A Social Profile of Burlington

January 2006

Community Development Halton

Burlington

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Preface

The Burlington Civic Panel, in their report *Inclusive Cities Canada – Burlington: Community Voices, Perspectives and Priorities* recommend that:

> the City of Burlington commission a social profile of Burlington to enhance awareness of the city's growth and changing socio-demographic characteristics. This will be available to businesses, human service agencies, community groups, residents and local media as a tool for understanding and change.

The Civic Panel believed that the development of a **Social Profile of Burlington** is necessary to enhance the awareness of the City's growth and changing socio-demographic characteristics. Not unlike other major urban centres within the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), the population of Burlington has undergone significant changes in terms of its size, age distribution, marital status, family structure and size, living arrangement, living quarters, education attainment, workforce and activities, incomes, ethnic origins, place of birth etc. Many of these changes are setting new trends and have the potential of reshaping the community.

Faced with all these changes and new development, it is understandable and reasonable for many of us to ask the question "Who are we?" There is a genuine quest for more knowledge about ourselves.

The **Social Profile of Burlington** attempts to answer this identity question. A better understanding of "ourselves" also has many benefits. It 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.

Of equal importance is to know "Where are we?" The **Social Profile of Burlington**, through the use of thematic mapping, identifies the geographic distribution of the various socio-demographic characteristics, travel and commuting patterns as well as the location of the population sub-groups (e.g. seniors, children, youth, families, low income groups, immigrants and visible minority groups). Population sub-groups have diverse needs and distinct potential. By knowing their locations, public services can be more effectively and efficiently deployed. Services that were offered a decade ago may not be needed due to the change of client base in a particular location. Un-served or under-served areas can be identified. Knowing the location of their customers or potential employees will enable businesses to make important investment decisions. Social service agencies can better serve their clients by deploying their often "limited" resources more strategically.

Introduction

This document develops a social portrait of the community of Burlington. 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 and youth, individuals, seniors, families, immigrants and visible minority groups.

Data Sources

The 2001 Census of Canada is the main data source used in the development of the Social Profile of Burlington. It is not only the most detailed and reliable source of socio-demographic characteristics of the population, it also allows a comparison to be made across time periods.

Although the document focuses on the community of Burlington, data for the other three municipalities (Halton Hills, Milton and Oakville) is also included for comparative purposes. It is important to point out that due to the timing of the 2001 Census, which took place on May 15, 2001, the data presented in this document does not capture the growth that has occurred thereafter in all of the municipalities, particularly the significant growth in Milton.

The 2001 Census provides the data for a "snapshot" view of the community and changes over time are captured using three census periods (1991, 1996 and 2001). 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 or unfamiliar. A glossary of census terms and a summary of 2001 Census statistics on Burlington are included in the appendices.

CDH is concerned that census labels are at least, strange and complicate meaning and at worst, somewhat offensive. For example, the Census uses lone-parent to refer to a single parent and visible minority to refer to people of colour. However, due to the technical nature of this report, CDH uses Census terminology.

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

The Transportation Tomorrow Survey (TTS) provides time series data on travel behaviours and commuting patterns for residents in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) and Hamilton. A telephone household survey was conducted in 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001. Participating agencies include all municipalities within the GTA, Ministry of Transportation, GO Transit and the Toronto Transit Commission.

The City of Burlington provides data on usage of City services and other related information. This data is provided from a report conducted by Ipsos-Reid entitled *City of Burlington Quality of Services Report Year 2003*. The results of the survey are based on a telephone survey of 750 randomly selected residents and a mail survey of 330 City of Burlington staff, senior management and City Council.

Geographic Units

In order to effectively display the geographic distribution of the Census variables, two types of geographic units (Census Tract and Dissemination Area) are selected. 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 is available.

Both Census Tracts and Dissemination Areas are area units which may include many non-residential land uses (such as industrial, open space, institutional or agricultural). One has to bear in mind that the census variables used in this document are population based and as such, they are geographically related only to the residential portion of the Census Tract or Dissemination Area. For example, the Census Tract bounded by the QEW, Appleby Line, New Street and Walkers Line records a population of about 6,700. Most of the population is located south of the industrial area (i.e. south of Fairview Street) and not throughout the census tract.

There are 35 Census Tracts and 242 Dissemination Areas in Burlington in the 2001 Census. Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the location of the Census Tracts and Dissemination Areas respectively. Figure 3 illustrates the relationship between Census Tracts and Dissemination Areas within the context of the street network in the City.

Figure 1. Census Tracts, Burlington, 2001

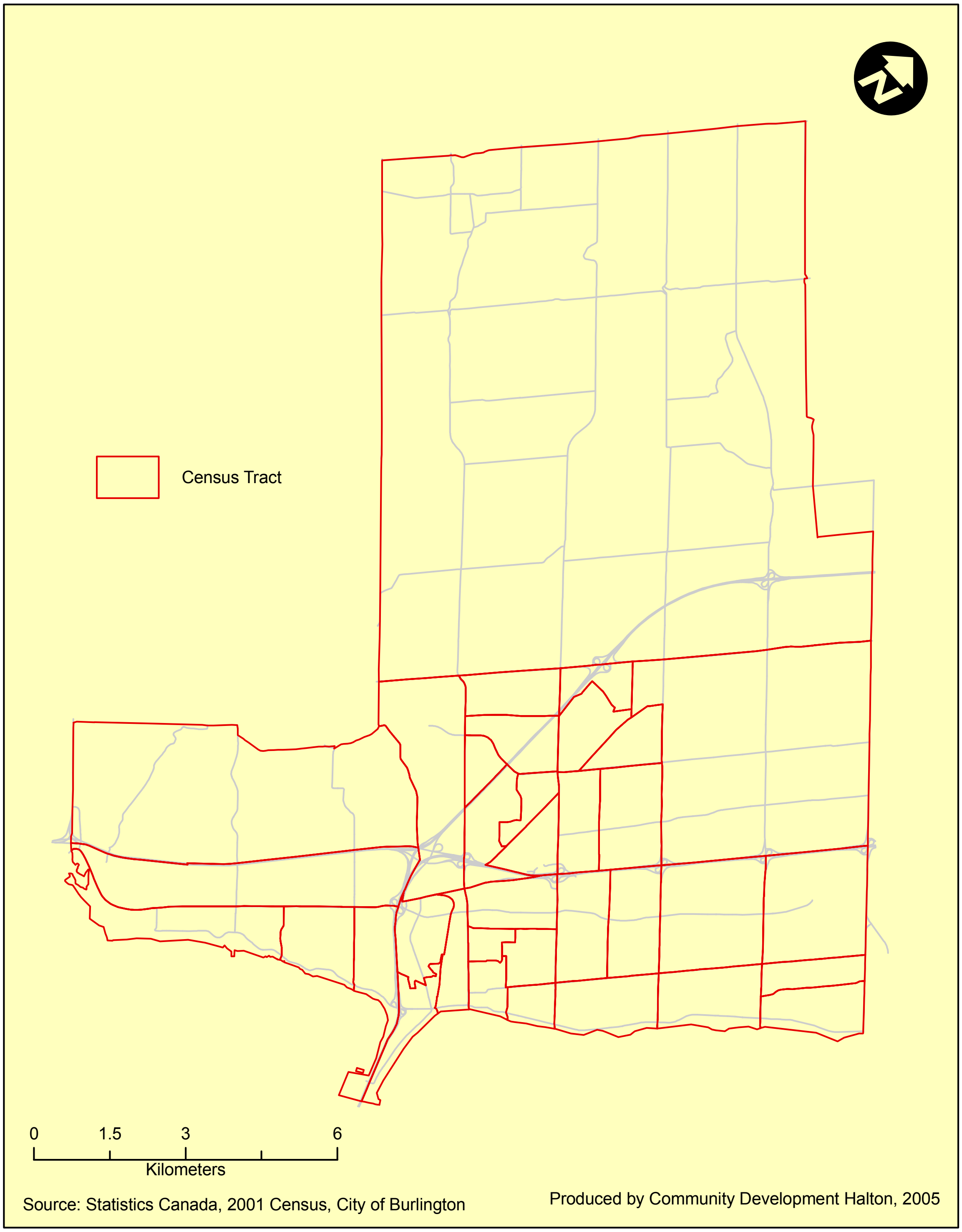


Figure 2. Dissemination Area, Burlington, 2001

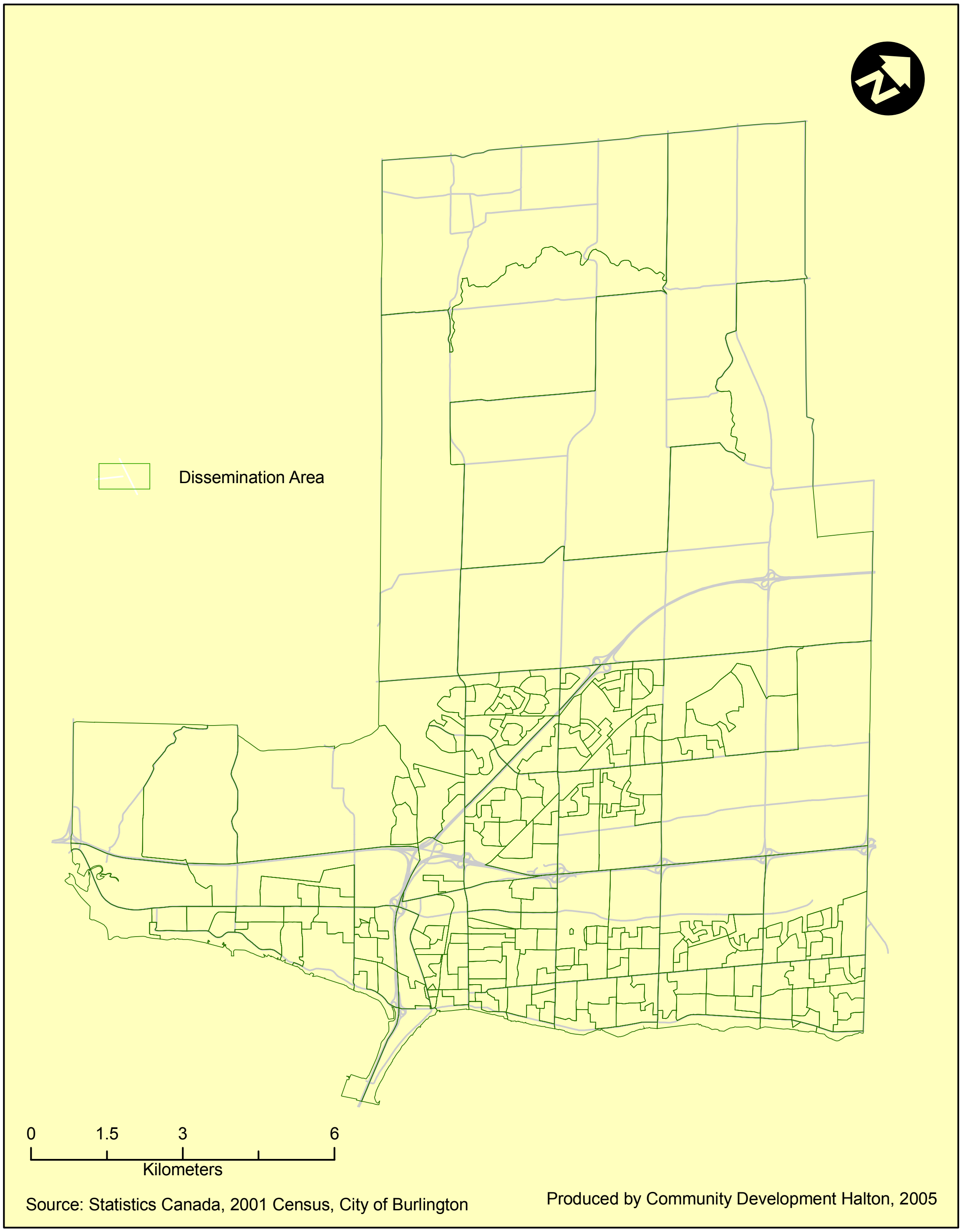
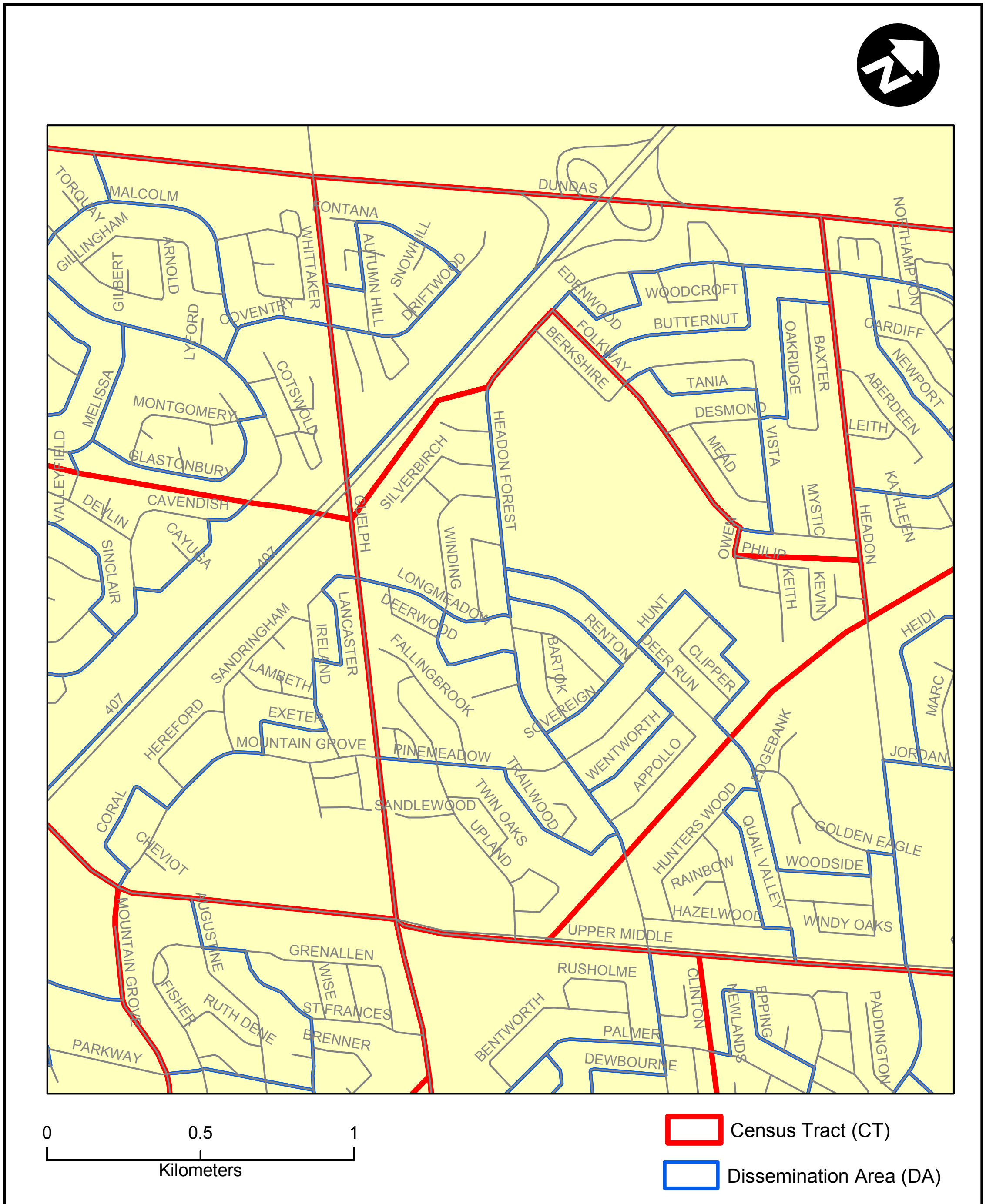


Figure 3. Example of Census Tracts and Dissemination Areas, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census, DMTI Spatial

Produced by Community Development Halton, 2005

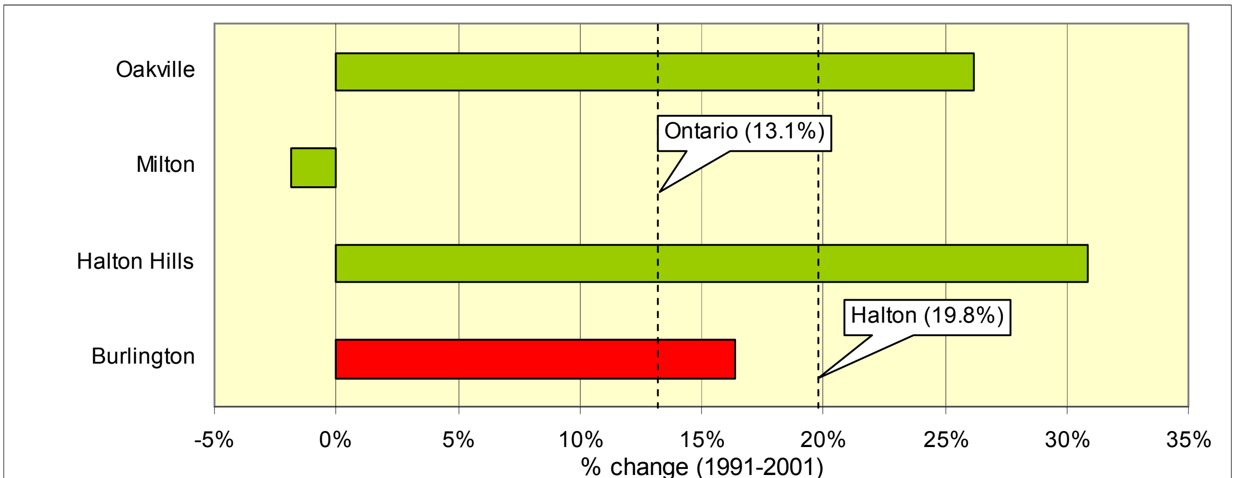
1. Population

1.1 Population Growth

The City of Burlington is part of Ontario's extended Golden Horseshoe region, one of four large urban regions in Canada. The extended Golden Horseshoe region, with a population of 6.1 million, consists of the urban centres of Toronto, Oshawa, Hamilton, St. Catharines-Niagara, Kitchener, Guelph and Barrie. In 2001, it accounts for over one fifth (22%) of the population of Canada and over half (59%) of Ontario's population. The region experienced a 9.2 percent increase in population between 1996 and 2001.

Between 1991 and 2001, the population of Burlington grew from 129,000 to 151,000. The addition of 22,000 people represents a 17 percent increase over a 10-year period. As shown in Figure 4, Burlington's growth rate exceeds the Provincial average, but was about 3 percent below that of the Region of Halton and ranks third after Oakville and Halton Hills. However, between 1996 and 2001, Burlington's population growth rate accelerated and matched that of the Region at about 10 percent over the 5-year period.

Figure 4. Population Change by Municipality, 1991-2001, Halton Region



Source: Statistics Canada, Census

Various parts of the City grew at different rates between 1991 and 2001. As Figure 5 indicates, there are negative, low and high growth areas. The growth rates by census tract range from -7 percent to +143 percent. There are three general areas that experienced a decrease of population. These areas are:

1. South of Plains Road and west of the QEW.
2. East and west of Guelph Line south of Upper Middle Road.
3. South of New Street between Burloak Drive and Guelph Line.

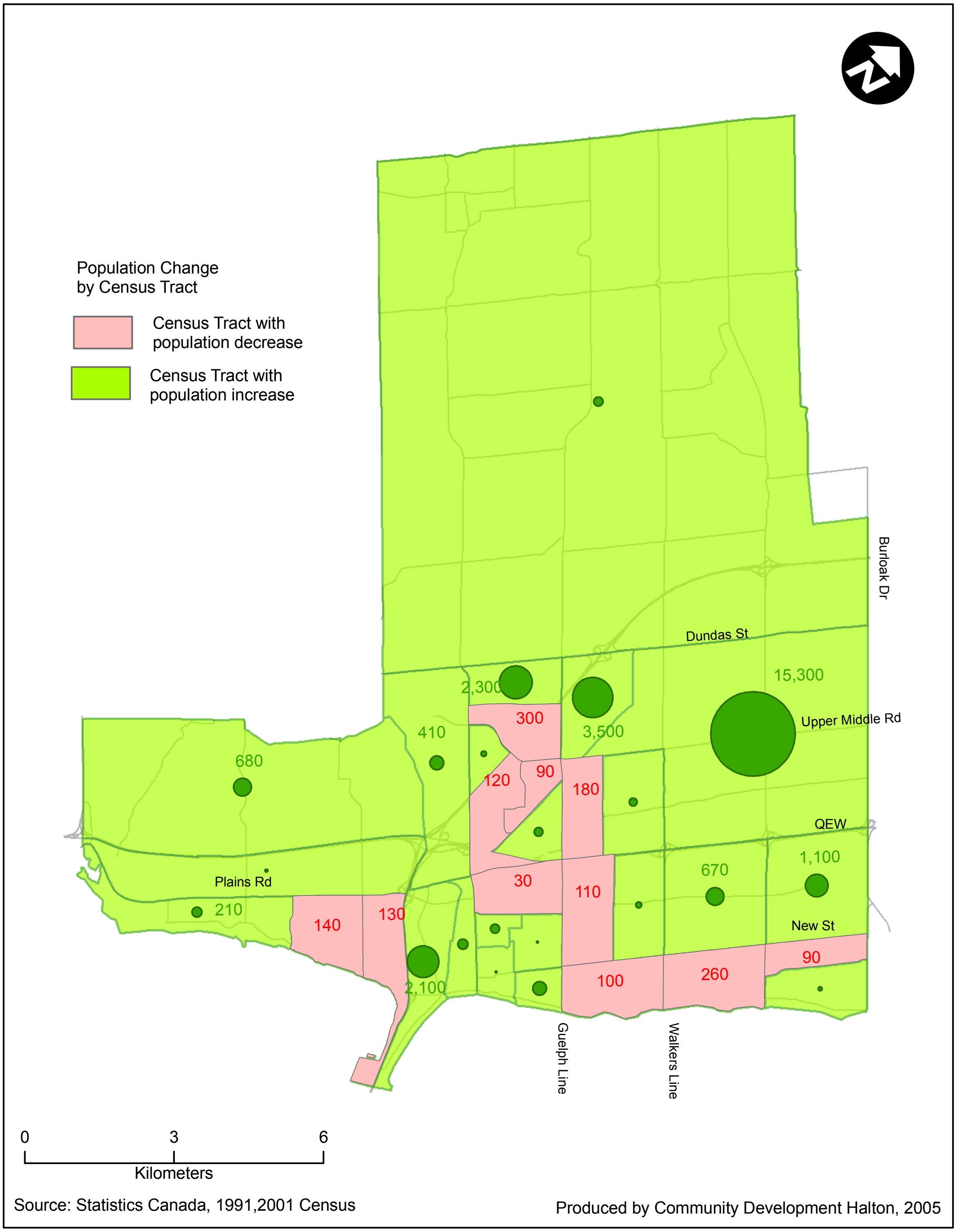
Collectively, the negative growth areas lost over 1,500 people between 1991 and 2001.

The highest growth area is the census tract bounded by Dundas Street, QEW, Walkers Line and Burloak Drive. It experienced a growth rate of over 140 percent (an increase of 15,300 people), representing 70 percent of the growth within the City during this period.

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.

Figure 5. Population Change (1991-2001), Burlington



1.2 Population Projection

Based on the Best Planning Estimates (July 2003) prepared by the Regional Municipality of Halton, the Region's population will increase by 57.8 percent over a twenty year period between 2001 and 2021 and pass the half million mark about 2012.

The population of Burlington is expected to increase by 14.2 percent between 2001 and 2011 to 172,300 persons and by an additional 7.1 percent between 2011 and 2021 to 184,500 persons. However, it is expected that the population of Oakville will increase at a faster rate, as shown in Figure 6, and will bypass the population of Burlington in 2008 to become the largest municipality in Halton at 231,800 persons.

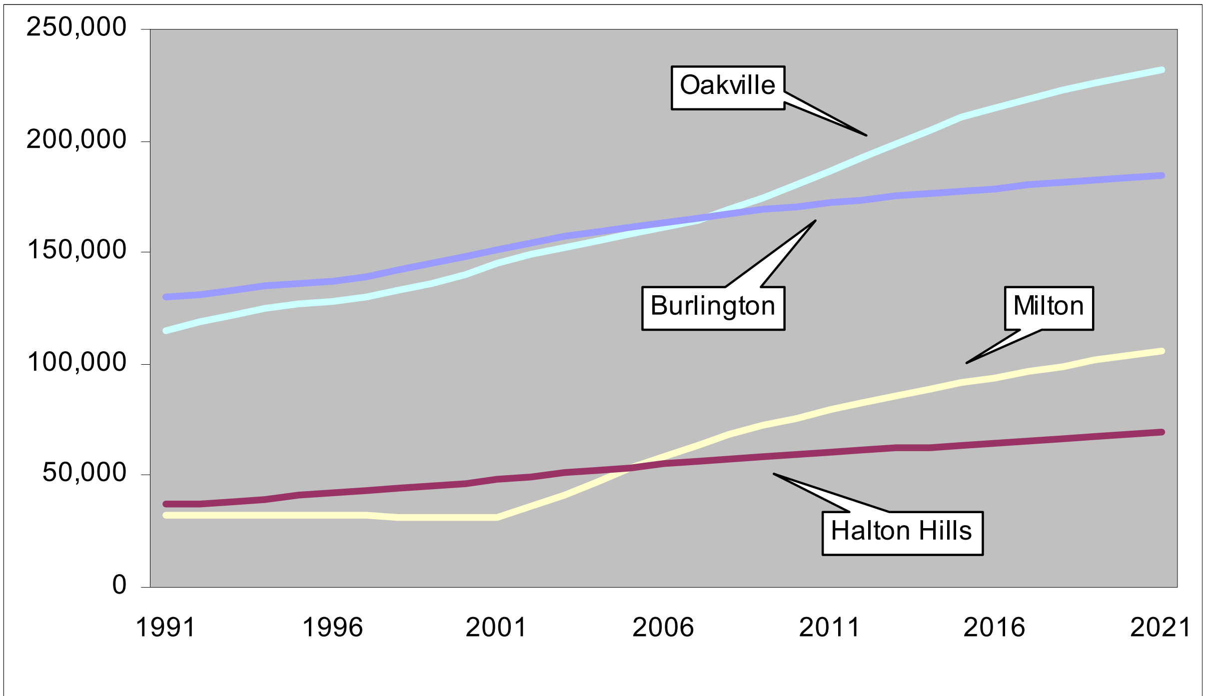
The share of the Region's future population among the four municipalities will also change, as shown in Figure 7.

- Oakville's share of the total population for Halton will increase from 37 percent (1991) to 39 percent (2021).
- Burlington's share will drop by 10 percent from 41 to 31 percent.
- Milton's share will nearly double from 10 to 18 percent.
- Halton Hills will maintain its current share of 12 percent.

In terms of growth rate in five-year periods, there are significant differences among the four municipalities. Milton is expected to have the highest growth rate of 86.5 percent between 2001 and 2006 (growing from 31,471 to 58,700 persons), as compared to 17 percent for the Halton Region and 11.6 percent for Oakville. Between 2006 and 2011, Milton will continue to experience a somewhat reduced but strong growth rate of 35 percent as compared to 5.2 percent for Burlington. Between 2011 and 2016, the growth rates for Milton and Oakville are expected to level off to 18.7 percent and 15.3 percent respectively. Both Burlington and Halton Hills will experience only single digit growth of 3.8 percent and 8.3 percent respectively.

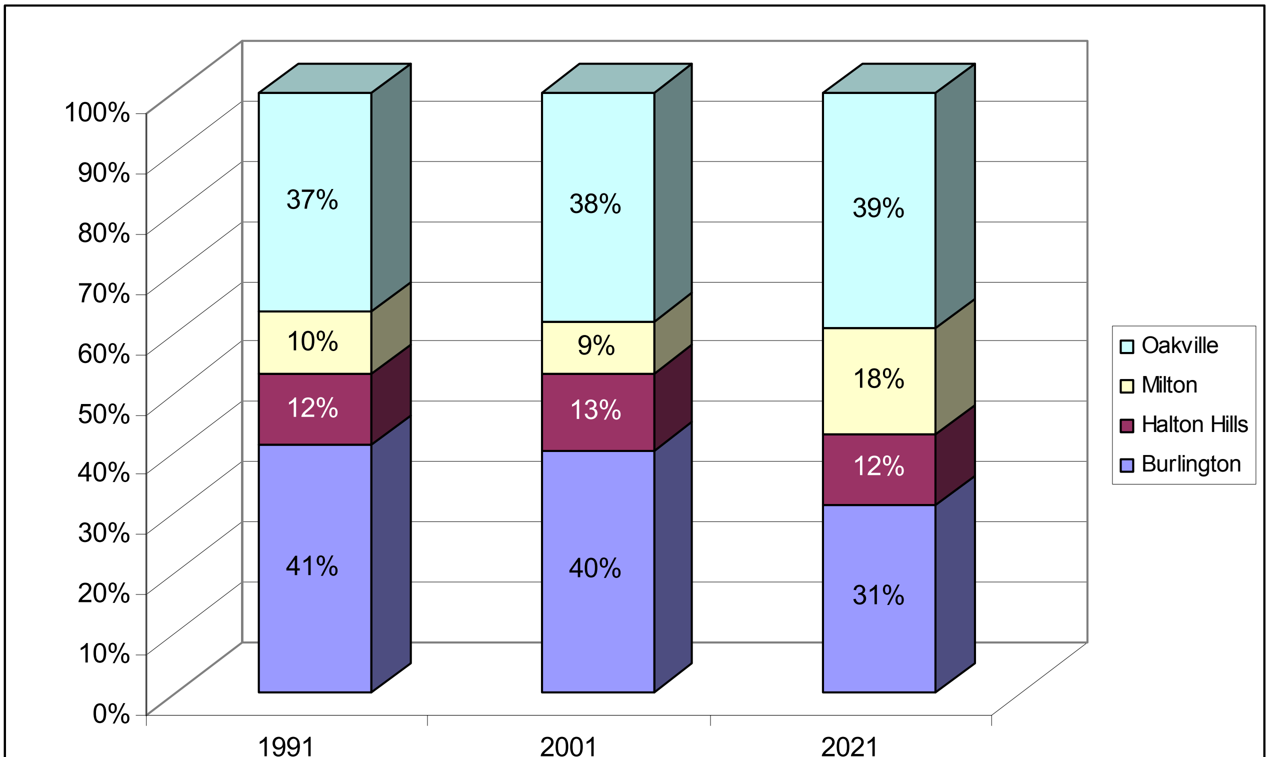
Within Burlington, although each planning district will experience growth, most of the growth between 2001 and 2016 will occur in the Tansley Planning District as shown in Figure 8. It will account for nearly 70 percent of the City's growth.

Figure 6. Population Projection by Municipalities, Region of Halton



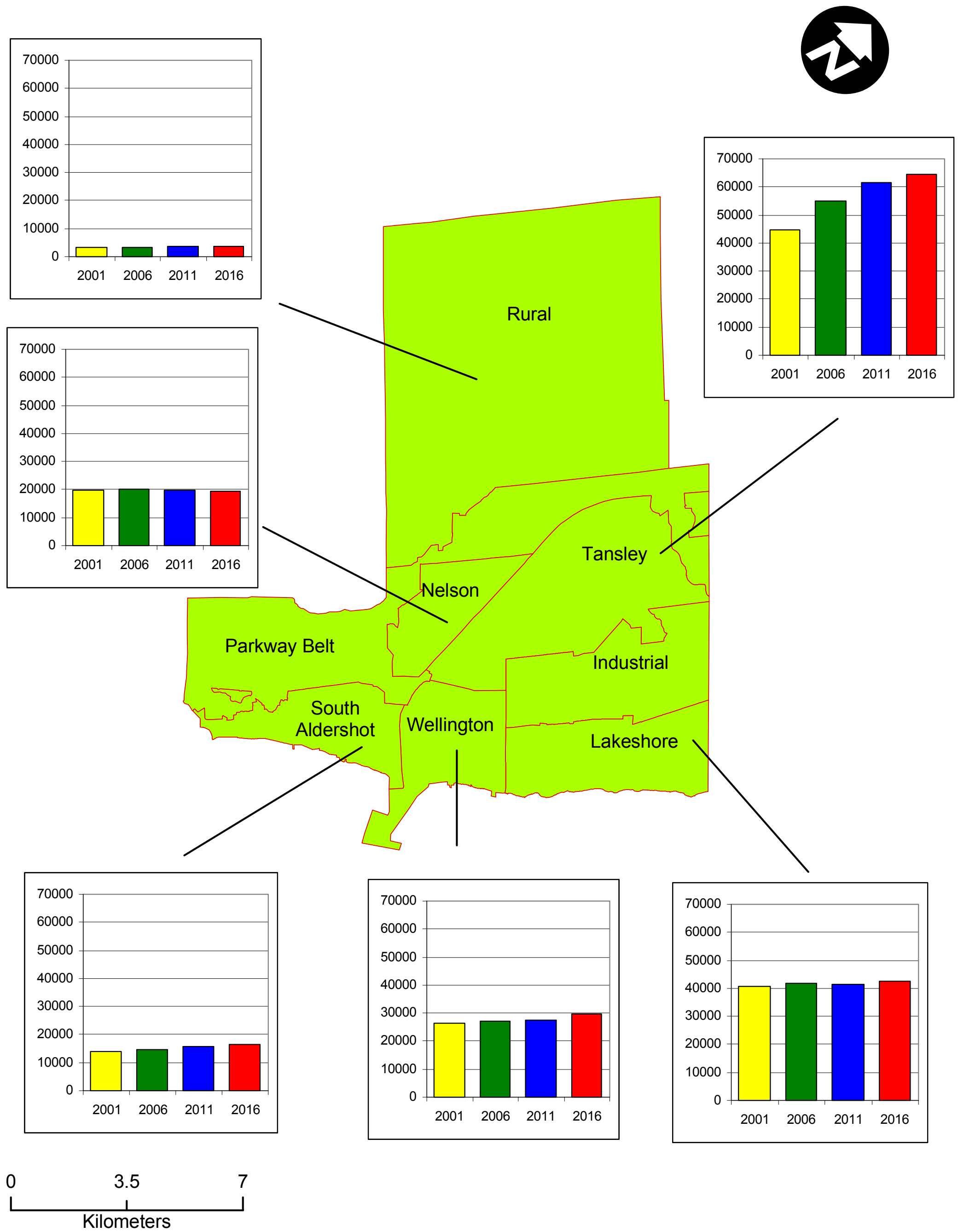
Source: Regional Municipality of Halton, Best Planning Estimates, June 2003

Figure 7. Share of Halton's Population, 1991-2021



Source: Regional Municipality of Halton, 2003

Figure 8. Projected Population by Planning District, (2001-2016), Burlington



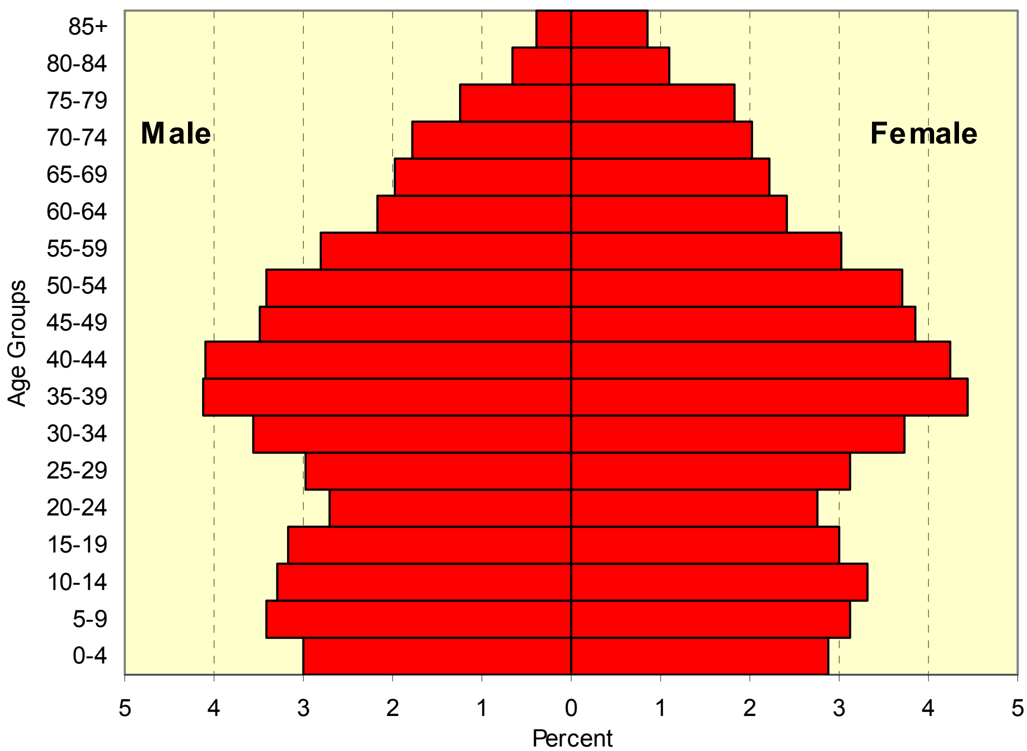
Source: Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington

Produced by Community Development Halton, 2005

1.3 Age

Figure 9 is an age pyramid of the population in 2001. Age pyramids are useful for tracking the history of a population and also for projecting future population trends. An age 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.

Figure 9. Age Pyramid, Burlington, 2001



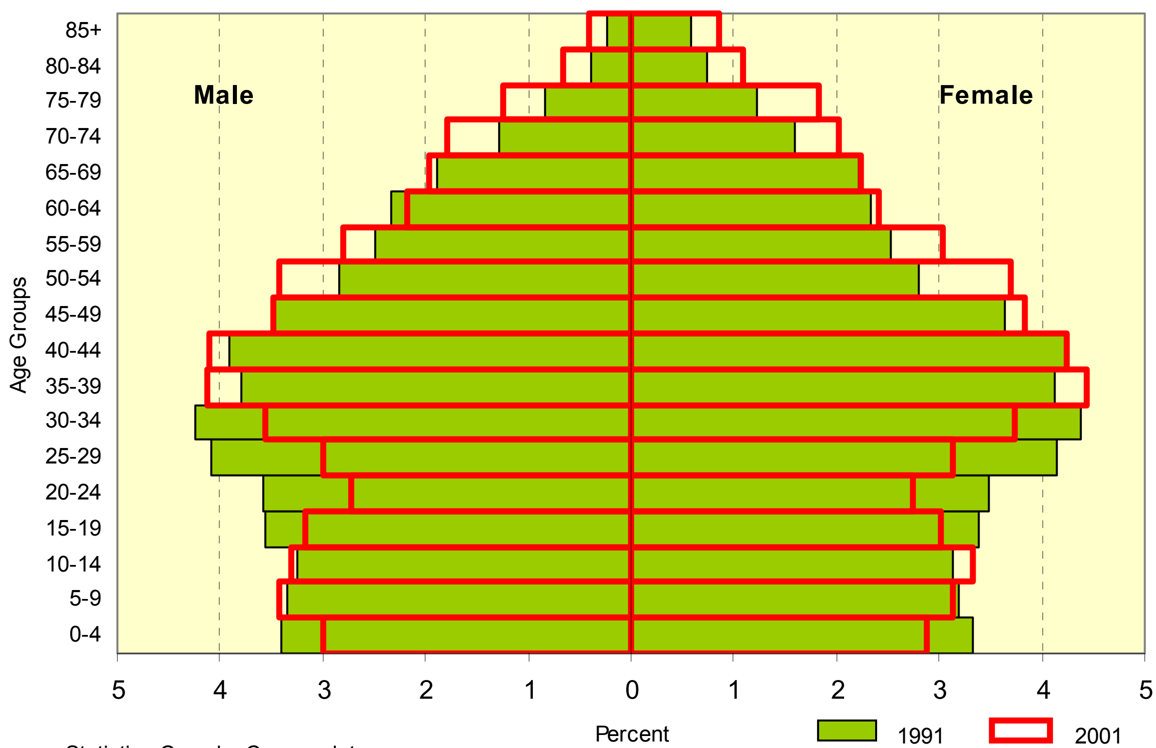
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

The 2001 age pyramid (Figure 9) has a number of characteristics. First, its base is narrower than the upper half, indicating a small young population. The centre of the pyramid is made up of the "baby boom bulge" (35-60 years old) – those born between 1947 and 1966. This group makes up a third of the total Canadian population and also represents over one third (36%) of the total population in Burlington. The upper portion represents the senior population (65 years+), which, in 2001, made up 14 percent of the total population. That proportion is the highest among all municipalities in Halton. In the age groups 65 and over, the right side of the pyramid is wider than the left side, indicating a higher proportion of female seniors.

