

Community Social Profile

Template

(Part 2)

Resource Note # 13
Community Social Profile
Project
June 2008



Introduction

The main deliverable of the Ontario Social Landscape Community Profile project funded by the Ontario Trillium Foundation is the development of a community social profile by each of the participating social planning councils.

A community social profile constructs a social portrait of the community. It focuses on the socio-demographic characteristics of the community and its population sub-groups (e.g. seniors, youth, children, low income families, immigrants and visible minorities etc.) The data will be analyzed, interpreted, mapped and presented at a detailed level of geography such that local issues and challenges can be identified and addressed.

There are fourteen Social Planning Councils (SPCs) participating in the project. The social profiles will cover communities that are homes to over two-thirds of the population of Ontario. The profiles provide vital information to all levels of government for their decision making process in the provision of services to their residents. Business 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 any service gaps. Individual residents are better informed of the needs and potential of their local communities.

The social profile not only provides a useful knowledge base for each community but also enables all participating communities to share knowledge and experience and learn from each other.

In order to maximize the benefits of sharing and learning, it is necessary for all the community social profiles have a high degree of commonalities.

Purpose of a template

This Resource Note describes the structure and components of a “template” for the development of the community social profile. The template is intended to provide a certain degree of commonalities in the structure and content in the document. For example, all community social profiles will have a similar “look and feel” format. Key tables, graphs and maps are expected to use same variables, ratios, percentages and classifications.

Also, statistics on key socio-demographic characteristics are readily available for comparison purpose. For example, if someone is looking for information on the change of visible minority population in communities x, y and z between 1996 and 2006, the data on percentage changes should be available in all the profiles. However, it is not expected for all profiles to have similar data on individual visible minority groups (e.g. Chinese, Arabs or South Asians)

It is not the intent of this approach to restrict creativity or originality. Each participating social planning council has ownership of the document with the primary objective to inform and engage the residents of the community.

Template Structure

Since the 2006 Census is the main data source for the development of the community social profile, the major census topics (e.g. population, families, households etc) are used to define the chapters of the profile. In each chapter, there are sections which cover sub areas of each census topic (e.g. senior, children at home).

- Population
- Age and Gender
- Marital Status
- Families and Households
- Language
- Mobility and migration
- Immigration and citizenship
- Aboriginal peoples
- Labour force
- Place of work and commuting
- Education
- Ethnic origin and visible minority
- Income and earnings
- Housing and shelter costs

Graphs can be used to summarize a large amount of data and provide better visualization for data comparison than tables of numbers.

Maps are created to display spatial distribution patterns of census variables. Interpretation of the spatial patterns can suggest underlying phenomenon.

Implications of the socio-demographic changes and trends on the community are to be included at the end of each chapter or section.

Examples of maps and graphs are included in the template. By using the same variables, classifications and symbology, it would enhance the visual comparison process.

For your information, Community Development Halton has produced a Social Profile of Burlington using the 2001 Census as its major data source. A copy of the profile can be viewed or downloaded from

(http://www.cdhalton.ca/pdf/Social_Profile_of_Burlington_Final.pdf)

CDH has also launched a new publication series titled **Community Lens**. The intent is to disseminate and interpret important community data as they become available. Over the course of the next several months, **Community Lens** will focus on results from the 2006 Census as this information becomes available. Electronic version of the publication can be viewed or downloaded from:

(<http://www.cdhalton.ca/lens/index.htm>)

Data Source

The main data source is the 2006 Census. Through our vendor – TETRAD Computer Applications Inc., the Census data are available using PCensus DBX software. Please refer to Resource Note# 9 – Pcensus DBX version 8.5 on how to use the database extractor to build datafile for analysis and input to ArcMap. You also have to use this version of the PCensus to retrieve data from the 2001 Census.

In addition to the data that are available through PCensus, Statistics Canada also provides cross-tabulated data at the CSD, CD, CMA/CA levels. Many of the tables are free of charge. For example, you can get data on

Immigrant Status and Place of Birth (38), Sex (3) and Age Groups (10) for the Population at the CSD level.

To access the cross-tabulated data source, go to Statistics Canada website > 2006 Census> data products> topic-based tabulations

There is also a new product called **Census Trends** which presents a series of summary data trends over a period of ten years (three censuses: 1996, 2001 and 2006). The product is designed to facilitate the analysis and comparison of the changing demographic and socio-economic composition of selected geographic

areas across Canada. You can compare census variable overtime as well as among other communities. The product will include approximately 85 key data indicators, released in two phases

(<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/trends/Index.cfm>)

Instead of issuing one document (resource note) to cover all the census data released by Statistics Canada, Part 1 of the Community Social Profile Template (Resource Note #11) will cover data releases 1-5. Part 2 will be issued when the remaining releases are completed.

Report Cover

To be discussed at a later date

Road Network

Overlay a street network onto your map provides your readers with additional geographic reference to the data being presented.

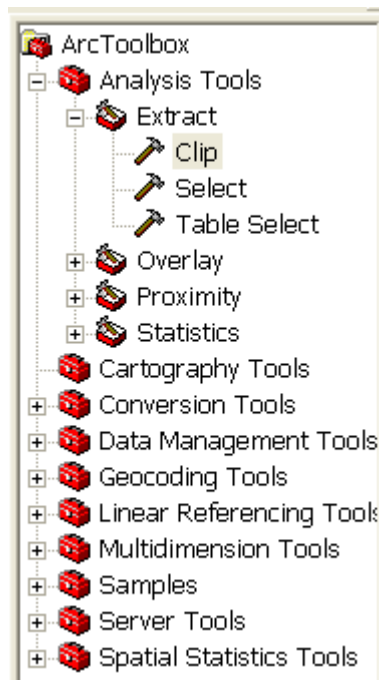
There are two road network shape files available. The one from DMTI is about 5 years old. Statistics Canada provides a more current one for 2007. It can be downloaded from:

http://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss2006/DataProducts/RNF2006_e.jsp

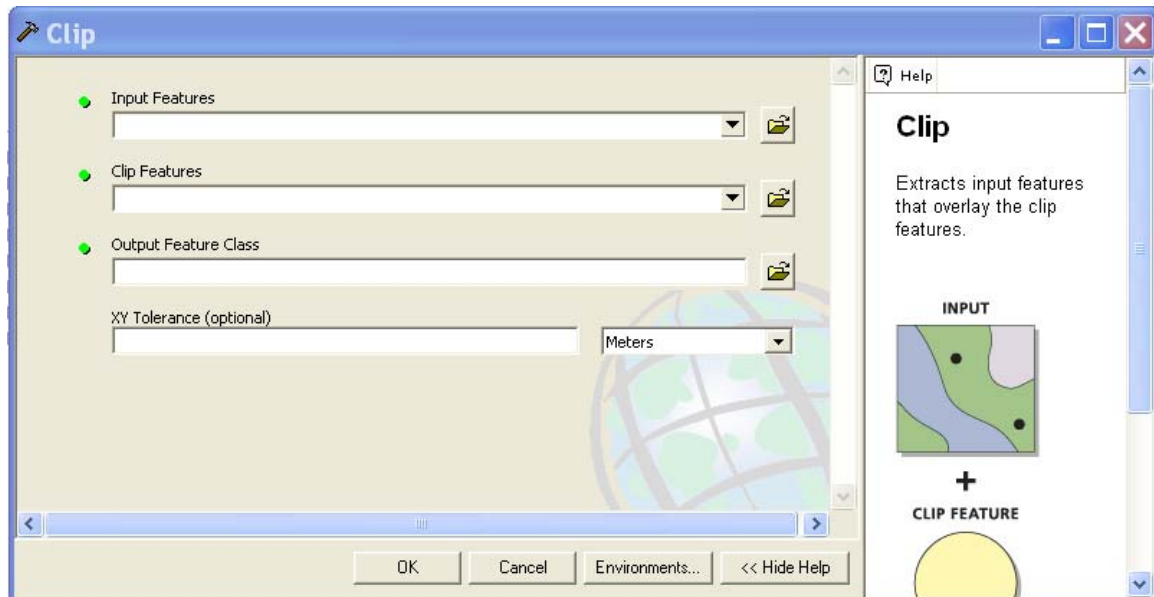
However, the DMTI road network file allows you to choose various details of the network (e.g. provincial highways, regional roads and local streets). This option is not available from the StatsCan road network file.

After adding the road network shapefile, you may wish to show only the roads and streets within the geography of your community. You can use the Extract tool from the ArcTool box in ArcGIS.

- o Access ArcTool box
- o Select “Clip” function



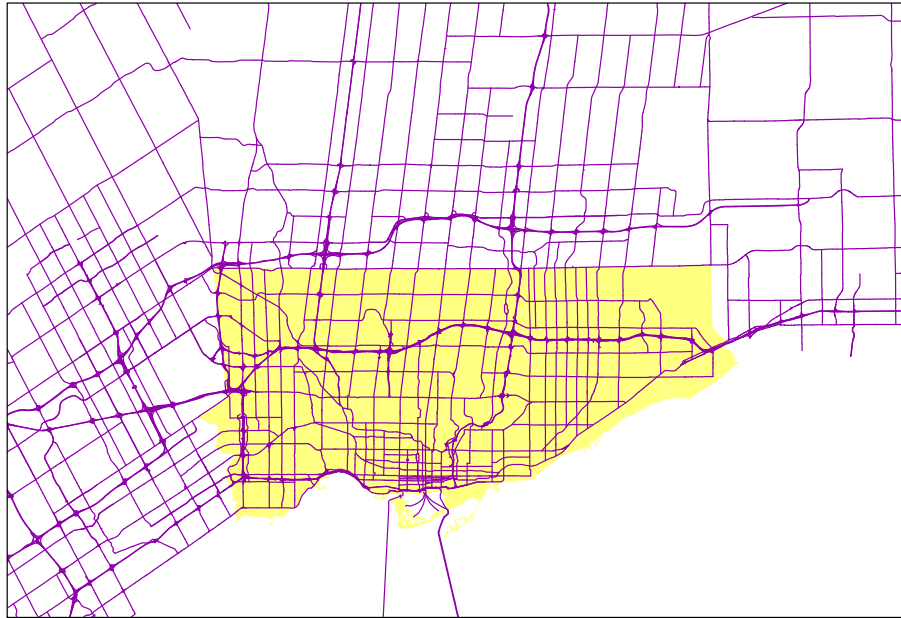
- o Input features – the road network file you want to clip
- o Clip feature – the shape file of your community
- o Output feature class – file for the clipped road network



