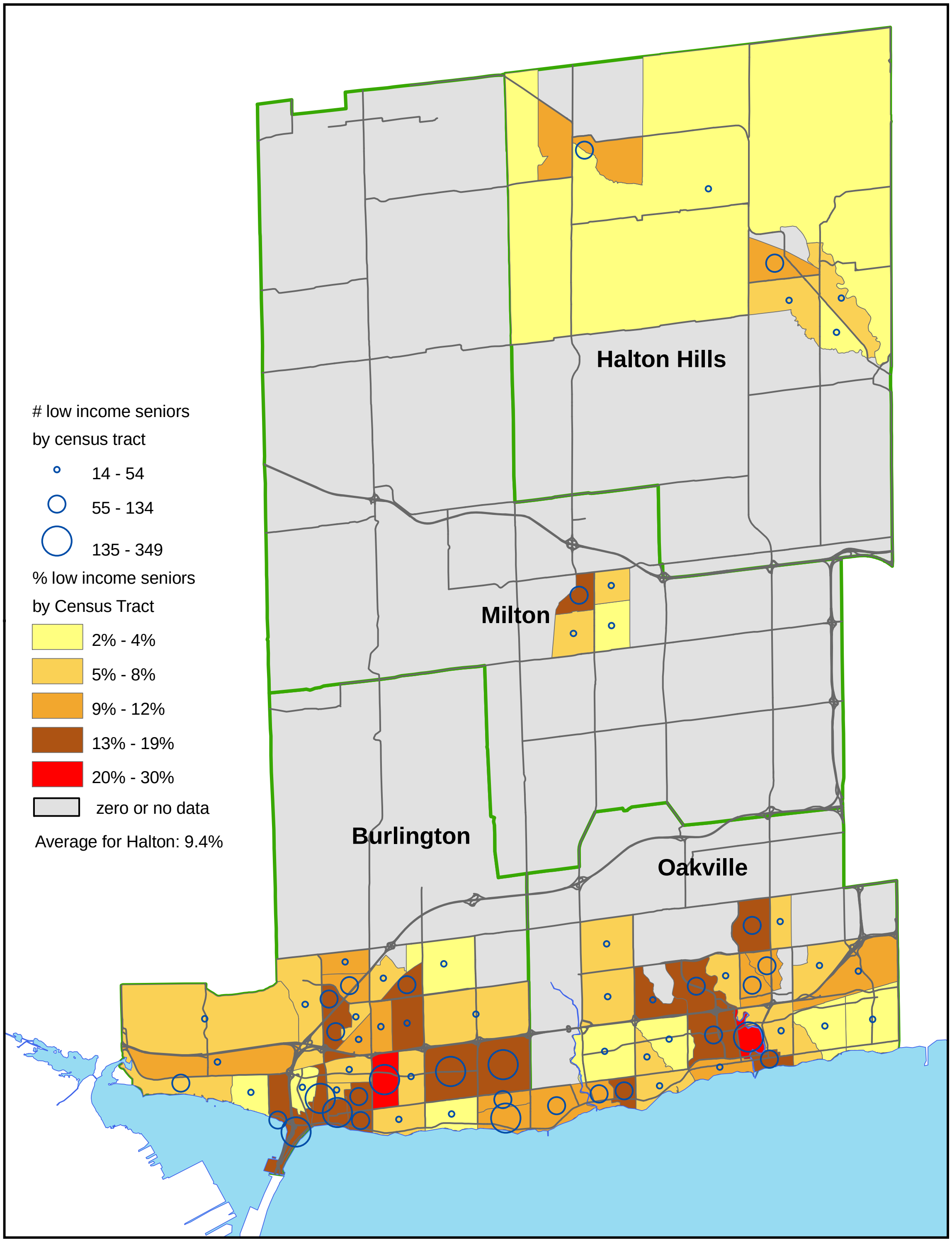
There were over 4,700 low income seniors in the region representing nearly one tenth of the senior population. The City of Burlington has a larger share of the low income senior population than other municipalities (54% of all low income seniors as compared to 46% of all seniors).

As shown in Map X, within the municipalities, there are two census tracts with high proportion (shaded in red) of low income seniors. One is in the City of Burlington and the other is in the Town of Oakville. About 30% of the seniors living in that census tract in the Town of Oakville were low income. The proportion of low income is three times higher than the regional average.

