

Social Profile of Milton 2009: A Changing Social Landscape

October 2009



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In addition, 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 (Geographic Information Systems – GIS) capacity.

Last but not least, special thanks go to Councillors Wendy Schau and Cindy Lunau for their insights and encouragement in support of this project

Preface

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

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

Partly in response to these challenges, Community Development Halton (CDH), a nonprofit social planning/research organization, has spearheaded the development of a social profile series on Halton communities. Current published social profiles include:

- ***Social Profile of Halton Region 2009***
- ***A Social Profile of Burlington (March 2009)***
- ***A Social Profile of Burlington (January 2006)***
- ***Social Profile of Oakville – An Overview (November 2004)***

A 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, etc.)

The social profile serves the needs of many sectors. It provides vital information to all levels of government for their decision making process in the development and provision of services to the 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 service gaps. Individual residents are better informed of the needs and potentials of their local communities, enhancing citizen engagement.

1. Introduction

The development of a ***Social Profile of Milton*** is essential to enhance awareness of the Town's demographic growth and changing socio-demographic characteristics. Other urban centres within the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) have grown considerably, but Milton has experienced the greatest increase in population. It was the fastest growing community in Canada between 2001 and 2006.

The Town of Milton has undergone significant changes in terms of its size, age distribution, family structure and size, living arrangement, education attainment, workforce and activities, incomes, ethnic origins, place of birth, mother tongues and home languages, etc. Many of these changes are setting new trends and have the potential to reshape the Milton community.

1.1 Data Sources and Geography

Data Sources

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

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

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

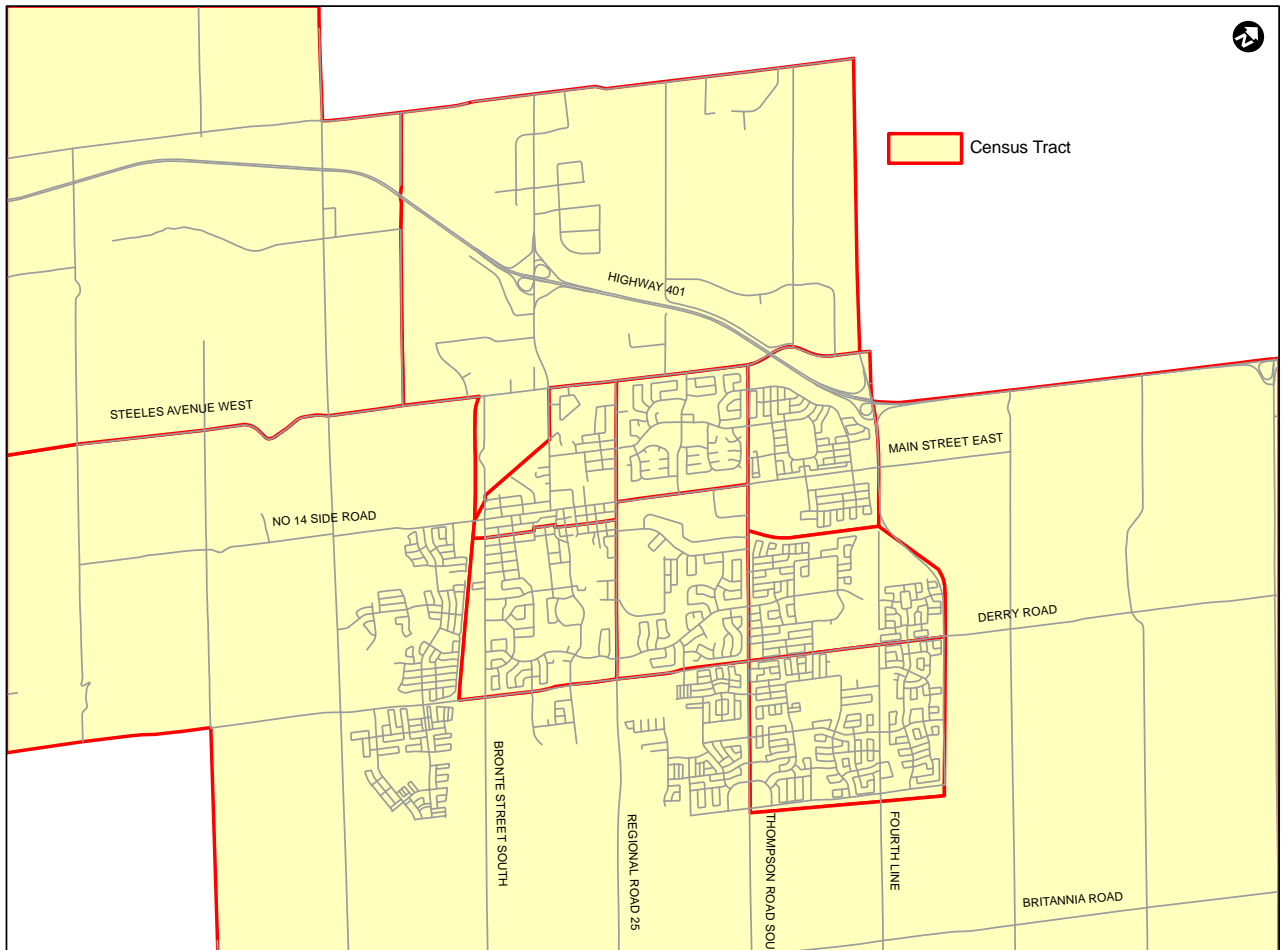
Geographic Units

In order to effectively display the geographic distribution pattern of the Census variables, two types of geographic units (Census Tract and Dissemination Area) are used. Both are standard geographic units established by Statistics Canada. A Census Tract (CT) is a relatively permanent area with a population range of 2,500 to 8,000 and the greatest possible social and economic homogeneity. A Dissemination Area (DA), with a population

of approximately 500, is the smallest standard geographic unit for which most Census data are available. A Census Tract may contain a number of Dissemination Areas.

There are 10 Census Tracts and 57 Dissemination Areas in the Town of Milton in the 2006 Census. Map 1 and Map 2 show the location of each of the Census standard geographic units and their relation to the road network in the city.

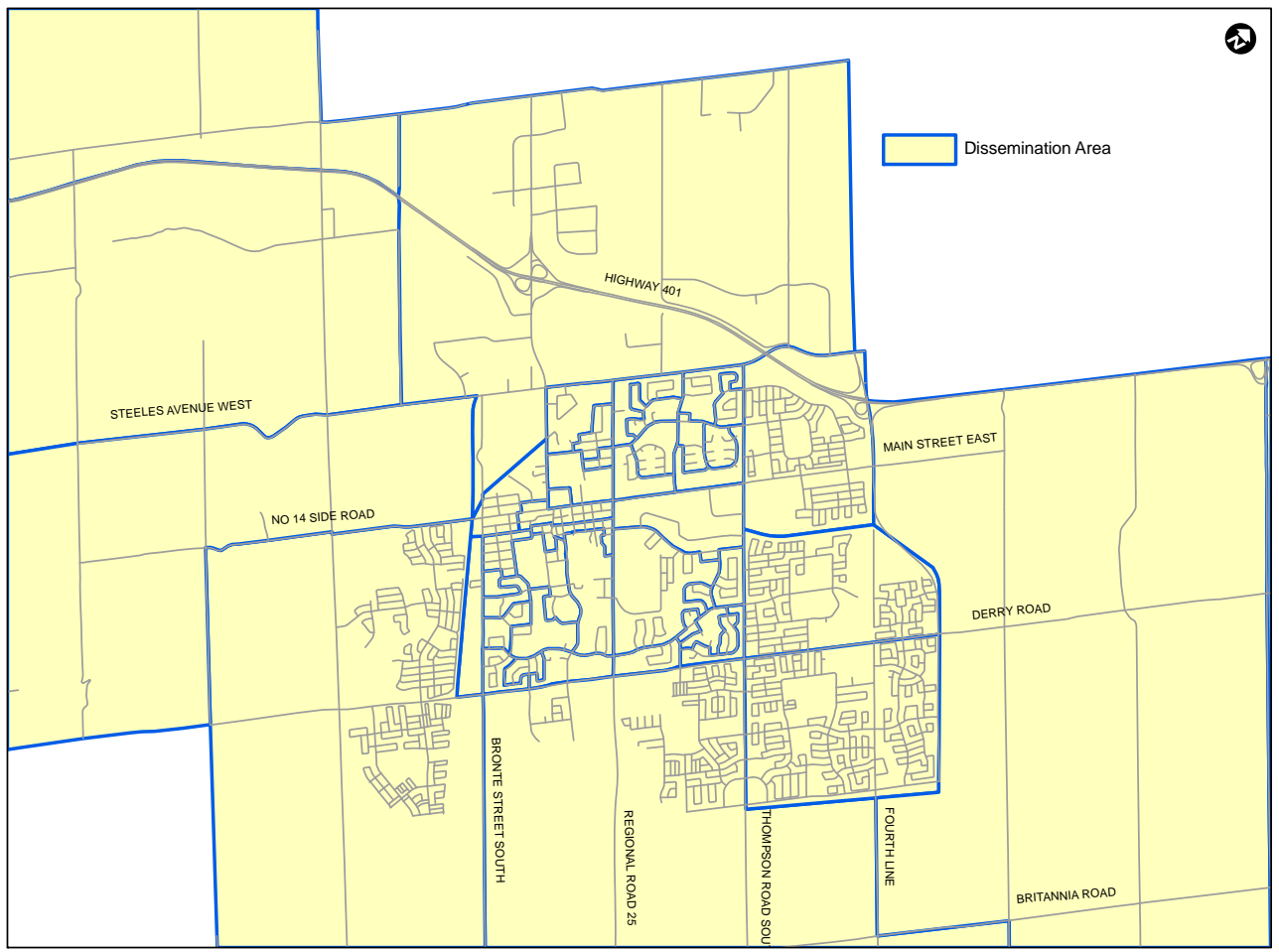
Map 1. Census Tracts, Town of Milton, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Halton Region

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Map 2. Dissemination Areas, Town of Milton, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Halton Region

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2. Population

2.1 Population Change (2001-2006)

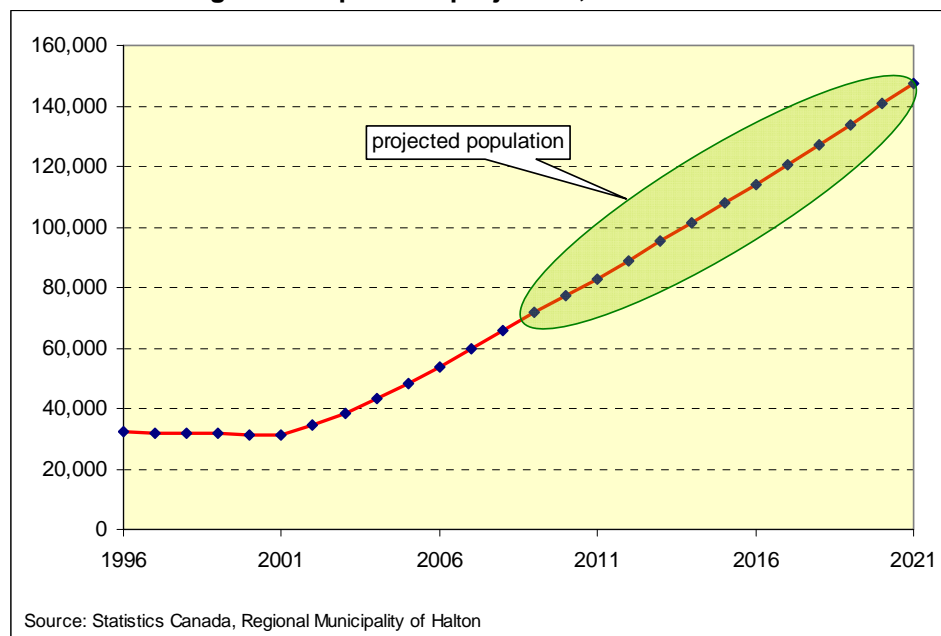
After years with no significant growth, the population of the Town of Milton soared from 31,470 to 53,900 between 2001 and 2006. The addition of 22,430 persons represents a 71% increase over a 5-year period. The growth rate far exceeds both the national (5.4%) and provincial (6.6%) averages. In fact, the Town of Milton was the fastest growing community in Canada between 2001 and 2006.

2.2 Population Projection (2007-2021)

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

Based on these *Best Planning Estimates of Population, Occupied Dwelling Units and Employment (2007-2021)*¹, the region's population will reach 629,000 in 2021 representing an increase of about 39%. The population of the Town of Milton will increase from 53,900 in 2006 to 147,000 in 2021 (+172%) as shown in Figure 1. Milton's share of the region's population will nearly double from 12% to 23%.

Figure 1. Population projection, Town of Milton



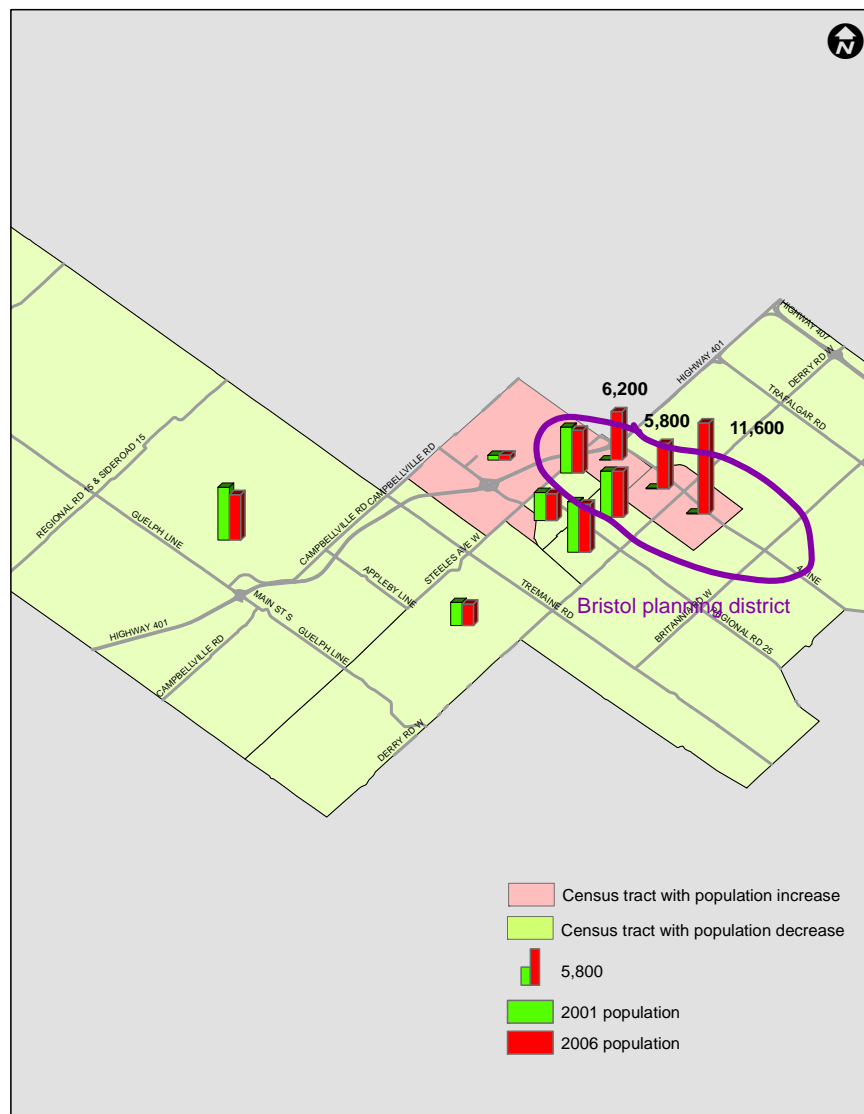
¹ Regional Municipality of Halton. *Research Paper: PPW73-07, Best Planning Estimates of Population, Occupied Dwelling Units and Employment (2007-2021)*. Oakville: 2007.

2.3 The New and Established Areas

As shown in Map 3, some areas of the town significantly gained population (shaded in light red), many experienced no growth or losses (shaded in green). Almost all the growth occurred in the newly developed area (part of the Bristol planning district).

For the purpose of this document, this area is named the “new area” and the rest of the municipality the “established area” which includes the existing urban area and the surrounding rural areas (Map 4).

Map 3. Population change by census tract (2001-2006), Town of Milton



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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Map 4. New and Established Areas, Town of Milton



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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2.4 Implications

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

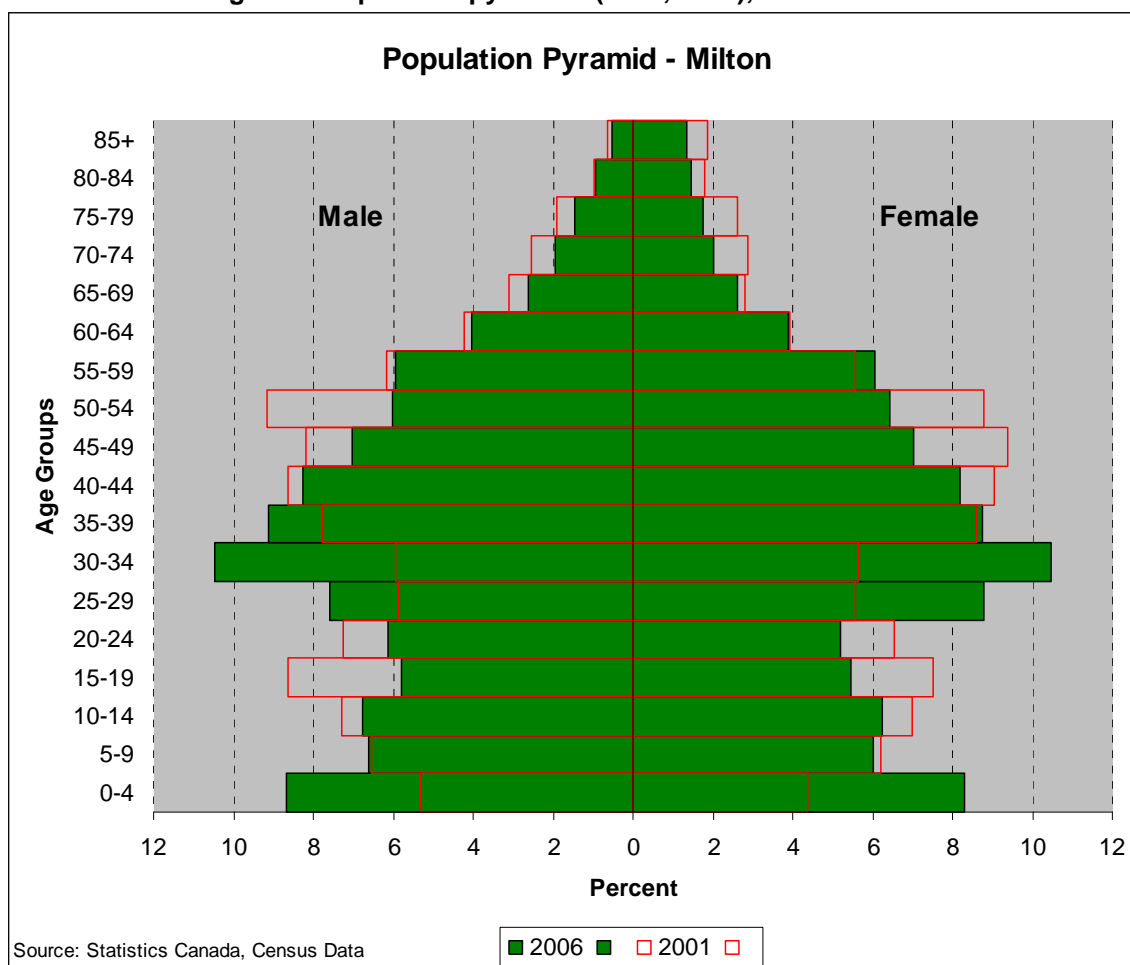
3. Age and Sex

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

3.1 Population Pyramid (2001-2006)

The following population pyramids in Figure 2 capture the changes for the Town of Milton between 2001 and 2006.

