

*SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL OF OTTAWA*

# This is Who We Are

A Social Profile of Ottawa  
Based on the 2006 Census

November 2008



**SPONSORED BY**  
**United Way / Centraide Ottawa and**  
**The Ontario Trillium Foundation**



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**Report completed in November 2008**

ISBN # 1-895732-59-X

cj:2008

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## Introduction

This report provides a social portrait of Ottawa based on the 2006 census. It gives an overview of the socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics of our community. It is the first in a series of reports from the Social Planning Council based on the 2006 census. The document provides the highlights, while subsequent reports will focus on specific thematic areas. A companion document comprised of the Executive Summary of this report and geographic information system maps is also available.

The report starts with seven chapters on the demographic structure of the community, with respect to individuals, households and families. The next six chapters summarize highlights with respect to distinct population groups in the City. The final five chapters provide some insights into income and labour market issues, including the related topics of education, shelter costs and the agricultural sector in Ottawa.

The report emphasizes the make-up of the community as reflected in the 2006 census. Information related to incomes is based on the full year prior to the survey, specifically 2005 for the most current census. In some cases we explain the change over time based on information in the two previous censuses in 2001 and 1996. The chapters on people with disabilities and agriculture do not include data from 1996.

Most of the report is based on a standard Statistics Canada boundary called the census sub-division. This corresponds to the boundaries of the City of Ottawa. In a few clearly defined cases, we provide information based on the boundary of the census metropolitan area (CMA) identified by Statistics Canada as “Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area (Ontario part)”. This is an area slightly larger than the City of Ottawa proper, and includes a few areas within Russell Township on the east. We use CMA data only where comparable data was not available to us at the census sub-division level. The section on people with disabilities, including the comparator information, is based on the CMA. 1996 information is based on the geography of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.

The primary data sources are the three censuses from 1996, 2001 and 2006. In addition we supplement this with information from the following Statistics Canada sources:

- The 2001 and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey
- The 2001 and 2006 Census of Agriculture
- A custom data request based on the 2001 and 2006 census for people with activity limitations (disabilities) at the CMA level of geography
- A custom data request from the 2006 census for young adults aged 15 to 24 who had not completed high school and were not in school

We gratefully acknowledge the Ontario Trillium Foundation (OTF) which has provided funds to the Social Planning Network of Ontario to produce social profiles in 14 communities. OTF resourced some data and software purchases. We also offer sincere thanks to United Way Ottawa for its generous support of this report, resourcing the staffing and custom data purchases and part of the translation. Additional resources for translation are raised through fundraising of the Social Planning Council of Ottawa.

# Executive Summary

## Demographic Trends

The City of Ottawa has an aging population, influenced by the post-baby boom fertility decline. Currently, one-third of the population gain is due to natural increase in the country.<sup>1</sup> As a result, international immigration has become the most dynamic factor of the population growth in the City and in Canada as a whole. During 1996-2006 Ottawa's population grew from 7231,136 to 812,129 (12.6% increase rate) and the median age<sup>2</sup> increased from 35.0 to 38.4 years. Population projections indicate a shifting to a more aging population by 2025 when median age in Ontario will rise to 42.1 years<sup>3</sup> and the population of Ottawa City will surpass the one million mark.<sup>4</sup> There are more women than men in the City, particularly in the cohorts of the senior population, which is also the case at provincial and national levels.

As a result of the demographic trends the working population is increasingly composed of older workers. The retirement and the slower growth of the population will affect the core-working-age population 15-64 that it is expect to begin to fall in 2011. On the other hand, the children and youth population is declining and unable to provide the replacement workforce needed for aging workers. In 1996-2006 the growth rate of Ottawa's children and youth population aged 0-24 dropped two points and its share in the total population dropped as well. However, the Census indicates that the Aboriginal identity population and visible minority groups will play a significant role on workforce replacement. In 2006 the population of the City aged 0-24 was 12.4%, while the Aboriginal population and visible minority population on this age bracket was 39% and 41%, respectively.

It is expected that the senior population will increase dramatically in the next two decades as a result of the aging baby boomers. In 2006, close to one quarter of the City's population was on the age group 55-64 that will become seniors on the next decade. The increasing senior population is widening the demand of seniors services, particularly culturally and gender sensitive ones. In 2006, the population 65 years and over accounted for 12.4% of Ottawa's population. Among them were five predominant ethnic groups: Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab and Southeast Asian.<sup>5</sup> Gender differences in mortality influence women predominance in the senior population, particularly in the older age brackets. In 2006 there were 2.4 women per one man who were 85 years and over. Furthermore, women were the majority of seniors living alone. In 2006, the City had 60,200 seniors living alone and three quarters of them were women.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada, *Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006: National Portrait*.

<sup>2</sup> The median age divides the population into two groups of equal size.

<sup>3</sup> Ontario Ministry of Finance, *Toward 2025: Assessing Ontario's Long-Term Outlook*. Section I: Demographic Trends and Projections.

<sup>4</sup> City of Ottawa, *Growth Projections for Ottawa 2006-2031*. November 2007.

<sup>5</sup> Census data used by the Council of Agains of Ottawa on the report, *Housing Seniors: Choices, Challenges and Solutions*. 2008.

## **Marital Status, Families and Households**

Married-couple families are the defining family in Ottawa. The second on importance are lone-parent families, followed by common-law-couple families. For the first time the Census enumerated in 2006 same-sex couples reflecting the legalization of same-sex marriages in Canada as of July 2005. In Ottawa there were 45,345 same-sex couples, 16.5% of them married. Despite of the predominance of the marital status, more people chose to be single (never married) during the period 2001-2006. The fast increase (10.1%) of this marital status was only matched by divorced couples. Female seniors 65 years and over were the majority of unmarried divorced and widowed persons in this age group. Among lone-parent families, growth during the period 2001-2006 was most rapid for families headed by men. Their number increased four times more than among those headed by women. However, women continue to be the larger number on lone-parents, 82% in 2006.

Over the last decade (1996-2006) there has been a growing tendency of adult children to remain in, or return to the parental home. In 2006 the City of Ottawa had 25,115 individuals 25 years and over living in the parental home. Factors that could explain this situation include difficulties accessing the labour market, low-paid jobs, the high cost of housing, the number of people over 25 years attending post secondary education, immigrant family values that emphasize the extended family and early school leavers with low levels of education jeopardizing their economic independence.

Ottawa's household size is changing as a direct result of changing demographics and living arrangements. Between 1996 and 2006 the one person household increased by 25% outpacing all the other household sizes. This trend continues as fewer children are born, more couples separate and more individuals live alone. In 2006, the 2 person household was the dominant household, which may indicate a typical couple-family without children or a lone-parent family with a child.

## **Language Diversity**

Bilingualism continues to be an important qualification in Ottawa's workforce, dominated by the public administration. As a result, Ottawa has a much higher percentage of people, including Aboriginal people, with knowledge of both official languages compared to Ontario. In 2006, almost two in five (37.2%) residents reported being able to conduct a conversation in both official languages.

The 2006 Census showed that English remained the language spoken most often at home. However, the proportion of people who speak English or French most often at home has been failing steadily. Allophone<sup>6</sup> immigration has also had an impact on the increasing proportion of people who speak a non-official language most often at home, 11.1% in 2006. In this year the five top-non-official mother tongues in Ottawa were Chinese, Arabic, Italian, Spanish and German.

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<sup>6</sup> A person of a mother tongue other than English or French.

## **Francophone Population and Use of French**

In 2006, there were 135,225 residents from the French language minority in Ottawa.<sup>7</sup> Despite the national trend of reduced members outside Quebec, the French language minority in Ottawa has shown a steady increase in numbers. This has resulted in the group remaining stable as a percentage of Ottawa's population since 1996. The City of Ottawa is one of the 25 designated areas of French-language services under the French Language Services Act.

Regardless of the current stability of Ottawa's Francophone community, the age distribution of those with French as a mother tongue reveals some challenges with respect to the future vitality of French as a mother tongue in Ottawa. The age distribution of those with French as a mother tongue reflects the population trend in Ottawa in general, specifically, an aging population with a relatively smaller proportion of children and youth. As a result, the knowledge and regular use of a French language rests largely with the older generations. To ensure the stability or growth of the Francophone community in Ottawa, it will be important to attract Francophone immigrants to Ottawa.

Although the majority of Francophones in Ottawa are not immigrants, an important source of growth for the Francophone community in Ottawa is immigrants and the children of immigrants. Francophone immigrants accounted for 12.3% of the Francophone population in Ottawa in 2006.

## **Aboriginal Identity Population**

The Aboriginal identity population — North American Indian (First Nations people) Métis or Inuit — is one of the fastest growing and youngest population in the City. During the period 1996-2006 it has an increase nearly six times higher than the growth for the non-Aboriginal Population. As well, the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA<sup>8</sup> is one of the urban areas where more than half of the Aboriginal population live.<sup>9</sup>

The increase of the Aboriginal population has brought more diversity in Aboriginal mother tongues to the City. In 2006 there were eight Aboriginal languages in Ottawa up from four in 1996<sup>10</sup>. This diversification had a major impact in the increase of Aboriginal home languages during the period 1996-2006, especially for the Cree and Inuktitut languages<sup>11</sup>. These were the two Aboriginal groups with the higher population increases in the City during that period.

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<sup>7</sup> The French Language Minority Population is established by Statistics Canada, based on the variable; "First Official Language Spoken." The figure represents all those who had French (single response) plus half of those who had "English and French" as their first official language spoken.

<sup>8</sup> Census Metropolitan Area. Note in this case, this is referring to the Ontario and Quebec portions of the CMA.

<sup>9</sup> Statistics Canada. Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census: First Nations People.

<sup>10</sup> There are 69 Aboriginal languages in Canada and most of them are declining.

<sup>11</sup> The highest Inuit population outside the Inuit land (725 individuals) lives in Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

A significant percentage of the Aboriginal population living in Ottawa has higher levels of education and knowledge of the two official languages. This situation reflects the fact that national Aboriginal organizations and Federal Aboriginal offices have their headquarters in Ottawa. In 2006, almost two in five (37%) Aboriginal persons living in the City were bilingual and close to half (45%) from the age bracket 25-34 had university education. However, there is also a significant portion of the younger population, 15-24 who does not have a certificate, diploma or degree. Among them are early school leavers who left school before completing their studies. In 2006, 44% of the Aboriginal population aged 15-24 was in this situation, as well as 9% of the age group 25-34. This population are at disadvantage in the labour market, as they cannot access adequate employment.

Economic exclusion continues to affect the Aboriginal population, despite of their education achievements and higher knowledge of the official languages. The population has higher rates of unemployment and lower median income. In 2006, its unemployment rate was three points higher than that of the total population. In 2005 the median income of the Aboriginal population 15 years and over living in Ottawa, was lower than the median income of the total population of the City (\$26,157 vs. \$33,024).

### **Immigrant and Visible Minority Population**

Ottawa is a multi-ethnic City, with 156 ethnic groups representing the immigrant population.<sup>12</sup> In 2006, there were 178,545 immigrants living in Ottawa, representing almost a quarter of the population (22.2%). The demographic trends indicate that this population is growing faster, is younger and prominent in the working age group. In 2006, one in five (50%) persons in the City were foreign-born population, 78% of them hold Canadian citizenship and more than half belonged to the age group 25-54.

In the last three decades, there has been a significant change in the main source countries of immigration to Canada. The immigrant influx has shifted from European countries to Middle Eastern and African countries primarily. More than half of recent immigrants who arrived in Ottawa between 2001 and 2006 came from Asia and the Middle East. As a result, the City has become more culturally and language diverse. Visible minority<sup>13</sup> groups are part of this diversity. In 2006 one in five (20%) of Ottawa residents belonged to a visible minority group. The largest group was black. Chinese was the second, followed by the South Asia and Arab visible minority group.

Not all visible minority persons are immigrants. A significant percentage (32.8%) of them, are Canadian citizens by birth who belong to the second and third generation. Ottawa's visible minority population is younger compared to the immigrant and total population of Ottawa and has a predominance of women, particularly Filipino, Japanese, Latin American and Black.

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<sup>12</sup> A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada, permanently by immigration authorities.

<sup>13</sup> Visible minority are defined in the Employment Equity Act as "persons, other, than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour."

## **People with Disabilities**

Close to one in five (18%) of Ottawa's residents<sup>14</sup> had a disability in 2006 with high representation of seniors and women. One third of them were 65 years or over, as the incidence of disability increases with age. Women were also more likely to have a disability than men, partly related to their higher percentage among seniors.

Persons with disabilities have diverse ethnicity reflecting the composition of the population of the City. This includes immigrants who arrived many decades ago and have developed disabilities as they age. In 2006, over half of people with disabilities in Ottawa were within the working age groups of 25-64, highlighting the importance of effective workplace and labour market policies related to accommodation of disabilities.

Economic exclusion continues to be a major issue for people with disabilities. Their economic situation changed only negligibly from 2000 to 2005. In 2005, more than one in five individuals with a disability lived on a low income before tax, among them 25% of children under 6 with disabilities, reduced by only 2% after tax (23%). This reflects the challenges faced by some parents of some children with disabilities where their care giving responsibilities affect their labour market participation.

Access to decent employment is an important strategy to improve the economic situation of people with disabilities. However, in 2005 the participation rate of people with disabilities was still significantly lower than the participation rate for the general population in the CMA<sup>15</sup>. Moreover, people with disabilities experienced a rate of unemployment notably higher than the unemployment rate for the general population.