Implications

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

Map X. Proportion of low income seniors, Halton Region, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

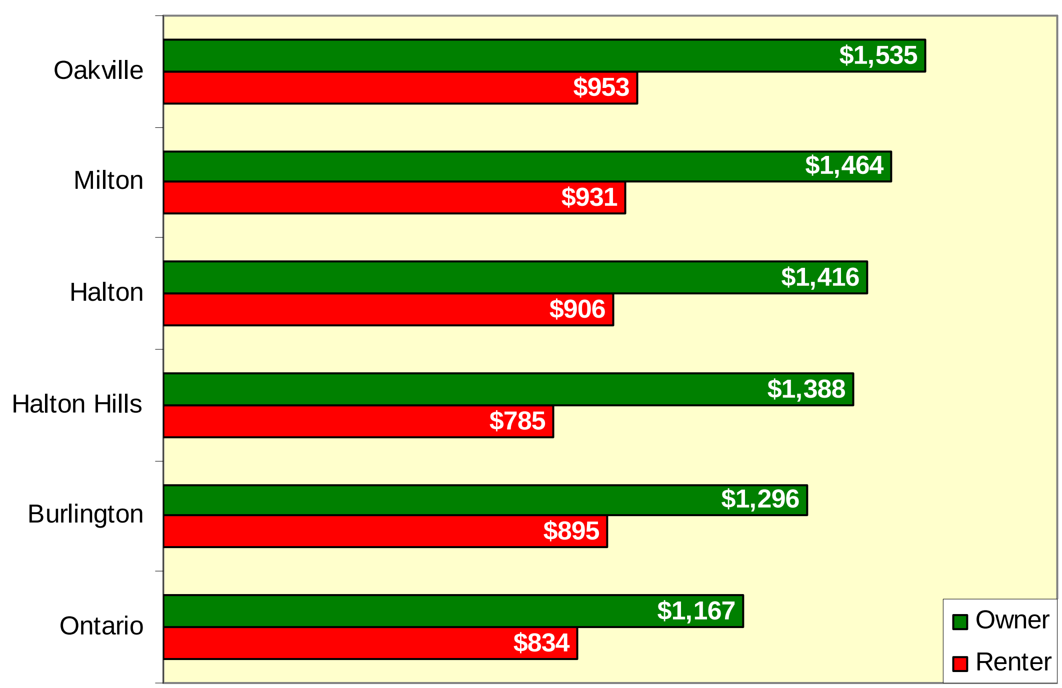
22. Shelter Costs

Based on Statistics Canada's Survey of Household Spending, in 2006, an average Ontario household spent about 19% of its total household income on shelter (principal residence) which is the second highest household expenditure after personal taxes (20%).

From the 2006 Census, the average monthly shelter costs for both tenant and owner households in Halton are higher than those of the province by 9% and 21% respectively (Figure 32).

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 fess and utilities.

Figure 32. Average monthly shelter cost, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

About 63% of the region's owner households had a mortgage in 2006. This percentage is higher than that of the province at 59%. The percentage of owner households with a mortgage is highest in the Town of Milton, only 27% of its home owners are mortgage-free.

Between 2001 and 2006, the average shelter costs for own households in Ontario rose faster (21%) than the Consumer Price Index (11.3%). For renters, the increase was about half of the owners at about 10.7%, below the CPI increase.

22.1 Owner and Tenant Households

In Halton, the increase in average shelter costs for owner households is similar to the provincial increase at 19.7%. Owner households in the Town of Milton experienced the highest increase among the local municipalities at 36%.

