

Your Community in Profile: Halton-Peel

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Community Profile: Halton-Peel

Introduction

The following profile is based on demographic trends in your community between 2001 and 2006. During this period, Ontario saw its population grow by 6.6 per cent, more than the national average of 5.4 per cent. But while this large, complex and dynamic province grew overall, a closer look reveals some different shifts in some communities. Due to social and economic trends, some areas have experienced a growth of more than 10 per cent while other areas have actually seen a decline in population.

To help unravel the complexity of Ontario's demographic trends, Statistics Canada has used 2006 Census data to customize 17 community profiles for the Ontario Trillium Foundation (OTF). These profiles provide the most recent demographic analyses of the province and the 16 regions funded by the Foundation. OTF appreciates the work of Statistics Canada in analyzing the data and helping to produce these reports.

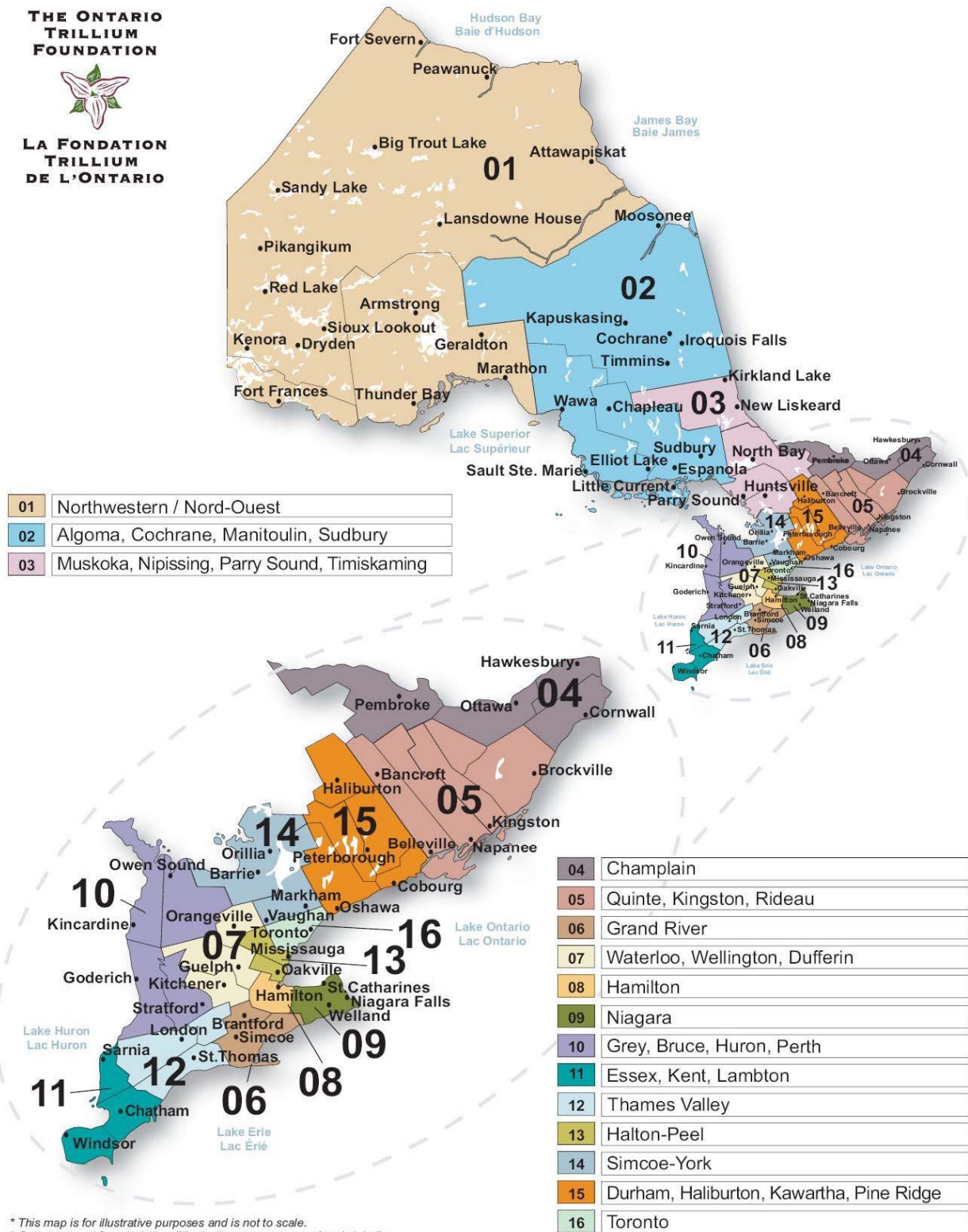
Community Profile: Halton-Peel has been customized to this region. To better illustrate the region's unique circumstances, local characteristics and trends have been noted when they represent a significant difference from provincial results. For your convenience, a glossary has also been included to provide definitions for the technical terms used in this document.

Regional Map

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* This map is for illustrative purposes and is not to scale.
* Cette carte est fournie à titre d'illustration et peut ne pas être à échelle.

Geographic context for Halton-Peel Region:

Halton-Peel includes the Regional Municipalities of Halton and Peel. The data presented in this report is based on Statistics Canada Census of Population and uses the Standard Geographic Areas from the Census. For the 2006 Census, each of the Regional Municipalities contained the lower tier municipalities as listed below:

Regional Municipality of Halton:

- City of Burlington
- Town of Halton Hills
- Town of Milton
- Town of Oakville

Regional Municipality of Peel:

- City of Brampton
- City of Mississauga
- Town of Caledon

This region does not contain any Indian Reserves or Settlements.

The land area of this region was 2,210 square kilometres, about 0.2% of Ontario. Halton accounts for 44% of the land area and Peel accounts for 56%.

Land Area in Square Kilometres, 2006

Halton	Peel	Halton-Peel Region	Ontario
967.2	1,242.4	2,210.0	907,573.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Summary for Halton-Peel

Led by the arrival of newcomers, this richly diverse region is growing at nearly three times the rate of the rest of the province; employment growth outpacing the province

Halton-Peel is part of the Greater Golden Horseshoe, the largest urban network in Canada and home to more than 8.1 million people. **The population in Halton-Peel is growing at nearly three times the rate (17.2%) of the province overall (6.6%)** and faster than the previous five year period. In fact, Milton had the highest growth rate (71.4%) of any municipality in all of Canada. In 2006 1 in 8 people in Ontario lived in Halton-Peel, with Peel reporting nearly three times as many residents than Halton. Newcomers accounted for 56% of the growth in Halton-Peel during this period.

Halton-Peel experienced a boom in its youth population (13 - 24), increasing by 42,575 individuals between 2001 and 2006 - the size of a small town! This represents an increase of 19.1% over five years and accounted for almost one-third of the growth in the number of youth in Ontario. The youth population increased at more than twice the rate in Halton-Peel than in Ontario as a whole. Peel had the higher proportion of youth with 17.1% of the population falling into this age group. Halton had a lower proportion than both Peel and the Province at 15.3%.

The region has a younger population compared to the province overall. **Just 10% of residents are 65 years of age or older.** One in five people are 14 or younger - one of the highest proportions in the province.

Halton-Peel is a richly diverse community. **Between 2001 and 2006, 131,325 newcomers settled in this region, accounting for more than half of Halton-Peel's overall population growth.** Close to one half of the residents in Peel are foreign-born with 1 in 4 Halton residents born outside of Canada. This region reports more than 200 different mother tongue languages other than English or French – Punjabi, Urdu and Polish being the top three. The South Asian community is Halton-Peel's largest visible minority group.

The 2006 Census showed strong growth in employment for this region. **The number of employed people increased substantially (14.5%) between 2001 and 2006**, significantly outpacing the provincial growth of people employed (7.9%). Close to 93% in Halton have completed high-school or some form of higher education – in Peel the rate is 88% and the provincial rate is 86%. Indeed, significantly more people in Halton and Peel have university certificates, diplomas or degrees than the Province overall, most notably in Halton where 38.3% are university educated, compared to 35.3% in Peel and 30.7% in the Province. While individuals in Halton have a substantially higher average income than Ontario overall, Peel's average individual income is lower than the provincial average.

Other regional highlights

- The Francophone population in Halton-Peel increased 10.5% between 2001 and 2006, but its proportion of the total population declined slightly;

- A greater proportion of Halton-Peel residents received postsecondary education outside Canada (one-third compared to 21.3% in Ontario overall);
- Halton-Peel has a very small Aboriginal community – accounting for less than 0.5% of the total population;
- Slightly more than 60% of Aboriginal residents are First Nation people while 31% are Métis.

Responding to trends in the region

Findings like these help provide valuable insight into the communities within Halton-Peel. This information offers communities, volunteers and not-for-profit organizations direction on priority areas where additional funding is needed for programs and services.

Census data has helped OTF respond to the demographic trends in regions like Halton-Peel and will continue to help guide decision-making as new trends are identified. One example can be seen with the **Our Community Cares c/o Halton Child and Youth Services** initiative. Serving the youth population in this region takes on new meaning against the backdrop of this dramatically increasing population. With OTF's support, this group is providing youth programming at the Our Community Cares development initiative in the neighbourhood of Burloak in order to promote positive youth engagement and community leadership.

Partners for Helping at Risk Youth in Peel c/o Social Planning Council of Peel has been effectively serving the needs of Halton-Peel's richly diverse community for some time. This initiative is addressing the unique needs of African-Canadian youth through an OTF grant provided for a culturally appropriate skills development and mentorship program. The program is helping to encourage young people to remain in school and reduce the incidence of school suspension among African-Canadian youth in the Halton area.

Canadian Community Arts Initiative is also a great example of an organization addressing Halton-Peel's diverse community. With OTF's help, this initiative serving the arts celebrated South Asian Artistic culture by holding the dynamic Mosaic Festival 2008 in Mississauga's central core.

Caledon Community Services is an organization serving youth in Peel. It works with alienated youth, helping them find direction, housing, employment and other supports – a vital initiative considering the slightly more people that reported they were unemployed in Peel. OTF funding is helping to make this initiative possible.

People in Your Community - Population, Language and Diversity

Halton-Peel Population Overview

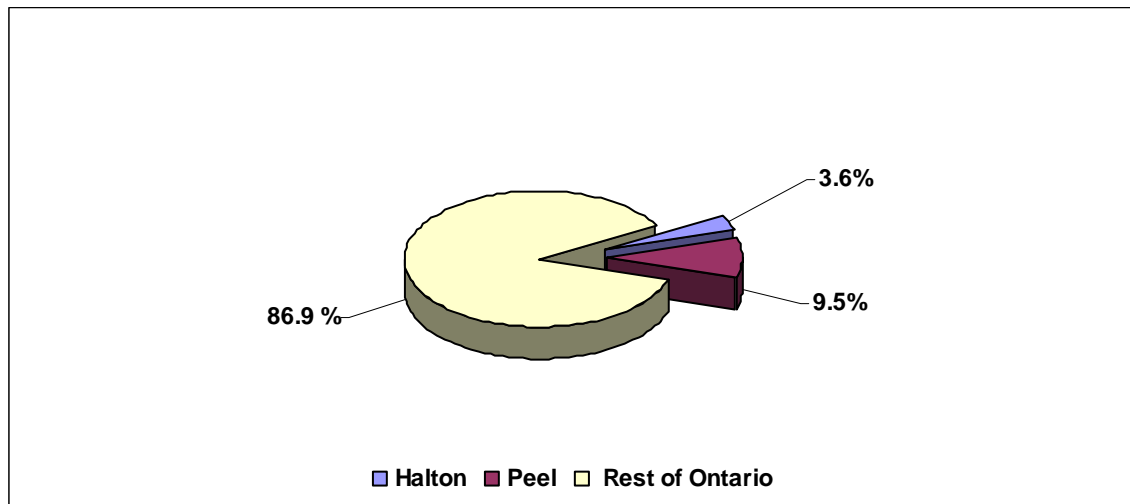
Halton-Peel is part of the Greater Golden Horseshoe, the largest urban network in Canada, which is home to more than 8.1 million people.

In 2006, there were 1,598,661 people living in Halton-Peel, which accounts for about one in eight people living in Ontario.

Halton-Peel contains four municipalities with a population of more than 100,000. In 2006, this included Mississauga (668,549), Brampton (433,806), Oakville (165,613), and Burlington (164,415).

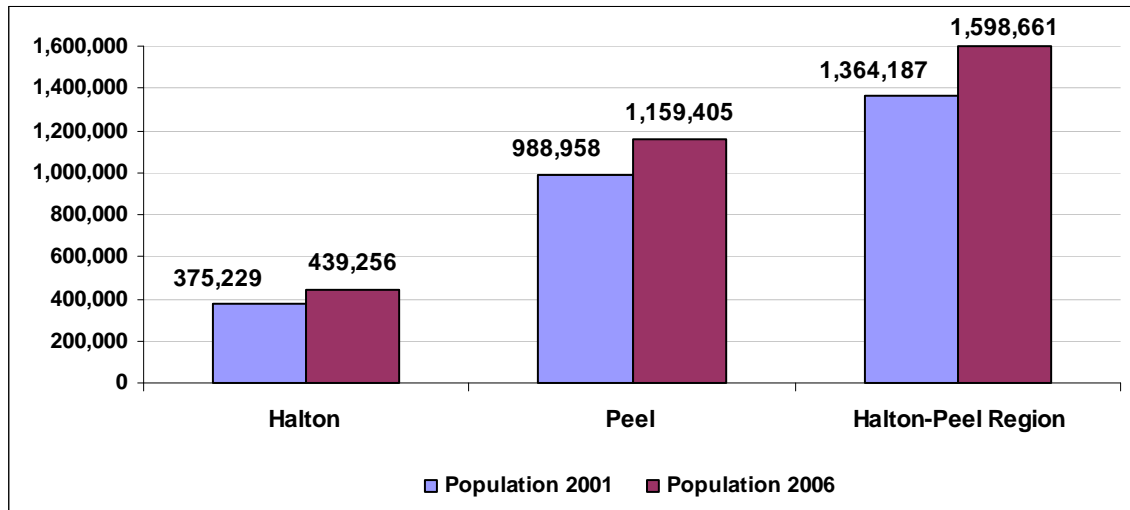
There are nearly three times as many people in Peel than in Halton. In 2006, Peel had a population of 1,159,405, which accounts for almost one out of ten Ontarians (9.5%). Meanwhile, Halton had a population of 439,256 people, which accounts for 3.6% of Ontario's population. Please refer to Charts 1 and 2.

Chart 1 - Regional Population Within Ontario's Total Population



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population 2006

Chart 2 - Population 2001 and 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2006

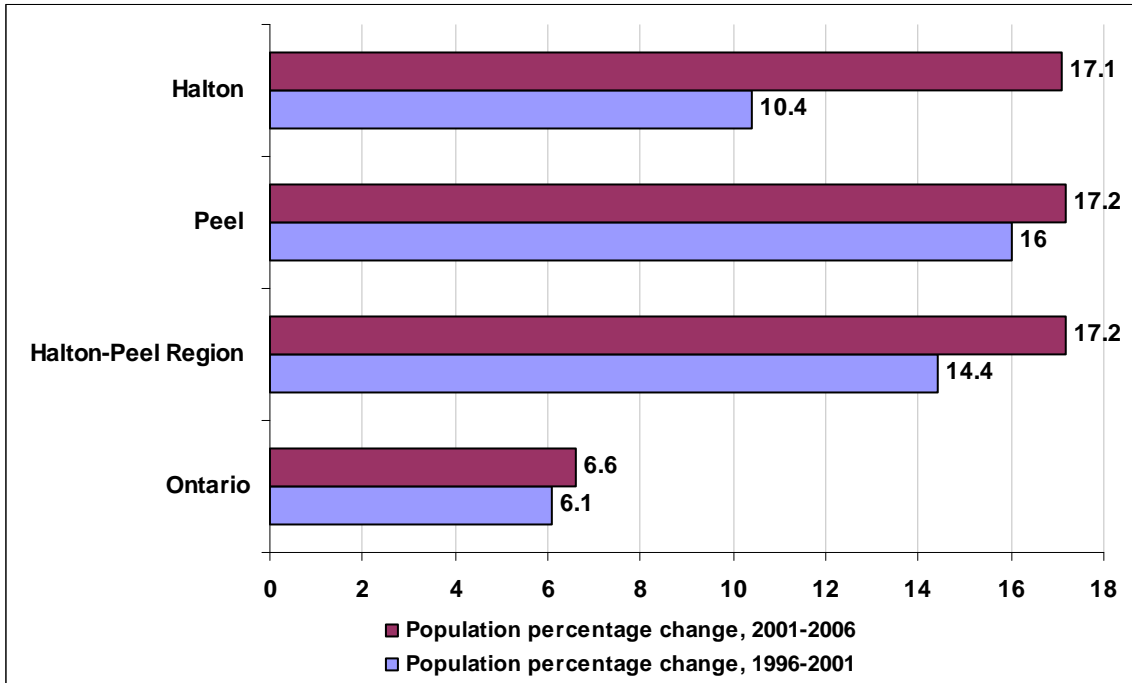
Halton-Peel's population grew at a very high rate

Between 2001 and 2006, Halton-Peel's population grew by 17.2%, which was nearly three times that of Ontario overall (6.6%). This growth was faster than during the previous five year period between 1996 and 2001. Please refer to Charts 2 and 3.