Figure 2. Population pyramids (2001, 2006), Town of Milton



Although both pyramids still have a relatively wide base and narrow top, the current pyramid (2006) looks different from the one of 5 years ago. There is shrinkage at the base throughout the groups representing those aged 10 to 24. With the influx of families with very young children, the 0-4 age group shows a significant increase. Those young families are also responsible for the expansion of the age groups between 25 and 39. The shrinkage of the age groups between 45 and 54 is also noticeable. On the other hand, as the “baby boomers” (who represent over one-third of the total population) age, the upper half of the pyramid will expand.

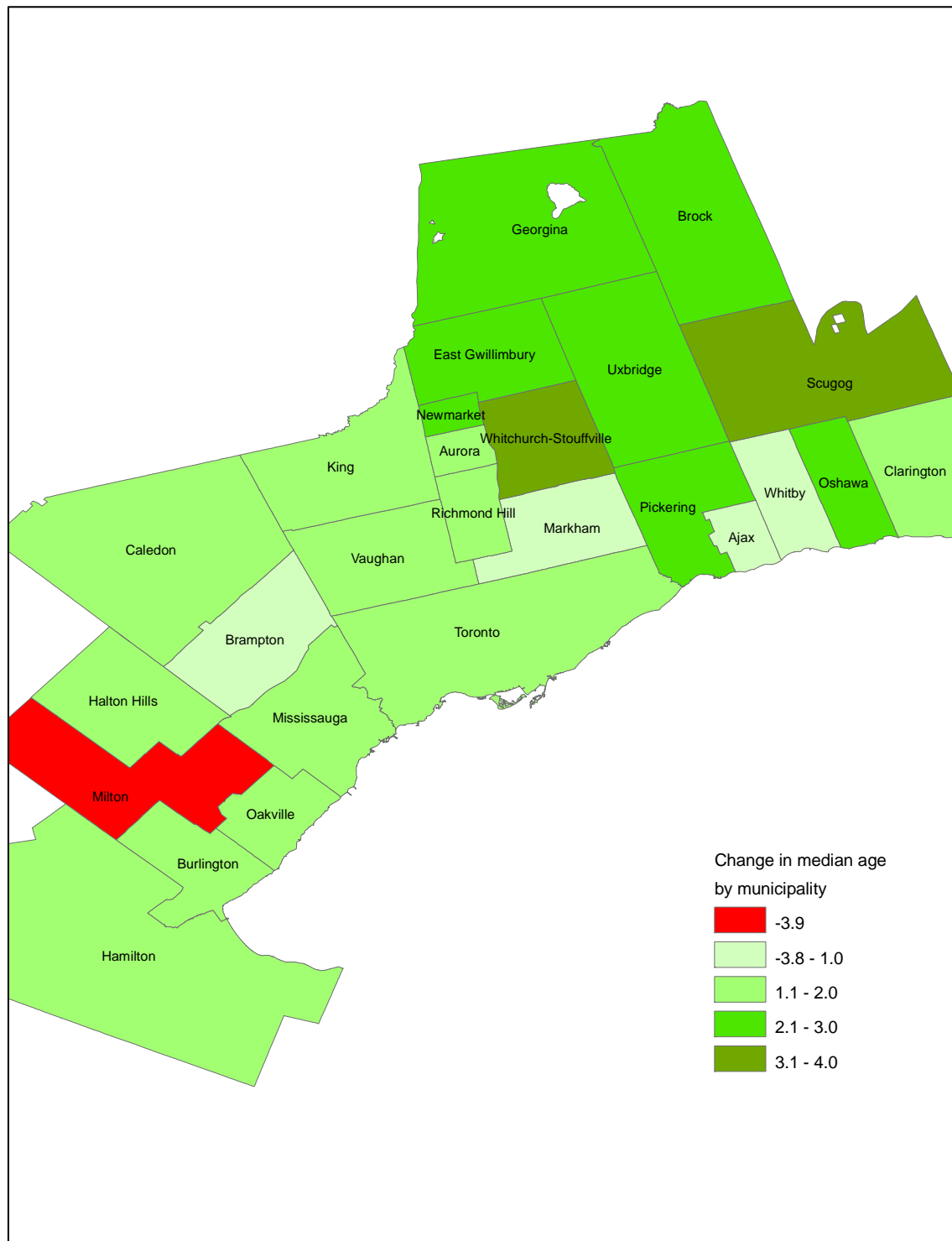
The proportions of male and female population begin to change at about age 70. There are more female seniors as the seniors get older. The shape of the pyramid is lopsided at the top as the male senior population is being outnumbered by its female counterpart.

3.2 Median Age

The overall age of a community can be measured by its median age. Median age is the age at which half the population is above (older) and the other half is below (younger). With the considerable increase of young families and young children, the median age for the Town of Milton has dropped from 38.3 to 34.4 years – Milton is growing younger. As shown in Map 5, Milton is the only municipality within the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) with a decrease in median age between 2001 and 2006.

Map 6 shows the median age by dissemination areas. Most of the municipality, with the exception of the new area and three dissemination areas in the existing urban area, has a median age above the town’s average. The median age for the new area is between 30 and 34 years. On the other hand, the dissemination area located at the northeast corner of Main and Martin streets has the highest median age (53-65 years) reflecting a high number of senior residents.

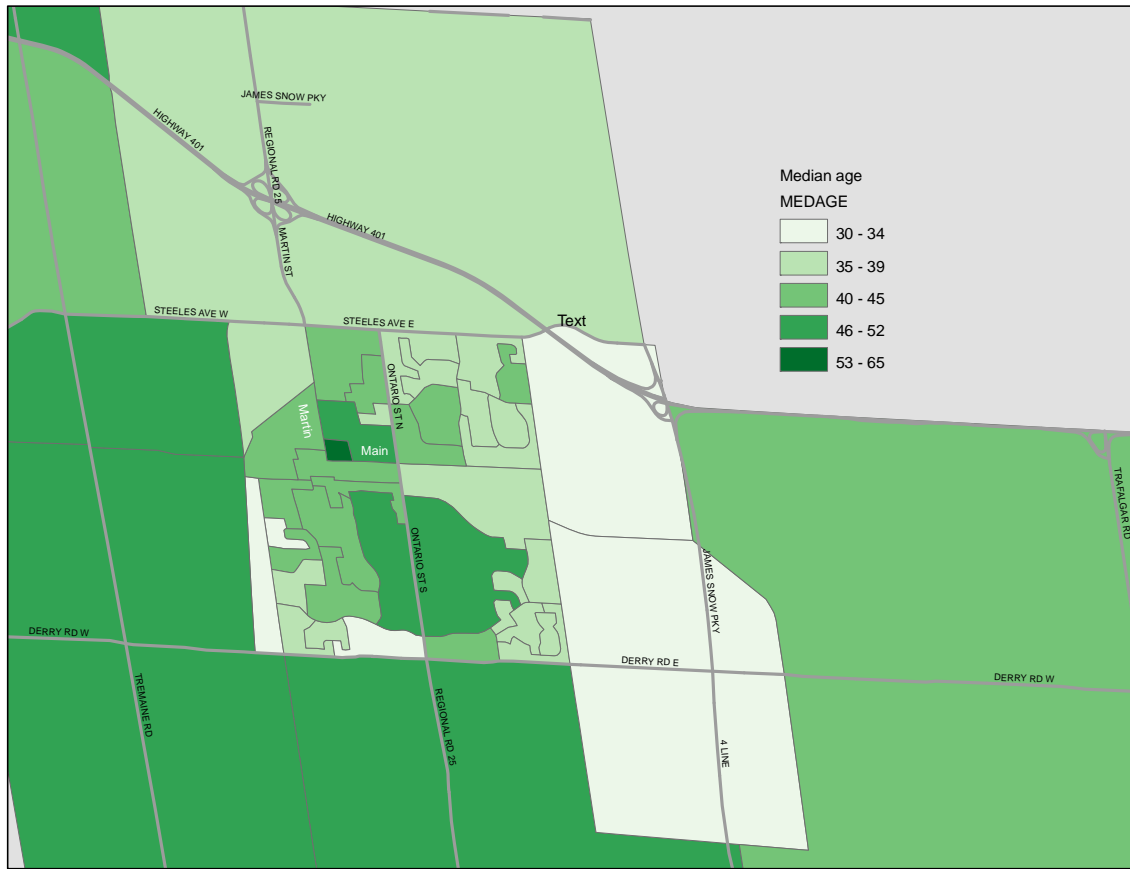
Map 5. Change in median age (2001-2006), Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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Map 6. Median age by dissemination area, Town of Milton, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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3.3. Implications

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

4. Children at Home

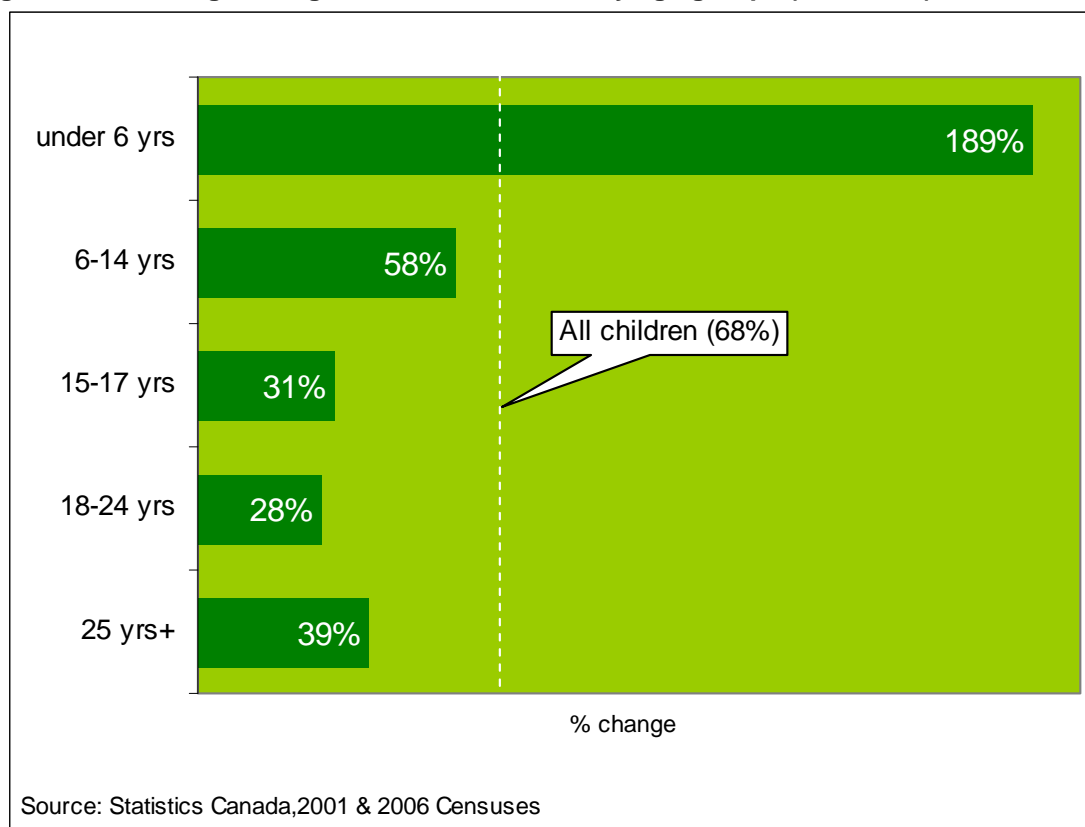
Between 2001 and 2006, the number of children living at home increased by 68% to 18,500. The rate of increase was slightly lower than the overall population growth rate of 71%.

Over one-third (35%) of all families do not have children living at home. Over half (58%) of common-law couple families are childless. Of families with children at home, about 52% of lone parent families had only one child at home as compared to 39% of the married couple families. The average number of children per family with children stands at 1.79.

4.1 At Home Children By Age Groups

As shown in Figure 3, the number of children at home increased at different rates for various age groups. The rate of increase of the under 6 age group overshadowed all the other age groups, at a unprecedented rate of nearly 190%. All the other groups grew at below the average rate. The age group between 18 and 24 had the lowest growth rate among children at home.

Figure 3. Percentage change of at home children by age groups (2001-2006), Town of Milton



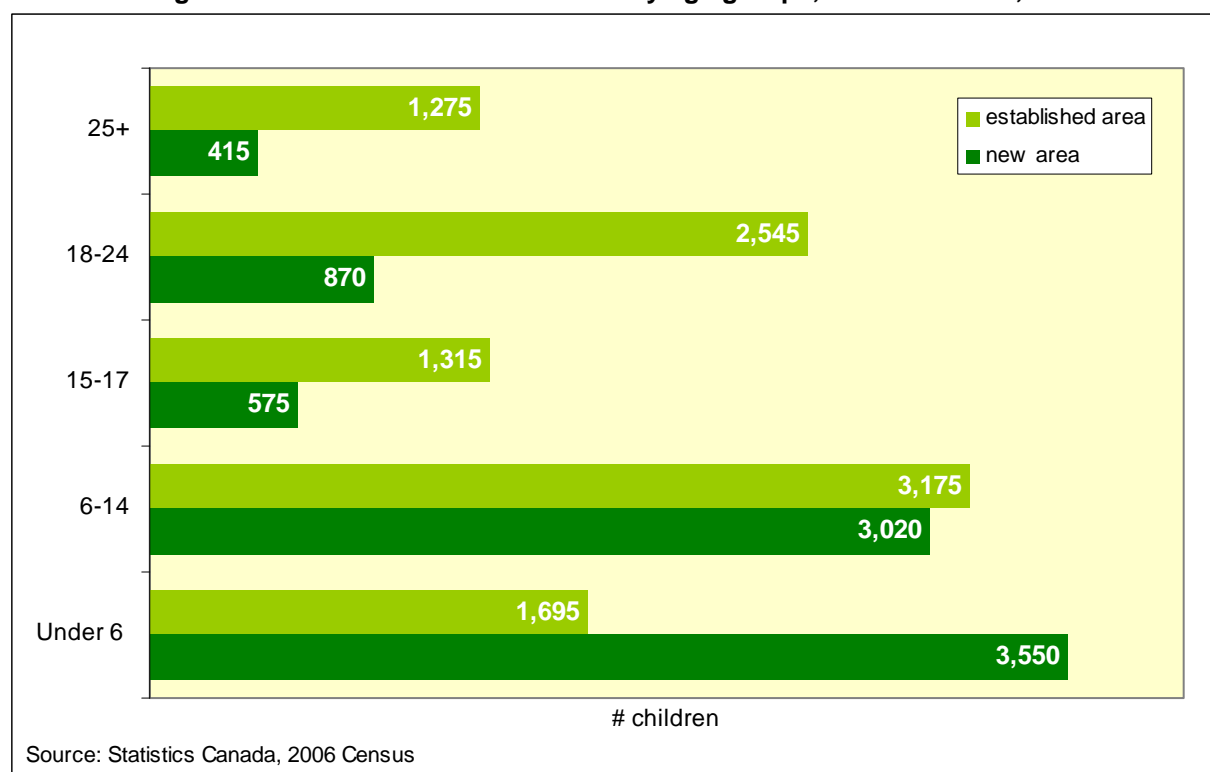
The increase in the number of adult children (25 years and over) living with parents is evident across the nation. This group of children includes adult children who had left home and have returned. Between 2001 and 2006, the Town of Milton also has experienced the highest growth rate of adult children among the local municipalities within Halton region.

Although the number of at home children is distributed relatively evenly between the established area (54%) and the new area (46%), their age composition differs significantly between the two areas. As shown in Figure 4, over two-thirds (67%) of the children under 6 years of age live in the new area and over three-quarters (76%) of the adult children (25 years and over) live in the established area.

Over three-quarters (78%) of the children in the new area are under 14 years, compared to fewer than half (48%) of those in the established area. Over one-third (38%) of the children living at home in the established area are over the age of 18.

Both areas have a similar number of children between the ages of 6 and 14.

Figure 4. Number of at home children by age groups, Town of Milton, 2006



*A Vision for Children in Halton Report Card 2008*² contains information on Halton's children's well-being, the challenges they face, and the supports they have to overcome those challenges. It also provides information on a wide range of indicators for each of the twenty-one Halton neighbourhoods.

4.2 Implications

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

² Our Kids Network. *A Vision for Children in Halton Report Card 2008*. Oakville: Regional Municipality of Halton, 2008.

5. Senior Population

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of seniors has increased by about 35%, just under half the rate of overall population growth. With the unprecedented increase of the younger population, the proportion of seniors actually has experienced a decrease from 10.5% in 2001 to 8.4% in 2006.