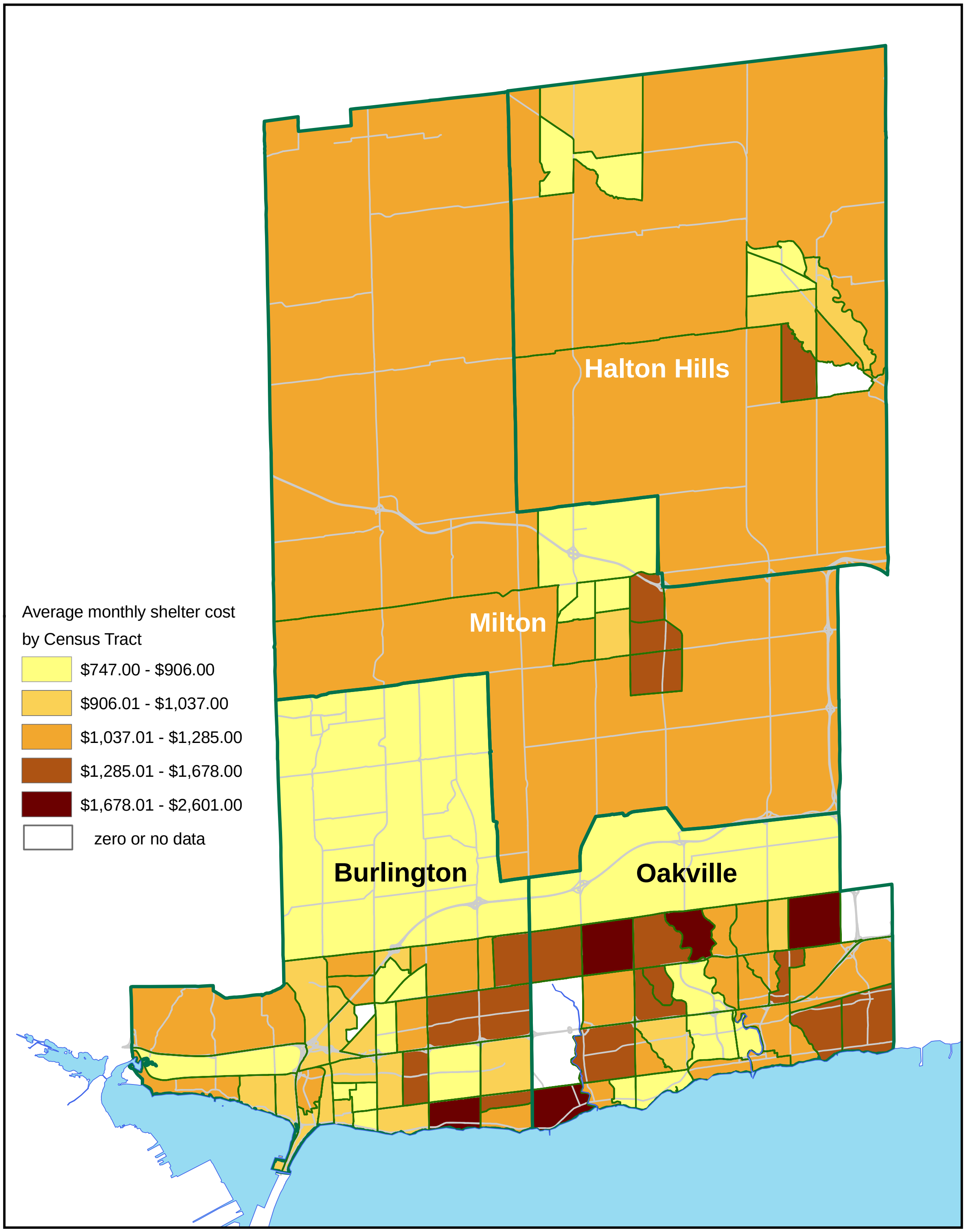
On the other hand, there is no significant increase in the average shelter costs for tenant households. In fact, there is a slight decrease in shelter costs for tenant households in both the Town of Oakville and the Town of Halton Hills. Tenant households in the Town of Milton also experienced the highest increase at about 9%.

On average, both tenant and owner households in the Town of Oakville had the highest shelter costs among the local municipalities. Tenant households living in the northern part of the town had higher monthly shelter cost. In contrast, many census tracts located around the downtown area had below average shelter cost.