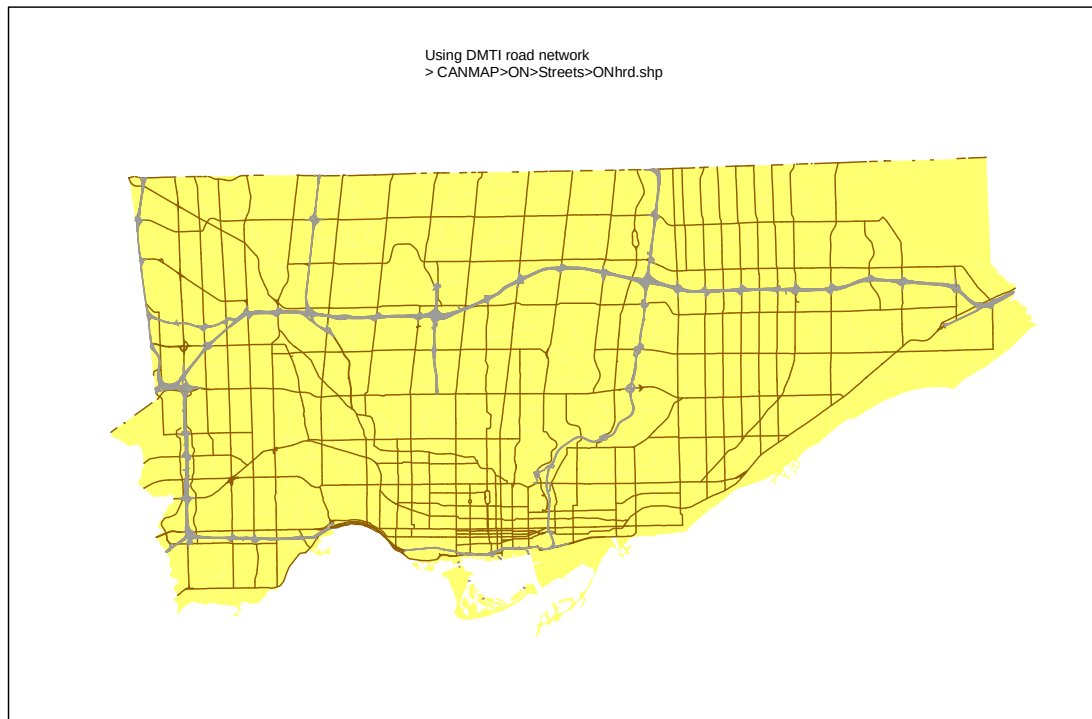
Road network



Road network

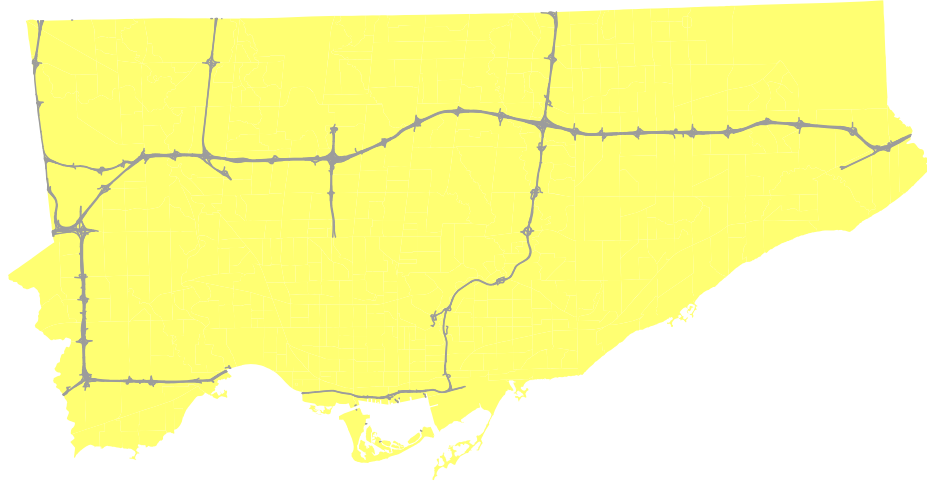


Road network



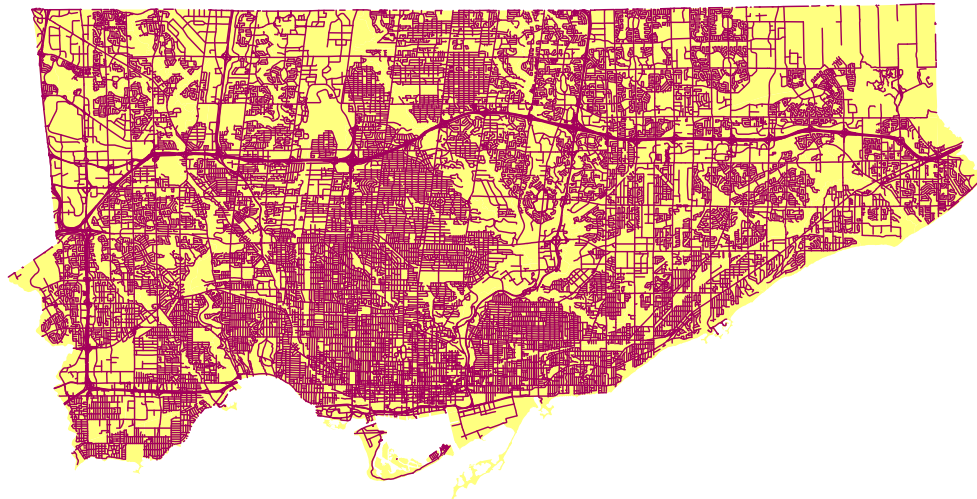
Highway network

Using DMTI road network
> CANMAP>ON>Streets>ONhwy.shp



Street network

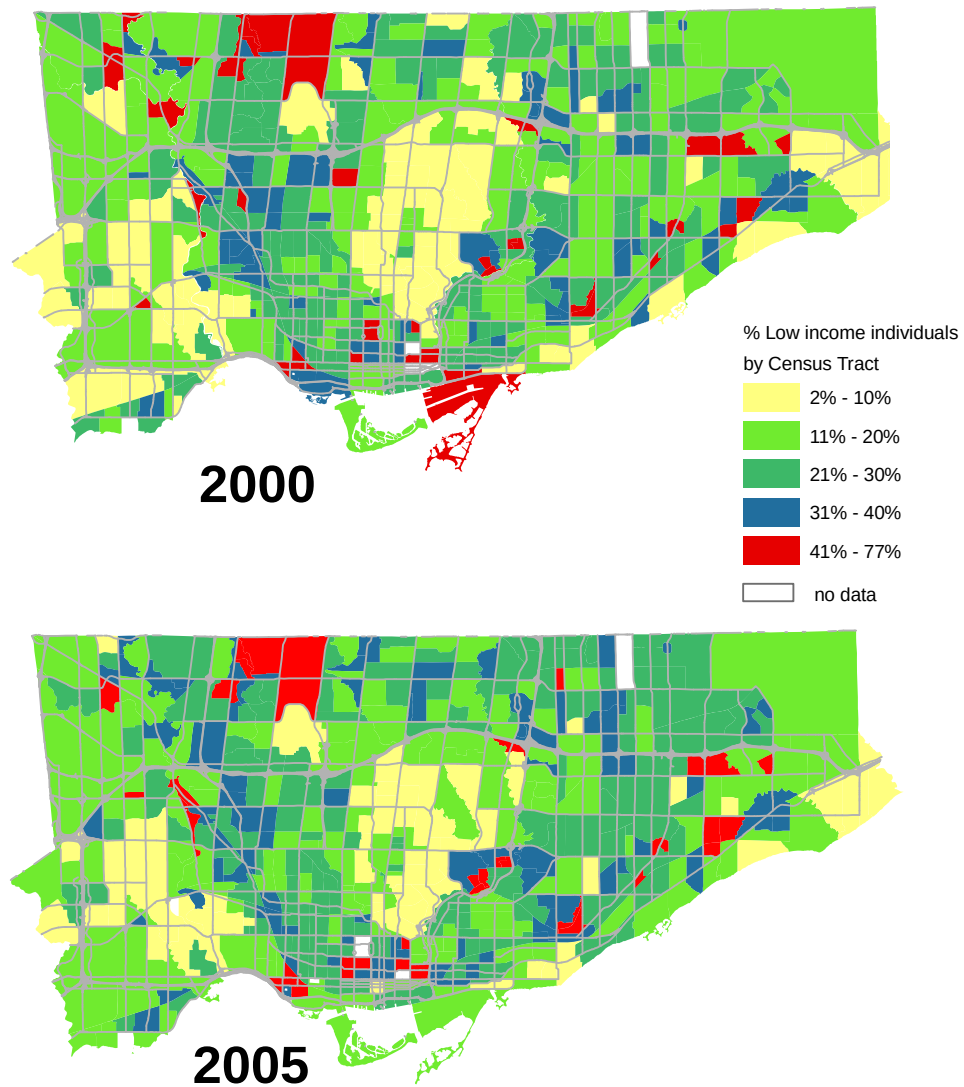
Using DMTI Road network
>CANMAP>ON>Streets>ONrds.shp



Comparing spatial distribution

- By showing the changes geographically we can show where changes had occurred and their magnitude
- We can calculate the changes of one variable over time (2001-2006) and show the changes (absolute or percentage) on one map. However, this method of presentation requires the same spatial units for both years. The only variable that can be mapped this way is the population changes by Census Tract as provided by StatsCan.
- Since the number of CTs in our service areas has changed between 2001 and 2006, it is difficult to show the changes on one map.
- One good alternative is to show the spatial distribution on two maps (one for 2001 and one for 2006) and compare the changes visually.
- For an effective comparison, we need to ensure:
 - o Same symbology and classification are used
 - o Same scale is used
 - o Both maps are presented side by side (or on same page)

Proportion of low income individuals City of Toronto, (2000 and 2005)