## **Education and Labour Market Outcomes**

The 2006 Census showed that 101,330 residents of Ottawa 15 years and over did not have a certificate, diploma or degree and women were overrepresented in this group. Some of this population are early school leavers. The 2006 census revealed that there were 8,400 early school leavers aged 15-24 who left school before completing their studies. As a result, they face significant challenges in accessing suitable employment, and have greater difficulty improving their situation over time. The majority are Canadian citizens, Canadian born and third generation or more of British Isles or French ethnic origin. A disproportionate percentage of them are of Aboriginal identity or ethnic origin, while immigrants are significantly under-represented.

On the other hand, three in ten (32.4%) persons in Ottawa had a university diploma or degree, particularly a bachelor's degree. Women had a significant representation on high school, college or university education but they were still concentrated on traditional female fields of study. As a result, we continue to see traditional gender differences across industries, with women dominating health care and education, and men more

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<sup>14</sup> For this section, we use the geography of the Ottawa census metropolitan area, which is slightly larger than the City of Ottawa.

<sup>15</sup> Ottawa-Gatineau Census Municipal Area

numerous in all the goods producing sectors and the professional, scientific and technical groups.

Overall, public administration continued to dominate Ottawa's workforce. The "professional, scientific and technical" sector, which includes much of the high tech sector, dropped in terms of the labour force by industry group. We continue to see traditional gender differences across industries, with women dominating health care and education, and men more numerous in all the goods producing sectors and the professional, scientific and technical groups. In 2006, the dominant occupations were sales and service occupations and natural and applied sciences.

The primary labour force indicators were poorer for women throughout the years 1996-2006 than for men. Women had a lower participation rate, reflecting the fact that many women stay at home to care for children. However, those in the labour market experienced a higher rate of unemployment in 2001 and 2006 compared to men, indicating greater difficulty accessing work as well as the drop in manufacturing jobs in Ottawa, with a loss of 5,505 jobs between 2001 and 2006.

Labour indicators also revealed a very high labour market participation rate among those with children at home compared to the general population. The participation rate of parents highlights the critical need for a good policy and program framework around working parents, including access to licensed quality childcare, work-life balance, family leave, and supports for the working poor.

Based on the immigration point system, many immigrants in Ottawa have university education that could benefit the labour market. However, they are falling behind in the labour market because of the lack of recognition of their credentials and overseas professional experience by both employers and professional organizations alike. "Immigrants can be found working in low-skilled jobs almost three-times more than Canadian-born graduates."<sup>16</sup> For the first time the 2006 Census collected information on the location where Canadians attained their highest level of education. The information demonstrated that a significant percentage of Ottawa residents obtained their degrees outside Canada. This was the case for 30.2% with degrees in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry and 45% of doctorate graduates.

Furthermore, job seekers in general face the challenge of finding a fit between the type of work for which they are qualified (occupation) and the industry sector where such work is available. Finding better mechanisms to match the educational and experience credentials of job seekers with a constantly changing industry landscape is a central challenge in today's labour market.

### **Incomes in Ottawa**

Employment income saw a steady increase in Ottawa in the period 1995 to 2005. As

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<sup>16</sup> John McGrath, *Immigrants are Fall Behind, says Stascan*, The Globe and Mail Update and Canadian Press, May 1, 2008.

with income levels overall, employment incomes were significantly lower for women compared to men in Ottawa. Both men and women participated in unpaid work. However, women still do most of the unpaid housework, childcare and seniors care.

In the composition of income, Ottawa experienced a very slight decrease in the proportion of income that was obtained from employment compared to 2000. This is a very small change, and is significantly related to the aging of the population. The average and median incomes showed a significant increase over the levels from 2000. The median individual income in Ottawa was significantly below the average income in Ottawa, indicating a significant gap between income levels in the City. Women had incomes significantly below that of men on average. This was also the case of lone-parent families, with female lone-parent families significantly below the average income level of male lone-parent families.

The incidence of low income among families indicates that lone parent families continued to experience significantly higher rates of low income compared to all families and couple families. In particular, almost one third of female led lone parent families was living on low income in 2005. Almost one in five children and youth in Ottawa lived on low income in that year. The persistence of high levels of poverty among children and youth is a very concerning problem, given the extensive literature documenting the detrimental long term effects of poverty on children and youth. On the positive side, over the past decade the incidence of low income among seniors has improved. Part of that is due to the increase in private retirement income and the growing labour market involvement of women. However, seniors face a lack of affordable housing, as retirement residences are pricey and social housing has stagnated, particularly units to accommodate seniors.

High shelter costs contribute to the levels of poverty, particularly for single parent families. According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), the standard for affordable shelter cost is 30% of gross household income. In 2006, 42% of households in Ottawa surpassed this benchmark, as well as 15% of household owners.

### **Agriculture in Ottawa**

The majority of farms in Ottawa are sole proprietorships. Between the two census years, there was a reduction in the number of sole proprietorships, and partner arrangements (with or without a written agreement). In that period there was an increase in the number of family and non-family corporation farms, although they still represent a small percentage of the total farms in Ottawa.

There was a decrease in the number of farms in Ottawa from 2001 to 2006. Among them were cattle farms, hog farms and goat farms. As well the number of farms with oilseed and grain farming dropped between 2001 and 2006, the changes for particular crops varied significantly. On the other hand, the number of poultry and egg production farms increased, as well as the number of “Other animal farms” (including for horses, bees and combination livestock farming).

# Population

In 1996-2006, the population growth of the City of Ottawa had an increase rate that closely matches the Provincial one. During this period the population of the City grew from 721,136 to 812,129. This represents a total population increase of 12.6% over a 10 year period, while in comparison Ontario's population increased by 13.1%.

Ottawa's population grew more rapidly during the 1996-2001 periods than in 2001-2006. The population increase rate declined from 7.3% to 4.9% during these periods, but was still above the national average. In contrast, the Ontario population has shown a steady increase rate per intercensal period for the last 15 years, just over 6.0% and above the national average, that were 5.4% in 2001-2006 and 4% in 1996-2001<sup>17</sup>.



International immigration has significantly influenced Canada's population increase and consequently that of Ontario and Ottawa. On the opposite side of the spectrum, the post-baby boom fertility decline and the increased number of deaths due to the aging population, have negatively impacted the natural population growth of the country. Approximately two-thirds of Canada's population growth now comes from net international migration.<sup>18</sup> According to data from Citizenship and Immigration Canada,

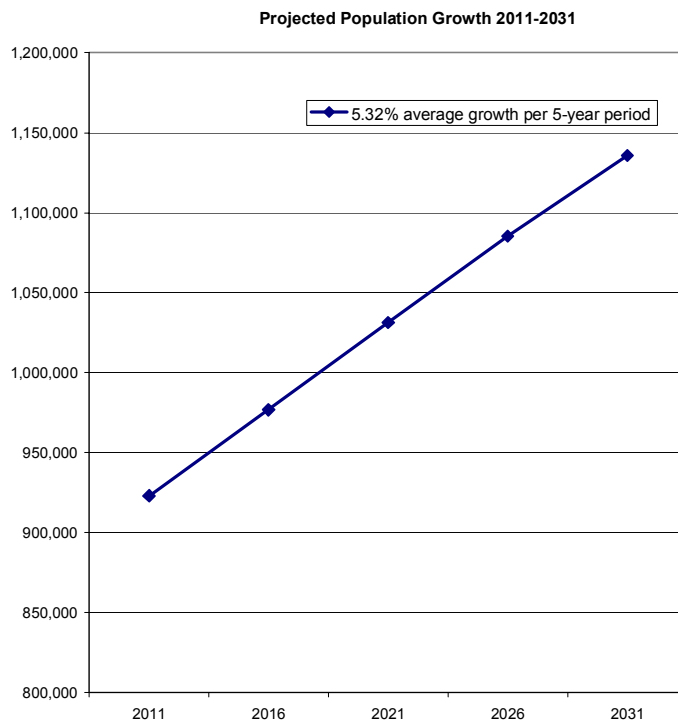
<sup>17</sup> Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006: Highlights.

<sup>18</sup> Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006: National portrait.

about half of new immigrants who arrived during 2001-2006 settled in Ontario.<sup>19</sup> New immigrants who settled in Ottawa during this period represented 78.9% (29,650) of the City's population increase during 2001-2006. The senior population is also growing rapidly in Ottawa. In 2006, 23.5% of the City's population were older adults. Of them, 12.4% were 65 years and over and 11.1% belonged to the age group 55-64 years, who soon will become seniors.

## Population Projections

According to the City of Ottawa Population Projections (reference scenario),<sup>20</sup> Ottawa will reach the one million mark in 2021 and in 2031 the City will have a total population of 1,135, 840. According to national population projections, net immigration may become the only source of population growth by about 2030. Currently only one-third of the population gain is due to natural increase.<sup>21</sup>



Source: City of Ottawa, Population Projections

<sup>19</sup>Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006: Population of the provinces and territories)

<sup>20</sup>City of Ottawa. Growth Projections for Ottawa 2006-2031 November, 2007.

<sup>21</sup>Statistics Canada. Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006: National Portrait.

## Age and Sex

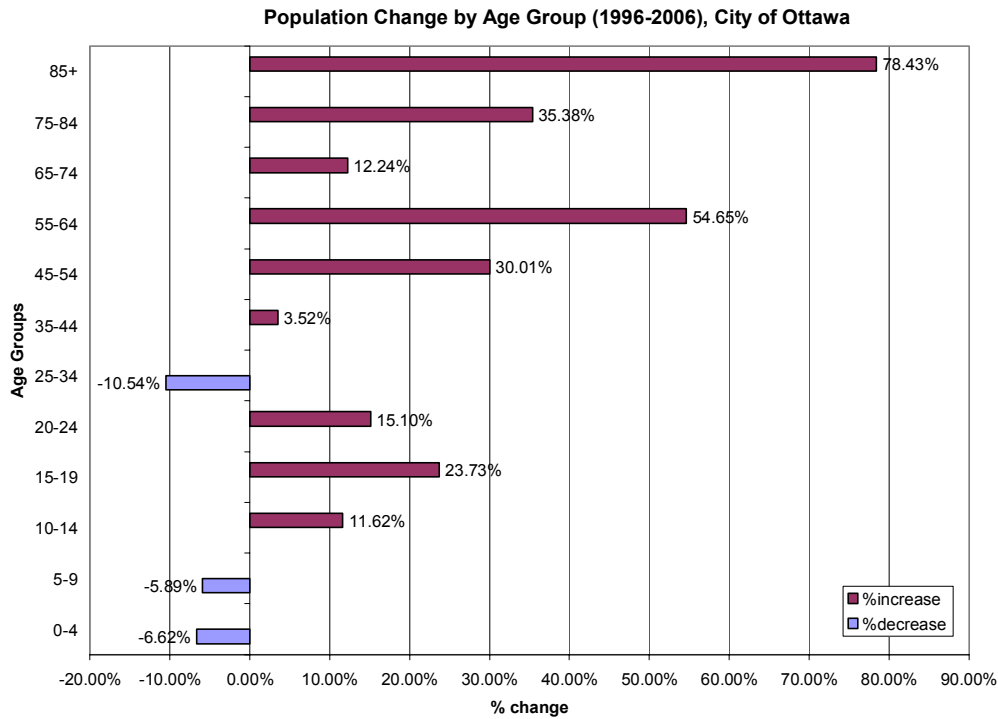
The structure of Ottawa's population by age and sex has changed significantly since 1996. Table 1 shows the absolute and relative size of Ottawa's population by age group according to the 1991, 2001 and 2006 censuses.

Age Group	Population			% Share in Population			% Growth Rate		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996-2001	2001-2006	1996-2006
0-14	143365	146140	142755	19.9%	19.0%	17.6%	1.9%	-2.3%	-0.4%
15-24	94945	103130	113090	13.2%	13.3%	13.9%	8.6%	9.7%	19.1%
25-34	121840	115445	109000	16.9%	14.9%	13.4%	-5.2%	-5.6%	-10.5%
35-44	125175	136220	129575	17.3%	17.6%	16.0%	8.8%	-4.9%	3.5%
45-54	97535	114920	126810	13.5%	14.8%	15.6%	17.8%	10.3%	30.0%
55-64	58230	69225	90055	8.1%	8.9%	11.1%	18.9%	30.1%	54.7%
65+	80055	88995	100870	11.1%	11.5%	12.4%	11.2%	13.3%	26.0%
Total	721145	774075	812155	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	7.3%	4.9%	12.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

The data indicates that Ottawa's population is now aging at a faster pace both because there are fewer births and residents have increased longevity. The Canadian fertility rate has remained at about 1.5 children per woman for the last 10 years.<sup>22</sup> More seniors are reaching the age group 85 years and over. In the period 1996-2006, their share increased from 9.3% to 13.2% of the City's total population. Moreover, the number of children is declining, notably impacting those aged 5-9 born during the period 2001-2006. As well, the working population is increasingly composed of older workers. The pool of labour market entrants from 25-34 years of age together with those in the age group 35-44 had a marked decline in 2001-2006. Fewer young people entered the working age population to replace individuals in the age group nearing retirement. In 2006 for every person 55-64, there were 1.3 individuals in the age group 15-24, down from 1.6 individuals in the 1996 census.