The 2001 age pyramid reflects, to a great extent, the aging of those in the previous censuses. In Figure 10, the 2001 age pyramid is superimposed on the 1991 pyramid to provide a visual comparison of the changes among age groups.

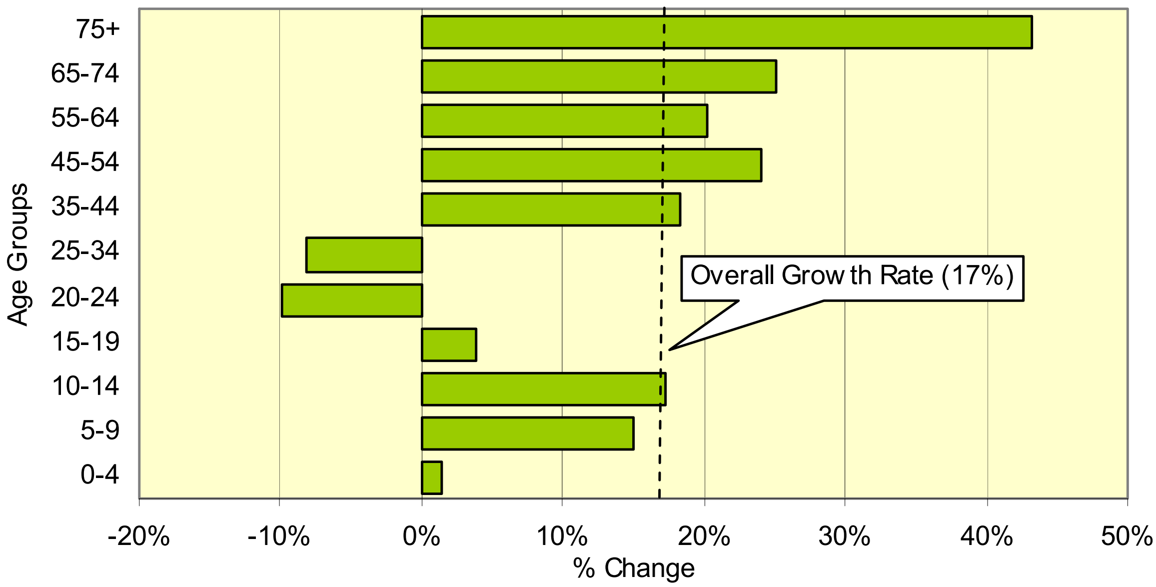
The 1991 age pyramid reveals a younger population than in 2001. It has a relatively wider base and narrower upper portion. It has a higher proportion of people in the age groups 34 and under (except the female 10-14 age group) and a lower percentage of people aged 35 and over. The "baby boom bulge" is ten years younger (25-50) in the 1991 pyramid. The higher proportion female senior population is evident in both pyramids.

Figure 10. Age Pyramid – 1991 and 2001 Comparison, Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, Census data

Figure 11. Percent Change in Population by Age Groups (1991-2001), Burlington



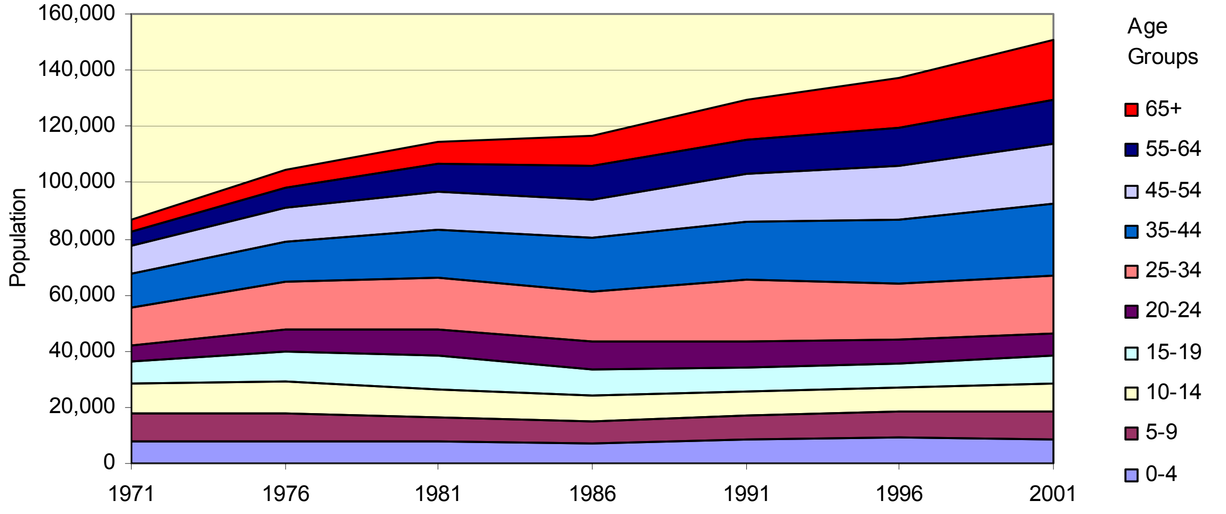
Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001 Census

Shifts in the size of the population in each age group can have significant social and economic impacts on factors such as the labour market, employment, housing, consumer goods and services, education, child and senior care, etc. It also influences the supply and demand for products and services in both the private and public sectors. Figure 11 looks at the change occurring in each age group between 1991 and 2001.

- The four age groups under 19 with the exception of the 10-14 year age group experienced below average (17%) growth.
- The preschool age group (0-4 years) grew by only 1.3 percent.
- The 5-9 year age group grew by 15 percent, while the 10-14 year age group experienced growth of just over 17 percent.
- The 15-19 year age group increased by about 4 percent.
- The 20-24 year age group dropped by 10 percent and the 25-34 year age group also declined, representing a decrease of 2,500 persons.
- As the baby boomers move up the age pyramid, an increase in the size of the population for the mid-career and older working-age population (35-60 years) is evident. Both groups experienced growth higher than the overall growth rate.
- The young senior population (65-74 years) grew by 25 percent. The highest growth group is the over 75 year old seniors at 43 percent – an increase of 4,000 persons.

This growth pattern reflects a continuation of the national aging trend started at the end of the baby boom in 1966. Figure 12 shows the population change by age groups of Burlington over a 30 year period (1971-2001). One of the driving factors of the aging trend is the declining birth rate.

Figure 12. Population Growth by Age Groups (1971-2001), Burlington



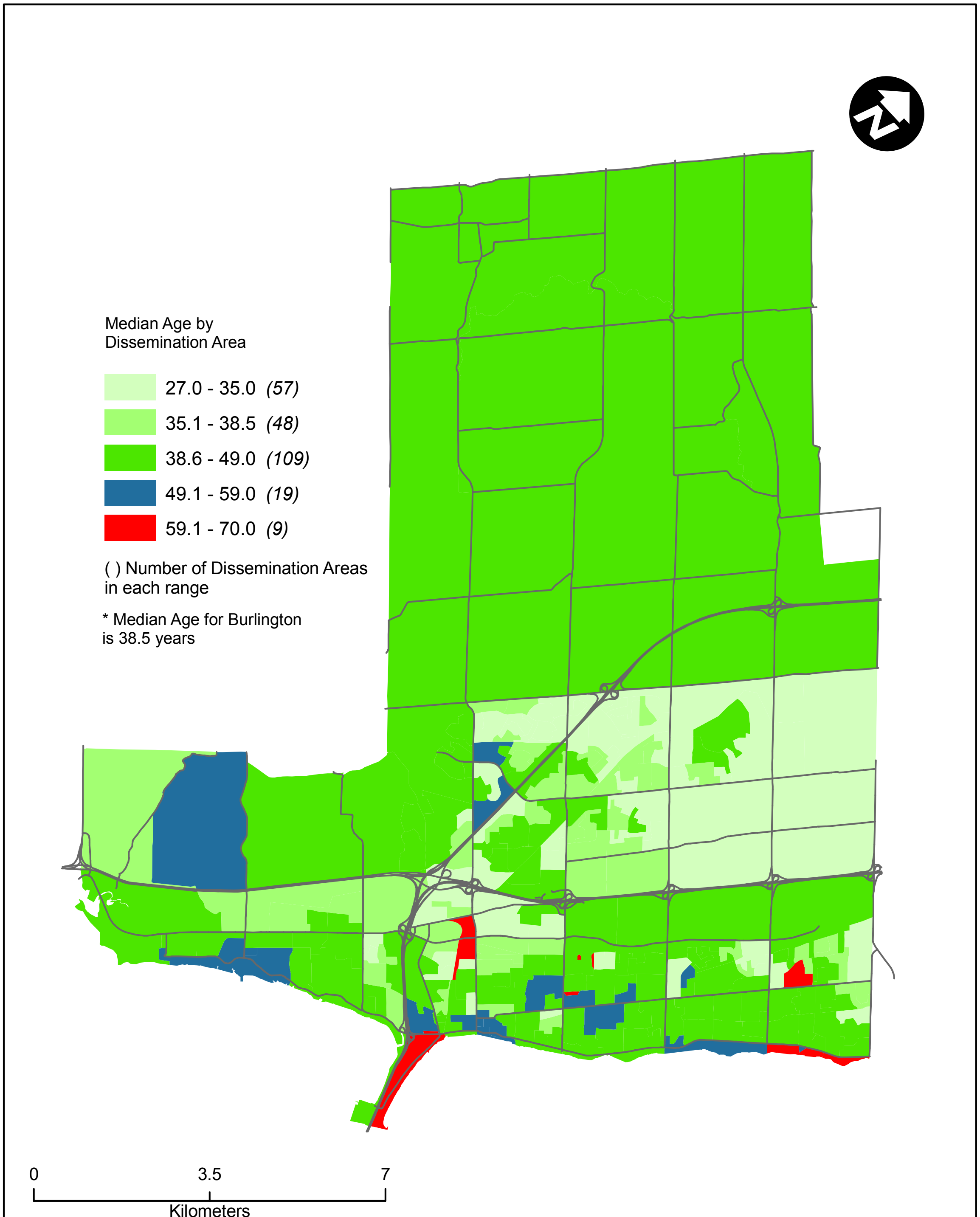
Source: Statistics Canada, 1971-2001 Census

The most noticeable change is the rapid growth of the senior population. In 1971, seniors represented one in every twenty people. Three decades later, one in every seven persons in Burlington is a senior. This age group has registered a four fold increase (388%). On the other hand, the children age groups (0-4, 5-9 and 10-14) exhibited low to negative growth. In fact, there were more children in the 5-14 age group in 1971 than in 2001, despite a much smaller population overall.

Another way to measure the age of a population as a whole is to calculate its median age. The median age is the age at which half the population is above (older) and the other half is below (younger). The median age of the residents of Burlington is 38.5 years as compared 37.2 for Ontario.

Figure 13 shows the geographic distribution of the median age of Burlington's population. A large number of areas indicate values above the City average with the dominant range between 38 and 49 years, although these might not all be areas with large populations. There are a number of areas with a median age between 60 and 70 years. These pockets may contain retirement homes or assisted living establishments that can skew the data. The population in the most recently developed parts of Burlington have the lowest median age (below City average).

Figure 13. Median Age of Population, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

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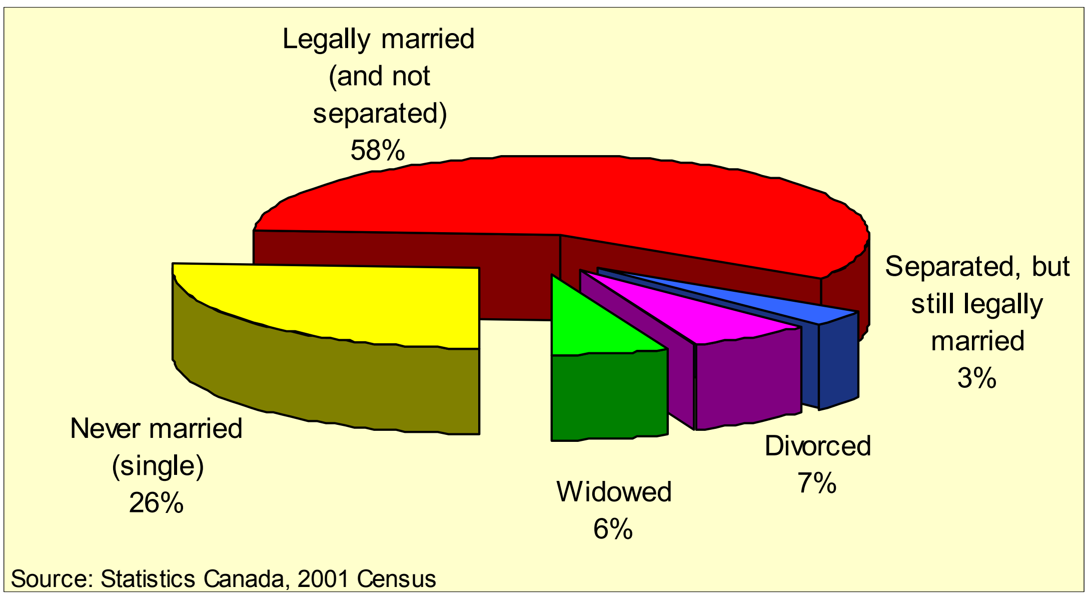
Implications:

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

1.4 Marital Status

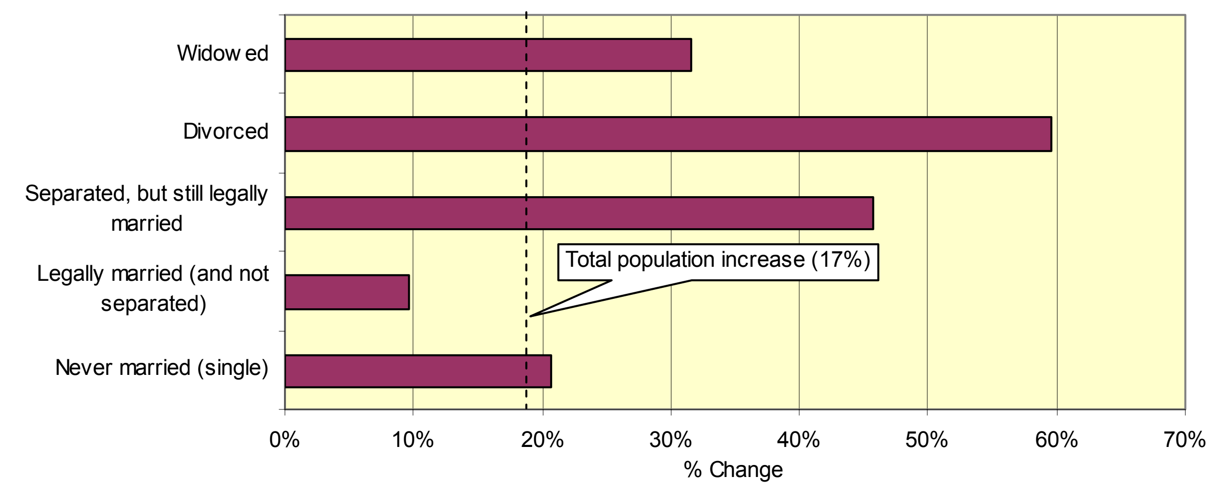
The five categories of marital status change at varying rates. Those who identify themselves as "legally married" make up over half of the population aged 15 and over. As a result, the dominance of the "legally married" group was reduced by 4 percent over the period to about 58 percent of the population, as shown in Figure 14. This is higher than the Provincial average of 53%. The "never married (single)" group increased by 5,400 persons and accounts for one quarter (26%) of the population, lower than the Provincial average of 30%. The remaining 16 percent is made up of divorced individuals (6.7%), widowed (6%) and separated persons (3.3%). The Burlington rates for these three categories are similar to the Provincial rates.

Figure 14. Marital Status of Population, Burlington, 2001



As shown in Figure 15, between 1991 and 2001, the "legally married" group exhibited the slowest growth rate (less than 10%) of all forms of marital status. Only the group which described itself as "legally married" grew at a rate lower than the overall population increase.

Figure 15. Percent Change of Marital Status (1991-2001), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001Census

With a growth rate of 60 percent, the divorced group far exceeds the growth in other categories. This rapid growth rate represents an increase of 3,000 divorced persons between 1991 and 2001. During the same period, there was an increase of 6,000 legally married people, indicating that divorces are increasing at half the rate of marriages.

As shown in Figure 15, growth rates for the "never married (single)", "widowed" and "separated" groups all surpass that of the "legally married" group. The growth of the "separated" group doubles that of the "single" group.

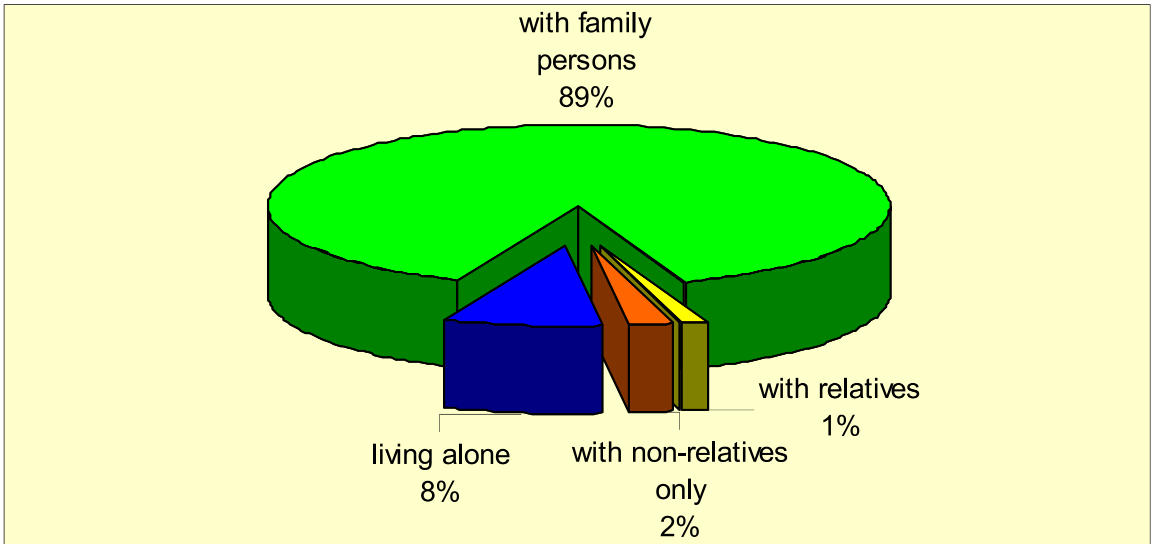
1.5 Living Arrangement

The combination of an aging population and changing marital status has also changed the living arrangements of individuals within a family or non-family household.

Living arrangement is defined as including living with family members (spouses, common-law partners, lone-parents, parents and children), with relatives, non-relatives or living alone.

Figure 16 shows that in 2001, 89 percent of the population lived with family persons, the same proportion as in 1991. About 8 percent lived alone, up from 6 percent in 1991. The remaining 3 percent lived with relatives or non-relatives.

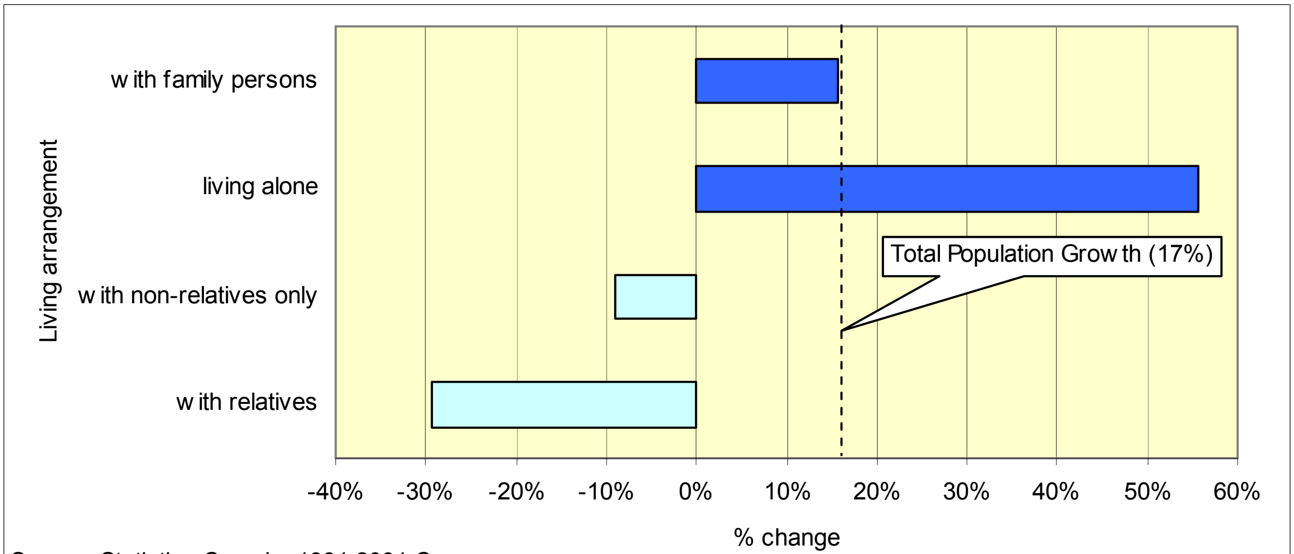
Figure 16. Living Arrangement of Population, Burlington 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

As shown in Figure 17, among the four different types of living arrangements, the number of persons "living alone" showed the greatest increase at 55 percent. This is consistent with a trend across Canada where the number of those living alone has increased significantly over the last two decades. While many do so by choice, much of this group is composed of those, especially seniors, who have experienced the death of their spouse.

Figure 17. Percent Change in Living Arrangement, 1991-2001 Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991,2001 Census

The “living with family persons” group experienced an increase slightly less than the overall increase in population. Going against the growth trend are the numbers of those living with relatives and non-relatives. The number of people living with relatives declined by 30 percent and with non-relatives by 10 percent.

1.6 Activity Limitation

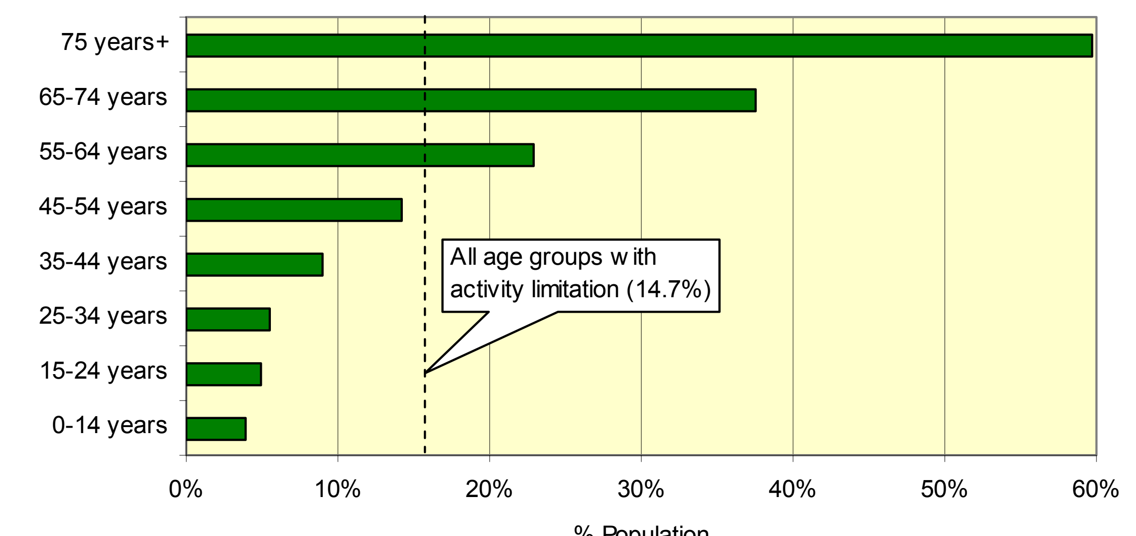
In addition to demographic characteristics, the 2001 Census collects information on activity limitation, which refers to an individual's difficulties with daily activities and the reduction in the amount or kind of activities they can participate in, due to physical or mental conditions or health problems that last, or are expected to last, six months or more. However, the census data does not elaborate on the type, severity or visibility of the activity limitation.

Statistics Canada uses activity limitation data to identify sample individuals for participation in a more comprehensive national post-censual Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS).

In 2001, over 14 percent of Burlington's residents indicated that they experienced a reduction or limitation of daily activities due to various physical, mental or health problems. Burlington's activity limitation rate is higher than that of the Province (13.5%) and the nation (12.4%).

As shown in Figure 18, the activity limitation rate increases with age. From 4 percent for children (0-14 years old), it rises nearly to the City average of 14.7% among adults aged 45 to 54 and to 38 percent for seniors between 65 and 74 years old. Over half (59.7%) of seniors aged 75 and older report having some sort of activity limitation. In general, the activity limitation rate is higher for women.

Figure 18. Population with Activity Limitation by Age Groups, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

1.7 Use of City Services

The City of Burlington provides a range of services to its residents. Examples of services include: parks, open spaces and sports fields, swimming pools, libraries, regular and special transit services, animal control, parking spaces and roadside leaf collection. Some of the services are frequently used, such as parks and/or public parking. The least used services include fire prevention, animal control services, Burlington online E-services and museums.

Figure 19 shows the usage of a number of selected City services. The usage is based on the responses recorded as part of a Quality of Services survey conducted by Ipsos-Reid in 2003. The chart captures the services used at least once a year. About nine out of ten residents (92%) use the parks, open spaces, sports fields and public libraries (89%) at least once or more. About half of the residents visit the museums at least once or more.

Figure 19. Usage of City Services, Burlington, 2003

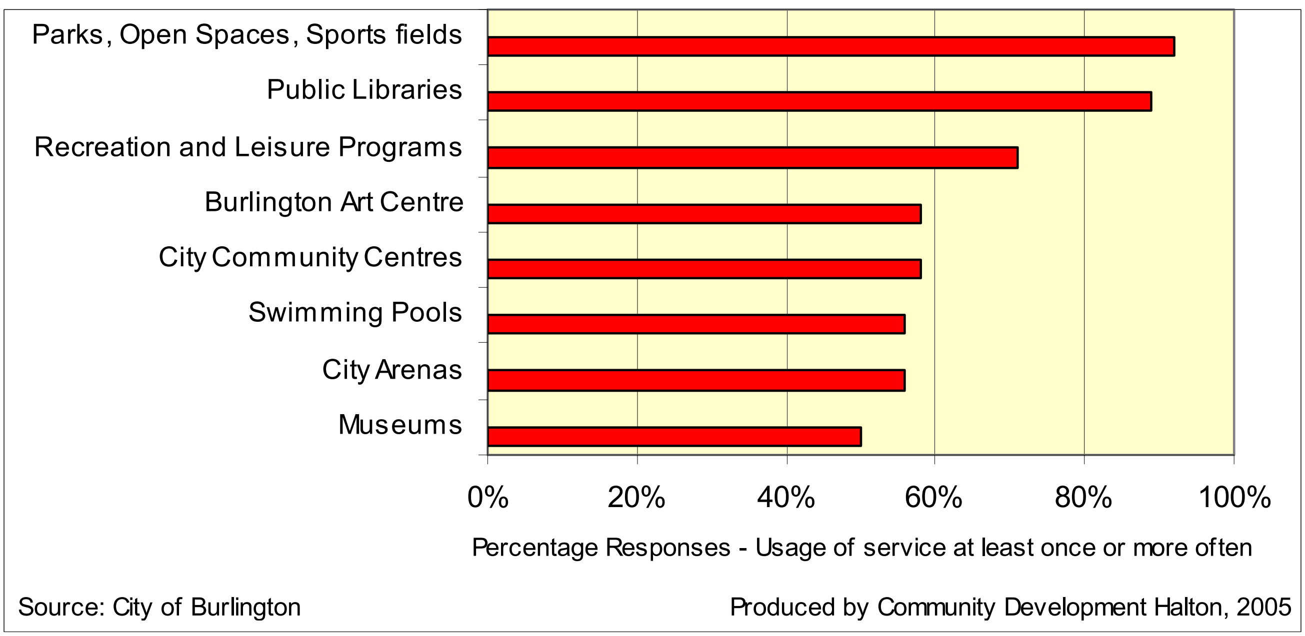
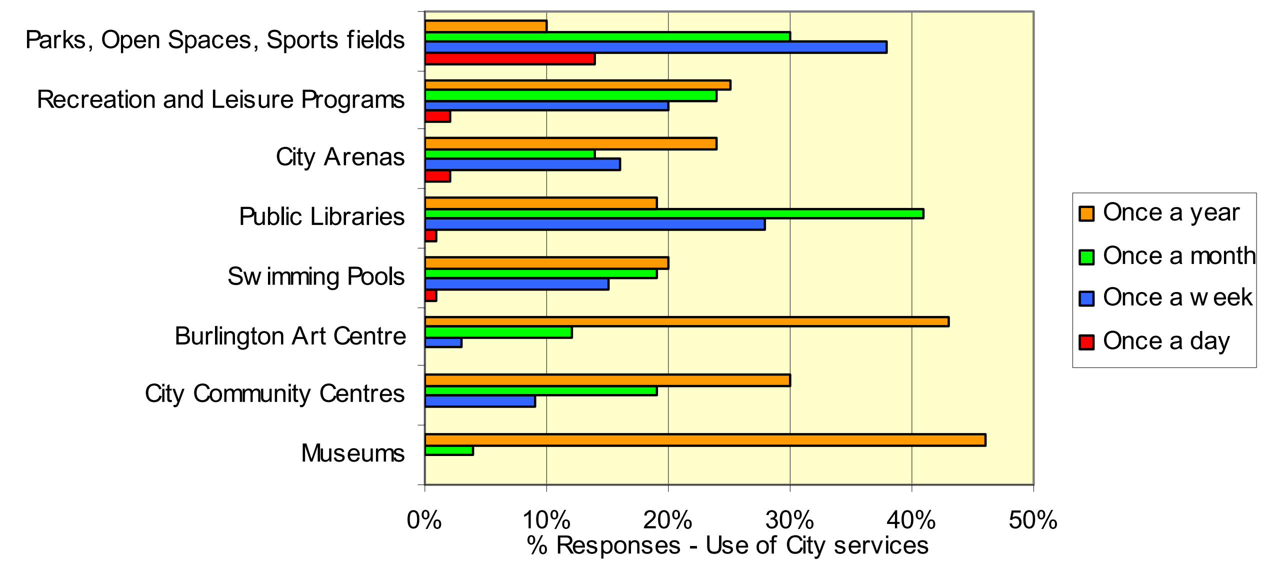


Figure 20 shows the frequency of usage of the selected City services. This shows that respondents of the survey value their parks, open spaces and green field space more than indoor activities. On a daily basis, one in seven residents (14%) uses the parks, open spaces and sports fields and about two percent of residents use the recreation and leisure programs or the City arenas.

On a weekly basis, over one third (38%) of residents use the parks, open spaces and sports fields. Over one quarter (28%) of respondents use the public libraries and about one fifth attends the City's recreation and leisure programs once a week.

On a monthly basis, two out of five residents use the public library facilities and one in five residents use the swimming pools or the City arenas.

Figure 20. Frequency of Usages of City Services, Burlington, 2003



Source: City of Burlington

Produced by Community Development Halton, 2005

2. Families and Children

2.1 Family Structure

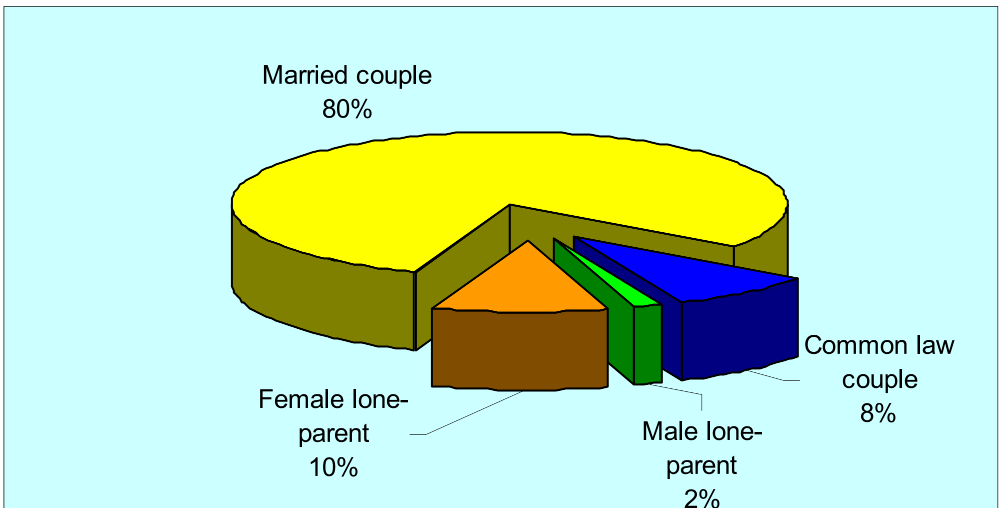
The growth in the number of common-law, divorced and separated relationships has led to more non-married couple families. Between 1991 and 2001, common-law families increased from 5 to 8 percent of total families. While the percentage of families headed by lone-parent males remained unchanged, the percent of female lone-parent families increased from 7 to 10 percent between 1991 and 2001. The proportion of married couple families dropped from 85 to 80 percent.

The significant increase in the number of common-law families drives the number of families past the 44,000 mark. Also, the growth rate in the number of families is greater than the overall population growth rate; as a result, the average family size decreases from to 3.1 in 1991 to 3 persons in 2001.

As shown in Figure 21, over three quarters (88%) of the 44,200 families are headed by married or common-law couples. The remaining 12 percent of families are headed by lone-parents. About 85 percent of the lone-parent families are headed by a female parent.

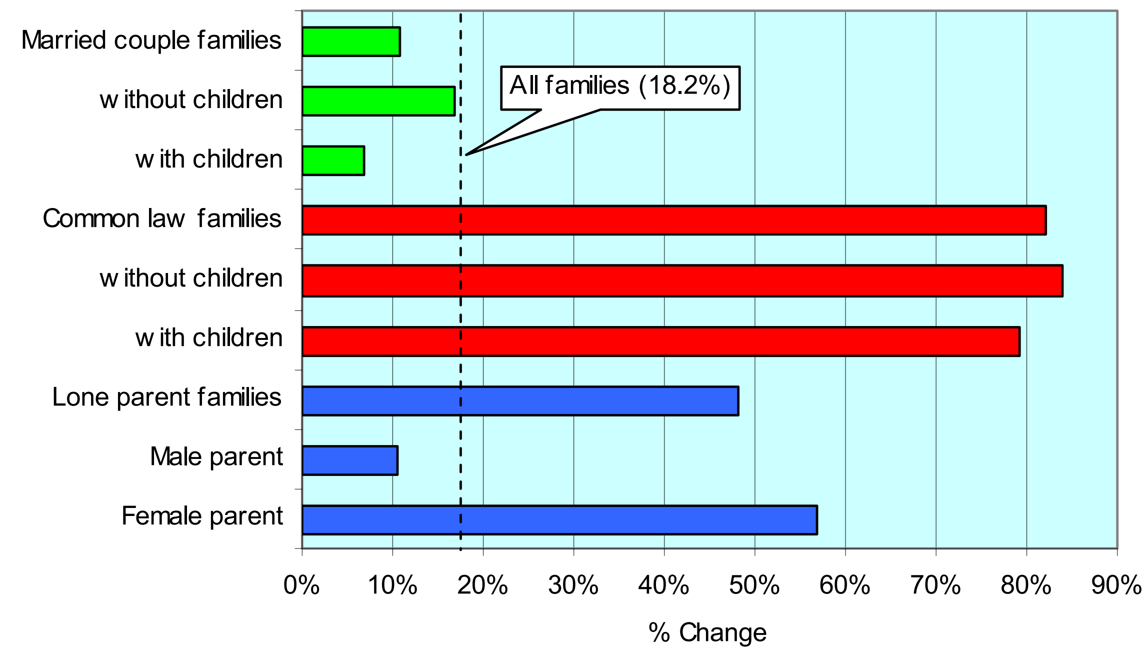
The average number of persons in “married couple families” is 3.1 indicating families with two parents and 1.1 children. The average for common-law families is 2.6, pointing to many families with no children. For the 2001 Census, common-law partners included two persons of the opposite sex or of the same sex who are not legally married to each other.

Figure 21. Family Structure, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Figure 22. Percent Change in Population by Family Structure (1991-2001), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001 Census

For both the married and common-law families, the number of those without children increased faster than those with children (Figure 22). Common-law families without children experienced an increase of 84 percent.

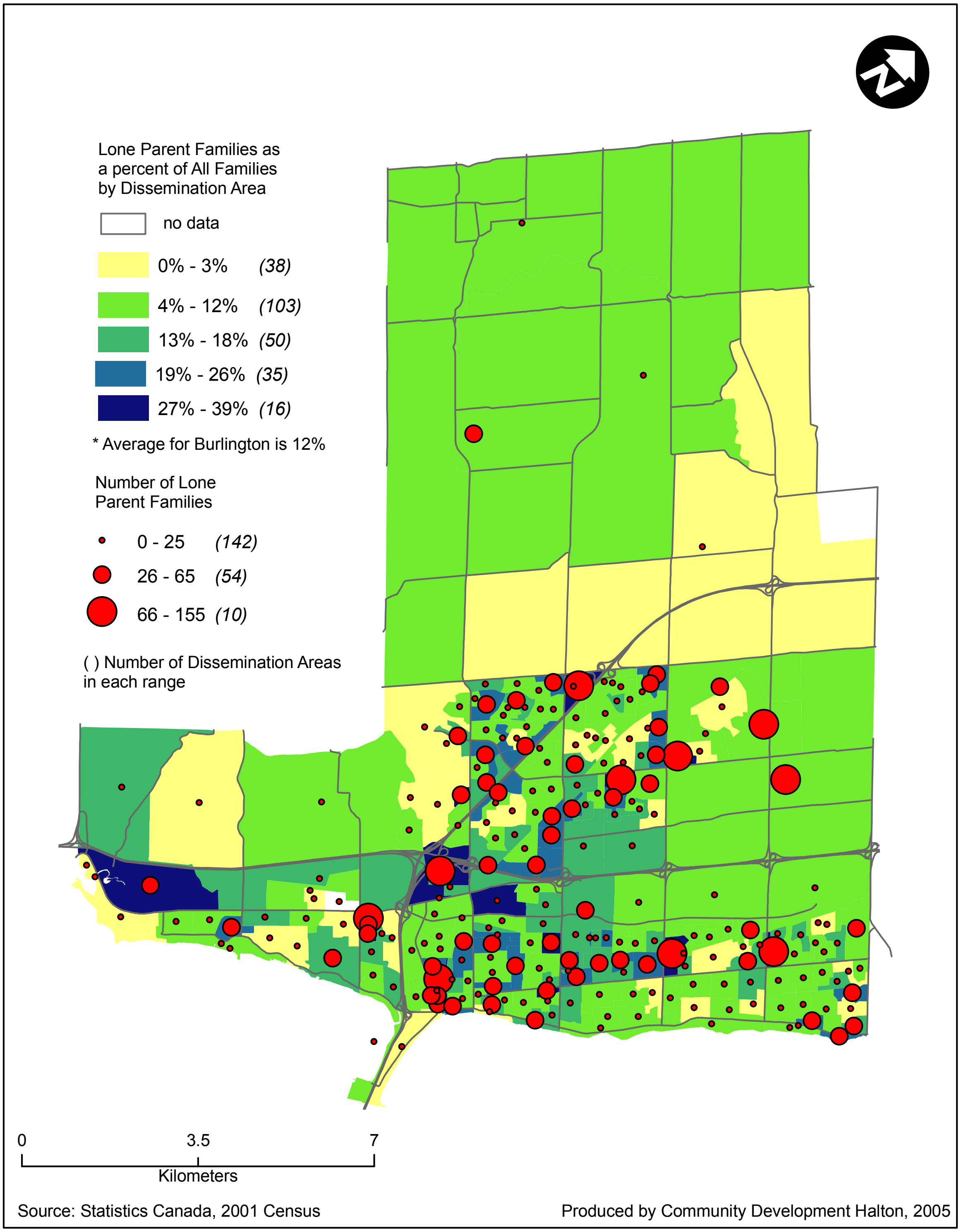
The married couple families experienced the smallest increase of 11 percent between 1991 and 2001. This rate is lower than the average for all families. Within the married couple families, the number of "traditional" families (dad, mom and children) only grew by 7 percent. The number of families with no children at home increased by 17 percent.