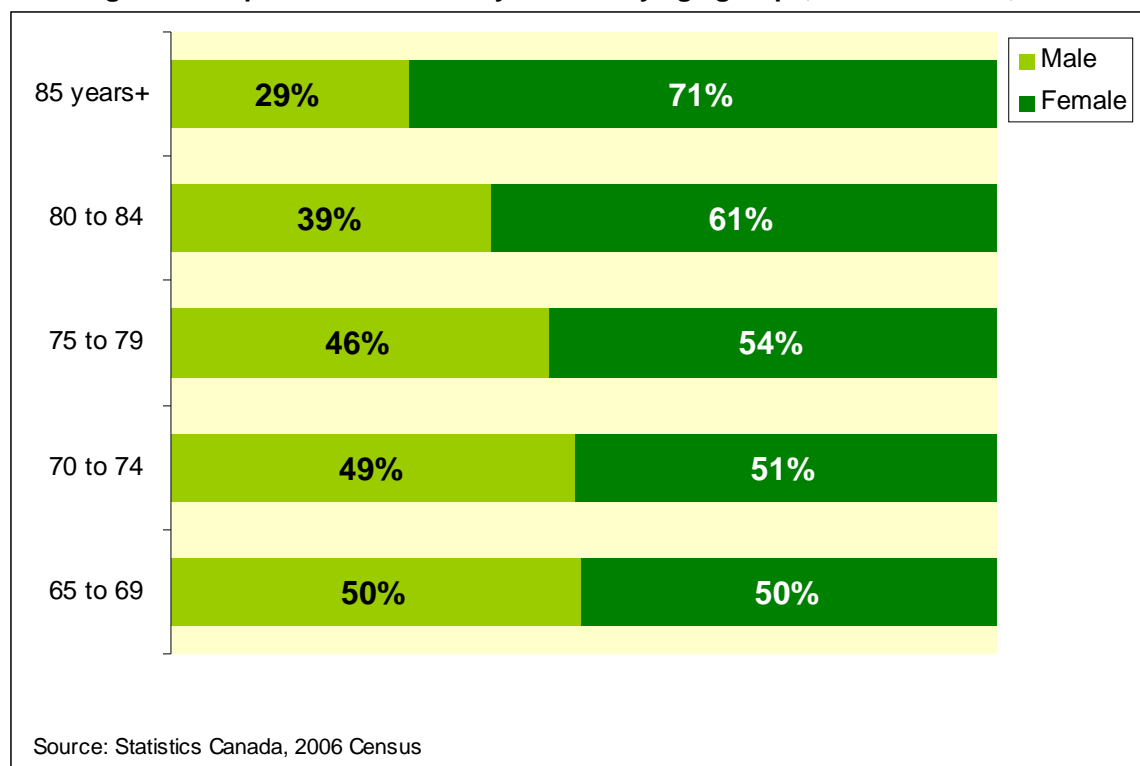
There are about 4,500 seniors living in the Town of Milton. Milton has the lowest proportion of seniors among the municipalities within the region, just under half of that of the City of Burlington. Over 85% of seniors live in the established area.

5.1 Seniors By Age Groups

Among the five senior age groups, the fastest growing age group is that between 65 and 69, followed by the 80 years and over age groups.

Figure 5 shows the proportion of seniors by gender. Although seniors are living longer, most female seniors outlive their male counterparts. For seniors older than 85 years, over two-thirds are female.

Figure 5. Proportion of seniors by sex and by age groups, Town of Milton, 2006

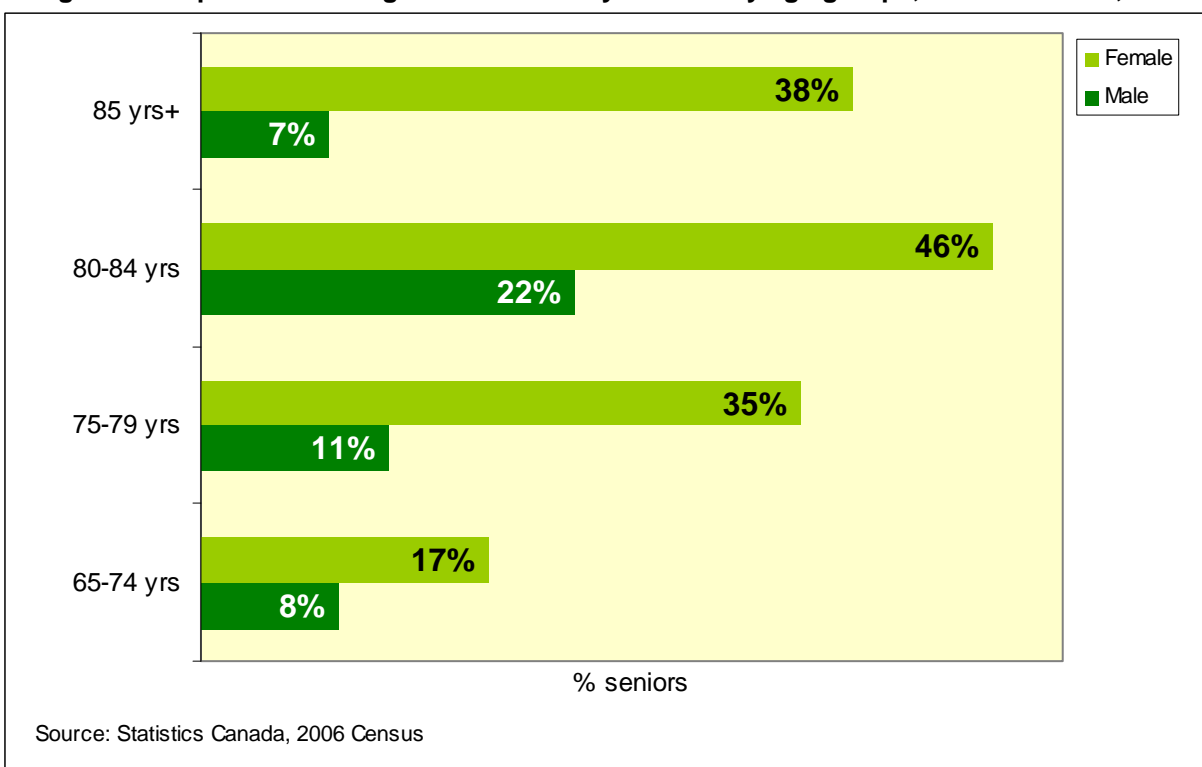


5.2 Housing and Living Arrangement

Over 80% of Milton seniors³ own their homes. The rate of homeownership declines as seniors age. Over age 75, about 75% of seniors live in owned dwellings.

The marital status of seniors also affects their living arrangement. Over 60% of the seniors are married and about 28% are widowed. Most widowed seniors live alone. Very few live with relatives or non-relatives. Because female seniors live longer, the proportion of female seniors living alone increases as they age. As shown in Figure 6, over one-third of the female seniors 85 years and older live by themselves as compared to one in six (17%) between 65 and 74 years. As seniors are living longer, this living arrangement is expected to continue.

Figure 6. Proportion of living alone seniors by sex and by age groups, Town of Milton, 2006



³ As the primary maintainer – first person in the household identified as the one who pays the rent or mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bill, and so on

Map 7 shows the geographic distribution of the senior population as well as those who live alone. The majority of both seniors in general, as well as those living alone, are located in the established area. There are a number of dissemination areas in the established area in which half or more than half of seniors live by themselves. By contrast, about 14% of Milton seniors live in the new area and only one of its three dissemination areas has seniors who live alone.

Map 7. Living alone seniors by dissemination area, Town of Milton, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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*The Quality of Life for Seniors in Halton*⁴ prepared by the Elder Services Advisory Committee (ESAC) also looks into current statistics and trends relating to seniors and provides recommendations to improve their quality of life.

⁴ Regional Municipality of Halton. *The Quality of Life for Seniors in Halton*. Oakville: 2007.

5.3 Implications

- As people are living longer and the population is aging, the 65+ age group will become more significant. Services for seniors, particularly for those over 80, will need to increase dramatically over the next few decades. For example, seniors will require access to home care and long-term care facilities.
- As seniors age, many of them will live alone. For some, this means solitude and isolation. A decrease or lack of social connectedness will negatively impact on seniors' ability to cope effectively with change and life transitions.
- In support of an active lifestyle for seniors, parks and recreational facilities should be age friendly in terms of accessibility, safety concerns and affordability.
- Issues to which elderly women are particularly vulnerable, such as the need for affordable and supportive housing, will also become increasingly important, as the majority of seniors are female.
- Seniors have a wealth of knowledge, experience and enthusiasm that can be channelled through volunteerism into civic development.

6. Household Size

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

6.1 Changing Size of Household

In Milton, the average of household size has decreased from 3.18 persons per household in 1991 to 2.88 persons per household in 2006.

As shown in Figure 7, the fastest growing household type in the Town of Milton is the three-person household. Most of this growth can be attributed to the corresponding rate of increase in the number of couple families with one child and lone parent families with two children. Although the one person household experienced the lowest growth rate in comparison with other types of household in Milton, its rate of growth is higher than in any of the other three municipalities (Burlington – 16%, Oakville – 23% and Halton Hills – 22%).

Figure 7. Percentage change in household by household size (2001-2006), Town of Milton

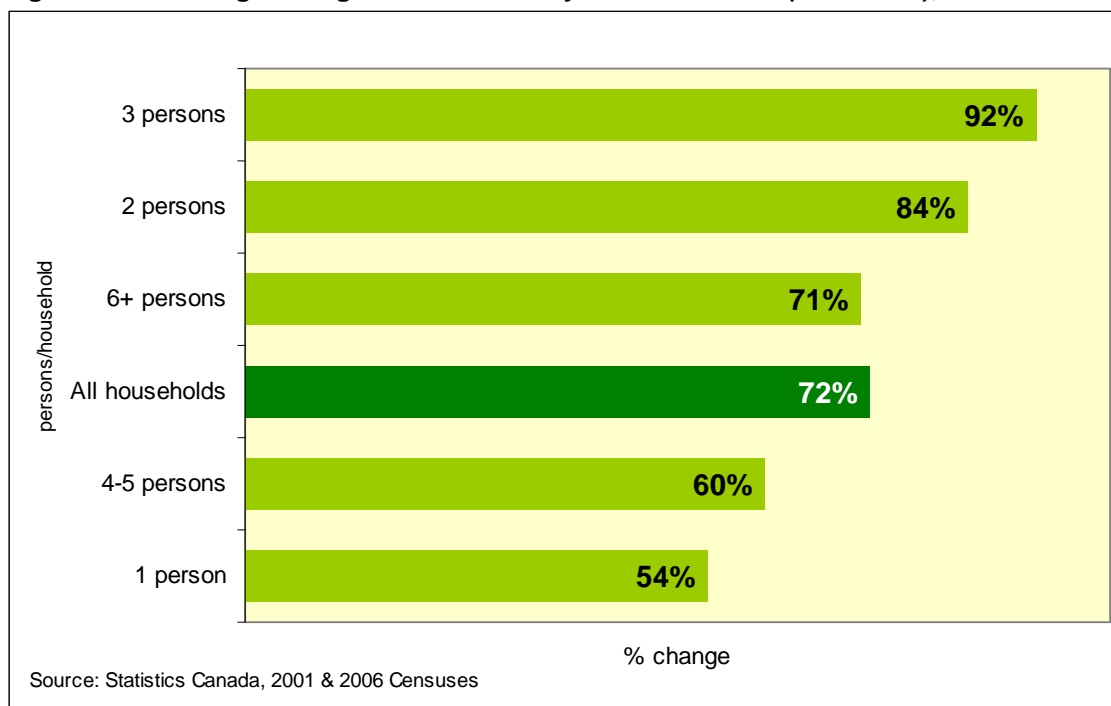
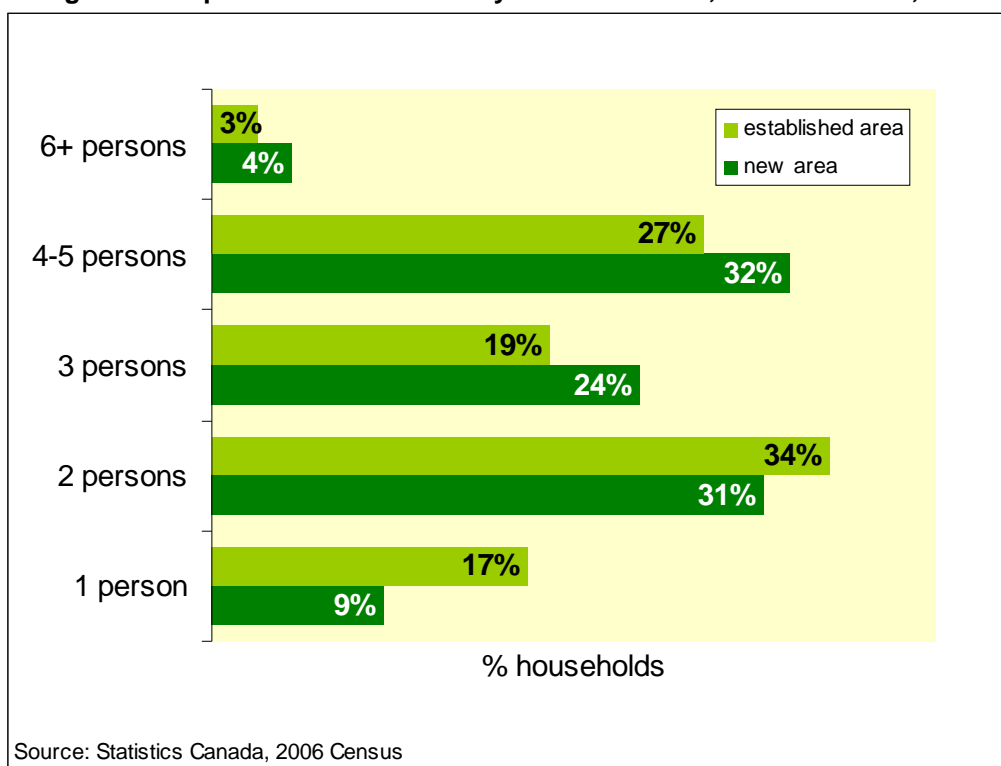


Figure 8 illustrates that the average household size is larger in the new area than in the established area. The dominant household size in the established area is 2 persons, as compared to 4-5 persons in the new area. Another noticeable difference is the proportion of one-person households. The established area has almost twice the proportion of households with only one occupant.

Figure 8. Proportion of household by household size, Town of Milton, 2006



Multiple-family household refers to a household in which two or more Census families (with or without additional persons) occupy the same private dwelling. In 2006, there were 470 multiple-family households in the Town of Milton, representing about 3% of all private households. Slightly over half (52%) of the multiple-family households are located in the new area.

6.2 Implications

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

7. Household Tenure

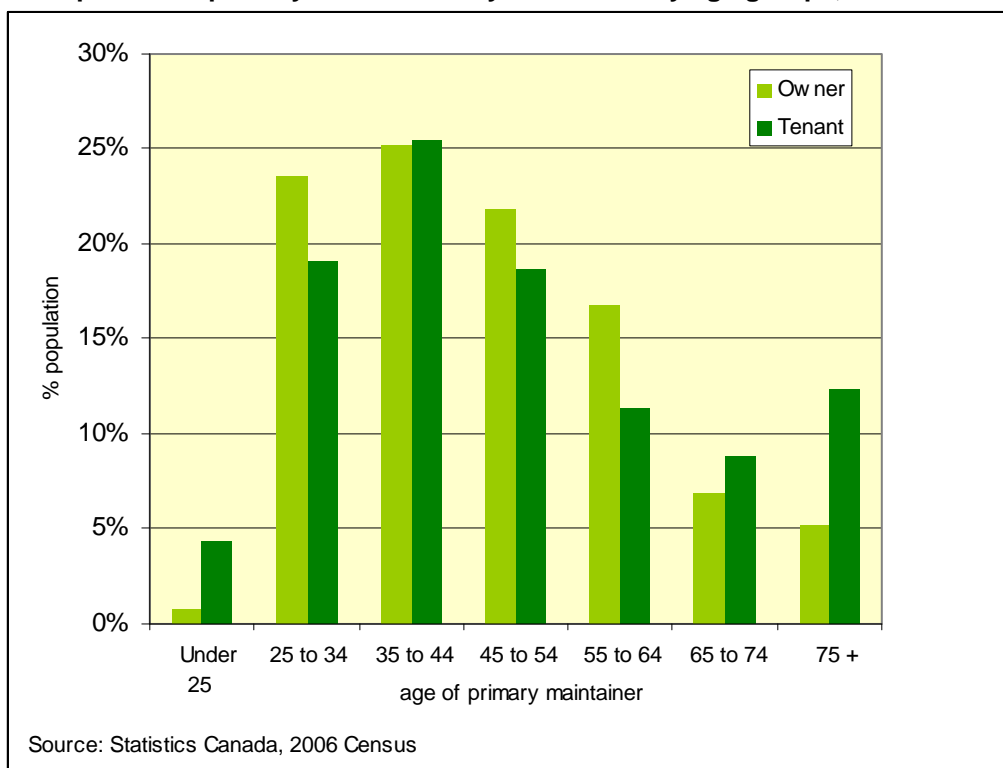
The national upward trend of homeownership continues and this trend is also evident in the Town of Milton. Between 2001 and 2006, the number of occupied owned dwelling units experienced an increase of over 70%. By contrast, the number of occupied rented dwellings decreased by 2%, shrinking from 2,200 to 2,160 units.

In 2006, the majority (88%) of the dwellings were owner occupied. The proportion of tenant households has decreased from 21% in 2001 to 12% in 2006.

7.1 Owners and Renters Age Profile

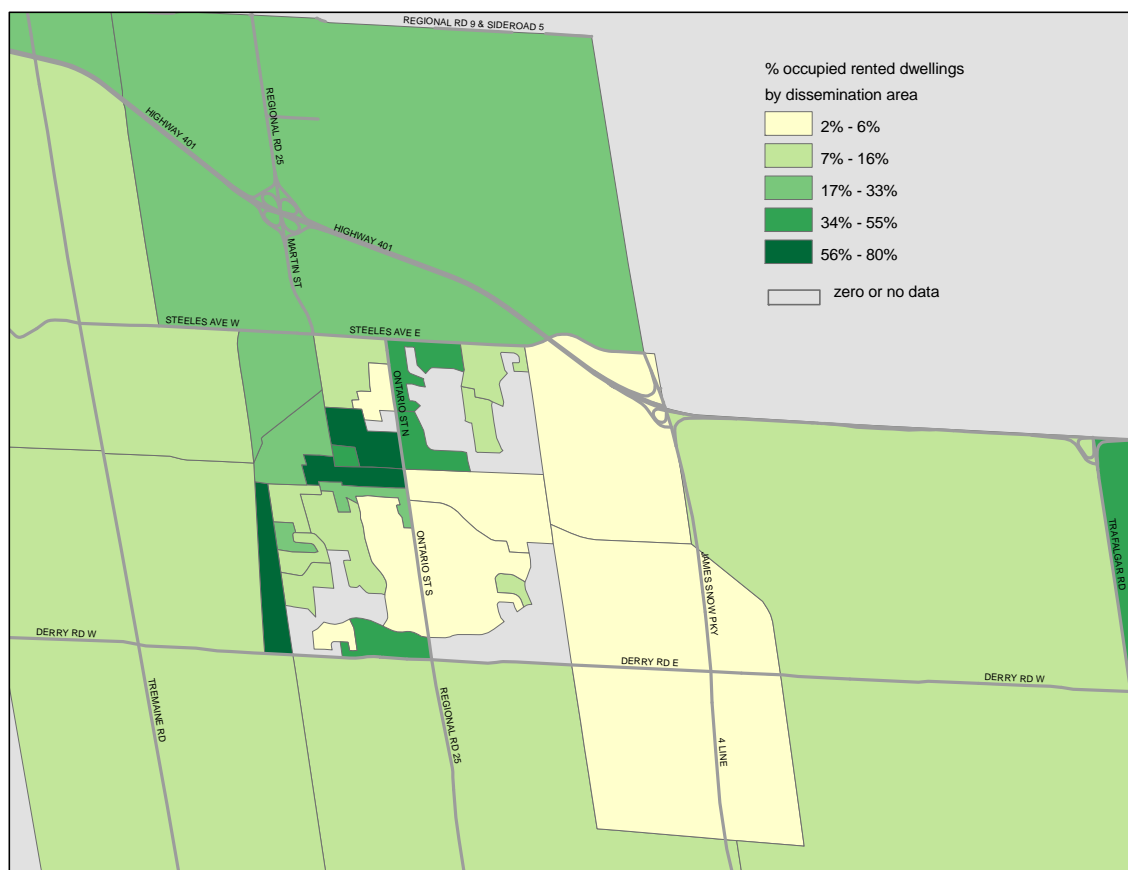
The owners and renters have different age profiles as shown in Figure 9. To a certain extent, they reflect the economics of homeownership, lifestyle and family structure. In occupied rented dwellings, about 45% of primary maintainers (first person in the household identified as the one who pays the rent or mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity bill, and so on) are below 44 years of age. Another 21% of the tenants are seniors. By contrast, among homeowners, over 60% are between the age of 35 and 64.