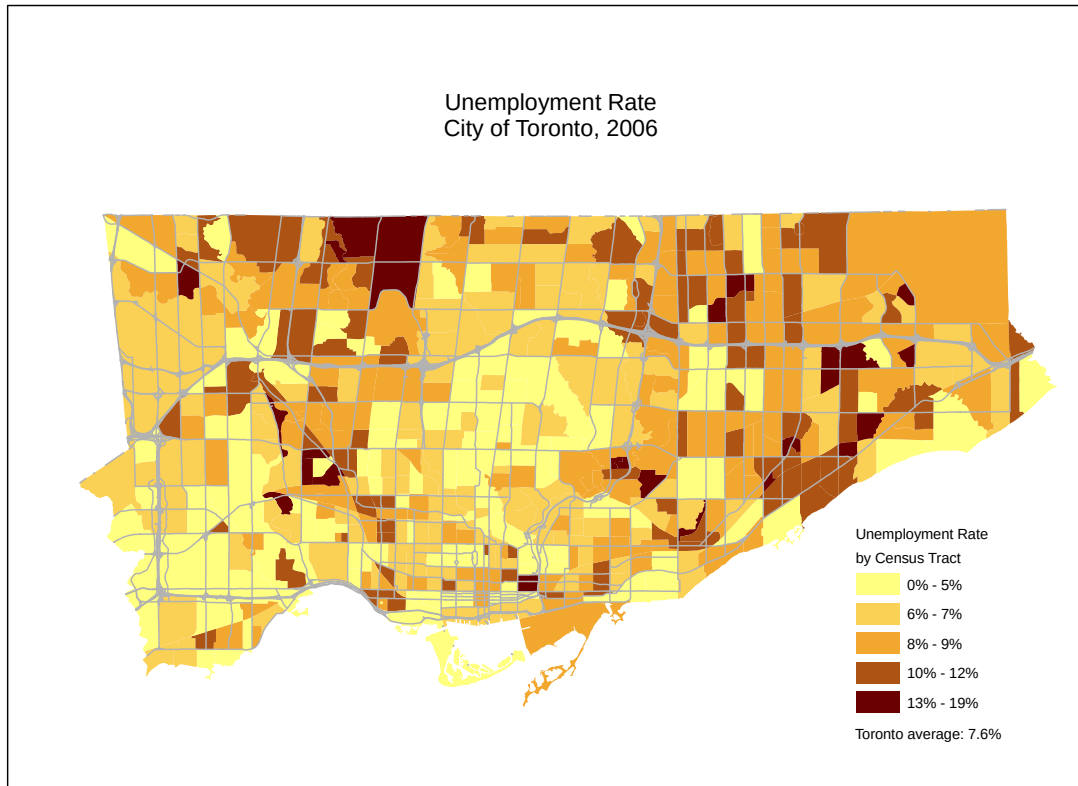


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Labour Force

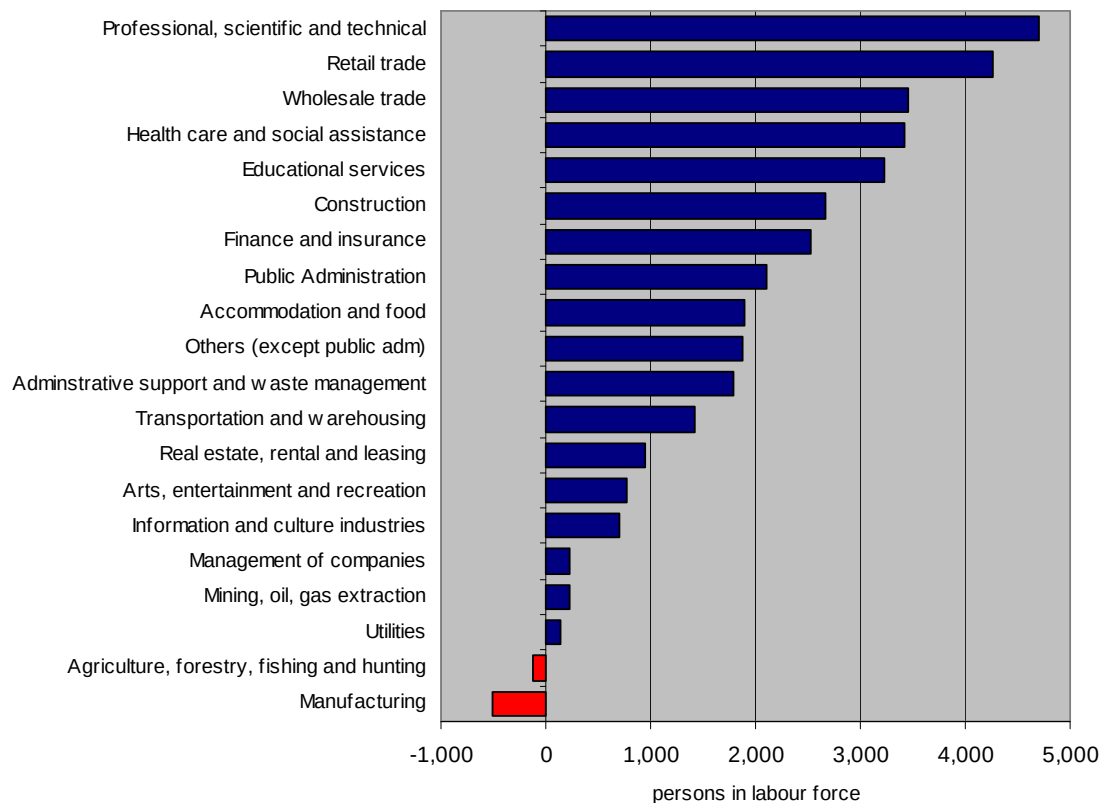
- Some of the census data on labour force of interest include:
 - o labour force activity : unemployment rate
 - o labour force by industry.
 - o labour force by occupation
 - o unpaid work which refers to the unpaid work including unpaid household work, unpaid child care, and unpaid senior care but 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
- Census data on labour force are by place of residence and not by place of work (employment).
- Mapping unemployment rate (2006)
 - o Unemployment rate available at both the CT and DA level
 - o You do not have to calculate the rate, value is readily available in PCensus database
- Labour force by industry and by gender
 - o The economic base of the community can be described by the composition of the employed labour force in various industries (assuming most of the employed labour force lived and worked with in the community)
 - o Canada records a decline of the manufacturing industry between 2001 and 2006 by an annual rate of 1.4%. Does your community follow the same trend?
 - o Which industry (ies) shows decline or growth?
 - o What is the gender difference in labour force participation by industries?
- Labour force by occupation and by gender
 - o What are the major occupations within your community?
 - o What are the gender differences?
 - o Which occupation is declining or growing?
- Comparison with 1991 and 1996 data
 - o Due to change made in the classification systems used for grouping labour force by industry and occupation, one should not compare the 2006 data with those in the 1996 and 1991 censuses
 - o Statistics Canada has created separate industry and occupation variables (namely: industry (historical) and occupation (historical)) to facilitate the historical comparison

- o However, the historical variables are not available from the PCensus database

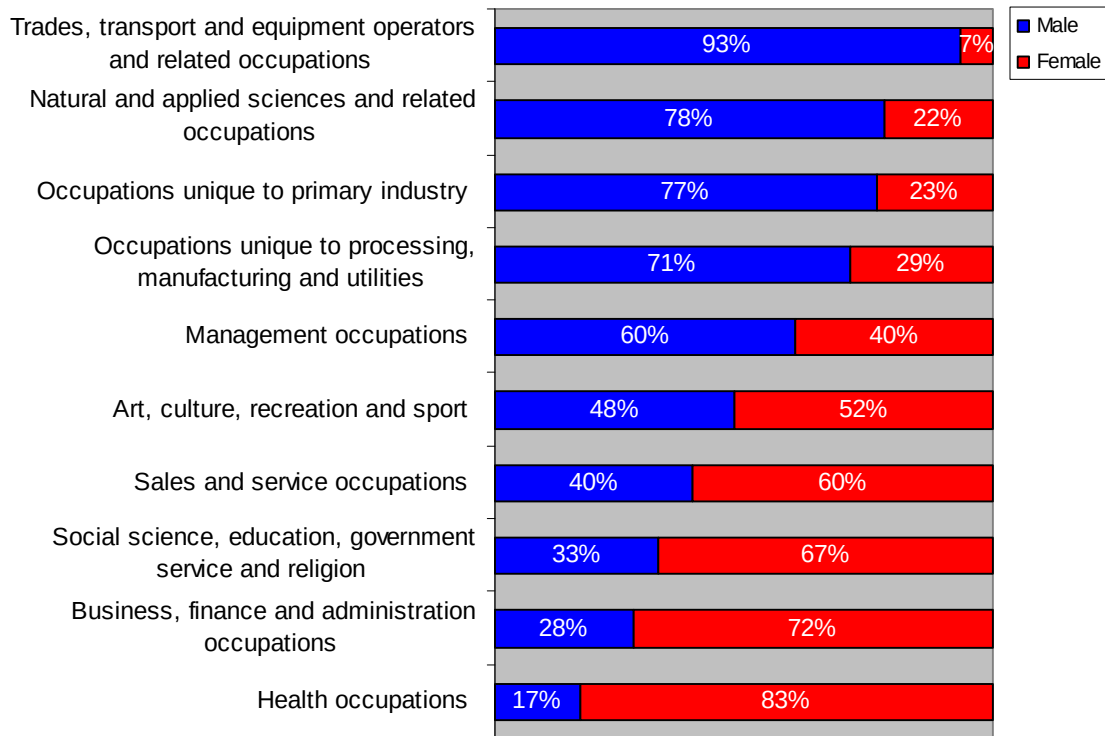


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Change in labour force by industry groups (2001-2006), Region of Halton



Employed labour force by major occupations and by gender, Peterborough County, 2006

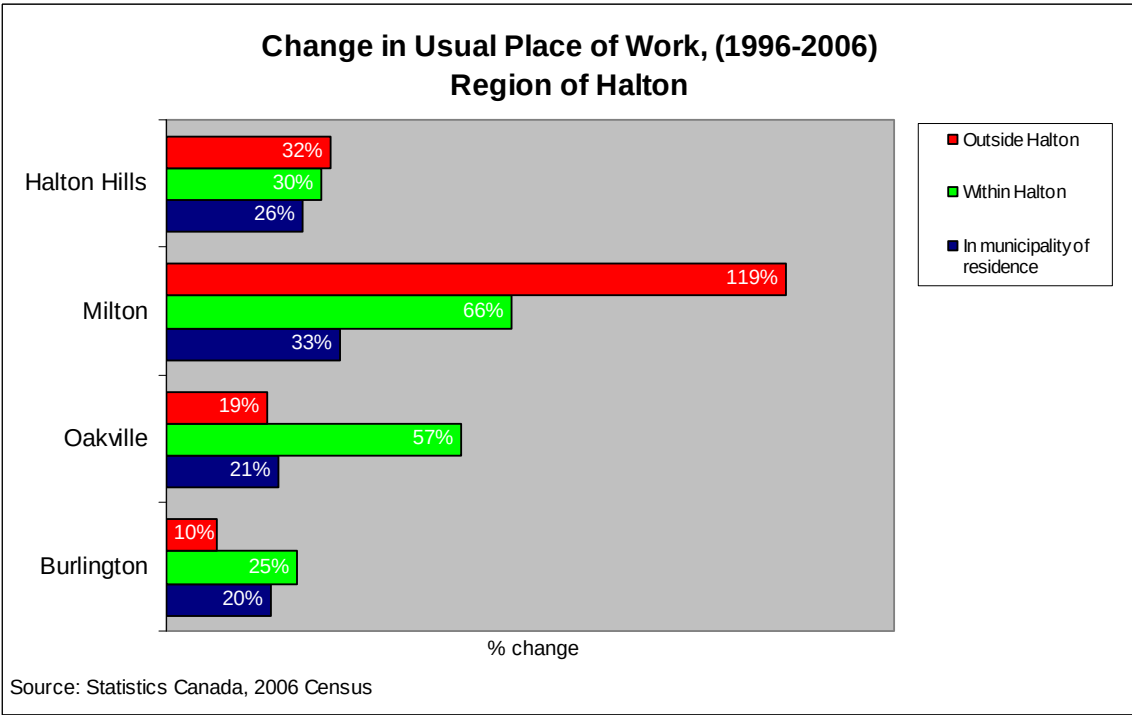
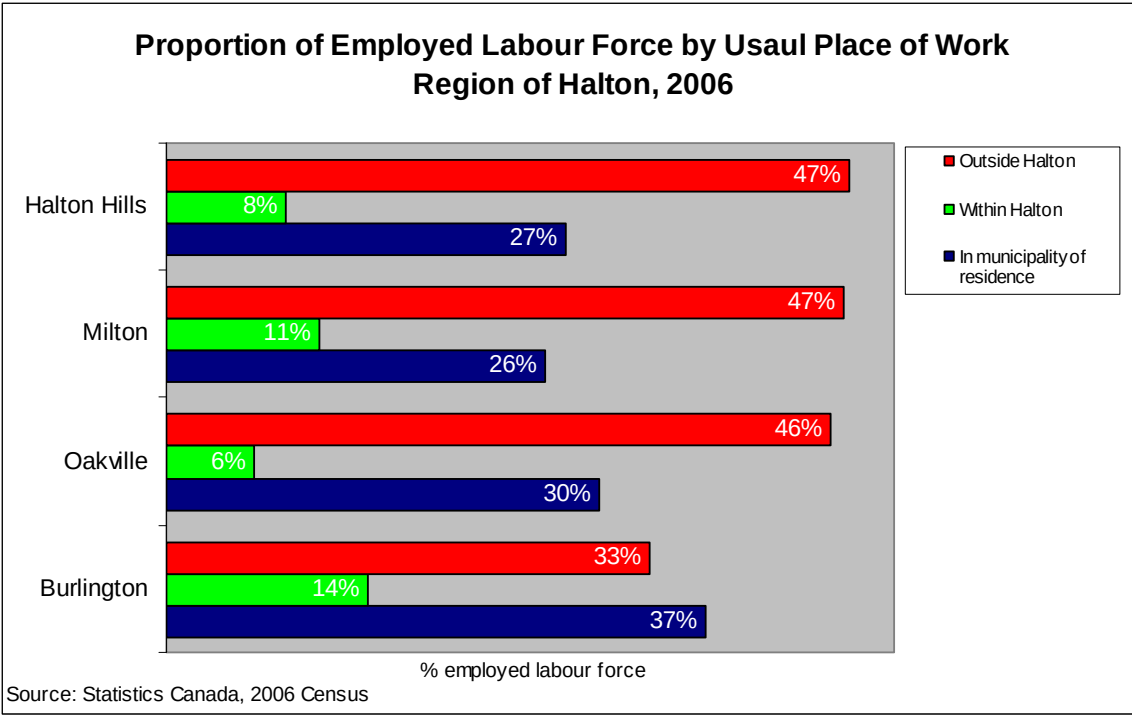


Source: Statistics Canada , 2006 Census

% employed labour force

Place of work and commuting

- Place of work data are grouped into the following categories
 - o Work at home – five main occupations of home workers: farmers and farm manager, early childhood educators and assistants, general farm workers, secretaries (except legal and medical) and bookkeepers
 - o Work outside Canada – can include diplomats, Armed Forces personnel and other persons enumerated abroad. It also can include recent immigrants who may not currently be employed, but whose job of longer duration since January 1, 2005 was held outside Canada
 - o 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.
 - o Usual place of work – this includes the majority of the workers who report to the same (usual) workplace location at the beginning of each shift
- Location of usual place of work
 - o Data available by CSDs
 - In CSD of residence (e.g. lived and worked in the Town of Pickering)
 - In different CSD (e.g. lived in the Town of Pickering and worked in a municipality outside the Region of Durham)
 - In same CD (e.g. lived in the Town of Pickering and worked in one of the municipalities of the Region of Durham)
 - o Data can be used to “measure” the match between the types of worker and types of job within a community. Usually, a high proportion of workers work outside the community indicates a mismatch between workers and jobs.
 - o As more residents work within their community, the amount of commuting travel time and distance will be reduced – less time on the road and more time with the family or for other activities
- Changes between 1996/2001 and 2006
 - o Both 2001 and 2006 data can be retrieved from PCensus datafile
 - o For 1996 data : go to
<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census96/data/profiles/DataTable.cfm?YEAR=1996&LANG=E&PID=35782&S=A&GID=201998>



- Commuting pattern
 - o The 2006 Census provides data on commuting pattern free of charge
 - o You can show the commuting pattern on a map
 - o Go to StatsCan's 2006 Census website
 - Go to Data products
 - Standard Data Products > topic-based tabulations > place or work and commuting to work
 - Click on table 6 – Commuting Flow Census Subdivision: Sex(3) for the Employed Labour Force 15 years and over having a usual place of work
 - You can obtain the commuting flow data by clicking on the “place of residence” or “place of work”
 - If you clicked on “place of residence”, it will show out-commuting data (e.g. from City of Cambridge to City of Kitchener)
 - If you clicked on “place of work”, it will show in-commuting data (e.g. from City of Kitchener to City of Cambridge)

**Commuting Flow Census Subdivisions: Sex (3) for the Employed Labour Force 15 Years and Over
Subdivisions, Flows Greater than or Equal to 20, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data**

Census subdivisions (CSDs)

Cambridge, CY Ont.