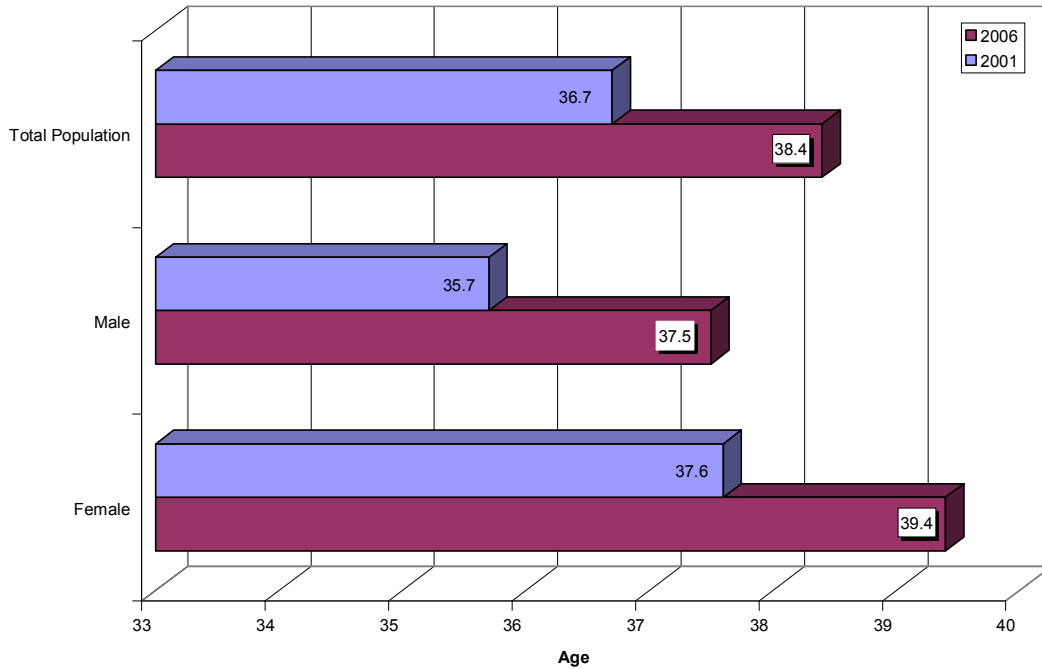
<sup>22</sup> Statistics Canada, Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006: National portrait.



### Median Age of the Population

Ottawa’s population is still slightly younger than the provincial and national average, even though it is getting older. The median age which divides the population into two groups of equal size increased in the City of Ottawa from 35.0 years in 1996 to 38.4 in 2006. The Ontario median age changed from 35.2 years to 39.0 years during the same period. These median ages were very close but still below the national median age, which increased from 35.3 years to 39.5 years in the same period.

Population Median Age by Sex (2001-2006) City of Ottawa

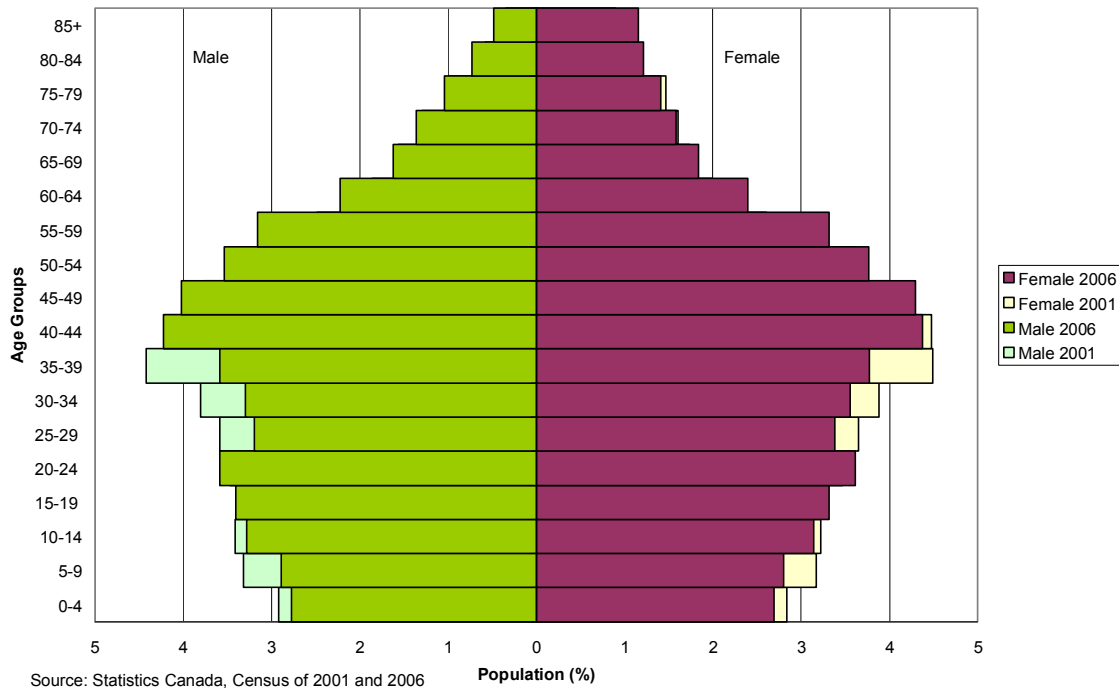


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 2001 and 2006

### Ottawa's Population Pyramid

Population trends and age structure have shaped Ottawa's population pyramid as a column-like structure with a bulking middle. This shape reflects a society with lower births, a shrinking number of children, and an increasing older population. This is the result of the postwar population boom experienced by the country during the period 1947-1966. People born in those years are now seniors or are part of the age group 35-54 that represents one third of the City's population. Moreover, the size of Ottawa's 25-34 years old age group declined significantly over 1996-2006 due to baby boomers' exit from this age group. This age group's share changed from 17.3% to 17.0% during the period of 2001-2006.

Population Pyramide (2001-2006), City of Ottawa



### Ottawa Female: Male Ratio

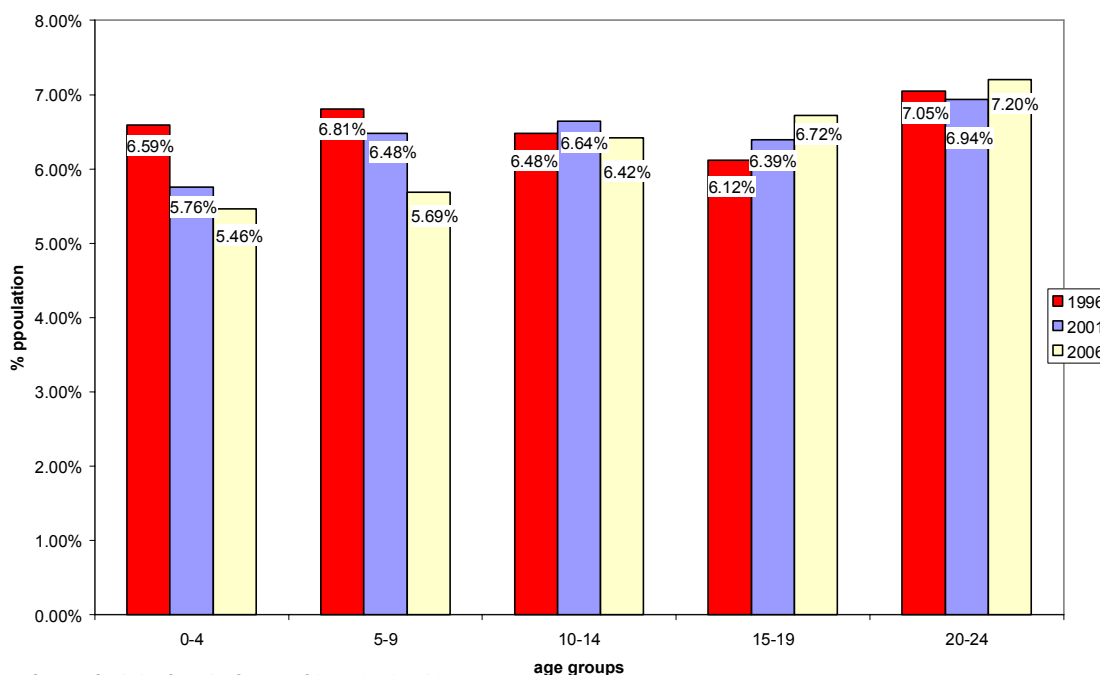
Women outnumber men in the City of Ottawa, which is also the case at the provincial and national levels. The comparison of the number of women to men in the 2006 Census showed an overall Ottawa ratio of 107 women for every 100 men, slightly higher than the ratio of 105 in 1996. However, the female:male ratio increases in the cohorts of the senior population, as women live longer than men. In 2001 and 2006, there were 141 and 138 women per 100 men aged 65 and over, respectively. Moreover, there is a significant decrease of the number of women in relation to men in the cohort of 85 years and over. In 2001 there were 261 women per 100 men in this group and 240 in 2006.

## Children and Youth

### Population Growth

In 2006, Ottawa’s children and youth aged 0-24 numbered 255,845. This population is now declining. Its growth rate during the 2001-2006 period dropped two points from 1996-2006 (2.65% from 4.60%). As well, its share in the total population was reduced in this same period to 31.5% from 33.1%.

Population Share Children and Youth (1996-2006), City of Ottawa



## Age Structure

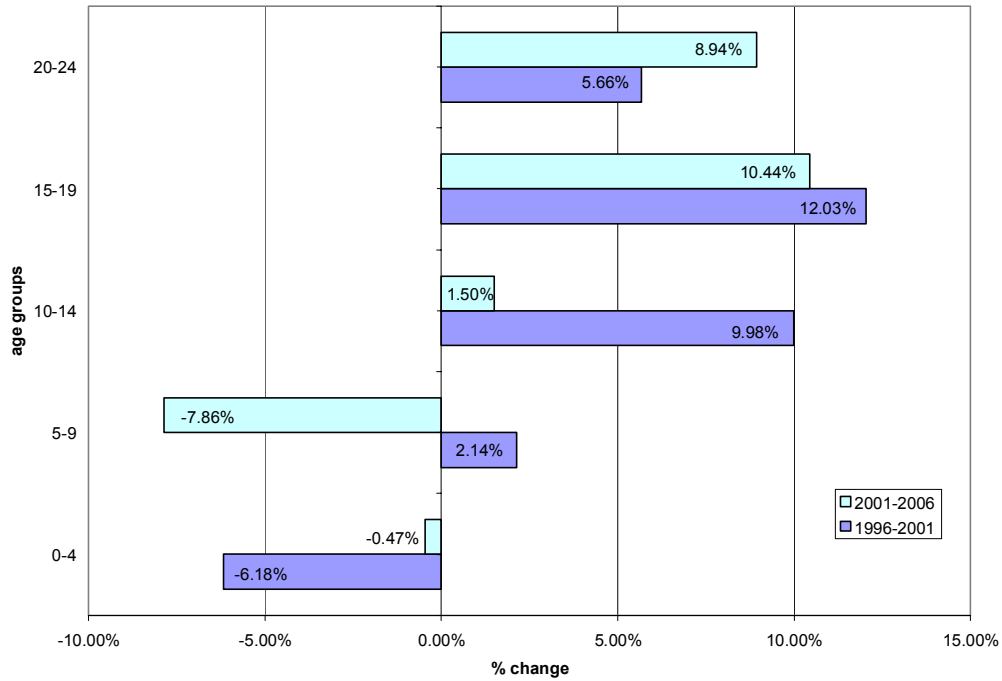
Age Structure of the Children Population, (1996-2006), City of Ottawa

Age Group	Population			% Share in Population			% Growth Rate	
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996-2001	2001-2006
0-4	47520	44585	44375	6.59%	5.76%	5.46%	-6.18%	-0.47%
5-9	49130	50180	46235	6.81%	6.48%	5.69%	2.14%	-7.86%
10-14	46715	51375	52145	6.48%	6.64%	6.42%	9.98%	1.50%
15-19	44130	49440	54600	6.12%	6.39%	6.72%	12.03%	10.44%
20-24	50815	53690	58490	7.05%	6.94%	7.20%	5.66%	8.94%
Total	238310	249270	255845	33.05%	32.21%	31.49%	4.60%	2.64%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

This downward trend in the percentage of children and youth in the population during the period 1996-2001 primarily affected the number of children in the age bracket 0-4 with a reduction of 6.18%. This decrease continued during the 2001-2006 period, albeit, at a lower rate (a reduction of 0.47%) and expanded to the 5-9 age group (with a reduction of 7.86% from an increase 1996 – 2001 of 2.1%). Furthermore, there was a marked slow down of the increase in the number of children in the 10-14 and 15-19 year segments.