Figure 9. Proportion of primary maintainers by tenure and by age groups, Town of Milton, 2006



Map 8 shows the geographic distribution of occupied rented dwellings in the town. In the new area, most of the dwelling units are owned; about 3% of the dwellings are rental. The proportion of rented dwellings in the established area is higher. About 1 in 5 (19%) of the dwellings are rental. In a few areas, the proportion of rented dwellings is over 50%.

Map 8. Proportion of occupied rented dwellings by dissemination area, Town of Milton, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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8. Mobility

People move for a combination of economic and non-economic reasons (e.g., family, employment, housing, education and others). The residential mobility pattern describes the proportion and geography of the mover and non-mover population.

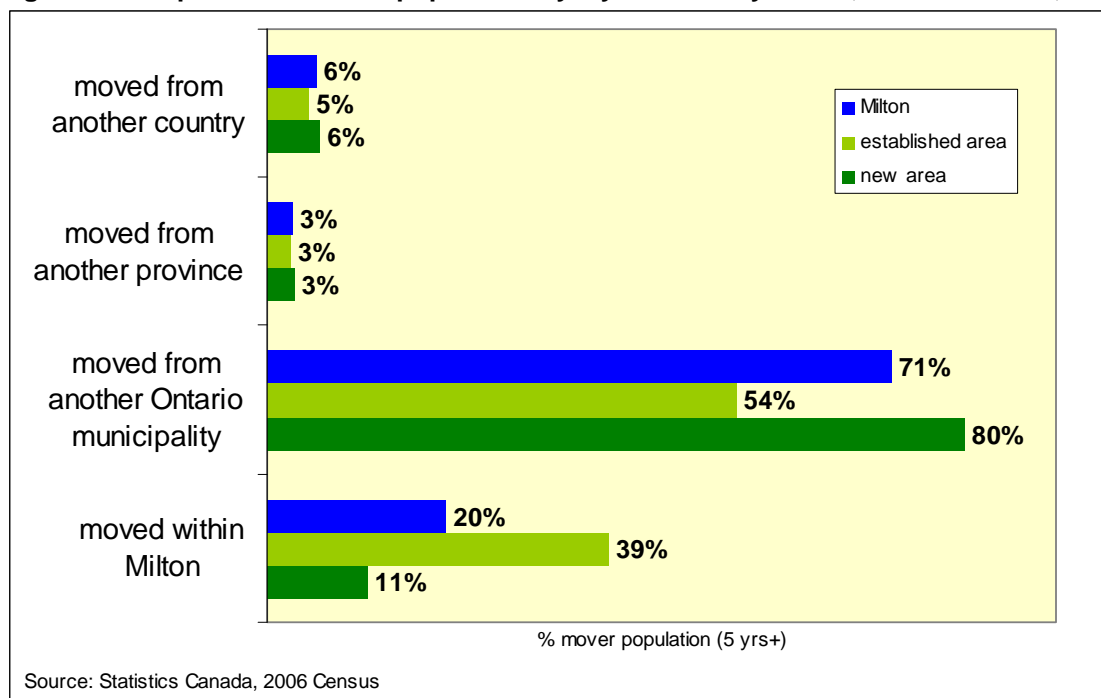
As most of the population increase in Milton is from people moving into the community, the mobility pattern of its residents is different from the other three municipalities in the region. Furthermore, there are differences in mobility patterns between the new and established areas.

8.1 Mover Population

Between 2001 and 2006, about 60% or 30,000 residents aged five and over changed residences. Using Statistics Canada's definition, they are the *movers*.

As shown in Figure 10, among the movers, about one in five moved within the Town of Milton. They are families and individuals who changed home locations but stayed within Milton. Movers living in the established area are three times more likely to move within Milton than their counterparts in the new area. By contrast, in the new area the majority (80%) of the movers moved from another Ontario municipality.

Figure 10. Proportion of mover population by 5 year mobility status, Town of Milton, 2006



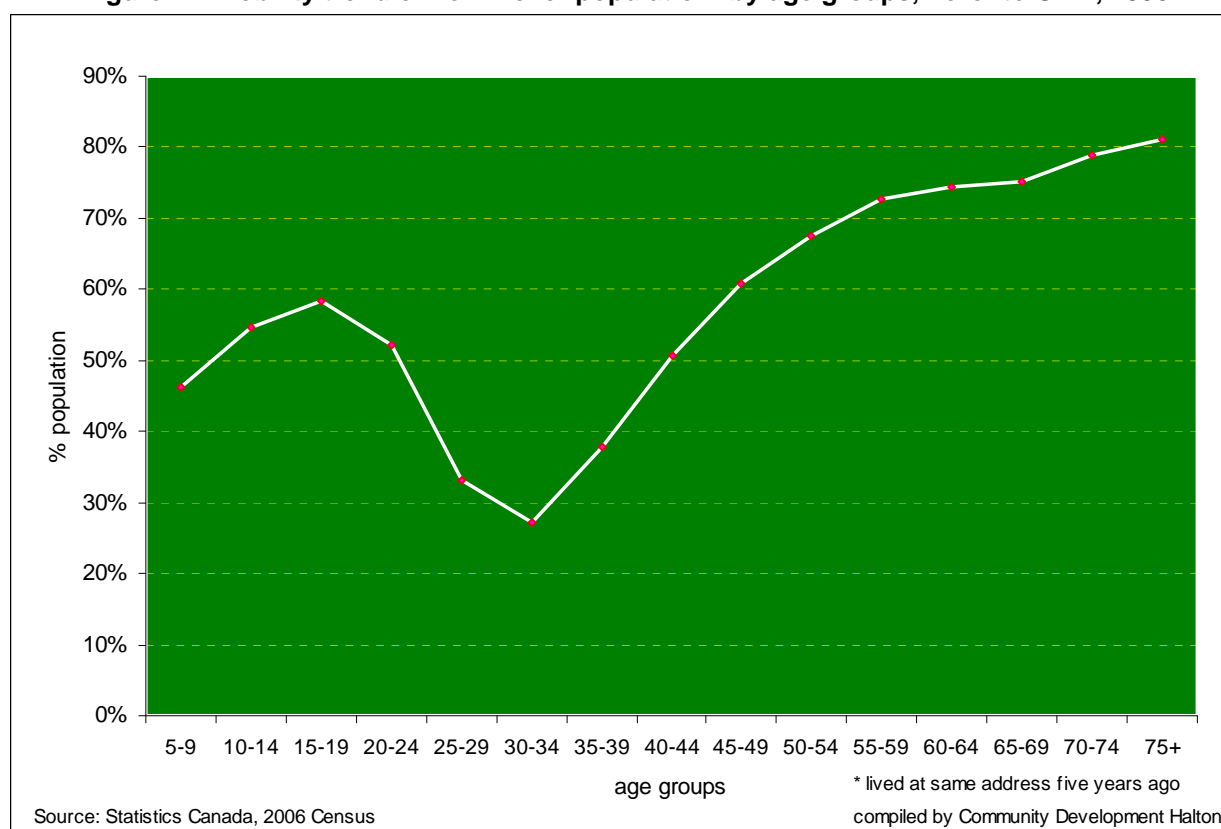
When people move into a community or neighbourhood, they bring with them their socio-demographic and cultural characteristics. For example, a neighbourhood with an influx of young families of a particular ethnic origin will expect to see an increase of young children from that cultural background.

8.2 Non-Mover Population

Over half (59%) of the population aged 5 years and over live at the same address as they did five years ago. They are the non-movers. Figure 11 shows the percentage distribution of non-movers by age groups. This breakdown by age is available only for the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) as a whole; however, the trend is also relevant for Milton, which is part of the Toronto CMA.

Between 45 and 60% of those under the age of 19 are non-movers; these are youth living at home with their families. The proportion of non-movers decreases as they get older and leave home for further education, employment or starting a new family. Over the age of 35, the proportion of non-movers starts to increase again. Many of them are starting families. By age 65, about 75% of seniors become non-movers. As they get older, they move less – they age in place.

Figure 11. Mobility trend of non-mover population* by age groups, Toronto CMA, 2006



8.3 Implications

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

9. Diversity

In 2001, about 16% of Milton residents were born outside Canada. They are the immigrants. Five years later, the proportion of immigrant population increased to 24% - about one in four Milton residents is an immigrant.

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

Map 9. Proportion of immigrant and non-immigrant population by dissemination area, Town of Milton, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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As shown in Map 9, the majority of immigrants reside in the new area. About one third of the residents in each of the three census tracts within the new area are immigrants.

9.1 Recent Immigrants

Immigrants who arrived in Canada during the five years prior to a Census are considered as recent immigrants. Between 2001 and 2006, Milton received about 1,800 recent immigrants. This represents more than five times the number of recent immigrants Milton received between 1996 and 2001.

Unlike the other three local municipalities, the Town of Milton attracted only 12% of its recent immigrants from European countries compared to 46% for the Town of Halton Hills and 29% for the City of Burlington.

Over half (57%) of the recent immigrants came from Asia and the Middle East; of these, more than half (58%) came from India and Pakistan.

About 7% of the newcomers came from Colombia, the top country of origin in Central and South America.

9.2 Non-official Languages

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

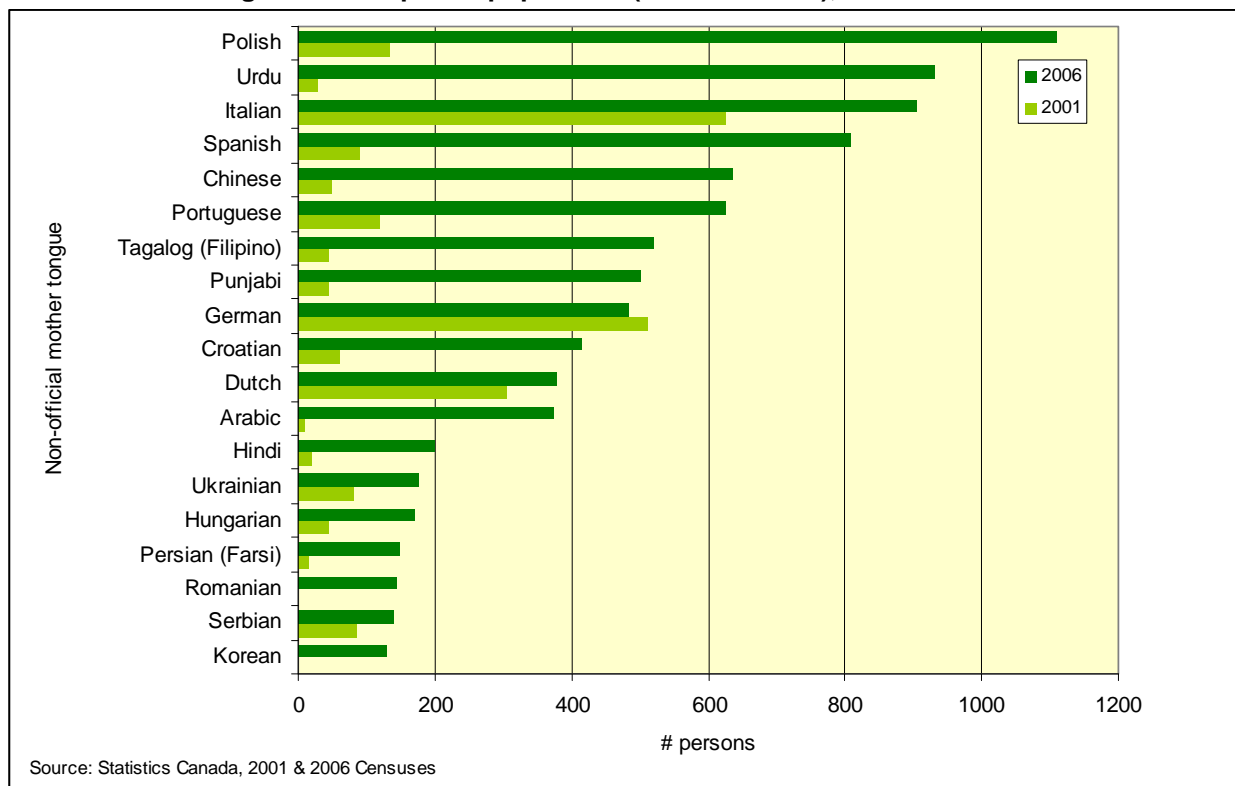
9.3 Mother Tongues

The 2006 Census indicates there are more than 50 non-official mother tongues spoken in Milton. As shown in Figure 12, the composition of the allophone population has changed significantly between 2001 and 2006.

In 2001, the top five non-official mother tongues were Italian, German, Dutch, Polish and Portuguese. These languages, all European, were spoken by 64% of the allophone population. This percentage dropped considerably to 34% in 2006.

In 2006, Spanish, Urdu and Chinese replaced German, Dutch and Portuguese in the top five non-official mother tongues. The top five non-official mother tongues were spoken by 43% of the allophone population. Polish has become the top non-official mother tongue followed by Urdu and Italian.

Figure 12. Allophone population (2001 and 2006), Town of Milton



9.4 Home Languages

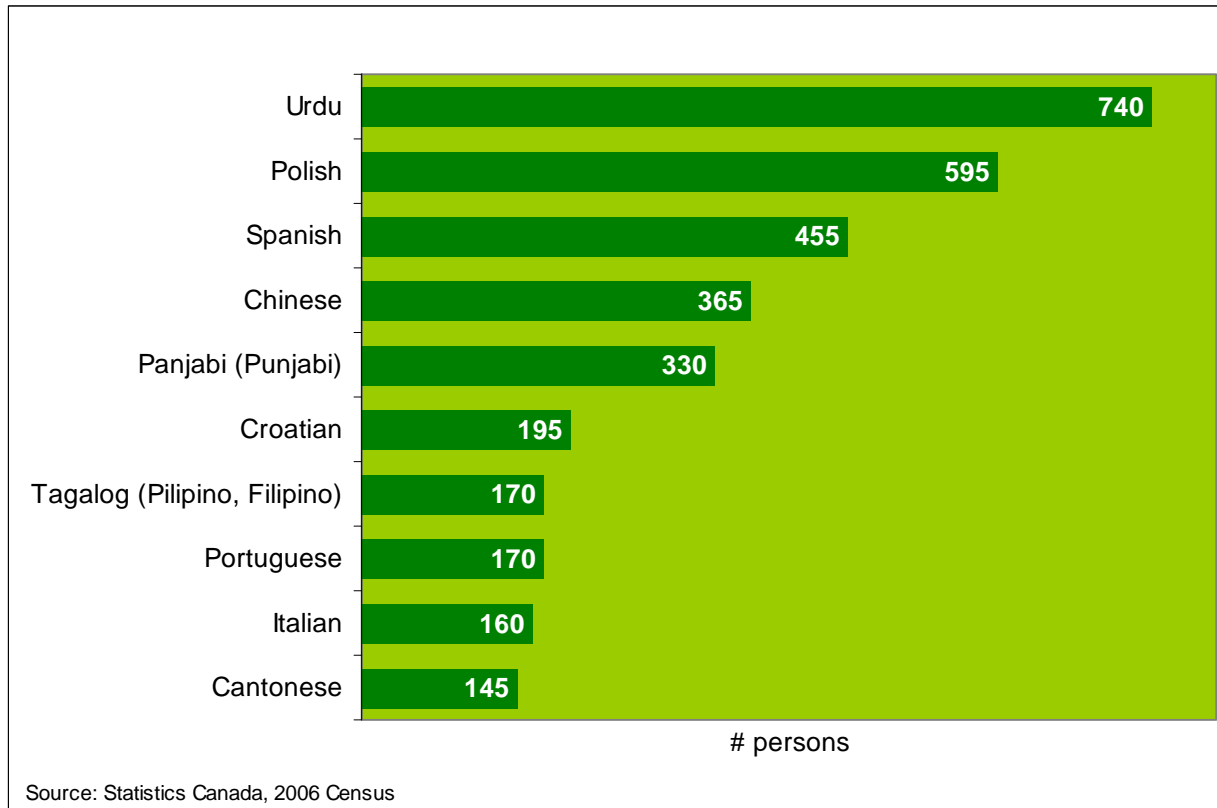
Home language refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home.

In 2006, about half (49%) of the allophone population spoke English at home, about 44% spoke a non-official language and 6% spoke both English and a non-official language.

As shown in Figure 13, the top five non-official home languages are Urdu, Polish, Spanish, Chinese and Punjabi. Urdu has replaced Italian as the top non-official home language.

It is interesting to note that although Italian is the third largest allophone population in Milton, the population that speaks Italian as a home language is relatively small. This phenomenon is also occurring in other allophone populations. As the allophone immigrants stay longer in Canada, they tend to adopt one of the official languages as their home language.

Figure 13. Top ten non-official home language speaking population, Town of Milton, 2006



9.5 Visible Minority

In 2006, there were more than 5 million individuals in Canada who belonged to a visible minority group⁵; they accounted for 16% of the total population. Over half (54%) of Canada's visible minority population live in Ontario and they represent 23% of the provincial population. Not all of the visible minority population are immigrants. Many are non-immigrants who are Canadian citizens by birth.

In the Town of Milton, one in six residents identifies themselves as belonging to a visible minority group. Between 2001 and 2006, the visible minority population has increased more than eight times (780%). Over one-third (38%) are Canadian citizens by birth.