On the other hand, the number of common-law families increased significantly by 82 percent over the 10 year period. Its rate of increase is almost seven times the rate for married couple families. Common-law families with children grew by 79 percent during this decade.

The growth rate of lone-parent families also exceeded that for all families. They experienced a 51 percent increase. Lone-parent families headed by a female increased by 57 percent to 4,460. The number of male-headed lone-parent families grew by only 10 percent to 685.

Figure 23 shows the distribution by percent and number of lone-parent families in Burlington. There are many areas with percentages higher than the City average of 12 percent. In some areas, close to 40 percent of families are lone-parent families.

Figure 23. Lone-parent Families, Burlington, 2001



Implications

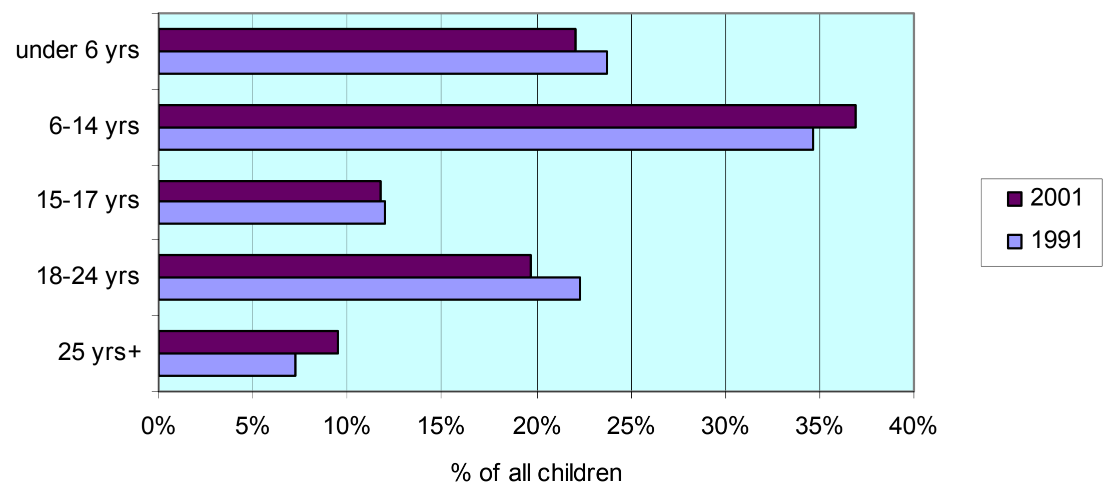
- Lone-parent families will continue to need affordable housing and childcare, training and employment opportunities, and support programs to address stress and economic difficulties.
- Service providers and funders need to be aware that as the percentage of female lone-parents continues to remain high, demand for services that provide male role models for children will likely increase.
- Employers and service providers need to be aware that women are providing the largest part of the care for children. Support is needed to assist women raising children so that they have opportunities to enter the labour market.
- The availability of affordable childcare will also need to increase to accommodate the rise in lone-parent families and participation of women in the labour market.

2.2 Children At Home

According to the 2001 Census, there are 48,400 children in Burlington. They account for 32.2 percent of the total population as compared to 33.2 percent for Ontario.

Among all the children at home, the largest group is aged between 6 and 14, representing over one third of all children in 1991 and 2001 (Figure 24). This group numbers just under 18,000 children.

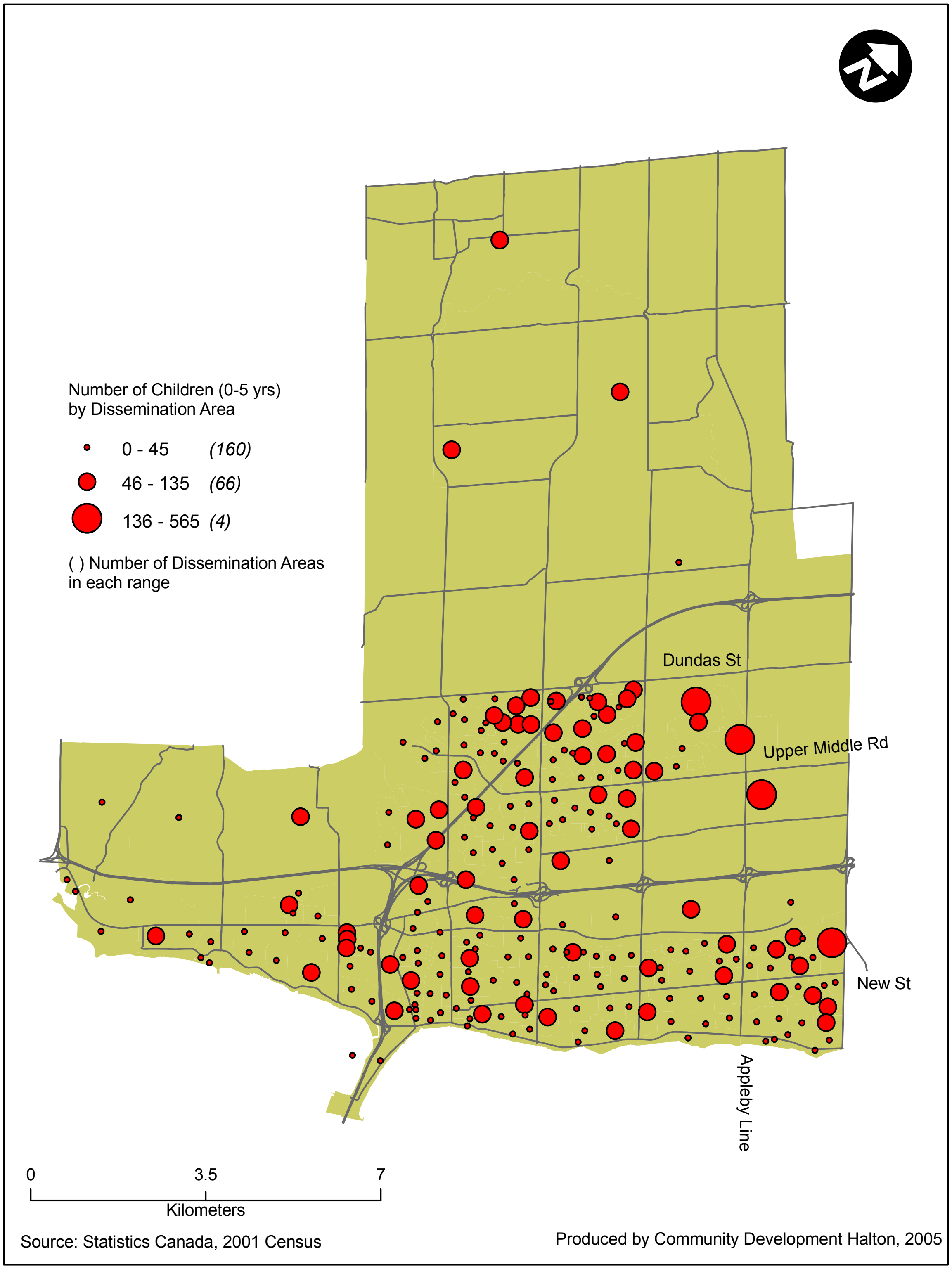
Figure 24. Children by Age Groups (1991, 2001) Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001 Census

Although the proportion of children under 6 years old is lower in 2001 than in 1991, it still accounts for over one fifth (22%) of all children and grew by nearly 600 children. This group of preschool children requires care either at home or outside the home. Figure 25 shows the distribution of preschool children in Burlington. While preschool children live throughout the City, there are a few high concentration areas, especially between Upper Middle Road and Dundas Street and areas north and south of New Street east of Appleby Line.

Figure 25. Number of Children (0-5 yrs), Burlington, 2001

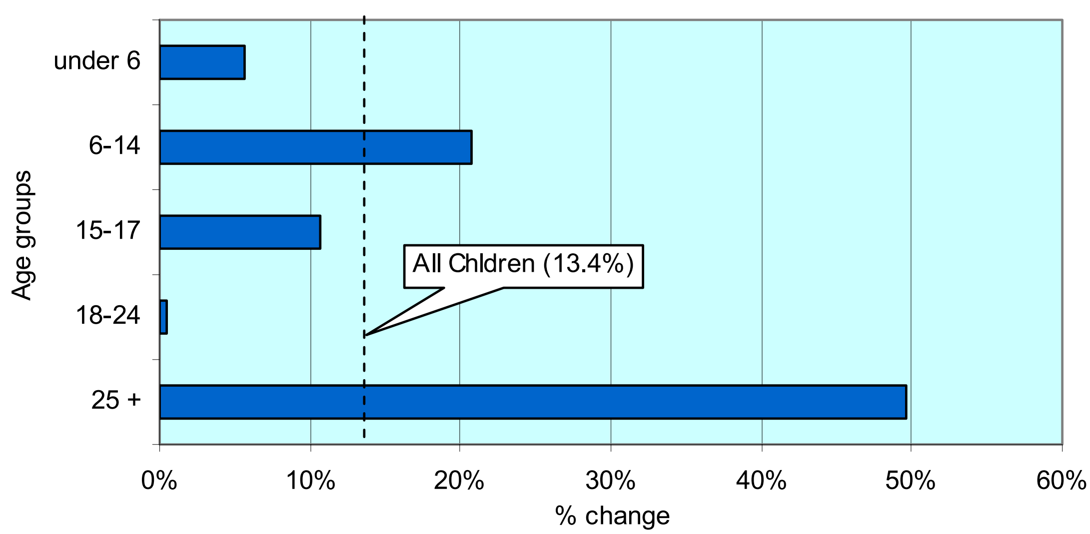


Between 1991 and 2001, the number of children and youth living at home increased by 13.4 percent to 48,400. This rate is 4 percentage points lower than the population growth rate.

As shown in Figure 26, children in three age groups (under 6, 15-17 and 18-24) experienced below average growth, with the lowest increase is found in the 18-24 age group at 0.4 percent. On the other hand, the 6-14 age group grew by over 20 percent.

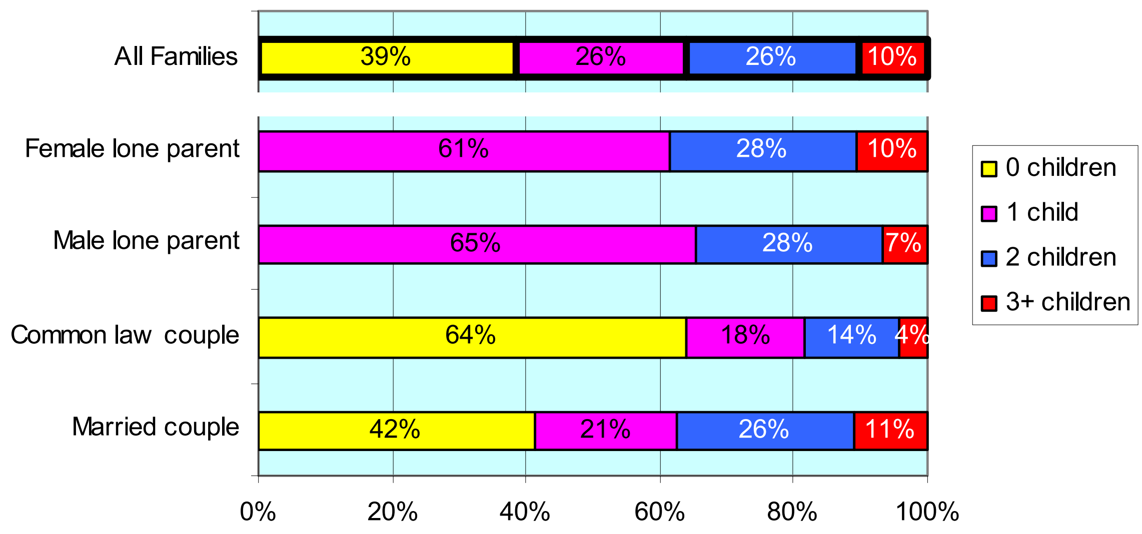
The highest increase (49%) is the 25 year + age group (4,630) – the stay home children are getting older and are staying at home longer. This is similar to the Provincial increase for this age group at 52%. It also includes adult children who had left home and have returned. This group made up 7 percent of the children in 1991 and increased to 9.5 percent in 2001.

Figure 26. Percent Change in Child Population Living at Home by Age Groups (1991-2001), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001 Census

Figure 27. Number of Children by Family Structure, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

As Figure 27 indicates, over one third (39%) of all families are without children in 2001. Over half (52%) of the families have one or two children, as compared to 40.7% in 1991.

As mentioned earlier, more than half (64%) of the common-law couple families have no children and only 4 percent have three or more children.

Over six in ten (62%) of the lone-parent families have only one child. Over a quarter (28%) of them have two children. About 10 percent of the female lone-parent families have three or more children as compared to 7 percent for the male lone-parent families.

Implications

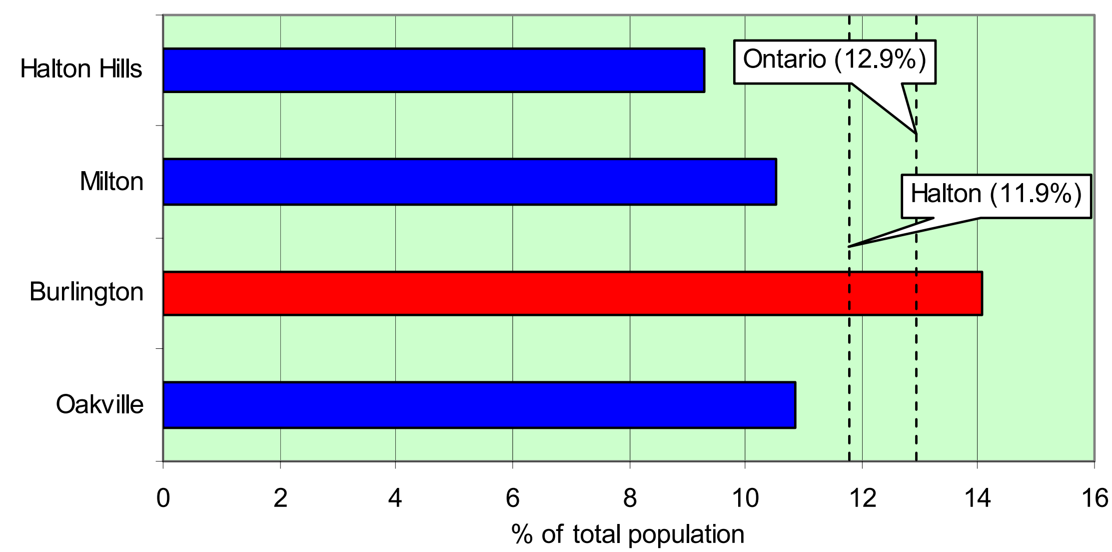
- The number of families with children at home and the size of families are expected to decrease as the population ages.
- The higher incidence of children 25+ living at home is expected to continue. This will create new dynamics in families, especially in the cases where adult children are returning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

3. Seniors

Burlington's population is slightly older than Ontario's. Its median age is 38.5 years, with the median age for men at 37.5 years and women at 39.4 years, while Ontario's median age is 37.2 (36.3 for men and 38 for women).

In 2001, the proportion of seniors in Burlington reached 14 percent, which is higher than the regional and Provincial averages (Figure 28). It is also the highest among the municipalities of Halton.

Figure 28. Senior Population by Municipality, Region of Halton, 2001



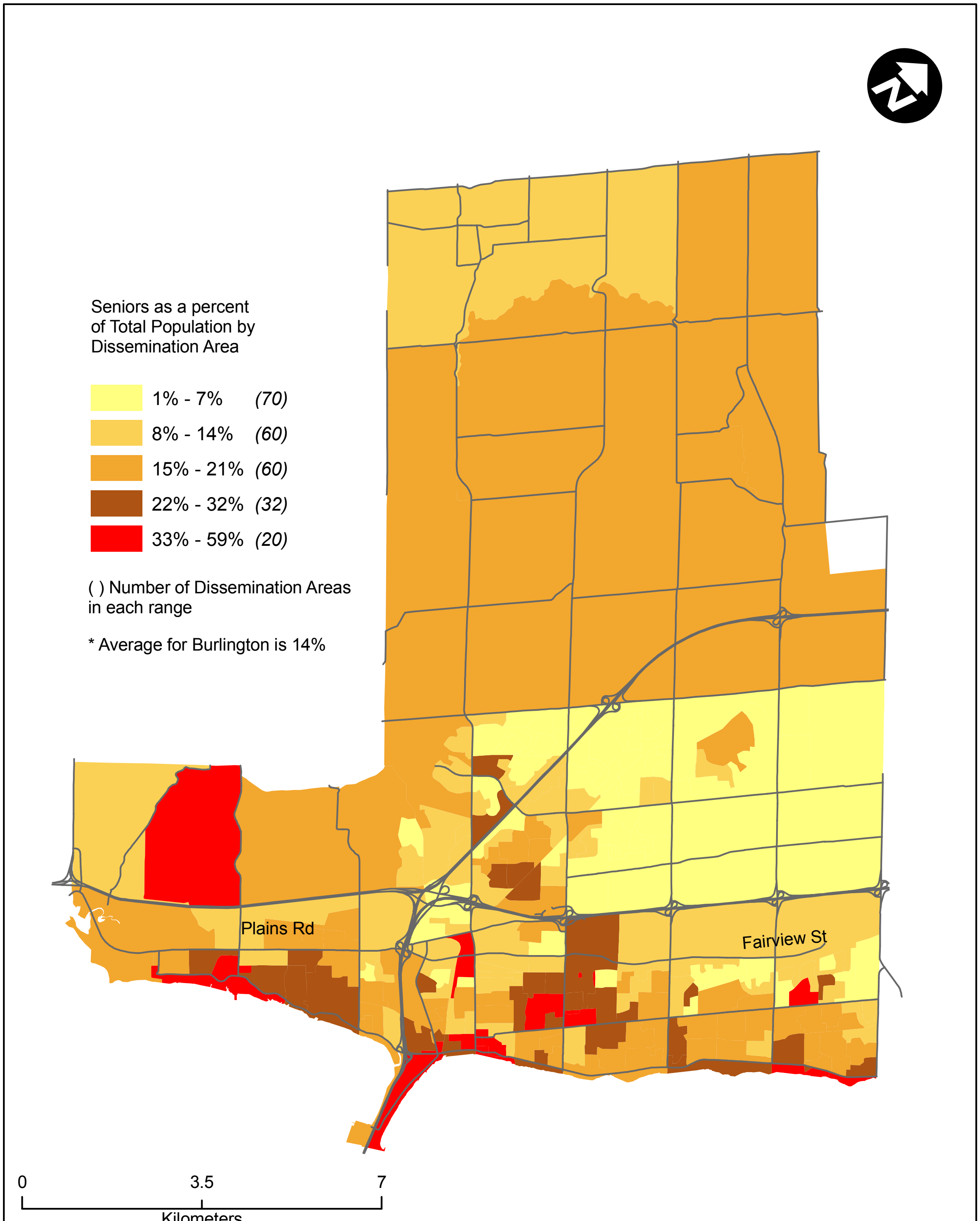
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

As discussed earlier, between 1971 and 2001, the senior population in Burlington increased fourfold. Between 1991 and 2001, it experienced a growth rate of 57 percent, more than three times that of the total population, with over 21,000 seniors living in Burlington.

Figure 29 shows the percentage distribution of senior population in Burlington. In general, most areas south of Fairview Street and Plains Road and along Lake Ontario have senior populations higher than the 14% average. There are a few areas with more than half the residents over 65 years old.

Figure 30 shows the number of seniors living in Burlington. Most of the areas with a high percentage of seniors are those with the greatest number of seniors.

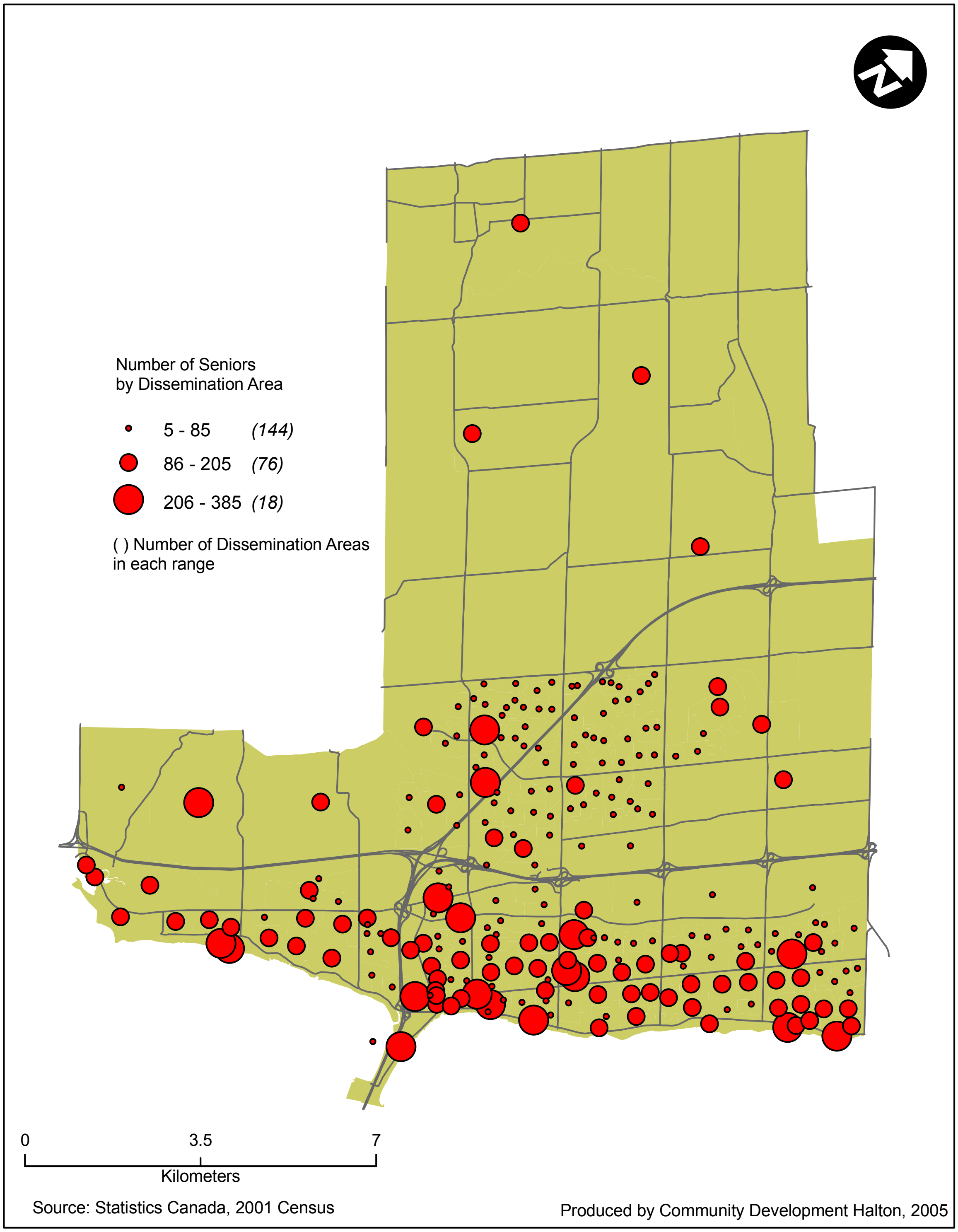
Figure 29. Senior Population, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Produced by Community Development Halton, 2005

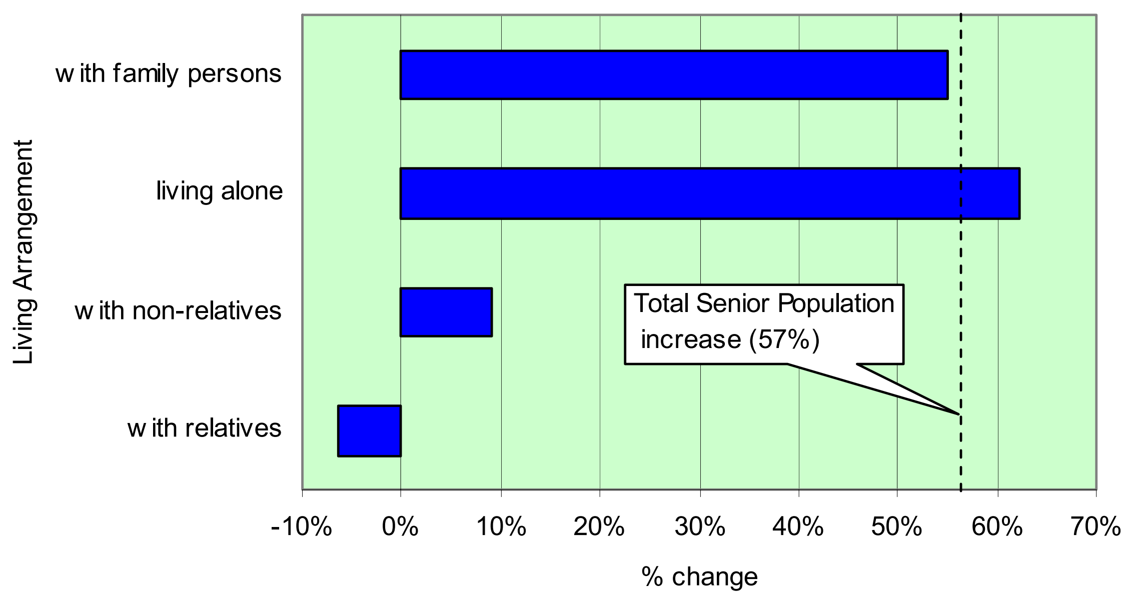
Figure 30. Number of Seniors, Burlington, 2001



3.1 Living Arrangement

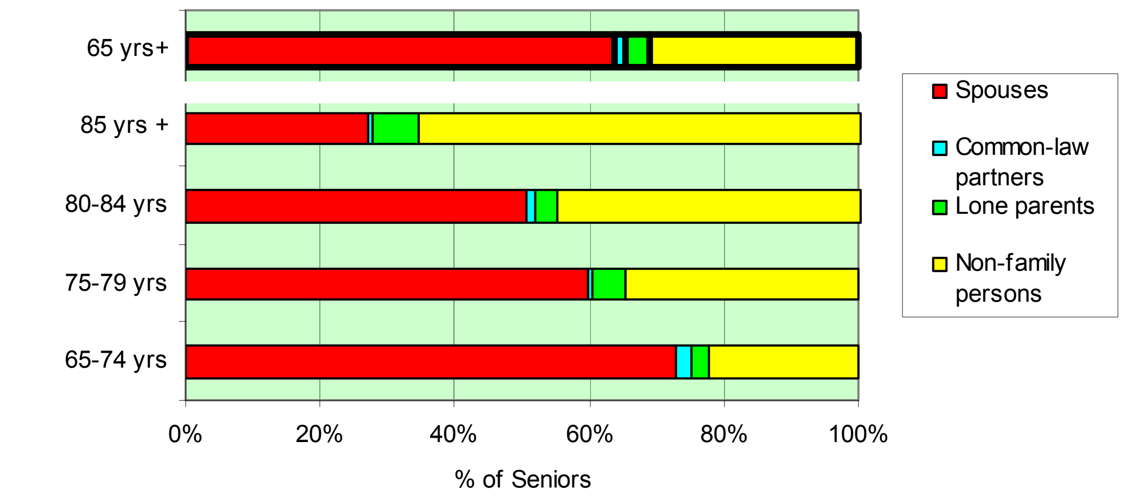
Between 1991 and 2001, in terms of living arrangement, the greatest increase for the senior population is in those “living alone”. The number of seniors living alone increased by over 60 percent, a rate higher than the growth rate for all seniors (Figure 31). Seniors living with family persons (spouse, common-law partner or children) experienced an increase of 55 percent. There is a slight decrease in the number of seniors living with relatives.

Figure 31. Percent Change in Senior Population by Living Arrangement, (1991-2001), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001 Census

Figure 32. Senior Population by Family Status by Age Groups, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Figure 32 indicates that in 2001, over two thirds (69%) of seniors live with their spouses, common-law partner or children. About 31 percent live with non-family persons. According to the Census definition, non-family persons are those persons living alone or those persons living with relatives or non-relatives and not belonging to a census family. About 5 percent of seniors live with relatives or non-relatives and 26 percent live alone. The proportion of those living alone is three times higher than that for the total population.

For older seniors, the proportion of those living with a spouse or common-law partner decreased while seniors living with non-family persons increased. For seniors over 85 years, about two thirds (66%) live with non-family persons and most likely live alone.

There are over 1,800 seniors aged 85 years and older, representing about 9 percent of the seniors in Burlington. Female seniors (85 years and over) outnumber their male counterparts by 129 percent (1,305 women versus 570 men).

About one in ten seniors is still in the workforce. Over two thirds (68%) are male workers. The average employment income for seniors is about $40,600, with male seniors making $52,800, three times more than female seniors ($17,600).

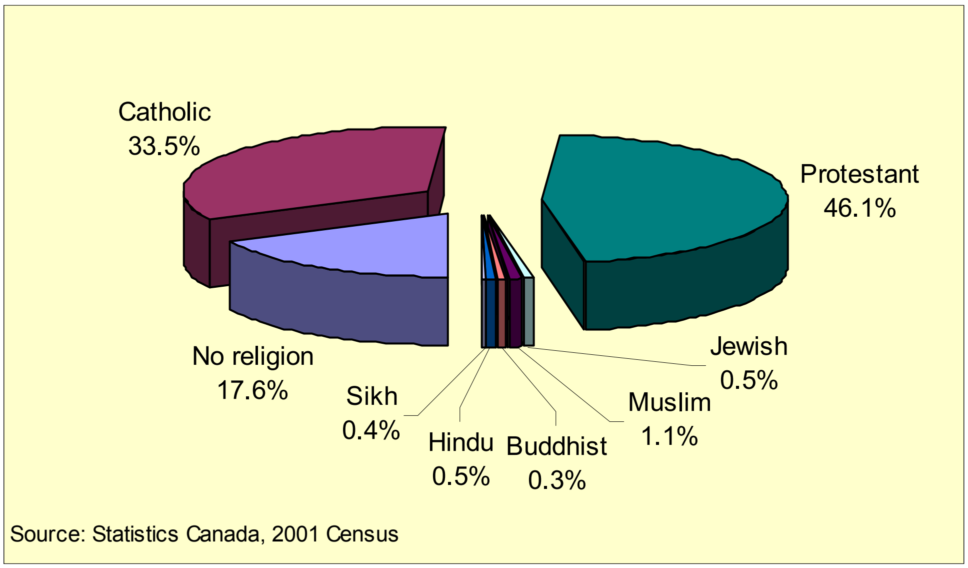
Implications

- 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.

4. Religion

According to the 2001 census, 78 percent of Burlington residents identify themselves as Christian (Figure 33). Of these, 42% are Catholic and 58% are Protestant. About 3 percent of the population practices other faiths such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Islam and the Sikh faith, while 17 percent of the population has no religion.

Figure 33. Population by Religion (2001), Burlington

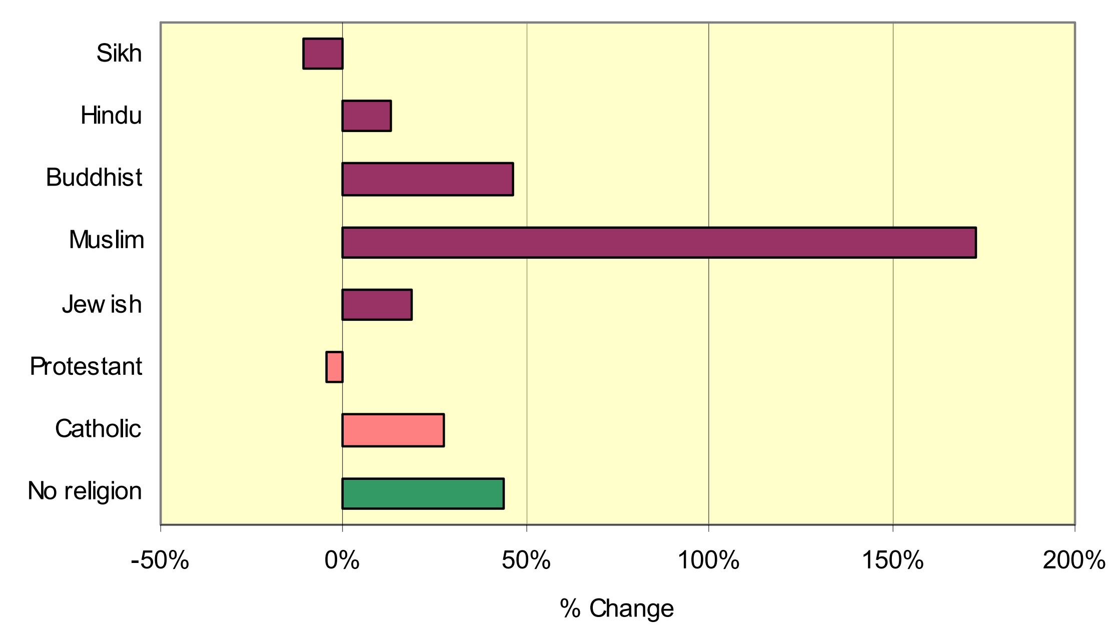


4.1 Christian Faith

In Ontario, Protestants account for 35 percent of the population as compared to 34 percent for Catholics. Between 1991 and 2001, the dominance of the Protestants as a proportion of the total population experienced an 8 percent decrease (from 43% to 35%). Catholics experienced a drop of one percent.

The change in the Christian faith population in Burlington also follows the Provincial trend. Although the Christian population increased by about 6.7 percent between 1991 and 2001, the dominance of Christianity as a proportion of the population decreases from 84 to 78 percent. Protestants experienced a decline of 5 percent which is offset by a 22 percent increase in Catholics (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Percent Change in Population by Religion (1991-2001), Burlington



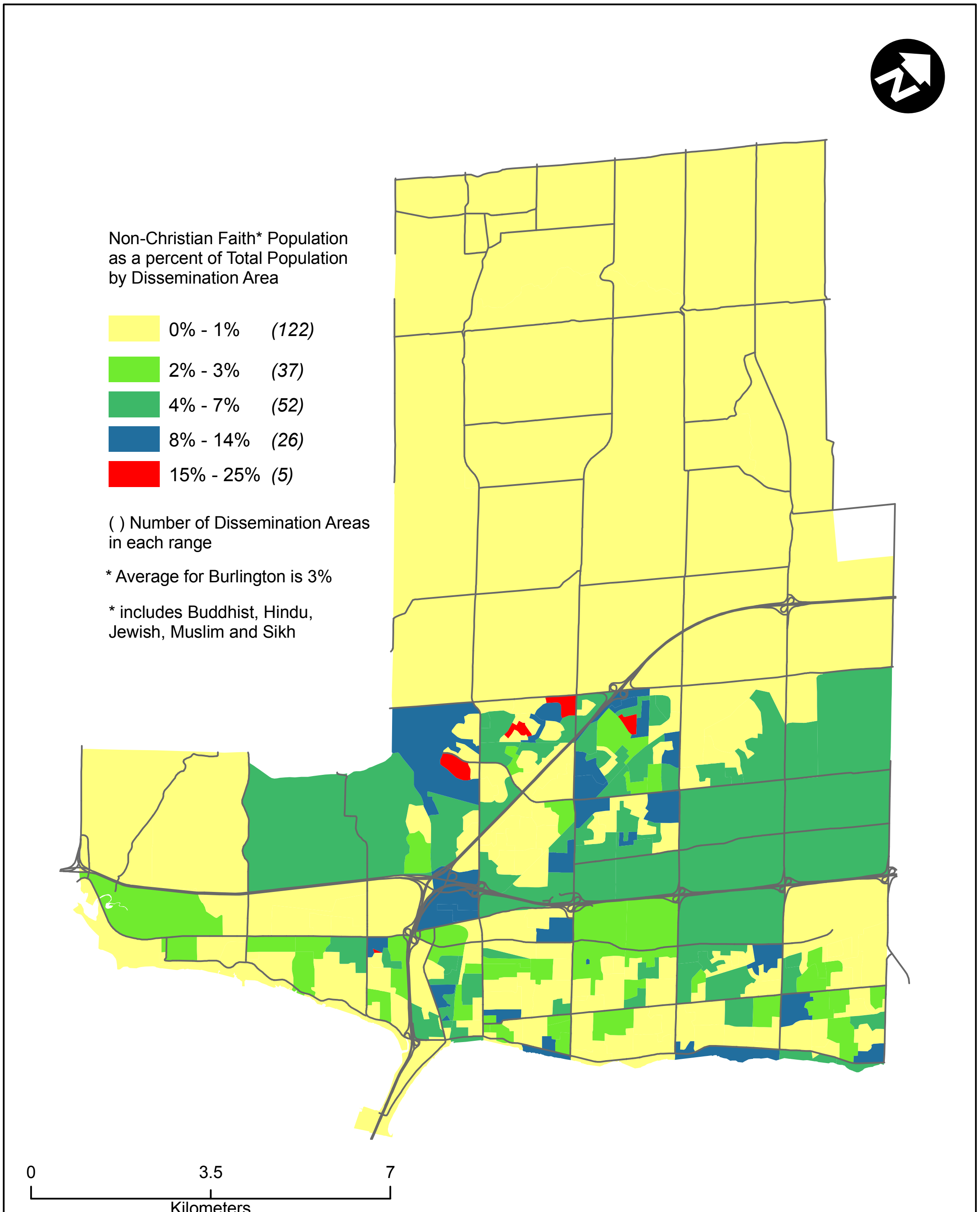
Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001 Census

4.2 Other Faiths

Within the same period, other faith populations grew by 45 percent overall. Among the various religions, the Muslim population experienced a 173 percent increase and the Buddhist population grew by 46 percent. Figure 35 shows the geographic distribution of the non-Christian faith population in 2001. There are a number of areas that are above the City average and in some areas, non-Christian faiths are practised by one in every four residents.

Those residents indicating they practice "no religion" also showed a significant increase. This population group had a growth rate of 44 percent between 1991 and 2001 and increased its share of the population from 14 to 17 percent.

Figure 35 Non-Christian Faith Population, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Produced by Community Development Halton, 2005

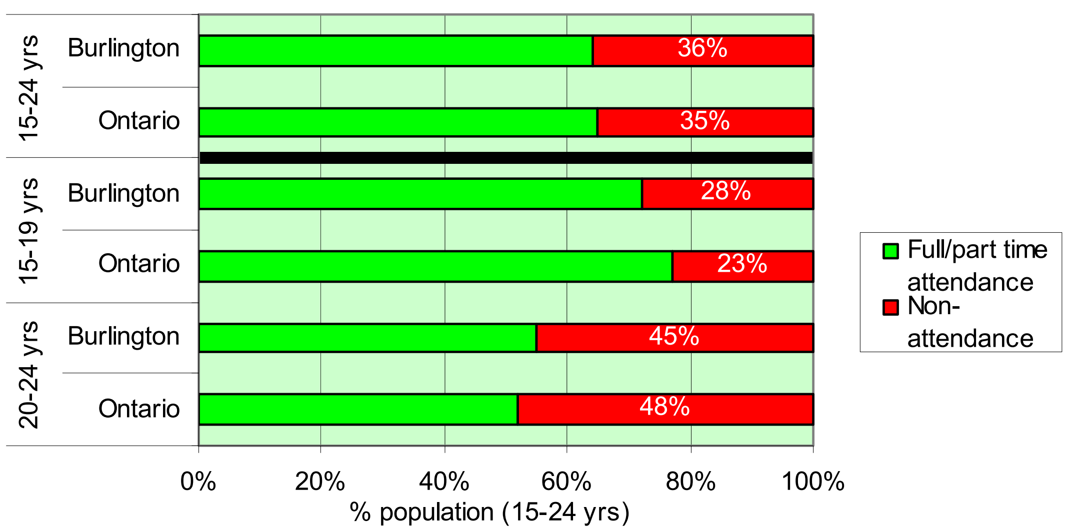
5. Education

5.1 School Attendance

The 2001 Census collected data on school attendance for individuals aged 15 and over. School attendance refers to either full-time or part-time attendance at school, college or university during the nine-month period between September 2000 and May 15, 2001.

As shown in Figure 36, in Burlington, over one third (36%) of the population between 15 and 24 years old does not attend school, which is slightly higher than the Provincial rate of 35 percent. It is also higher than the 1991 rate (31%).