☒ Place of residence ☐ Place of work Submit

Commuting flow for residents of Cambridge, CY			
Place of residence / Place of work ¹	Sex (3)		
	Total	Male	Female
▼ ▲	▼ ▲	▼ ▲	▼ ▲
Cambridge (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	33,860	16,390	17,465
Cambridge (CY) / Kitchener (CY)	5,695	2,575	3,120
Cambridge (CY) / Guelph (CY)	3,295	1,915	1,380
Cambridge (CY) / Waterloo (CY)	2,010	945	1,065
Cambridge (CY) / Mississauga (CY)	1,930	1,320	610
Cambridge (CY) / North Dumfries (TP)	1,615	820	800
Cambridge (CY) / Toronto (C)	1,230	770	460
Cambridge (CY) / Milton (T)	780	515	260
Cambridge (CY) / Hamilton (C)	670	345	320
Cambridge (CY) / Brampton (CY)	625	455	175
Cambridge (CY) / Brantford (CY)	475	265	210
Cambridge (CY) / Woolwich (TP)	465	300	170
Cambridge (CY) / Puslinch (TP)	415	315	100
Cambridge (CY) / Brant (CY)	285	165	120
Cambridge (CY) / Burlington (CY)	260	130	125
Cambridge (CY) / Oakville (T)	240	170	70
Cambridge (CY) / Guelph/Eramosa (TP)	200	110	85
Cambridge (CY) / Vaughan (CY)	140	125	15

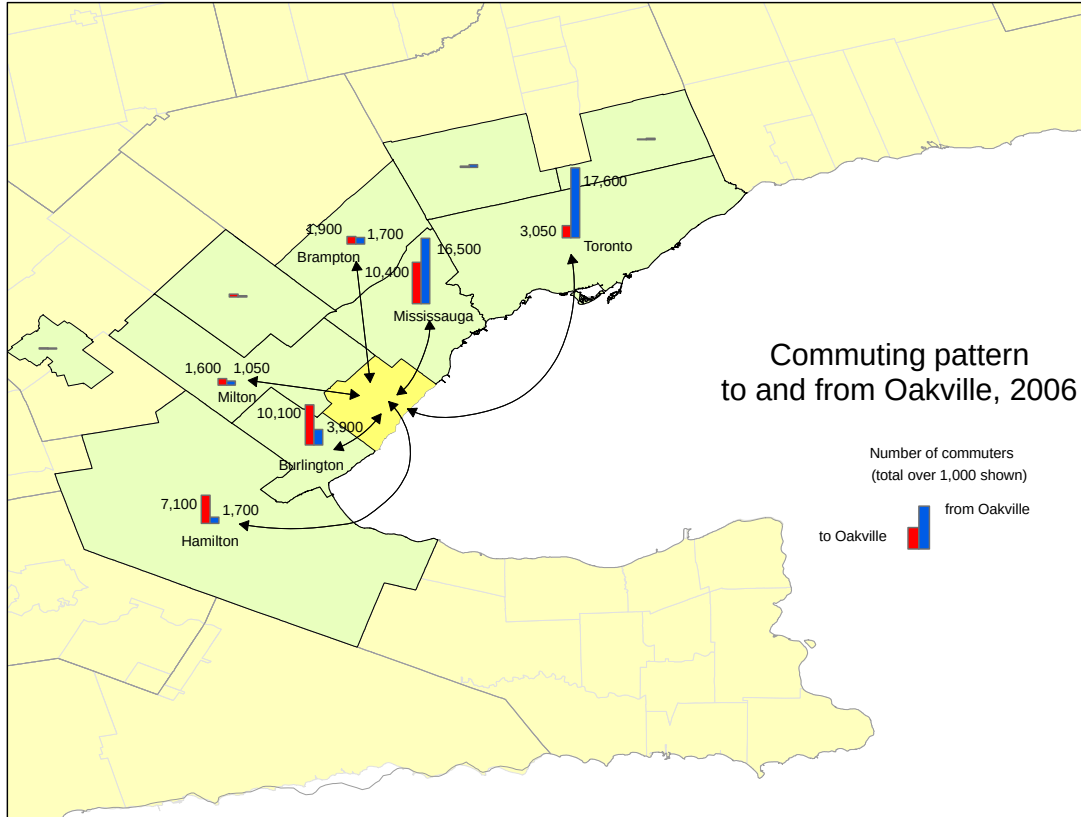
Commuting Flow Census Subdivisions: Sex (3) for the Employed Labour Force 15 Years and Subdivisions, Flows Greater than or Equal to 20, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data

Census subdivisions (CSDs)

Cambridge, CY < Ont.

☐ Place of residence ☒ Place of work Submit

Commuting flow for persons working in Cambridge, CY			
Place of residence / Place of work ¹	Sex (3)		
	Total	Male	Female
▼ ▲	▼ ▲	▼ ▲	▼ ▲
Cambridge (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	33,860	16,390	17,465
Kitchener (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	11,230	6,950	4,280
Waterloo (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	2,645	1,700	950
Guelph (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	1,920	1,210	710
Hamilton (C) / Cambridge (CY)	1,850	1,300	550
North Dumfries (TP) / Cambridge (CY)	1,560	815	740
Brantford (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	1,365	995	370
Brant (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	1,315	810	500
Wilmot (TP) / Cambridge (CY)	560	395	165
Puslinch (TP) / Cambridge (CY)	465	225	235
Mississauga (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	395	340	50
Woodstock (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	380	235	145
Woolwich (TP) / Cambridge (CY)	355	235	120
Blandford-Blenheim (TP) / Cambridge (CY)	350	250	100
Centre Wellington (TP) / Cambridge (CY)	290	200	85
Toronto (C) / Cambridge (CY)	285	245	40
London (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	240	205	30
Norfolk County (CY) / Cambridge (CY)	225	195	30

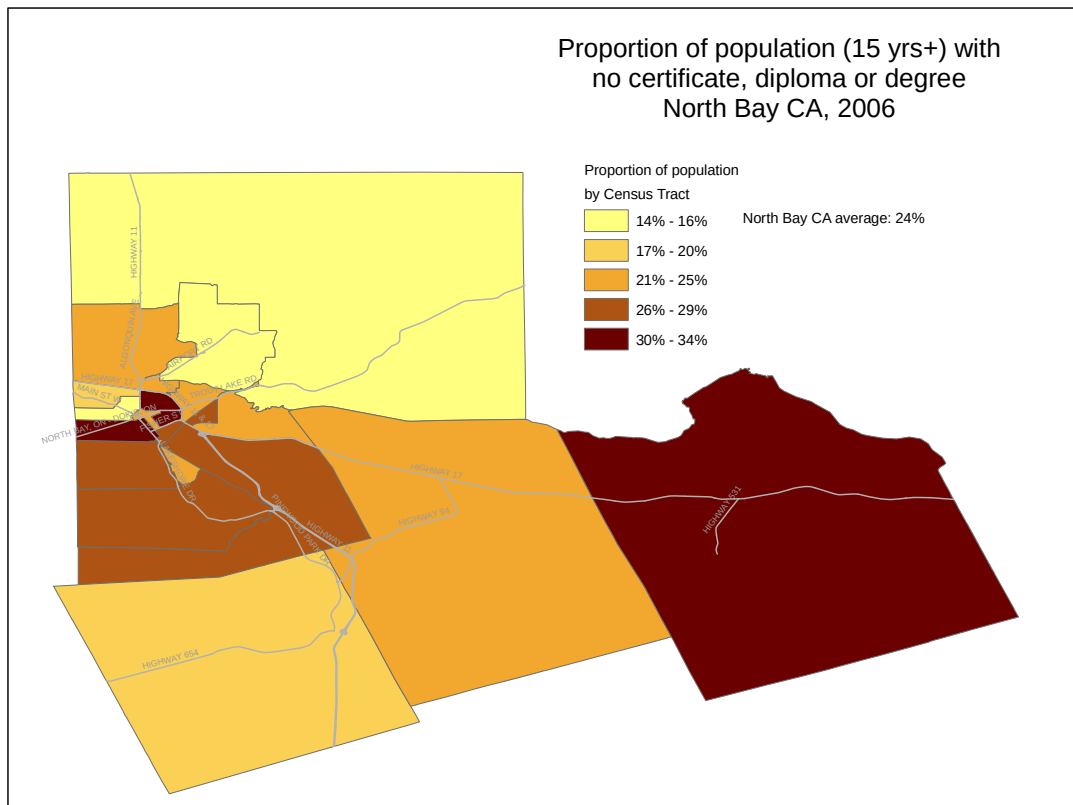


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

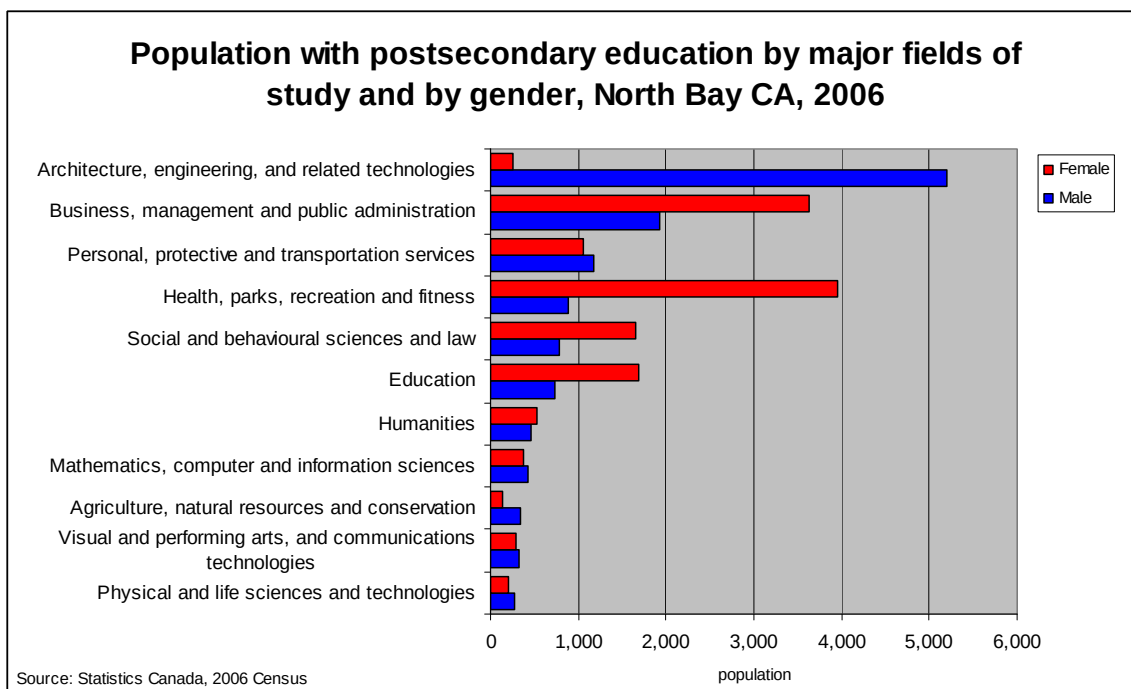
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Education

- StatsCan has made substantial changes to the questions pertaining to education on the 2006 Census questionnaire. Please exercise caution when making data comparison with previous censuses. For example, data on Field of study from the 2006 Census cannot be compared with the 2001 data because of changes in the types of fields that were measured
- Questions pertaining to university degrees attained in 2006, for example, a bachelor's degree or a master's degree, were similar to those asked in 2001. However, the 2006 Census collected information on non-university certification differently than in 2001.
- Population without postsecondary education
 - o What proportion of the population does not have postsecondary education? Where are they?
 - o How do they distribute among the various age groups?
- Population with postsecondary education
 - o What proportion of the population has attained postsecondary education?
 - Just over one-quarter (26%) of the adult population aged 25 to 64 in Ontario had a university degree, the highest proportion among all provinces and territories.
 - Only 9% had a trades certificate as their highest level of education attainment, which was the lowest proportion in Canada
 - o How is the postsecondary education distributed? (i.e. apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, college or other non-university certificate/diploma, university certificate, diploma or degree)
 - o Look at postsecondary education by major fields of study and by gender.
 - Which are the top major fields of study?
 - How do they differ between men and women?
 - o In addition, you can also look at the postsecondary education attainment by major fields of study by age groups
 - o For the first time in the history of the Canadian Census, information on the location where Canadian attained their highest level of education was collected. For example, in the Region of Halton, about 44% of the doctorate graduates did their studies outside Canada.