Figure 14 shows the population of the various visible minority groups in 2001 and 2006. All visible minority groups with the exception of the Japanese experienced significant increase.

Those who identify themselves as South Asian overtook those self-identifying as Black to become the largest visible minority group in Milton in 2006, representing over 30% of the

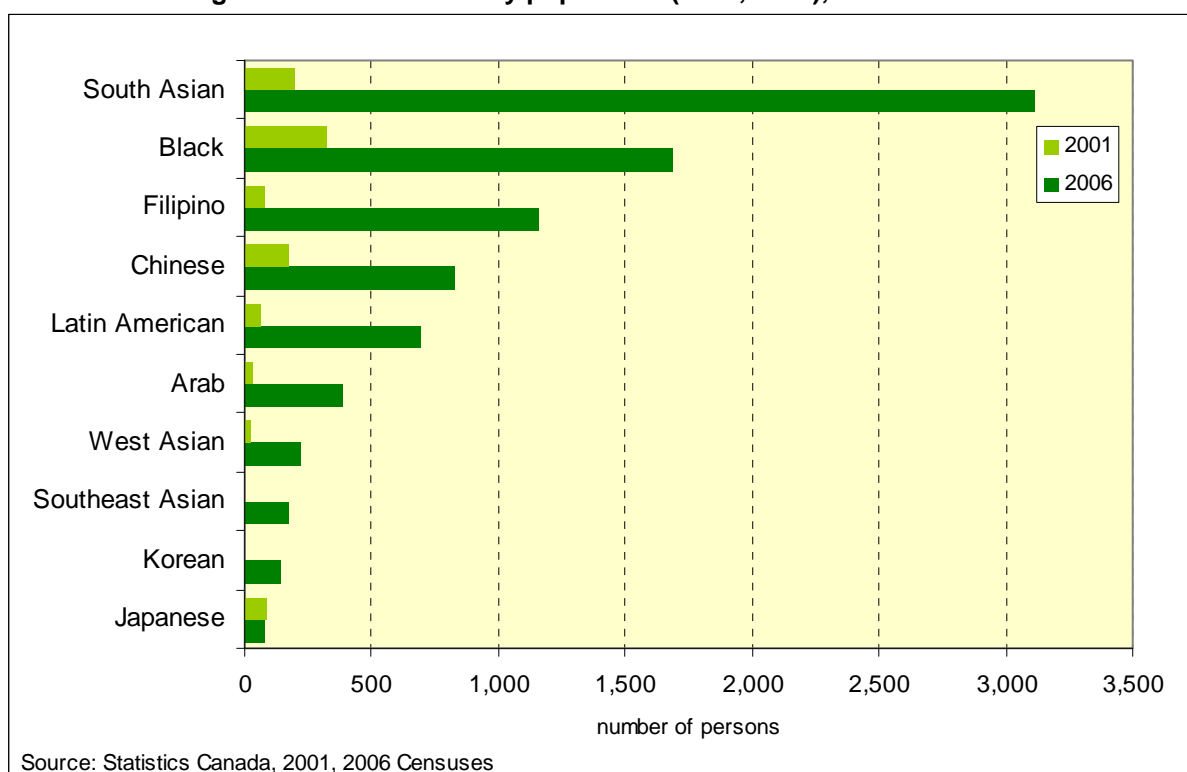
⁵ Visible minority as defined in the Employment Equity Act are 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour'. This is the definition under which Statistics Canada provides the visible minority data.

visible minority population. About 5% of the total visible minority population identify themselves as belonging to multiple visible minorities (e.g., both Black and South Asian).

In 2001, there were no residents belonging to either the Korean or Southeast Asian groups; however, their presence was recorded in the 2006 Census.

As shown in Map 10, the majority (83%) of the visible minority population chose to reside in the new area of the municipality. They represent about one-third of the population in each of the three dissemination areas within the new area.

Figure 14. Visible minority population (2001, 2006), Town of Milton



Map 10. Visible minority population by dissemination area, Town of Milton, 2006

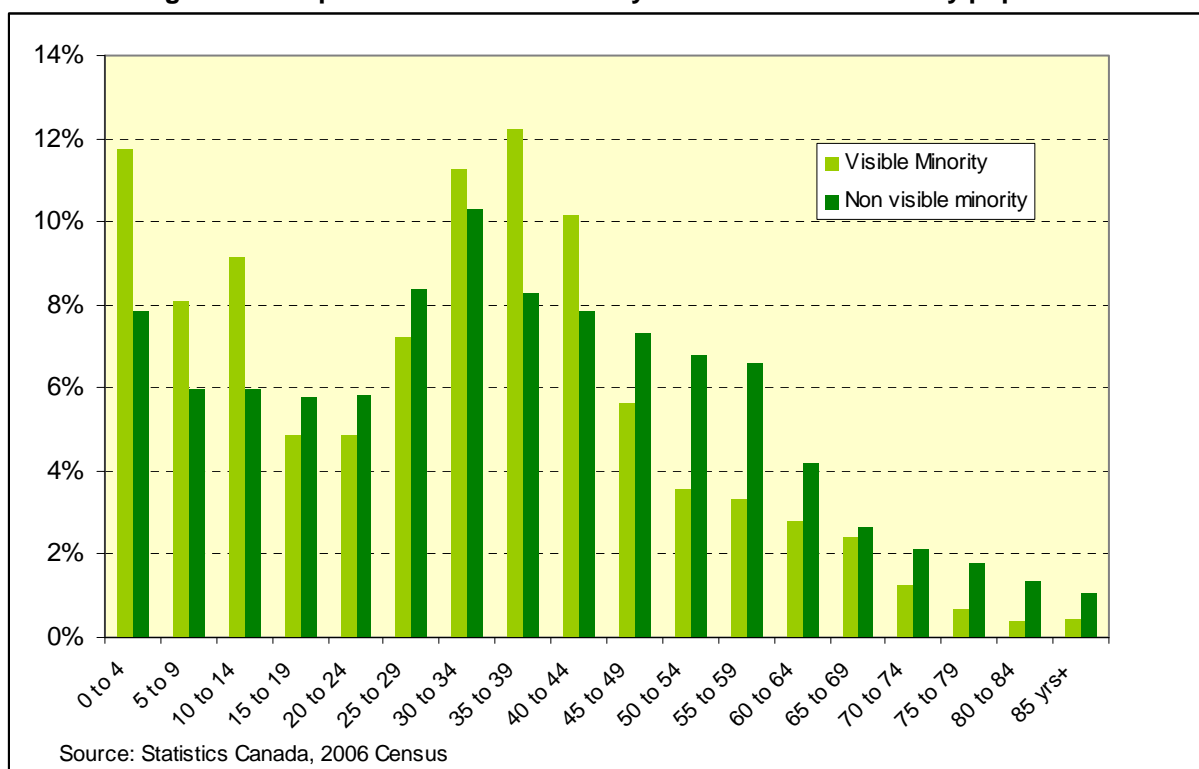


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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As shown in Figure 15, overall the visible minority population is younger than the population as a whole. Over half (57%) of the visible minority population is under the age of 35 years as compared to 50% of their non-visible minority counterparts. About 5% of the visible minority population are seniors, whereas seniors account for 9% of the non-visible minority population.

Figure 15. Proportion of visible minority and non-visible minority population



9.6 Implications

- Growing diversity in language and cultural backgrounds of newcomers results from the shift in the source of immigrants. This will have a major impact on the need for settlement services, language and cultural translation capacities in agencies and in cultural sensitivity and diversity competence training for service providers.
- “Mainstream” organizations need to increase their capacity to respond effectively and sensitively to the needs of a changing ethnic population. This will require the availability of cultural and language interpretation and multilingual resource materials as well as providing employee training in diversity competence.
- To understand and support an increasingly diverse community, the Town’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. Embracing diversity makes good business sense.

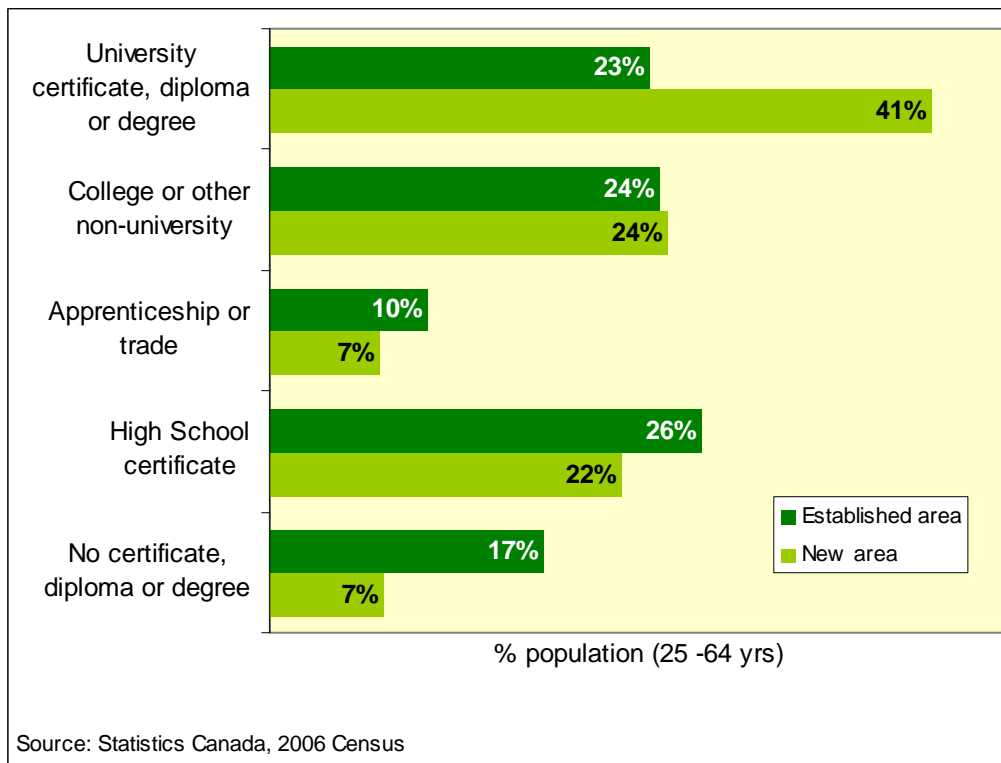
10. Postsecondary Education

10.1 Educational Attainment

In 2006, over 60% of the residents aged 25 years and over have attained postsecondary education. Nearly half (49%) of that population had a university certificate, diploma or degree. The respective provincial averages are 57% and 49%.

Of those with a university certificate, diploma or degree, 65% hold a bachelor's degree, 18% a master's degree and 2% have earned a doctorate. Another 2% of the graduates have degrees in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

Figure 16. Educational attainment (population 25 -64 yrs), Town of Milton, 2006

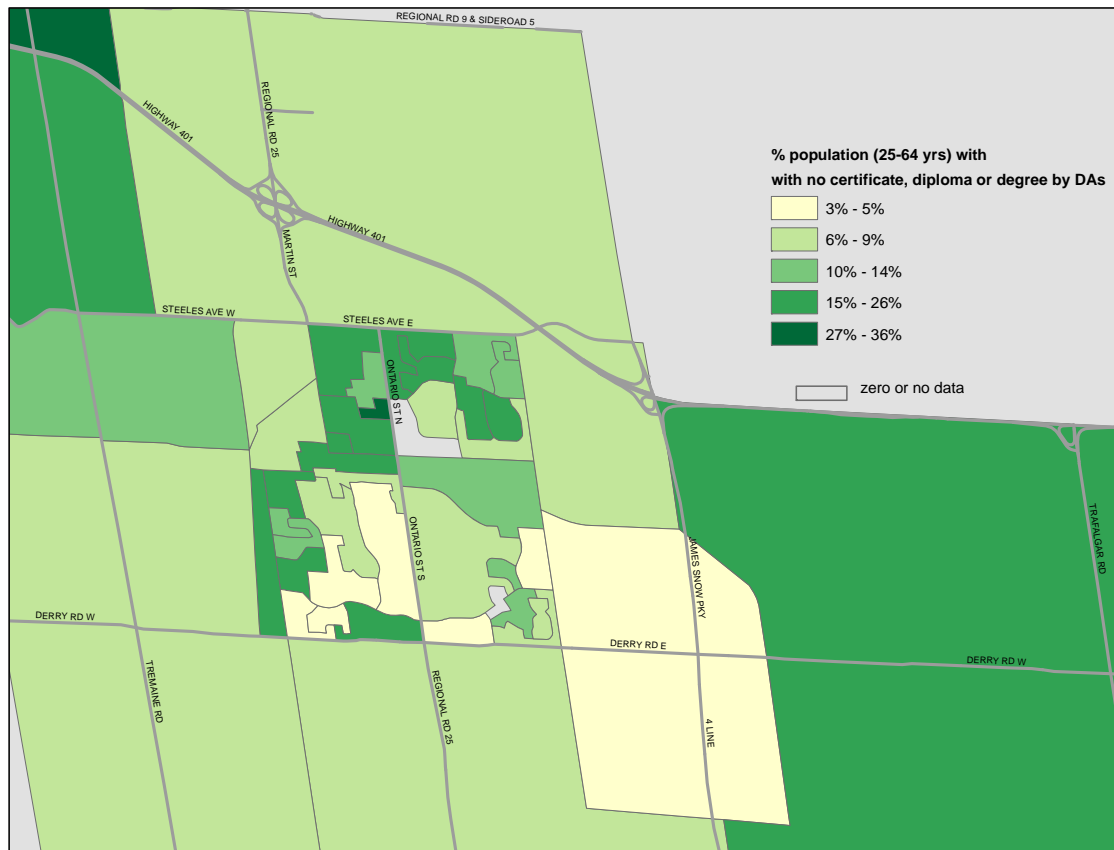


As shown in Figure 16, there are some differences in educational attainment among the population aged 25 and 64 between the established and new areas in Milton. For example, About two in five (41%) residents aged 25 to 64 in the new area have obtained a university certificate, diploma or degree, compared to fewer than one in four (23%) in the established area.

The proportions of residents 25 to 64 years of age with no certificate, diploma or degree are 7% for the new area and 17% for the established area. Map 11 shows the geographic distribution of this population group. Two dissemination areas in the new area have five per cent or less of their residents with no certificate, diploma or degree. On the other hand,

there are many areas in the established area in which one-quarter of the population or more has no certificate, diploma or degree.

Map 11. Proportion of population (25-64 yrs) with no certificate, diploma or degree, Town of Milton, 2006



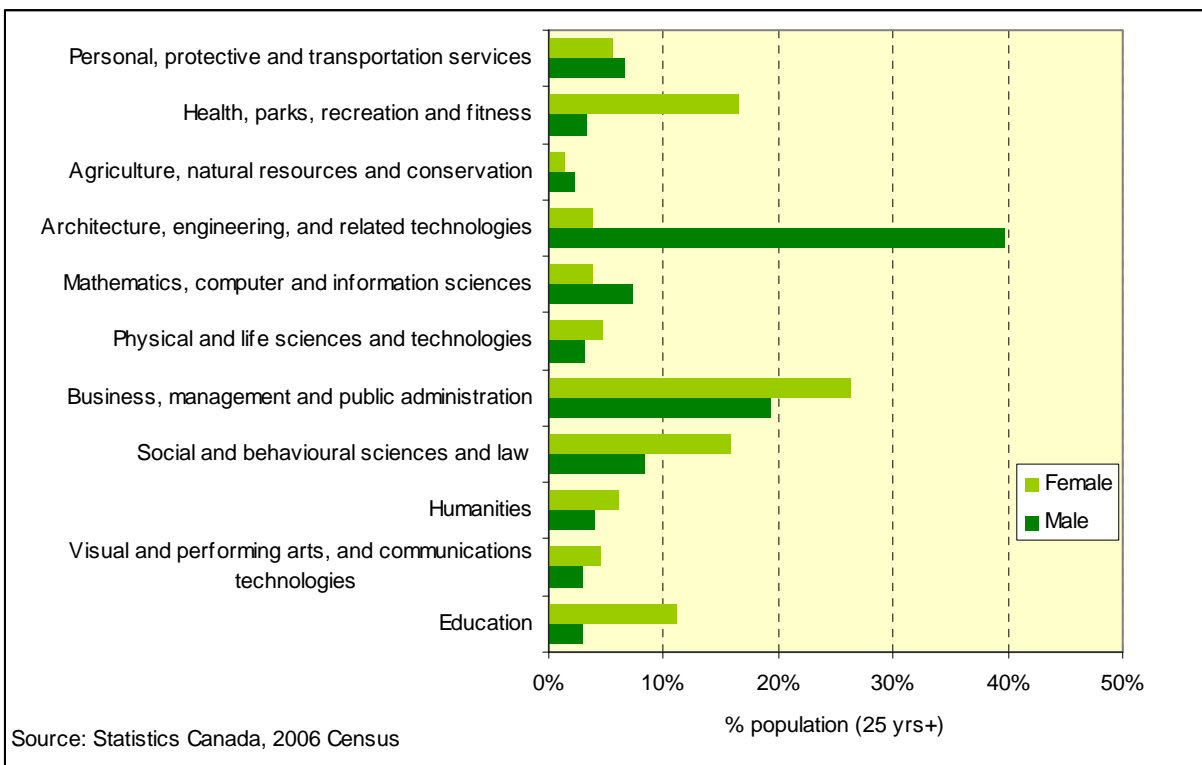
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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10.2 Major Field of Study

The major field of study refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. The three most popular major fields of study for the population aged 25 to 64 years are business, management and public administration; architecture, engineering, and related technologies; and social and behavioural sciences and law. Over half (56%) of the residents have chosen those three fields.

Figure 17. Population with postsecondary education by major fields of study and by sex, Town of Milton, 2006



As shown in Figure 17, there are significant gender differences in a number of the major fields of study. For example, the most popular field of study for men is in architecture, engineering and related technologies and the most popular study for women is business, management and public administration. Almost 40% of the male population has chosen architecture, engineering, and related technologies compared to only 4% for the female population. Over 10% of the female population had studied education compared to 2% for men.

10.3 Implications

- In comparison with provincial averages, Milton has a more educated population as measured by postsecondary educational attainment. This advantage can be promoted to attract new companies and industries to the community.
- Current and potential employers in the areas of architecture, engineering and education have to address the aging of the workforce which may lead to a labour shortage. Employers should be encouraged to tap into the pool of qualified workers with foreign credentials.

11. Labour Force

Between 2001 and 2006, Milton's labour force has increased by 70% to over 32,000. The unemployment rate⁶ remained unchanged at 3.6%. About 1,200 persons 15 years and over were unemployed but seeking employment. The unemployment rate was below the provincial rate of 6.4%. It was also the lowest among the four local municipalities.