Figure 36. Population by School Attendance and by Age Groups, Burlington and Ontario, 2001



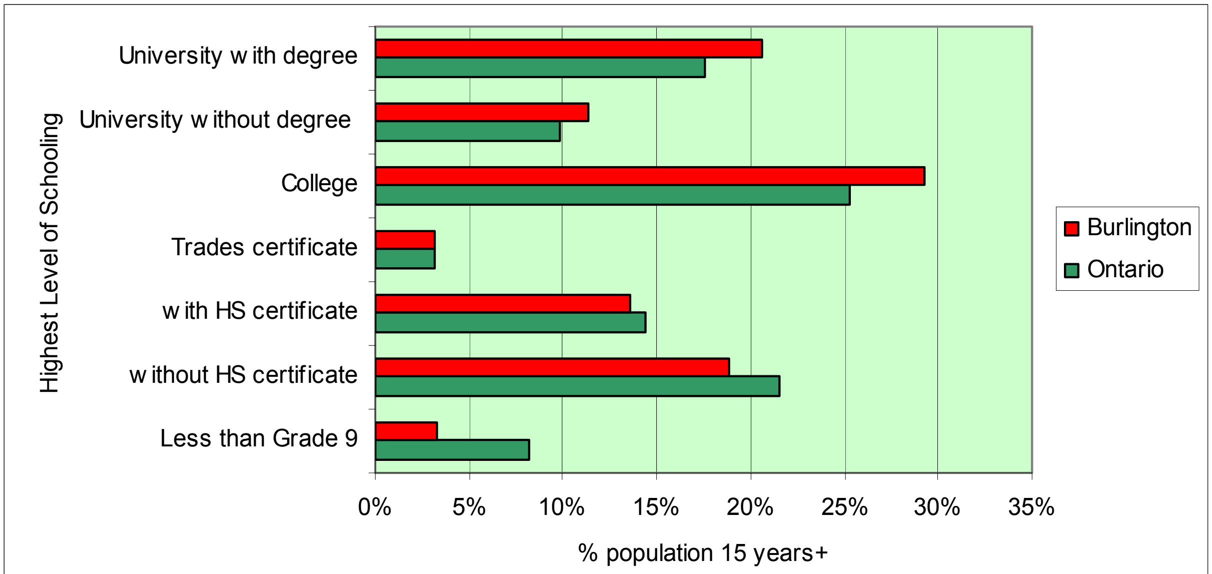
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

The non-attendance rate for secondary school (15-19 years) in Burlington is about five percentage points higher than that of Ontario. On the other hand, Burlington's non-attendance rate for post secondary school (20-24 years) is three percentage points lower than the Province.

5.2 Highest Level of Schooling

When compared with Provincial averages, Burlington has a more educated population as measured by the highest level of schooling. As shown in Figure 37, it has a higher proportion of population (15 years+) with some university or college education and a lower proportion of population with less than a Grade 9 education, with or without a high school certificate or trades certificate.

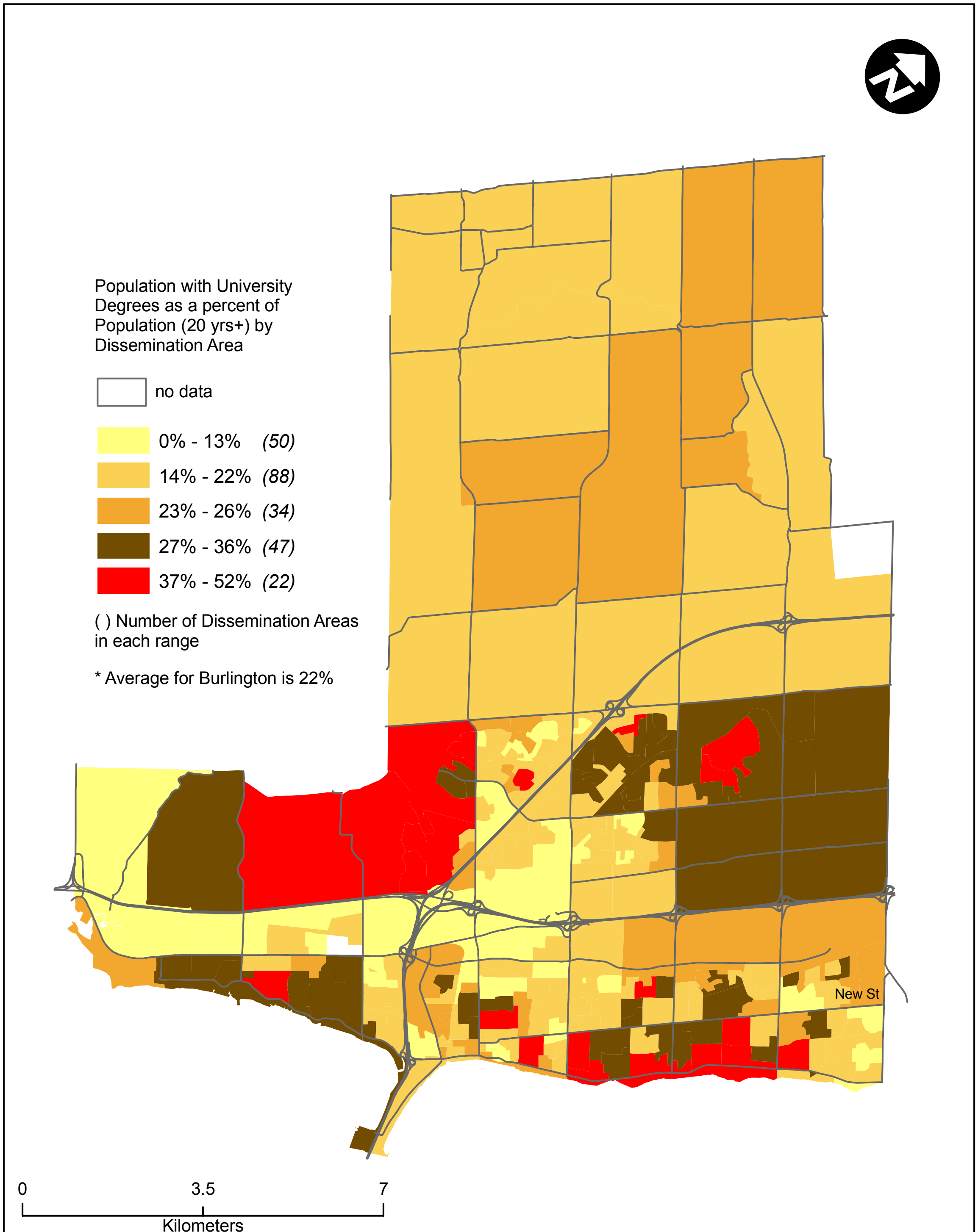
Figure 37. Population by Highest Level of Schooling, Burlington and Ontario, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Over one in five (22%) of the population aged 20 and over has a university degree as compared to the Ontario average of 19 percent. Figure 38 shows the distribution of that population sub-group. There are a number of areas that indicate a higher percentage of residents with a university degree, particularly in south Burlington.

Figure 38. Population (20 years+) with University Degree, Burlington, 2001

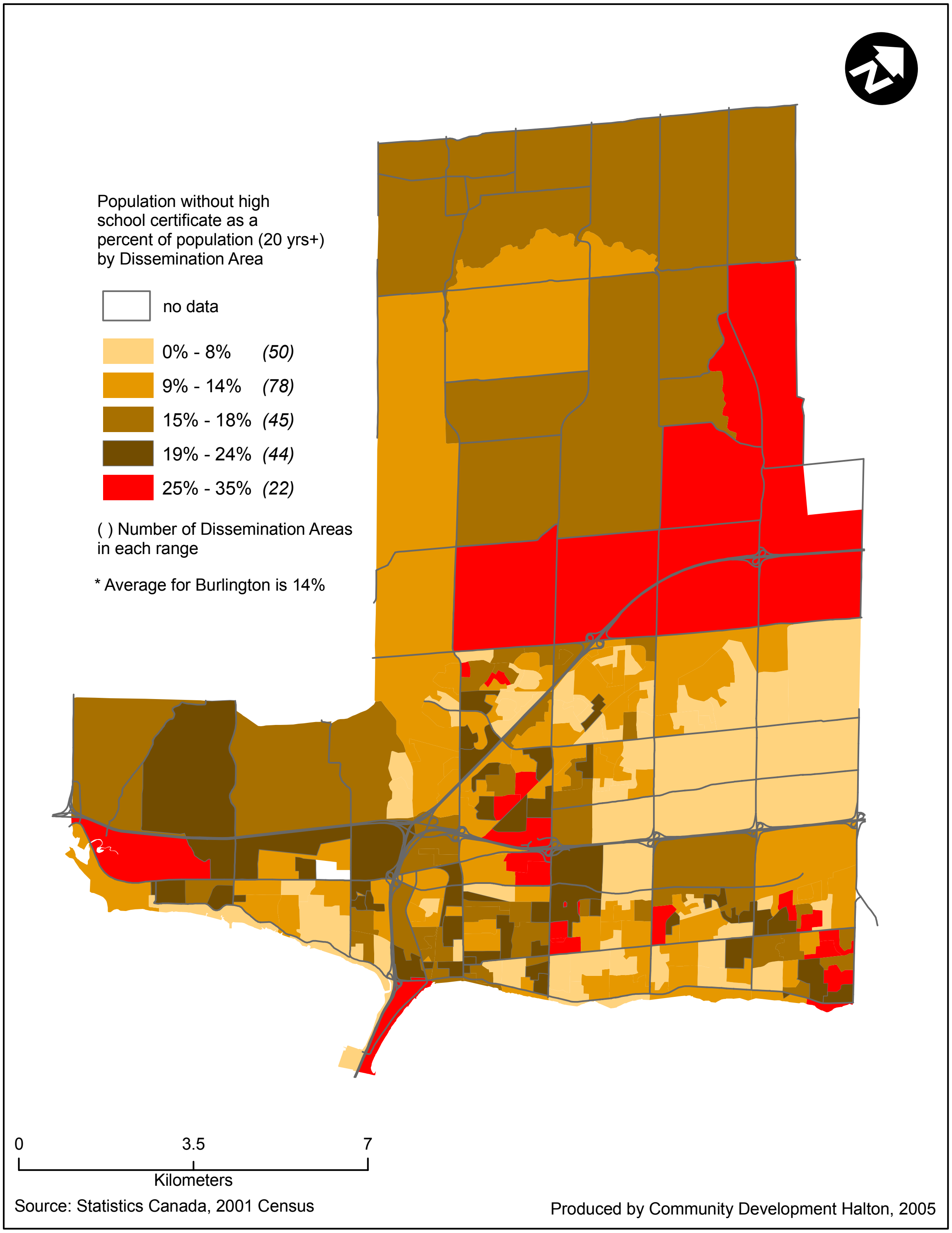


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Produced by Community Development Halton, 2005

On the other hand, in 2001, about 15,700 people did not have a high school certificate. This represents 14 percent of the population over 20 years old, as compared to the Ontario average of 17 percent. Figure 39 shows the geographic distribution of the population without a high school certificate. There are many areas, including some rural areas, where one in five persons aged 20 and over do not have a high school certificate. Most of the newly developed areas have a low proportion of their population without a high school certificate.

Figure 39. Population (20 years+) without High School Certificate, Burlington, 2001



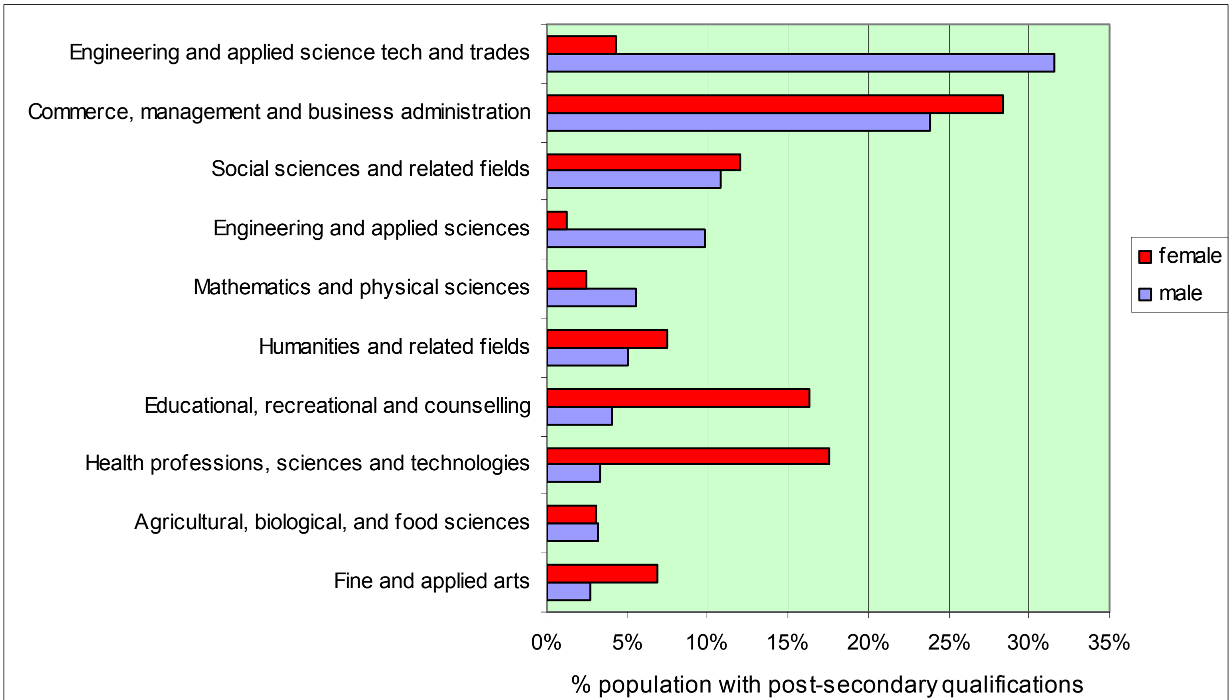
5.3 Post-secondary Qualifications

Over 40 percent of the residents in Burlington have post-secondary qualifications as compared to the Ontario average of 35 percent. There are significant differences in major fields of study by gender in Burlington. The differences are similar to the national trend.

As shown in Figure 40, the dominant field for male graduates with post-secondary qualifications is engineering and applied sciences, technology and trades. It represents over 30 percent of all fields of study and is followed by commerce and business administration and social sciences.

For women graduates, the dominant major field of study is commerce and business administration (28%) followed by health professions, sciences and technologies (17%) and educational, recreational and counselling (16%). Only 4 percent of female graduates are in engineering and applied science technology and trades.

Figure 40. Population by Post-secondary Qualifications by Gender, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

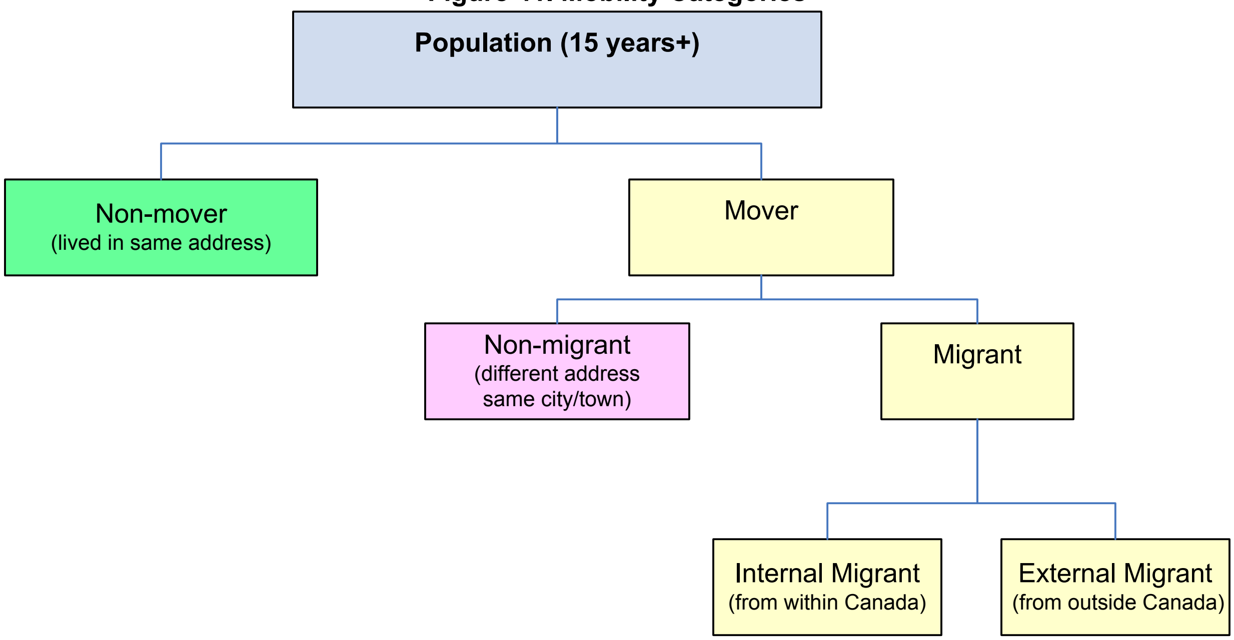
Implications

- As the number of school age children increase, enrolment will also increase. High growth areas may need new schools.
- Use of educational facilities can be expanded to support the provision of services to the local community to improve community access to services and to broaden use of public resources.
- Training programs need to reflect the labour market to enhance employment opportunities.
- New methods need to be explored to provide life long learning opportunities and to make better use of technology in delivering them.

6. Mobility

According to the 2001 Census, four in ten Canadians changed residences between 1996 and 2001. As defined by Statistics Canada (Figure 41), they are the movers. Movers who relocate within a municipality (e.g. Burlington) are considered non-migrants. Movers from another municipality are internal migrants. Migrants from another country are external migrants. Non-movers are those who have not changed address.

Figure 41. Mobility Categories



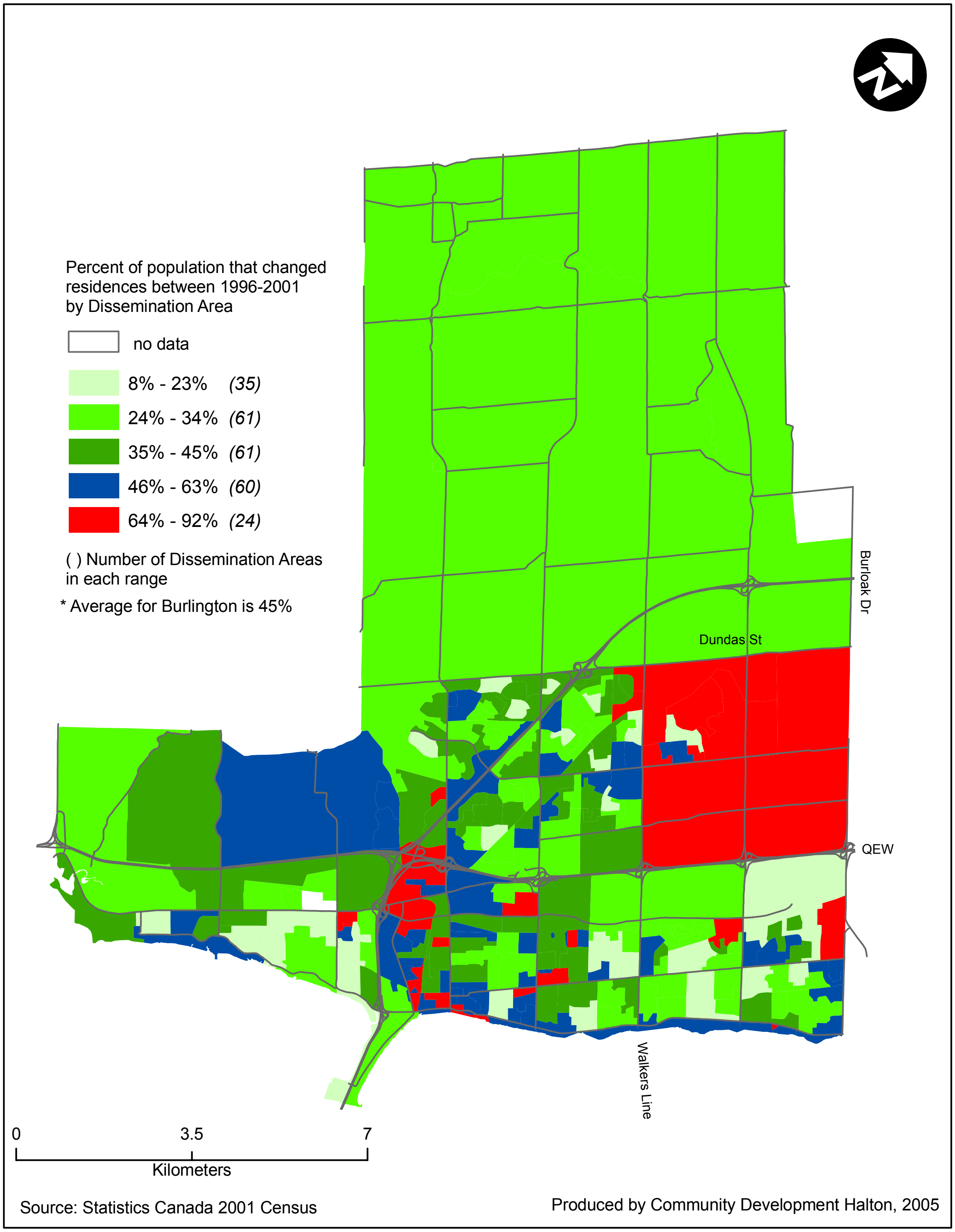
6.1 Movers and Non-migrants

The population in Burlington became more mobile between the 1996 and 2001 Census. The proportion of movers increased from 41 to 45 percent (5% higher than the national average).

Figure 42 shows the geographic distribution of the mover population between 1996 and 2001. It is not surprising to see the newly developed area (bounded by Dundas Street, Burloak Drive, Walkers Line and QEW) also has the highest proportion of movers. Nine in ten of these residents are movers. There are also pockets in Burlington with a high proportion (over 60%) of mover population. On the other hand, there are also many areas (including the rural area) with a low percentage of movers. They are the more "established" areas with a high percentage of non-movers.

The proportion of non-migrants (those who move within Burlington) decreased from 50 to 47 percent between 1996 and 2001.

Figure 42. Mover Population (1996-2001), Burlington



6.2 Migrants

About 33,000 people moved into Burlington between 1996 and 2001. The fact that the City gained only 14,000 people in the same period implies a significant number of people have also moved away from Burlington. The net increase of population is the result of natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (in-migration minus out-migration).

As shown in Figure 43, over half (55%) of the migrants came from the Toronto CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) which includes Oakville, Milton and Halton Hills. Another 16 percent of the migrants came from the Hamilton CMA (excluding Burlington) which includes the Town of Grimsby in the Niagara Region. About 11 percent of the migrants came from other provinces. One in ten of the migrants came from another country.

Figure 43. Origins of Migrants, (1996-2001), Burlington

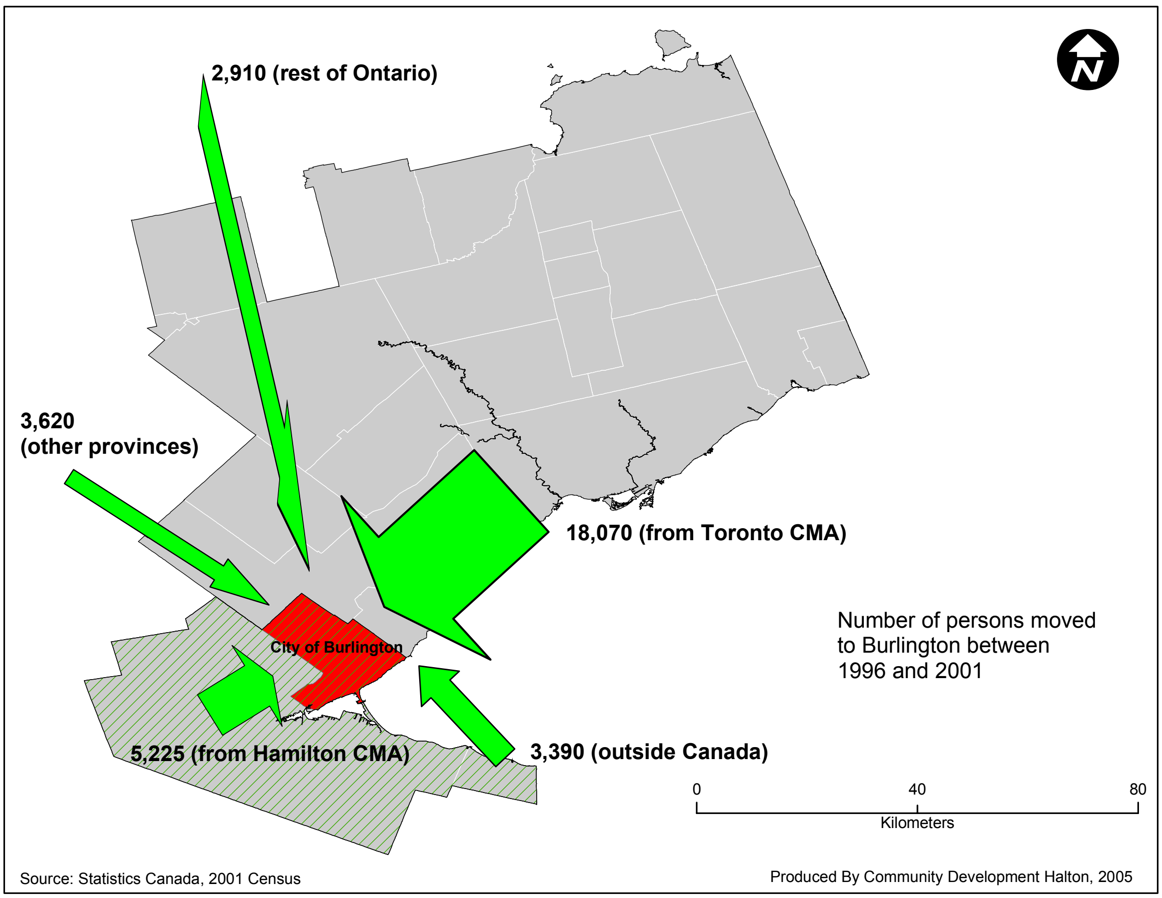
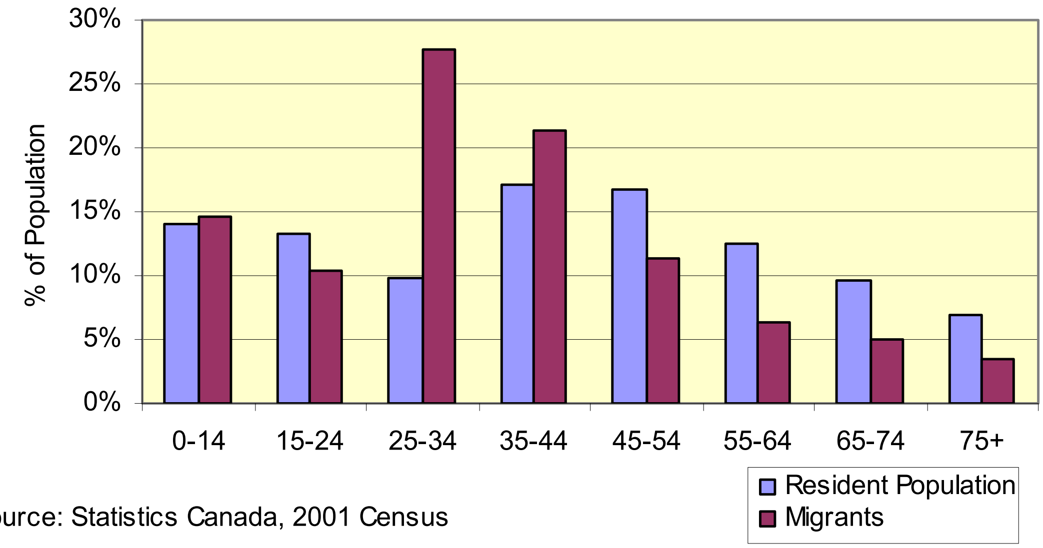


Figure 44. Migrants by Age Groups, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

As shown in Figure 44, there are differences in age distribution between the migrant and the local resident population (non-movers and non-migrants). The dominant age group of the migrants is between 25 and 34. This age group represents more than one quarter (28%) of the migrant population but only 10 percent of the local population overall. Almost half (49%) of the migrant population is between the ages of 25 and 44. The two age groups (25 to 34 and 35 to 44) together account for 27 percent of the total population.

About 15 percent of both population sub-groups are children under the age of 14.

Only 8 percent of migrants are seniors (aged 65 and over) as compared to 17 percent of the local population. This reflects the national trend. Only 18 percent of Canadian seniors changed addresses and only 1.2 percent moved between provinces or territories.

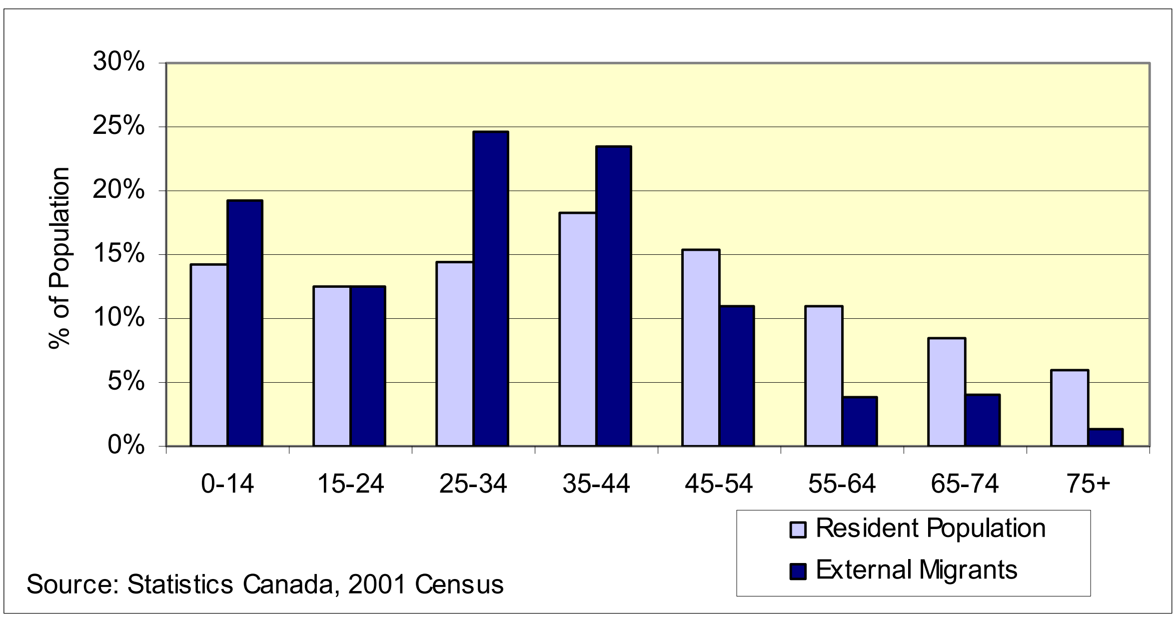
6.3 External Migrants

Migrants from another country are external migrants. About 3,400 persons migrated to Burlington between 1996 and 2001 from abroad as compared to 2,100 persons between 1991 and 1995, an increase of over 60 percent.

As a group, external migrants have a younger age profile than the resident population (Figure 45). Those aged 34 and under represent over half (57%) of the external migrants as compared to 40 percent of the population as a whole. About half (49%) of migrants are in the age group between 25 and 44 as compared to 32 percent in the population at large. About 19 percent of migrants are under 14 years old (14% in the population at large).

Non-migrant seniors represent 14 percent of the population while only one in twenty (5%) external migrants are over 65 years old. The age profile of the external migrants also indicates these families have more young children (under 14 years old) than resident families.

Figure 45. External Migrants by Age Groups, Burlington, 2001



Implications

- An increasingly mobile population will impact the types of public services required.
- The changing live and work relationship will continue to alter the commuting pattern.
- More young mobile families will likely seek single family dwellings, influencing the supply of housing stock.

7. Immigrants

Immigrants are people who have been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently; some will have lived in Canada for a number of years while others have arrived recently.

The immigrant population in Halton has grown by 17 percent, from 71,000 in 1991 to 83,200 in 2001. Immigrants represent about 22.1 percent of the Region's population as compared to the Ontario average of 28.8 percent.

The immigrant population in Burlington increased by 13.5 percent between 1991 and 2001. There are currently 31,000 immigrants in Burlington representing over one fifth (21%) of the population.

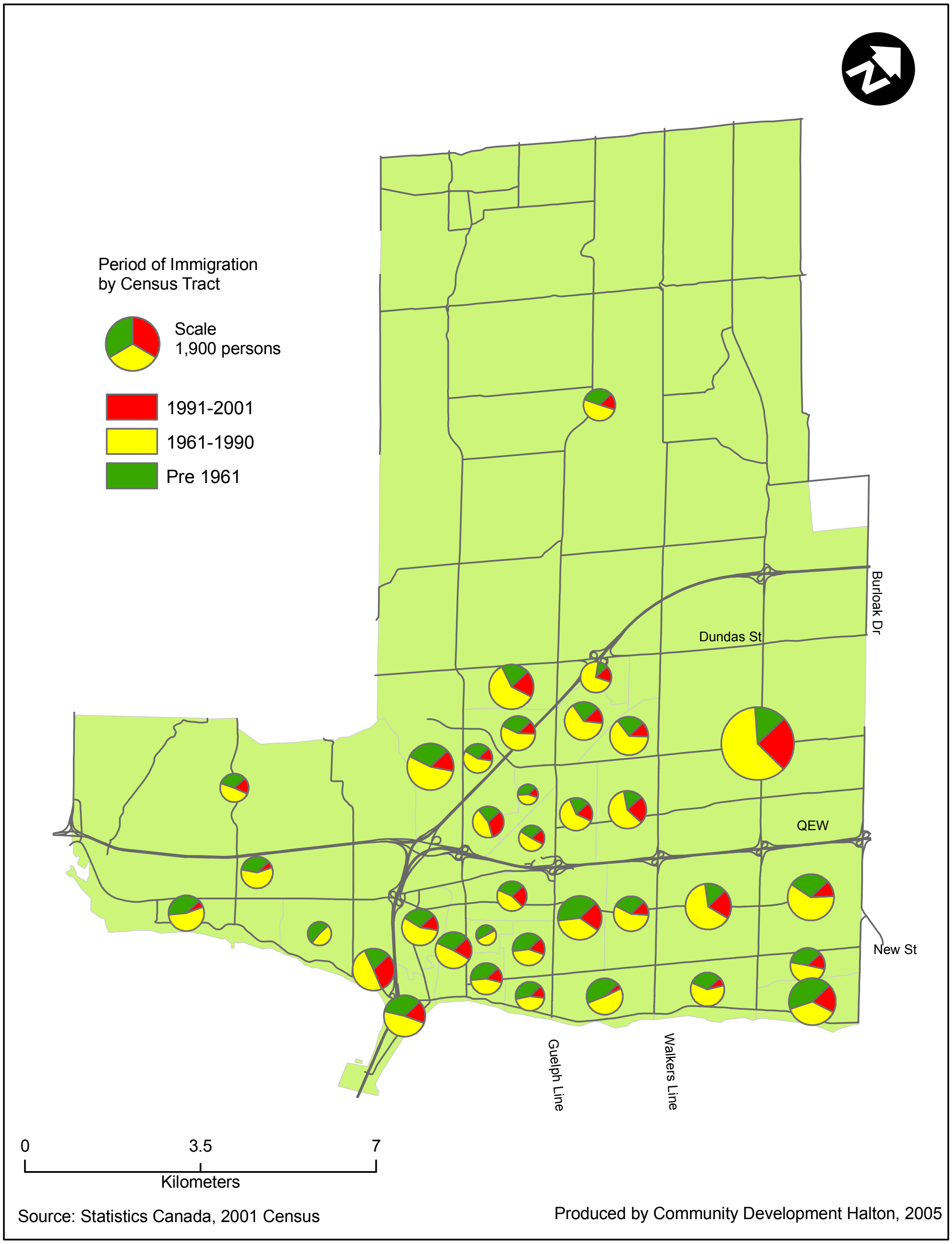
7.1 Period of Immigration

Over one quarter (28%) of Burlington's immigrants came to Canada before 1961. More than half (55%) came between 1961 and 1991. The remaining 17 percent arrived between 1991 and 2001.

As shown in Figure 46, the distribution of the immigrant population by period of immigration varies across the City. For example, about one fifth of the population living in the highest growth area (bounded by Dundas Street, QEW, Walkers Line and Burloak Drive) are immigrants. Over half (60%) of them came to Canada between 1961 and 1990. About one quarter arrived between 1991 and 2001.

Immigrants also represent one fifth of the population in the area bounded by Walkers Line, Guelph Line and New Street. Almost all (95%) of these immigrants came to Canada before 1991, about half of them before 1961.

Figure 46. Immigrants by Period of Immigration, Burlington, 2001



7.2 Knowledge of Non-official languages

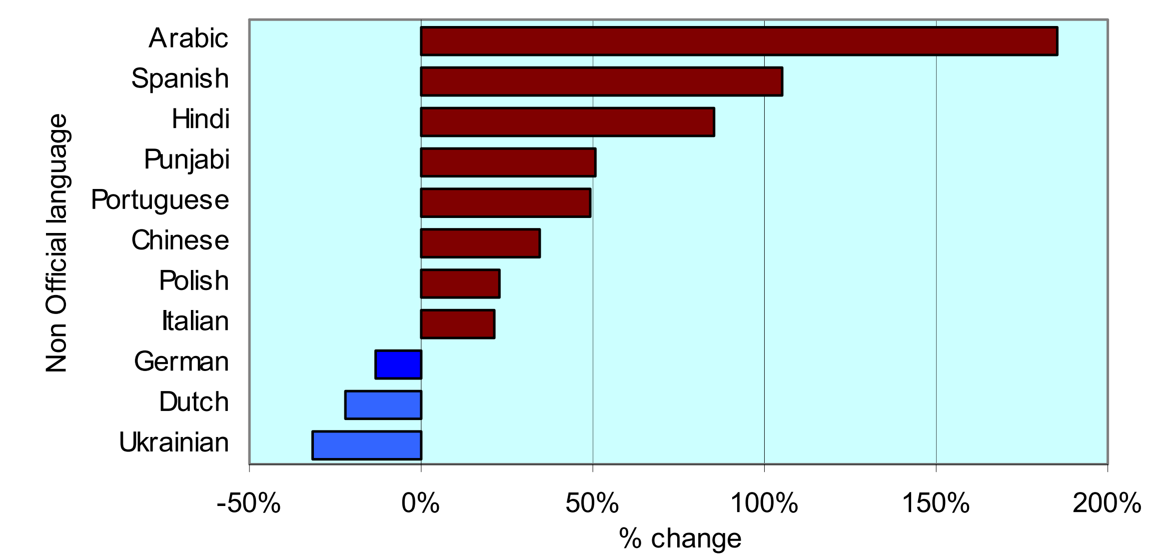
Knowledge of non-official languages is the ability to conduct a conversation at some length on various topics in languages other than English or French.

In 2001, about 18 percent of the population in Burlington could speak a non-official language as compared to the Provincial average of 33 percent. More than sixty non-official languages are spoken in Burlington.

Although the five top non-official languages are German, Italian, Polish, Spanish and Dutch, some of their dominance is being replaced by other non-official languages. As shown in Figure 47, between 1991 and 2001, with the exception of Spanish, the number of people who can speak the top five non-official languages showed a decline or low growth. Ukrainian, which ranked fifth in the top five non-official languages in 1991, fell over 30 percent (355 persons).

The non-official languages that have gained ground include Arabic (185% or 675 persons), Spanish (105% or 985 persons), Hindi (85% or 380 persons) and Punjabi (51% or 445 persons). The increase in significance of these languages reflects the increase in the number of immigrants from non-European countries. The increase in the Spanish speaking population is most likely related to the arrival of immigrants from Latin America.