Milton has the highest population growth rate (71.4%) of any community in Ontario between 2001 and 2006

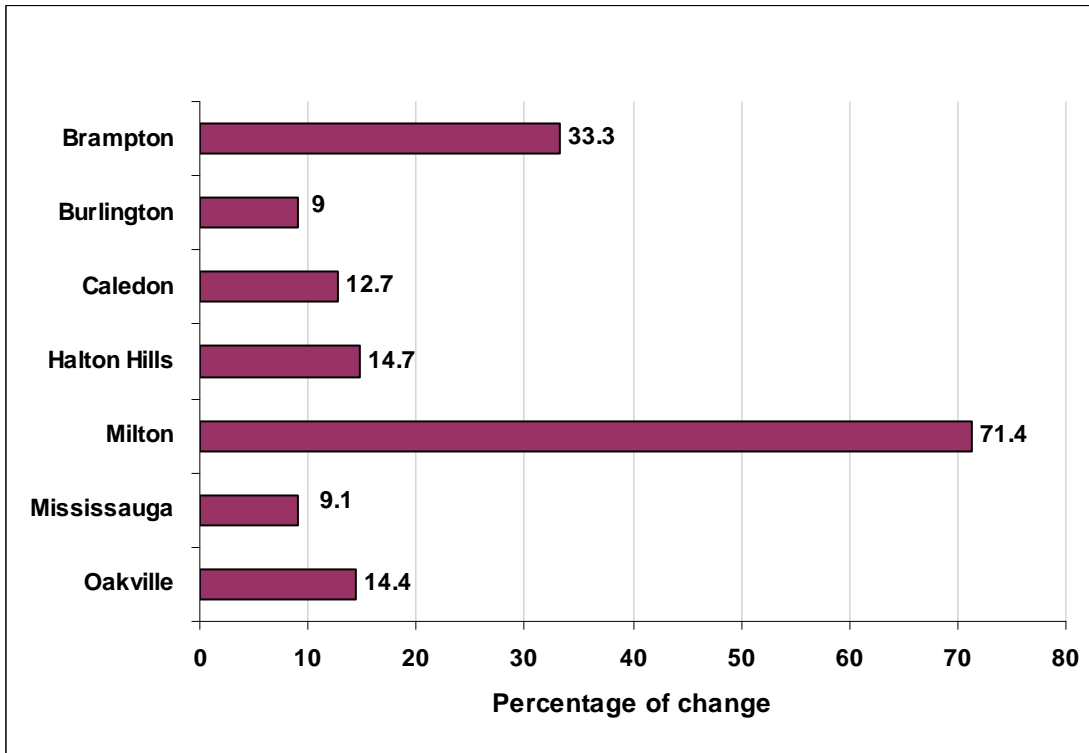
The second fastest growing community in Halton-Peel was Brampton (33.3%). Even communities in Halton-Peel with the lowest growth rates, such as Burlington and Mississauga, were well above the provincial rate. Please refer to Chart 4.

Chart 3 - Population Change 1996-2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2006

Chart 4 - Population Change by Municipality 1996-2006



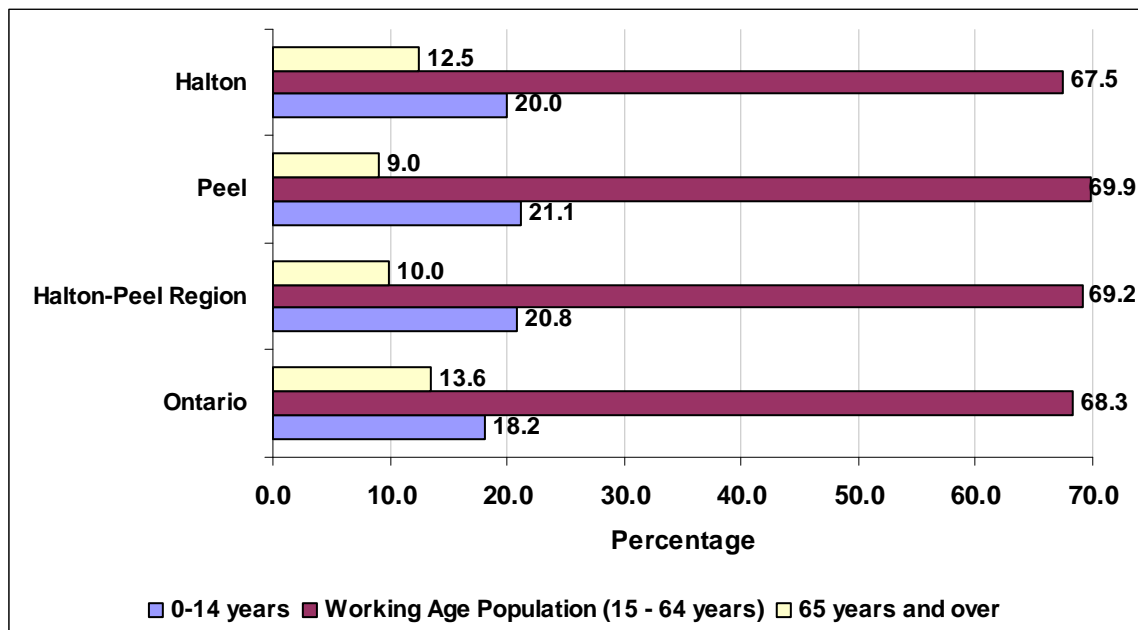
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2006

Age Groups

Halton-Peel has a younger population than the province as a whole

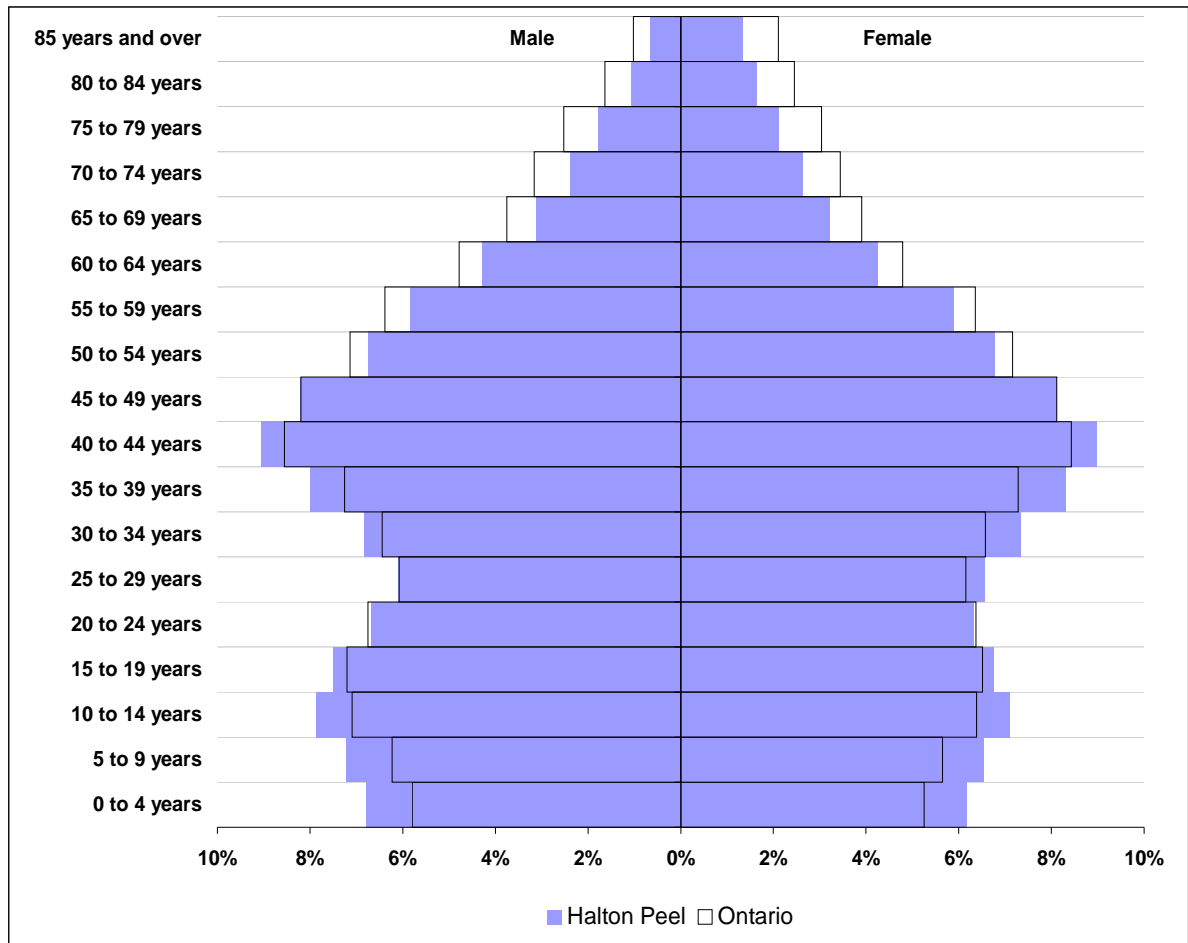
As of 2006, more than two-thirds of Halton-Peel residents were within the working-age population (15-64 years of age), which is similar to Ontario overall. Nevertheless, approximately one out of five residents (20.8%) were under the age of 15, which is higher than Ontario overall (18.2%). In addition, one out of ten residents (10.0%) were 65 years of age and over, which is less than Ontario overall (13.6%). Halton-Peel's higher proportion of young people and lower proportion of seniors has resulted in an overall younger population than Ontario overall. Please refer to Chart 5.

Chart 5 - Population by Major Age Groups



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Chart 6 - Age Pyramid in Halton-Peel¹



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

The largest proportion of Halton-Peel residents are between the ages of 35-49

The 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 age groups account for the highest proportion of Halton-Peel’s population. These three age groups make up more than one-quarter of Halton-Peel’s total population. The 10-14 age group also stands out as containing more people than any other age group under 35 years old, with slightly more males than females. In all age groups of 65 years of age and older there were more females than males. Please refer to Chart 6.

Halton-Peel is younger than Ontario overall

As of 2006, Halton-Peel’s median age – which divides the population into two groups of equal size – is lower than Ontario overall. In Halton, the median age was 38.4 years, which was higher than Peel at 35.6 years, but less than Ontario (39.0 years).

¹ A population pyramid is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population, which normally forms the shape of a pyramid. It typically consists of two back-to-back bar graphs, one showing the number of males and one showing females in a particular population in five-year age groups.

Halton-Peel is aging but a slower rate than Ontario

Between 2001 and 2006, the median age in both Halton and Peel increased. Halton's median age increased by 0.8 years, while Peel's increased by 1.2 years. In both cases, this was less than Ontario overall (1.8 years). Please refer to Table 1.

Table 1 – Median Age 2001 and 2006

Median Age	Halton	Peel	Ontario
2001	37.6	34.4	37.2
2006	38.4	35.6	39.0
Difference 2001-06	0.8	1.2	1.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2006

Youth

Halton-Peel's youth population increased at more than twice that of Ontario

In Halton-Peel, the youth population (13 to 24 years old) increased by 42,575 individuals between 2001 and 2006. It was an increase of 19.1% for youth over five years and accounted for almost one-third of the growth in the youth population in Ontario. The youth population increased at more than twice the rate in Halton-Peel than in Ontario as a whole in the same time period. Please refer to Table 2.

The proportion of youth was higher in Halton-Peel than Ontario overall

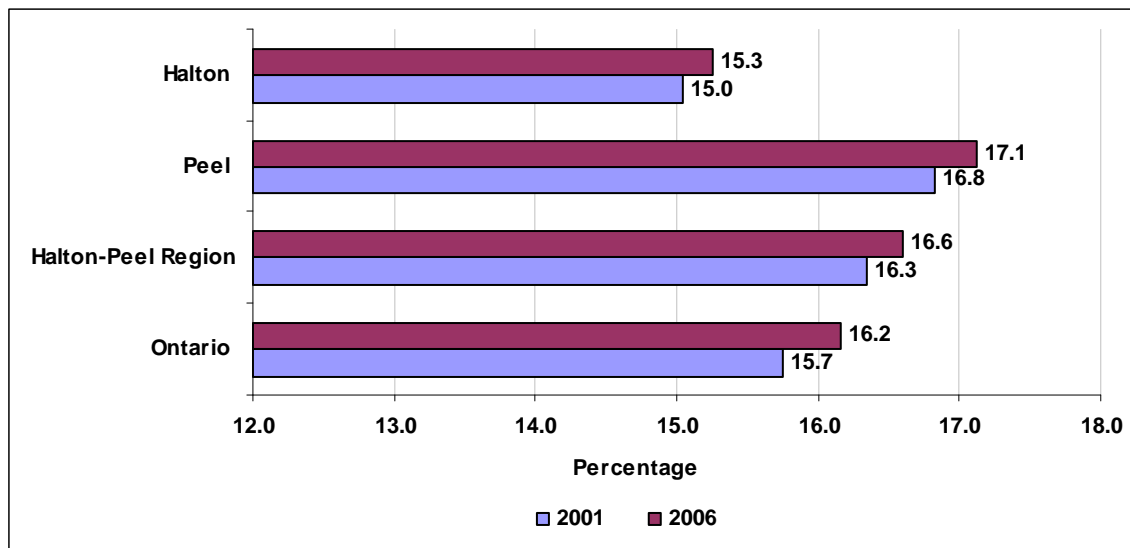
As of 2006, the youth population represented 16.6% of the total population of Halton-Peel. This was higher than the proportion for Ontario (16.2%). Peel had the highest proportion of youth with 17.1% of the population falling into this age group. Please refer to Chart 7.

Table 2 - Youth Population in 2001 and 2006

Youth Population	Halton	Peel	Halton-Peel Region	Ontario
2001	56,440	166,460	222,900	1,796,725
2006	67,020	198,455	265,475	1,964,605
Change 2001-06	10,580	31,995	42,575	167,880
% change 2001-06	18.7	19.2	19.1	9.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2006

Chart 7 - Youth as Percentage of Total Population in 2001 and 2006



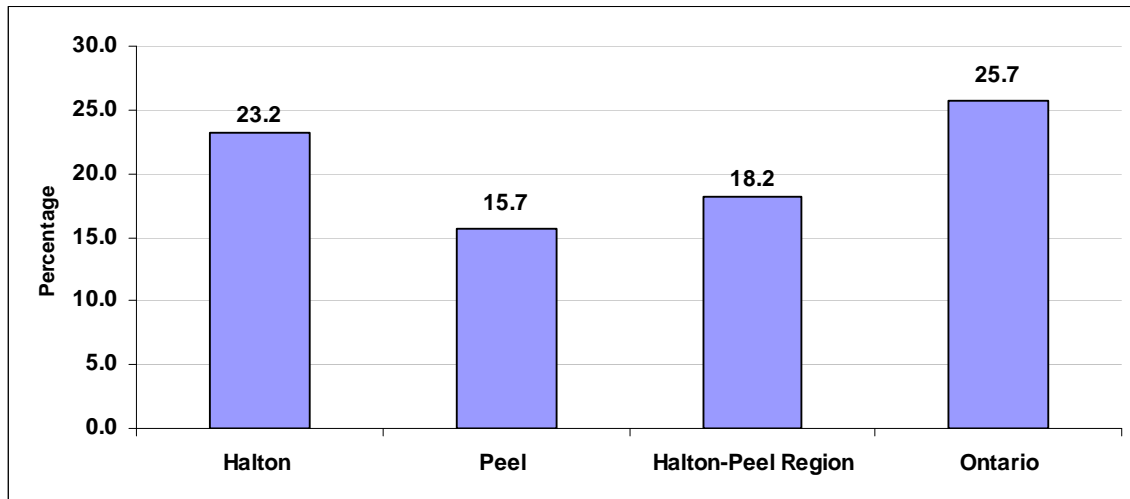
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2006

Seniors Living Alone

The proportion of seniors living alone in Halton-Peel is well below Ontario overall

As of 2006, nearly one in five seniors² in Halton-Peel (18.2%) lived alone, which is lower than Ontario overall (25.7%). Within Halton-Peel there was a considerable difference. In Peel, only 15.7% of seniors lived alone, which is significantly lower than Halton (23.2%). Please refer to Chart 8.