Change in Population of Children and Youth (1996-2006), City of Ottawa

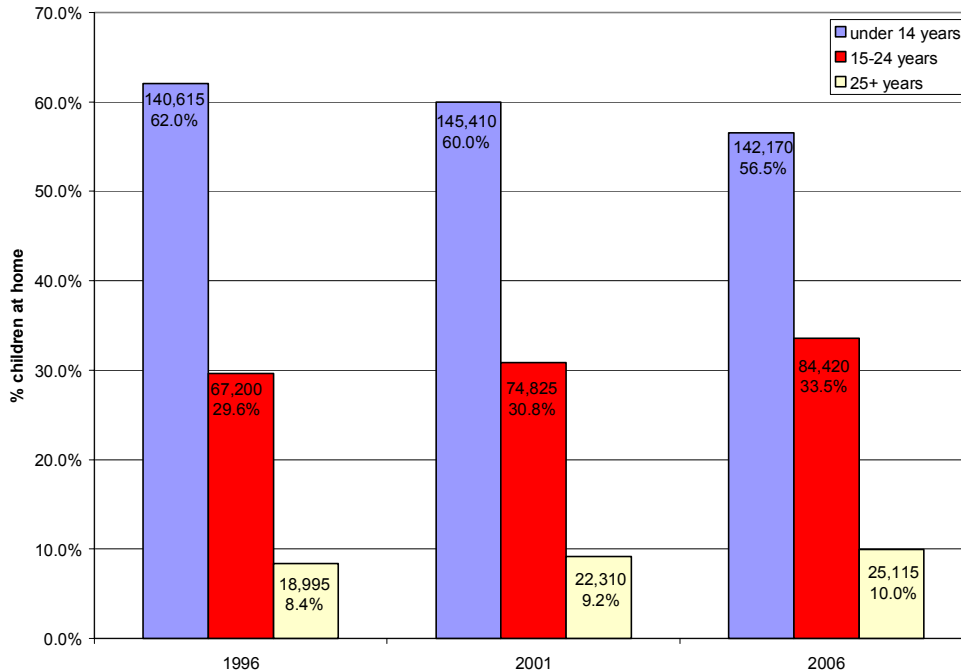


Source: Statistics Canada: Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

### Children at Home

In 2006 the City of Ottawa had 251,705 children living at home from 0 to 25+ years. There is a rapid increase of the number of adult children living with their parents. This is now a common characteristic throughout Ontario's municipalities. The number of children living at home in Ottawa during the period 1996-2006 rose by 11.0%.

**Percentage of Children at Home Population by Age Groups (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**



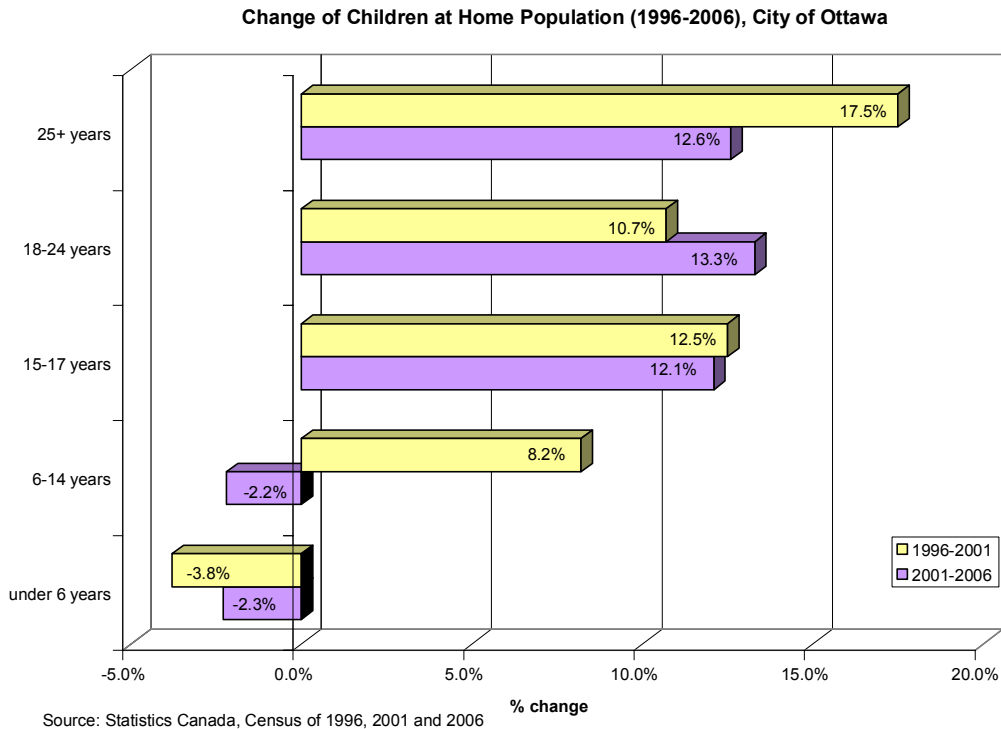
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

**Children at Home Population by Age Groups (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**

Age group	Children at Home			% Share Total Children at Home			% Growth	
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996-2001	2001-2006
under 6 years	55975	53845	52600	24.7%	22.2%	20.9%	-3.8%	-2.3%
6-14 years	84640	91565	89570	37.3%	37.8%	35.6%	8.2%	-2.2%
15-17 years	25495	28670	32145	11.2%	11.8%	12.8%	12.5%	12.1%
18-24 years	41705	46155	52275	18.4%	19.0%	20.8%	10.7%	13.3%
25+ years	18995	22310	25115	8.4%	9.2%	10.0%	17.5%	12.6%
Total	226810	242545	251705	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	6.9%	3.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

The majority of children living at home in 2006 were in the age groups 0 to 14 years (56.5%), while 30.8% were children 18+ years living with their parents. During the period 1996-2006 the number of children at home 0-14 years decreased. This could be explained by the downtrend of the City's total children population. By contrast, there was an increase of the percentage of children living at home in the age groups 15+ years. Factors that could explain this situation are: difficulties in accessing the labour market, low-paid jobs, the high cost of housing, the number of young people attending post secondary education, and immigrant family values that emphasize the extended family.



## Early School Leavers

With an increased focus on the impact of education and its long-term effects on society, greater attention is paid to the significance of individuals with low levels of education. Early school leavers i.e. individuals aged 15 to 24 who have not completed high school and who were not in school are faced with significant challenges in accessing suitable employment, and face greater difficulty improving their situation over time. The 2006 census revealed that there were 8,400 early school leavers in Ottawa (7.2% of the total population aged 15 to 24). 60% (5,055) were aged 15 to 19 and 40% (3,345) were aged 20 to 24.

The majority of young adult early school leavers are Canadian citizens, Canadian born and third generation or more of British Isles or French ethnic origin. 86% were non-immigrants (7,220). A disproportionate percentage of early school leavers are of Aboriginal identity or ethnic origin (5% compared to the proportion of 1.5% in the general population). Early school leavers were 18% of the total Ottawa Aboriginal identity population aged 15 to 24. Immigrants were significantly under-represented among early school leavers compared to their percentage in the general population in 2006 (14% compared to 22% for all ages in the general population). They represented 6.4% of the total population of immigrants aged 15 to 24. 20% of early school leavers were visible minority residents in the general population in Ottawa in 2006. Young adult early school leavers overall have a lower participation rate in the labour market (57.5%) than both the general population (69.3%) and all 15 to 24 year olds (67.6%). 50% of 15 to 19 year

old early school leavers had no income. Of those who reported income, 62.5% had incomes less than \$5,000 with another 22.7% reporting incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Only 3.7% of 20 – 24 year old early school leavers had no income. 45% had incomes under \$10,000. 36% had incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000. 19% had incomes over \$20,000. The median annual income of 20 – 24 year old early school leavers was 38% higher and their average annual income was 19% higher than the incomes of the general population aged 15 to 24 years. For more information on the early school leavers please refer to the *Challenging Transitions: A Profile of Early School Leavers Aged 15 to 24 in Ottawa*.

## Senior Population

### Population Growth

The senior population of Ottawa will increase dramatically in the next two decades as a result of the aging baby boomers. In 2006 the population 65 years and over accounted for 12.4% of Ottawa's population, up from 11.1% in 1996. In 2006, the Ottawa senior population was slightly lower than the provincial and national averages of 13.7% and 13.6%, respectively. However, population projections indicate that the share of the senior population will start to increase more rapidly by 2011 when the oldest baby boomers born in 1946, reach 65.<sup>23</sup> The senior population grew from 80,055 in 1996 to 100,875 in 2006, a 26% increase.

### Age Structure

Age Group	Age Structure of the Senior Population (1996-2006), City of Ottawa							
	Population			% Share in Population			% Growth Rate	
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996-2001	2001-2006
65-69	24,180	25,550	28,105	30.2%	28.7%	27.9%	5.7%	10.0%
70-74	22,105	22,460	23,850	27.6%	25.2%	23.6%	1.6%	6.2%
75-79	15,910	19,040	19,870	19.9%	21.4%	19.7%	19.7%	4.4%
80-84	10,420	12,385	15,775	13.0%	13.9%	15.6%	18.9%	27.4%
85+	7,440	9,560	13,275	9.3%	10.7%	13.2%	28.5%	38.9%
Total	80,055	88,995	100,875	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	11.2%	13.3%

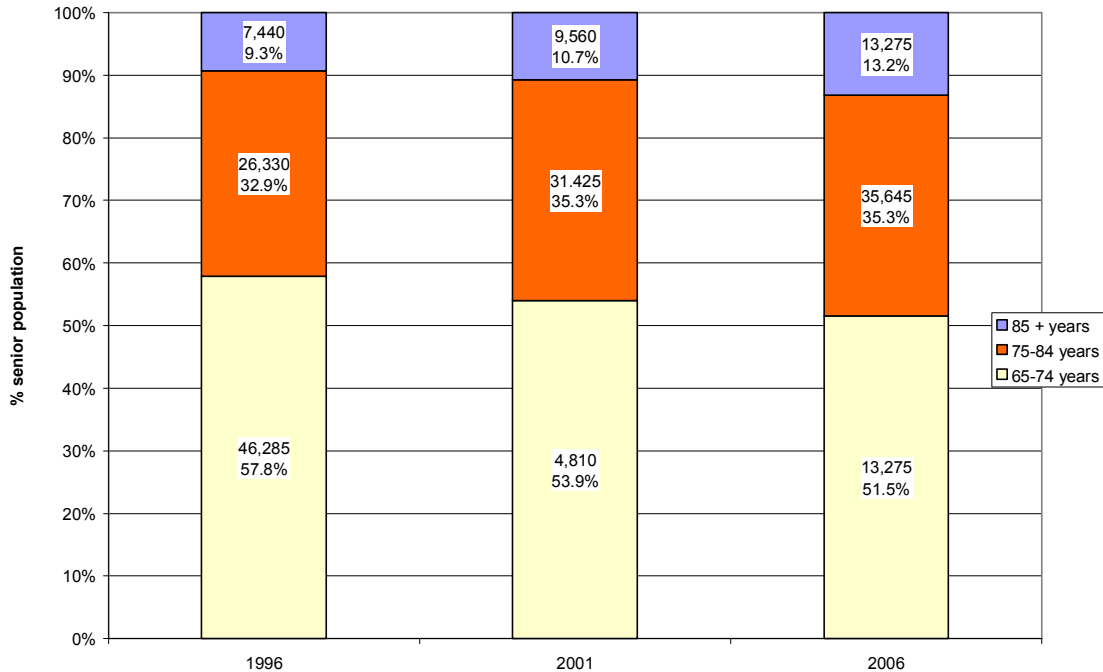
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

In 2006 there were 51.5% of younger seniors aged 65-74 and 13.2% of older seniors 85 years and over. The young and older seniors have different characteristics and needs in relation to health, ethnic origin, housing and income. The senior population, as with the general population of Ottawa is increasingly diverse. In the 2006 census, 12% of seniors were members of visible minorities. The five predominant groups were Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab and Southeast Asian.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Statistics Canada, 2001 Census: Age and sex profile: Canada

<sup>24</sup> Census data used by the Council of Aging of Ottawa on the report, *Housing Seniors: Choices*,

Senior Population Age Subgroups Percentage of Share, (1996-2006), City of Ottawa

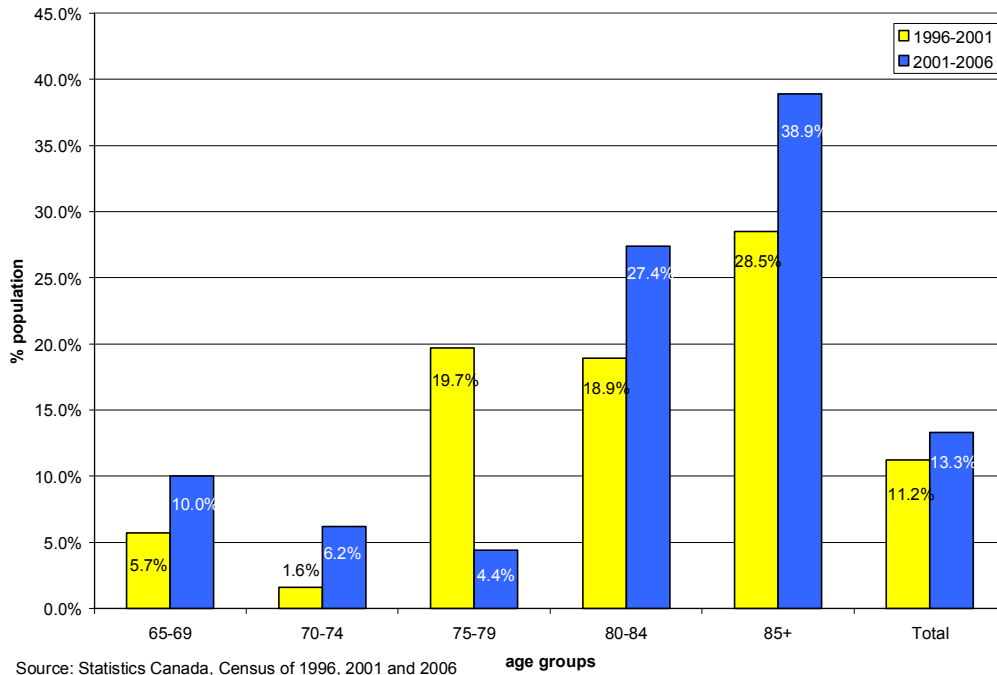


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

### Change 1996-2006

The number of seniors 80 years and over had the fastest increase during the period 1996-2006 (62.6%). This trend was steady between the two censuses carried out in this period. It was followed by a 24.9% increase in the number of seniors aged 75-79. The increase of this age group dropped 15 points through 2001-2006 (4.4% from 19.7%). As well, the increase in the senior population aged 65-74 years was lower (12.2%) between 1996-2006. However, as baby boomers age, the 65-74 age segment will rise as a percentage of the total Ottawa population.