Figure 47. Percent Change in Population by Knowledge of Selected Non-official Language, (1991-2001), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001 Census

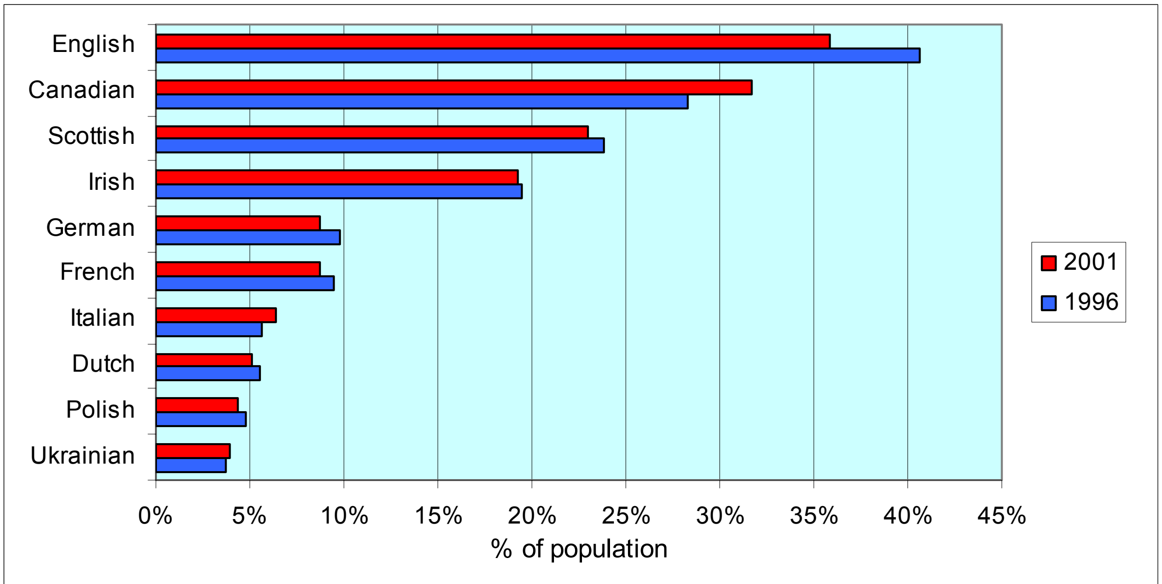
7.3 Ethnic Origins

With the increase in immigrants coming from more countries, more than 200 different ethnic origins are reported in the 2001 Census. Ethnic origin, as defined by Statistics Canada, refers to the ethnic or cultural groups to which an individual's ancestors belong. An ancestor is someone from whom a person is descended, and is usually more distant than a grandparent.

Figure 48 shows the top ten ethnic origins of the residents in Burlington. The data includes both single and multiple responses. In 1996, over two in five (41%) residents stated English to be their ethnic origin followed by Canadian at 28 percent. In 2001, those who claimed English origin decreased to 36 percent and those who claimed Canadian origin grew to 32 percent.

According to Statistics Canada, the increase in reporting of Canadian as an ethnic origin and corresponding decrease in the English origin can be attributed to the change in the ethnic question in both 1996 and 2001 censuses where "Canadian" is listed as an example in the census questionnaire. When Canadian was not listed as an example on the 1991 Census questionnaire, only 3 percent reported Canadian as a sole ethnic origin and just 1 percent reported Canadian in combination with one or more other origins.

Figure 48. Population by Ethnic Origins, (1996 and 2001), Burlington

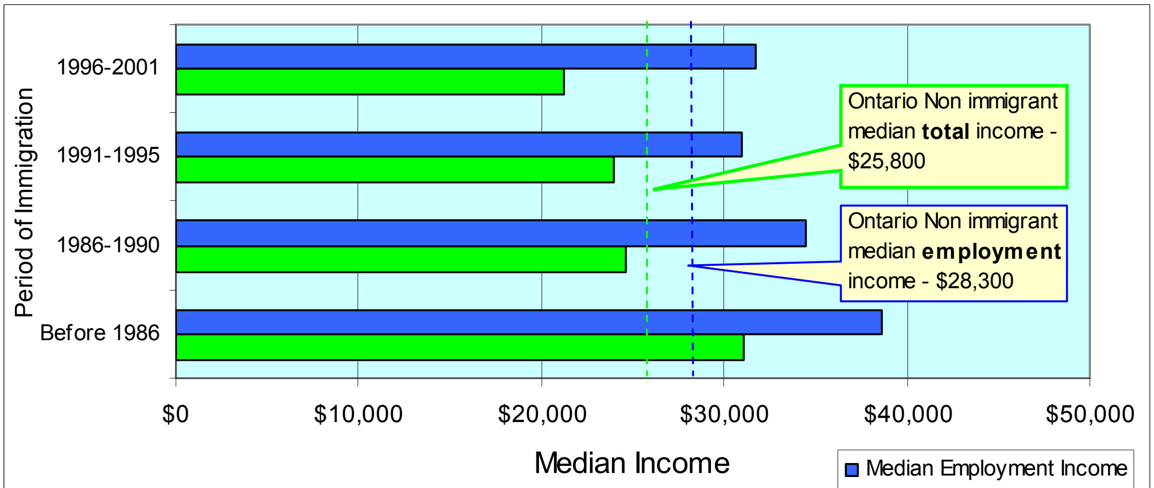


Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001

7.4 Total and Employment Incomes

For immigrants, there seems to be a direct relationship between the length of time in Canada and the amount of their total and employment incomes. As shown in Figure 49, immigrants who have been in Canada longer also have higher median total and employment incomes than those who arrived later.

Figure 49. Median Incomes of Immigrants by Period of Immigration, Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

However, when compared with the median employment income of Ontario's non-immigrants, income for all immigrants, regardless of their period of immigration, is higher.

On the other hand, immigrants who have been in Canada less than 15 years (arriving after 1986) have a lower median total income than non immigrants in Ontario. In addition to employment income, median total income includes net farm and non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practices, government benefits, investment incomes, pensions and other money incomes.

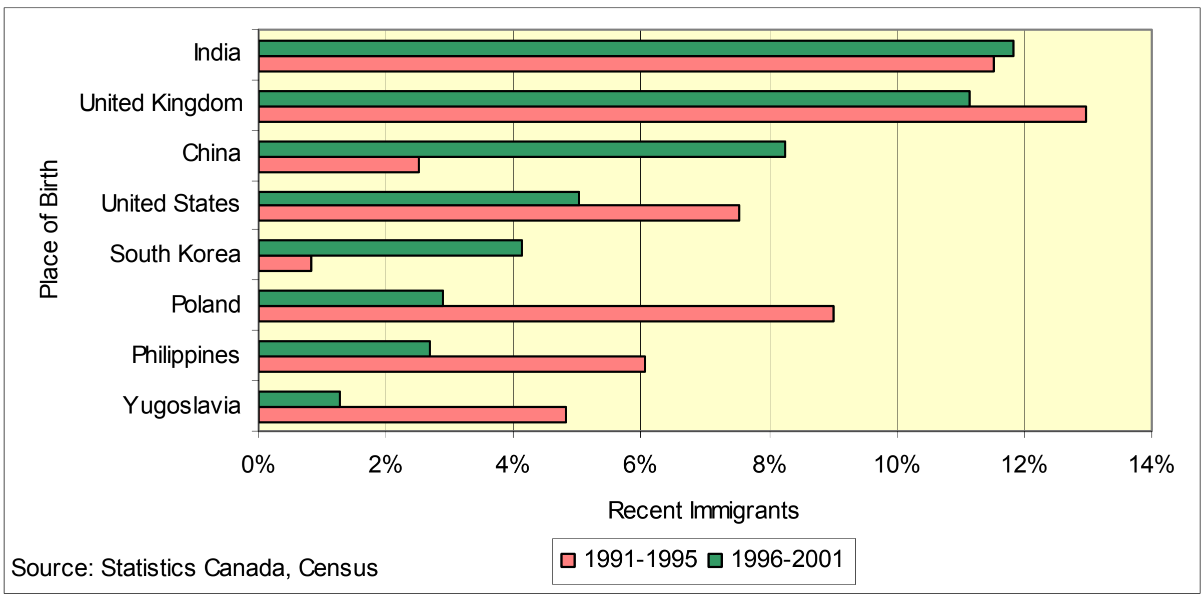
8. Recent Immigrants

8.1 Place of birth

Approximately 2,800 immigrants chose Burlington as their home between 1996 and 2001. They are the recent immigrants.

Over the years, like most cities in Canada, Burlington continues to experience changes in the number of immigrants and their place of origin. Although the United Kingdom and the Netherlands are still the top two countries where over half (55%) of Burlington's immigrants come from, more recent immigrants are coming from non-European countries like India and China (see Figure 50).

Figure 50. Recent Immigrants by Place of Birth (1991-2001), Burlington

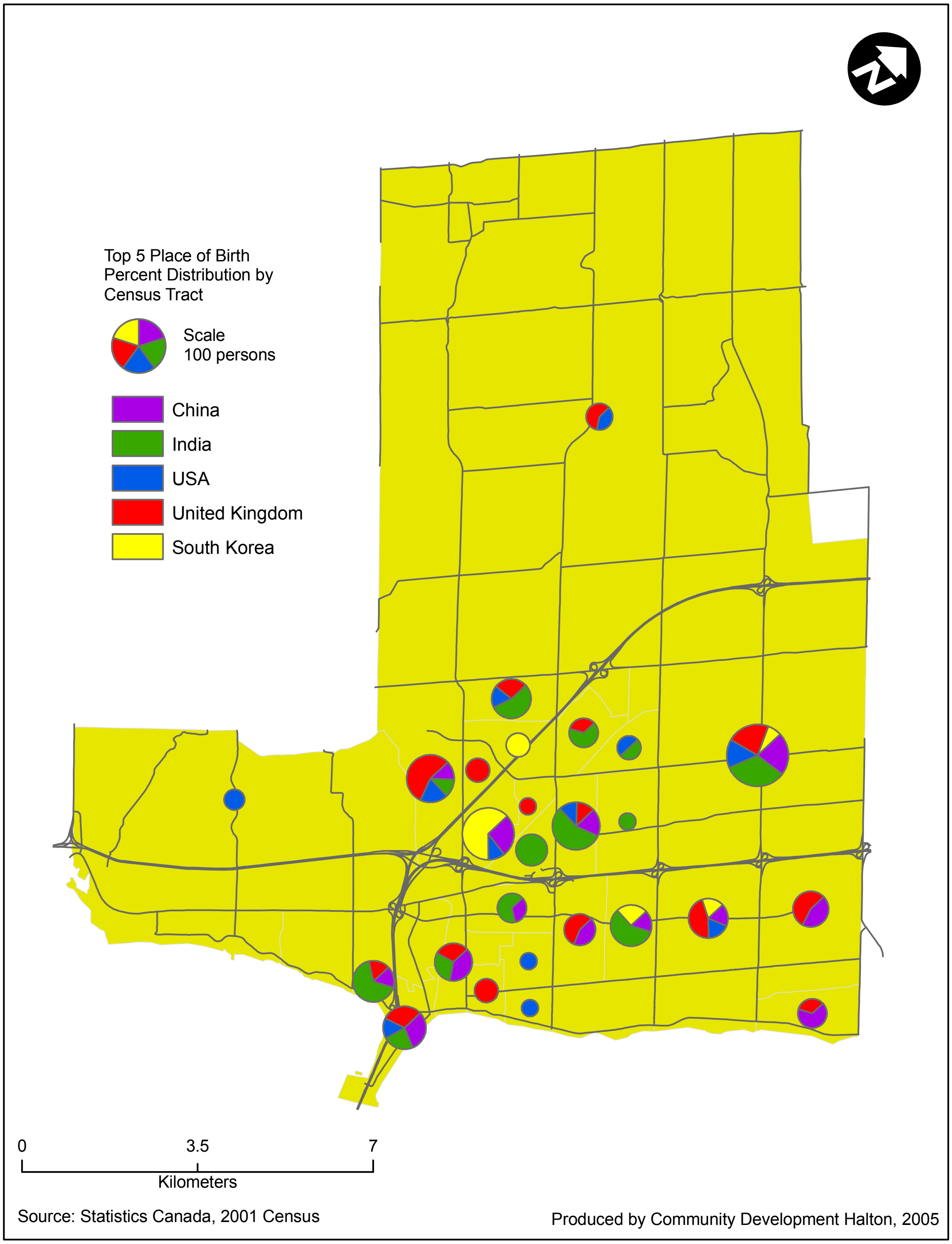


Between 1991 and 1995, over one fifth (27%) of the immigrants came from three European countries (United Kingdom, Yugoslavia and Poland). Between 1996 and 2001, the percent of recent immigrants from these three countries dropped to 15 percent (Figure 50).

About 21 percent of the recent immigrants (1991-1995) came from Asia (India, China, Philippines and South Korea). Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of immigrants from these four countries rose to 26 percent, with noticeable increases from both China and South Korea. For the first time, India overtook the United Kingdom as the top place of birth for recent immigrants (1996-2001).

Figure 51 shows the distribution of recent immigrants by the top five place of birth. Although there is a strong presence of immigrants from the United Kingdom, that presence is not found in every census tract. There are many census tracts with no data for the top five places of birth which indicates that none of the recent immigrants in these areas come from those countries. A few census tracts are dominated by only one or two of the top five place of birth. Immigrants from South Korea represent about 4 percent of the total recent immigrants and they are located in only a few census tracts.

Figure 51. Recent Immigrants (1996-2001), Top 5 Places of Birth, Burlington



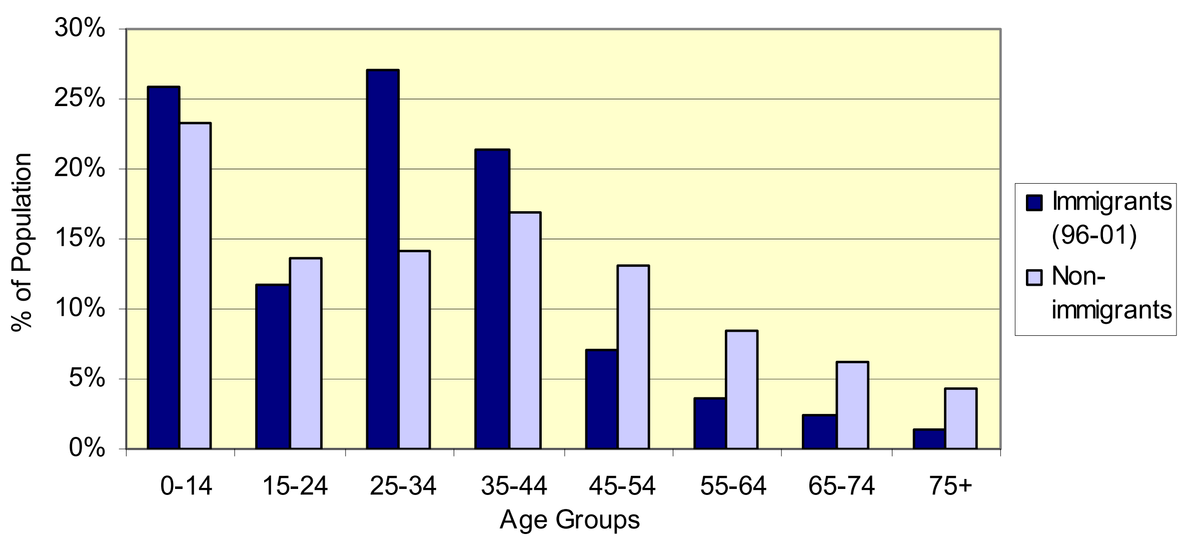
8.2 Age

More than half (60%) of the immigrants who came to Canada are over the age of 20. About 12 percent are under the age of four.

Recent immigrants have a younger age profile than their non-immigrant and long-term immigrant counterparts. As shown in Figure 52 and Figure 53, about half of recent immigrants are between 25 and 44 years old as compared to about one-third (30%) of non-immigrants and 28 percent of the immigrants. Over one quarter of recent immigrants are children under the age of 14.

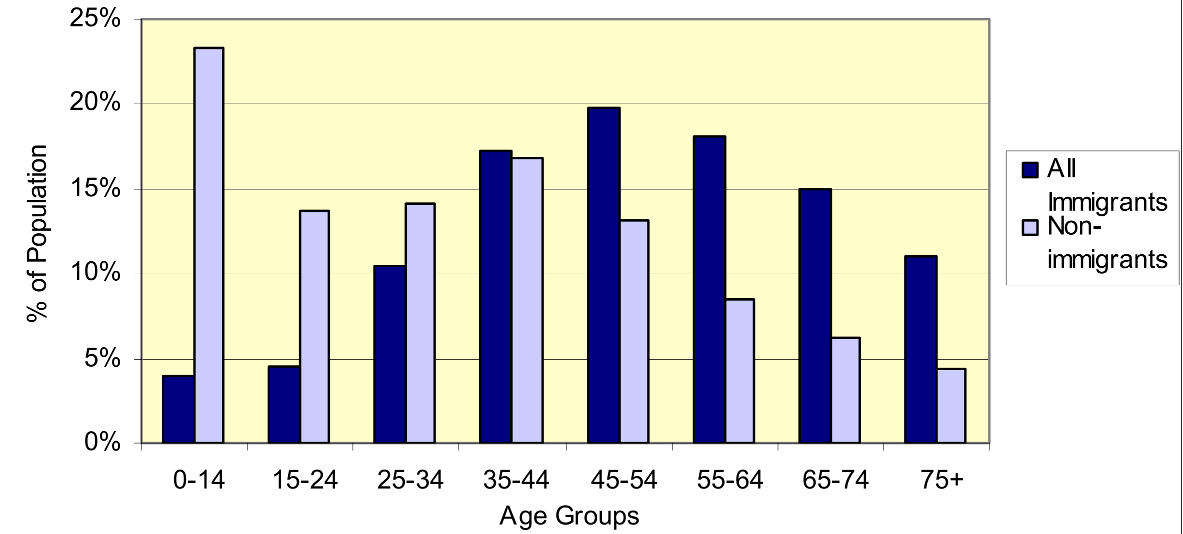
Children who are born into recent immigrant families are in fact non-immigrants. Over time, this occurrence will change the age profile of immigrants as shown in Figure 53 and raising the median age. The reduction of the 0-14 age group affects the percentage distribution of the other age groups.

Figure 52. Recent Immigrants and Non-immigrants (1996-2001) by Age Groups, Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Figure 53. All Immigrants by Age Groups, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

9. Visible Minority Population

9.1 Growth

The 1996 Census was the first census to directly ask the question about visible minority. Prior to 1996, the data on the visible minority groups were derived from other census questions on language, place of birth and religion.

The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour”. The Act specifies that the visible minority population includes the following groups:

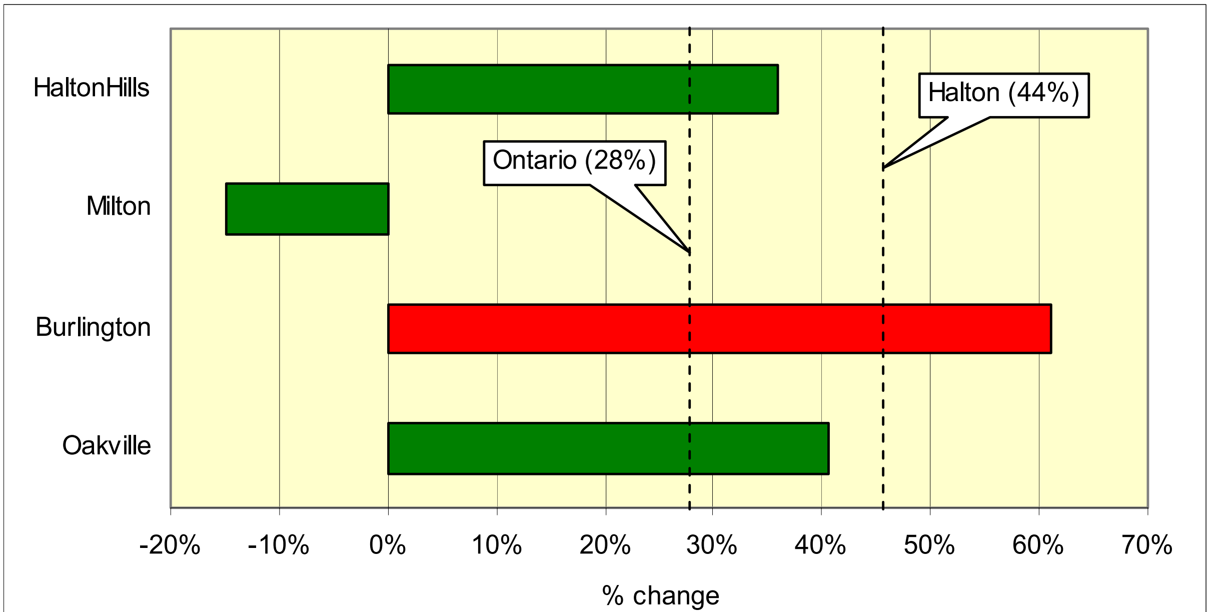
- Chinese
- South Asian (e.g. East Indian, Pakistani, Punjabi, Sri Lankan)
- Black (e.g. African, Haitian, Jamaican, Somali)
- Arab/West Asian (e.g. Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, Moroccan)
- Filipino
- Southeast Asian (e.g. Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese)
- Latin American
- Japanese
- Korean

In 2001, the visible minority population constituted about 19 percent of the Ontario population. It increased by 28 percent between 1996 and 2001 and represented an addition of over 470,000 persons.

Although the percentage of the visible minority population (8.7% or 32,550 persons) in Halton is significantly below the Provincial average, the growth of this group between 1996 and 2001 is significant.

As shown in Figure 54, the visible minority population in Halton increased by over 44 percent (about 10,000 persons) over the five year period. In fact, three Halton municipalities experienced a growth rate of the visible minority population above the Provincial average of 28 percent. Burlington had the highest rate of increase of over 60 percent. Its visible minority population in 2001 is 11,260, or 7.5 per cent of the population, an increase of 4,270 persons from 1996.

Figure 54. Percent Change in Visible Minority Population by Municipalities, (1996-2001), Halton



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 Census

As indicated on the map in Figure 55 and Figure 56, a greater proportion of the visible minority population is located north of the QEW in Burlington. There are also a few areas with over one fifth of their population belonging to visible minority groups. The majority of Burlington's visible minority population lives largely in new residential developments north of Upper Middle Road and between Brant Street and Appleby Line (Figure 56).

In 2001, the top five visible minority groups were Arab, Black, South Asian, Chinese and Latin American. Collectively, they account for over three quarters (75.3%) of all the visible minority population in Burlington. In both 1996 and 2001, the largest single groups among the visible minority population identified themselves as South Asian (e.g. Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan) (28.7% or 3,235 persons in 2001), followed by those identifying themselves as Black (20.5% or 2,305) and Chinese (12.8% or 1,440 persons).

However, between 1996 and 2001, these visible minority groups declined or remained relatively stable, as a percentage of the total visible minority population, in contrast to a dramatic increase in the number of those identifying themselves as Latin American.

The number of Burlington residents identifying themselves as Latin American increased from 230 to 665 between 1996 and 2001. Although a relatively small segment of the visible minority population, this represents a dramatic increase of over 200 percent over the five-year period.

Figure 55. Visible Minority Population, Burlington, 2001

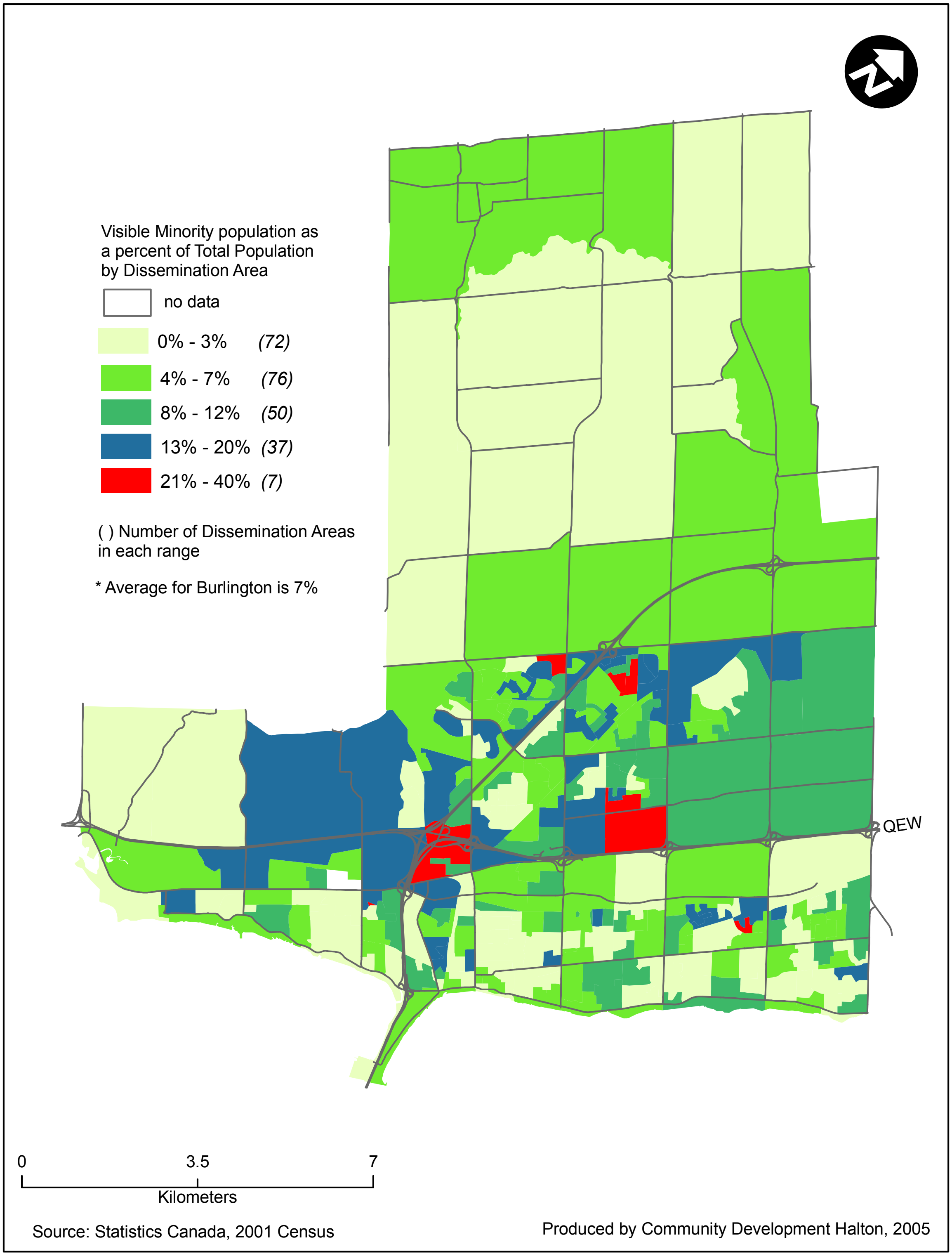
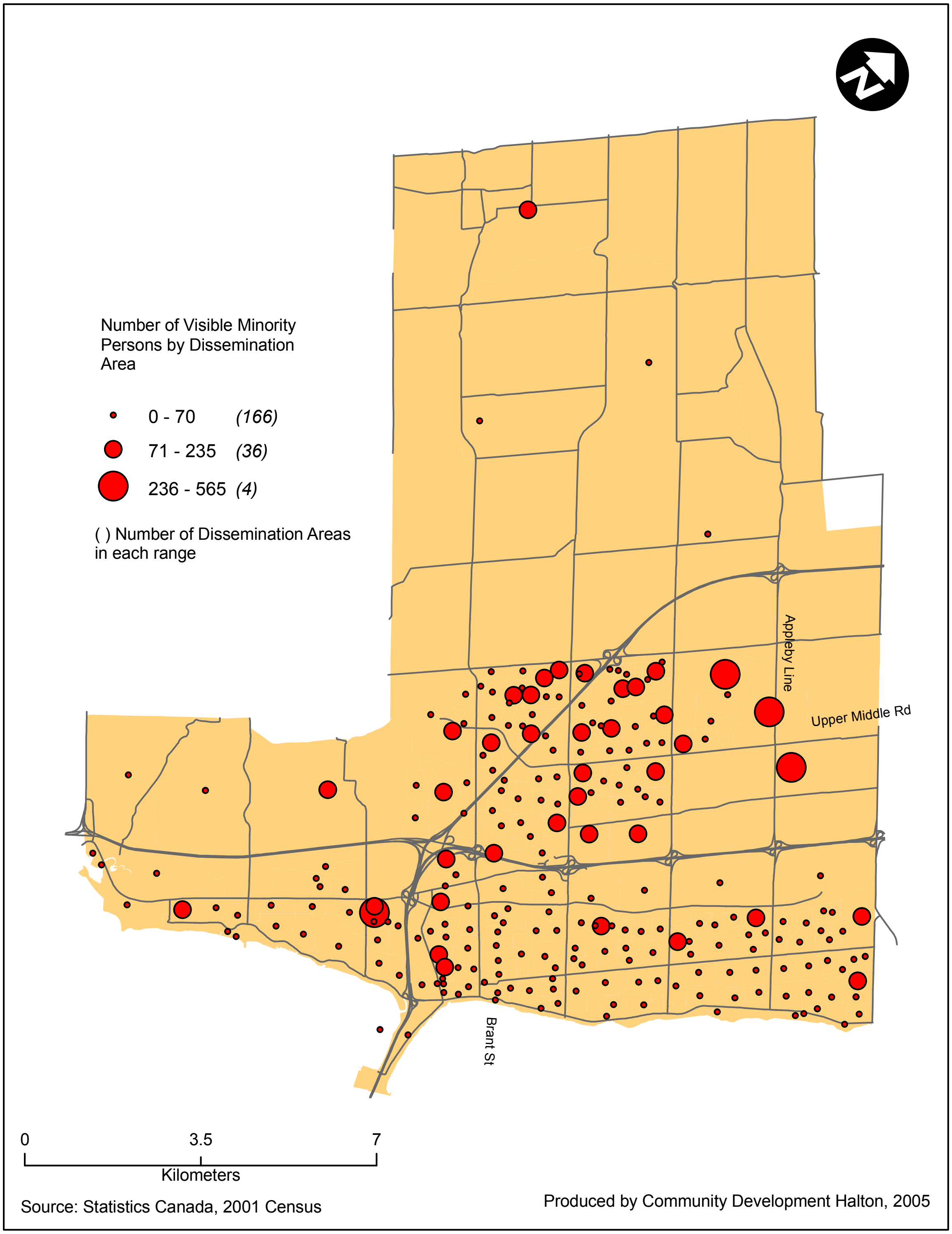


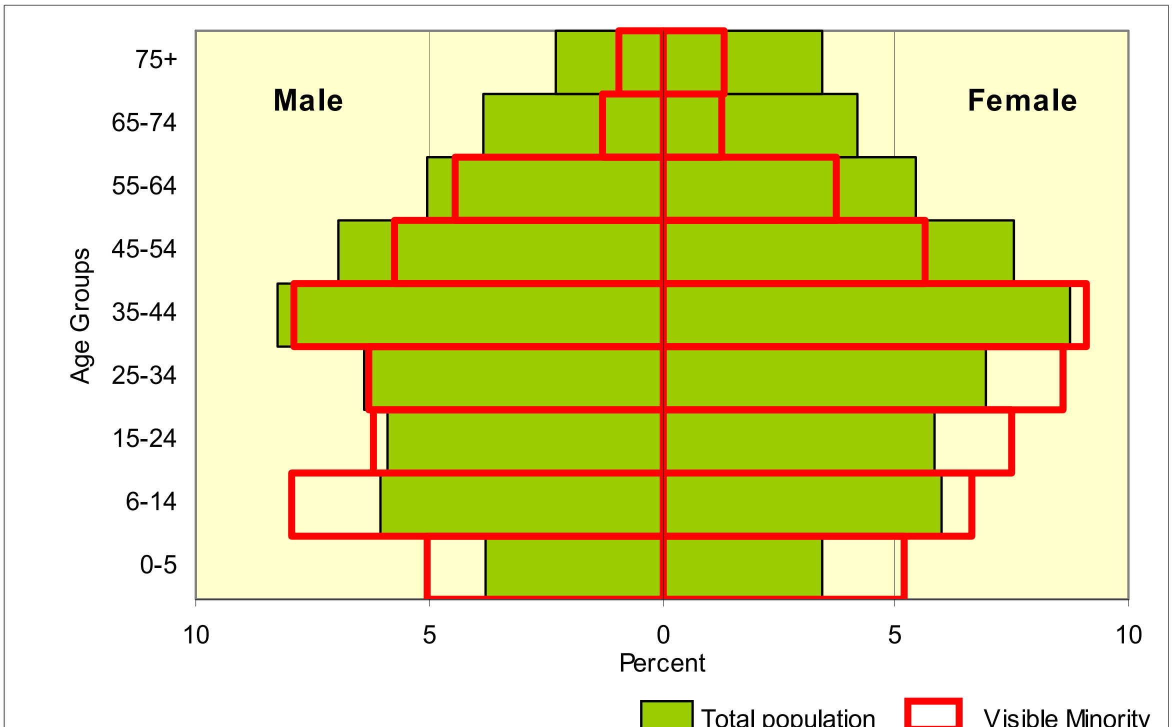
Figure 56. Number of Visible Minority Persons, Burlington, 2001



9.2 Age

The 2001 age pyramid of the visible minority population indicates a much younger population than the overall population of Burlington (Figure 57). Over half (53%) of the visible minority population is under the age of 34 as compared to 44% of the total population. There is also a higher proportion of female visible minority under the age of 44 than of the overall population. Over one in ten (14%) of the total population is 65 years and older whereas only 4.75 percent of the visible minority population are seniors.

Figure 57. Age Pyramid, Visible Minority Population, Burlington, 2001

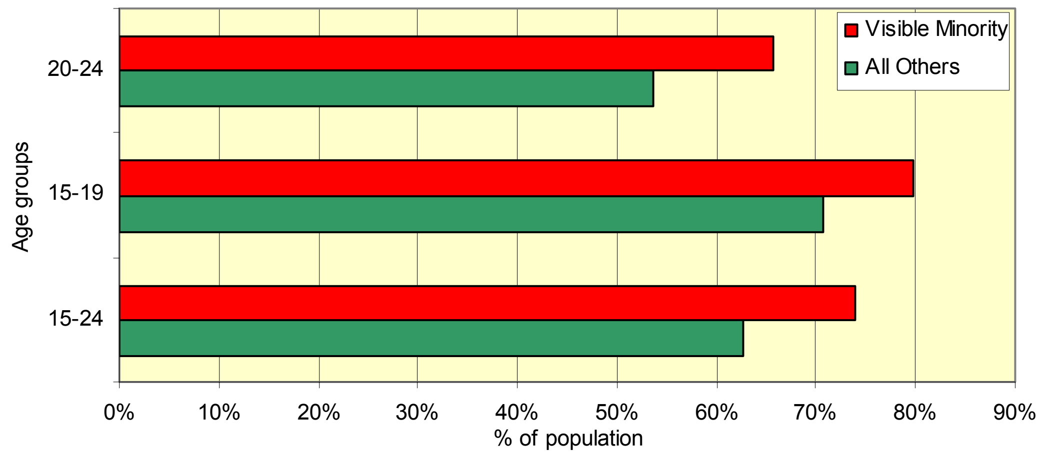


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

9.3 School Attendance

The visible minority population in Burlington has a higher school attendance than the non-visible minority population. As shown in Figure 58, within the 15-24 years age group, the school attendance rate for the visible minority is about 74 percent as compared to 63 percent for all others. The visible minority population also has higher attendance rates for the high school age group (15-19 years) and post-secondary age group (20-24 years).

Figure 58. Visible Minority Population by School Attendance and by Age Groups, Burlington, 2001

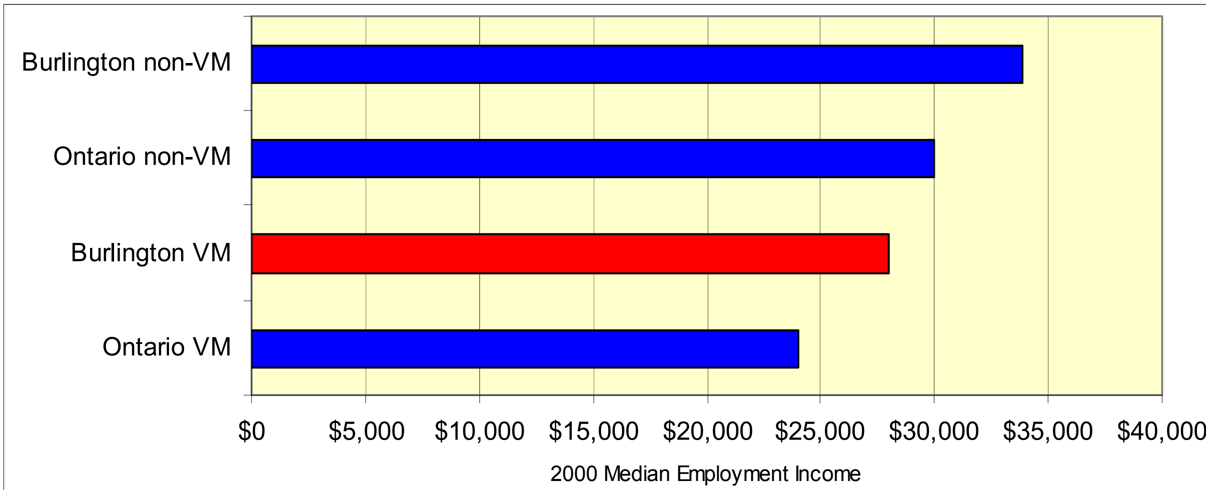


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

9.4 Employment Income

In 2000, the median employment income for the visible minority population was lower than that of the non-visible minority population in Burlington and Ontario (Figure 59). Although Burlington's visible minority population earns about 20 percent less than the non-visible minority group, its income is about 15 percent higher than the Province's visible minority population.

Figure 59. Visible Minority Population, Employment Income, Burlington and Ontario, 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

VM - Visible minority

Implications

- Growing diversity in language and cultural backgrounds of visible minority immigrants results from the shift in the source of immigrants. Shifts have occurred from the United Kingdom and Europe to China and South Asia, Caribbean, Latin America and Africa. 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.

10. Labour Force

10.1 Labour Force Activity

In 2001, over 70 percent of the population aged 15 and over was in the labour force (85,000 people). Among those in the labour force, only 3.8 percent were not working as compared to the Provincial unemployment rate of 6.1 percent (Figure 60). The unemployment rates for population aged 15 to 24 years and 25 years and over are also lower than the Provincial averages. The unemployment rates for female workers are slightly higher than for their male counterparts.

Figure 60. Unemployment Rate by selected Age Groups, Burlington, 2001

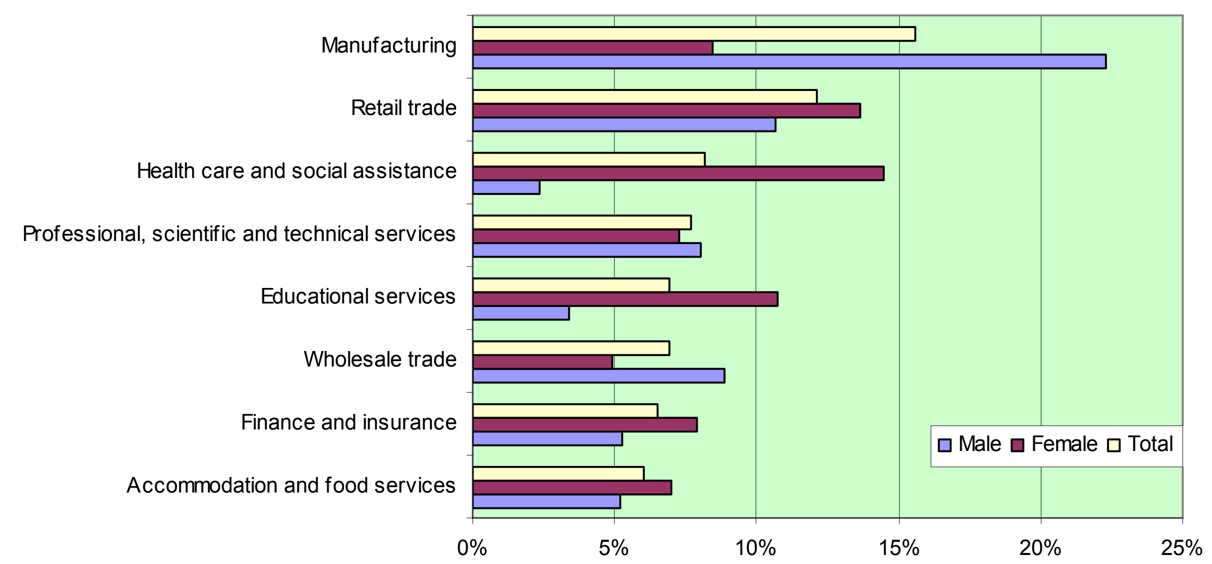
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

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

10.2 Industry

Industry reflects the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The manufacturing industry (e.g. motor vehicle and parts, aerospace, transportation equipment) employs the most workers (15.6% of the labour force). Following the manufacturing industry is the retail trade at 12 per cent and health care and social assistance at 8 percent. Over seven in ten people in the labour force are employed in the top eight industries.