Chart 8 - Seniors Living Alone 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

² Refers to individuals aged 65 years and older.

Urbanization

Halton-Peel is almost completely urbanized

As of 2006, 96.5% of Halton-Peel's population lived in urban areas, which is considerably higher than Ontario overall (85.1%). There were 1,543,000 Halton-Peel residents living in urban areas, compared to just over 56,000 living in rural areas. Please refer to Chart 9.

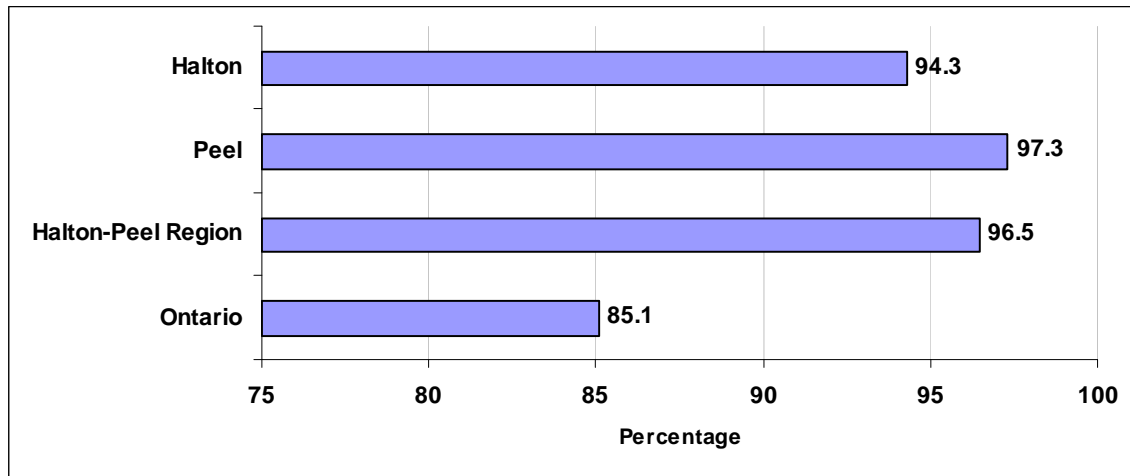
Mississauga is completely urbanized, while Brampton, Burlington and Oakville are all very close

Please refer to Chart 10.

Caledon is much more rural than the other municipalities in Halton-Peel

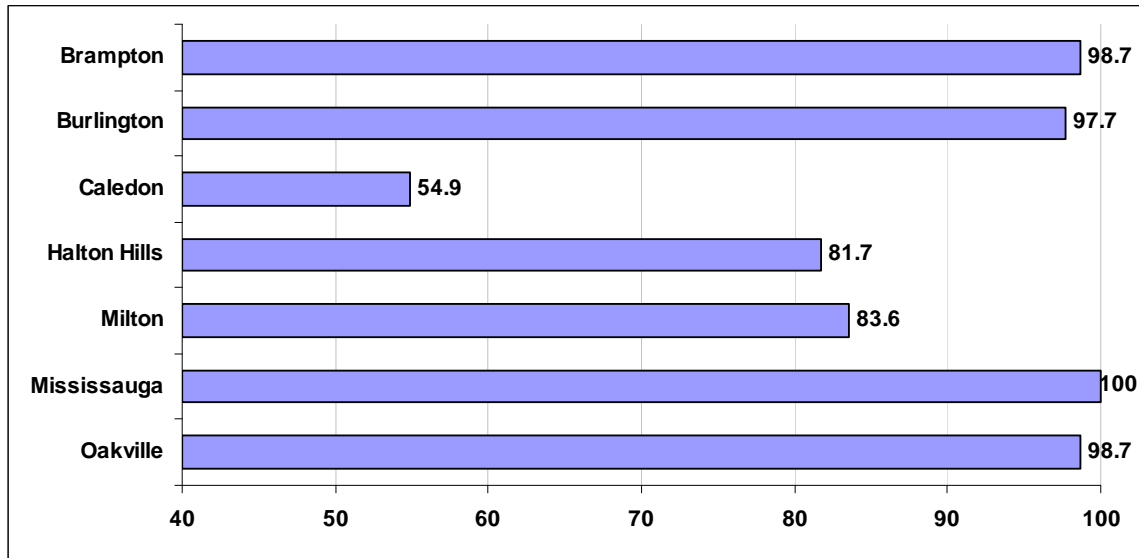
Please refer to Chart 10.

Chart 9 - Urbanization 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Chart 10 - Urbanization by Municipality in Halton-Peel



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Official Language Groups – English and French

In Ontario, 72.8% of the population reported English or French as their mother tongue³ with 68.4% of the population reporting English, 4.1% reporting French and 0.3% reporting both English and French. The remaining 27.2% of Ontario's population reported a non-official language as their mother tongue. Please refer to Chart 11.

Halton-Peel has a lower proportion of residents with English as their mother tongue than Ontario overall

As of 2006, 59.5% of Halton-Peel residents reported English as their mother tongue, which is considerably lower than Ontario overall (68.4%). However, there was a significant difference between Halton and Peel. Halton has a higher proportion than the province as a whole (78.5%), while Peel has a lower proportion (52.3%). Please refer to Chart 11.

Halton-Peel has a lower proportion of residents with French as their mother tongue than Ontario overall

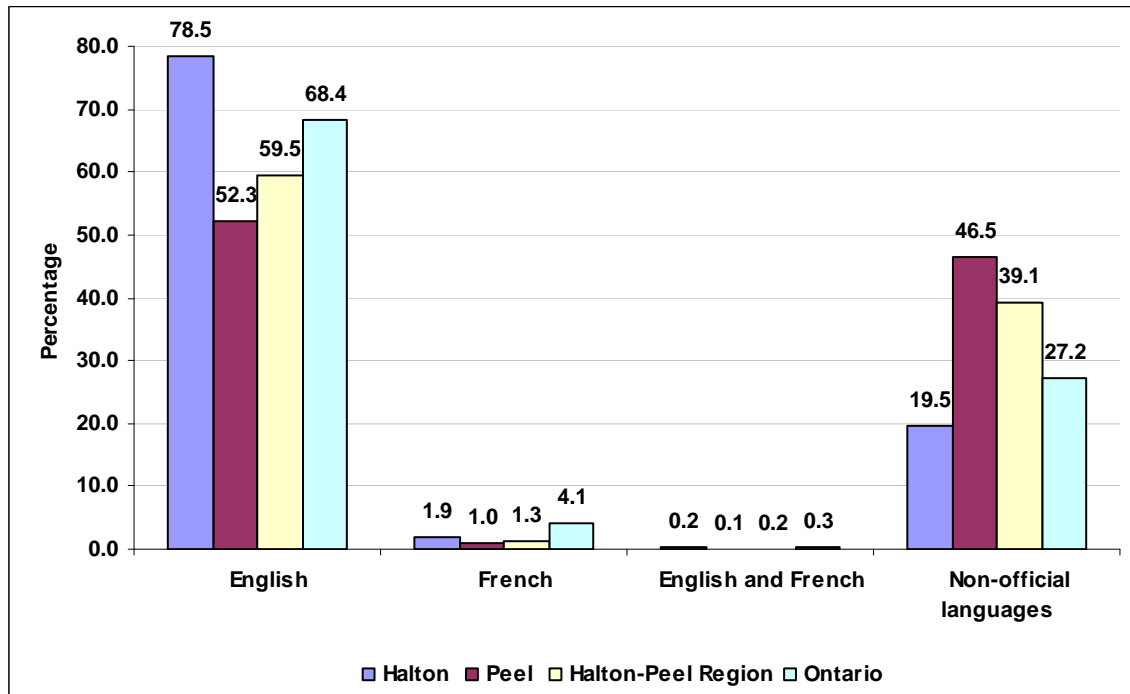
As of 2006, only 1.3% of Halton-Peel residents reported French as their mother tongue, which is lower than Ontario overall (4.1%). Halton has a greater proportion than Peel – 1.9% compared to 1.0%. Please refer to Chart 11

Halton-Peel has a much higher proportion of residents whose mother tongue is neither English nor French than Ontario overall

As of 2006, 39.1% of Halton-Peel residents reported neither English nor French as their mother tongue, which is significantly higher than Ontario overall (27.2%). Of particular note is Peel, where nearly half of residents (45.5%) reported a non-official mother tongue. In real numbers, this accounts for 536,950 individuals. Halton, by contrast, was below the provincial average with 19.5% of residents reporting a non-official language as their mother tongue (84,905 people). Please refer to Chart 11.

³ Mother tongue – first language learned and still understood.

Chart 11 - Mother Tongue Spoken 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Francophones

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of Francophones⁴ in Ontario increased slightly from 548,950 to 553,665. Francophones in Halton-Peel accounted for approximately 5.0% of the provincial Francophone community.

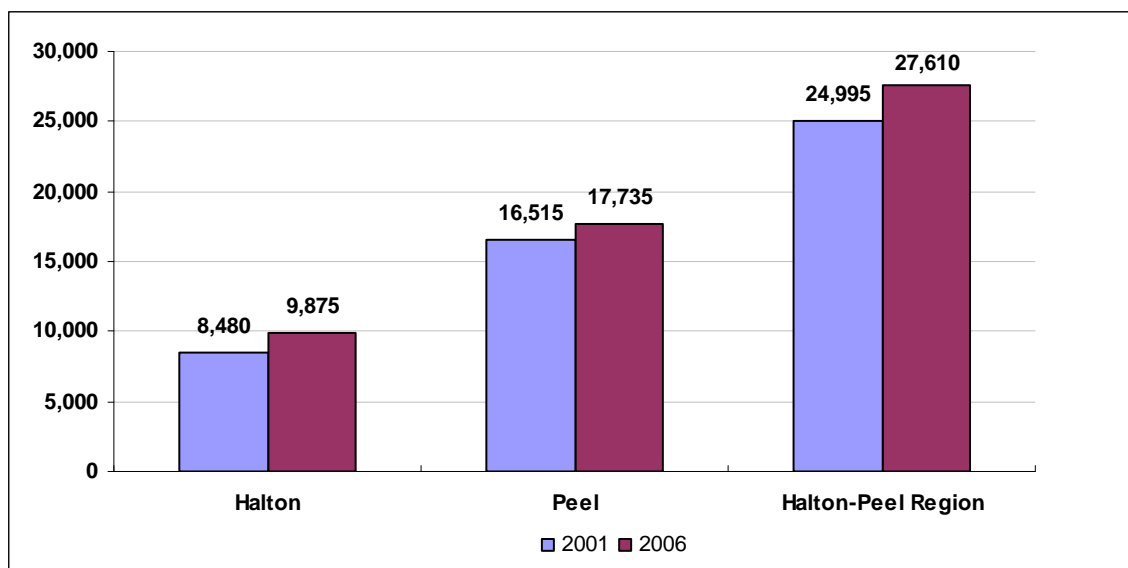
Francophones make up a smaller proportion of Halton-Peel's population than Ontario overall

As of 2006, Francophones in Halton-Peel made up 1.7% of the population, which is lower than Ontario overall (4.6%). There were 9,875 Francophones living in Halton in 2006 and 17,735 in Peel. Please refer to Chart 12.

While the number of Francophone people has increased in Halton-Peel, the overall proportion has gone down

Between 2001 and 2006, Halton-Peel's Francophone population increased by 10.5%, which is much higher than the 0.9% increase for Ontario overall. This overall increase can largely be attributed to Halton, where the Francophone population increased by 16.5%. Despite this overall increase, the proportion of Francophones in Halton-Peel (1.7%) has decreased very slightly. This is because the rise in Halton-Peel's Francophone population has not kept pace with the total population growth (17.2%). Please refer to Chart 12.

Chart 12 - Francophones 2001 and 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2006

⁴ Includes persons who indicated French (single or multiple responses) as mother tongue. This information comes from the mother tongue census question: What was the language first learned at home in childhood and still understood? For its analysis of the Francophone population as a whole, this report used data from the short census form that was administered to 100% of the Ontario population. Refer to Data Sources and Census Concepts and Definitions sections for more information.

Non-official Language Groups

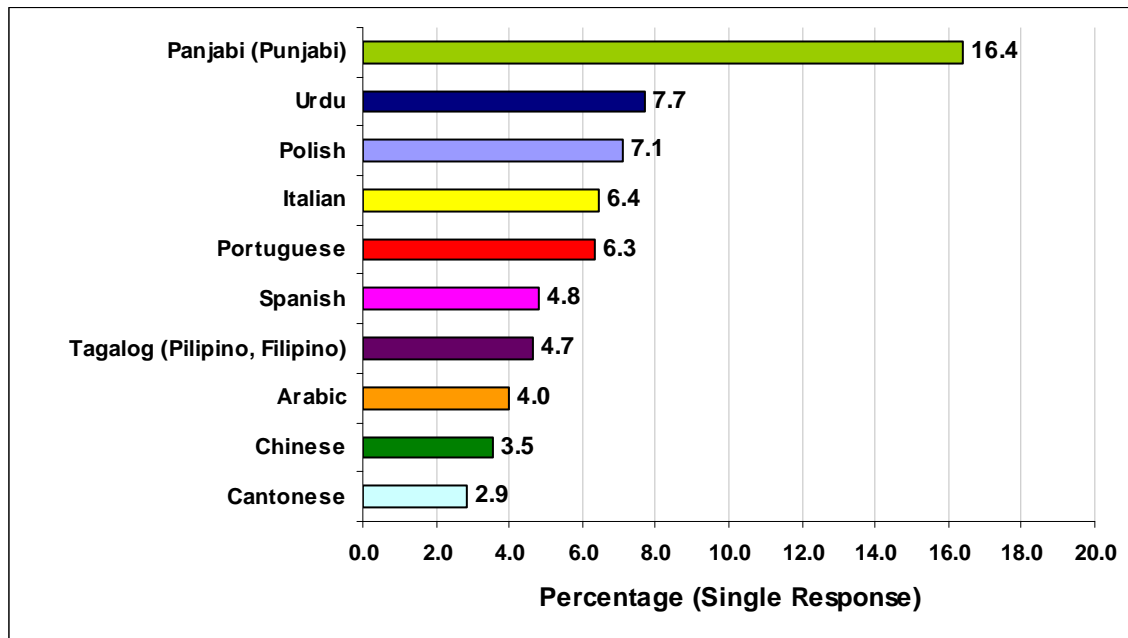
Halton-Peel has a very high proportion of allophones⁵

In Halton-Peel, approximately 40% of residents have a mother tongue that is neither English nor French. There were considerable differences between Peel and Halton. The proportion of allophones is more than twice as high in Peel (44.3%) than in Halton (18.2%).

There is a great variety of mother tongues spoken by Halton-Peel residents

Halton-Peel's allophone population is very diverse, with more than 200 different languages reported as mother tongues by residents. The top ten reported non-official mother tongue languages in Halton-Peel were: Panjabi (Punjabi), Urdu, Polish, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino), Arabic, Chinese, and Cantonese. Please refer to Chart 13.