Implications

- Shelter costs have a major impact on living costs in the region. Since both rents and house prices have increased, people are spending larger proportions of their incomes on housing. The need for affordable housing in the region will increase with the growing population
- High shelter costs will also force residents to move to other municipalities for more affordable housing. In order to keep their current employment, they will have to spend additional time and cost in commuting
- 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 will provide a mix of residential and employment options to foster the ability for people to live and work in the same community
- More supportive and affordable housing programs that promote independent living will be required for the growing senior's population as well as other special needs groups
- Intensification in existing residential areas will facilitate the use of existing services. Such development need to include a component of affordable housing to provide lower income residents with access to service locally

Map Y. Average monthly shelter cost for tenant household, Halton Region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

23. Housing Affordability

The proportion of total income spent by each household on shelter is generally accepted as a measure of housing affordability. 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 fess and utilities

According to the Canada Mortgage and 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 may 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 more than one wage earner fair better than those with only one (e.g. lone-parent family household, one person household, seniors living alone). About half of the one person households spent over 30% of income on shelter regardless of their tenure status. Lone-parent family households fall into the same category. Over half (51%) 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 (31%) of couple family with children.

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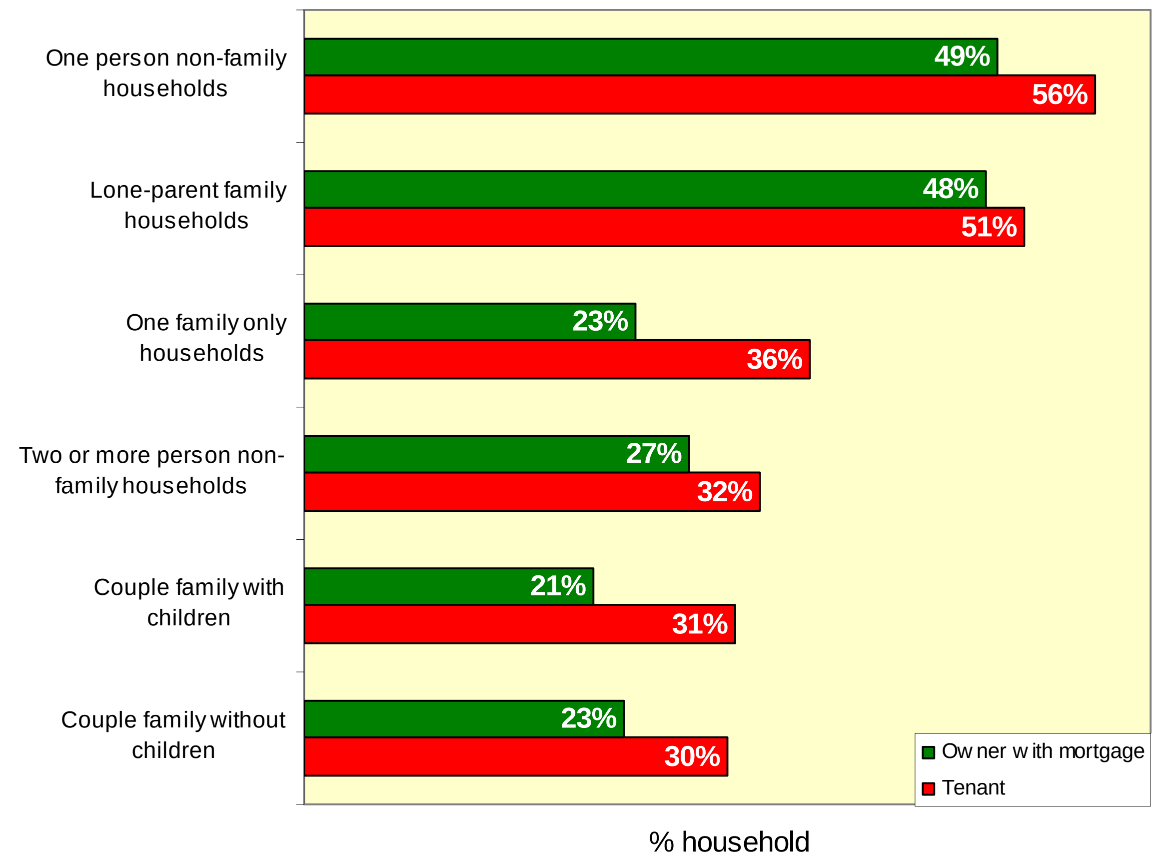
Figure 33. Housing affordability* by household type and by tenure, Halton Region, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