Figure 61. Labour Force by Top Industries and by Gender, Burlington, 2001

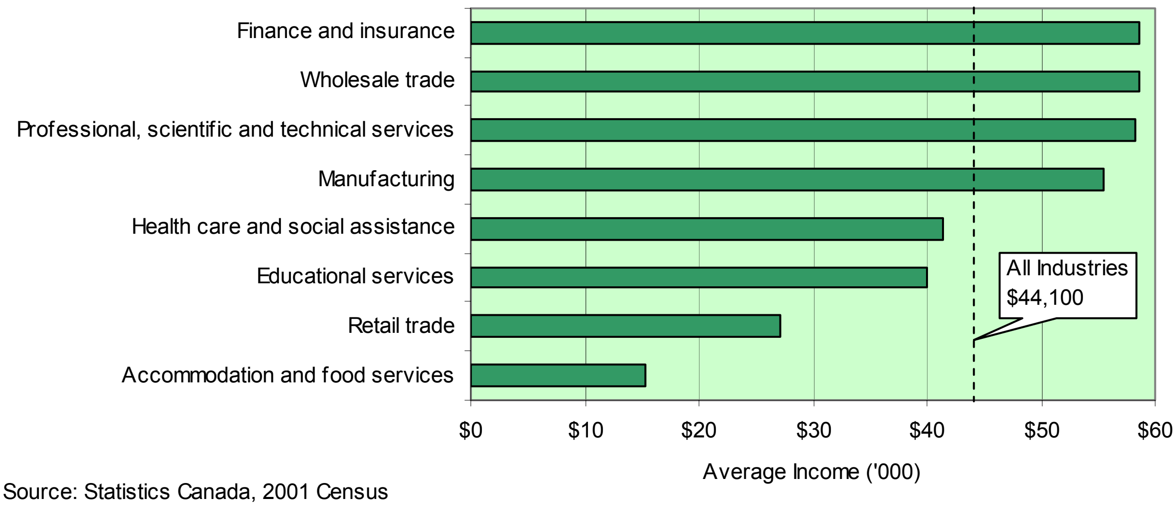


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Figure 61 indicates significant differences in labour force participation by gender among the industries. The highest concentration of the male labour force is in manufacturing which accounts for over 20 percent of the male labour force as compared to about one in twelve (8.5%) of the female labour force working in this industry. In addition to the manufacturing industry, there are two other industries (professional, scientific and technical services; and wholesale trade) where the male labour force is greater than the female.

The top industry for the female labour force participation is health care and social assistance at 14.5 percent compared to only one in fifty (2%) of the male labour force employed in this industry. Other industries with the highest female labour force participation are retail trade at 13.7 percent and educational services at 11 percent.

Figure 62. Average Employment Income by Top Industries, Burlington, 2000

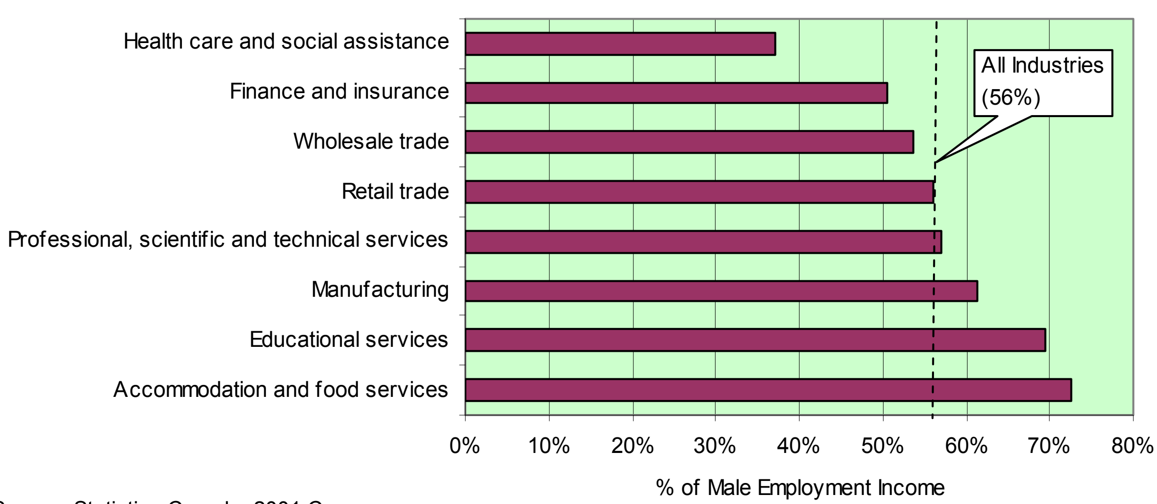


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

The average employment income for all industries in Burlington was $44,100 in 2000. As shown in Figure 62, the average employment incomes for the top four industries exceed the average employment income across all industries.

Among the top eight industries, the finance and insurance industry had the highest average employment income at $58,550, followed closely by wholesale trade ($58,535) and the professional, scientific and technical services industry ($58,235). At the other end of the range, the lowest income industry is accommodation and food services at $15,300, which represents only 35 percent of the industry average and 26 percent of the finance and insurance industry average.

Figure 63. Female Employment Income as a percent of Male Employment Income by Top Industries, Burlington, 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

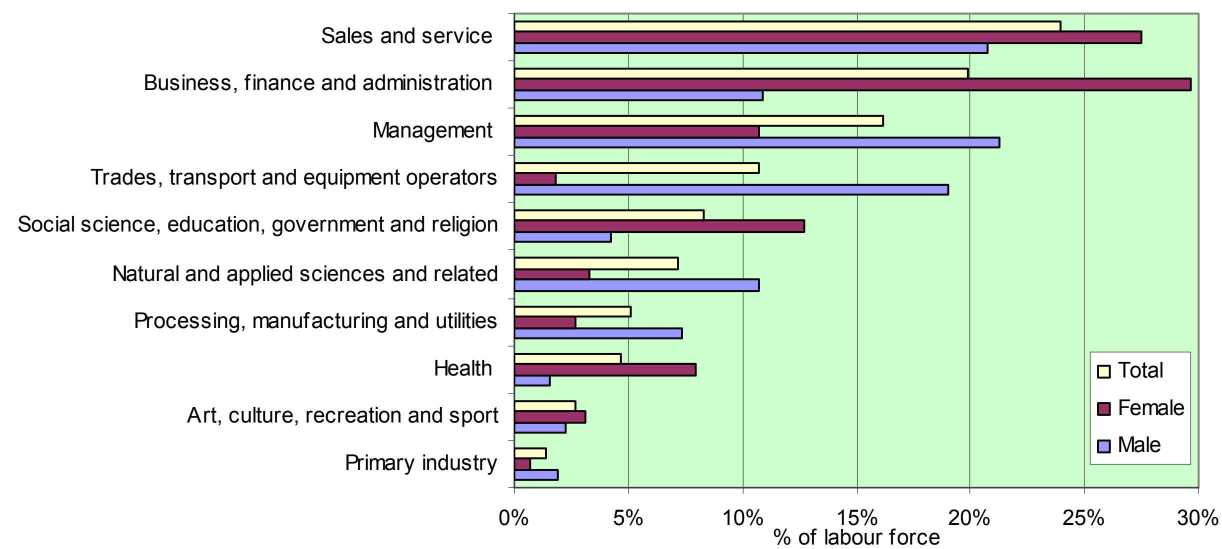
As with the labour force participation in various industries, there are also significant differences in average employment incomes earned by male and female workers. As shown in Figure 63, the average employment incomes for females are lower than those of males in every industry. The income-gender differential for all industries in Burlington is about 56 percent which means that female workers make only 56 cents for every dollar earned by male workers. The national income-gender differential for all industries is smaller at 64 percent.

The largest income-gender gap is found in the health care and social assistance industry at 37 percent. Male workers earn over $88,000 as compared to $33,000 earned by female workers in the same sector – a difference of $55,000. The accommodation and food services industry, which has the lowest average employment income, has the narrowest income-gender gap at 72.6 percent. Female workers earn about 27 cents less for every dollar male workers make.

10.3 Occupation

Occupation describes the type of work an individual does in a work place. There are ten major occupation categories. In Burlington, about 60 percent of the labour force works in three occupations. As shown in Figure 64, about one quarter (24%) of the labour force works the sales and service sector, followed by business, finance and administration at about 20 percent and then by management at 16 percent.

Figure 64. Labour Force by Top Occupations and by Gender, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Over half (57%) of the female labour force work in two occupations: sales and services (27.5%) and business, finance and administration (29.6%). The top three occupations of the male labour force are: management (21.3%), sales and services and trades (20.7%), transport and equipment operators (19%).

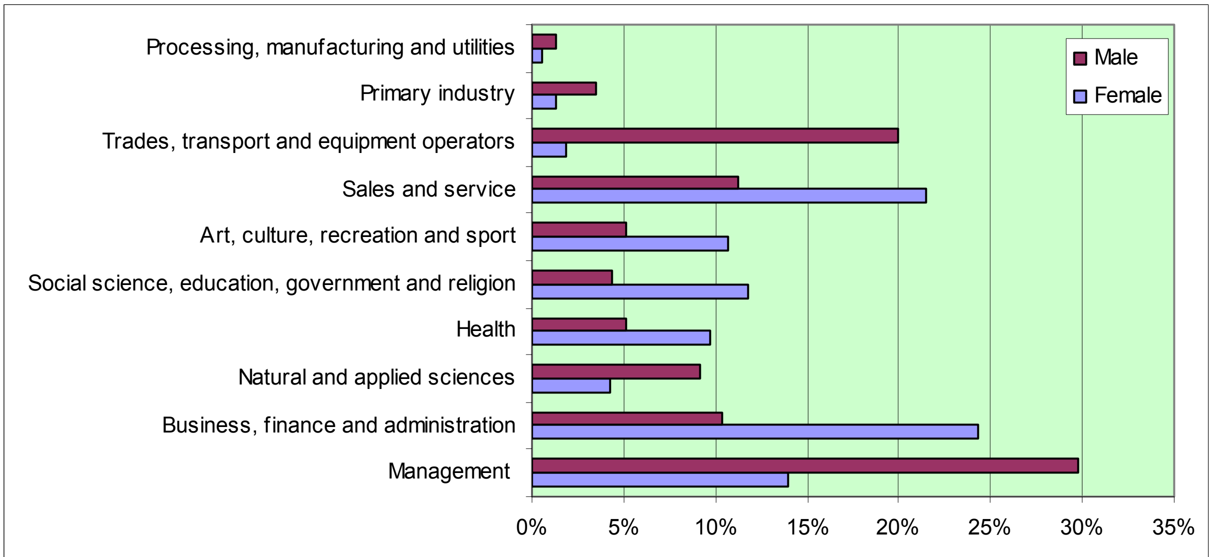
10.4 Self-Employed Workers

A majority (89%) of the labour force are wage earners who work for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rate or payment in kind. Over one in ten (11%) of the labour force is self-employed, which is similar to the Provincial average. Mainly, they operate a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership.

Among those self-employed, about one third (34%) has incorporated the business as a legal corporation. Of those who are incorporated, about one third (33%) conduct their business without any paid help. In contrast, over 70 percent of those who are unincorporated are without any paid help.

Only 8 percent of the female labour force is self-employed as compared to 13.3 percent of the male labour force. About one in five (22%) of the female self-employed have incorporated their business as compared to two in five (40%) of their male counterparts.

Figure 65. Self Employed Labour Force by Top Occupations by Gender, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

As shown in Figure 65, about one third (30%) of the male self-employed labour force is in the management occupation followed by trades, transport and equipment operators at 20 percent. About one quarter (24%) of the female self-employed labour force is in the business, finance and administration occupation followed by the sales and services sector at about 21 percent.

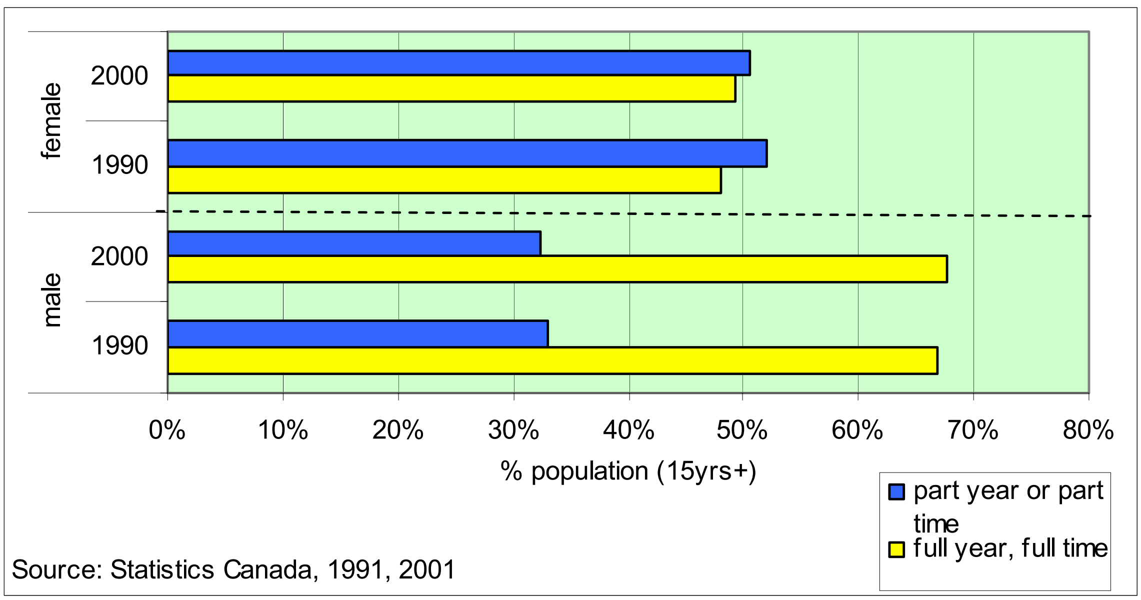
10.5 Work Activity

Over half (58%) of the population aged 15 and over are full-year full-time workers. They worked 49-52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2000 for pay or in self-employment. The average employment income for part-year or part-time workers was $23,934, which represents about 40 percent of the average income ($56,556) for full-year full-time workers.

As shown in Figure 66, in 2000, over two thirds (67%) of male workers held full-year and full time jobs as compared to less than half (49%) of the female workers. The average employment income for part-year or part-time female workers was about $19,400 which is about 64% of the female full time income.

Between 1990 and 2000, there was a slight increase (1.4%) in the proportion of female workers working in full year, full time jobs.

Figure 66. Population (15 yrs+) by Work Activity and by Gender, (1991, 2001), Burlington



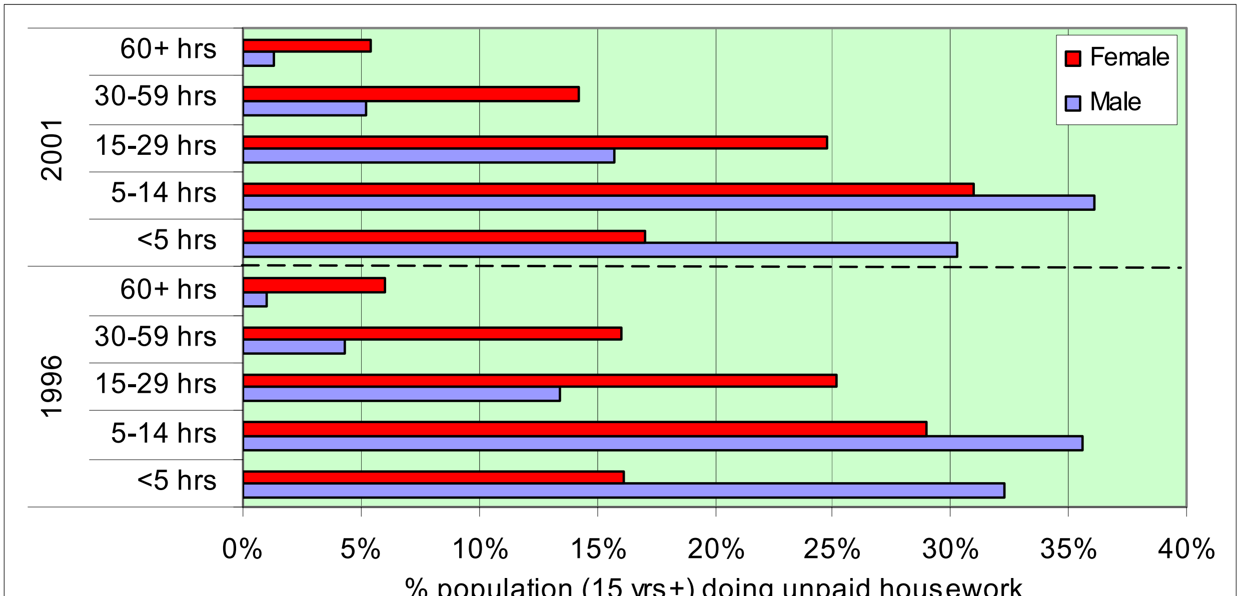
10.6 Unpaid Work

According to the 2001 Census, most Canadians aged 15 and over reported that they did some form of unpaid work in the week prior to the census.

The data collected by census on unpaid work includes unpaid housework, unpaid child care and senior care. However, unpaid work does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

The data on unpaid work not only provides an insight into the amount of time we spend routinely to maintain a household, run a family and look after our elders, but can also be used to better understand the demand and implication for child care, senior care, family and community care services.

Figure 67. Population (15yrs+) doing unpaid housework by Gender, (1996, 2001), Burlington

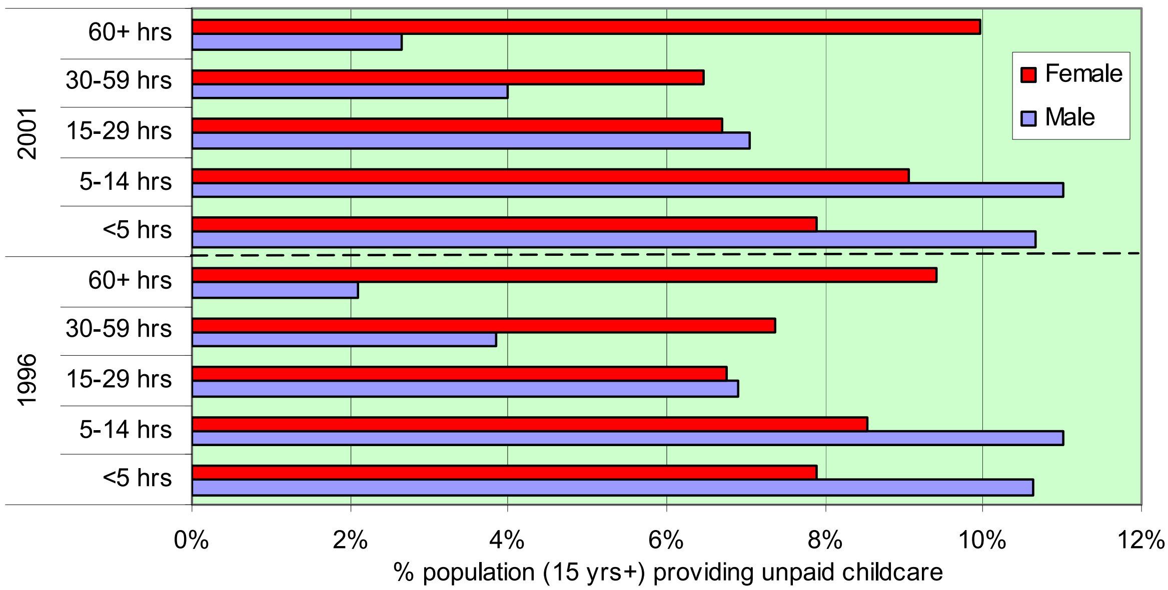


Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 Census

Figure 67 compares the amount of unpaid housework between 1996 and 2001 by gender in Burlington. Examples of unpaid housework include preparing meals, washing the car, doing laundry, cutting the grass, shopping, household planning, etc.

A majority of women (93%) and men (89%) reported spending time doing unpaid household work the week prior to the census. About two thirds (66%) of the men spent an average of 14 hours or less doing unpaid household work. About one in twenty (5.4%) women spend over 60 hours on unpaid household work.

Figure 68. Population (15yrs+) providing unpaid childcare by Gender, (1996, 2001), Burlington

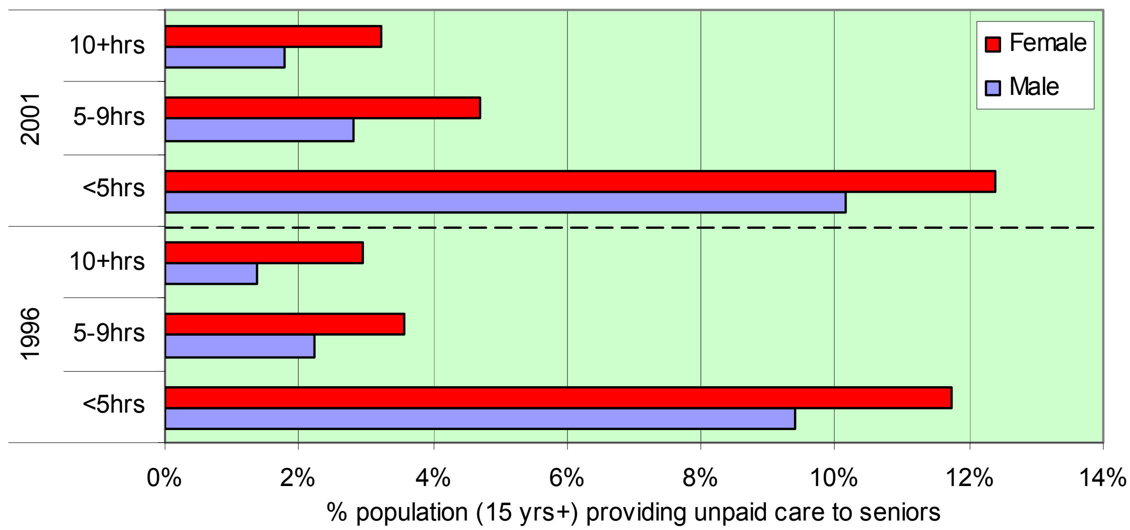


Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 Census

Over one third (38%) of the individuals aged 15 and over spent time providing unpaid care for their own children or the children of others in the week prior to the census. Examples of child care include bathing or playing with young children, driving children to sports activities or helping them with homework.

Figure 68 compares the amount of time spent on providing unpaid child care between 1996 and 2001 by gender. As with unpaid housework, men spend less time providing child care than women. One in five men spent less than 14 hours as compared to one in six women. About 10 percent of women spent more than 60 hours providing unpaid child care as compared to less than 3 percent of men.

Figure 69. Population (15 yrs+) providing unpaid senior care by Gender, (1996, 2001), Burlington



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 Census

Figure 69 compares the amount of time devoted to providing unpaid care for seniors between 1996 and 2001 by gender in Burlington. Examples of unpaid care or assistance to seniors include providing personal care to a senior family member, visiting seniors, talking with them on the telephone, helping them with shopping, banking or with taking medication.

About 20 percent of women and 15 percent of men reported devoting time to care for one or more seniors the week prior to the census. About one in ten individuals spent less than five hours. About 3 percent of the women and 2 percent of men spent over 10 hours caring for seniors.

Implications

- Continued high rates of unemployment for youth emphasize the need for employment services, volunteer opportunities and school-to-work transition programs.
- Despite the narrowing gap between male and female average income, male and female incomes are still significantly unequal. This has an impact particularly on female lone-parent families and single female seniors, who may find it difficult to cover their basic living expenses.
- With one in ten persons in the labour force being self-employed, this has an impact on the types of supports necessary to support this form of employment.
- The increase in the amount of time spent on unpaid work warrants a better understanding of the demand and implications for childcare, senior care, family and community care services.

11. Transportation and Commuting

The Transportation Tomorrow Survey (TTS) is a comprehensive travel survey conducted in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) once every five years. The first survey was conducted in 1986, corresponding to Census years. The 1996 TTS was a new survey, not an update. Agencies outside of the GTA were invited to participate. The survey area was expanded to include the Regional Municipalities of Niagara and Waterloo, the counties of Wellington, Simcoe and Victoria and Peterborough, the Cities of Guelph, Barrie and Peterborough and the Town of Orangeville. Due to different survey and sampling methodology used in the 1991 Transportation Tomorrow Survey, trip data collected for that survey are considered as not comparable with those from 1986, 1996 and 2001 surveys and hence are not included in the comparison.

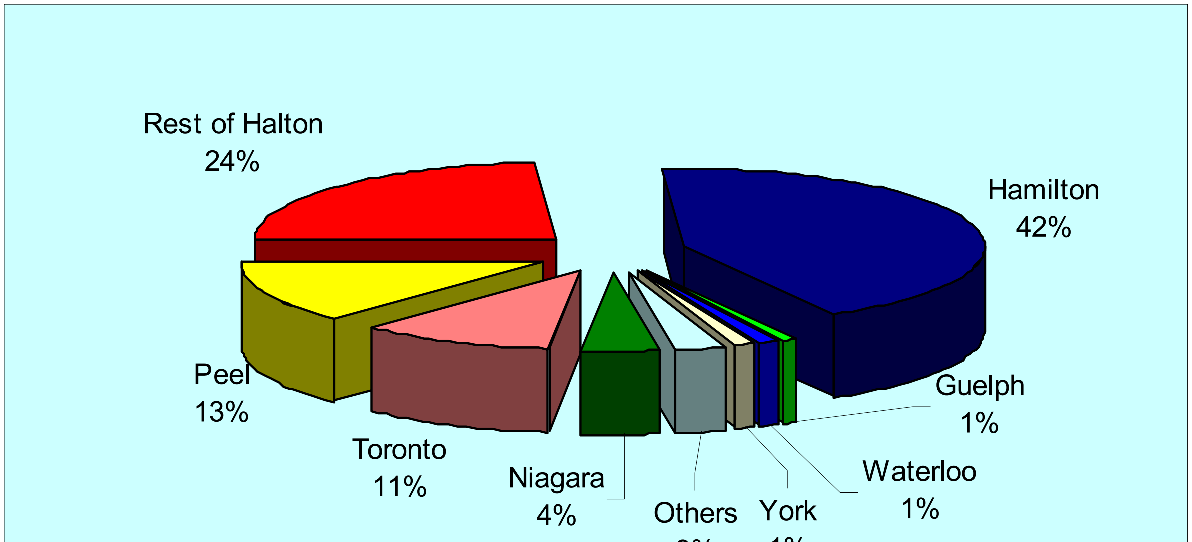
People travel to various locations to work, school, shop, entertain and visit etc. On average, each resident in Burlington (aged 11 and over) makes about 2.8 trips on a daily basis. A trip is defined as a one way journey from one location to another and having a purpose, such as work, school or shopping. For example, going to work and returning home constitutes two trips. On a household basis, the average number of trips per day is 6.2.

In a 24 hour period, over a quarter (29%) of the trips made are work related and 9 percent are to and from school. Between 6 and 9 a.m., work and school trips account for over 70 percent of all trips. Most of the non-work and non-school trips occur during the rest of the day and in the evenings.

Over one third (35%) of the trips made by residents aged 11 and over are to destinations outside Burlington. As shown in Figure 70, the City of Hamilton (formerly the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth) is the top destination; it constitutes about 42 percent of ‘out-of-town’ trips: 26 percent to the City of Hamilton, 7 percent to the Town of Flamborough, 4 percent to the Town of Stoney Creek and 4 percent to the Town of Dundas and the Town of Ancaster.

About one quarter (24%) of the ‘out-of-town’ trips are made to the rest of the Region of Halton (20% to Oakville, 3% to Milton and 1% to Halton Hills), 13 percent to Region of Peel (10.5% to Mississauga, 2% to Brampton) and 11 percent to the City of Toronto.

Figure 70. Major Trip Destinations, Burlington, 2001



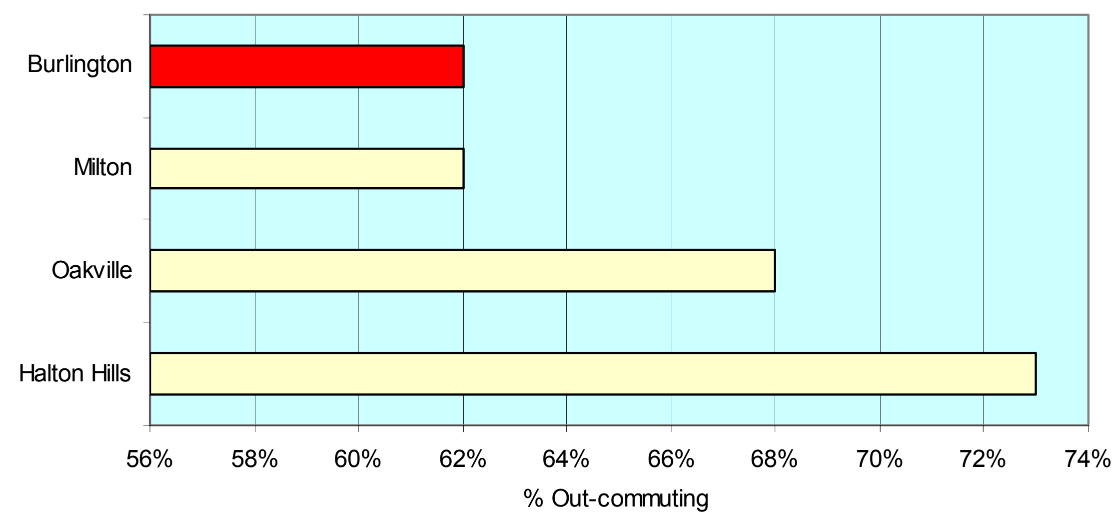
Source: Transportation Tomorrow Survey, 2001

Residents also travel to communities outside the Greater Toronto Area (Toronto, Durham, York, Peel and Halton) and Hamilton. For example, about 4 percent of out-of-town trips are to the Region of Niagara, 1 percent to the City of Guelph and another 1 percent to the Region of Waterloo.

11.1 Out-commuters

In 2001, more than half (62%) of the workers in Burlington worked in another municipality within the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) and Hamilton. They are the out-commuters and number about 35,000. In 1986, the proportion of out-commuters was about 57 percent. Among the four municipalities in the Region of Halton, Burlington and Milton have the lowest percentage of out-commuters (Figure 71).

Figure 71. Out-Commuting by Municipalities, Region of Halton, 2001



Source: Transportation Tomorrow Survey, 2001

Figure 72 shows the major commuting destinations within GTA and Hamilton for workers living in Burlington. In 2001, a vast majority (86%) of the out-commuters worked in four municipalities east and west of Burlington. About 24 percent worked in Oakville, followed by Toronto (23%), Hamilton (20%) and Mississauga (19%). There are also "external" commuters who travel outside of the GTA and Hamilton. For example, over 650 workers commute to the Region of Waterloo and 400 workers to the Region of Niagara.

Between 1986 and 2001, the number of out-commuters increased by 35 percent. The increase came mostly from eastbound commuting. The number of commuters to Toronto, Mississauga and Oakville grew by over 58 percent. The greatest increase was the number of commuters to Mississauga, which went up by 92 percent. The number of commuters travelling to Hamilton experienced a decline of over 20 percent. The percentage of out-commuters to Hamilton decreased from 35 percent in 1986 to 21 percent in 2001.

Figure 72. Out-commuters, (1986-2001), Burlington

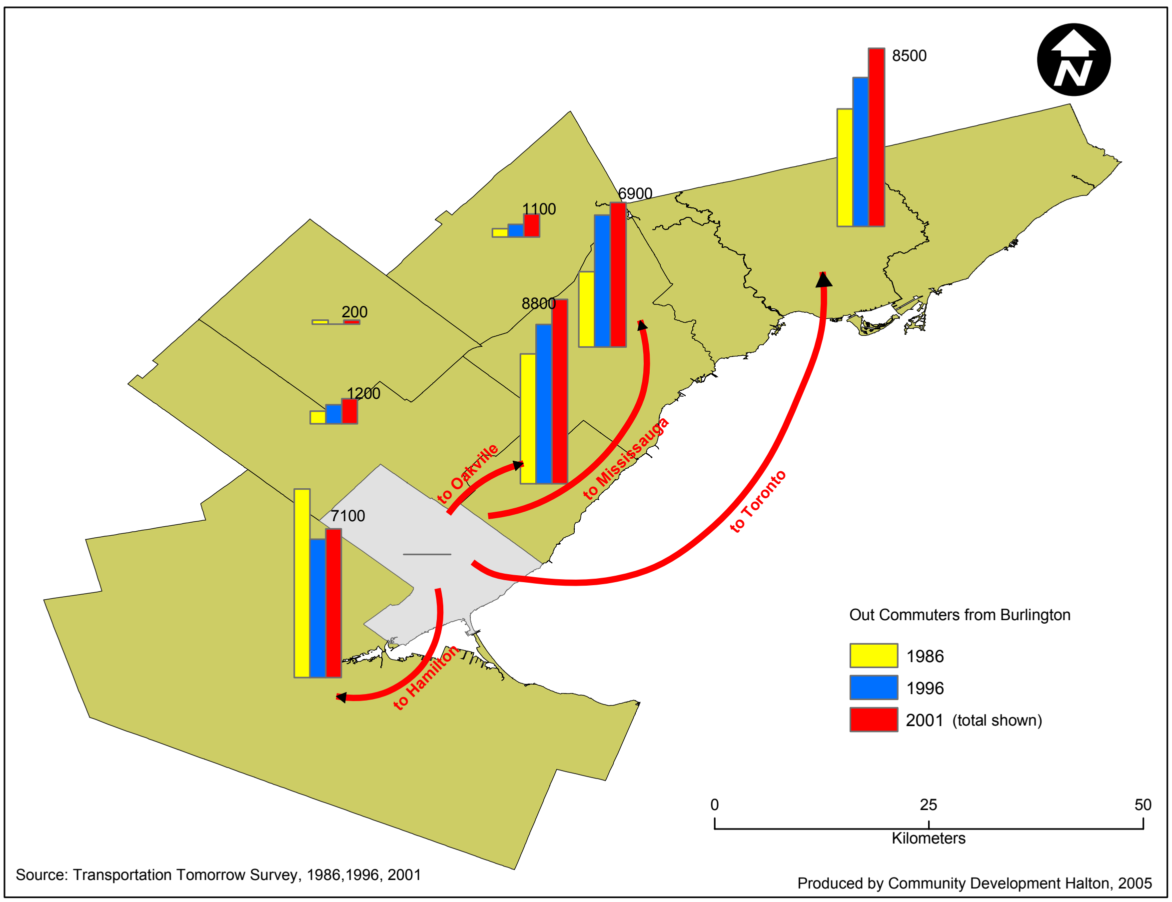
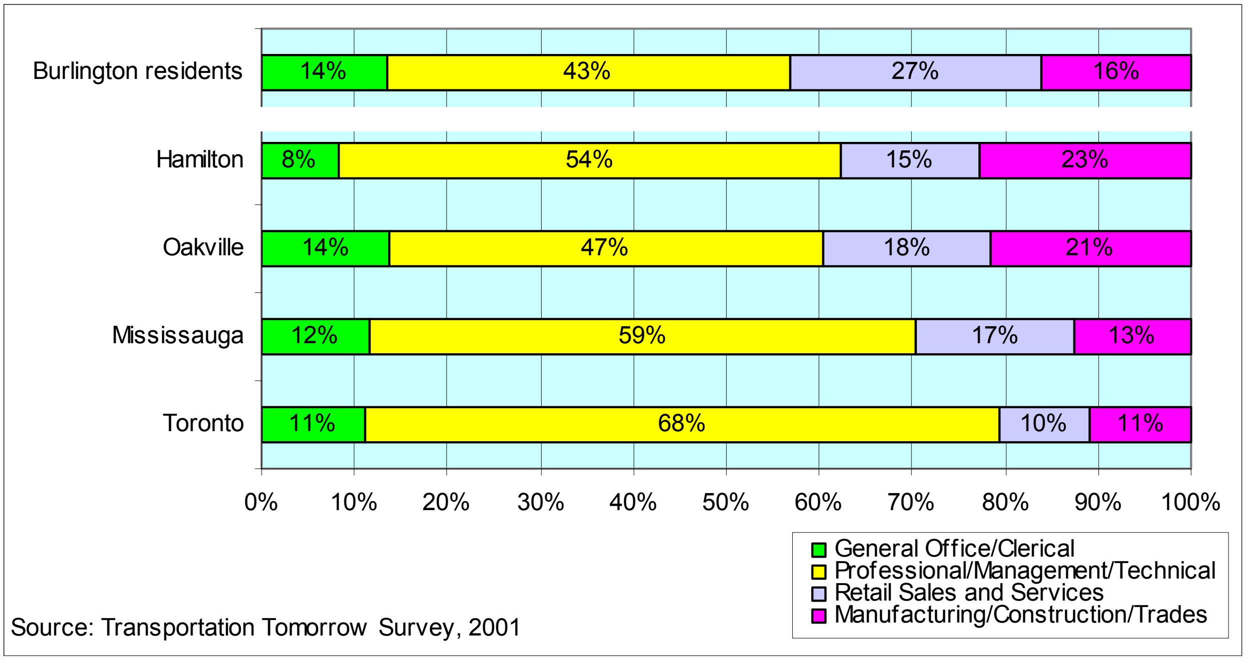


Figure 73 shows the composition of commuters to the four major employment destinations by occupation. Over two thirds (68%) of commuters to Toronto are in the professional, management and technical occupations as compared to 43 percent for local residents working in Burlington. More than one fifth (23%) of commuters to Hamilton are in the manufacturing, construction and trades occupation.

Figure 73. Out-commuters by Occupation, Burlington, 2001



11.2 In-commuters

In 2001, about 32,000 people commuted to Burlington. They are the in-commuters. Over 90 percent of in-commuters live within the GTA and Hamilton. The remaining 10 percent are "external" commuters who live outside the GTA and Hamilton. For example, about 2,300 workers commute from the Region of Niagara (over 75% from five municipalities, i.e. Town of Grimsby, Town of Lincoln, City of St. Catharines and Township of West Lincoln). As well, over 200 workers commute from the City of Guelph and 200 workers from the rest of Wellington County.

Between 1986 and 2001, the number of commuters to Burlington from within the GTA and Hamilton increased by 84 percent. As shown in Figure 74, the City of Hamilton is the major source of commuters to Burlington. In 2001, there were over 21,000 Hamiltonians working in Burlington (65 percent of all in-commuters). This represents 13 percent of workers who reside in Hamilton. The number of in-commuters from Hamilton has increased by 72 percent between 1986 and 2001.

Figure 74. In-Commuters, (1986-2001), Burlington

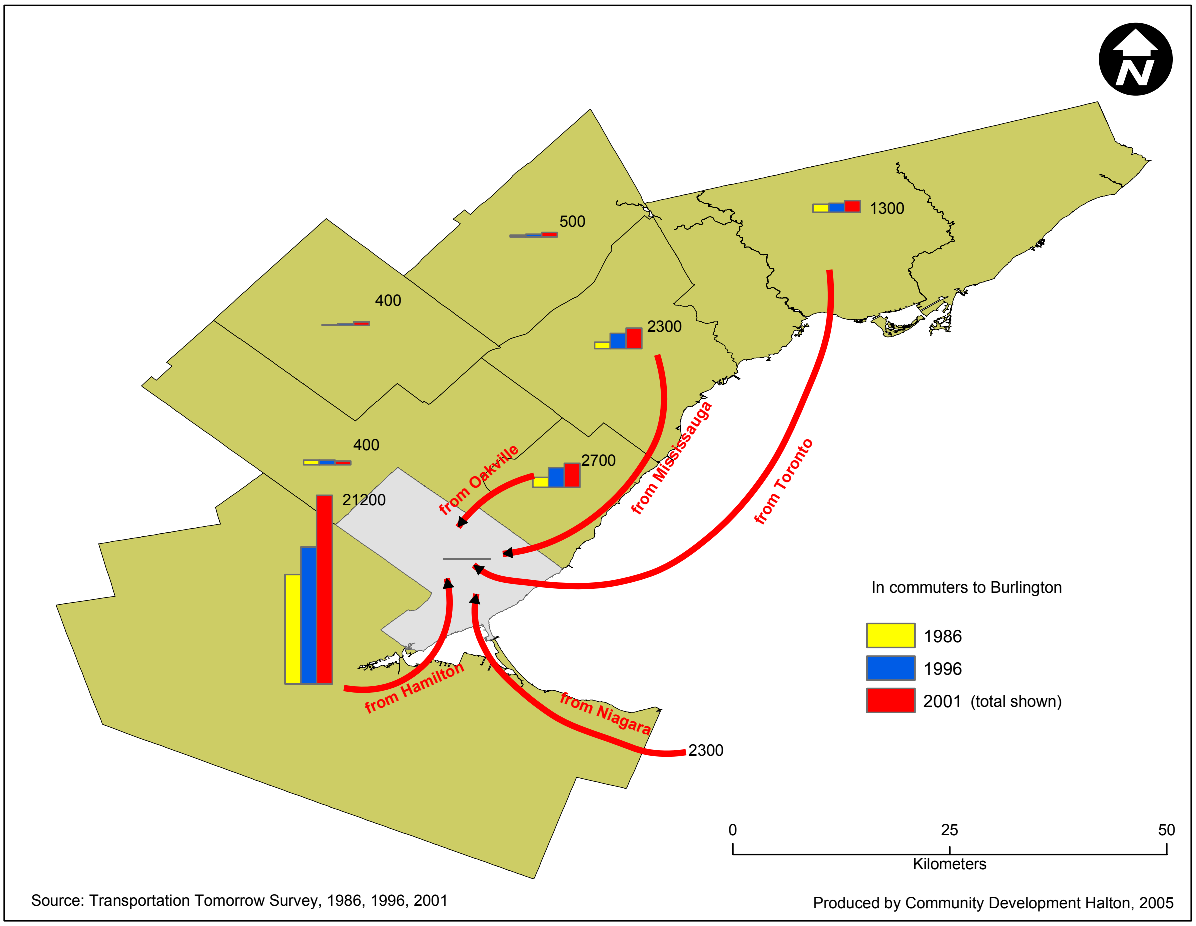


Figure 75 and Figure 76 show the number and percentage distribution of in-commuters from Toronto, Mississauga, Oakville and Hamilton by occupation groups respectively.