Chart 13 - Top Ten Non-official Mother Tongue Languages in Halton-Peel



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

The highest proportion of allophones in Peel speak Panjabi (Punjabi) as their mother tongue

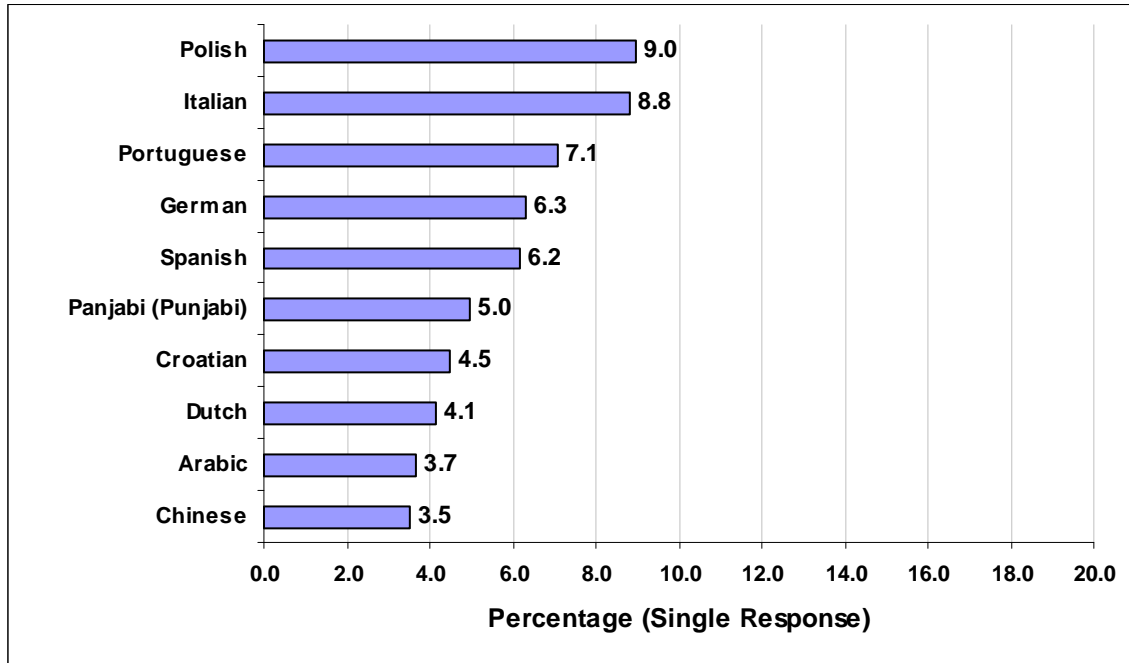
Panjabi (Punjabi) is the mother tongue of 18.5% allophones in Peel, which is the highest of any language. Urdu is a distant second, accounting for 8.4% of allophones in Peel. Please refer to Chart 15.

⁵ Includes people whose mother tongue is neither English nor French

The highest proportion of allophones in Halton speak Polish as their mother tongue

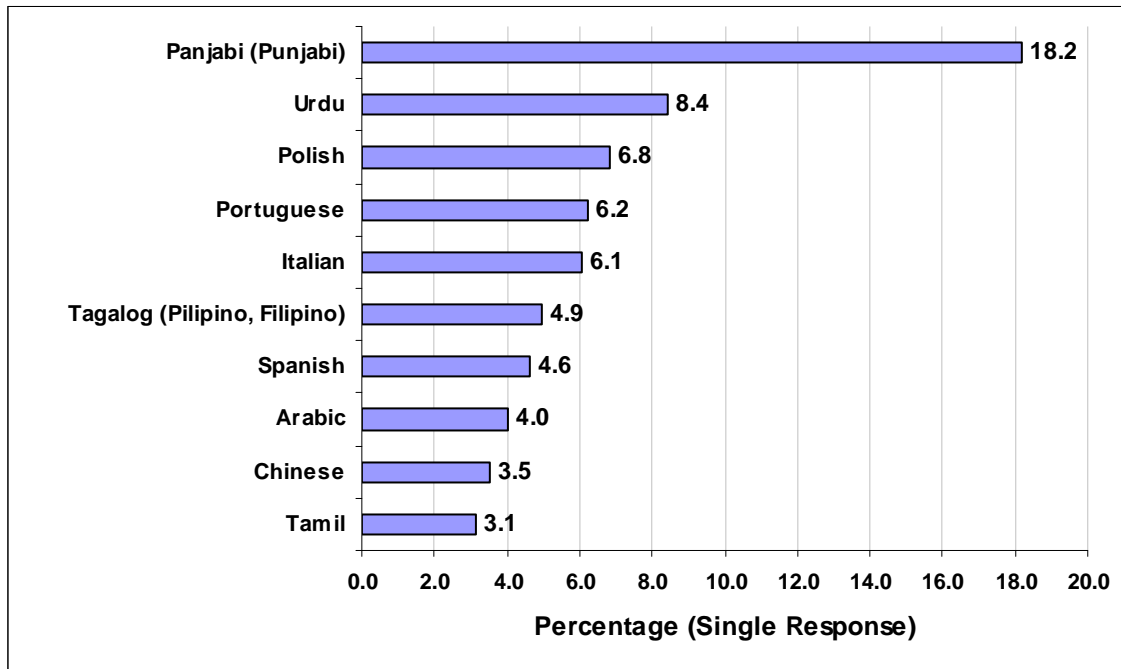
In Halton, 9.0% of allophones reported Polish as their mother tongue. This was slightly higher than Italian, which accounted for 8.8% of allophones. Please refer to Chart 14.

Chart 14 - Top Ten Non-official Mother Tongue Languages in Halton



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Chart 15 - Top Ten Non-official Mother Tongue Languages in Peel



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Table 3 - Top Twenty Non-official Mother Tongue Languages in Halton-Peel

Rank	Mother Tongue Language	Halton-Peel Region	Halton	Peel
1	Panjabi (Punjabi)	96,825	4,005	92,820
2	Urdu	45,585	2,615	42,970
3	Polish	42,070	7,240	34,830
4	Italian	38,040	7,120	30,920
5	Portuguese	37,530	5,735	31,795
6	Spanish	28,595	4,980	23,615
7	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	27,530	2,310	25,220
8	Arabic	23,435	2,960	20,475
9	Chinese, n.o.s.	20,920	2,850	18,070
10	Cantonese	16,855	1,510	15,345
11	Tamil	16,510	470	16,040
12	Hindi	16,340	1,125	15,215
13	Gujarati	15,420	865	14,555
14	Vietnamese	14,760	850	13,910
15	Other languages	13,655	1,945	11,710
16	German	12,860	5,110	7,750
17	Croatian	11,645	3,630	8,015
18	Mandarin	9,370	1,265	8,105
19	Korean	8,535	2,240	6,295
20	Ukrainian	8,320	1,745	6,575

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

First Nations and Other Aboriginals Populations

Aboriginal people including First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and Inuit people accounted for 2.0% of the total population of Ontario in 2006, compared to almost 1.7% in 2001. The total number of Aboriginal people increased by 54,175 to 242,490 during this period.

In Ontario, 70% of the Aboriginal population lived off reserve and in 2006 approximately three out of every four (76%) off-reserve First Nations people lived in an urban area. However, off-reserve First Nations people did not make up a large share of the population in these urban centres.

The proportion of Aboriginal people in Halton-Peel is less than Ontario overall

As of 2006, Aboriginal people in Halton-Peel accounted for 0.5% of the total population, which is less than the province as a whole (2.0%). Halton-Peel does not contain any populated Indian Reserves or Settlements recognized by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. As a result, there are no on-reserve First Nations people in Halton-Peel.

Halton-Peel's Aboriginal population has grown significantly

Although Aboriginal people make up a small proportion of Halton-Peel's population, they have nevertheless grown significantly. Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in Halton-Peel grew by 42.4%, which is considerably higher than Ontario overall (28.8%). In real numbers this is an increase from 5,715 Aboriginal people in 2001 to 8,140 Aboriginal people in 2006. Please refer to Chart 16.

Two-thirds of Aboriginal people in Halton-Peel resided in Peel with a high concentration in Brampton and Mississauga

Please refer to Chart 16.

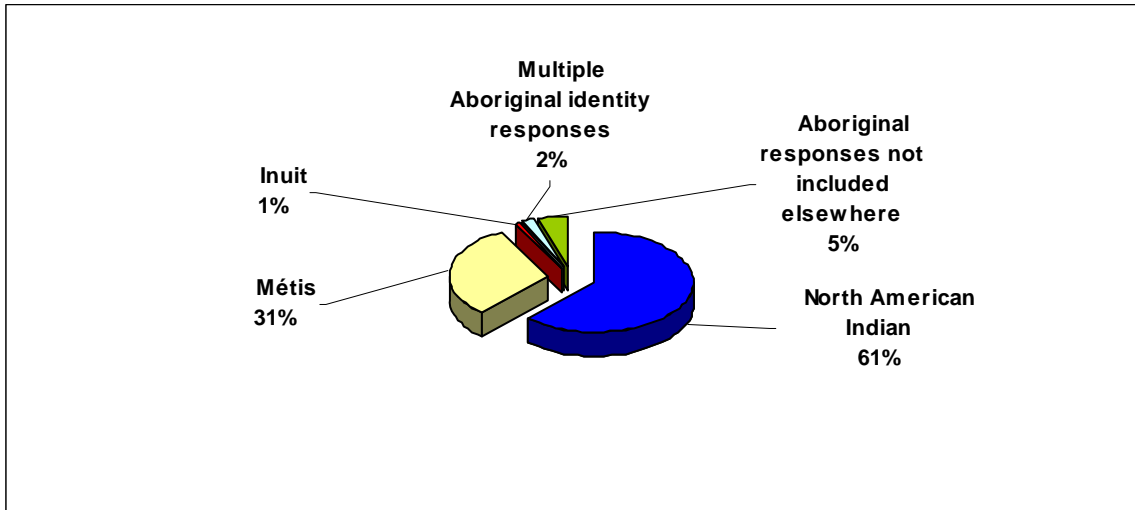
Chart 16 - Aboriginal Population 2001 and 2006

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2006

The Breakdown of Aboriginal people in Halton-Peel

As of 2006, 61% of Halton-Peel's Aboriginal population were First Nations people (North American Indian); 31% were Métis; and the rest were Inuit and those who reported multiple Aboriginal identities. Please refer to Chart 17.

Chart 17 - Aboriginal Groups in Halton-Peel



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Visible Minority

The South Asian community became Canada's largest visible minority group in 2006, surpassing Canada's Chinese community for the first time. The populations of both were well over 1 million.

The South Asian community is the largest visible minority group in Halton-Peel

As of 2006, the South Asian community was the largest visible minority group in Halton-Peel accounting for nearly 300,000 people. This is more than 2.5 times the number of the next largest minority group (the Black community). Please refer to Chart 18.

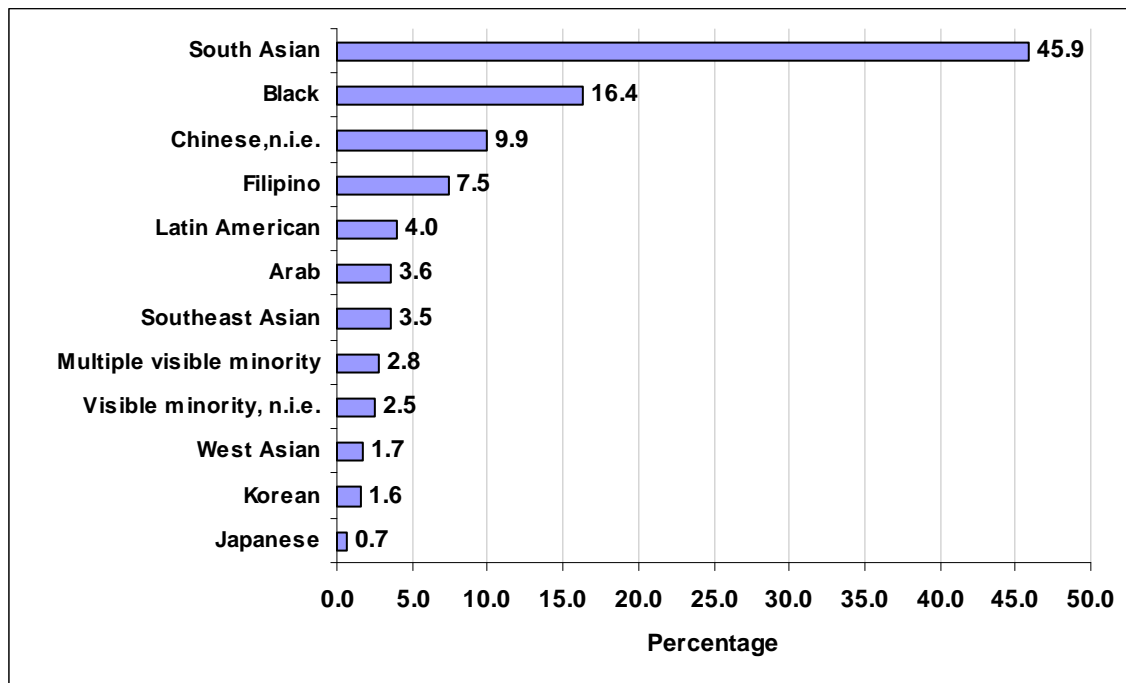
Halton-Peel has a higher proportion of visible minorities than the province as a whole

There are 634,005 visible minorities living in Halton-Peel. This accounts for 23.0% of Ontario's visible minority population, which is much higher than Halton-Peel's proportion of Ontario's total population (13.1%).

Peel accounts for approximately 90% of Halton-Peel's visible minority population

Please refer to Table 4.

Chart 18 - Visible Minority Population in Halton-Peel



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Table 4 - Visible Minority Population

Rank	Visible Minority	Halton-Peel Region	Halton	Peel
1	South Asian	291,330	18,570	272,760
2	Black	103,670	8,100	95,570
3	Chinese	62,945	8,660	54,285
4	Filipino	47,360	4,460	42,900
5	Latin American	25,200	3,760	21,440
6	Arab	22,660	3,150	19,510
7	Southeast Asian	22,305	1,840	20,465
8	Multiple visible minority	17,510	2,110	15,400
9	Visible minority, n.i.e.	15,905	1,100	14,805
10	West Asian	10,795	1,860	8,935
11	Korean	10,140	2,625	7,515
12	Japanese	4,185	1,115	3,070

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Immigrant Population

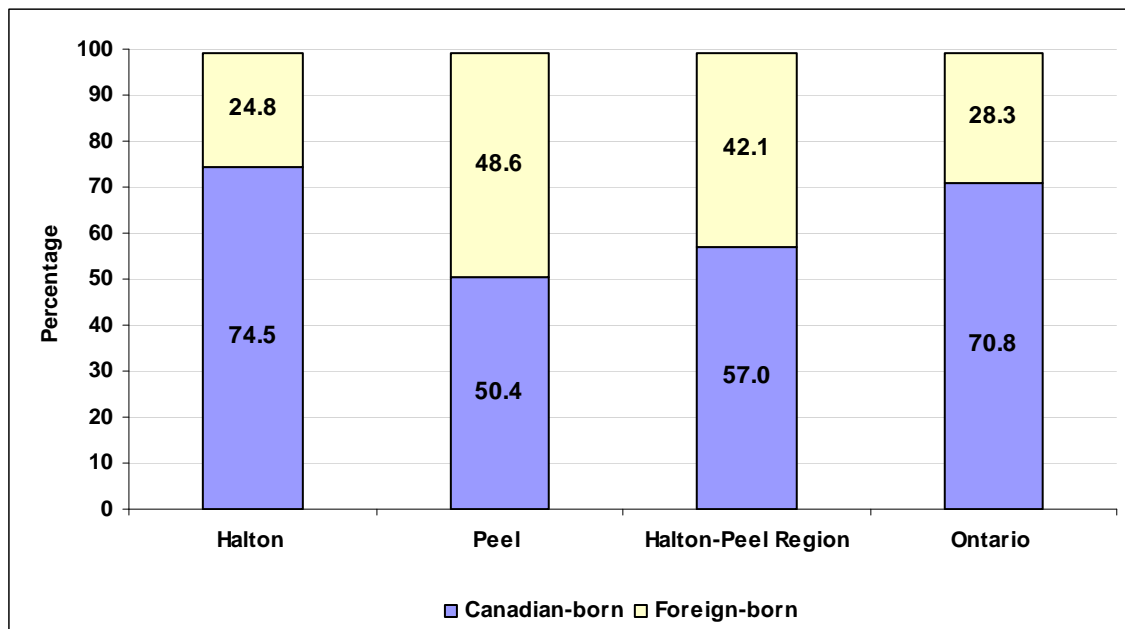
The proportion of foreign-born⁶ people in Halton-Peel is much higher than Ontario overall

As of 2006, 669,160 Halton-Peel residents reported being foreign born, which accounts for 42.1% of the total population. This is much higher than Ontario as a whole, in which 28.3% of the population reported being foreign born.

There are significant differences in the proportion of foreign-born people in Peel and Halton

Despite Halton-Peel's high proportion of foreign-born people, there were considerable differences within the catchment. In Peel, nearly half of residents (48.6%) reported being foreign born. This is much higher than Halton, where only one-quarter of residents (24.8%) reported being foreign born. Halton's proportion of foreign-born people is below the province as a whole (28.3%). Please refer to Chart 19.

Chart 19 - Distribution of Canadian-born and Foreign-born Population



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

The proportion of newcomers to Halton-Peel is considerably higher than Ontario overall

Between 2001 and 2006⁷, 580,740 immigrants came to Ontario. These newcomers (recent immigrants) make up 17.1% of the total foreign-born population, and 4.8% of Ontario's 12 million population. The number of recent immigrants to Halton-Peel during the same period was considerably more – 131,325 newcomers for approximately 20.0% of the foreign-born population and 8.3% of the total population.