The Milton labour force is employed in a variety of industries and occupations. It is important to note that the Census data on labour force are by place of residence and not by place of work. For example, a resident of Milton who reported working in the retail industry may work in Milton, Oakville, Toronto or other locations. Therefore, the resident labour force is not equivalent to the number of jobs within the community.

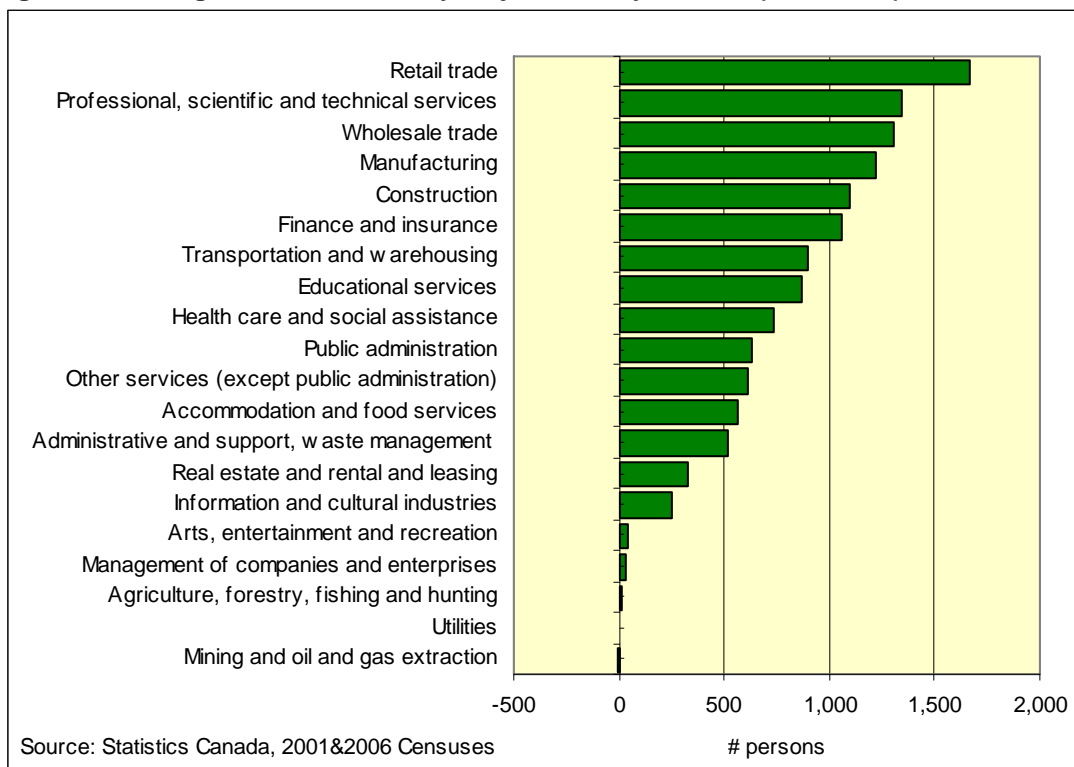
11.1 Major Industry Sectors

An industry reflects the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where a person works. The manufacturing industry in Milton employs the most workers (14% of the total labour force). Following the manufacturing industry is that of retail trade at 10% and wholesale trade at 9%.

Figure 18 shows the change in labour force participation in major industry sectors between 2001 and 2006. The decline in the manufacturing labour force at the national and provincial level is not evident in Milton due to the huge influx of new residents. In fact, all industries with the exception of the mining and gas extraction industry, have recorded an increase in their labour force. The top six industries, measured by the increase of labour force, represented over 50% of the growth in the labour force.

⁶ Refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day – May 16, 2006.

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



11.2 Major Occupation Groups

Occupation describes the type of work an individual does in a workplace. There are ten major occupation categories. Within each industry, there are various occupation groups.

The major occupation group is sales and service. More than one in five workers (22%) were employed in the sales and service occupation. About 20% of the labour force worked in the business, finance and administrative occupation group.

Figure 19 shows the changes in the labour force of the major occupation groups between 2001 and 2006. The top three occupation groups accounted for more than half (56%) of the overall increase.

Figure 19. Change in labour force by major occupation group, (2001-2006), Town of Milton

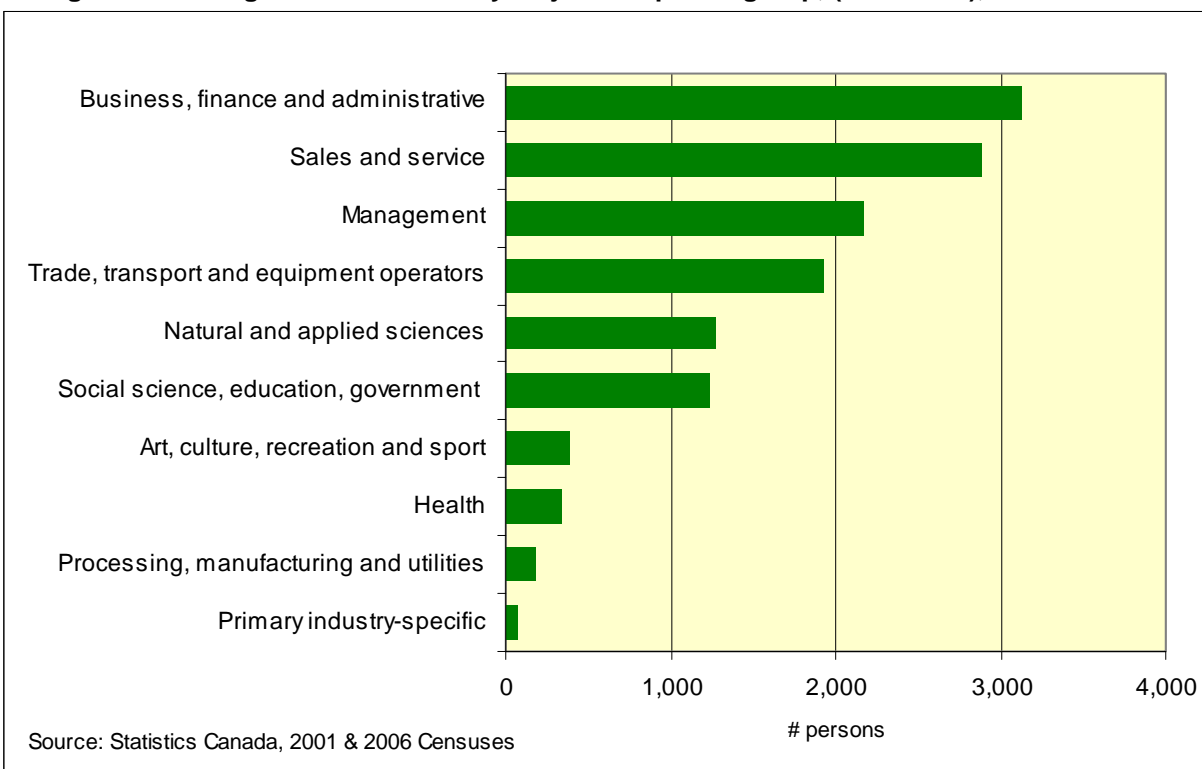
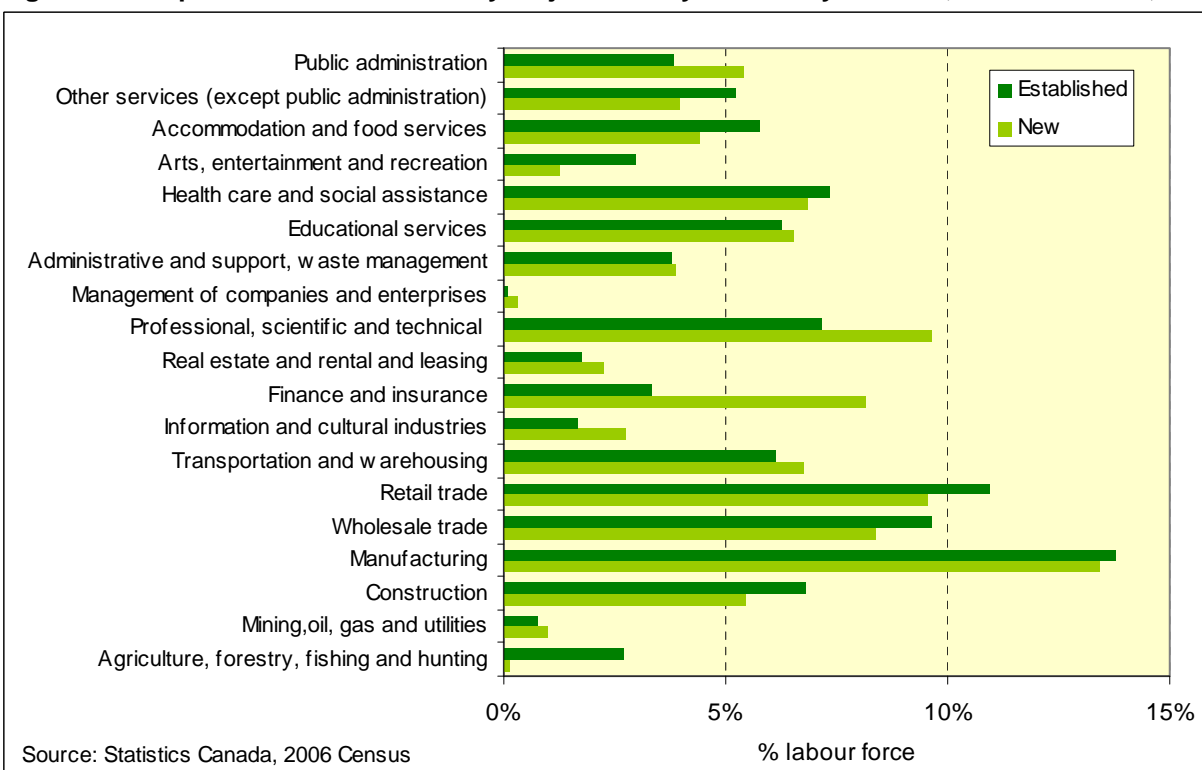


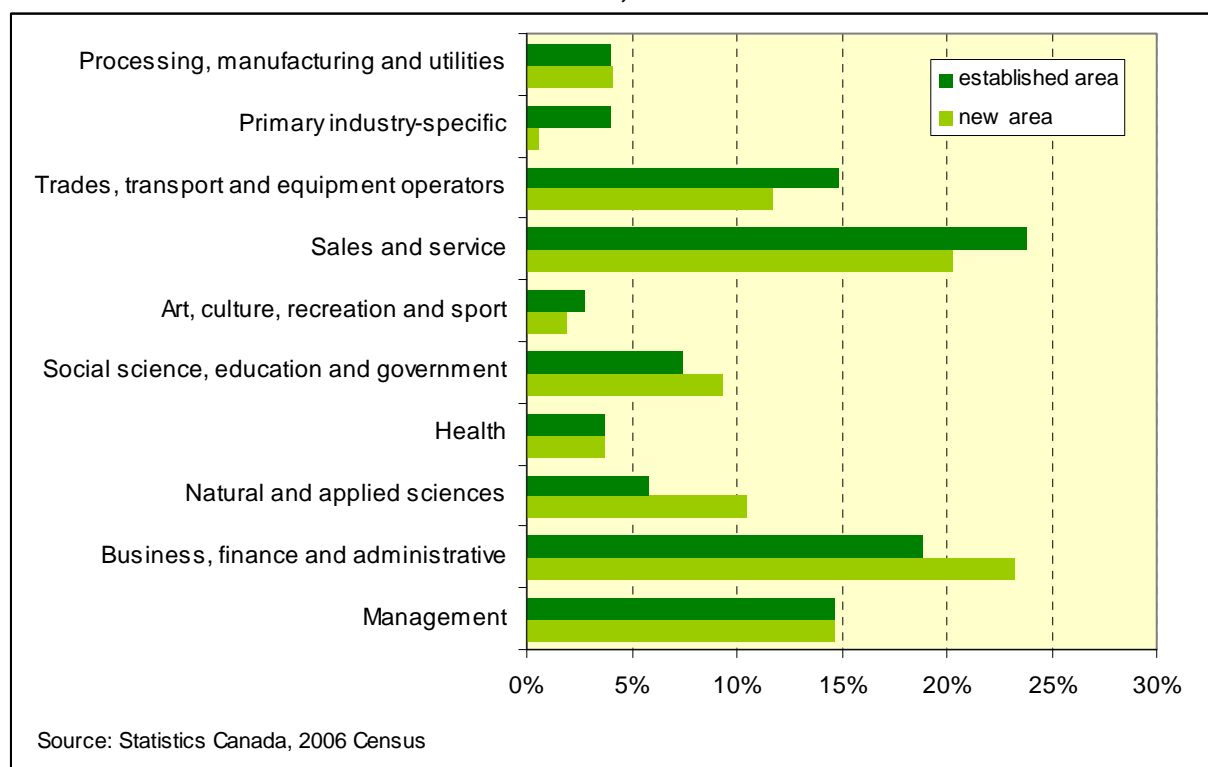
Figure 20. Proportion of labour force by major industry sectors by location, Town of Milton, 2006



The difference in the socio-demographic characteristics of the established and new areas is also reflected in the composition of the labour force in terms of major industry and occupation groups.

Figure 20 shows the proportion of the labour force by major industry sectors between the established and new areas. There are noticeable differences between the finance and insurance industry sector and the professional, scientific and technical industry sector. Over 8% of the resident labour force in the new area works in the finance and insurance sector compared to only 3% of those in the established area. There is also a higher proportion (9.6%) of the labour force in the new area employed in the professional, scientific and technical sector than in the established area (7.1%). On the other hand, the established area has higher percentages of its labour force in the retail and wholesale trade sectors.

Figure 21. Proportion of labour force by major occupational groups and by location, Town of Milton, 2006



In terms of major occupational groups, there are higher proportions of resident workers in the established area in the trade, transport and equipment operators and the sales and service occupations than in the new area (Figure 21). On the other hand, there are higher percentages of resident workers in the new area employed in three major occupations (business, finance and administrative; social science, education and government; and natural and applied sciences) than in the established area.

11.3 Implications

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

12. 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.

The place of work includes locations such as: at home (including farms); outside Canada; no fixed workplace address; and a specific location.

About 8% 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 babysitters, nannies and parent's helpers. Another 9% reported no fixed workplace address; these include building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc.

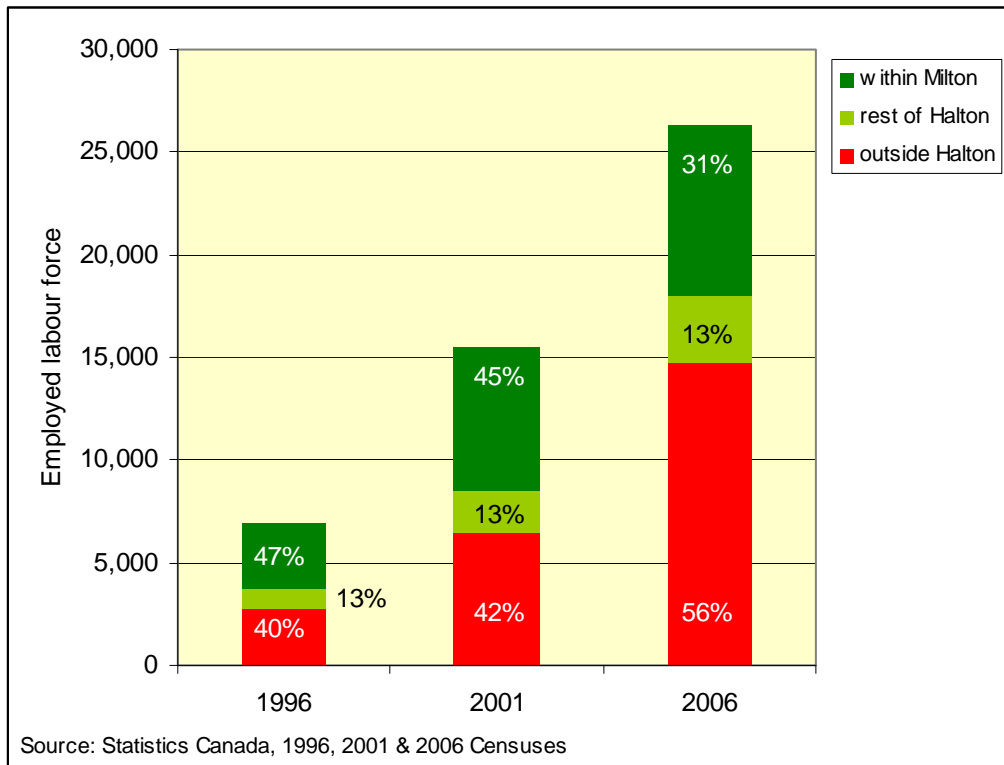
12.1 Usual Place of Work

The majority (83%) of 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 (Milton), work in another municipality within Halton and those working outside Halton. Usual place of work data do not include those working at home, working outside Canada or with no fixed workplace.

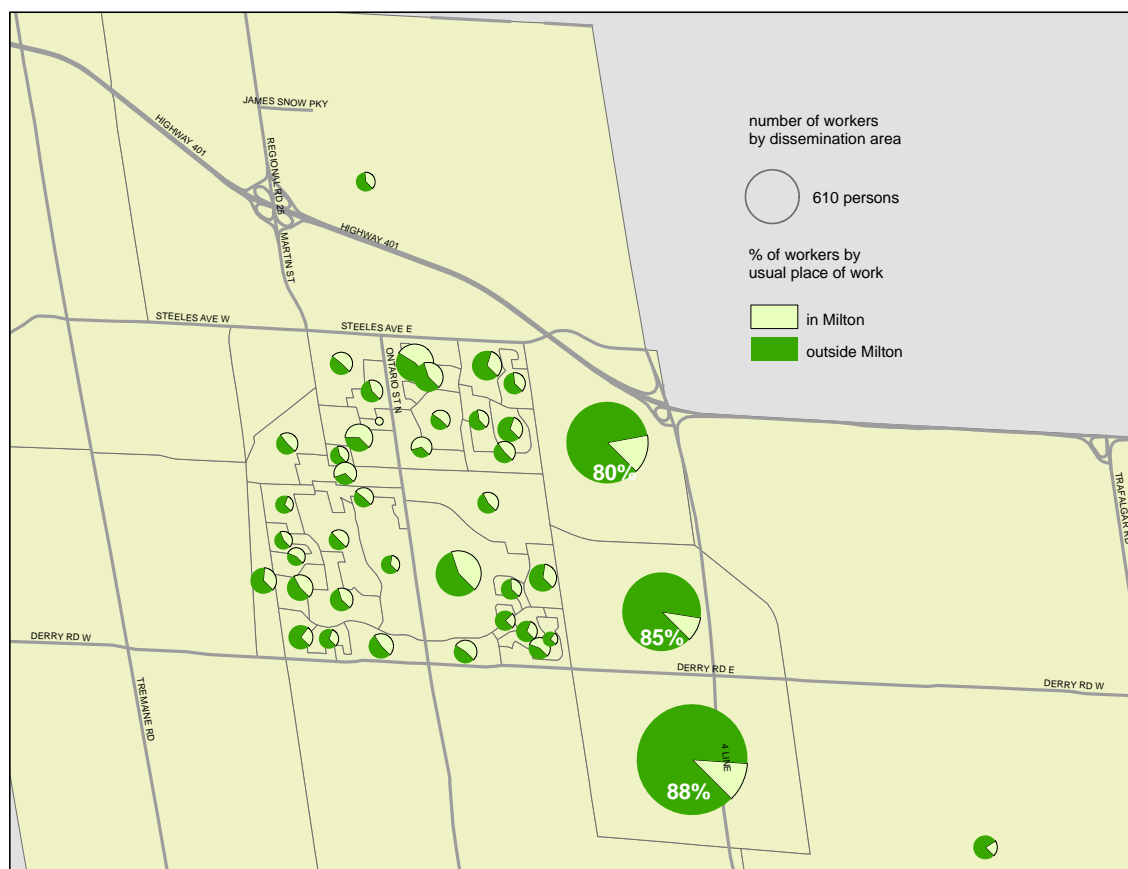
During the last ten years (1996 to 2006) the usual place of work has changed significantly. As shown in Figure 22, the proportion of Milton's workers who work in the other three Halton municipalities has remained unchanged. However, the percentage of those working outside Halton has increased from 40% to 56% while, during the same period, the proportion of those who work within Milton has dropped from 47% to 31%.