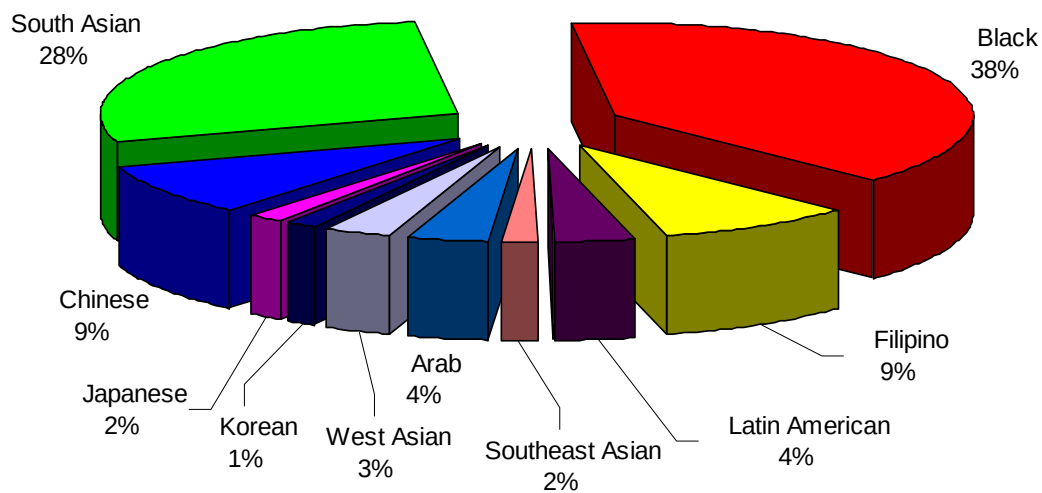
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census



Visible Minority

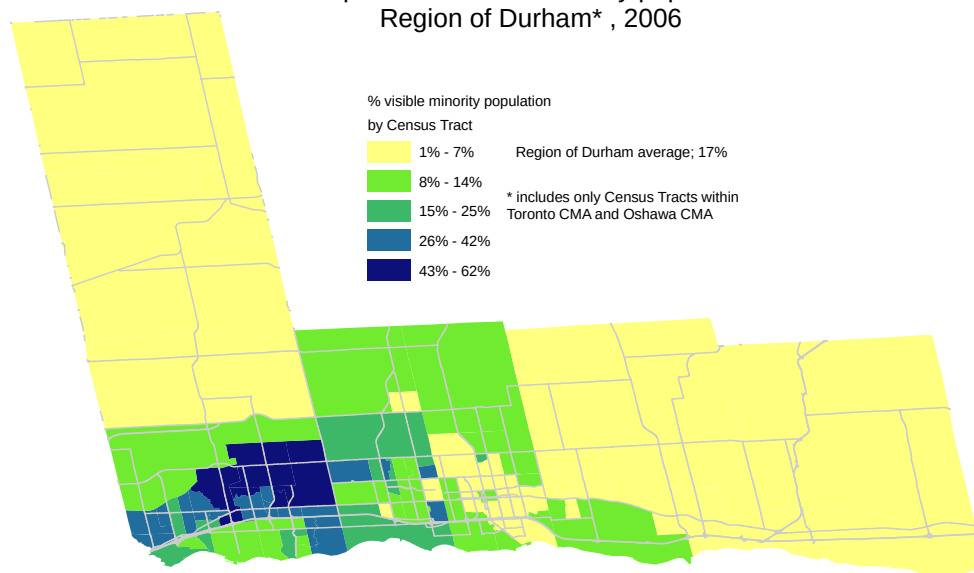
- The 1996 Census was the first census to directly ask the question about visible minority. Prior to 1966, the data on visible minority groups were derived from other census questions on language, place of birth and religion
- The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as “persons, other than 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:
 - o Chinese
 - o South Asian (e.g. East Indian, Pakistani, Punjabi, Sir Lankan)
 - o Black (e.g. African, Haitian, Jamaican, Somali)
 - o Arab/West Asian (e.g. Aménian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, Moroccan)
 - o Filipino
 - o Southeast Asian (e.g. Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese)
 - o Latin American
 - o Japanese
 - o Korean
- Between 2001 and 2006, Canada's visible minority population increased by 27.2%. This was five times faster than the 5.4% growth rate of the total population
 - o You can compare the growth rates of the visible minority population and the total population in your community over time and with those of the province and the nation.
- What is the composition of the visible minority population in your community? (both in number and proportion)
- StatsCan also provides additional cross-tabulated data for the visible minority population by CSDs. (PCensus datafile has only the number of persons by visible minority groups)
 - o by immigrant status
 - o by period of immigration
 - o by age groups
 - o by gender
- go to Data products>topic-based tabulations>ethnic origins and visible minorities

Composition of visible minority population Region of Durham, 2006



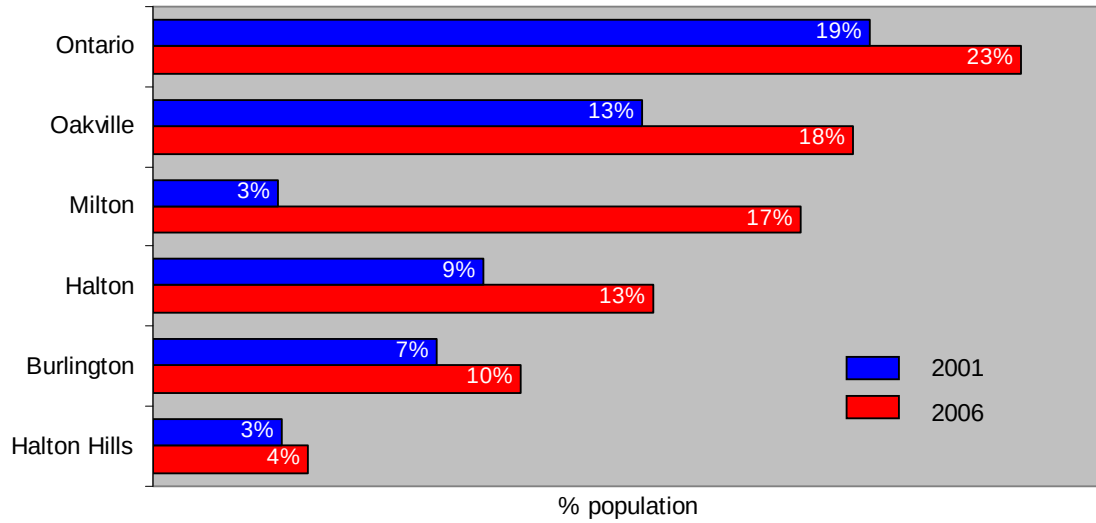
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Proportion of visible minority population Region of Durham*, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Proportion of visible minority population Region of Halton, 2001 and 2006

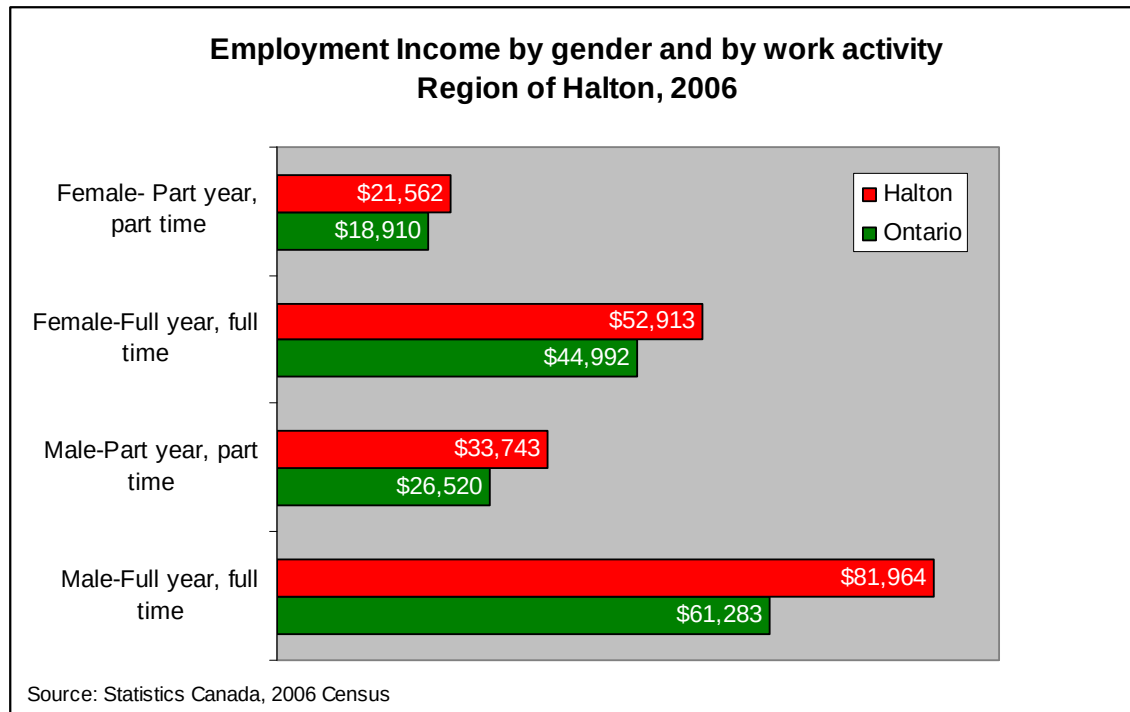


Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Incomes

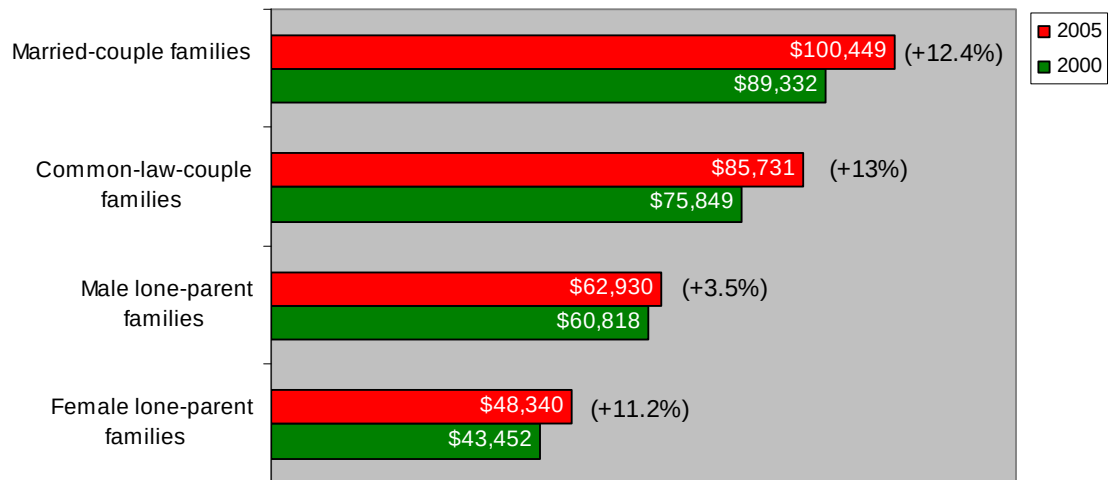
- For the 2006 Census, which was taken on May 15, 2006, respondents were asked to provide information on income for the year ending December 31, 2005. As a result, all income related census data are for 2005 instead of 2006
- average income versus median income
 - o although average income is often used 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.
- do not use income data at the DA level except average household income, all other income data are imputed from data at the CT level. They are not accurate.
- For the first time, after tax income data are available. After-tax income more accurately depicts what families/individuals have available to spend.
- Also, the 2006 Census is the first time that respondents had to option to have StatsCan access their tax records rather than complete the census income questions. Over 80% of all respondents completing the census long form chose the tax record option. There are some differences between tax data and self-reported income data.