⁶ Foreign-born population includes those people born outside of Canada.

⁷ January 1 2001 and May 16 2006

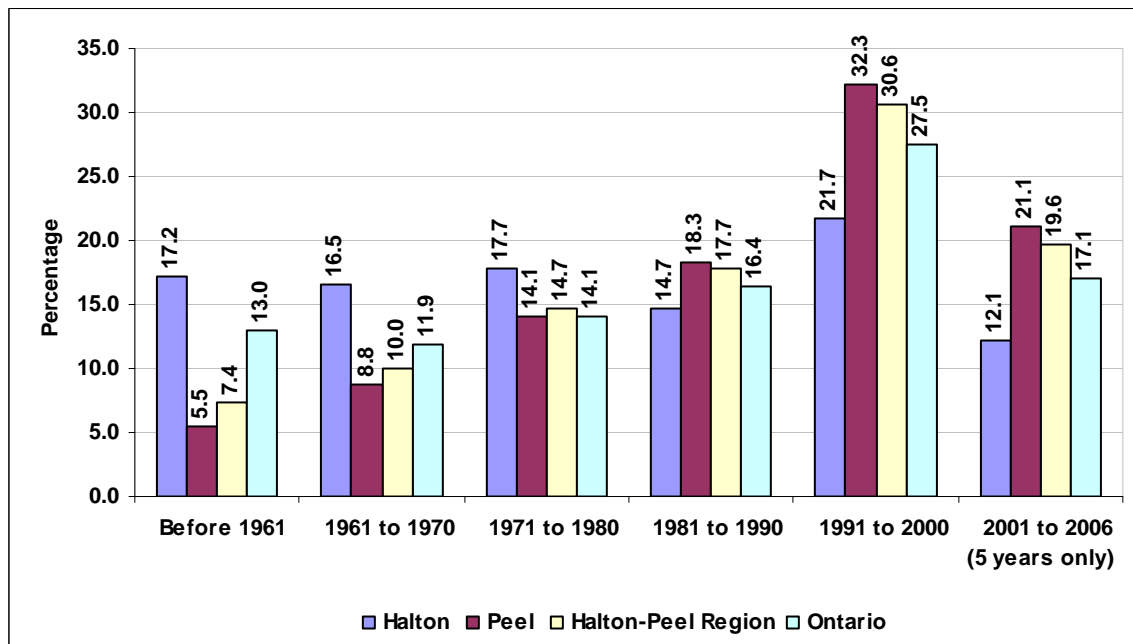
A larger proportion of newcomers to Halton-Peel settle in Peel over Halton

Between 2001 and 2006, 118,220 newcomers settled in Peel, which accounts for 90.0% of all newcomers to Halton-Peel. This is considerably higher than Peel’s proportion of Halton-Peel’s total population (72.5%). During this same period, 13,105 newcomers settled in Halton, accounting for only 10.0% of Halton-Peel’s newcomers.

Immigration to Halton-Peel has increased considerably and is continuing

Excluding the most recent period shown in the chart below (chart 20), the ten year period from 1991 to 2000 accounted for the highest proportion of all immigrants in Ontario, Halton-Peel, Halton and Peel. If current trends in immigration continue, the next ten year period between 2001 and 2010 may account for a higher proportion of immigrants than in previous decades. Please refer to Chart 20.

Chart 20 - Period of Immigration

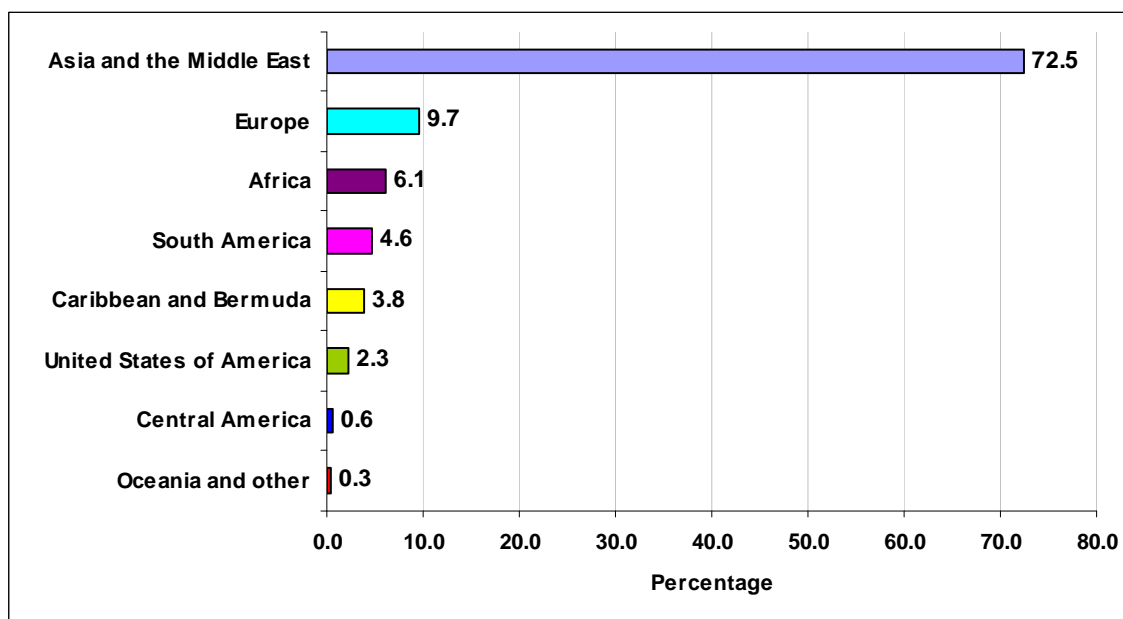


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Newcomers from Asia or the Middle East account for the majority of newcomers in both Halton-Peel and Ontario

Between 2001 and 2006, 72.5% of newcomers to Halton-Peel were from Asia or the Middle East, which is higher than Ontario overall (64.6%). In Peel, newcomers from Asia or the Middle East accounted for approximately three-quarters of all recent immigrants, while in Halton they accounted for approximately half. European born people made up the second largest group of newcomers both in Halton-Peel and Ontario overall. Please refer to Chart 21 and Table 5.

Chart 21 - Newcomers to Halton-Peel by Place of Birth



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Table 5 - Rank of Newcomers by Major Place of Birth

Rank	Place of Birth	Halton-Peel Region	Halton	Peel
1	Asia and the Middle East	95,230	6,100	89,130
2	Europe	12,700	3,360	9,340
3	Africa	7,960	1,080	7,050
4	South America	6,090	960	5,010
5	Caribbean and Bermuda	4,990	910	4,640
6	United States of America	3,075	350	2,115
7	Central America	840	225	615
8	Oceania and other	425	110	315

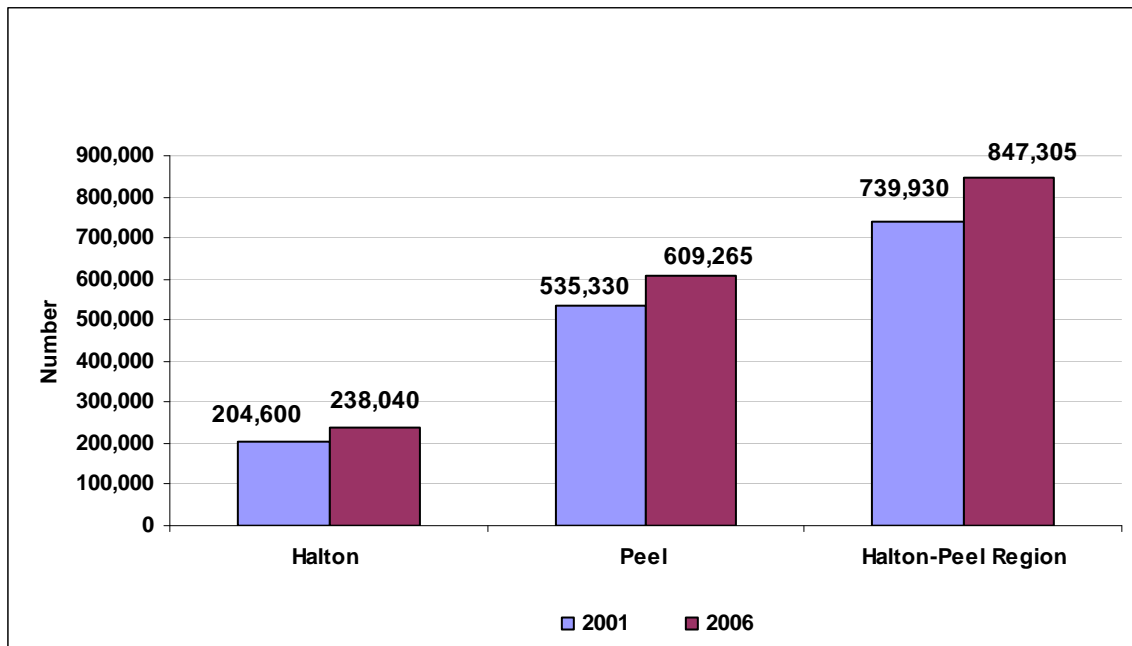
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Labour Force

Halton-Peel's annual average growth rate increased at a higher rate than Ontario overall

Between 2001 and 2006, total employment in Halton-Peel increased 14.5%, significantly outpacing the provincial growth of people employed (7.9%). The annual average growth rate was 3.0%, which is almost double that of Ontario overall (1.6%). Both Halton and Peel were above this provincial average. Halton had an annual average growth rate of 3.3%, which was higher than Peel at 2.8%. Please refer to Chart 22.

Chart 22 - Employed Population 15 Years and Over 2001 and 2006

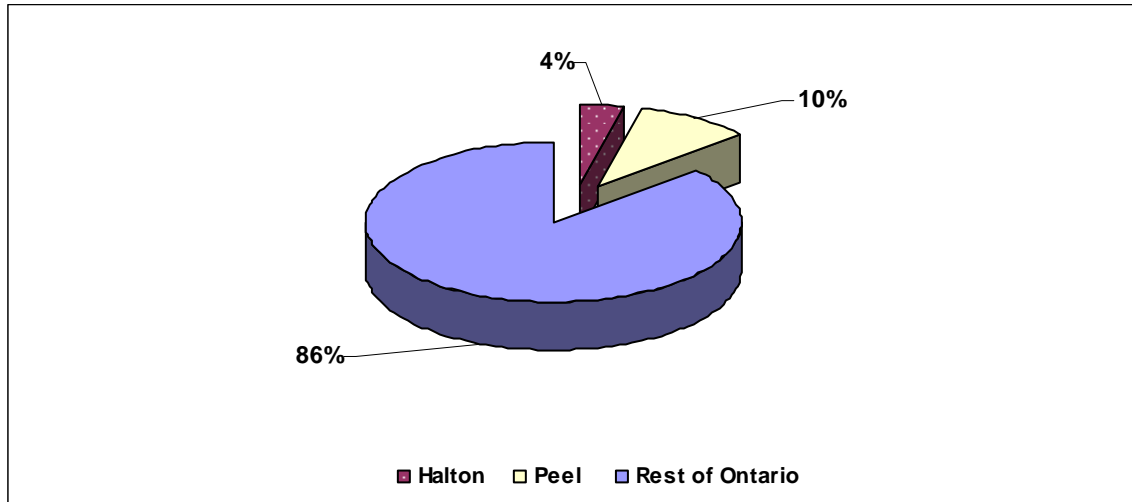


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2006

The proportion of Halton-Peel's employed population relative to Ontario overall is higher than its proportion of total population

As of 2006, employed people in Halton-Peel accounted for 13.7% of Ontario's employed population, which is greater than Halton-Peel's proportion of Ontario's total population (13.1%). Both Halton and Peel have a higher proportion of employed persons when compared to their proportion of Ontario's total population. Please refer to Chart 23.

Chart 23 - Employed Population 15 Years and Over



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

The unemployment rate in Halton-Peel is lower than Ontario overall

In May 2006, Halton-Peel had an unemployment rate of 6.0%, which is lower than Ontario overall (6.4%). This can be attributed to Halton, which had a particularly low unemployment rate of 4.7%. In Peel, the unemployment rate was identical to the province as a whole (6.4%). Please refer to Chart 24.

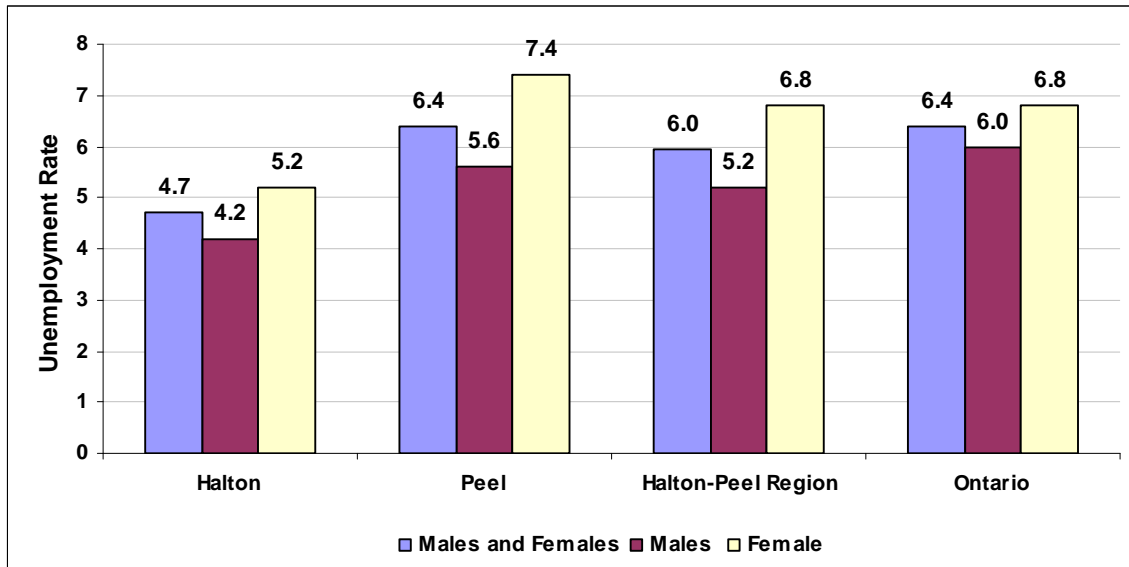
The male unemployment rate was particularly low in Halton-Peel, while the female rate was the same as the province overall

In May 2006, 5.2% of males in Halton-Peel were unemployed, compared to 6.0% for Ontario overall. However, for females in Halton-Peel, the unemployment rate is considerably higher at 6.8%, which is identical to Ontario overall. Please refer to Chart 24.

Youth unemployment in Halton-Peel is slightly less than Ontario overall

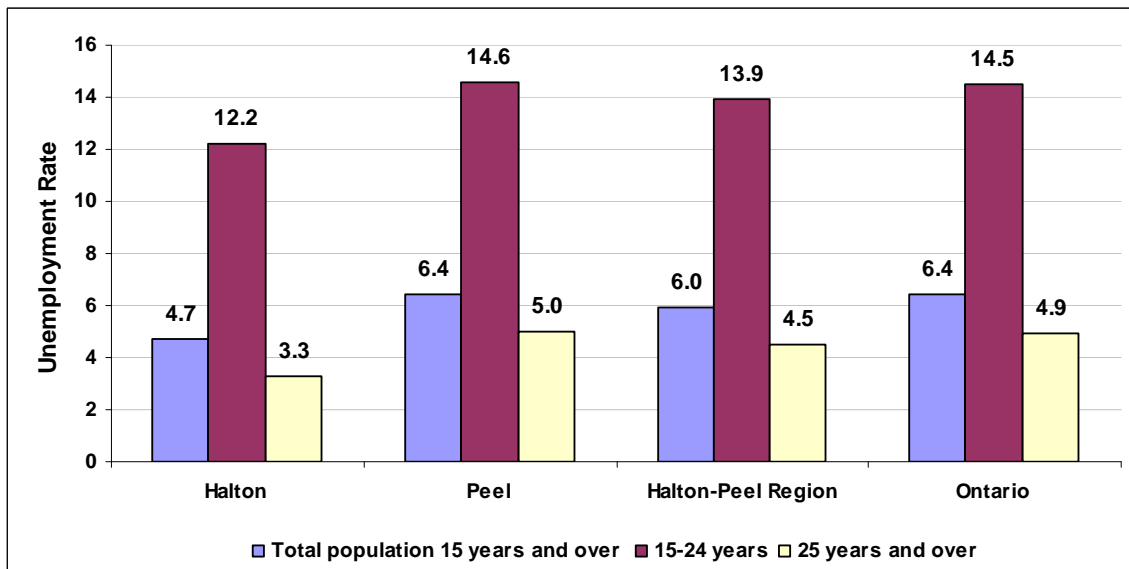
While Halton-Peel's youth unemployment rate is nearly three times higher than the rate for people over 25 years of age, it is still lower than Ontario overall. The youth unemployment rate in Halton-Peel was 13.9%, compared to 14.5% in Ontario overall. This lower rate was driven by Halton (12.2%), which was considerably lower than Peel (14.6%). Please refer to Chart 25.