The City of Hamilton is not only the major source of commuters to Burlington, it also supplies over half (54%) of the workers in the manufacturing/construction and trades occupation. In fact, there are more Hamilton than Halton residents in that occupation working in Burlington and the proportion of that group of commuters from Hamilton (35%) is more than double those living in Burlington (16%).

Hamilton also supplies 37 percent of the workers in general office occupations and 34 percent of those in professional/ management and technical occupations.

Over half of commuters from Toronto (55%) and Mississauga (54%) work in the professional/management occupation.

Figure 75. Number of In-commuters from Major Origins by Occupation, 2001

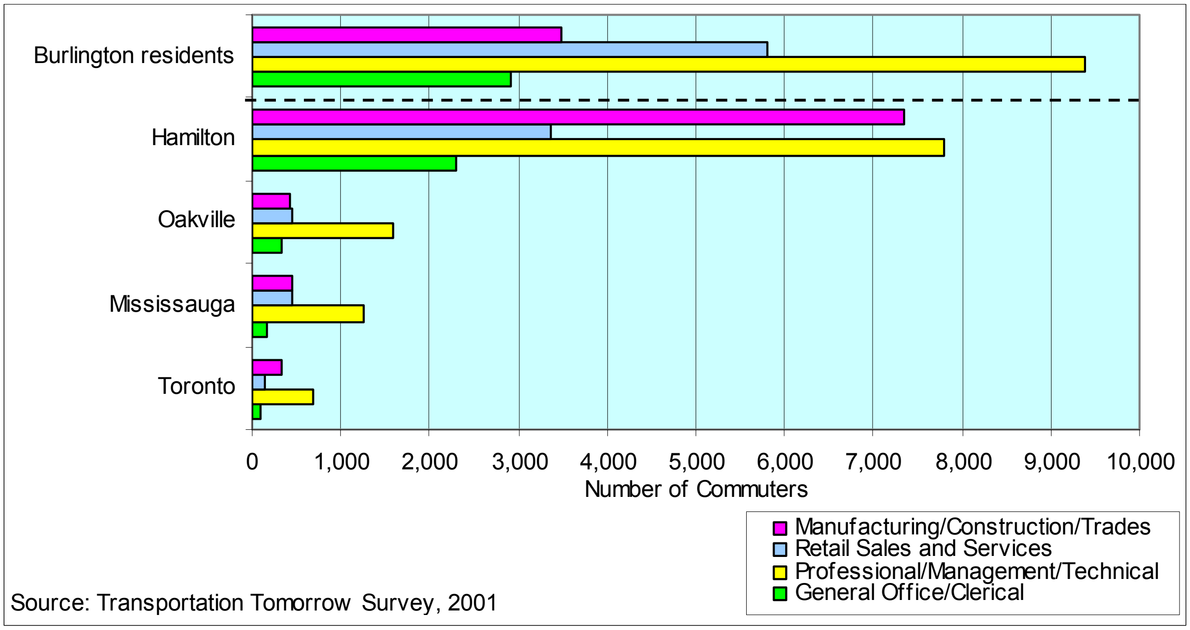
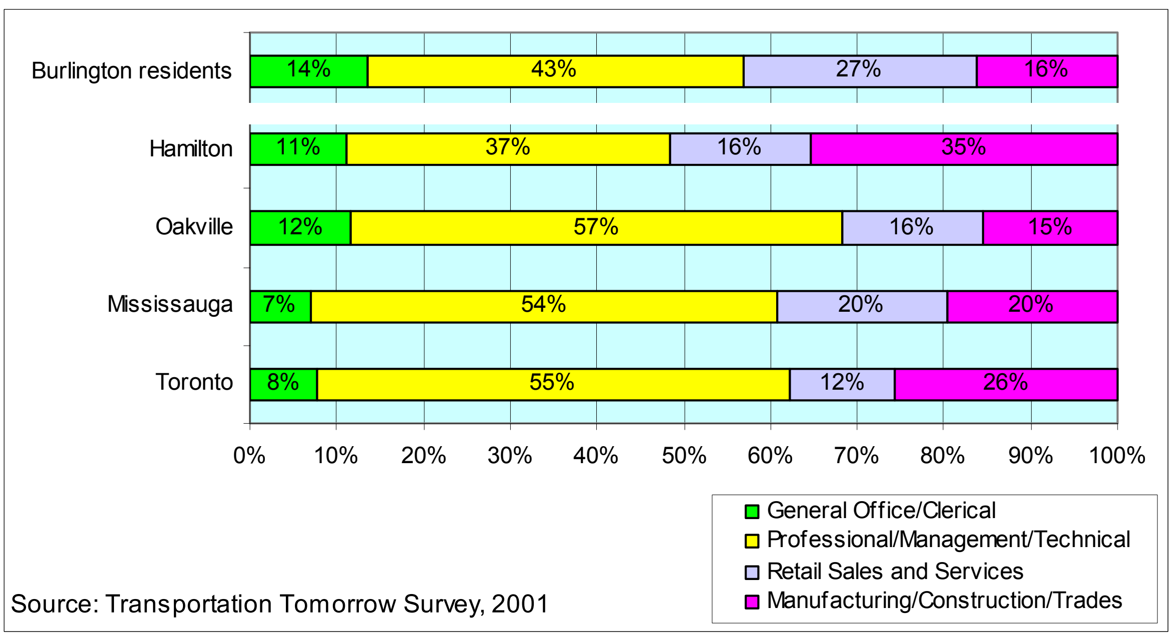


Figure 76. Percentage of In-commuters from Major Origins by Occupation, 2001



11.3 Local-commuters

In 2001, more than one in three (38%) workers who lived in Burlington also worked in Burlington. As shown in Figure 76, over 40 percent of these workers are in the professional/ management/technical occupation and over one quarter (27%) are in the retail sales and services occupation. The number of "local" commuters grew at about the same rate (10%) as the total population between 1996 and 2001.

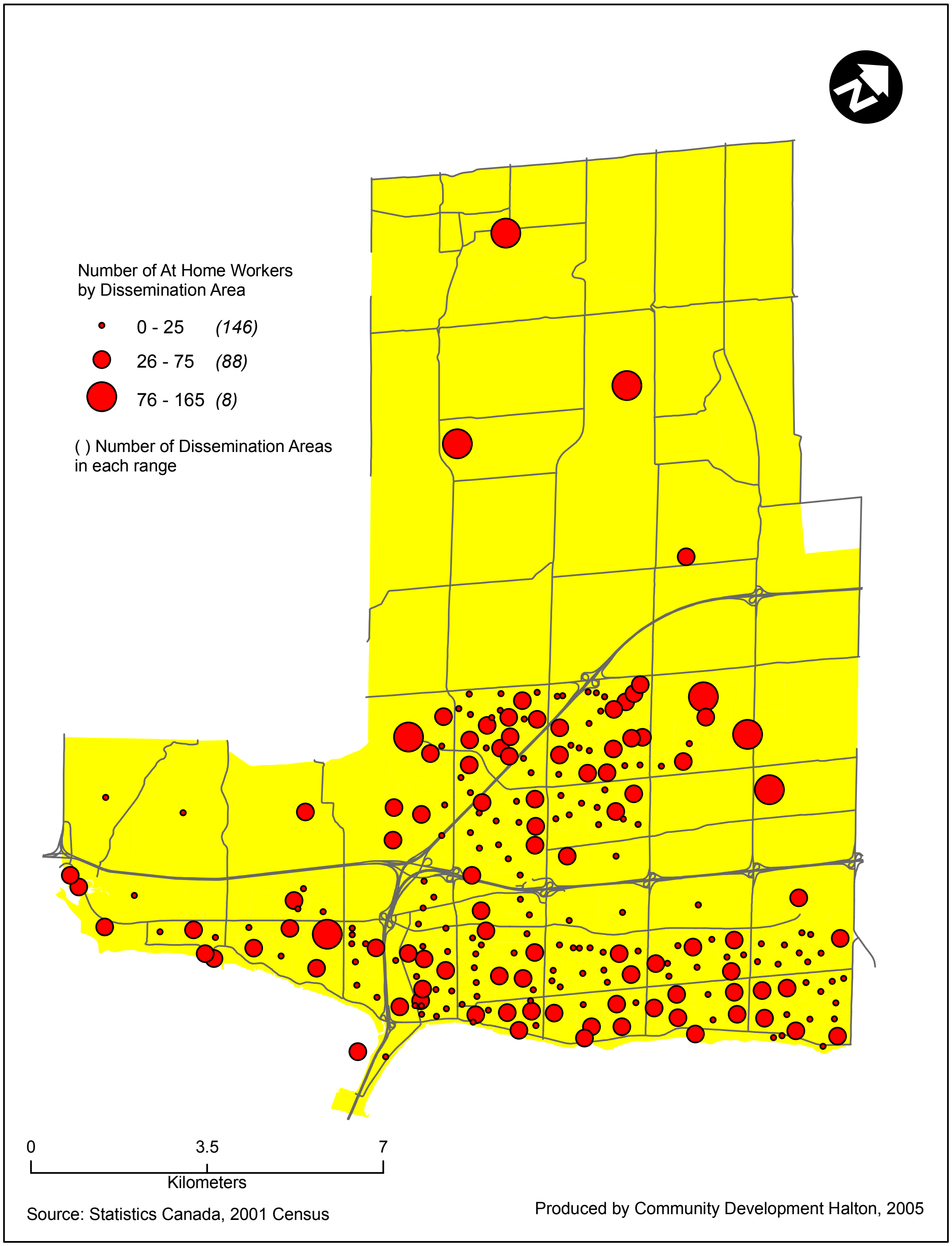
11.4 Non-commuters

About 8 percent of the employed labour force comprises at-home workers, who are non-commuters. The percentage of at-home workers in Burlington is slightly higher than the Provincial average of 7.1 percent. According to Statistics Canada, the five main at-home occupations are: farm workers, early childhood educators and assistants, bookkeepers and baby sitters, nannies and parent's helpers.

In 1991, at-home workers represented about 5 percent of the employed work force, with a slightly higher percentage being female. A decade later, nearly one in ten (9%) of female workers work at home as compared to 7 percent of male workers.

As indicated in Figure 77, this growing work at-home phenomenon is also widely spread across the City with no clustering or concentration in any area. The at-home workers in the rural area are most likely engaged in farming and farming related business.

Figure 77. At Home Workers, Burlington, 2001

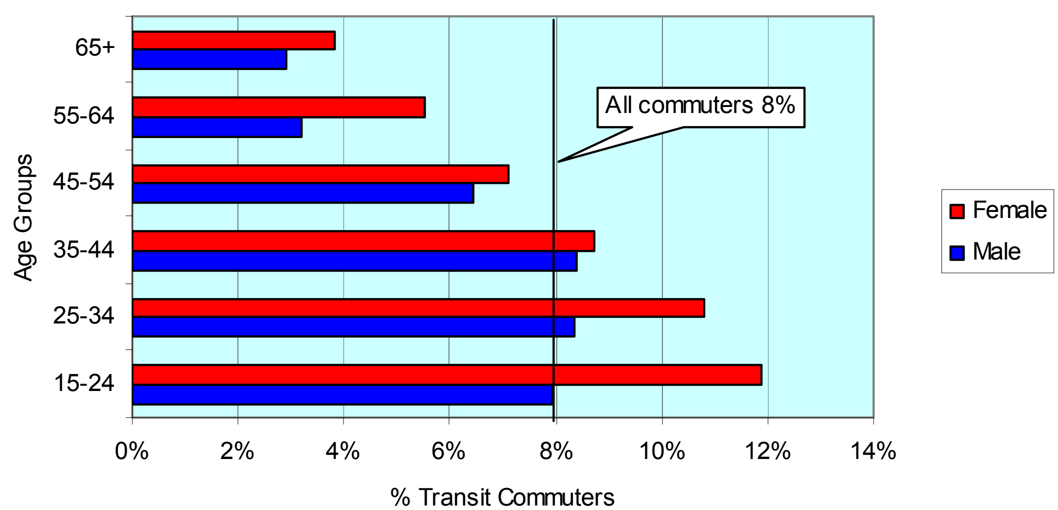


11.5 Mode of Transportation

A trip can be made by using different travel modes (auto, public transit, bicycle or walk). In Burlington, more than nine of ten trips (91%) are made by automobile (75% as driver and 16% as passenger). The high usage of automobiles can be attributed to a level of car ownership. Over 90 per cent of households have access to an automobile. In fact, over half (58%) of the households have two or more vehicles (average number of vehicles per household is 1.7).

The automobile is the dominant mode for commuting. Over 87 percent of commuters either drive or are driven to work. About 8 percent take public transit including GO Transit (bus and train). Three percent of workers walk to work.

Figure 78. Transit Commuters by Age Groups by Gender, Burlington, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

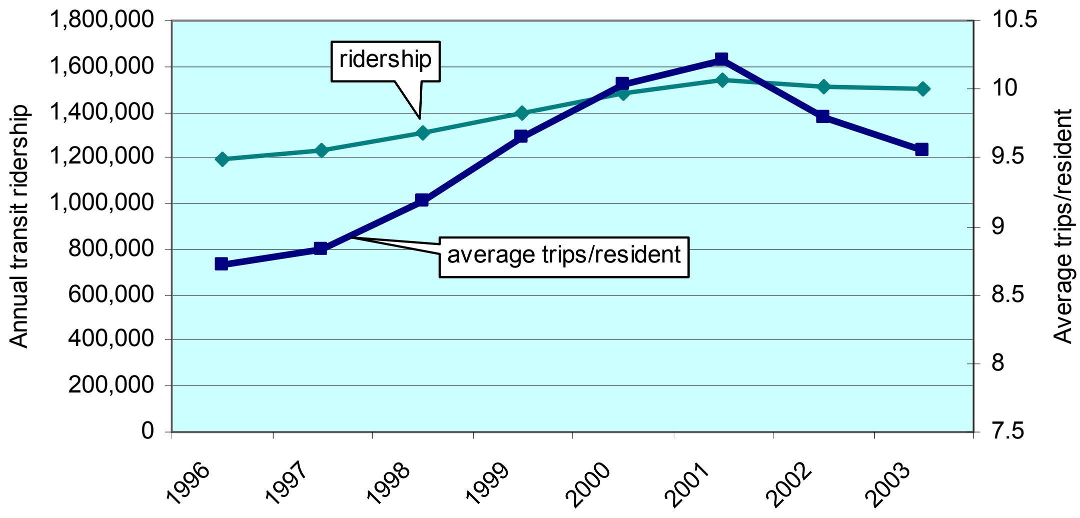
Based on Census information, there seems to be a relationship between transit usage and age of commuters. As shown in Figure 78, transit usage for workers of both genders decreases with age.

Over half (54%) of all transit commuters are female. The proportion of transit commuters who are female is higher across all age groups. Within the 15-24 age group, nearly 12 percent of female commuters use transit as compared to 8 percent of men. Female commuters below the age of 44 have higher transit usage than the average for all commuters.

11.6 Local Transit Usage

Transit usage is much lower for non-work trips. Burlington Transit carries about one percent of the trips made within a given day. Figure 79 shows the annual Burlington Transit ridership growth between 1996 and 2004. The average number of Burlington Transit trips per resident per year grew steadily to 10.2 in 2001 and experienced a drop to below 10 trips per resident thereafter. Local transit usage is lagging behind the growth of the population.

Figure 79. Burlington Transit ridership and per capita usage, (1996-2003)



Source: Burlington Transit

Based on the 2001 Transportation Tomorrow Survey (which includes all modes of public transit, including GO trains), transit is used equally for work (33%) and for school (33%). About 28 percent of the transit passengers use transit for non-work and non-school purposes (e.g. shopping or visiting).

Implications

- Increase in commuting time and distance adds stress, anxiety and fatigue and leads to chronic health problems.
- With more time being spent in daily commuting, less time is available with children and family members. Families with very young children are especially impacted.
- Increase in car-ownership reinforces dependence on automobile and continues to negatively impact on the environment and the public transit service.
- A more balanced live and work environment may gradually slow down this undesirable trend

12. Income and Poverty

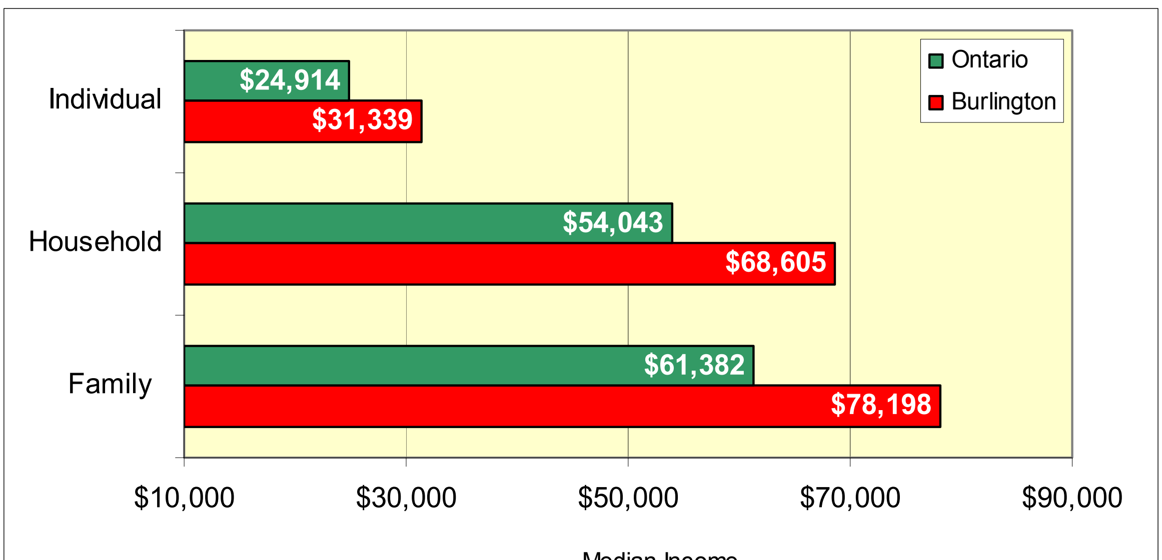
12.1 Income

For the 2001 Census, which was taken on May 15 2001, respondents were asked to provide information on income for the year ending December 31, 2000. As a result, all income related census data are for 2000 instead of 2001.

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, Burlington is more affluent in median individual, household and family incomes, as shown in Figure 80.

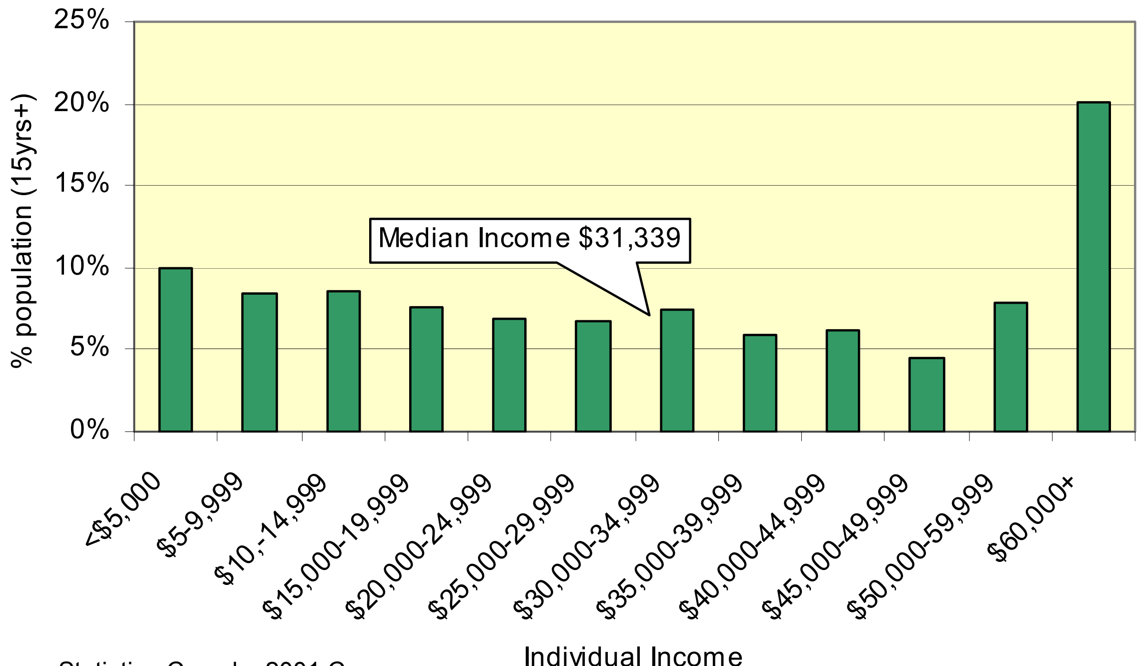
Figure 80. Median Individual, Household and Family Incomes, Burlington and Ontario, 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

The median income for Burlington individuals is $31,339 which means that half of the population earns below and half earns above $31,339. This median income is 26 percent higher than that of the Province. When looking at income ranges for individuals in Figure 81, the influence of the extreme high and values on the median income is evident. For example, about 20 percent of all individuals earn $60,000 and more whereas 19 percent of the individuals earn less than $10,000, a fivefold difference. About 10 percent of the population makes less than $5,000.

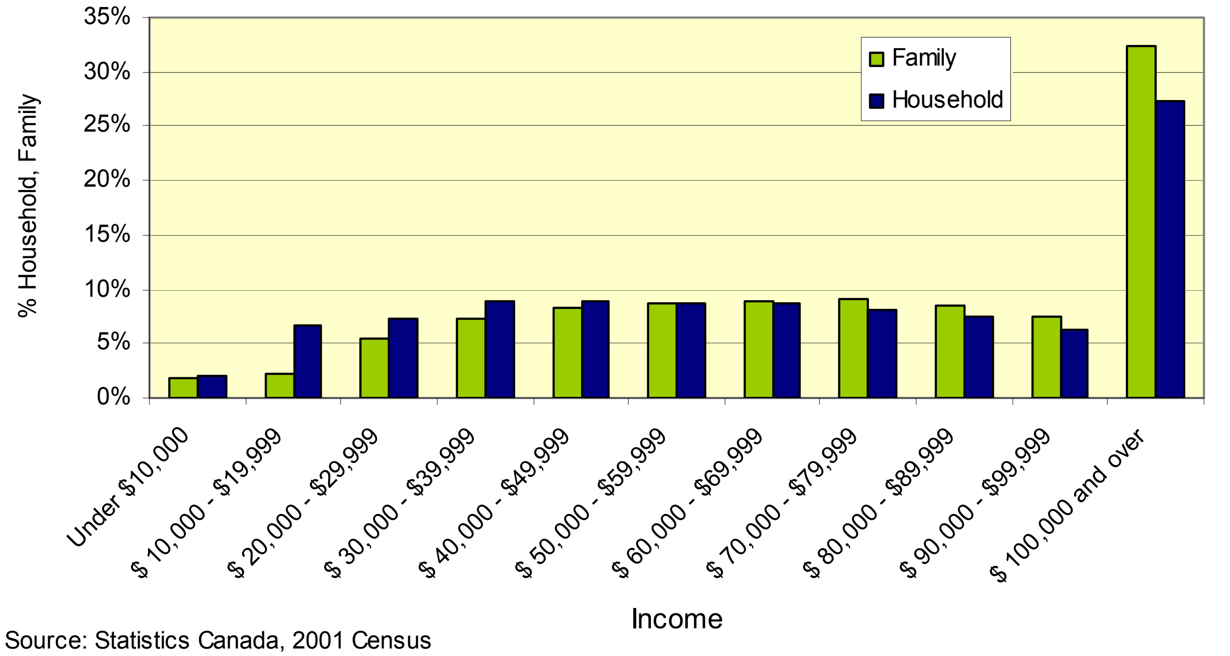
Figure 81. Income Ranges for Individuals, Burlington, 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

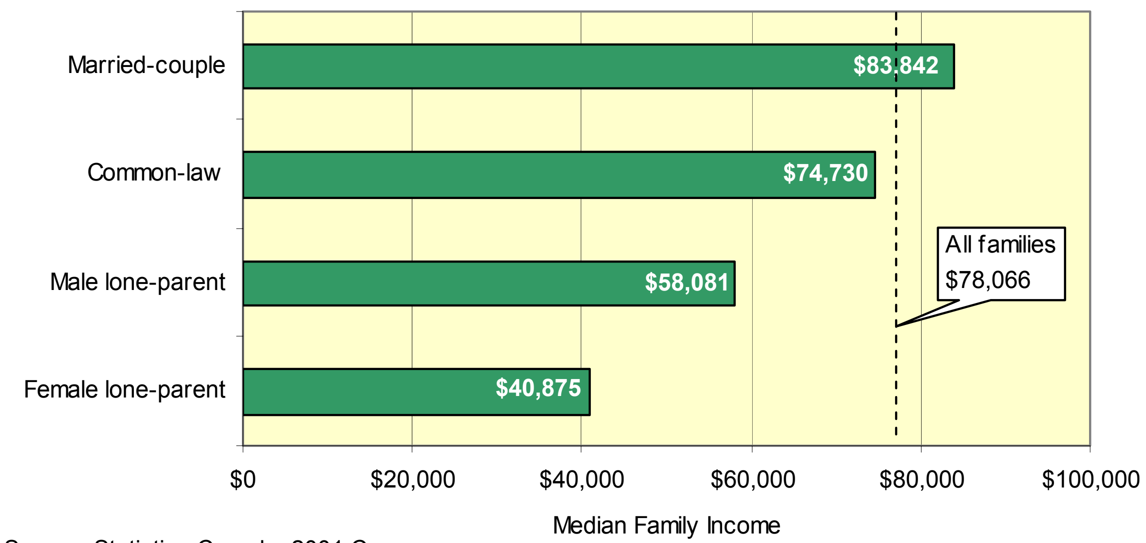
The median household and family incomes are about 27 percent higher than those for the Province. As shown in Figure 82, the skewed distribution of individual incomes is also evident for household and family incomes. Over one in four (27%) households and about one third (32%) of the families earn more than $100,000. At the other end of the range, about one in six (16%) of households and 10 percent of the families make less than $30,000.

Figure 82. Family and Household Income Ranges, Burlington, 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Figure 83. Median Family Income by Family Type, Burlington, 2000



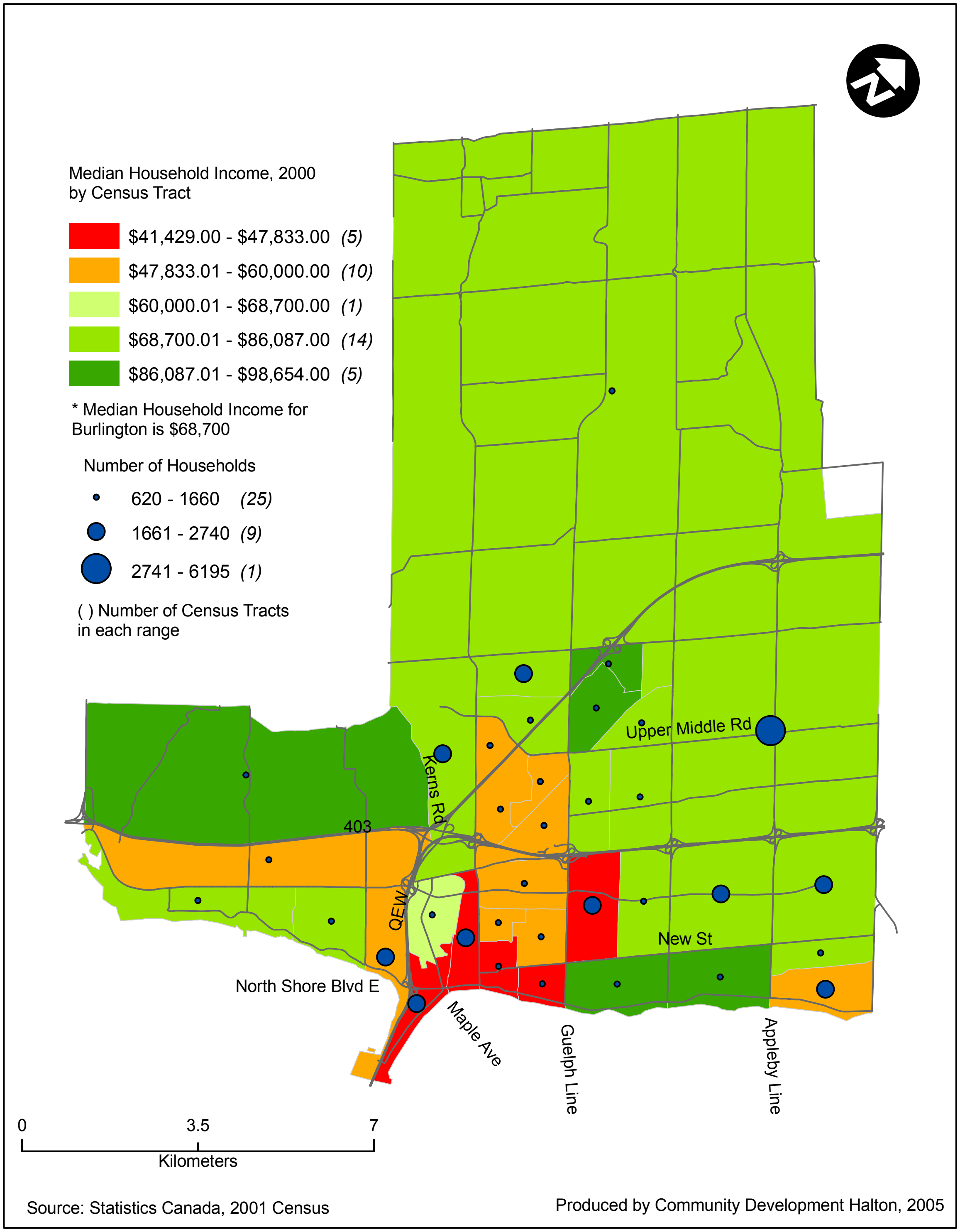
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Couple families (married and common-law) earn more than single parent families. The median income of married couple families is about 7 percent higher than that of all families (Figure 83). Female-led lone-parent families earn less than half of married couple families and 30 percent less than their male-led counterpart.

As shown in Figure 84, households with low median income are more geographically dispersed than their higher income counterparts. However, households with income below $47,833 are less dispersed. The area located between Maple Ave and QEW north of North Shore Blvd has the lowest median income at $41,429, which means that half of its households earn less than that amount.

On the other hand, households with the highest median income are found in three areas. One is located south of Lakeshore Road between Appleby Line and Guelph Line. Another pocket is north of Upper Middle Road and east of Guelph Line. The third one is west of Kerns Road north of the Highway 403.

Figure 84. Median Household Income, Burlington, 2000



12.2 Poverty

Overshadowed by the affluence of the City as a whole, there are individuals, families and households with incomes below the Provincial and City averages. Many of them are substantially worse-off than average.

In order to measure the level of low income, Statistics Canada has a definition for Low Income Cut-offs (LICO), which is the income levels at which families or unattached individuals spend 20 per cent more than average on food, shelter and clothing needs. LICO are also set at income levels differentiated by family size and degree of urbanization. Table 1 shows the LICO for year 2000. For example, Statistics Canada considers a family of four in Burlington to be poor if it has a total income below $29,653 a year.

Table 1. Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) Table, 2000

Family size	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Small urban regions	Rural (farm and non-farm)
1	18,371	15,757	15,648	14,561	12,696
2	22,964	19,697	19,561	18,201	15,870
3	28,560	24,497	24,326	22,635	19,738
4	34,572	29,653	29,448	27,401	23,892
5	38,646	33,148	32,917	30,629	26,708
6	42,719	36,642	36,387	33,857	29,524
7+	46,793	40,137	39,857	37,085	32,340

Source: Statistics Canada

Table 2 provides the incidence of low income by selected groups from the 2001 Census for Burlington. Overall, 8 percent of Burlington's population has a low income, compared to 7 percent for Halton and 14 percent for Ontario. Among immigrants, about 11 percent have low income, with more than one in five (23.3%) of recent immigrants (1996-2001) having low income. Over one in five (22.8%) of aboriginal persons also have low incomes. Seniors over 75 years of age (18.7%) and children (8.8%) are also vulnerable populations experiencing low income situations.

Table 2. Incidence of Low Income by Select Groups (2000), Burlington and Halton

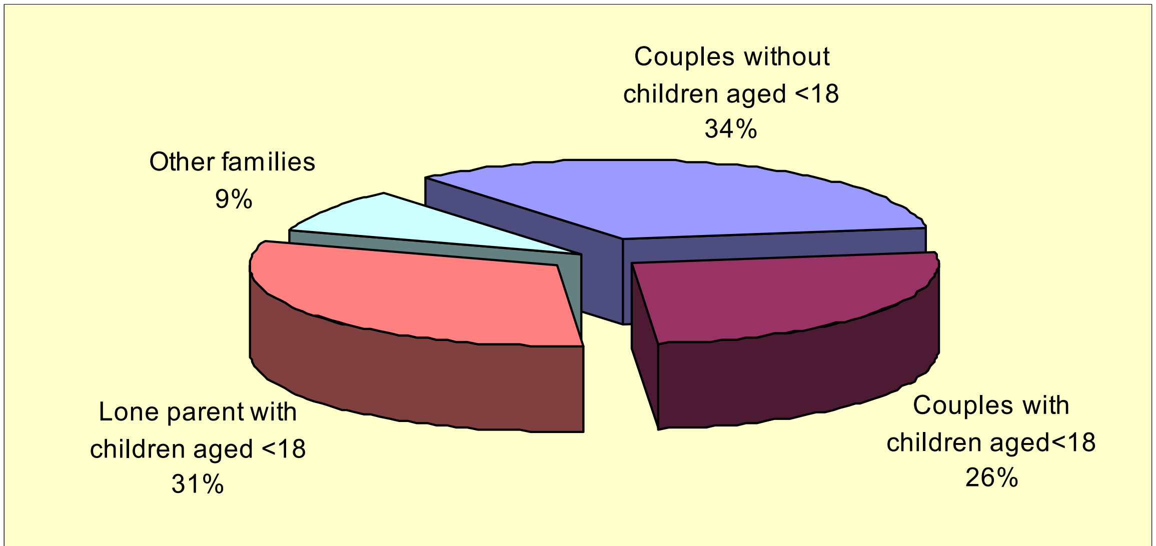
Selected Group	Ontario	Halton	Burlington
Total Population	14.3%	7.1%	8.1%
With immigrant status	19.8%	10.4%	10.7%
Recent Immigrants (1996-2001)	39.6%	26.2%	23.3%
With aboriginal status	21.4%	19.3%	22.8%
Visible minority	25.9%	15.0%	14.7%
With activity limitation	20.7%	13.2%	14.9%
Seniors 75 years+	17.7%	16.4%	18.7%
Children (0-14)	17.3%	7.6%	8.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census custom tabulation

12.3 Low Income Families

There are 2,670 low income families in Burlington representing about 6 percent of all families. More than half (57%) of poor families have children under 18 years old (Figure 85). Over half of these families are headed by a lone parent. About one third of low-income families are couple families without children under 18 years old.

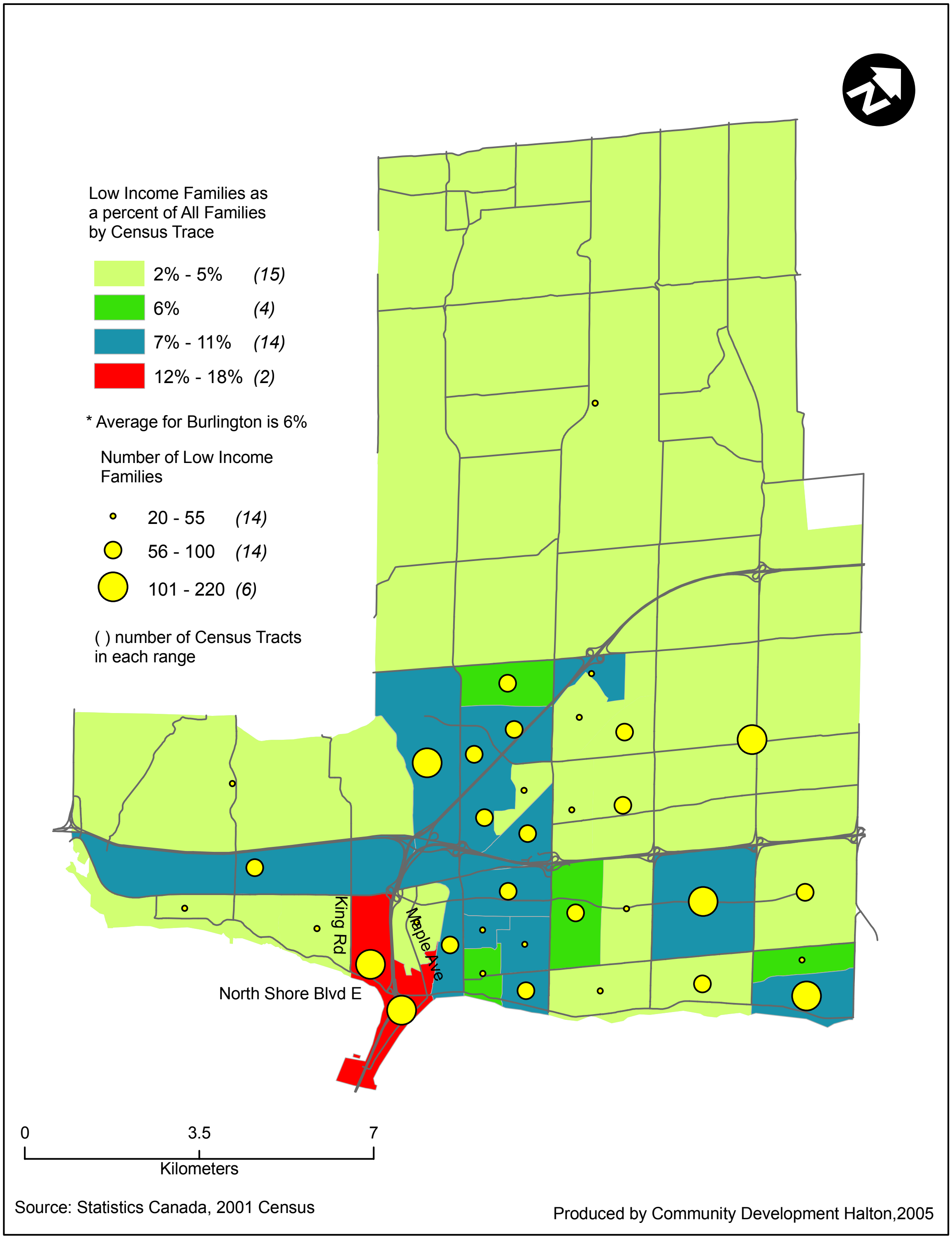
Figure 85. Low Income Families by Family Structure, Burlington, 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

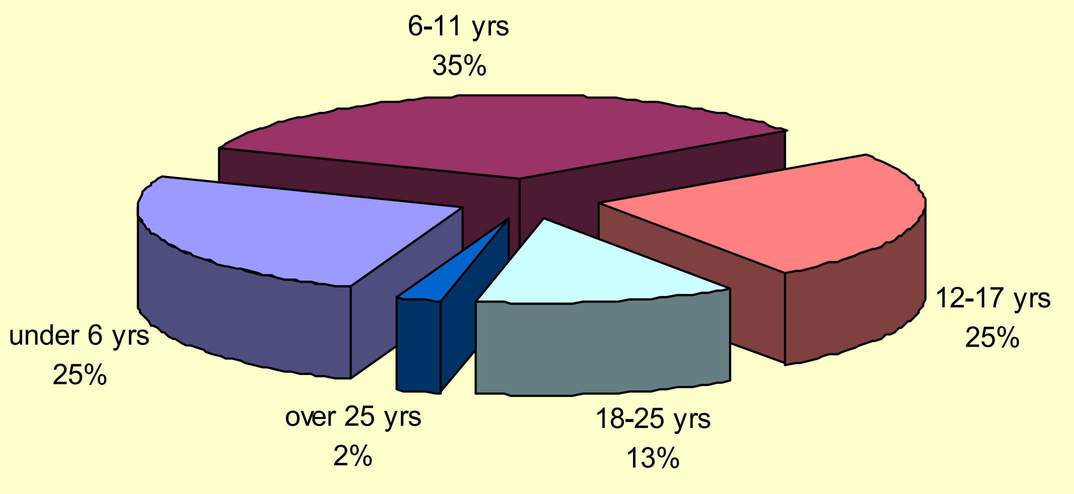
Figure 86 shows the geographic distribution of the number and percentage of low income families. Although the area north and south of North Shore Boulevard, between Maple Avenue and King Road, has the highest proportion of low income families (12-18%), there are many locations with a high number of low-income families. Many low-income families can also be found in areas where median household incomes are above the City average and the percentage of low-income families is below the City average.