- Employment Income (earnings)
 - o Average employment income by gender and by work activity
 - o Work activity: full time-full year: worked 49 to 52 weeks during 2005, for 30 hours or more per week
 - o Work activity: part time-part year: worked less than full time-full year
 - o What are the differences between your community and the provincial average?
 - o What are the gender differences?
 - o How do they compare with employment income for 2000?



- Incomes of families
 - o Median income by family type
 - o Married couple, common-law, male lone-parent and female lone-parent families
 - o How do they compare among themselves?
 - o What are the changes between 2000 and 2005? Which group is best off or worse off?
- Median Household income
 - o By census tract
 - o Where are the high and low income households?
 - o May try to use binary colour scheme (symbology) to illustrate the contrast between high and low income values

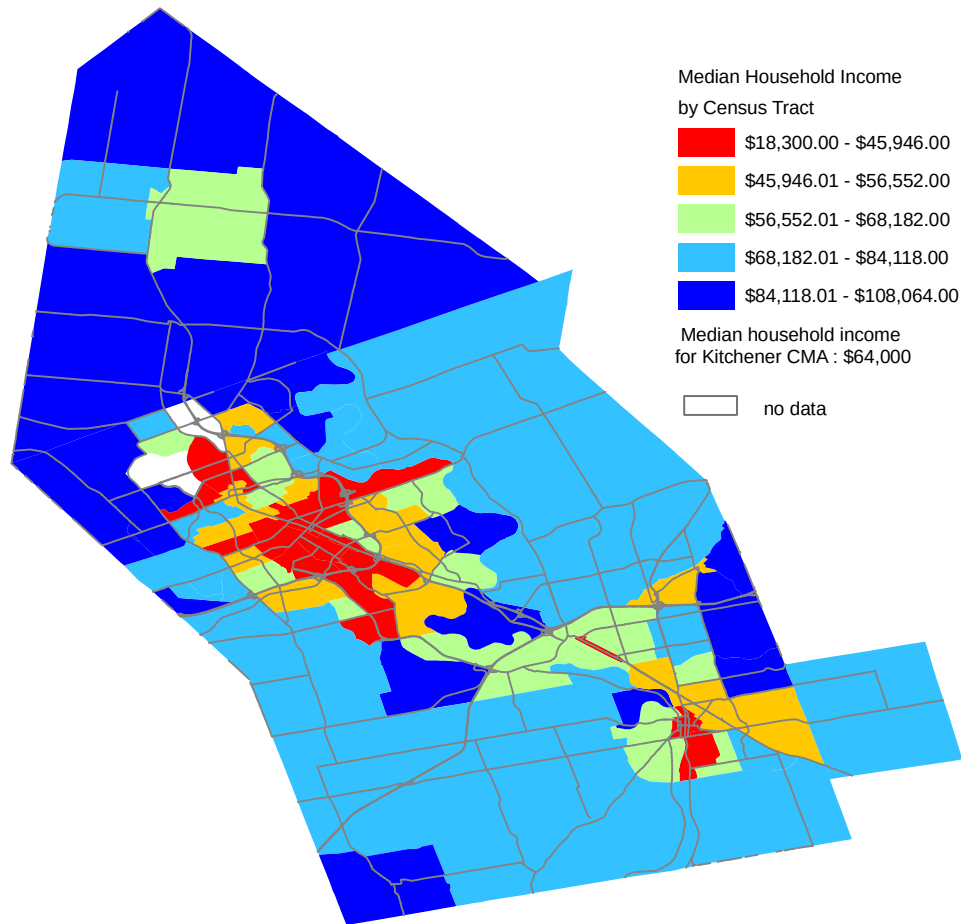
Median family income by family type Region of Halton, 2000 and 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

() % change 2000-2005

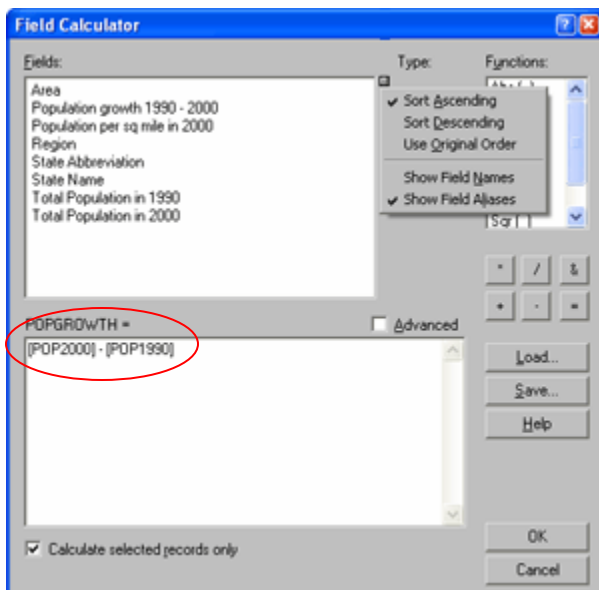
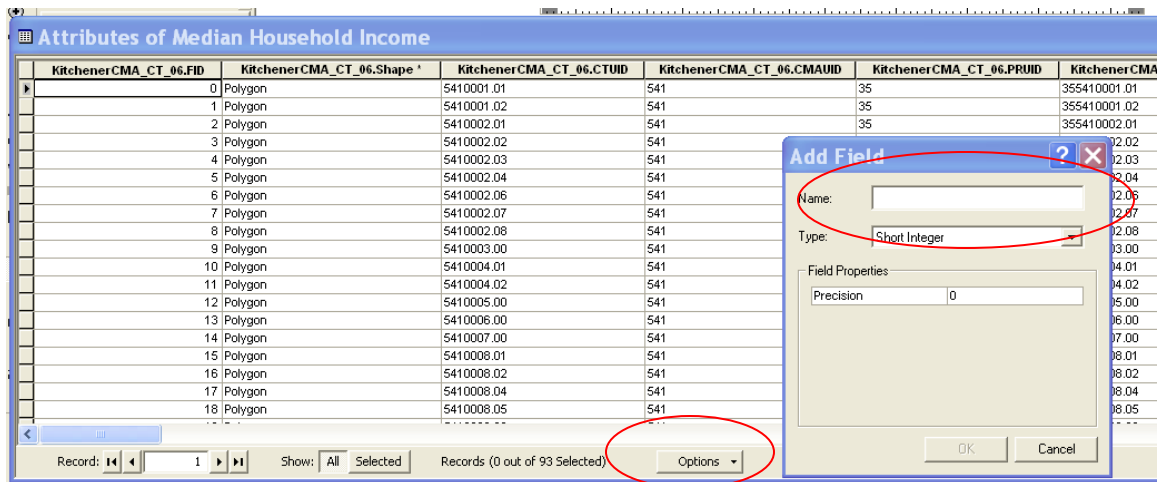
Median Household Income Kitchener CMA, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Low Income

- The low income data for the 2006 Census are derived from the 2005 before and after tax LICO levels
- The 2006 Census is the first time that low income data are available for before and after tax.
- The 2000 low income data for the 2001 Census are before tax
- The low income cut-offs (LICO) are by far StatsCan's most established and widely recognized approach to estimating low income cut-offs.
- It is an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family
- The approach is essentially to estimate an income threshold at which families are expected to spend 20% more than the average family on food, shelter and clothing
- StatsCan makes it clear that low income is not necessarily mean poverty.
- LICO are available for 7 family sizes and 5 different populations.
- Some of your readers may not fully understand the StatsCan's estimate of low income, you may wish to provide some explanation on the concept of LICO. (reference : Statistics Canada, Low Income cut-offs for 2005 and Low Income Measures for 2004 – Catalogue No – 75-F0002MIE)
- By including the LICO (before and after tax) table will also help your readers to grasp the LICO concept
- Unlike previous censuses, Statistics Canada only provides the "percentage" of prevalence of low income rather than the actual number (e.g. households, families or individuals). You have to calculate the number by multiplying the number of households, families or individuals by the corresponding percentages. You have to do that in the attribute table before joining with the shapefile.
 - o Open attribute table
 - o Click on Option button > Add Field
 - o Enter new field name
 - o Choose Long integer
 - o Click Editor at menu bar > Start Editing
 - o Right click on column heading of the new field > click Field Calculator
 - o Enter an equation to calculate the number

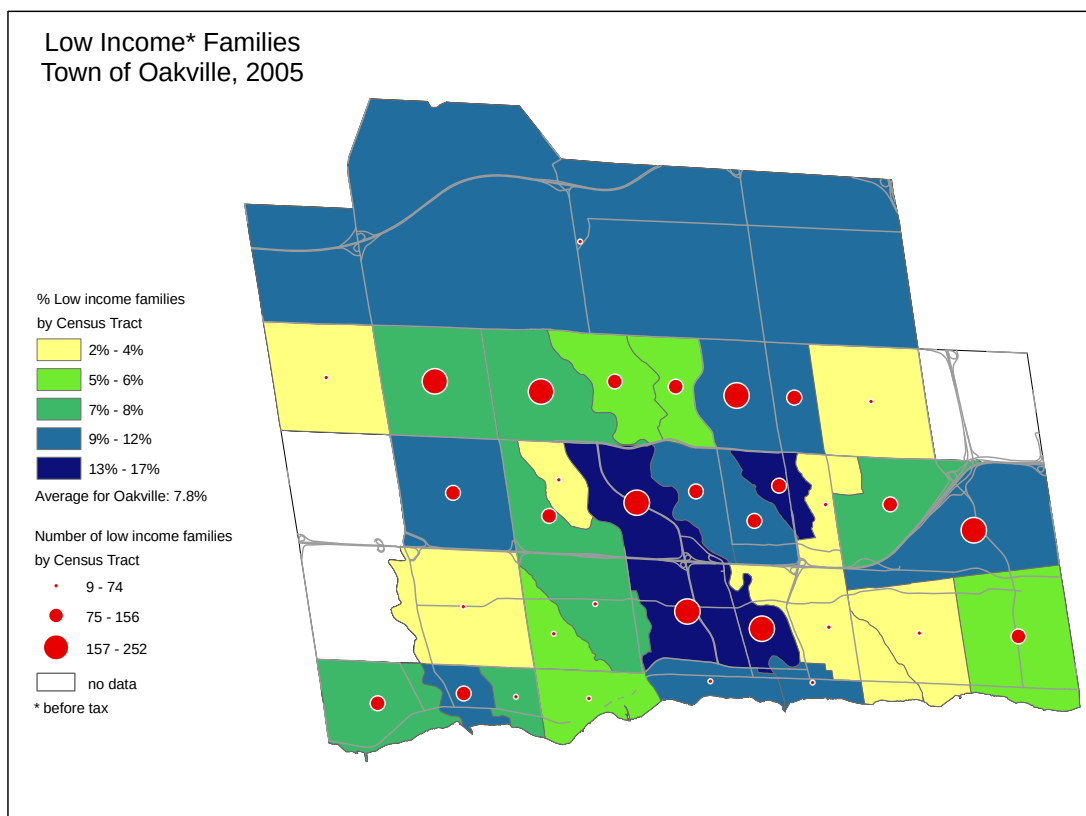


Urban Poverty Project (UPP)

- Some of the participating SPCs may have access to data from the Urban Poverty Project – part of CCSD's (Canadian Council on Social Development) Community Social Data Strategy for the 2001 Census.
- The Urban Poverty Project has more in-depth cross-tabulated census data on low income population.
- Data for the 2006 Census may not be available in time for us to complete the Community Social Profile