Chart 24 - Rate of Unemployment for Males and Females



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Chart 25 - Rate of Unemployment by Major Age Groups



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Manufacturing and retail trade were the top two sectors in both Halton-Peel and Ontario

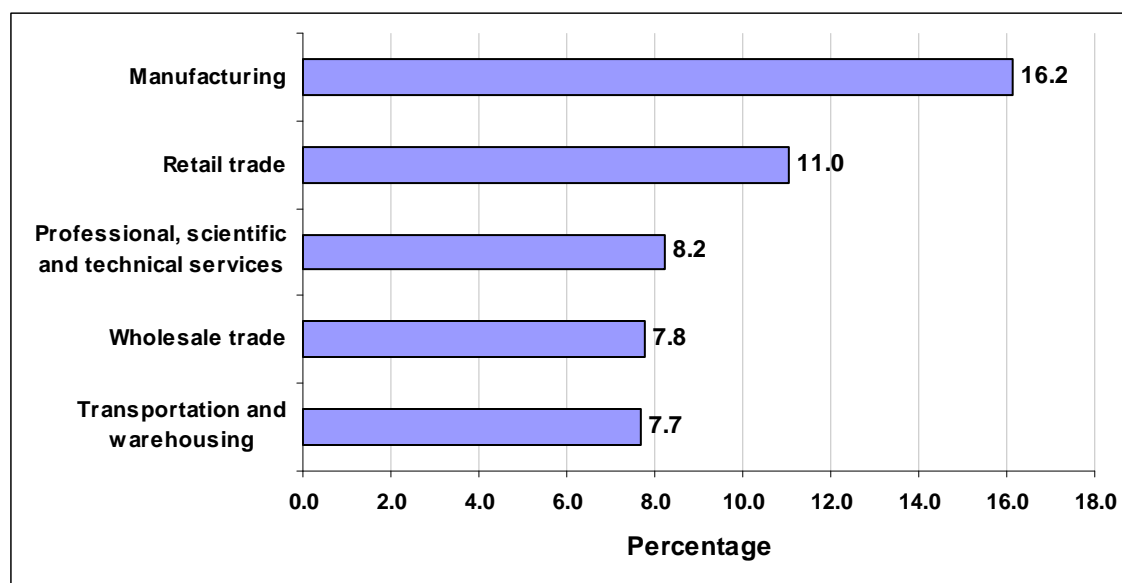
In 2006, employment in manufacturing and retail trade were the top two sectors in Ontario, Halton-Peel, Peel, and Halton. In Halton-Peel, manufacturing had far more employees than the second highest sector, retail trade. This gap was much wider in Peel than in Halton. Please refer to Table 6 and Chart 25.

Table 6 - Top Five Industries by Employed Population in Halton-Peel

Rank	Industry	Halton-Peel Region	Halton	Peel
1	Manufacturing	143,170	31,635	111,535
2	Retail trade	97,845	27,245	70,600
3	Professional, scientific and technical services	72,960	24,520	48,440
4	Wholesale trade	68,685	18,915	49,770
5	Transportation and warehousing	68,235	12,145	56,090

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Chart 26 - Top Five Industries by Employed Population in Halton-Peel



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Clerical occupations are the most frequently reported occupation in Halton-Peel

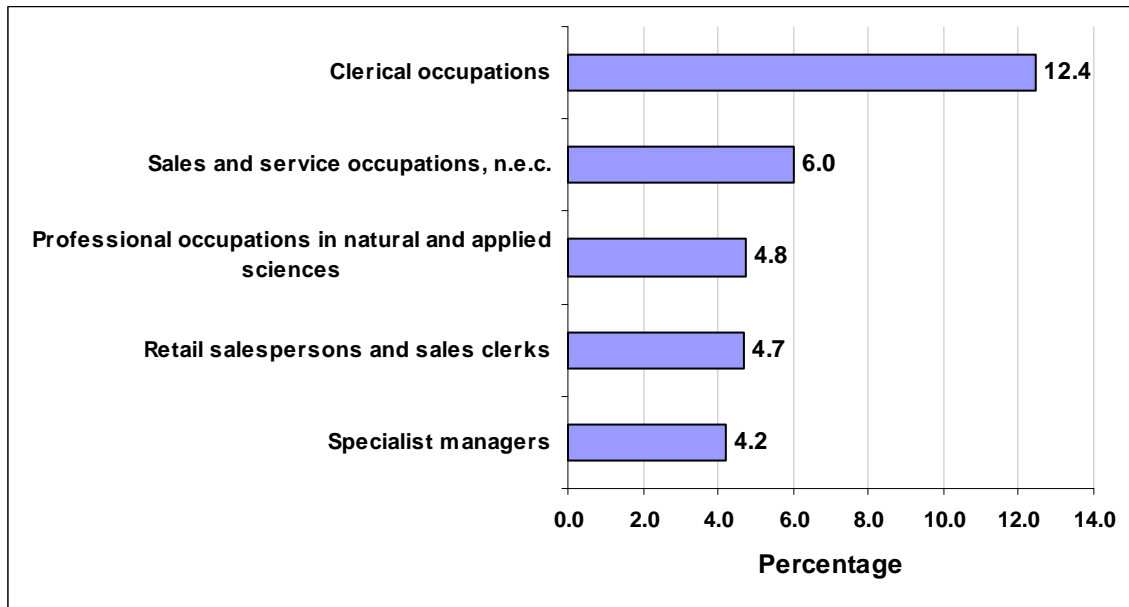
In 2006, clerical occupations were the most frequently reported occupation in Halton-Peel. This is the case in both Halton and Peel. The second most frequently reported occupation in both Halton and Peel was within the field of sales and service. Please refer to Table 7 and Chart 27.

Table 7- Top Five Occupations

Rank	Occupation	Halton-Peel Region	Halton	Peel
1	Clerical occupations	110,285	24,230	86,055
2	Sales and service occupations, n.e.c.	53,225	14,835	38,390
3	Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	42,105	11,960	30,145
4	Retail salespersons and sales clerks	41,715	12,930	28,785
5	Specialist managers	37,220	14,355	22,865

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Chart 27 - Top Five Occupations in Halton-Peel



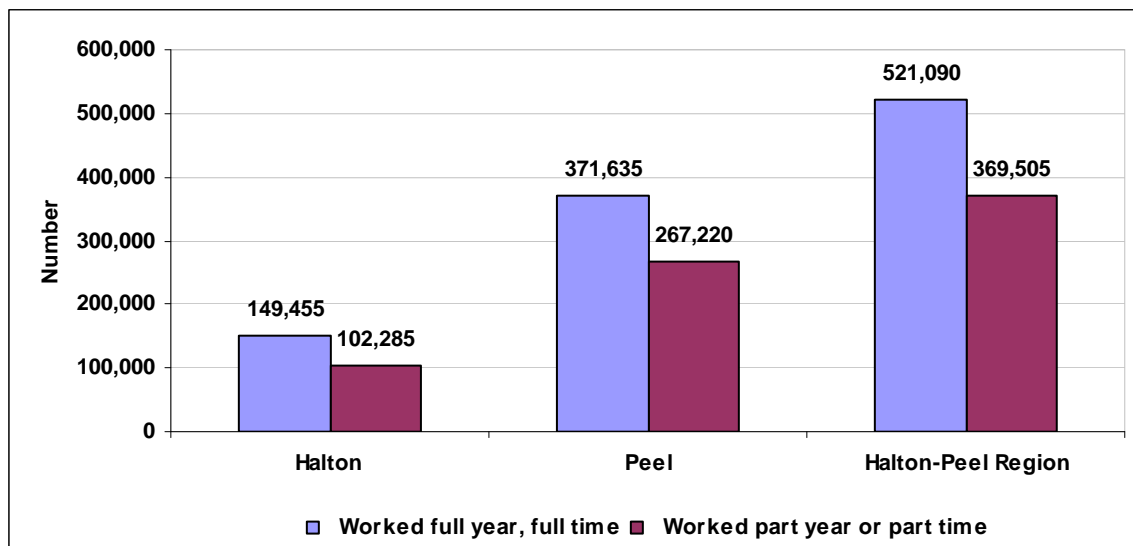
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Full-time and Part-time work activity

Halton-Peel had a slightly higher proportion of full-time workers than Ontario overall

In 2006, 55.1% of Halton-Peel's population aged 15 years and over with employment income worked full-time.⁸ This is slightly higher than Ontario overall, where 52.8% of this demographic worked full-time. Both Halton (56.1%) and Peel (54.8%) were above this provincial average. Please refer to Chart 28.

Chart 28 - Type of Work Activity – Full-time and Part-time Work



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

The proportion of male full-time workers in Halton-Peel (57.1%) is similar to Ontario (57.4%) as a whole

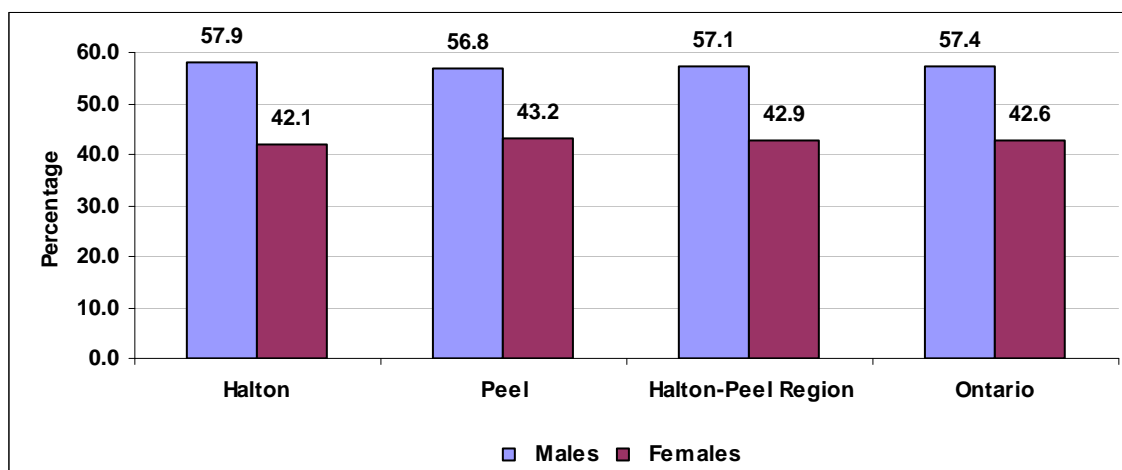
Please refer to Chart 29 and Table 8.

The proportion of female full-time workers in Halton-Peel (42.9%) is similar to Ontario (42.6%) as a whole

Please refer to Chart 29 and Table 8.

⁸ Total population 15 years and over with employment income includes persons who did not work in 2005 but reported employment income.

Chart 29 - Full Time Work Activity by Sex for Each Region



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Table 8 - Population 15 years and over with Employment Income, by Type of Work Activity and Sex

Type of Work Activity	Ontario	Halton-Peel Region	Halton	Peel
Males and Females				
Worked full year, full time	3,690,670	521,090	149,455	371,635
Worked part year or part time	2,839,180	369,505	102,285	267,220
Males				
Worked full year, full time	2,116,730	297,585	86,605	210,980
Worked part year or part time	1,274,490	167,375	43,410	123,965
Females				
Worked full year, full time	1,573,940	223,500	62,850	160,650
Worked part year or part time	1,564,685	202,130	58,880	143,250

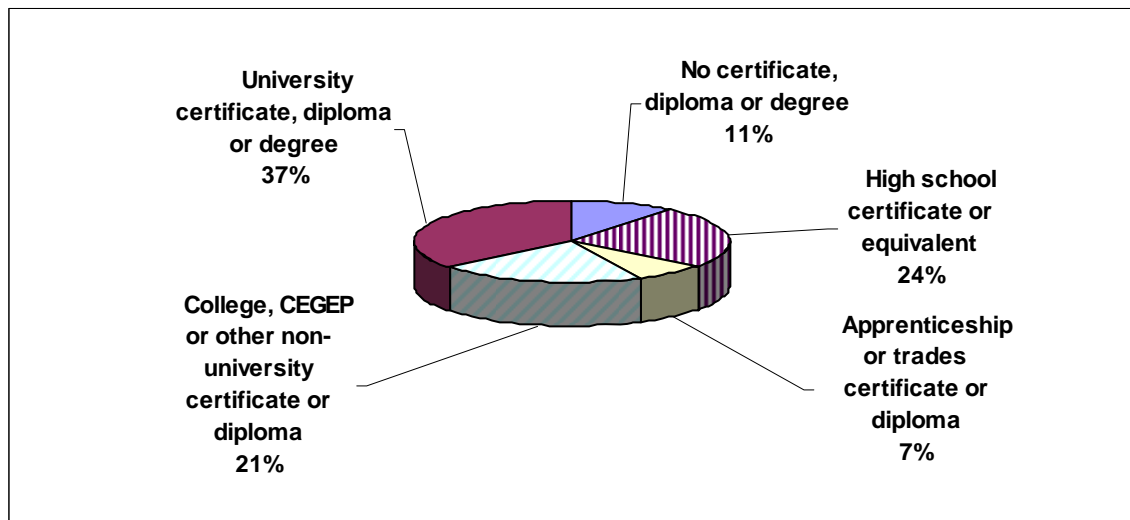
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Education

The proportion of people in Halton-Peel who have completed high school or other educational programs is slightly higher than the province overall

In 2006, 89.1% of Halton-Peel residents between 25 and 64 years of age reported they had completed high school or some other form of education⁹. This is slightly higher than Ontario overall, where 86.4% of people had some form of educational certification. Both Halton (92.7%) and Peel (87.7%) were above this provincial average. Please refer to Charts 30 and 31.

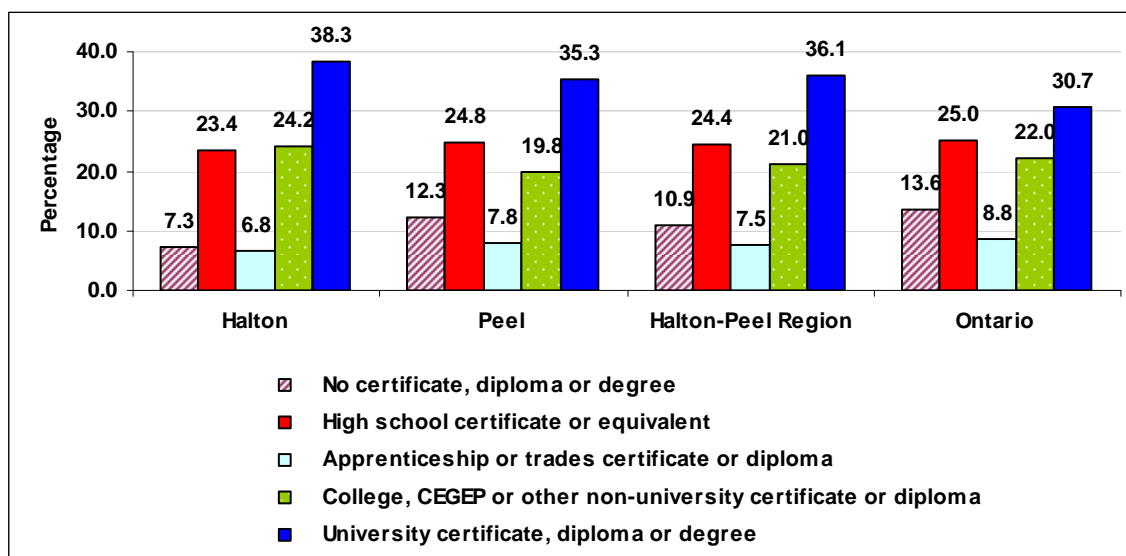
Chart 30 - Percent of Population 25-64 Years in Halton-Peel by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree Attained



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

⁹ This includes high school certificate or equivalent, apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, and university certificate, diploma or degree.