There are also differences in place of work distribution patterns between the established and new areas. As shown in Map 12, over one-third (36%) of workers in the established area worked within Milton, compared to 13% of the workers in the new area. Four in five workers living in the new area worked outside the municipality.

Figure 22. Employed labour force by usual place of work (1996, 2001 and 2006), Town of Milton



Map 12. Proportion of employed labour force by usual place of work by dissemination area (Town of Milton, 2006)



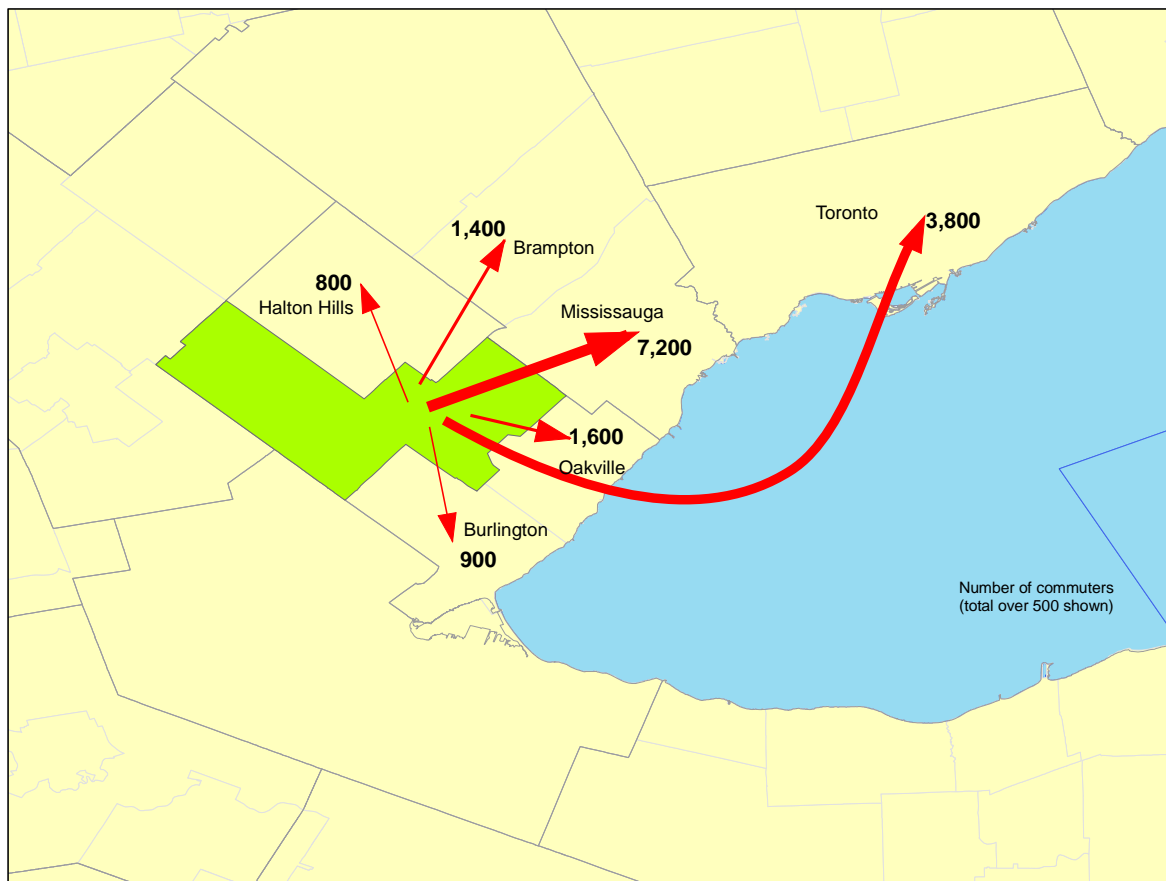
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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12.2. Commuting Pattern

In 2006, about 18,000 residents travelled outside the Town of Milton to work. They are the out-commuters. About 30% of the out-commuters worked in another municipality within Halton Region. At the same time, about 14,000 people came to Milton to work. They are the in-commuters, of whom 33% were from another municipality within Halton.

Map 13. Out-commuters by major destinations, Town of Milton, 2006



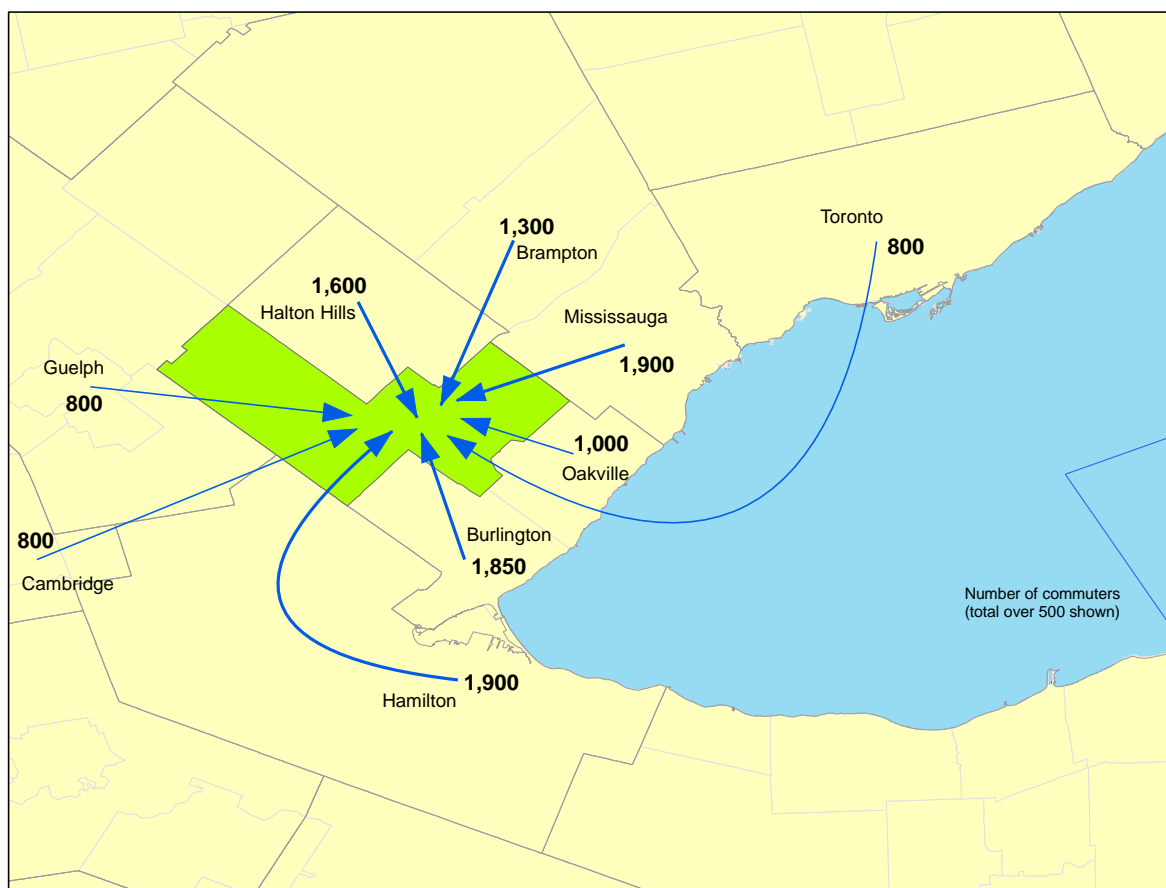
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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As shown in Map 13, the City of Mississauga is the top employment destination for out-commuters. Over 40% of the out-commuters travelled to Mississauga to work. Another 20% worked in the City of Toronto. Less than one-fifth (18%) of the out-commuters worked in one of the local municipalities of Halton.

On the other hand, as shown in Map 14, there is no one single major in-commuting origin. Each of three municipalities (City of Mississauga, City of Burlington and City of Hamilton) generated a similar number of in-commuters to Milton. One in three of the in-commuters came from one of the three other Halton municipalities. There are also noticeable numbers of commuters from the City of Cambridge and the City of Guelph.

Map 14. In-commuters by major origins, Town of Milton, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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12.3 Implications

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

13. Income

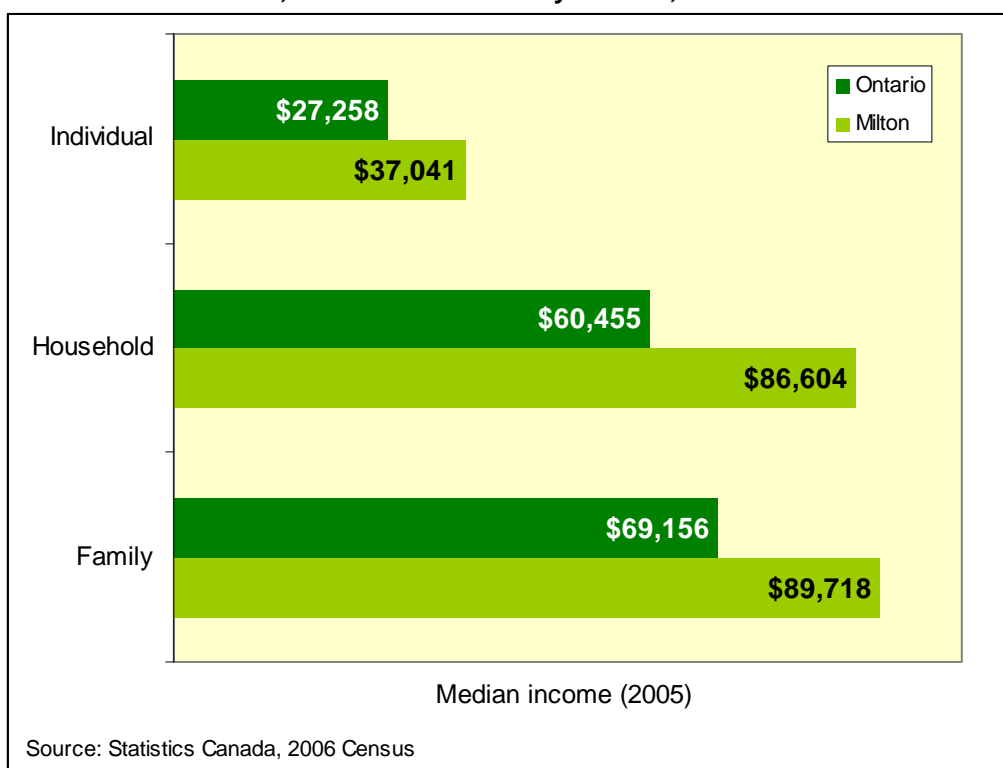
For the 2006 Census, which was taken in May, 2006, respondents were asked to provide information on income for the year ending December 31, 2005. As a result, all income-related Census data are for 2005 rather than 2006.

13.1 Median Incomes

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

In comparison with Ontario as a whole, Milton is more affluent when measured in median individual, household and family incomes. Family income is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family. Household income is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household, which may include non family members. As shown in Figure 23, Milton's incomes are about 30 to 40% higher than those for the province as a whole.

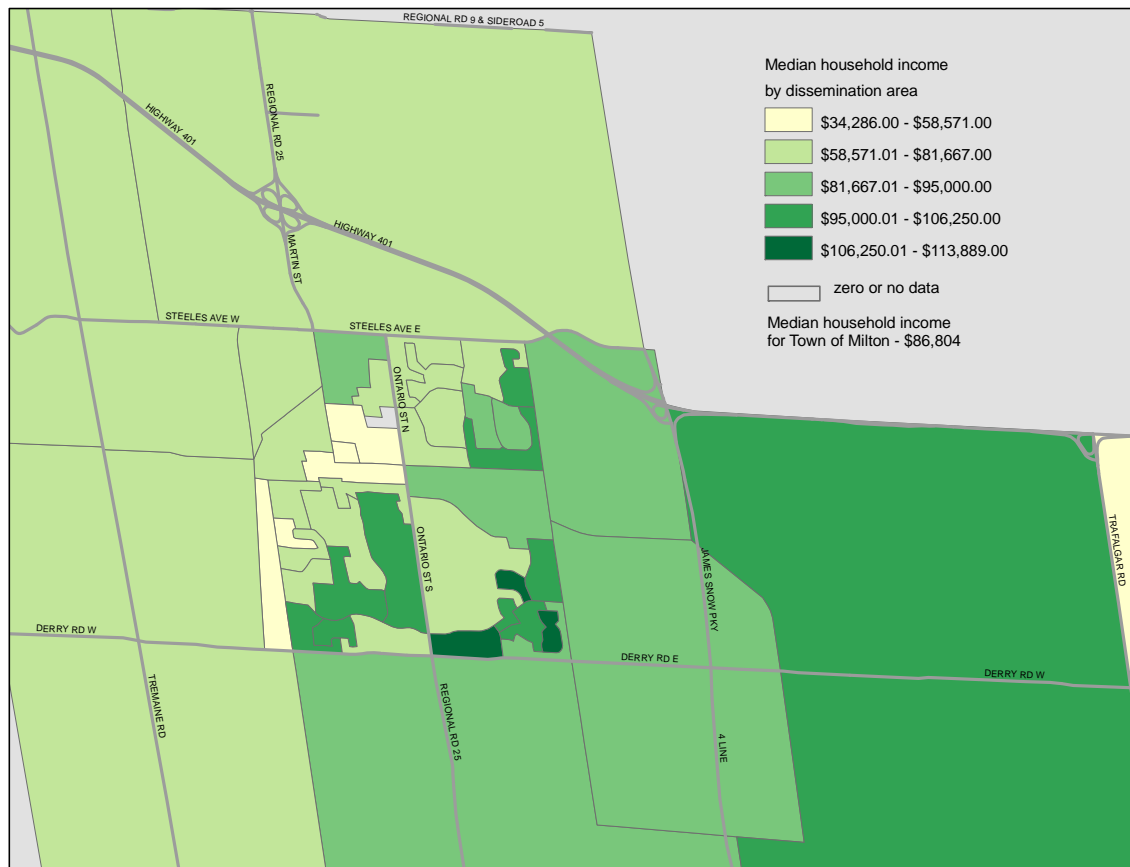
Figure 23. Median individual, household and family income, Town of Milton and Ontario, 2005



Map 15 shows the geographic distribution of median household income in Milton. Areas with the highest (shaded in dark green) and lowest (shaded in yellow) median household

incomes are located in the established area. On the other hand, as the result of the number and the size of the dissemination areas in the new area, there are fewer variations in terms of median household income.

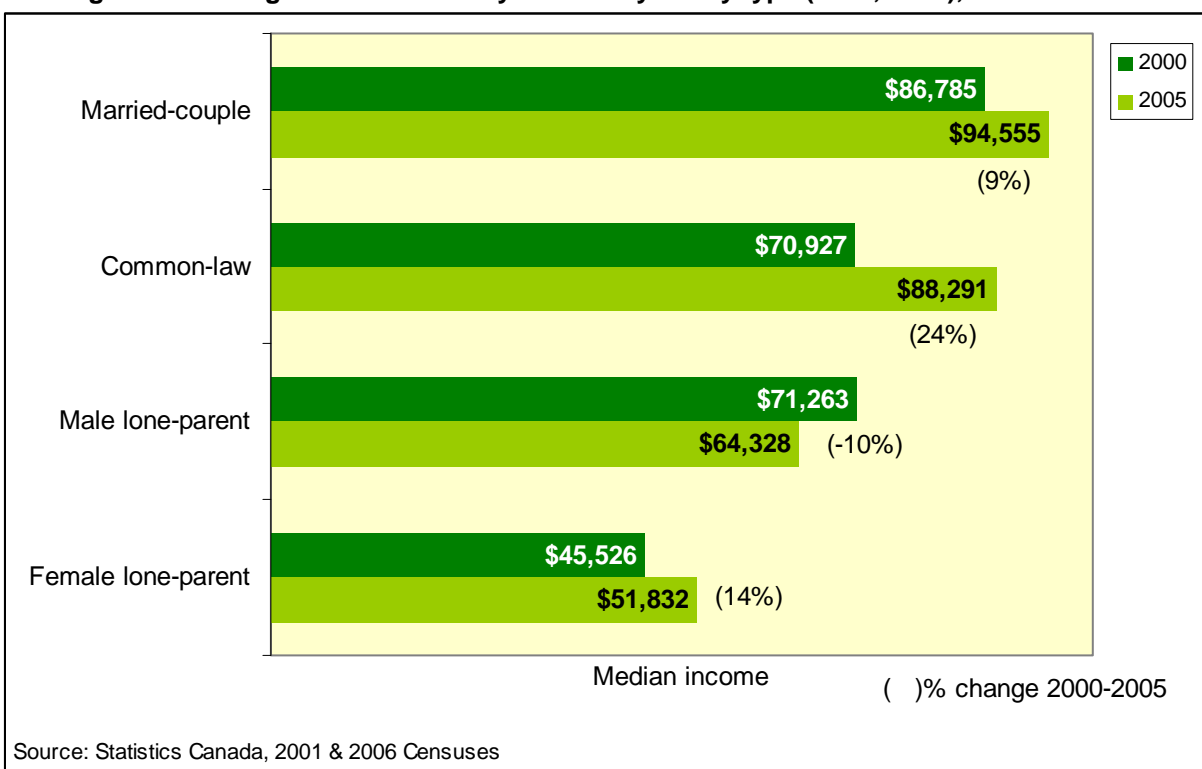
Map 15. Median household income by dissemination area, Town of Milton, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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Figure 24. Change in median family income by family type (2000, 2005), Town of Milton



Between 2000 and 2005, with the exception of male lone-parent families, all census family types experienced an increase in their median incomes. As shown in Figure 24, common-law families had the highest increase (24%), followed by female lone-parent families (14%). Although the median family income of male lone parent families dropped by 10%, it is still 24% higher than its female counterpart.