* spent 30%+ of household income on shelter

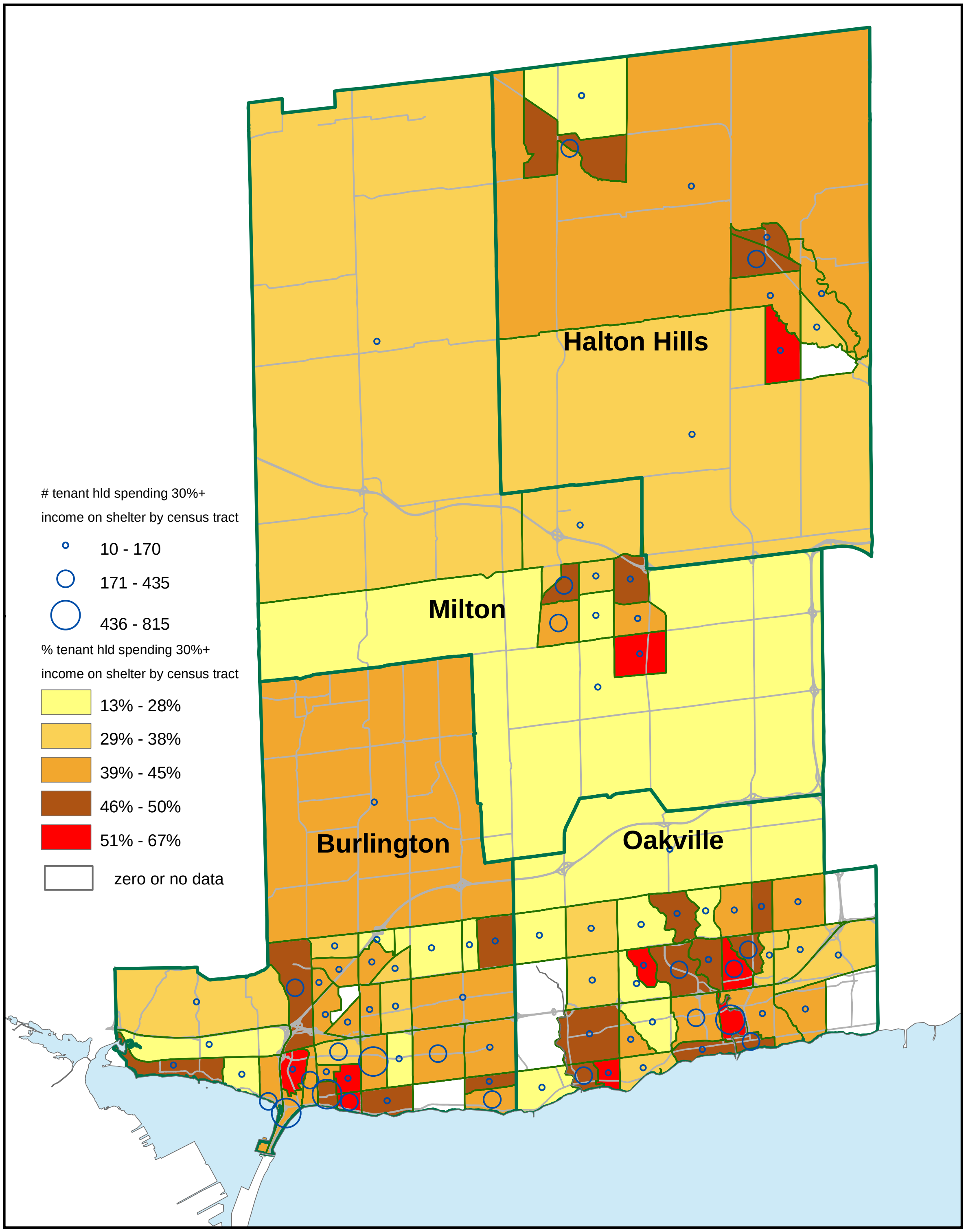
Over 40% of the tenant households in each of Halton's four municipalities spent 30% or more of their income on rents and utilities. Within the region, nearly half (48%) of those households are located in the City of Burlington. Over one-third (35%) are located in the Town of Oakville.

There are census tracts where more than half of the tenant households (shaded in red) spent 30% or more of their income on shelter. A census tract as established by Statistics Canada is a relatively permanent area with a population range of 2,500 to 8,000 and the greatest possible social and economic homogeneity. Those census tracts can be found in each of the municipalities.