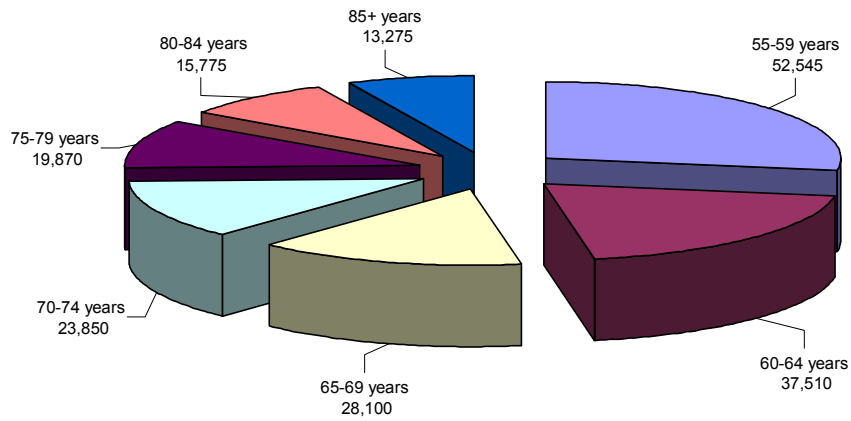
**Change of Senior Population by Age Groups (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**



## Older Population

The proportion of the older population in the City of Ottawa aged 55 years and over increased four points during the period 1996-2006 (19.2% to 23.5%). In 2006, there were 90,055 persons in the age group 55-64 who will become seniors in the next decade.

### Older Adults, City of Ottawa, 2006

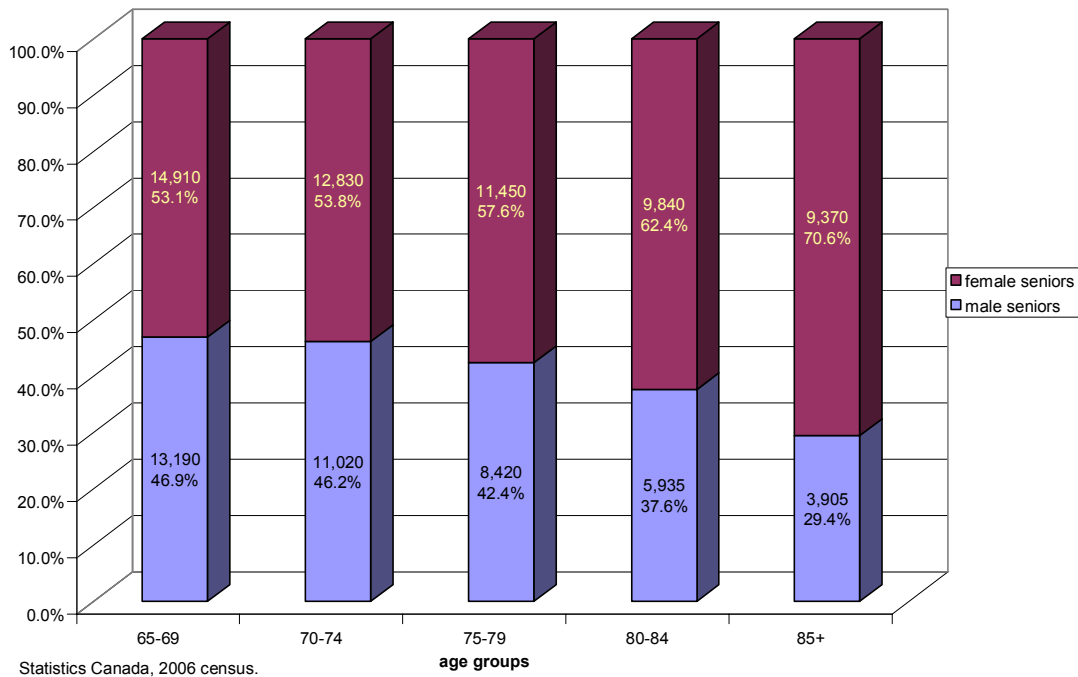


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 census

### Female to Male Ratio

As a result of the difference in mortality, women outnumber men slightly in the total population of the City. The gap between sexes is more pronounced among seniors, particularly in the older age groups. In 2006 there were 240 women per 100 men aged 80 years and more.

**Distribution of Male and Female Seniors, City of Ottawa, 2006**



## Living Arrangements

In 2006, 65.8% of seniors 65 and over lived with spouses or in a common law relationship, 5.3% lived with their extended families and 27.4% lived alone. The number of seniors living alone in 2006 was 60,200. Seventy-six percent of those living alone were women.<sup>25</sup> During the period 1996-2006 the number of seniors living alone increased by 15.9% and the number of seniors living with their families increased by 33.8%. The number of seniors not living in a family household but living with other relatives decreased by 14.3%.

**Living Arrangements of the Population 65+ Years (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**

Living Arrangements	Years		% Share		% Growth Rate
	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996-2006
lived with their families	45000	60200	61.2%	65.8%	33.8%
lived with relatives*	5605	4805	7.6%	5.3%	-14.3%
lived with no relatives*	1315	1450	1.8%	1.6%	10.3%
lived alone	21595	25020	29.4%	27.4%	15.9%
Total	73515	91475	100.0%	100.0%	24.4%

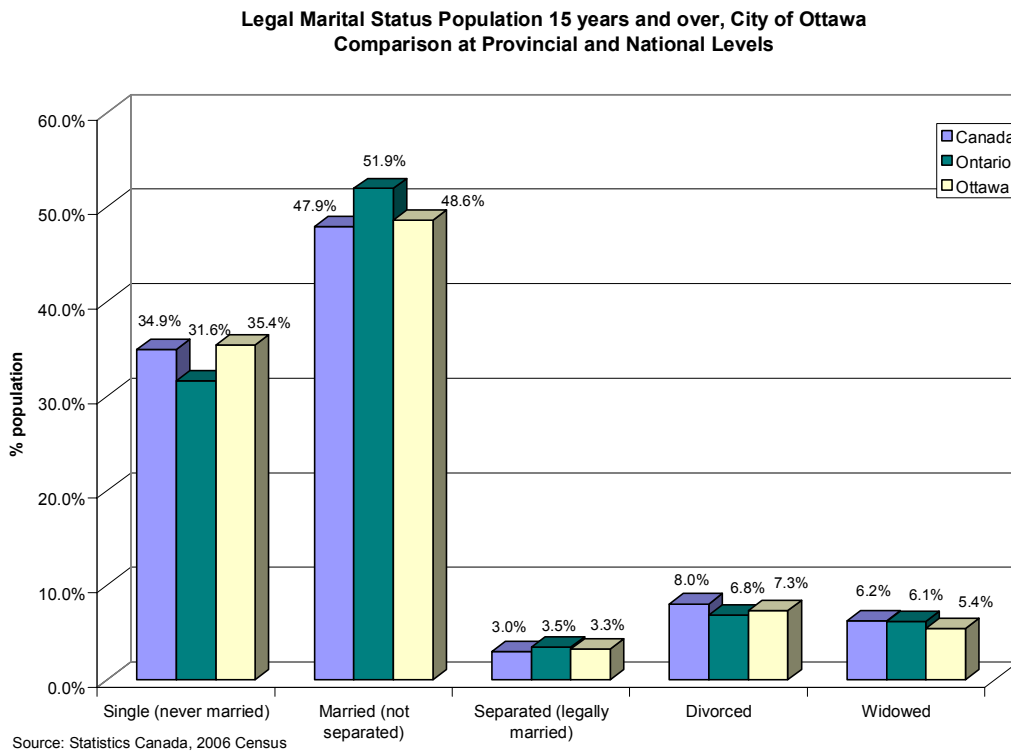
\*people in non-family households

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996 and 2006

<sup>25</sup> Census data used by the Council of Aging of Ottawa on the report, *Housing Seniors: Choices, Challenges and Solutions*.

## Marital Status

During the period 1996-2006, the percentage of single people increased slightly among Ottawa's population 15 years and over (from 33.2% to 35.4%). By contrast, the percentage of married people in the City decreased during the same period (from 50.5% to 48.6%). During the 1996-2006 period Ottawa had a slightly lower percentage of married, separated and widowed individuals in comparison with the provincial percentages, as the chart below indicates. For the first time, the 2006 census included the number of same-sex couples, reflecting the legalization of same-sex marriages in Canada (July 2005). In 2006 there were 45,345 same-sex couples in the country, 16.5% of which were married (7,465). Ontario had 17,500 same-sex couples in 2006, 21.5% of which married. In the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA<sup>26</sup> there were 2,415 same-sex couples, 15.7% of them married.<sup>27</sup>



<sup>26</sup> Census Metropolitan Area. Note in this case, this is referring to the Ontario and Quebec portions of the CMA.

<sup>27</sup> Statistics Canada. Same-sex couples by type of union (married, common-law) and sex, 2006 Census.

**Legal Marital Status Population 15 years and Over (1996-2001), City of Ottawa**

	Population 15+ years			% Share in Population			% Growth Rate	
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996-2001	2001-2006
Single <sup>1/</sup>	191,805	215,200	237,045	33.2%	34.3%	35.40%	12.2%	10.1%
Married <sup>2/</sup>	292,030	312,465	325,225	50.5%	49.8%	48.60%	7.0%	4.1%
Separated <sup>3/</sup>	20,520	21,890	21,870	3.6%	3.5%	3.30%	6.7%	-0.1%
Divorced	40,560	44,320	48,990	7.0%	7.1%	7.30%	9.3%	10.5%
Widowed	32,855	34,050	36,250	5.7%	5.4%	5.40%	3.6%	6.5%
Total	577,770	627,925	669,380	100.0%	100.0%	100.00%		

1/ never married

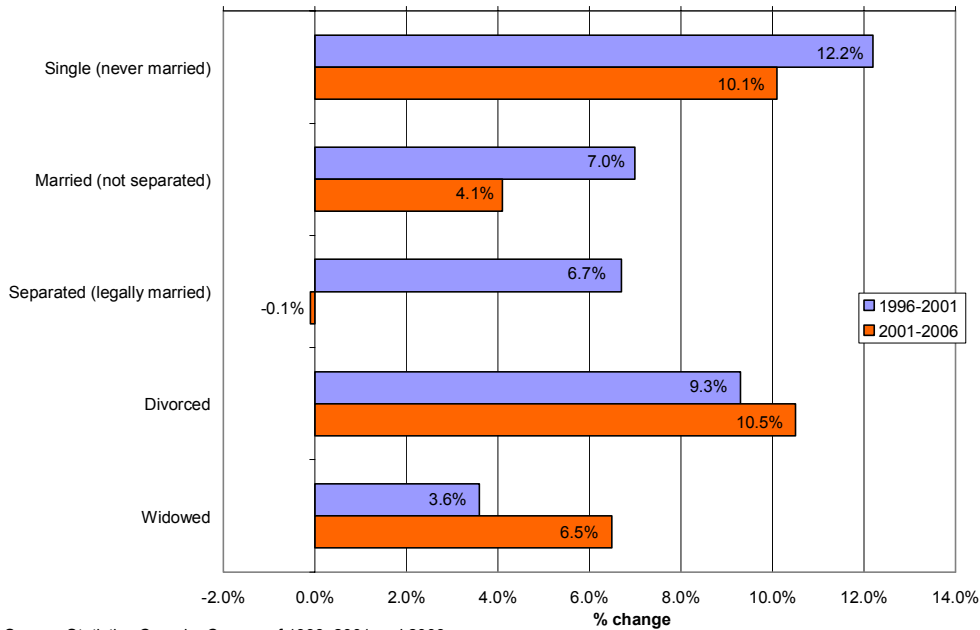
2/ not separated. Includes same-sex married couples

3/ legally married

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

The 2006 census enumerated 325,225 married couples in Ottawa, an increase of 11.4% from 1996. However, the growth of this category declined 3 points during the period of 2001-2006 (4.1% from 7.0%). The divorced population in Ottawa was the faster growing marital status in the period of 1996-2006 with an increase rate of 20.8%. The number of couples separated, but legally married, decreased by 0.1% between the years 2001-2006.

**Changes of Legal Marital Status in Population 15 years and over, (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

The 2006 census showed that more than 60% of the City's population aged 35-79 years were married, as well as, 39.4% of people aged 25-34 years. The higher rates of divorce were found among the age groups 45-64 and widowed couples were more than half in the age group 80 years and over. However, the proportion of divorced population on this older age group was relatively low, at 2.9%.

**Legal Marital Status of the Population by Age Groups, City of Ottawa, 2006**

Legal Marital Status	Age Groups						
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-79	80+
Single (never married)	97.34%	56.04%	23.68%	15.51%	9.27%	6.36%	9.00%
Legally married (not separated)*	2.26%	39.37%	63.31%	64.45%	67.28%	62.85%	35.32%
Separated (legally married)	0.20%	2.21%	4.85%	5.41%	4.15%	2.80%	1.19%
Divorced	0.15%	2.25%	7.69%	13.04%	14.20%	8.71%	2.87%
Widowed	0.04%	0.13%	0.47%	1.60%	5.09%	19.28%	51.62%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

\* / Includes same-sex married couples

Source: Statistics Canada: 2006 Census

Female seniors 65 years and over were the majority of unmarried, divorced and widowed persons in this age group. The higher number of female widows, 82.4% in 2006, is associated with various factors including women living longer than men on average, the tendency of women to marry men older than themselves, gender differences in life expectancy and the fact that older widowed men have higher re-marriage rates than older widowed women.<sup>28</sup>

## Family Structure

In 2006 there were 222,150 census families, up by 16.8% from 1996. Married- couple-families are the defining family in Ottawa, with 71.8% on 2006. Lone-parent families are the second in importance with (16.0%), followed by common-law-couple families (12.3%).