13.2 Low Income

The Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) established by Statistics Canada represents a widely recognized approach to estimating low income thresholds below which a family or an individual will likely spend 20% 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 Milton with a total income of \$33,046 or less in 2005 is considered a low income family. A single person with an income of \$17,784 or less is living in poverty.

In 2006, there were over 600 low income families in Milton, representing about 3.9% of all families. Although, the percentage is below the provincial average of 11.7%, the number of low income families has more than doubled since 2001. Map 16 shows the geographic distribution of low income families in 2005.

Map 16. Low income families by census tract, Town of Milton, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

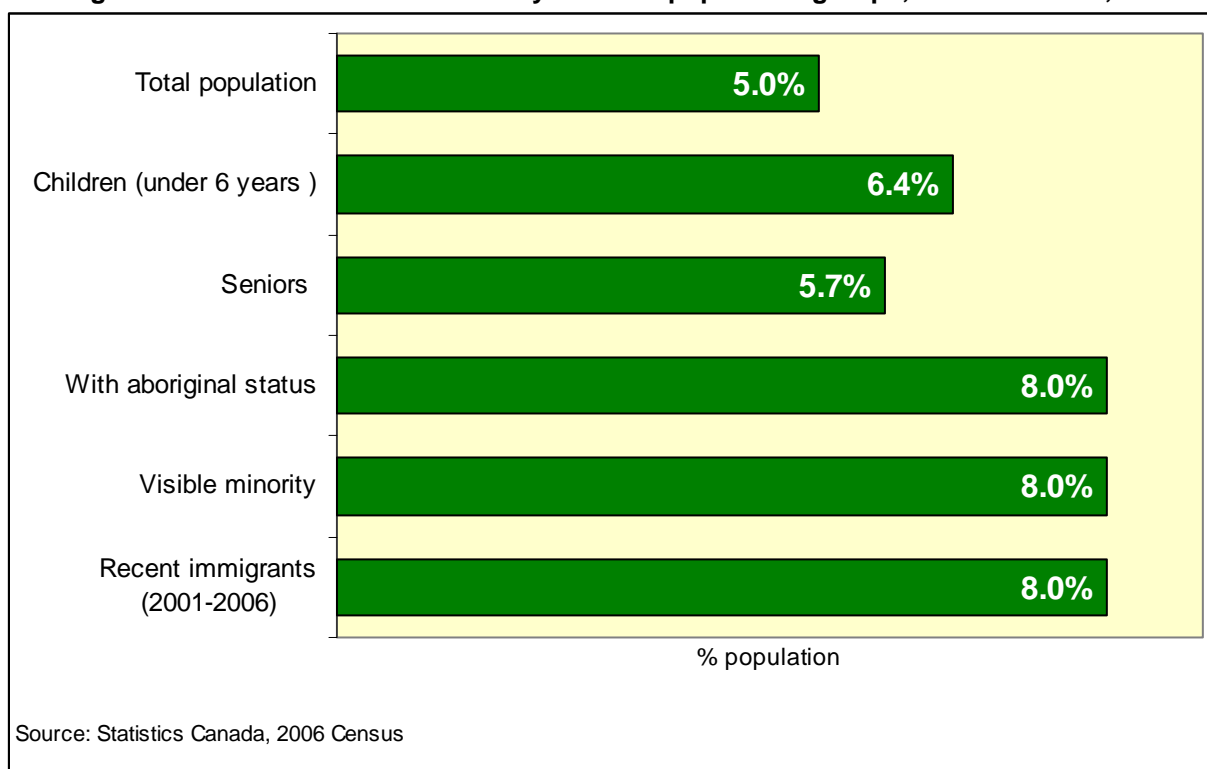
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Among all family types, both male and female-led lone parent families have the highest incidence (12%) of low income. Over one in ten lone parent families have low income.

In 2006, there are about 2,700 low income individuals in the Town of Milton, representing about 5% of the total population. About one in four low income individuals is a "non-family" person; these are people either living alone or with other unrelated persons (i.e., persons not related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption). Seniors living alone are included as non-family persons.

Figure 25 highlights the incidence of low income for a number of selected population groups. Among the five groups, three (those with aboriginal status, members of visible minority groups and recent immigrants) have an incidence of low income of 8%. Although both seniors and children under 6 years have a lesser frequency of low income than do members of these three groups, low income of both seniors and children under 6 is above the average for the total population.

Figure 25. Incidence of low income by selected population groups, Town of Milton, 2005



13.3 Implications

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

14. Shelter Cost

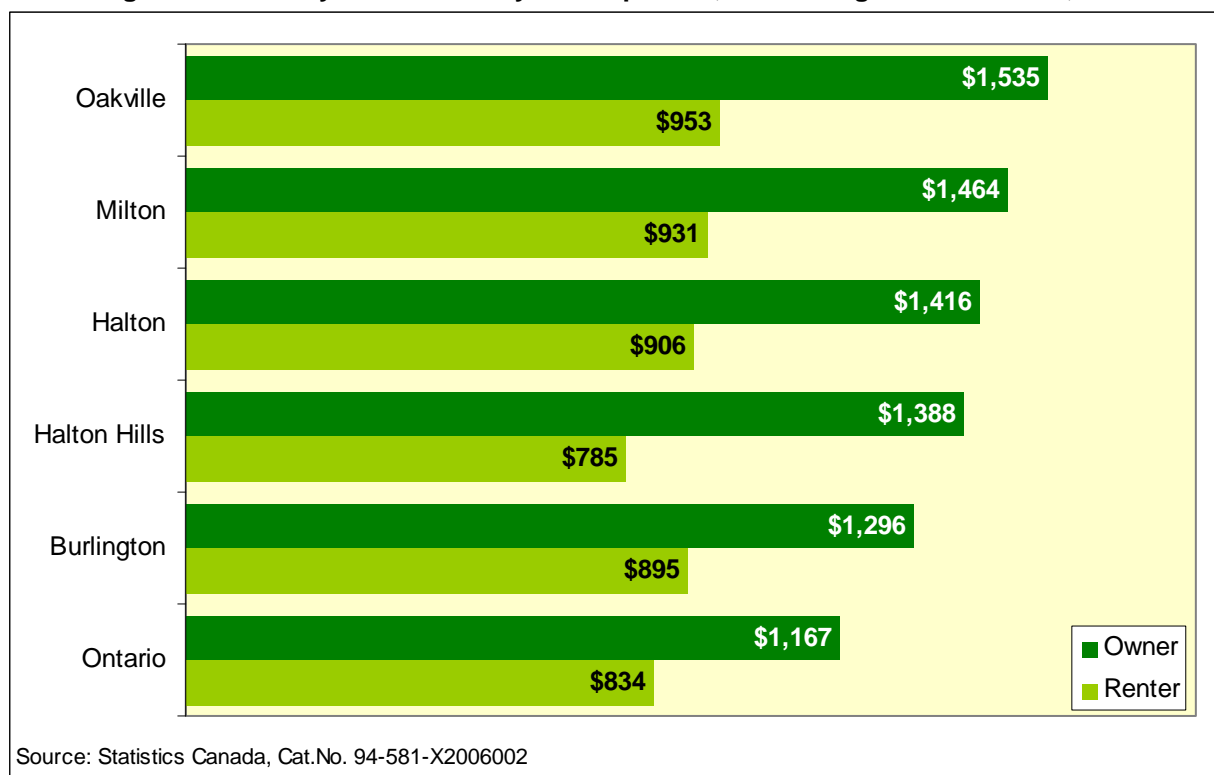
In 2006, an average Canadian household spent about 19% of its total household income on shelter, which is the second highest household expenditure after personal taxes (20%).

14.1 Tenant Households

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

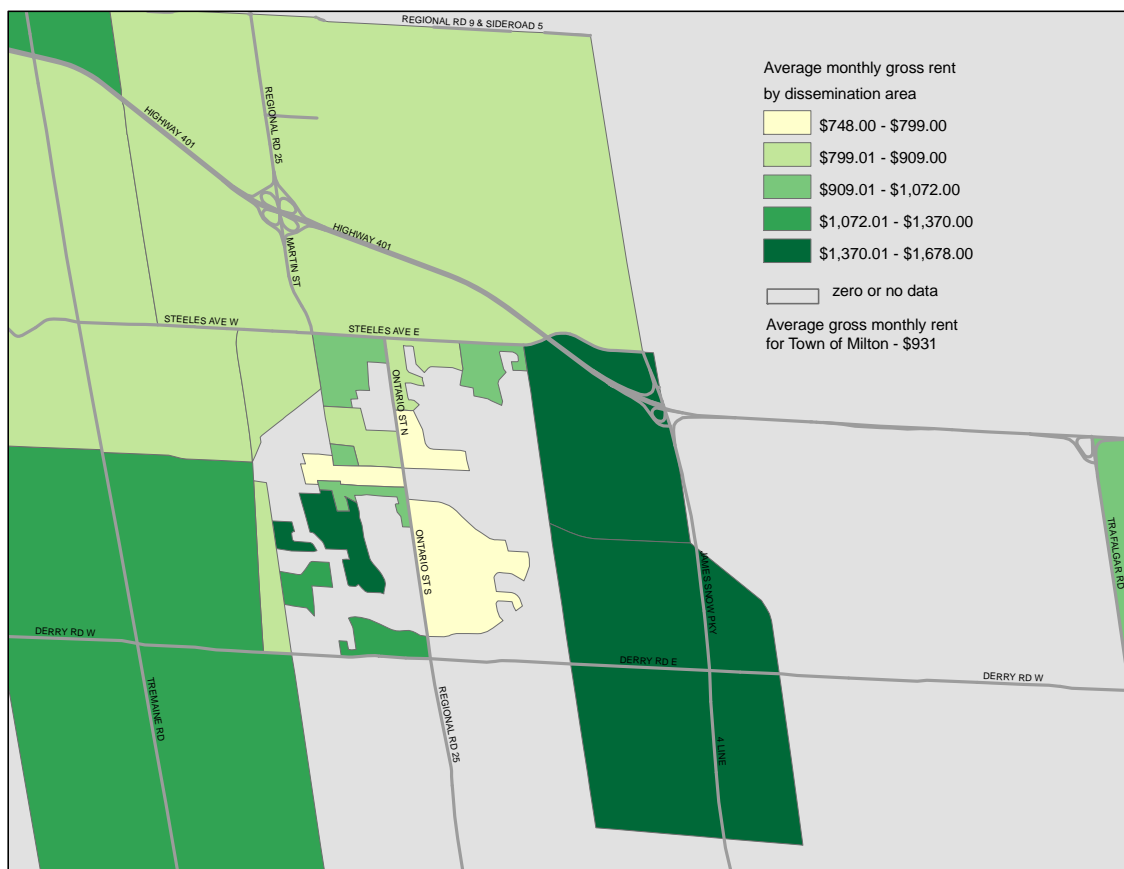
Figure 26 compares the average monthly shelter cost among the municipalities in Halton and with the province. The average shelter costs for both tenant and owner households in Milton are higher than the provincial averages by 12% and 25% respectively.

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



Map 17 shows the geographic distribution of average monthly gross rent. Over nine in ten rental dwellings are located in the established area. A few pockets in the established area enjoyed monthly gross rent (shaded in yellow) considerably below the town average. By contrast, although only 10% of the rental dwellings are located in the new area, the average monthly gross rent is between 40% and 80% higher than the town average.

Map 17. Average monthly gross rent by dissemination area, Town of Milton, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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14.2 Implications

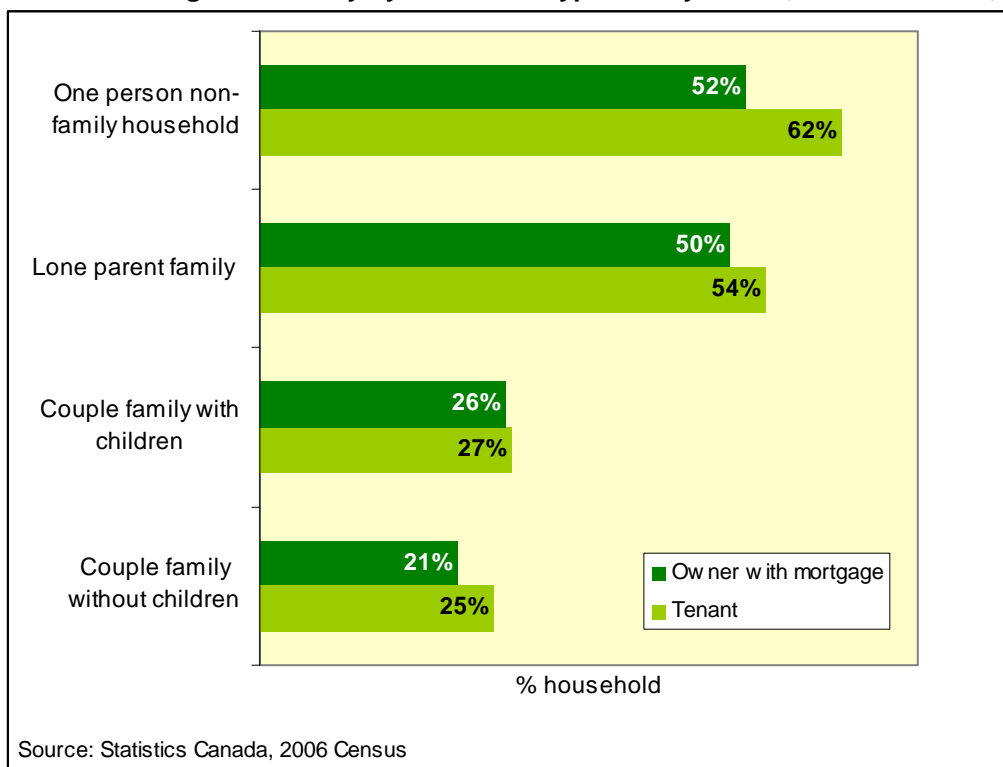
- Shelter costs have a major impact on living costs in Milton. Since both rents and house prices have increased, people are spending larger proportions of their incomes on housing. The need for affordable housing in Milton will increase with the growing population.
- Housing development is linked to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

15. Housing Affordability

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

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 did their owner counterparts.

Figure 27. Housing affordability by household type and by tenure, Town of Milton, 2006



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

As shown in Figure 27, among the various types of household, a higher proportion of tenant households spend 30% or more of their incomes on shelter than do their owner counterparts. Among tenant households, half of lone-parent households spent over 30% of their total household income on rents and utilities as compared to fewer than one-third (27%) of couple families with children; over half (62%) of one person non-family

households (including seniors living alone) spent over 30% of their income on monthly rent and utilities.

The majority of tenant households spending over 30% of their income on rents are located in the established area (Map 18).

Map 18. Tenant households spending over 30% of income on rent by dissemination area, Town of Milton, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

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15.1 Implications

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

16. Conclusion

The **Social Profile of Milton** has presented a social portrait of a community that has undergone significant changes within the last five years.

The rapid increase in population has made Milton the fastest growing community in Canada. Most of the growth is the result of people moving in from other communities in Ontario and other parts of the country. The majority of them are young individuals and families. Consequently, Milton has also become the youngest (measured by median age) municipality within the GTHA (Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area). In fact, it is the only municipality in this urban complex that has experienced a drop in its median age.

Many of the new residents are also immigrants from non-European countries. For example, over half of the recent immigrants came from Asia and the Middle East. Between 2001 and 2006, the visible minority population has increased by more than eight times. One in six Milton residents belongs to a visible minority group. The proportion of visible minority groups is higher than the national average.

There are more than 50 non-official languages spoken within the community. The top five non-official mother tongues are: Polish, Urdu, Italian, Spanish and Chinese. In 2006, about half (49%) of the allophone population spoke English at home, about 44% spoke a non-official home language and 6% spoke both English and a non-official language.

In comparison with the provincial averages, Milton is more affluent when measured by median individual, household and family incomes. However, the 2006 Census recorded over 600 low income families and 2,700 low income individuals living in the community. Three population sub groups (those with aboriginal status, members of visible minority groups and recent immigrants) have higher incidence of low income.

The rate and magnitude of change have presented many challenges to government departments, agencies and social service providers. To understand and support an increasingly diverse community, the Town's policies, services and programs have to be inclusive and focus on the various needs of its changing population. Organizations and businesses need to increase their capacity to respond effectively and sensitively to the needs of a changing ethnic population.

Diversity also brings opportunities. Residents with diverse background, experiences and perspectives can provide alternative approaches and solutions to many of the problems in areas such as the environment, health, education and training.

Based on most current statistics, the population of Milton has grown by another 30% to 40% since the 2006 Census. If many of the current trends continue, Milton will become an even more culturally diversified community.

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
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Immigration and Language

Population	53,380
Born in Canada	75%
Immigrant	24.4%
Non-permanent resident	0%

Recent immigrant (2001-2006)	14% (1,810)
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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)
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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%

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Glossary of Selected Census Terms

Age

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

Census Family

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

Census Family Composition

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

Census Family Living Arrangements

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

Census Family Status

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

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

Spouses refer to persons of opposite sex who are legally married to each other and living in the same dwelling.

Common-law partners are two persons of opposite sex or of the same sex who are not legally married to each other, but live together as a couple in the same dwelling.

Lone-parent refers to a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

Children refer to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who

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

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

Census Family Structure

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

Citizenship

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

Dwelling, Owner-occupied Private, Non-farm

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

Dwelling: Private

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

Dwelling: Structural Type of Dwelling

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

Dwelling, Tenant-occupied Private, Non-farm

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

Dwelling: Value of Dwelling

Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

Economic Family

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

Ethnic Origin

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

Household

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

Household Maintainer

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

Household Type

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

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

Immigration: Age at Immigration

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

Immigration: Immigrant Population

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

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

Immigration: Period of Immigration

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

Income: Average Income of Individuals

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

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

Income: Composition of Income

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

Income: Employment Income

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

Income: Incidence of Low Income

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

Income: Income Status

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

Income: Low Income Cut-Offs (LICOs)

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

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

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

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

Family size	Size of area of residence				
	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 known, 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 goods 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 persons 15 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 four 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 16, 2006, from the one they lived in on May 16, 2001 (interprovincial migrants); they lived outside Canada on May 16, 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.