Implications

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

Map Z. Tenant households spending 30%+ of total income on shelter, Halton Region, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, DMTI Spatial

Halton Region Summary (2006 Census)

Population

Total population	439,255
0-4	6% (27,850)
5-19	20% (89,545)
20-24	6% (24,780)
25-44	29% (128,310)
45-64	26% (113,930)
65+	12.5% (54,860)
Median Age	38.4

Family

Population 15+	351,385
Legally married	58%
Separated	3%
Single	27%
Divorced	6%
Widowed	5%
No. of census families	126,635
Married couple families	79%
Lone parent families	12%
Average no. of persons per family	3.1

Immigration and Language

Population	435,400
Born in Canada	74%
Immigrant	25%
Non-permanent resident	1%
Recent immigrant (2001-2006)	12% (13,100)
Knowledge of English only	89%
Knowledge of French only	0%
Knowledge of English & French	10%
Know neither English nor French	1%
Visible Minority	13% (57,360)

Education

Pop. 25-64	241,370
No certificate, diploma or degree	7%
High school certificate or equivalent	23%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate/diploma	7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate/diploma	24%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	5%
University certificate, diploma or degree	33%

Labour Force

Population 15+ in labour force	347,505
Employed	68%
Unemployed	3%
Unemployed youth (15-24)	9%

Income

Median census family income (all)	$92,416
Median family income – lone-parent	$51,109
No. of economic families	124,575
Low income families	6.7%

Housing

No. of occupied private dwellings	156,945
Single detached house	61%
Semi-detached house	5%
Row house	15%
Apartment	19%
Rent	17%
Own	83%
Average gross rent	$1,019
Average value of owned dwelling	$398,680

Mobility

1 year mobility	
Non-movers (same address one year ago)	87%
Movers	13%
5 year mobility	
Non-movers (same address five years ago)	53%
Movers	42%

Burlington Summary (2006 Census)

Population

Total population	164,415
0-4	5.6% (9,305)
5-19	18.8% (30,990)
20-24	5.5% (9,060)
25-44	28.1% (46,225)
45-64	26% (43,485)
65+	15.4% (25,350)
Median Age	40.3

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	48,010
Married couple families	77.3%
Lone parent families	13.2%
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%
Recent immigrant (2001-2006)	11% (4,020)
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%
Visible Minority	9.6% (15,690)

Education

Pop. 25-64	89,710
No certificate, diploma or degree	7%
High school certificate or equivalent	24%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate/diploma	7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate/diploma	26%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	5%
University certificate, diploma or degree	33%

Labour Force

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

Income

Median census family income (all)	$86,174
Median family income – lone-parent	$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

Mobility

1 year mobility	
Non-movers (same address one year ago)	87%
Movers	13%
5 year mobility	
Non-movers (same address five years ago)	59%
Movers	41%

Halton Hills Summary (2006 Census)

Population

Total population	55,289
0-4	6.5% (3,600)
5-19	22.5% (12,460)
20-24	5.1% (2,815)
25-44	30.2% (16,745)
45-64	25.4% (14,035)
65+	10% (5,625)
Median Age	37.9

Family

Population 15+	42,960
Legally married	59.3%
Separated	3.2%
Single	26.5%
Divorced	6.1%
Widowed	4.8%
No. of census families	15,800
Married couple families	78.9%
Lone parent families	11.5%
Average no. of persons per family	3.1

Immigration and Language

Population	54,975
Born in Canada	84.3%
Immigrant	15.2%
Non-permanent resident	0.5%
Recent immigrant (2001-2006)	5.4% (450)
Knowledge of English only	91.3%
Knowledge of French only	0%
Knowledge of English & French	8.2%
Know neither English nor French	0.4%
Visible Minority	4.1% (2,235)

Education

Pop. 25-64	30,705
No certificate, diploma or degree	10%
High school certificate or equivalent	29%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate/diploma	9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate/diploma	26%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	4%
University certificate, diploma or degree	22%

Labour Force

Population 15+ in labour force	42,700
Employed	72%
Unemployed	4.1%
Unemployed youth (15-24)	8.4%