Low income families

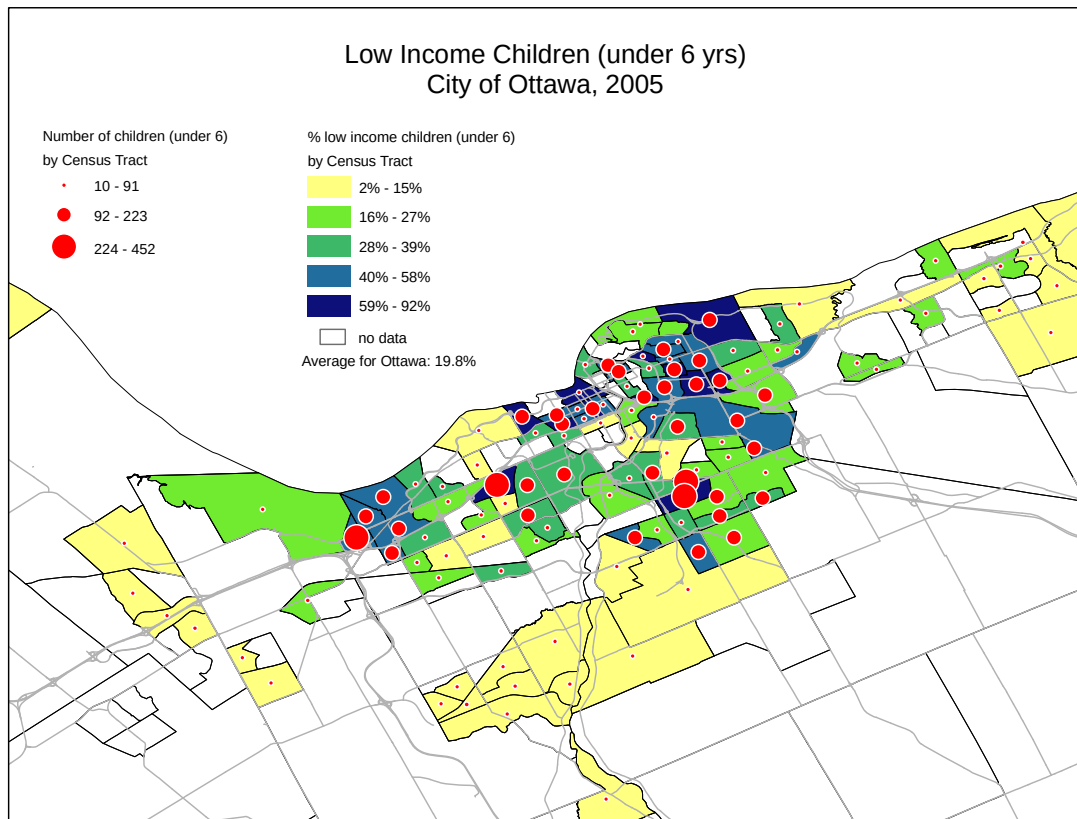
- Data are available for three family types: couple families, male lone-parent families and female lone-parent families
- What is the percentage distribution among the three family types?
- What has changed between 2000 and 2005? – only for total families (no break-down)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Low income children

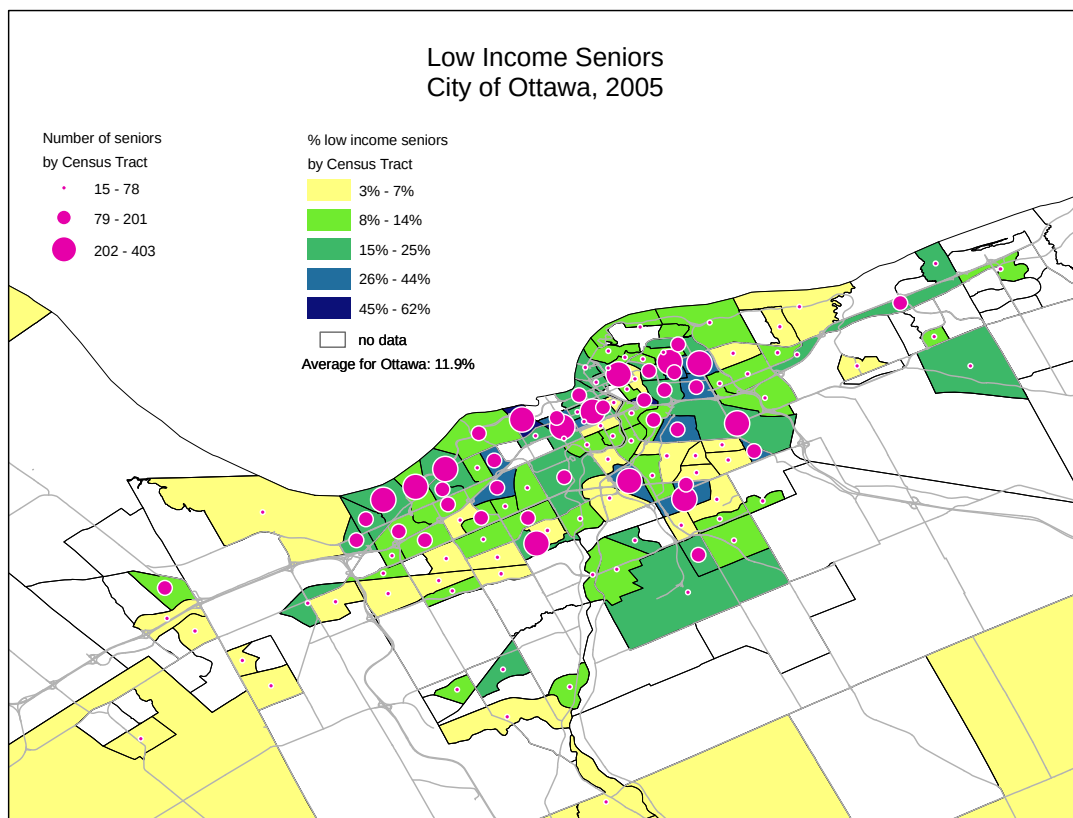
- First time data available at part of PCensus datafile at both municipal and CT level
- Data can be mapped to show the spatial distribution of low income children
- For those who have access to the 2001 UPP data, comparison may be made between 2000 and 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Low income seniors

- First time data available at part of PCensus datafile at both municipal and CT level
- Data can be mapped to show the spatial distribution of low income seniors
- For those who have access to the 2001 UPP data, comparison may be made between 2000 and 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Size of family unit	Community size				
	Rural areas	Urban areas			
		Less than 30,000 ¹	30,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 and over
		\$			

Before Tax LICO

2005

1 person	14,303	16,273	17,784	17,895	20,778
2 persons	17,807	20,257	22,139	22,276	25,867
3 persons	21,891	24,904	27,217	27,386	31,801
4 persons	26,579	30,238	33,046	33,251	38,610
5 persons	30,145	34,295	37,480	37,711	43,791
6 persons	33,999	38,679	42,271	42,533	49,389
7 or more persons	37,853	43,063	47,063	47,354	54,987

After Tax LICO

2005

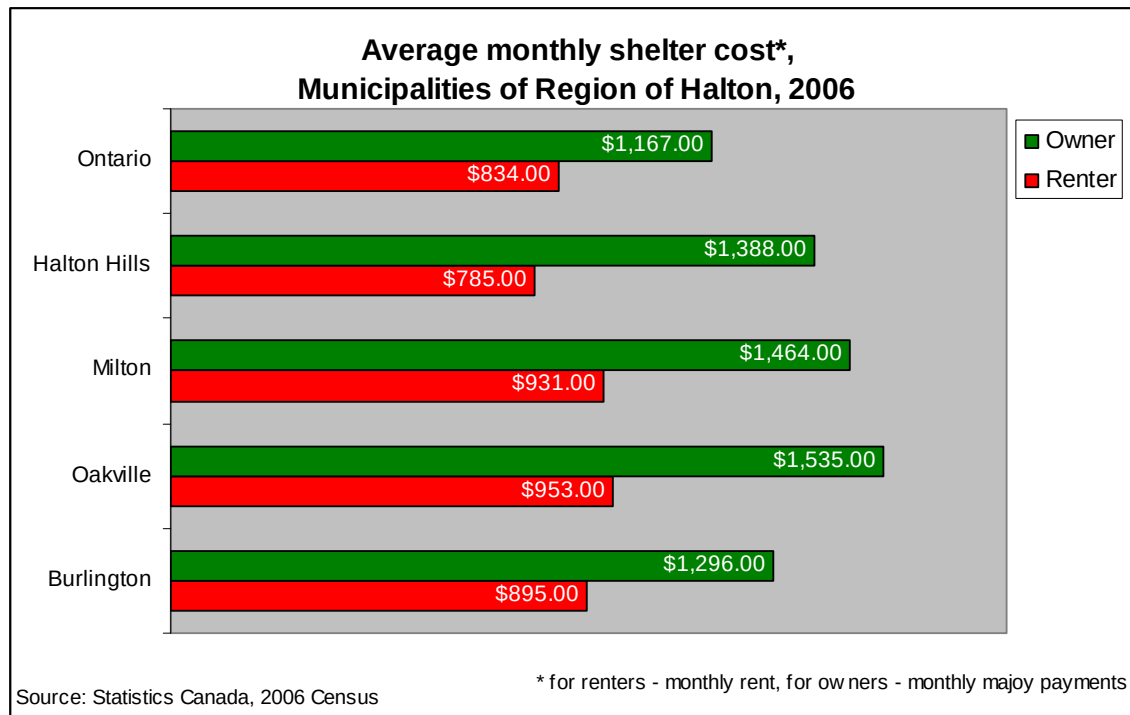
1 person	11,264	12,890	14,380	14,562	17,219
2 persons	13,709	15,690	17,502	17,723	20,956
3 persons	17,071	19,535	21,794	22,069	26,095
4 persons	21,296	24,373	27,190	27,532	32,556
5 persons	24,251	27,754	30,962	31,351	37,071
6 persons	26,895	30,780	34,338	34,769	41,113
7 or more persons	29,539	33,806	37,713	38,187	45,155

Source; Statistics Canada, Catalogue No: 75-F0002MIE

Shelter Costs

Monthly shelter costs

- Compare shelter costs between renters and owners
- Compare those costs with provincial or national averages