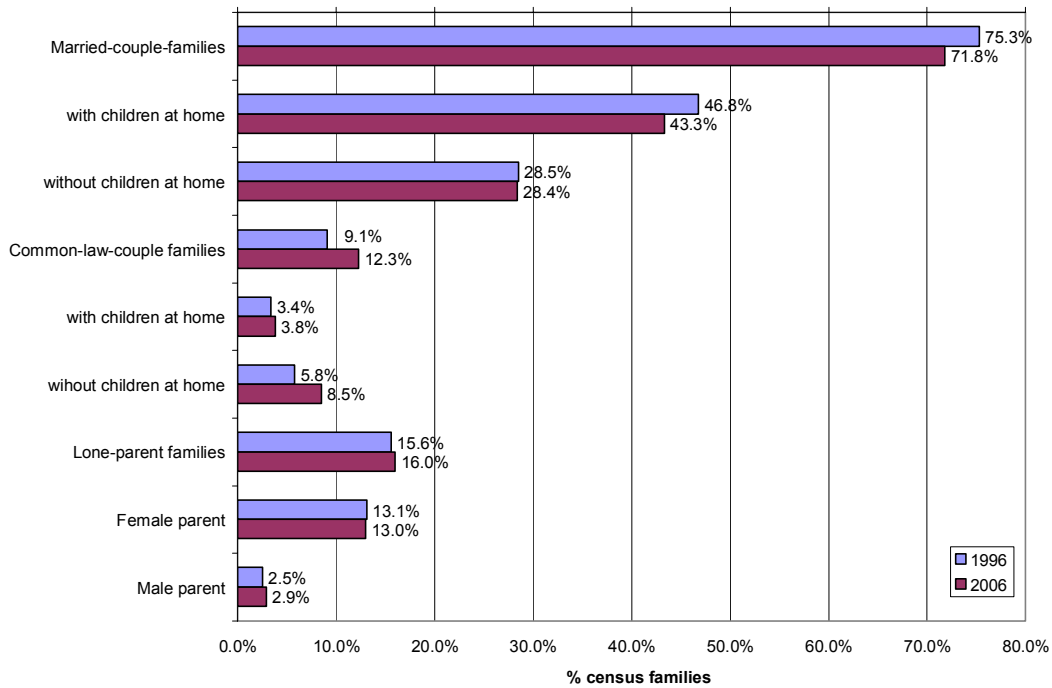
**Table: Family Structure (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**

Families	Number of Families			% Share in Families			% Growth Rate
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>143,260</b>	<b>153,655</b>	<b>159,420</b>	<b>75.3%</b>	<b>75.4%</b>	<b>71.8%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
with children at home	89,035	93,355	96,235	46.8%	45.8%	43.3%	8.1%
without children at home	54,225	60,300	63,185	28.5%	29.6%	28.4%	16.5%
<b>Common-law-couple families</b>	<b>17,360</b>	<b>23,620</b>	<b>27,290</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>57.2%</b>
with children at home	6,420	7,520	8,360	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%	30.2%
without children at home	10,940	16,100	18,930	5.8%	7.9%	8.5%	73.0%
<b>Lone-parent families</b>	<b>29,640</b>	<b>33,615</b>	<b>35,440</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>
Female parent	24,965	27,910	28,975	13.1%	13.7%	13.0%	16.1%
Male parent	4,675	5,705	6,465	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	38.3%
<b>Total census families</b>	<b>190,260</b>	<b>203,890</b>	<b>222,150</b>				<b>16.8%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

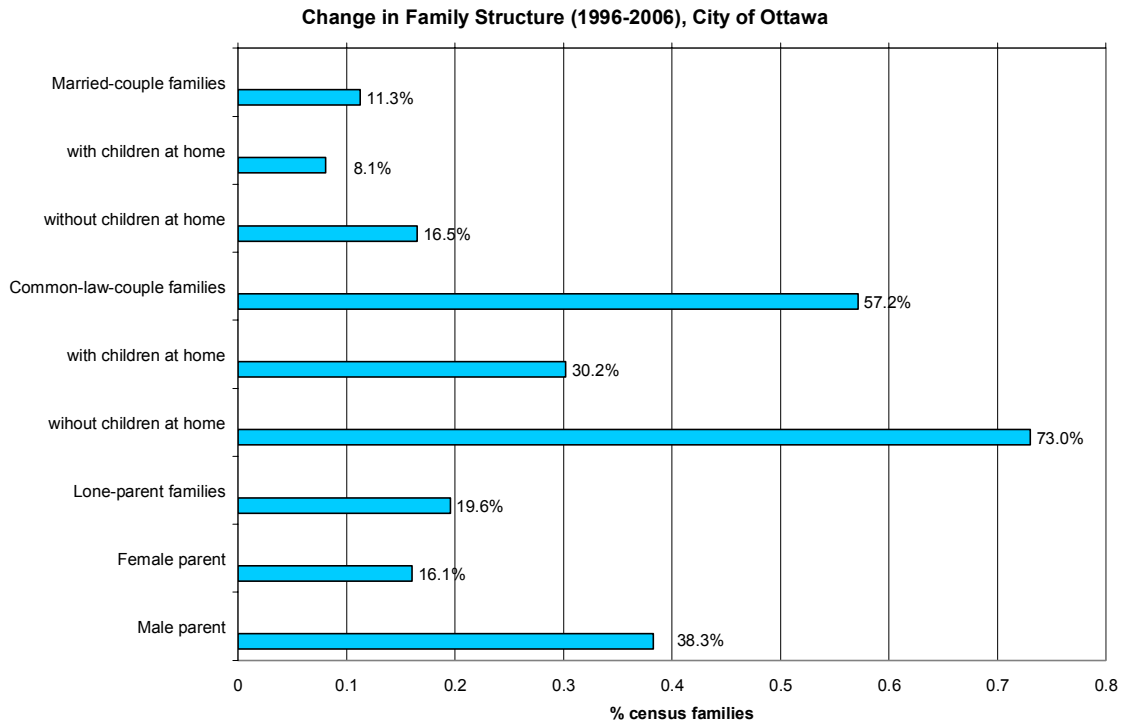
<sup>28</sup> Ontario Ministry of Finance. 2006 Census Highlights: Families and Marital Status. Fact Sheet 5.

**Family Structure by Participation of Families (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996 and 2006

The fastest growing family type in Ottawa during the period 1996-2006 was the common-law-couple at 57.2%. In contrast, the married-couple-families growth was just above 10%. Lone parent families grew at nearly twice the rate of married couples (19.6%) during this period. The increase was most rapid for families headed by men. Their number augmented by 38.3%, more than double the growth of those headed by women (16.1%).



The data disaggregated by sex shows that families headed by women were more than 80% of the lone-parent families during the period 1996-2006. However, they grew at a lower pace during the period 2001-2006 (3.8% down from 11.8%). By contrast, the number of male lone-parents increased four times more (13.3% versus 3.8%) and twice during the period 1996-2001 (22.0% versus 11.8%).

**Change in Lone-Parent Families (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**

	Lone-Parent Families			% Share in Families			% Growth Rate	
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996-2001	2001-2006
Female Parent	24,965	27,910	28,975	84.2%	83.0%	81.8%	11.8%	3.8%
Male Parent	4,675	5,705	6,465	15.8%	17.0%	18.2%	22.0%	13.3%
Total	29,640	33,615	35,440	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	13.4%	5.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

Female lone-parents have larger families than male-lone parents. In 2006 there were 3,460 families headed by women who had 3 or more children, in comparison with 390 families of that of men. The higher number of female lone-parents concentrated on families with one child. In the case of men the majority of families had two children. During the period 1996-2006, the number of male lone-parents surpassed the growth rates of the female ones in a significant way, particularly in families who had two children (55.6% versus 10.7%).

Lone Parent-Families by Sex of Parent and Number of Children (1996-2006), City of Ottawa

Number of Children	Female Parent		Growth Rate		Male Parent		Growth Rate	
	1996	2001	2006	1996-2006	1996	2001	2006	1996-2006
3 or more children	2,990	3,290	3,460	15.7%	395	510	390	-1.3%
2 children	7,475	8,165	8,275	10.7%	1,260	1,440	1,960	55.6%
1 child	14,505	16,460	17,235	18.8%	3,020	3,755	4,115	36.3%
Total	24,970	27,915	28,970	16.0%	4,675	5,705	6,465	38.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

## Household and Household Size

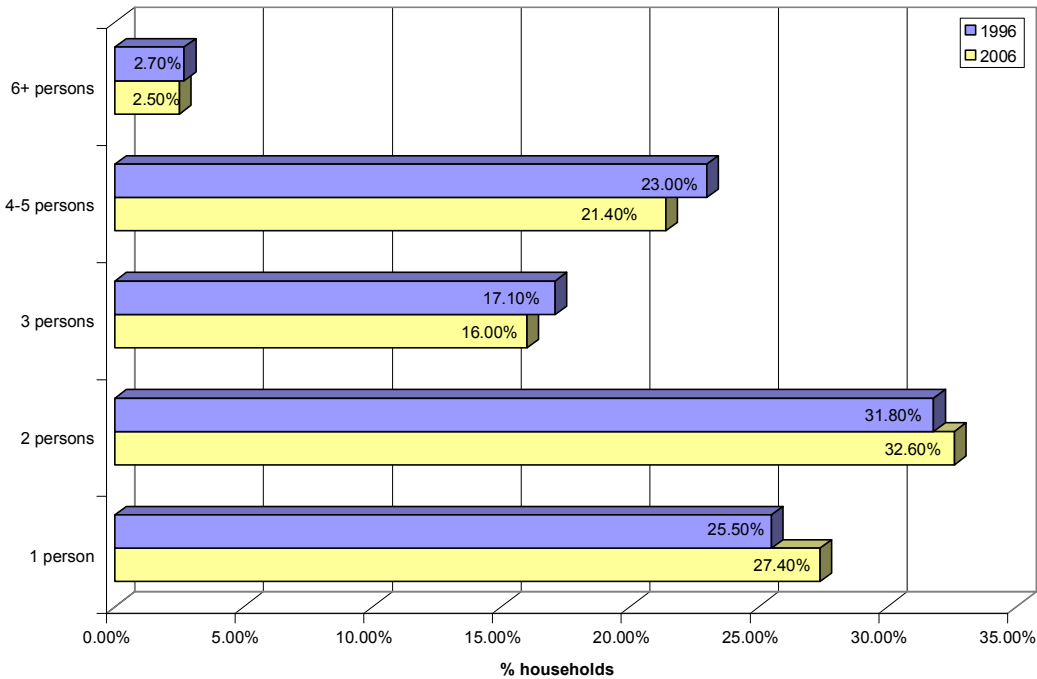
Ottawa's household size is changing as a direct result of changing demographics and living arrangements. During 1996-2006 period there was a downtrend towards a smaller household in the City. In 2006, 1 or 2 person households accounted for 60% of the total of households. The dominant household size during this period was 2 persons, which may indicate a typical couple-family without children or a lone-parent family with a child. The largest increase in this period was in the one person household (25%).

Household Size (1996-2006), City of Ottawa

	Number of Households			% Share			% Growth Rate		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996-2001	2001-2006	1996-2006
1 person	70,395	79,400	88,080	25.5%	26.3%	27.4%	12.8%	10.9%	25.1%
2 persons	87,910	97,945	104,645	31.8%	32.5%	32.6%	11.4%	6.8%	19.0%
3 persons	47,185	49,325	51,445	17.1%	16.3%	16.0%	4.5%	4.3%	9.0%
4-5 persons	63,675	67,270	68,675	23.0%	22.3%	21.4%	5.6%	2.1%	7.9%
6+ persons	7,430	7,825	8,055	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	5.3%	2.9%	8.4%
Total	276,595	301,765	320,900	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	9.1%	6.3%	16.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

**Household Size (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**



The fastest increase in family size in Ottawa during the period 1996-2006 occurred in families composed of 2 or 3 persons (25.1% and 13.1%, respectively). The growth between the 2001 and 2006 census, demonstrates that there is a decreasing trend for all family sizes.

**Families in Private Households by Family Size (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**

	Number of Families			% Share			% Growth Rate		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996-2001	2001-2006	1996-2006
2 persons	82,695	96,610	103,470	43.5%	45.8%	46.6%	16.8%	7.1%	25.1%
3 persons	43,495	46,650	49,190	22.9%	22.1%	22.1%	7.3%	5.4%	13.1%
4 persons	44,700	47,215	48,465	23.5%	22.4%	21.8%	5.6%	2.6%	8.4%
5+ persons	19,380	20,410	21,030	10.2%	9.7%	9.5%	5.3%	3.0%	8.5%
Total	190,270	210,885	222,155	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.8%	5.3%	16.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

Families are increasing faster than household numbers in all categories. There is a gap between the increase of the household size and the family size in Ottawa. Their growth rate during the period 1996-2006 indicates that the increase of the number of families surpassed the increment of the households in all categories.