Chart 31 – Population 25 - 64 Years by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree Attained



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

The proportion of Halton-Peel adults with high school as their highest level of education is similar to Ontario overall

In Halton-Peel, just under one-quarter of adults (24.4%) aged 25 to 64 had a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment, which is similar to Ontario as a whole (25.0%). There was very little difference between Halton at 23.4% and Peel at 24.8%.

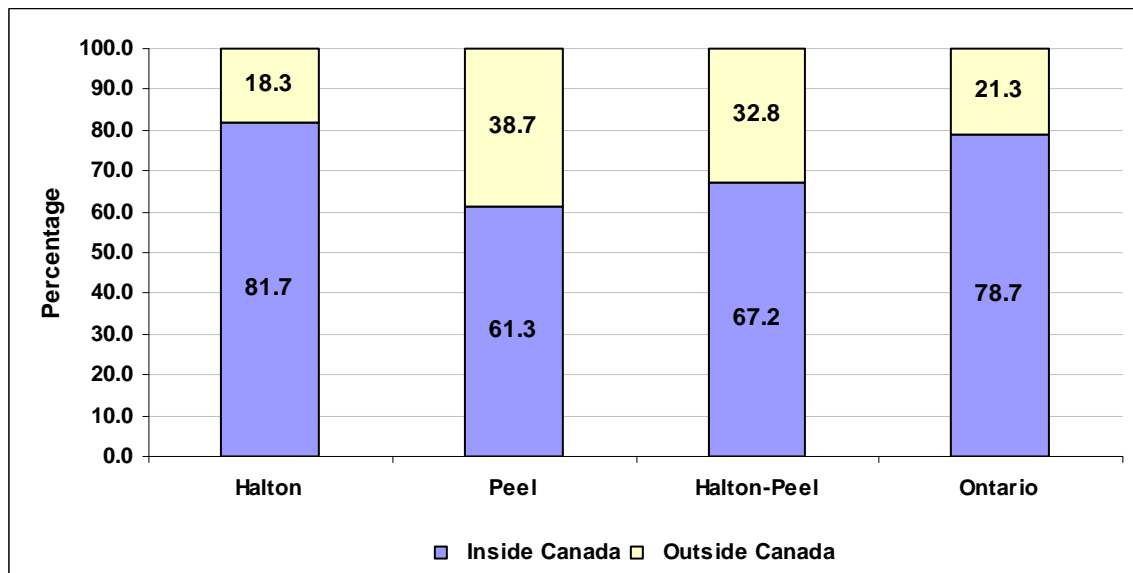
The proportion of Halton-Peel adults with less than a high school education is lower than Ontario overall

The proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 who have less than a high school education is lower in both Halton (7.3%) and Peel (12.3%) than Ontario overall (13.6%).

The proportion of Halton-Peel postsecondary graduates who studied outside of Canada is higher than Ontario overall

As of 2006, one-third (32.8%) of postsecondary graduates in Halton-Peel studied outside of Canada, compared to one-fifth (21.3%) in Ontario overall. Nevertheless, there were considerable differences within Halton-Peel. Halton was below the provincial average, with 18.3% of postsecondary graduates studying outside of Canada. Peel, meanwhile, was well above the provincial average, with 38.7% of postsecondary graduates studying outside of Canada. Please refer to Chart 32.

Chart 32 - Population 25-64 Years with Postsecondary Qualifications by Location of Study



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

The proportion of women with postsecondary qualifications in both Halton-Peel and Ontario is slightly higher than men

In 2006, a higher percentage of women than men aged 25 to 64 had postsecondary qualifications in Ontario (51.2%), Halton-Peel (50.9%), Halton (51.5%) and Peel (50.6%).

Business, management and public administration is the most prevalent field of study for Halton-Peel postsecondary graduates

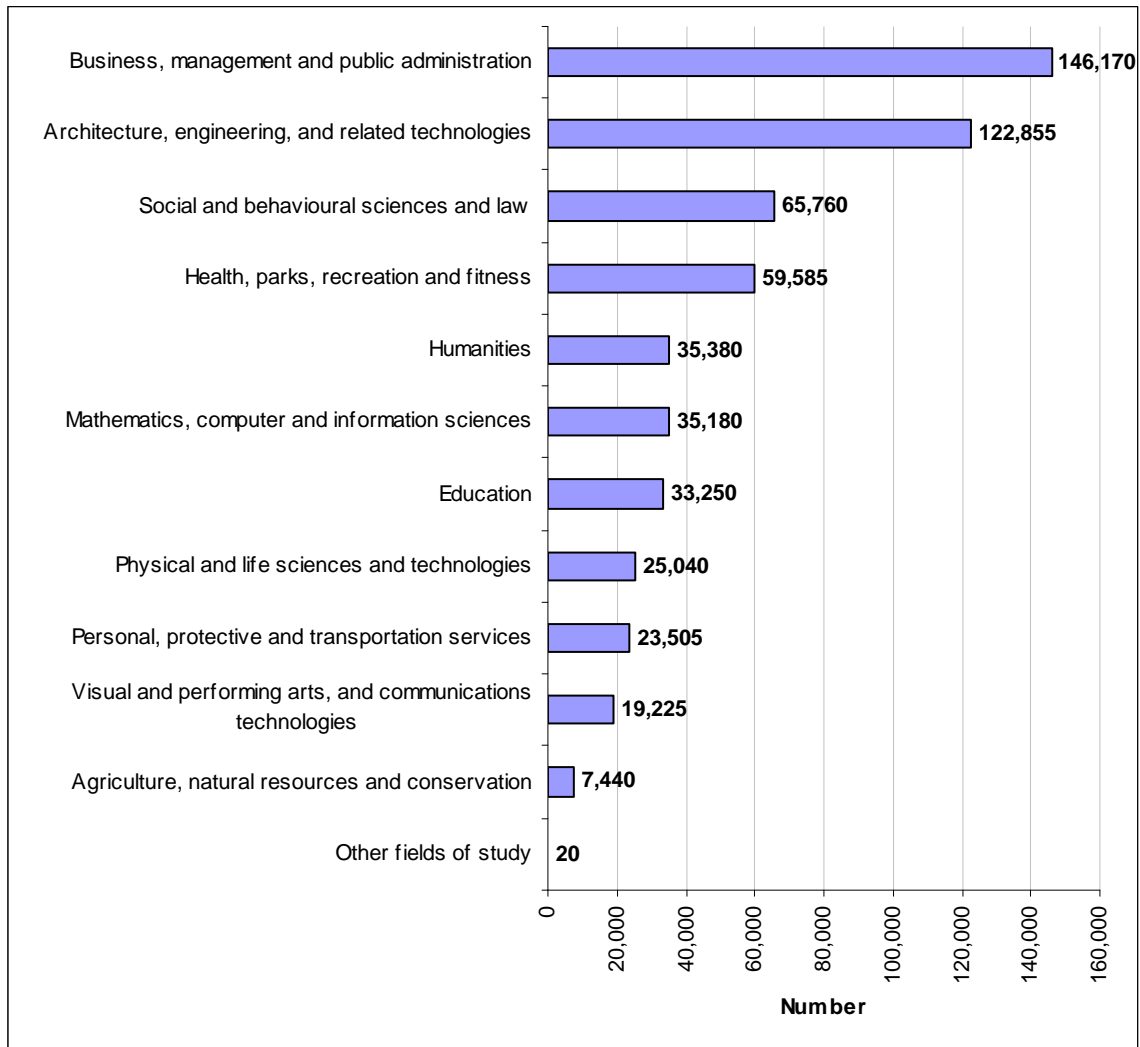
The top three ranked major fields of study reported by over half of the adults with postsecondary qualifications in Halton-Peel were: 1) Business, management and public administration, 2) Architecture, engineering and related technologies, 3) Social and behavioural sciences and law. For males the top ranked field of study was architecture, engineering and related technologies; for females it was business, management and public administration. Please refer to Table 9 and Chart 33.

Table 9 - Ranking of Major Field of Study by Sex in Halton-Peel

Rank	Male		Female	
	Major Field of Study	Count	Major Field of Study	Count
1	Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	110,405	Business, management and public administration	84,155
2	Business, management and public administration	62,015	Health, parks, recreation and fitness	47,705
3	Social and behavioural sciences and law	21,815	Social and behavioural sciences and law	43,945
4	Mathematics, computer and information sciences	21,170	Education	26,330
5	Physical and life sciences and technologies	11,960	Humanities	24,070
6	Health, parks, recreation and fitness	11,880	Mathematics, computer and information sciences	14,010
7	Personal, protective and transportation services	11,380	Physical and life sciences and technologies	13,080
8	Humanities	11,310	Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	12,450
9	Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	8,405	Personal, protective and transportation services	12,125
10	Education	6,920	Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	10,820
11	Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	4,305	Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	3,135
12	Other fields of study	20	Other fields of study	0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Chart 33 - Major Fields of Study in Halton-Peel



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Income

Individuals - Average and Median Income

The average income of Halton residents is higher than Ontario overall; in Peel it is below

As of 2005¹⁰, the average income of the population 15 years and over was much higher in Halton than both Peel and Ontario overall. The average income in Halton was \$51,098, which is considerably higher than Ontario overall (\$38,099). The average income in Peel was \$36,997, which was below both Halton and the province as a whole. Please refer to Table 10 and Chart 34.

Males in Halton have a higher average income than Ontario overall; in Peel it is lower than Ontario overall

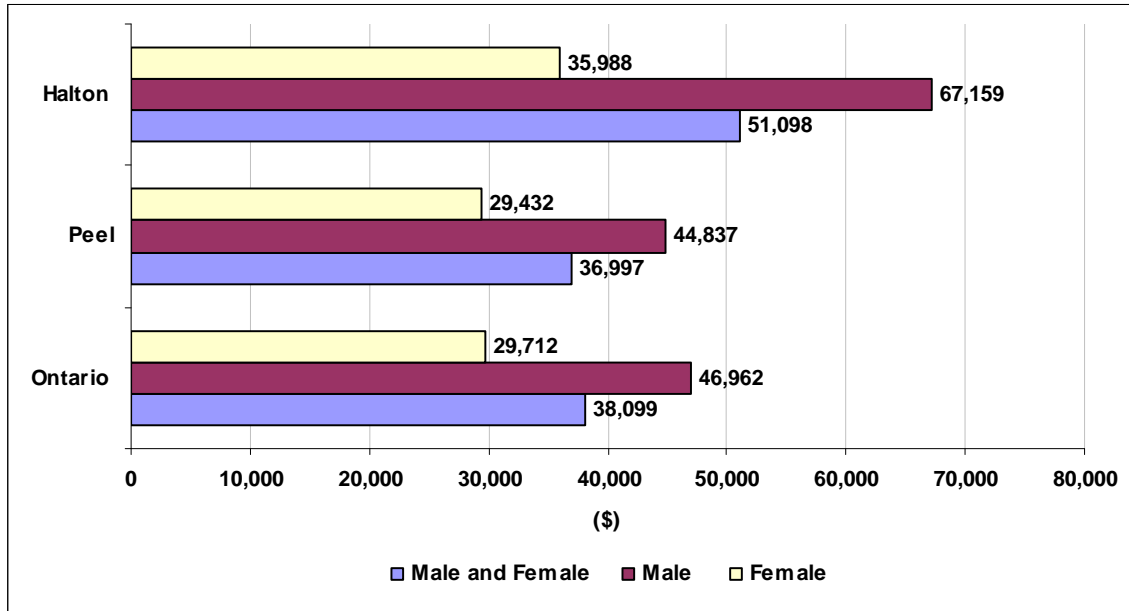
As of 2005, males in Halton earned an average income of \$67,159, which is considerably higher than the province overall (\$46,692). Males in Peel, on the other hand, earned on average \$44,837, which is less than Ontario overall. Please refer to Table 10 and Chart 34.

Females in Halton have a higher average income than Ontario overall; in Peel it is similar to Ontario overall

As of 2005, females in Halton earned an average income of \$35,988, which is higher than the province overall (\$29,712). Females in Peel, however, had an average income of \$29,432, which is similar to the province as a whole. Please refer to Table 10 and Chart 34.

¹⁰ The 2006 Census collects data on earnings and income from the calendar year 2005.

Chart 34 - Average Before-tax Income (\$) of Individuals by Sex in 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Median incomes are higher in both Halton and Peel than Ontario overall

Median income represents the middle point, so that one half of individuals have incomes above this level and the other half have incomes below. In 2005, the median income of individuals 15 years of age and over with income in Ontario was \$27,258. The median income in Halton was considerably higher than the province overall at \$35,433, while Peel was only slightly above the province overall at \$27,879. Please refer to Chart 35.

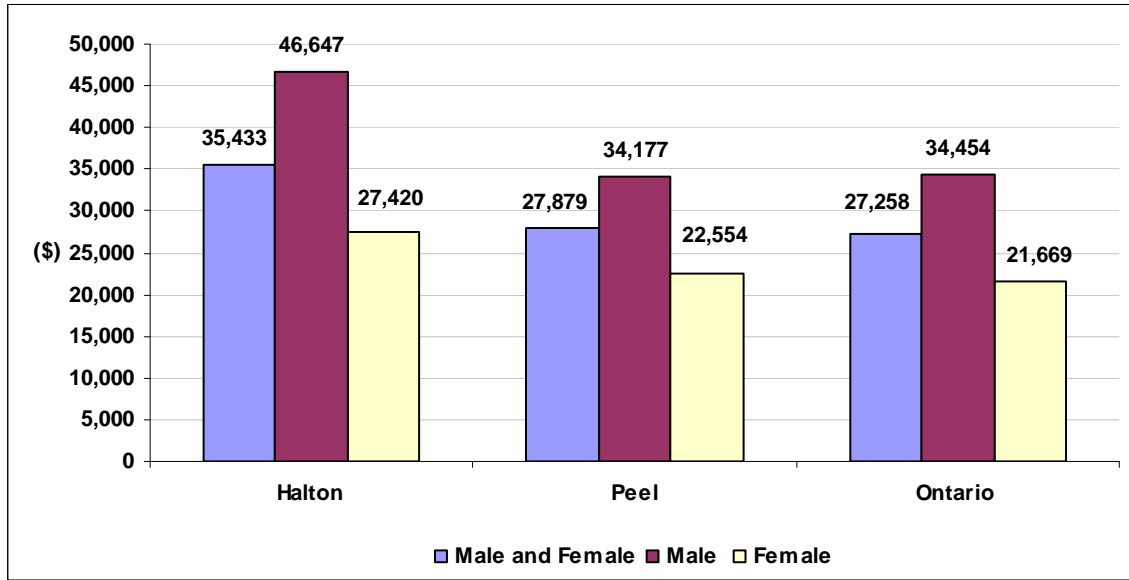
Median incomes for both males and females in Halton are higher than Ontario overall

Please refer to Chart 35.

Median income for females in Peel is higher than Ontario overall; for males in Peel it is similar to Ontario overall

Please refer to Chart 35.

Chart 35 - Median Before-tax Income (\$) of Individuals by Sex in 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

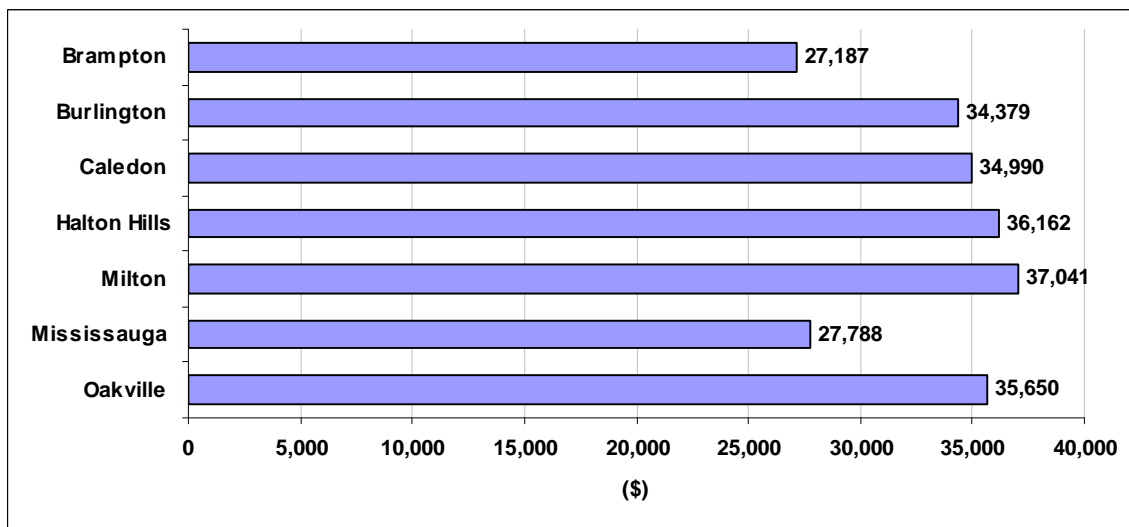
The Town of Milton has the highest median income of all municipalities in Halton-Peel (\$37,041)

Please refer to Chart 36.