Figure 86. Low Income Families, Burlington, 2000



About 3,500 children (more than 7% of all children in Burlington) live in low income families. As shown in Figure 87, over half (60%) of these children are under the age of 12. One quarter are less than six years old. The next largest group is made up of those between the age of 12 and 17 and accounts for another 25 percent of children in low-income families.

Figure 87. Low Income Families by Age of Children at home, Burlington, 2000

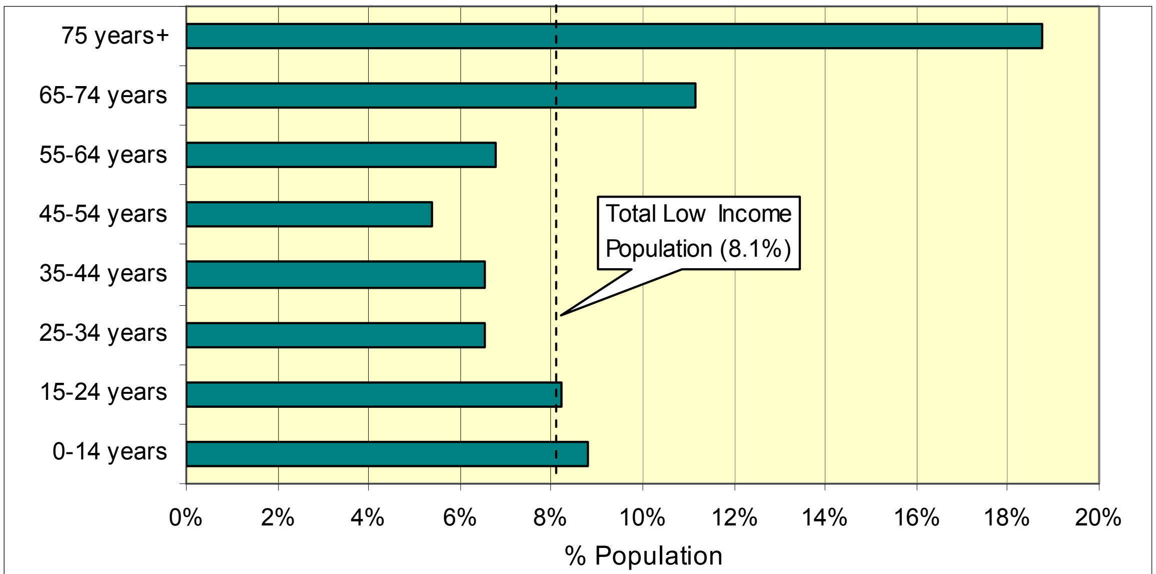


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

12.4 Low Income Individuals

About 8 percent of the population had a low individual income in 2000. Seniors account for a larger share of low income individuals than other age groups, as shown in Figure 88. For seniors aged 75 and older, the rate (18.7%) is more than double the average for the City. The poverty rate for children aged 14 and under is 8.8%, higher than the Burlington average.

Figure 88. Low Income Individuals by Age Groups, Burlington, 2000

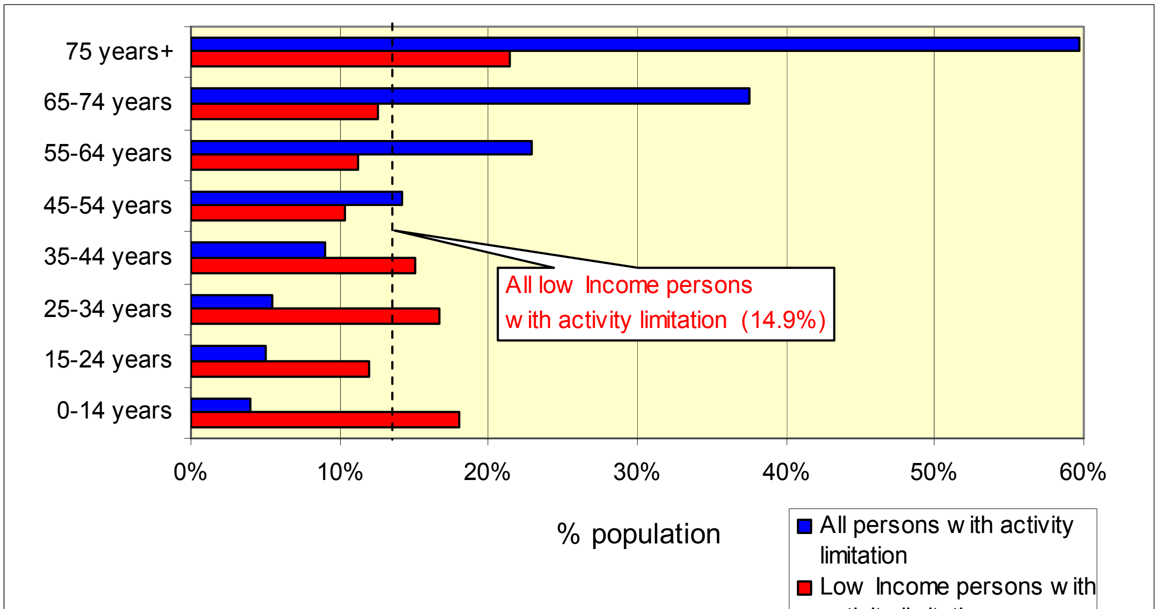


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

About 15 percent of low income individuals also experience various types of activity limitations that limit or reduce their daily activities. This rate is similar to that for the population as whole (14.5%).

As shown in Figure 89, there are three low income age groups (0-14, 25-34 and 75 and over) with activity limitation rates higher than the City average. One in five (21%) of low income seniors aged 75 and over has activity limitation as compared to 60 percent for all income groups. Over one in six (18%) young children aged 14 and under have activity limitation. That rate is four times higher for young children in all income groups.

Figure 89. Low Income Individuals with Activity Limitation by Age Groups, Burlington, 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

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 minorities, recent immigrants, seniors and children have higher levels of poverty.
- Public policy can influence the redistribution of wealth, thus diminishing poverty (i.e. social transfers such as the child tax credit).
- Benefit levels, such as Ontario Works, should be raised to at least the Statistics Canada LICO for Halton.
- Poverty has profound effects on individuals and families creating a series of vulnerabilities that need to be address by the social sector.

13. Dwellings and Households

The Census makes a distinction between a household and a dwelling. A household refers to the characteristics pertaining to the person or persons who occupy a dwelling (e.g. household size, household type, average gross monthly rent, average major monthly payment for owner households) whereas a dwelling refers to the physical attributes of a set of living quarters (e.g. structure type, period of construction, tenure).

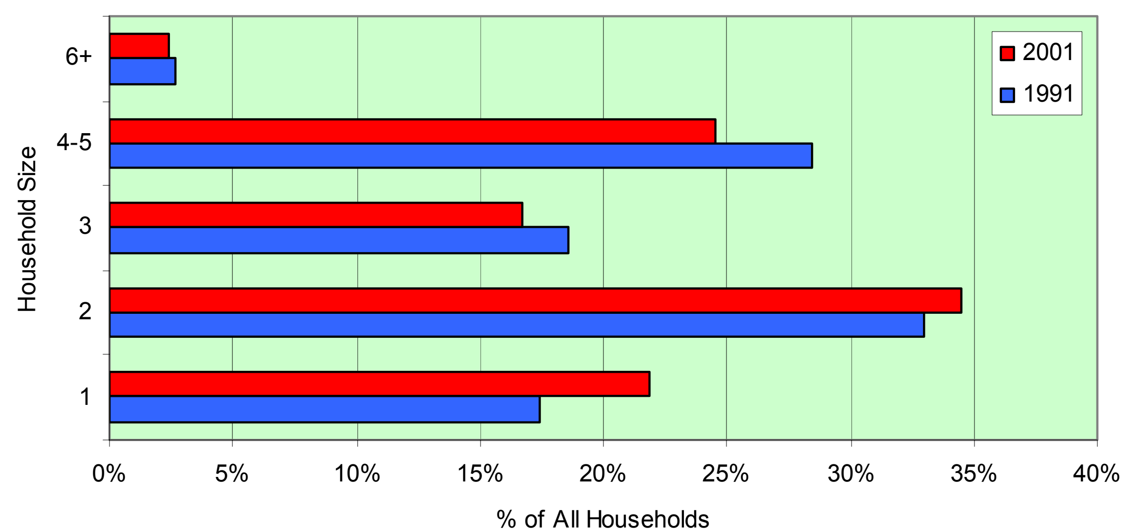
13.1 Household Size

The average household size continues to decline as the number of households increases at a faster rate than population growth. Between 1991 and 2001, the number of households grew by 24 percent while the population of Burlington increased by about 17 percent.

Single person households, which represented about 17 percent of all households in 1991, increased to about 22 percent in 2001. Together with the two person household, they account for over half (56%) of all households (Figure 90).

Larger households (3 or more persons) declined from 50 to 44 percent of all households. The changing household size has a direct impact on the quantities and types of housing required by the population.

Figure 90. Households by Household Size (1991, 2001), Burlington

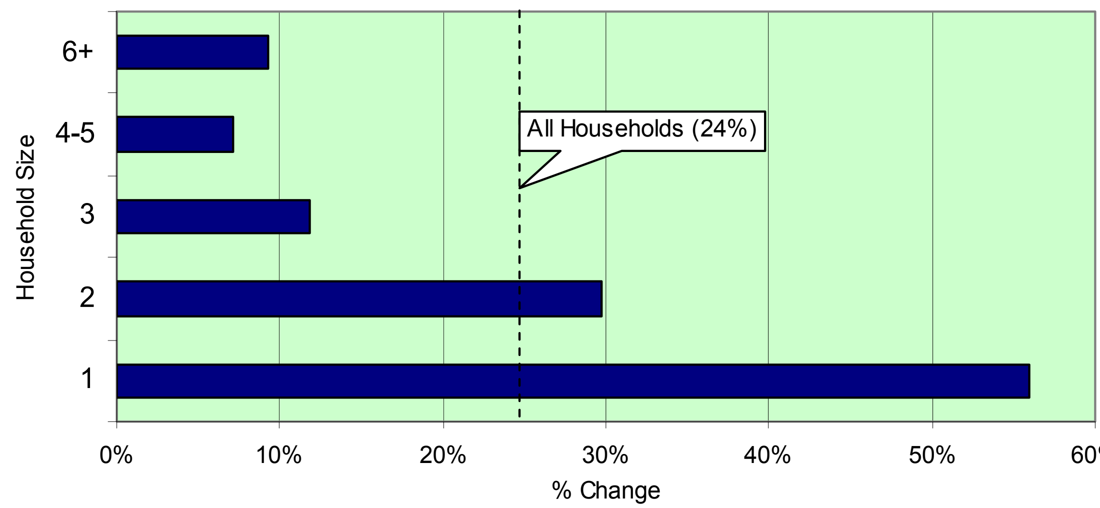


Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001 Census

In 1991, the average household size for Burlington was 2.79 persons per household. A decade later, the average has dropped to 2.63 persons per household.

The rapid increase in the number of households is mainly the result of more people living alone and a growing number of families with fewer or no children at home. As shown in Figure 91, between 1991 and 2001, the number of single person households increased by more than 50 percent followed by two person households at 29 percent. Households with three or more people grew at much lower rates.

Figure 91. Percent Change in Household by Household Size (1991-2001), Burlington

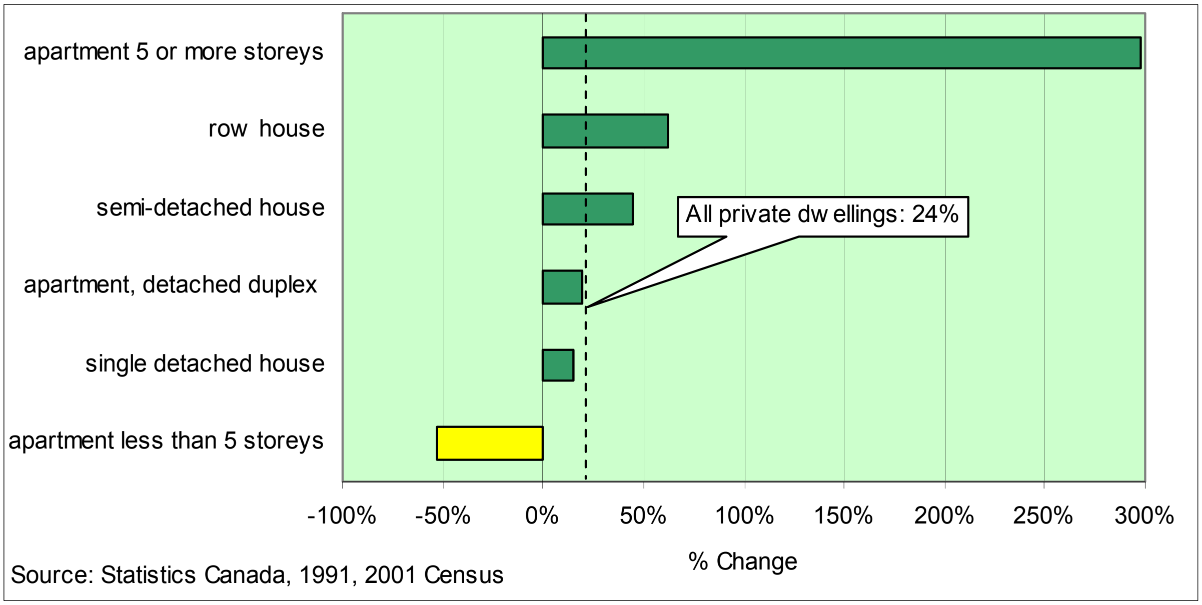


Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001Census

13.2 Dwelling Types

Burlington added over 11,000 dwellings between 1991 and 2001, an increase of 24 percent. Although single detached houses still account for over half (56%) of all the private occupied dwellings, the fastest growing dwelling type is apartment buildings with 5 or more storeys, as shown in Figure 92. Between 1991 and 2001, apartments experienced a three fold growth (298%) and account for about 17 percent of all dwellings. Single detached houses grew below the overall average. On the other hand, apartment buildings with less than 5 storeys declined by more than half (-53%).

Figure 92. Percent Change in Private Dwellings by Structure Type (1991-2001), Burlington

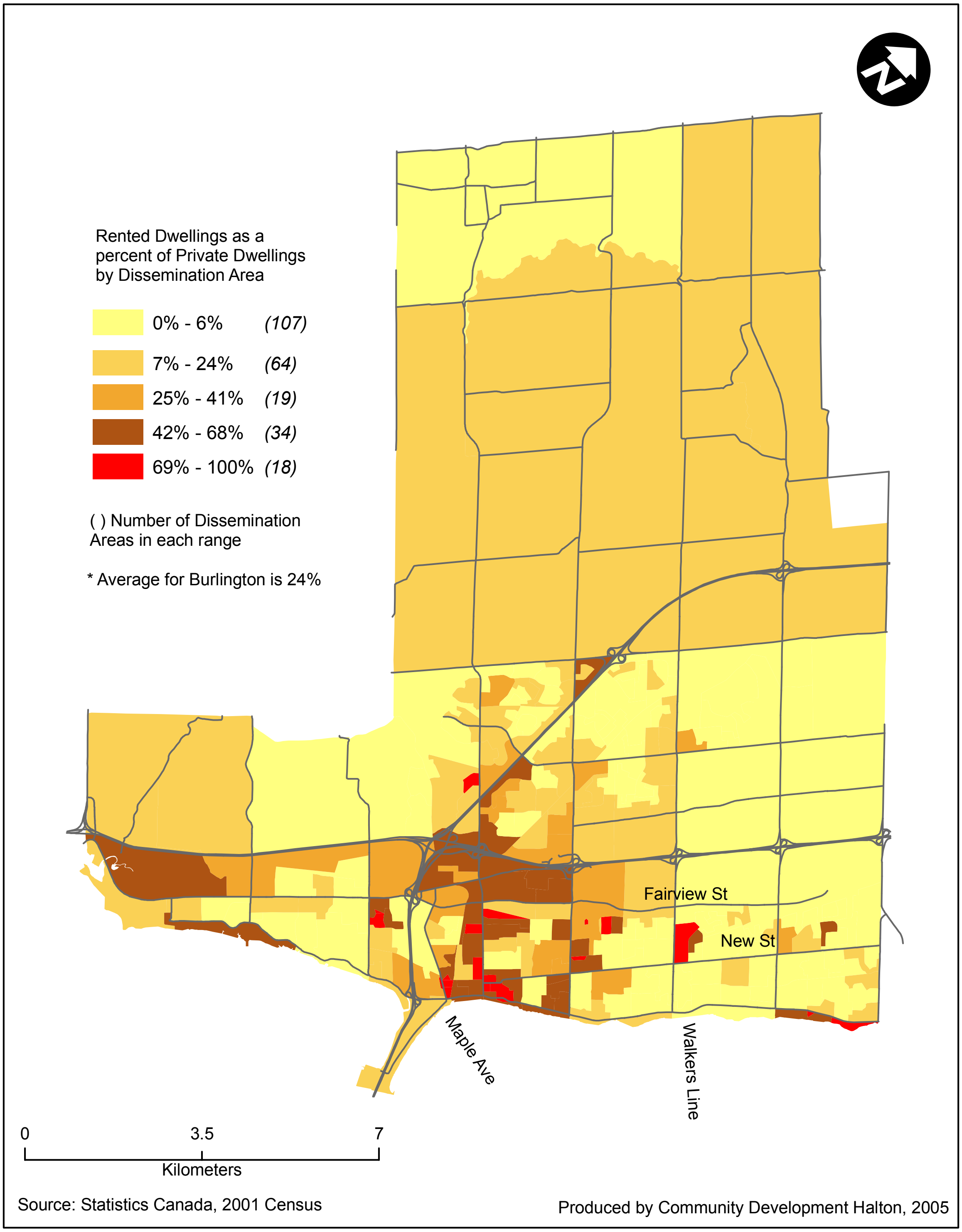


13.3 Tenure

In terms of tenure, the greatest change was in owned dwellings, which increased by 32 percent. The increase in rented dwellings was a marginal one of 2.2 percent, to 13,500 units.

The continuing rise in home ownership has driven down the proportion of rented dwellings for the City from 29 percent in 1991 to 24 percent in 2001. As shown in Figure 93, the majority of rented dwellings are located in areas bounded by Fairview Street, New Street, Walkers Line (east side) and Maple Avenue. Few areas have rental dwellings exclusively. Recently developed areas are dominated by owned dwellings.

Figure 93. Rented Dwellings, Burlington, 2001



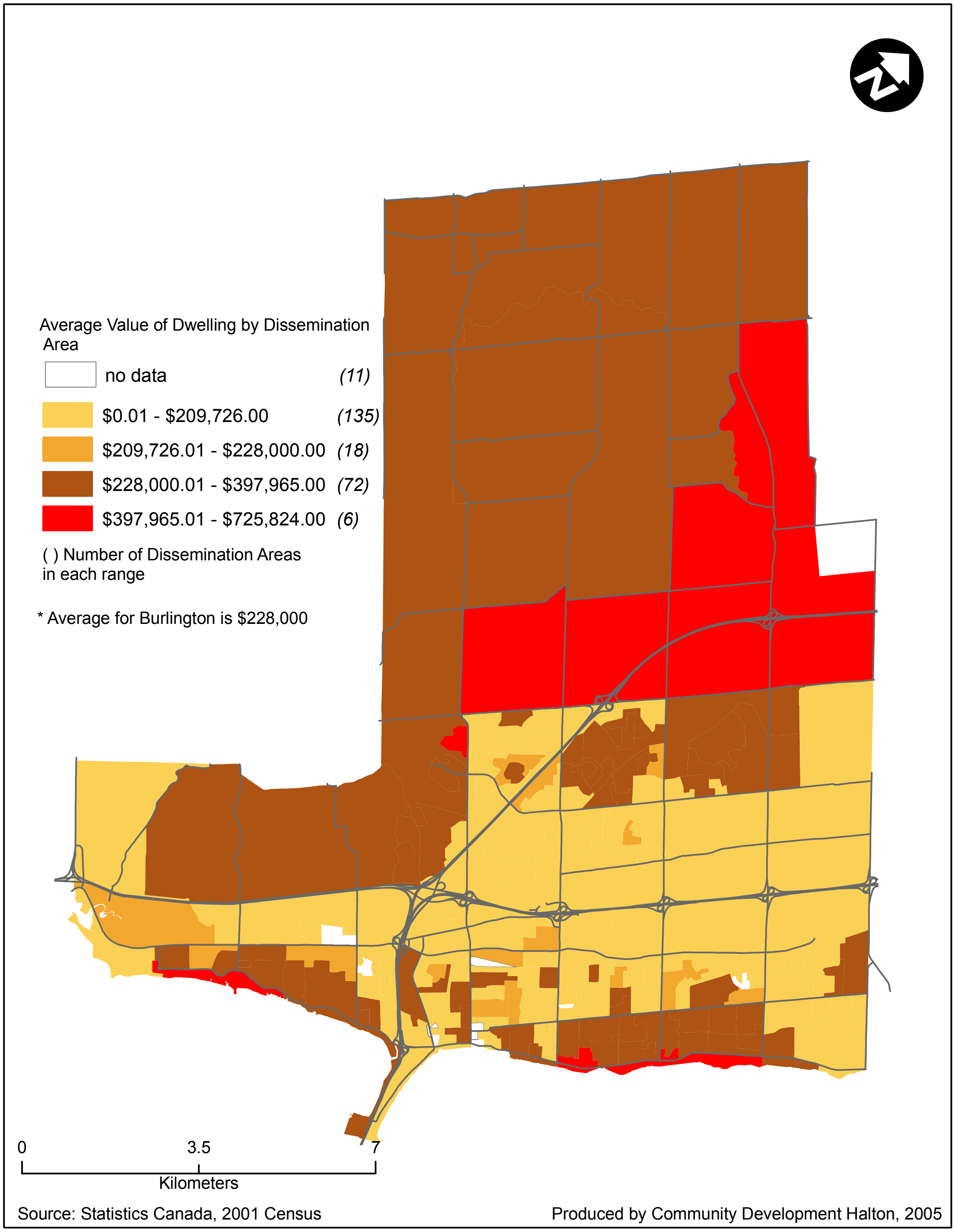
13.4 Value of Dwellings

In the Census, owners of dwellings are asked to indicate the value of their dwellings if they were sold. The value of dwellings refers to the value of the entire property, including land and any structure which is also on the property. Since the value is a perceived amount by the home owner, it does not necessarily reflect the asking or sold price of the property.

The average value of dwellings in Burlington is about $228,000. Despite the difference between the perceived value and the actual sold price of any property, Figure 94 provides an appreciation of the geographical distribution of residential property values across the City. In general, the average value of dwellings located in the southern and northern parts of the City is above the City average. Dwellings in many areas along Lake Ontario and in parts of rural Burlington are valued at over $500,000.

The Toronto Real Estate Board (TREB), through its “Market Watch” report, tracks home sales in most of the Greater Toronto Area on a monthly basis. The average price for single-family residential units in Burlington for May, 2001 (when the Census was taken) was $205,000. This average is determined by the types and number of properties sold in that month. Between 1996 and 2001, the average price of single family units went up by about 40 percent.

Figure 94. Average Value of Dwelling, Burlington, 2001



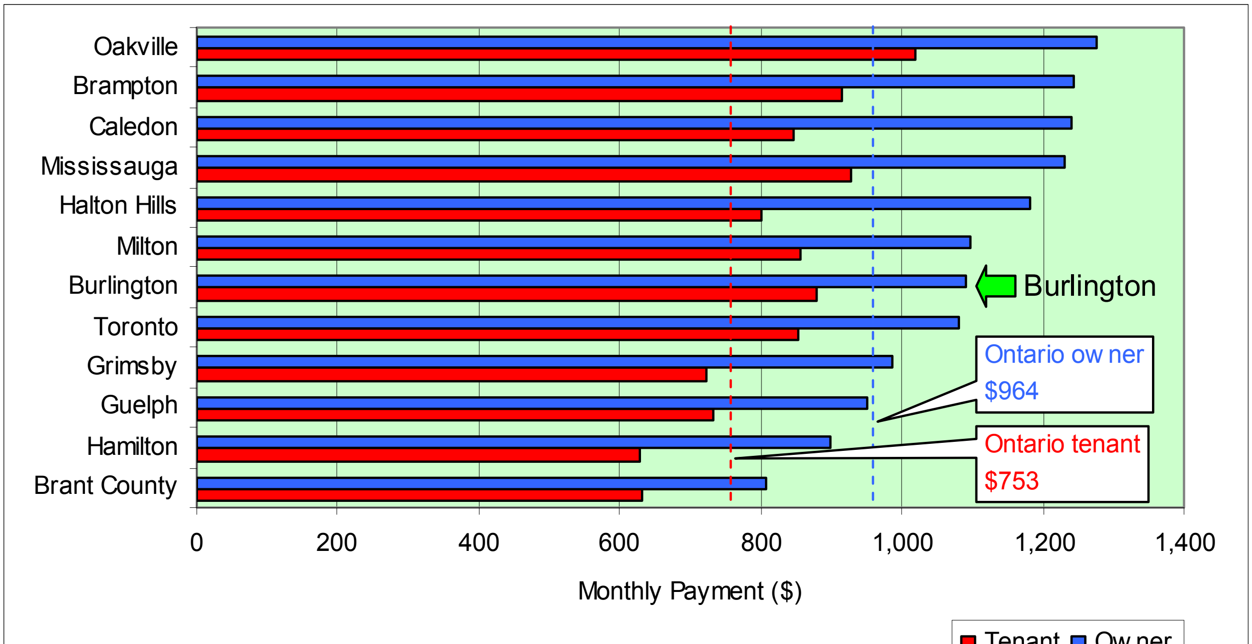
13.5 Shelter Costs

According to the 2001 Census, tenant households paid an average gross monthly rent of $880 as compared to $1,090 paid by owner households as major monthly payments. Major monthly payments for owner households include mortgage payments and cost of electricity, heat and municipal service.

The monthly shelter costs for both tenant and owner households are higher than the Provincial averages (Figure 95), but lower than those for Oakville, Mississauga and Brampton.

Given the lower accommodation costs in surrounding communities such as Hamilton, Guelph, Grimsby and Brant County, these communities become attractive to both current and would-be workers in Burlington.

Figure 95. Monthly Shelter Cost (Owner, Tenant) by selected municipalities, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

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 Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), the standard for affordable shelter cost is 30 percent of gross household income.

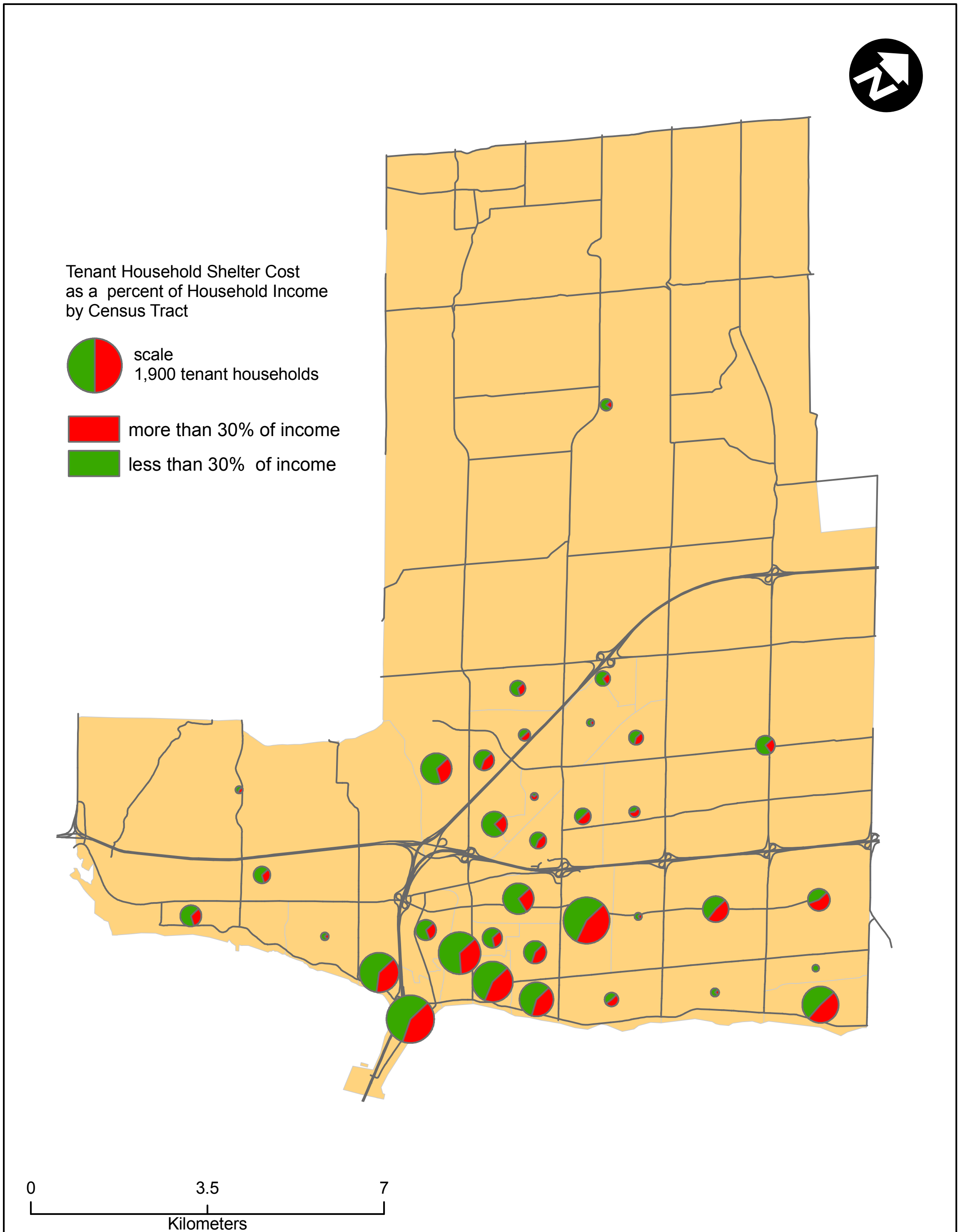
Over one third (40%) of the tenant households in Burlington pay over 30 percent of their gross household income for rent. The Provincial average is 42 percent. Figure 96 shows the proportion of tenant households paying above the standard for affordable shelter cost. There are a few areas where tenants have to pay over half of their household income for rent.

In owner households, about 15 percent spend over 30% of their total household income on shelter or major monthly payment as compared to 17 percent for Ontario. The percentage distribution of owner households spending over 30 percent of income on shelter is shown in Figure 97.

Implications

- Shelter costs have a major impact on living costs in Burlington. Since both rents and house prices have increased, people are spending larger proportions of their incomes on housing. The need for affordable housing in Burlington will increase with the growing population.
- Housing development is linked to population growth. Development plans for the future call for nodal development that will differ from urban sprawl, which has been the development pattern of the past. New communities 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 developments need to include a component of affordable housing to provide lower income residents with access to service locally.

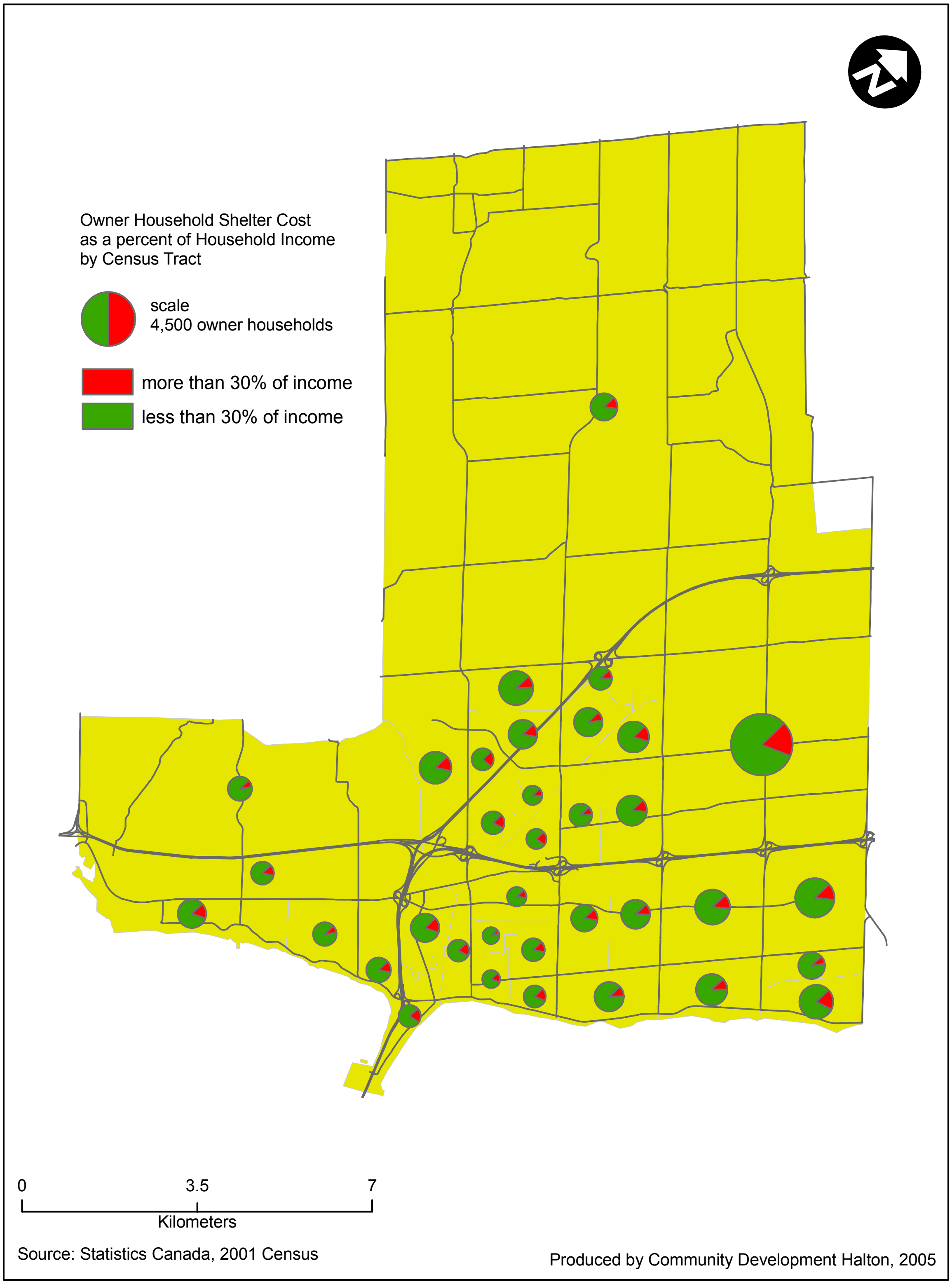
Figure 96. Tenant Households Spending Over 30% of Income on Rent, Burlington, 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

Produced by Community Development Halton, 2005

Figure 97. Owner Households Spending Over 30% of Income on Shelter, Burlington, 2000



Burlington Summary (2001 Census)

Population

Total population	150,835
0-4	5.9%
5-14	13.2%
15-24	11.7%
25-44	30.2%
45-64	24.9%
65+	14.1%

Family

Population 15+	122,035
Legally married	58.0%
Separated	3.3%
Single	25.9%
Divorced	6.7%
Widowed	6.0%
No. of census families in private households	44,225
Married couple families	79.5%
Lone-parent families	12.0%
Common-law families	8.5%
Average no. of persons per family	3

Immigration and Language

Population	149,740
Born in Canada	78.7%
Immigrant	20.9%
Non-permanent resident	0.4%
Knowledge of English only	89.8%
Knowledge of French only	0.1%
Knowledge of English & French	9.7%
Know neither English nor French	0.4%

Education

Pop. 20+	111,640
Less than grade nine	3.5%
Grades 9-13	27.6%
Trades with certificate/diploma	9.7%
College	29.0%
University	30.2%

Labour Force

Population 15+ in labour force	85,515
Employed	68.0%
Unemployed	3.8%
Unemployed youth (15-24)	8.8%

Income

Median individual income	$30,559
Median census family income (all)	$78,066
Average lone-parent family income	$43,269
No. of economic families	43,785
Low income families	6.1%

Housing

No. of occupied private dwellings	57,340
Single detached house	55.9%
Semi-detached house	4.4%
Row house	15.9%
Apartment	23.7%
Rent	23.6%
Own	76.4%
Average gross rent	$879
Average value of owned dwelling	$228,054

Glossary of Selected Census Terms

Age
Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 15, 2001). This variable is derived from date of birth question which asks day, month and year of birth. Persons who were unable to give the exact date of birth were asked to give the best possible estimate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Household Activities: Hours Spent Doing Unpaid Housework
Refers to the number of hours persons spent doing unpaid housework, yard work, or home maintenance in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. It includes hours spent doing housework for one’s own household or the household of others. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Voluntary work for a non-profit organization, religious organization, charity or community group is not included.

Household Activities: Hours Spent Looking After Children, Without Pay
Refers to the number of hours persons spent taking care of their own or someone else’s children without pay in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Voluntary work for a non-profit organization, religious organization, charity or community group is not included.

Household Activities: Hours Spent Providing Unpaid Care Or Assistance To Seniors
Refers to the number of hours persons spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Voluntary work for a non-profit organization, religious organization, charity or community group is not included.

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: Landed Immigrant Status
Refers to people who have been granted right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Immigration: Non-Immigrant Population
Refers to persons who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most were born in Canada, a small number were born outside Canada to Canadian parents

Immigration: Non-Permanent Residents
Refers to people from another country who had an employment authorization, a student authorization, or a Minister’s permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census, and family members living here with them.

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 2000. 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 Canadia 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 2000 matrix of low income cut-offs.

Low Income Cut-offs for Economic Families and Unattached Individuals, 2000

Size of area of residence					
Family size	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Small Urban Regions	Rural (farm and non-farm)
1	18,371	15,757	15,648	14,561	12,696
2	22,964	19,697	19,561	18,201	15,870
3	28,560	24,497	24,326	22,635	19,738
4	34,572	29,653	29,448	27,401	23,892
5	38,646	33,148	32,917	30,629	26,708
6	42,719	36,642	36,387	33,857	29,524
7+	46,793	40,137	39,857	37,085	32,340

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, 2000. 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, 2000, 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, 2000 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 2000
Refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2000. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2000 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 15, 2001), 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: Occupation (Based On 1991 Standard Occupational Classification)
Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

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, 1996 and May 15, 2001 are internal migrants. People who came from another country between May 15, 1996 and May 15, 2001, 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 15, 2001, as they did on May 15, 1996 (intraprovincial migrants); they lived in a different province on May 15, 2001, from the one they lived in on May 15, 1996 (interprovincial migrants); they lived outside Canada on May 15, 1996, 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 15, 2001), as he or she did five years before (May 15, 1996). 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.

Schooling: Highest Level of Schooling
Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Schooling: School Attendance
Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at school, college or university during the nine-month period between September 2000 and May 15, 2001. Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

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