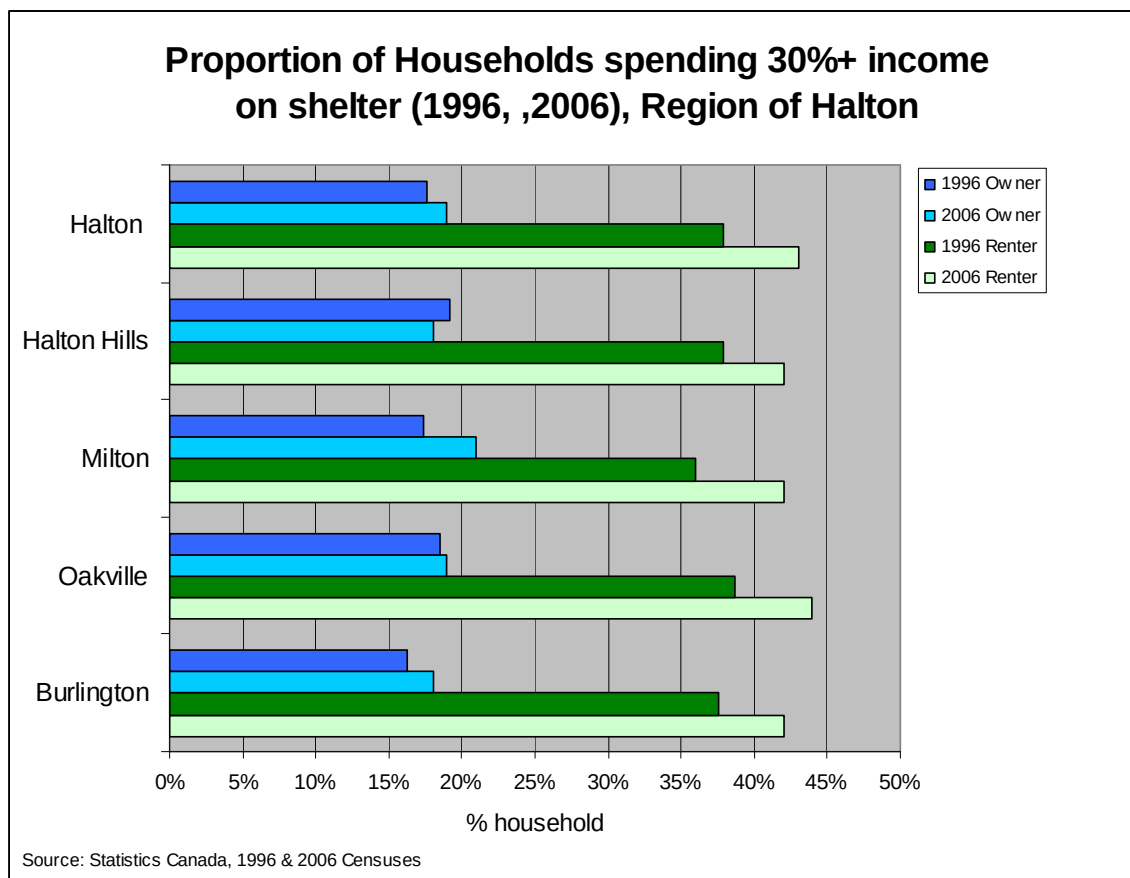


Housing Affordability

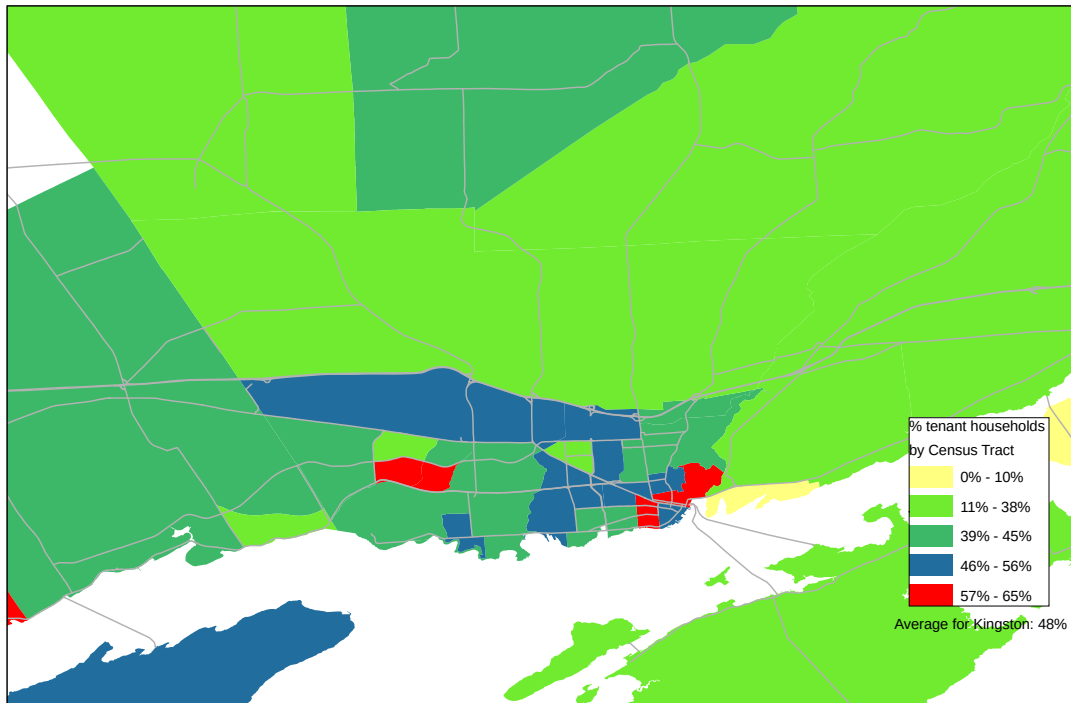
- The proportion of total income spent by each household on shelter cost (rent or major monthly payment) is generally accepted as a measure of housing affordability. According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), the standard for affordable shelter cost is 30% of gross household income
- However, there are households spending 30% or more of their incomes on shelter are not meeting the affordability standard but are not necessarily experiencing housing affordability problems. Many who spend a higher percentage of their incomes on shelter do so by choice. This is particularly true of households with high incomes. There are also other households who choose to spend more on shelter than on other goods
- Nevertheless, the allocation of 30% of a household's income to shelter provides a useful benchmark for assessing trends in housing affordability
- Housing affordability refers to the proportion of average monthly 2005 total household income which is spent on owner's major payments (in the case

of owner-occupied dwellings) or on gross rent (in the case of tenant-occupied dwellings).

- StatsCan provides three categories of housing affordability:
 - o Spending less than 30% of household income on housing costs
 - o Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs (can exceed 100%)
 - o Spending 30% to 99% of household income on housing costs
- Compare housing affordability among municipalities within study area
- Compare housing affordability over time
- Map housing affordability

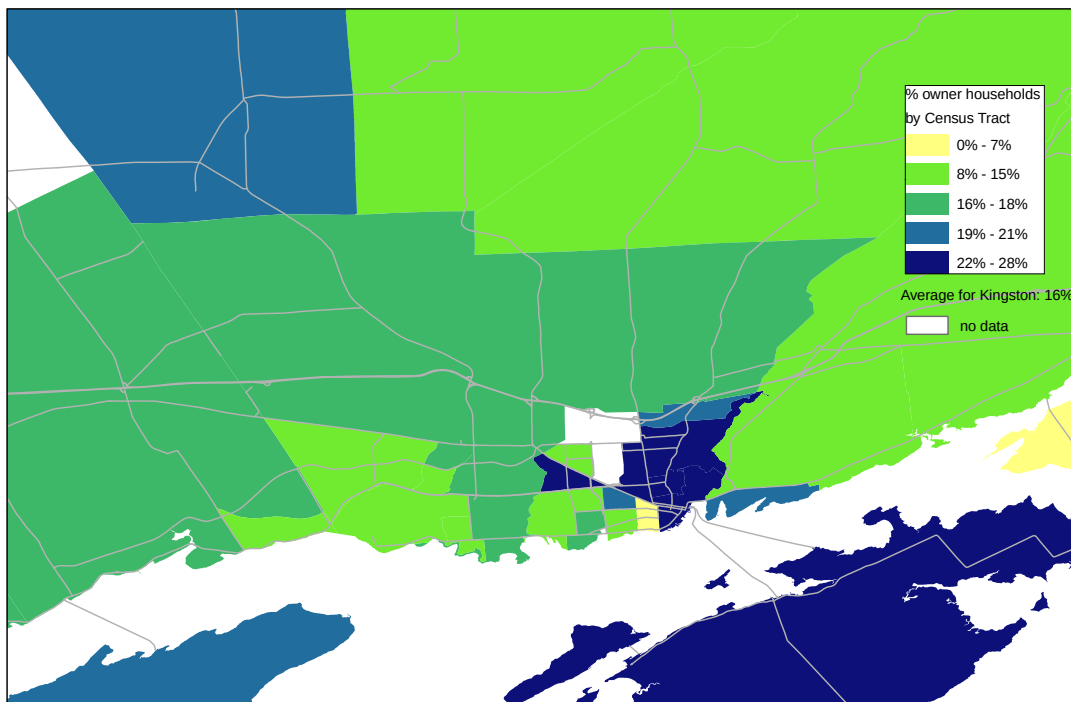


Proportion of Tenant Households spending
30% or more of household income on gross rent
Kingston CMA, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Proportion of Owner Households spending
30% or more of household income on major payment
Kingston CMA, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

- For more in-depth analysis on housing affordability, the following cross-tabulated data are available online for most CSDs.

Household Type (11), Housing Affordability (4) and Housing Tenure and Presence of Mortgage (8) for the Private Households with Household Income Greater than Zero, in Non-farm, Non-reserve Private Dwellings

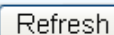
Oakville, T 

[[Geographic index](#) | [Geographic Hierarchy Browser](#)]

Select another dimension for this product:

Housing tenure and presence of mortgage (8)

Rented 



Oakville, T				
Household type (11)	Housing affordability (4)			
	Total - Housing affordability ¹	Spending less than 30% of household income on housing costs	Spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs ²	Spending 30% to 99% of household income on housing costs ³
Total - Household type ⁴	8,970	4,915	4,050	3,420
Family households	4,955	3,100	1,850	1,585
One family only households ⁵	4,600	2,825	1,775	1,515
Couple family households ⁶	3,300	2,190	1,110	950
Without children	1,575	1,060	515	440
With children	1,725	1,130	595	515
Lone-parent family				

Summary

- A summary of key statistics will provide quick easy reference especially for community comparison
- We can create our own summary – selecting the key statistics to be included or
- we can copy the Community Profile table as provided by StatsCan

Community Summary (2006 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

Copy of Community Profile

Population and dwelling counts	Hastings (CD)			Ontario		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2006 ¹	130,474 [†]			12,160,282 [†]		
Population in 2001 ¹	125,915 [†]			11,410,046 [†]		
2001 to 2006 population change (%)	3.6			6.6		
Total private dwellings ²	60,021			4,972,869		
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents ³	52,642			4,554,251		
Population density per square kilometre	21.8			13.4		
Land area (square km)	5,977.64			907,573.82		

 **Figure**

Age characteristics	Hastings (CD)			Ontario		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population ⁴	130,475	63,780	66,695	12,160,285	5,930,700	6,229,580
0 to 4 years	6,440	3,260	3,180	670,770	343,475	327,290
5 to 9 years	7,090	3,625	3,465	721,590	369,670	351,920
10 to 14 years	8,790	4,550	4,240	818,445	420,705	397,740
15 to 19 years	9,185	4,750	4,435	833,115	427,185	405,925
20 to 24 years	7,490	3,800	3,695	797,255	400,445	396,815
25 to 29 years	6,645	3,285	3,360	743,695	360,525	383,170
30 to 34 years	6,815	3,290	3,525	791,955	382,030	409,925

 **Figure**

Visible minority population characteristics	Hastings (CD)			Ontario		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population ⁸⁴	128,795	63,185	65,605	12,028,895	5,877,875	6,151,020
Total visible minority population ⁸⁵	3,750	1,930	1,825	2,745,200	1,332,995	1,412,205
Chinese	795	385	405	576,975	277,500	299,475
South Asian ⁸⁶	660	385	275	794,170	401,900	392,270
Black	770	430	340	473,765	223,220	250,540
Filipino	230	65	165	203,215	87,025	116,190
Latin American	335	185	145	147,140	71,370	75,765
Southeast Asian ⁸⁷	250	105	150	110,045	53,135	56,910
Arab	45	30	15	111,405	58,625	52,785
West Asian ⁸⁸	60	35	25	96,620	49,275	47,340
Korean	215	110	105	69,540	33,720	35,820
Japanese	115	40	75	28,080	12,775	15,300
Visible minority, n.i.e. ⁸⁹	115	65	50	56,845	26,680	30,160
Multiple visible minority ⁹⁰	155	85	70	77,400	37,755	39,645
Not a visible minority ⁹¹	125,035	61,255	63,780	9,283,695	4,544,875	4,738,815

 **Figure**

Income in 2005

	Hastings (CD)			Ontario		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 years and over with income (counts) ⁹⁵	101,740	49,740	52,005	9,340,020	4,540,895	4,799,125
Median income - Persons 15 years and over (\$) ⁹⁶	23,916	31,131	19,340	27,258	34,454	21,669
Median income after tax - Persons 15 years and over (\$) ⁹⁶	21,829	27,600	18,281	24,604	30,182	20,201
Composition of total income (100%) ⁹⁷	100	100	100	100	100	100
Earnings - As a % of total income	67.9	71.8	62.4	77.4	80.7	72.4
Government transfers - As a % of total income	15.4	11.9	20.4	9.8	6.9	14.0
Other money - As a % of total income	16.7	16.3	17.3	12.9	12.4	13.5
Income status of all persons in private households (counts) ⁹⁸	128,100	62,805	65,300	11,926,140	5,825,145	6,100,995
% in low income before tax - All persons	13.2	12.4	14.0	14.7	13.7	15.6
% in low income after tax - All persons	8.8	8.7	8.9	11.1	10.5	11.6
% in low income before tax - Persons less than 18 years of age	16.7	16.9	16.5	18.0	17.9	18.1
% in low income after tax - Persons less than 18 years of age	10.6	11.1	10.0	13.7	13.7	13.8

Glossary of Selected Census Terms

- Since some of the census definitions and terms may be somewhat technical and/or unfamiliar to your readers, you may want to include a glossary of selected census terms as an appendix.

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

This project is funded by the Ontario Trillium Foundation