The City of Brampton has the lowest median income of all municipalities in Halton-Peel (\$27,187)

The City of Brampton was the only municipality in Halton-Peel with a median income lower than Ontario overall. Please refer to Chart 36.

Chart 36 - Median Before-tax Income (\$) of Individuals by Municipality in 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Households - Average and Median Income

Private households in both Halton and Peel had a higher average income than Ontario overall

In 2005, private households in Halton had an average income of \$108,126, which is considerably higher than the \$87,765 average in Peel. Nevertheless, both Halton and Peel had a higher private household average income than Ontario overall (\$77,967). Please refer to Chart 37.

Oakville had the highest private household average income (\$126,757) in Halton-Peel

Please refer to Chart 38.

Brampton had the lowest private household average income (\$83,379) in Halton-Peel

Please refer to Chart 38.

Private households in both Halton and Peel had a higher median income than Ontario overall

In Ontario, half of private households had an income higher than \$60,455. This median income level for households was considerably higher in both Halton (\$83,496) and Peel (\$72,665). Please refer to Chart 37.

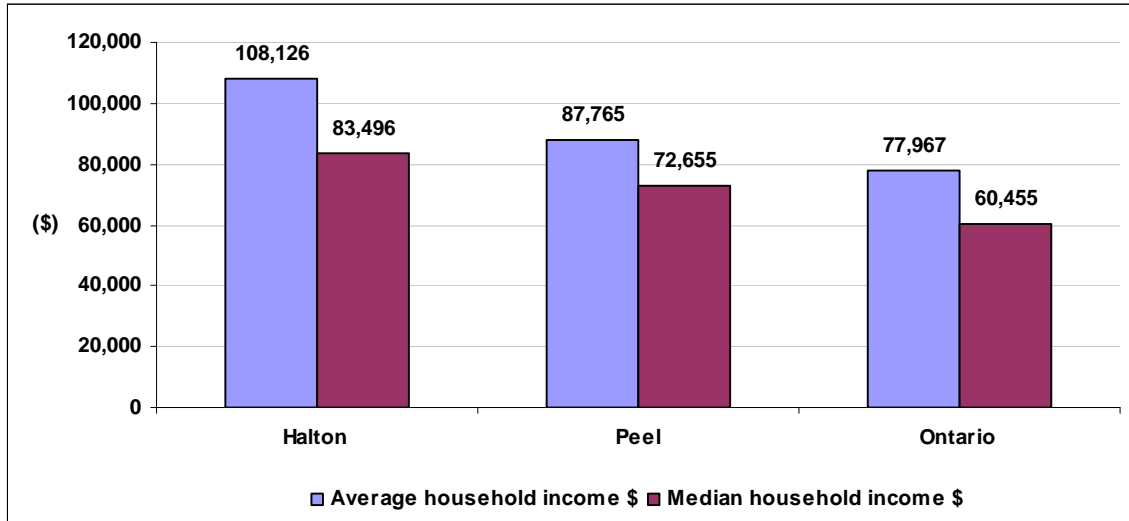
Oakville had the highest private household median income (\$92,394) in Halton-Peel

Please refer to Chart 38.

Mississauga had the lowest private household median income (\$71,393) in Halton-Peel

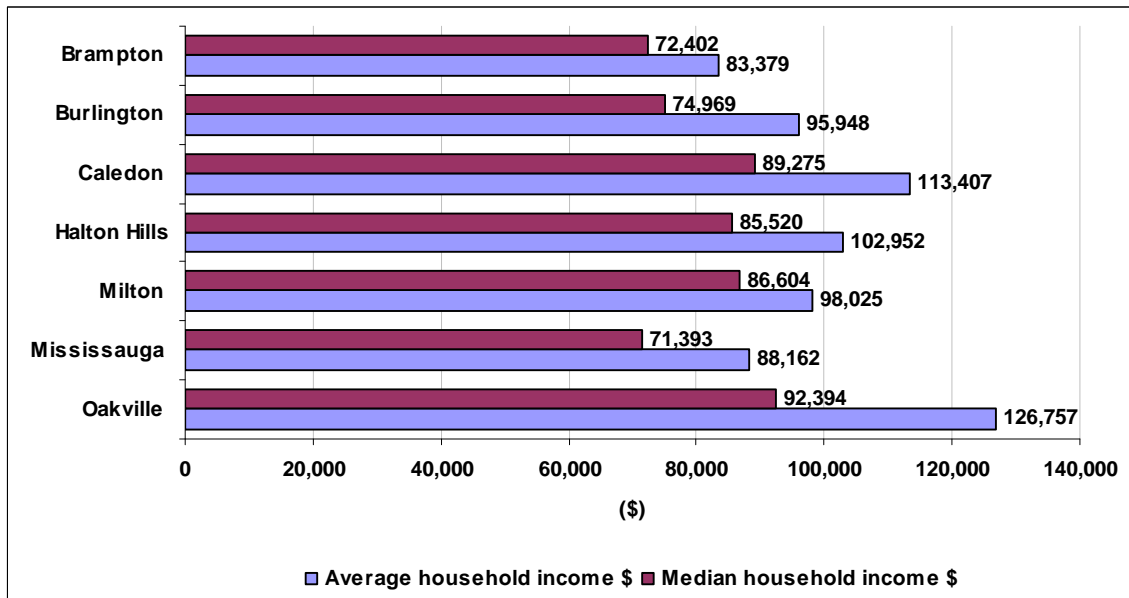
Please refer to Chart 38.

Chart 37 - Average and Median Before-tax Income (\$) for Private Households in 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Chart 38 - Average and Median Before-tax Income (\$) for Private Households by Municipality in 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Low Income

The proportion of low-income families is lower in Halton than Ontario overall but higher in Peel

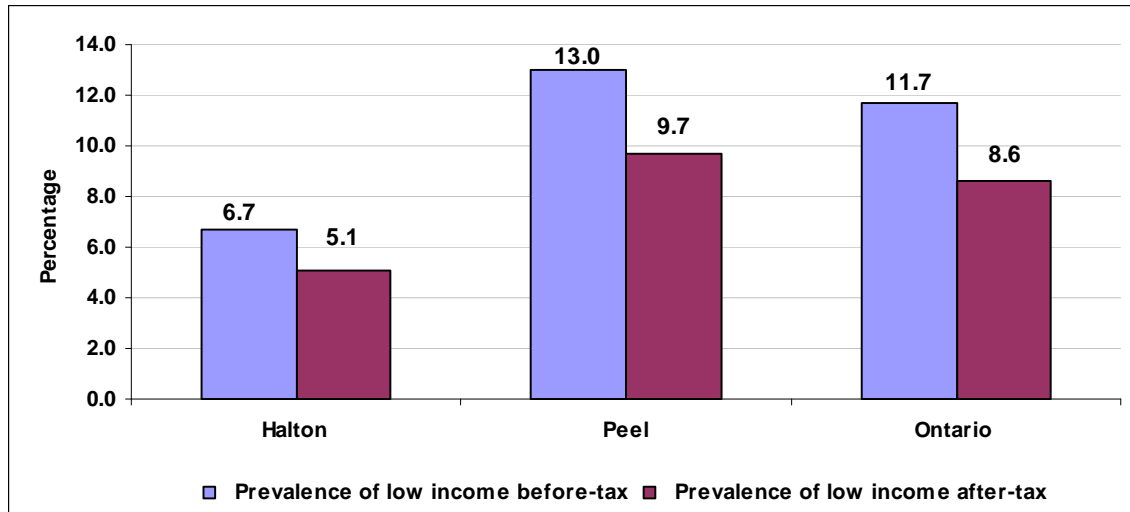
In 2005, 11.7% of families in Ontario were considered low income, as measured using Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) and before-tax income. There was a significant difference within Halton-Peel. Halton's proportion of low-income families was 6.7%, which was well below the province as a whole. Peel, by contrast, had nearly double the proportion of low-income families than Halton. With 13.0% of families in Peel considered low-income, it was higher than Ontario overall. When looking at after-tax income, there is a similar situation: Halton is lower than Ontario overall, while Peel is higher. Please refer to Table 11 and Chart 39.

Table 10 - Low Income Economic Families in 2005

Economic Family	Halton	Peel	Ontario
Total Economic families	124,575	302,285	3,335,250
Prevalence of low income before tax	6.7	13.0	11.7
Prevalence of low income after tax	5.1	9.7	8.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

Chart 39 - Prevalence of Low Income Before-tax and After-tax Economic Families in 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006

After-tax income - First-time data from the census

For the first time the census collected information on the after-tax income of Canadians. After-tax income is the total income from all sources minus income tax, which better reflects what families have available to spend. After-tax income is also more equally distributed than before-tax income since those with higher incomes pay taxes at a higher rate.

The median after-tax income of families in Ontario in 2005 was \$62,288, compared with the pre-tax median income of \$72,734.

Also for the first time, the census can calculate low-income rates based on after-tax income. In Canada, census data showed that 11.4% of the total population, an estimated 3,484,625 people, lived on a low income in 2005. In Ontario 8.6% of families lived on low income in 2005. This is lower than the prevalence of low income before-tax families (11.7%).

In Canada, an estimated 879,955 young people aged 17 years and under were living in low-income families in 2005. Low-income rates are highest among children and young people. In 2005, 14.5% of all children aged 5 and under were estimated to be part of a low-income family. The rate dropped to 13.0% for children aged 6 to 14, and to 11.4% for teens aged 15 to 17.

Statistics Canada does not have after-tax income data at the community level at this time.

Data Sources:

Statistics Canada, Census of population, 1996, 2001 and 2006

Two different forms were used in the 2006 Census. The short 2A form was distributed to 100% of the population and included a question on mother tongue. The longer 2B form was distributed to 20% of the population and contained more comprehensive questions, including questions for those 15 years and over regarding education, income, occupation, etc. This report uses the 20% data for everything except for total population and Francophone population, where the 100% data set is available and appropriate.

Statistical data from the 2006 Census that are published in the media are usually based on data obtained from Form 2B.

Data from the short form (Form or Profile 2A) may not match data from the long form (Form or Profile 2B).

Census Concepts and Definitions

Additional concepts and more detailed definitions may be found in the Census Dictionary at www.statcan.ca

Aboriginal ancestry

Refers to those persons who reported at least one Aboriginal ancestry (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) to the ethnic origin question. 'Ethnic origin' refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors.

Aboriginal identity

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

Allophone population

Refers to persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

Band/First Nation

A Band/First Nation is a group of people for whom lands have been set apart and money is held by the Crown.

Band Member

A Band member is an individual who is recognized as being a member of a Band as defined either by the Band itself or the *Indian Act*.

Census division (CD)

Census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county and regional district) or their equivalents. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision).

Census metropolitan area (CMA) and census agglomeration (CA)

Areas consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

Earnings or employment income

Refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during the 2005 calendar year as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

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. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. For 2006, foster children are included. The economic family and its associated classifications and variables are derived according to the responses to the

questions on sex, date of birth, marital status, common-law status, and relationship to Person 1.

Ethnic origin

Refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors.

First Nations Population

First Nations Peoples are one of the three Aboriginal groups recognized in the Canadian Constitution and is a term used to describe the group of all Aboriginal peoples who are not Inuit or Métis.

Francophone Population

In this report, "Francophone" includes everyone who indicated French (single or multiple responses) as a mother tongue. This information comes from the mother tongue census question: *What was the language first learned at home in childhood and still understood?* In this document, Francophones include people with French as their mother tongue or as one of their mother tongues (French single and multiple responses). For its analysis of the Francophone population as a whole, this report used data from the short census form 2A that was administered to 100% of the Ontario population.

Immigrant population

Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada.

Income: After-tax income

Refers to total income minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for calendar year 2005. Total income refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other income. Federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid refer to taxes on income, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits and the Quebec abatement. These taxes are obtained from the income tax files for persons who allowed access to their income tax data and from direct responses on the questionnaire for others.

Income: Average Income

Average income of individuals refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income for 2005. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group

Income: Average Income of Households

Average household income refers to the weighted mean total income of households in 2000. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of households (e.g. two-person households) by the number of households in that respective group, whether or not they reported income.

Income: Incidence of Low Income

The incidence of low income is the proportion or percentage of economic families or unattached individuals who spend 20% more than average on food, shelter and clothing

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: Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs)

Income levels at which families or unattached individuals spend 20% more than average on food, shelter and clothing. 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 total income on food, shelter and clothing. It was arbitrarily estimated that families spending 70% or more of their income (20 percentage points more than the average) on these basic necessities would be in straitened circumstances. With this assumption, low income cut-off points were set for five different sizes of families.

Subsequent to these initial cut-offs, revised low income cut-offs were established based on national family expenditure data from 1969, 1978, 1986 and 1992. These data indicated that Canadian families spent, on average, 42% in 1969, 38.5% in 1978, 36.2% in 1986 and 34.7% in 1992 of their total income on basic necessities. Since 1992, data from the expenditure survey have indicated that this proportion has remained fairly stable. 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 1992, these cut-offs have been updated yearly by changes in the consumer price index. Below is the 2005 matrix of low income cut-offs:

Low income before tax cut-offs (1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2005

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Income Research Paper Series, *Low Income Cut-offs for 2006 and Low Income Measures for 2005*. Statistics Canada Catalogue [no. 75F0002MIE](#), no. 004.

Income: Collection methodology in 2006

For the first time in 2006, the census offered respondents the option to have Statistics Canada access their tax records rather than complete the census income questions. 82.4% of all respondents completing the census long form chose the tax option. There are some differences between tax data and self-reported income data – the former are generally more precise and small amounts are better reported. Additionally, the use of tax data means that the census can produce estimates of after-tax income.

Income: Median Income

The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income into two halves, i.e. the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g. males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Income: Median Income of Households

Dollar amount that marks the midpoint of a distribution of households ranked by the size of household. The median income of a specified group of households is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves. That is, the incomes of the first half of households are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median incomes of households are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

Income: Status after tax

Refers to the position of an economic family or persons not in economic families 15 years of age and over in relation to Statistics Canada's low income after-tax cut-offs.

Income: Status before tax

Refers to the position of an economic family or a person 15 years of age and over not in an economic family in relation to Statistics Canada's low income before-tax cut-offs.

Mother tongue

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census. Two different forms were used in the 2006 Census. The short 2A form was distributed to 100% of the population and included a question on mother tongue. The longer 2B form was distributed to 20% of the population and contained more comprehensive questions, including the question on mother tongue. This report uses the 100% data to report on Francophone mother tongue and the 20% sample to report on other mother tongue info for the following reasons:

- the 100% data for those indicating a mother tongue of French, may provide greater accuracy for communities with small Francophone populations
- Details on specific non-official mother tongues are only captured on the long 2B form and is consistent and comparable with other 2B data

In some cases “n.i.e.” is used to indicate not included elsewhere and “n.o.s.” to indicate not otherwise specified. For example, anyone responding 'Chinese', with no other precision, along with other dialects, was classified as “Chinese, n.o.s.”

Multiple Response Mother Tongue

Includes respondents who reported more than one mother tongue e.g., by checking two or more mark-in circles, such as 'French' and 'German'.

Multiple Response Visible Minority

Includes respondents who reported more than one visible minority group e.g., by checking two or more mark-in circles, such as 'Black' and 'South Asian'.

North American Indian

North American Indian (also called First Nations Peoples) is one of the three Aboriginal groups recognized in the Canadian Constitution and is a term used to describe the group of all Aboriginal peoples who are not Inuit or Métis.

Reserve

A reserve is a tract of federally owned land with specific boundaries that is set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian Band that is governed by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC).

Rural area

Rural areas include all territory lying outside urban areas. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Rural population includes people living in the rural fringes of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs), as well as people living in rural areas outside CMAs and CAs.

South Asian

Refers to people who identify themselves as East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.

Southeast Asian

Refers to people who identify themselves as Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc.

Unemployment rate

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

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100$$

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

Urban area

An urban area has a minimum population concentration of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre, based on the current census population count. All territory outside urban areas is classified as rural. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Visible minority population

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”.

West Asian

Refers to people who identify themselves as Iranian, Afghan, etc.

Work activity

Refers to the number of weeks in which a person worked for pay or in self-employment in the reference year at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (1 to 29 hours per week). 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. The term 'Full-year full-time workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in the reference year for pay or in self-employment.