Income

Median census family income (all)	$92,398
Median family income – lone-parent	$51,379
No. of economic families	15,550
Low income families	3.8%

Housing

No. of occupied private dwellings	18,820
Single detached house	74%
Semi-detached house	15%
Row house	11%
Apartment	0%
Rent	14%
Own	86%
Average gross rent	$785
Average value of owned dwelling	$373,908

Mobility

1 year mobility	
Non-movers (same address one year ago)	86%
Movers	14%
5 year mobility	
Non-movers (same address five years ago)	59%
Movers	41%

Milton Summary (2006 Census)

Population

Total population	53,939
0-4	8.5% (4,580)
5-19	18.4% (9,965)
20-24	5.7% (3,055)
25-44	35.8% (19,325)
45-64	23.2% (12,535)
65+	8.3% (4,490)
Median Age	34.4

Family

Population 15+	42,435
Legally married	60.1%
Separated	3.1%
Single	27.2%
Divorced	5.6%
Widowed	4%
No. of census families	15,905
Married couple families	78.9%
Lone parent families	10%
Average no. of persons per family	3.1

Immigration and Language

Population	53,380
Born in Canada	75%
Immigrant	24.4%
Non-permanent resident	0%
Recent immigrant (2001-2006)	14% (1,810)
Knowledge of English only	91%
Knowledge of French only	0%
Knowledge of English & French	8%
Know neither English nor French	1%
Visible Minority	17% (9,115)

Education

Pop. 25-64	31,595
No certificate, diploma or degree	9%
High school certificate or equivalent	24%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate/diploma	8%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate/diploma	25%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	5%
University certificate, diploma or degree	28%

Labour Force

Population 15+ in labour force	41,915
Employed	75.4%
Unemployed	2.8%
Unemployed youth (15-24)	7.2%

Income

Median census family income (all)	$89,718
Median family income – lone-parent	$54,599
No. of economic families	15,550
Low income families	3.9%

Housing

No. of occupied private dwellings	18,435
Single detached house	65%
Semi-detached house	10%
Row house	15%
Apartment	9%
Rent	12%
Own	88%
Average gross rent	$931
Average value of owned dwelling	$364,399

Mobility

1 year mobility	
Non-movers (same address one year ago)	80%
Movers	20%
5 year mobility	
Non-movers (same address five years ago)	40%
Movers	60%

Oakville Summary (2006 Census)

Population

Total population	165,613
0-4	6.3% (10,360)
5-19	21.8% (36,150)
20-24	5.9% (9,855)
25-44	27.8% (46,015)
45-64	26.5% (43,855)
65+	11.7% (19,365)
Median Age	38.4

Family

Population 15+	131,360
Legally married	59.3%
Separated	2.6%
Single	27.5%
Divorced	5.4%
Widowed	5%
No. of census families	46,920
Married couple families	81.9%
Lone parent families	11.6%
Average no. of persons per family	3.2

Immigration and Language

Population	164,340
Born in Canada	68.3%
Immigrant	30.5%
Non-permanent resident	1.1%
Recent immigrant (2001-2006)	13.4% (6,745)
Knowledge of English only	87.2%
Knowledge of French only	0%
Knowledge of English & French	11.6%
Know neither English nor French	1.1%
Visible Minority	18% (30,315)

Education

Pop. 25-64	89,585
No certificate, diploma or degree	7%
High school certificate or equivalent	24%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate/diploma	7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate/diploma	26%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	5%
University certificate, diploma or degree	30%

Labour Force

Population 15+ in labour force	130,205
Employed	67.1%
Unemployed	3.7%
Unemployed youth (15-24)	9.7%

Income

Median census family income (all)	$101,675
Median family income – lone-parent	$52,563
No. of economic families	46,070
Low income families	7.8%

Housing

No. of occupied private dwellings	56,500
Single detached house	65%
Semi-detached house	4%
Row house	14%
Apartment	16%
Rent	16%
Own	84%
Average gross rent	$953
Average value of owned dwelling	$471,961

Mobility

1 year mobility	
Non-movers (same address one year ago)	88%
Movers	12%
5 year mobility	
Non-movers (same address five years ago)	57%
Movers	43%

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, 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.

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