# Languages

## Trends

During the 1996-2006 period, the percentage of Ottawa's population whose mother tongue<sup>29</sup> was only one of Canada's official languages (English or French) decreased slightly. In the case of the English language, the percentage decreased from 65.7% to 62.6% and for French, it went down from 15.4% to 14.9%. The percentage of languages spoken at home revealed the same downward trend for both official languages. By contrast, the percentage of population whose mother tongue was a non-official language rose 3 points during this same period (from 17.0% to 20.5%). This is a direct outcome of the linguistic diversity of the immigrant population and is also reflected in a higher percentage of residents who speak a non-official language most often at home. In 2006, (37.2%) of the population declared a knowledge of both official languages, representing an indicator that there are more residents who are becoming officially bilingual.

### Changes in Official and Non-official Languages: Mother Tongue, Home Language and Knowledge (1996-2006), City of Ottawa

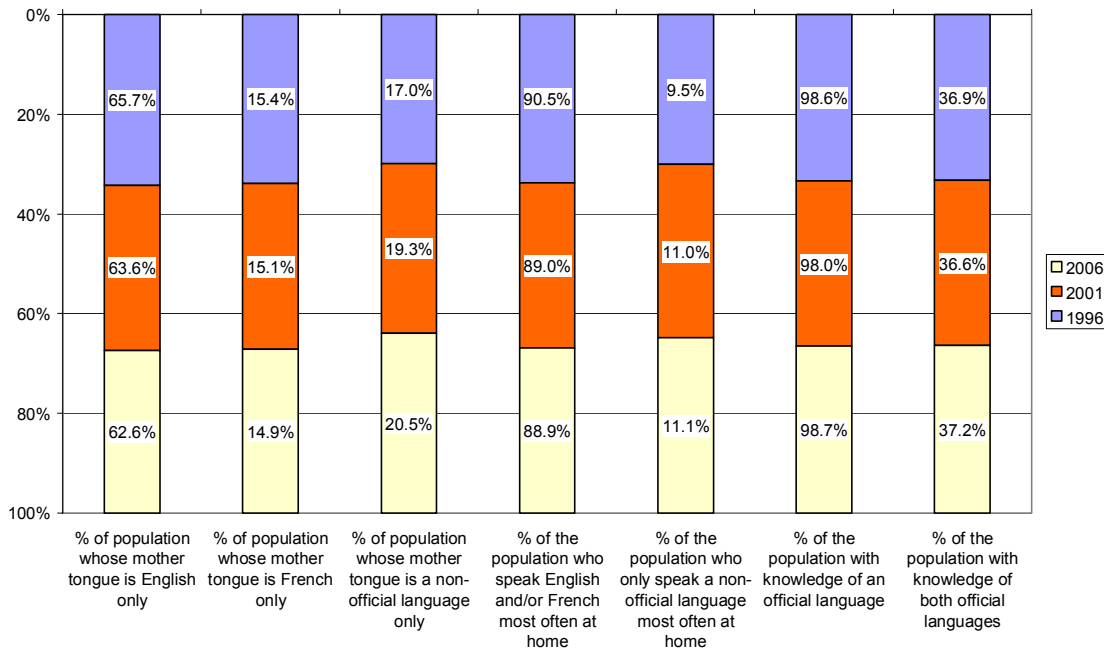
	1996	2001	2006
% of population whose mother tongue is English only	65.7%	63.6%	62.6%
% of population whose mother tongue is French only	15.4%	15.1%	14.9%
% of population whose mother tongue is a non-official language only	17.0%	19.3%	20.5%
% of the population who speak English and/or French most often at home	90.5%	89.0%	88.9%
% of the population who only speak a non-official language most often at home	9.5%	11.0%	11.1%
% of the population with knowledge of an official language	98.6%	98.0%	98.7%
% of the population with knowledge of both official languages	36.9%	36.6%	37.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

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<sup>29</sup> Mother tongue is defined as the first language a person has learned at home in childhood and still understands at the time of the census.

**Trends in Official and Non-Official Languages: Mother Tongue, Home Language and Knowledge (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**



## Mother Tongue

In 2006, nearly 69 languages, in addition of English and French, were reported as mother tongues among the foreign born population. Anglophones – those who reported English as their mother tongue – accounted for the majority (63.9%), while the Francophone population represented 15.2%. The proportion of English and French speaking persons decreased in 2006. A decline from 67.0% to 63.9% for Anglophones and a reduction from 15.7% to 15.2% for the Francophone population. Allophones whose mother tongue is a non-official language reported the highest increase in absolute and relative terms. Its percentage rose to 20.9% from 17.3% with a growth rate of 35.5%. During the 1996-2006 period, the Chinese and Arabic languages led the top 10 non-official reported mother tongues. In 2006, their representation was 15.2% and 14.5%, respectively. Other groups in this segment, although representing a low number, experienced sharp growth rates in this period, such as the case of the Russian, Persian and Spanish mother tongue groups that exhibited an increase of 139.7%, 92.4% and 43.7%, respectively.

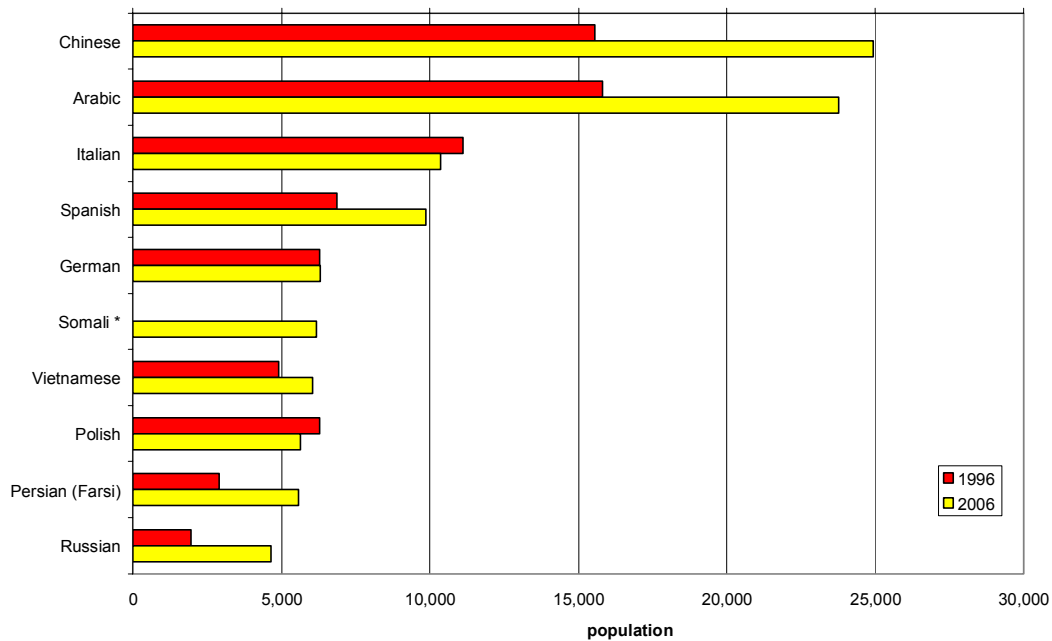
**Population by top 12 Mother Tongue Groups, City of Ottawa (1996-2006)**

	Change					
	1996	%	2006	%	# Persons	Growth Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>700,450</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>785,450</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
<b>Official Languages</b>						
English	469,120	67.0%	501,870	63.9%	32,750	7.0%
French	110,235	15.7%	119,445	15.2%	9,210	8.4%
<b>Non-Official Languages</b>	<b>121,090</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>164,135</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>43,045</b>	<b>35.5%</b>
<b>Top 10 Groups</b>	<b>121,090</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>164,135</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>43,045</b>	<b>35.5%</b>
Chinese	15,555	12.8%	24,925	15.2%	9,370	60.2%
Arabic	15,820	13.1%	23,770	14.5%	7,950	50.3%
Italian	11,110	9.2%	10,370	6.3%	-740	-6.7%
Spanish	6,860	5.7%	9,860	6.0%	3,000	43.7%
German	6,285	5.2%	6,310	3.8%	25	0.4%
Somali *	0	n/a	6,170	3.8%	n/a	n/a
Vietnamese	4,905	4.1%	6,055	3.7%	1,150	23.4%
Polish	6,280	5.2%	5,630	3.4%	-650	-10.4%
Persian (Farsi)	2,895	2.4%	5,570	3.4%	2,675	92.4%
Russian	1,940	1.6%	4,650	2.8%	2,710	139.7%
Other Languages	49,440	40.8%	60,825	37.1%	11,385	23.0%

\*data not available in 1996 Census

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996 and 2006

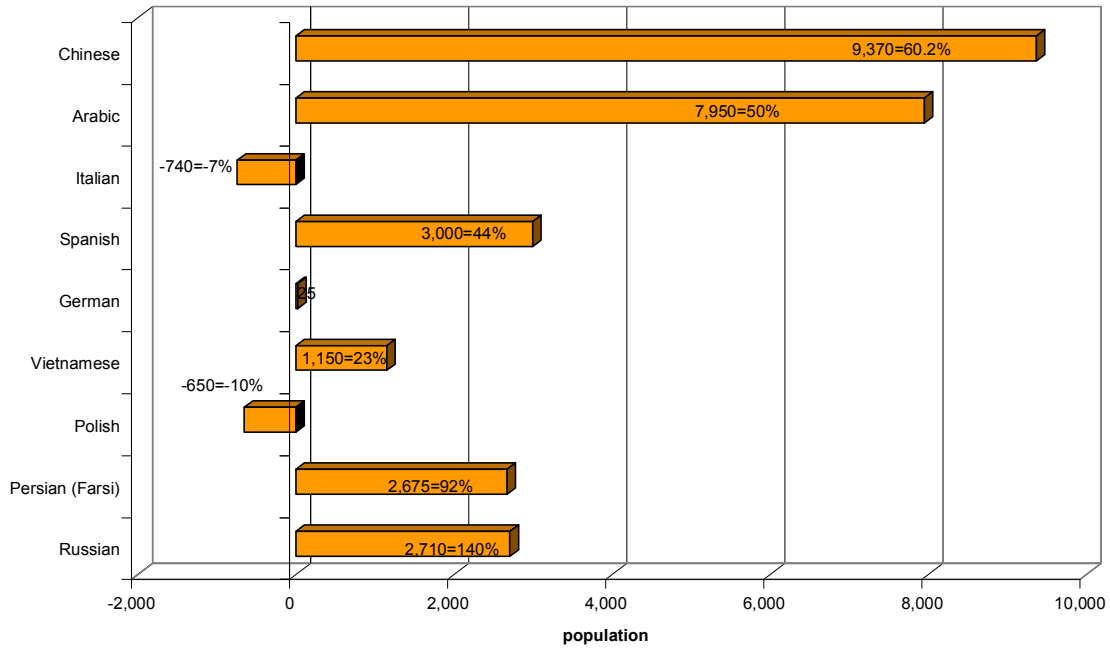
**10 Top Mother Tongue Non-Official Languages Population City of Ottawa (1996-2006)**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996 and 2006

\* 1996 data not available

**Change Mother Tongue Non-Official Languages Population City of Ottawa (1996-2006)  
10 Top Languages**



## Home Languages

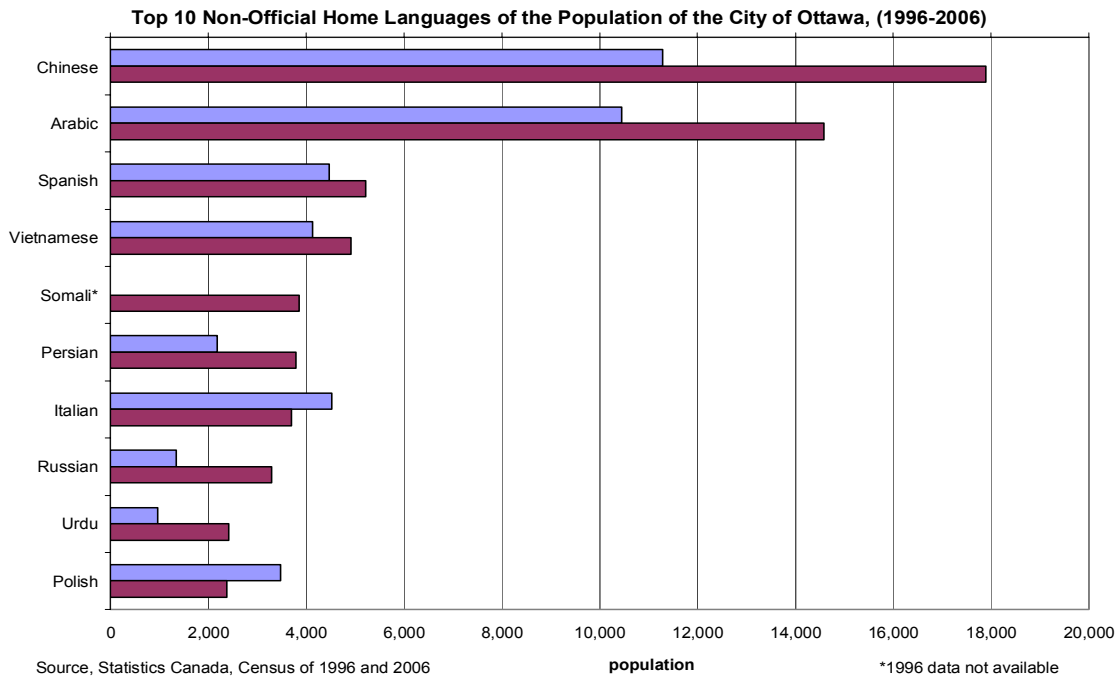
According to the 2006 Census, 77.7% of the population of Ottawa speaks English at home, while 10.9% speak French. Eleven percent of the population speak a non-official language at home, mainly centred on 10 major languages. The two predominant non-official languages spoken at home are Chinese and Arabic. The number of persons speaking these languages had a prominent increase in absolute and relative terms during this period (58.5% and 39.6%, respectively). Other home languages that showed sharp growth rates were Persian, Russian and Urdu (73.9%, 146.8% and 149.5%, respectively). The proportion of persons speaking these languages in the city's makeup was in the range of 4.3% and 2.7% of the population. There were 3,860 residents that spoke Somali at home (4.4%) in 2006, however data from 1996 Census was not available to calculate the change in the 1996 and 2006 period.

**Top 12 Home Languages of the Population of the City of Ottawa, (1996-2006)**  
(single responses)

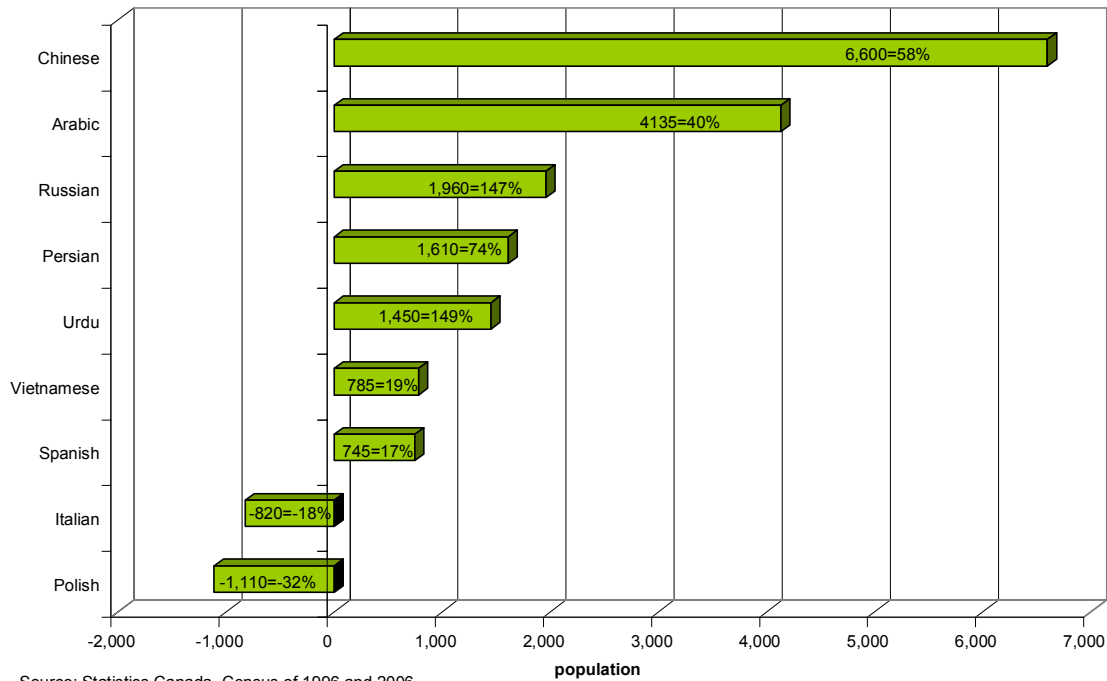
	1996	%	2006	%	Change	
					# Persons	Growth Rate
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>692810</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>780,170</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>87,360</b>	<b>12.6%</b>
<b>Official Languages</b>						
English	548,315	79.1%	606,535	77.7%	58,220	10.6%
French	76,865	11.1%	84,975	10.9%	8,110	10.6%
<b>Non-Official Languages</b>	<b>67,625</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>88,660</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>21,035</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
<b>Top 10 Groups</b>	<b>67,625</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>88,660</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,035</b>	<b>31.1%</b>
Chinese	11,290	16.7%	17,890	20.2%	6,600	58.5%
Arabic	10,450	15.5%	14,585	16.5%	4,135	39.6%
Spanish	4,465	6.6%	5,210	5.9%	745	16.7%
Vietnamese	4,125	6.1%	4,910	5.5%	785	19.0%
Somali	0*	0.0%	3,860	4.4%	n/a	n/a
Persian	2,180	3.2%	3,790	4.3%	1,610	73.9%
Italian	4,525	6.7%	3,705	4.2%	-820	-18.1%
Russian	1,335	2.0%	3,295	3.7%	1,960	146.8%
Urdu	970	1.4%	2,420	2.7%	1,450	149.5%
Polish	3,480	5.1%	2,370	2.7%	-1,110	-31.9%
Other Languages	24,805	36.7%	26,625	30.0%	1,820	7.3%

\* Data not available in 1996 Census

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996 and 2006



**Change in Non-official Home Languages of the Population of the City of Ottawa (1996-2006)**



### Knowledge of Non-Official Languages

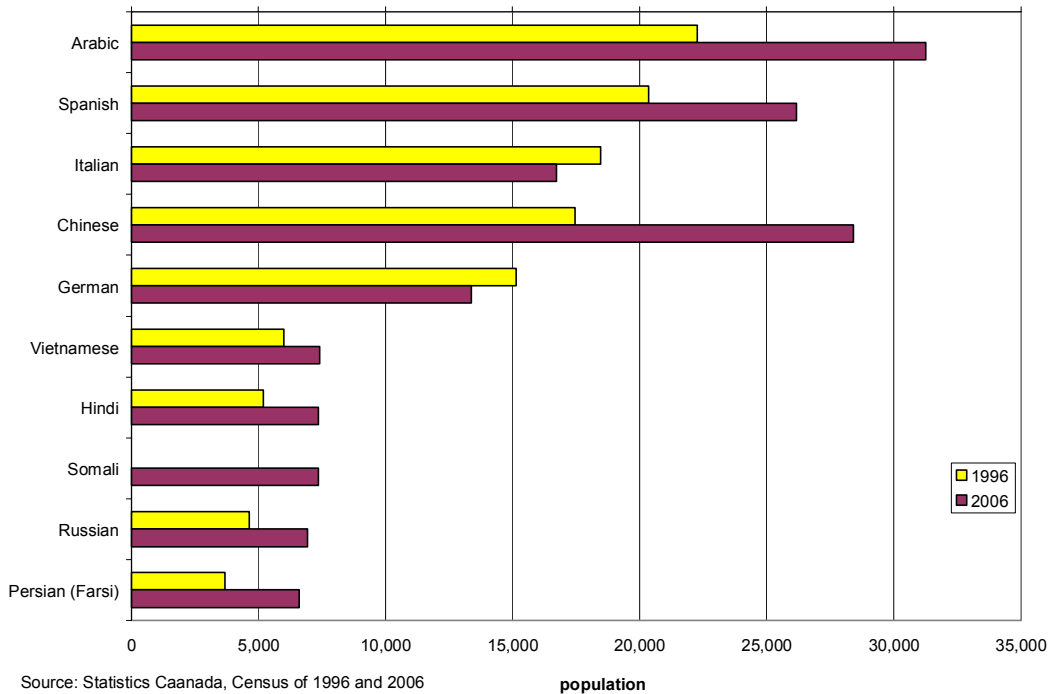
The number of residents who had knowledge of non-official languages increased between 1996 and 2006. Thirty-three percent of residents had knowledge of Chinese, Arabic and Spanish, representing high growth rates (62.7%, 40.4% and 28.5%, respectively). Other significant increases were in the number of persons with knowledge of Hindi and Russian (42.0% and 49.7%, respectively). Two groups experienced a decrease over this period Italian and German decreased by 9.4% and 11.6%, respectively.

**Knowledge of Non-official Languages of the Population of the City of Ottawa, (1996-2006)**  
**Top 10 Languages**

	1996		2006		Change	
	# Persons	%	# Persons	%	# Persons	Growth Rate
Arabic	22,255	11.5%	31,255	12.7%	9,000	40.4%
Spanish	20,360	10.5%	26,170	10.6%	5,810	28.5%
Italian	18,460	9.5%	16,725	6.8%	-1,735	-9.4%
Chinese	17,460	9.0%	28,415	11.5%	10,955	62.7%
German	15,145	7.8%	13,385	5.4%	-1,760	-11.6%
Vietnamese	6,000	3.1%	7,405	3.0%	1,405	23.4%
Hindi	5,185	2.7%	7,365	3.0%	2,180	42.0%
Somali	0*	0*	7,350	3.0%	n/a	n/a
Russian	4,635	2.4%	6,940	2.8%	2,305	49.7%
Persian (Farsi)	3,680	1.9%	6,600	2.7%	2,920	79.3%
Other Languages	80,475	41.6%	94,770	38.5%	14,295	17.8%
Total Population by Knowledge of Non-official Languages	193,655	100.0%	246,380	100.0%	52,725	27.2%

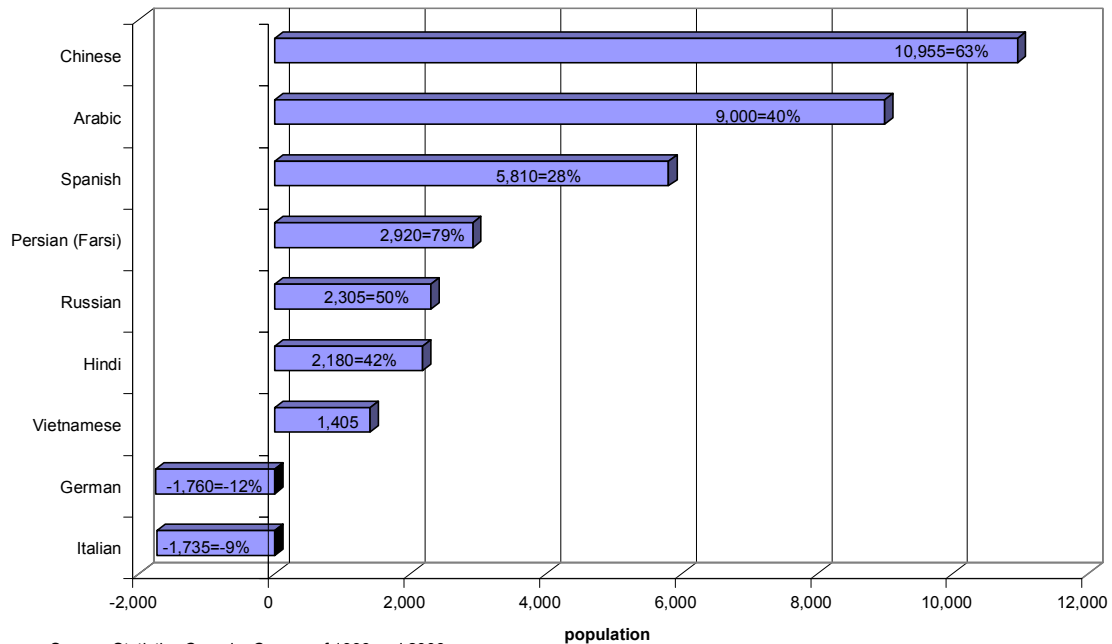
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996 and 2006

**Knowledge of Non-official Languages of the Population of the City of Ottawa (1996-2006)**  
**Top 10 Languages**



Source: Statistics Caanada, Census of 1996 and 2006

**Change Knowledge of Non-official Languages Population of the City of Ottawa (1996-2006)  
10 Top Languages**



## Language Most Used at Work

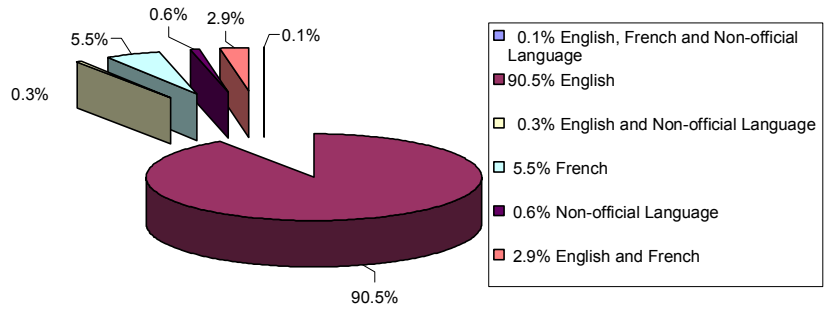
In 2001 and 2006, 90.7% and 90.5% of Ottawa residents used English at work, while the use of French accounted for 5.1% and 5.5%, respectively. However, the increase of the use of French language at work was higher than that of English (14.8% versus 5.3%). The use of non-official languages at work had the lowest reported participation in this period (0.8% and 0.6%, respectively) with a downtrend reflected on negative changes of the use of non-official languages at work.

**Language Used Most at Work (2001-2006), City of Ottawa  
Population 15 Years and Over**

	2001	%	2006	%	# Persons	Change
						Growth Rate
English	419,030	90.7%	441,285	90.5%	22,255	5.3%
French	23,480	5.1%	26,965	5.5%	3,485	14.8%
Non-official Language	3,620	0.8%	3,025	0.6%	-595	-16.4%
English and French	14,185	3.1%	14,210	2.9%	25	0.2%
English and Non-official Language	1,370	0.3%	1,530	0.3%	160	11.7%
French and Non-official Language	105	0.0%	55	0.0%	-50	-47.6%
English, French and Non-official Language	325	0.1%	310	0.1%	-15	-4.6%
Total	462,115	100.0%	487,380	100.0%	25,265	5.5%

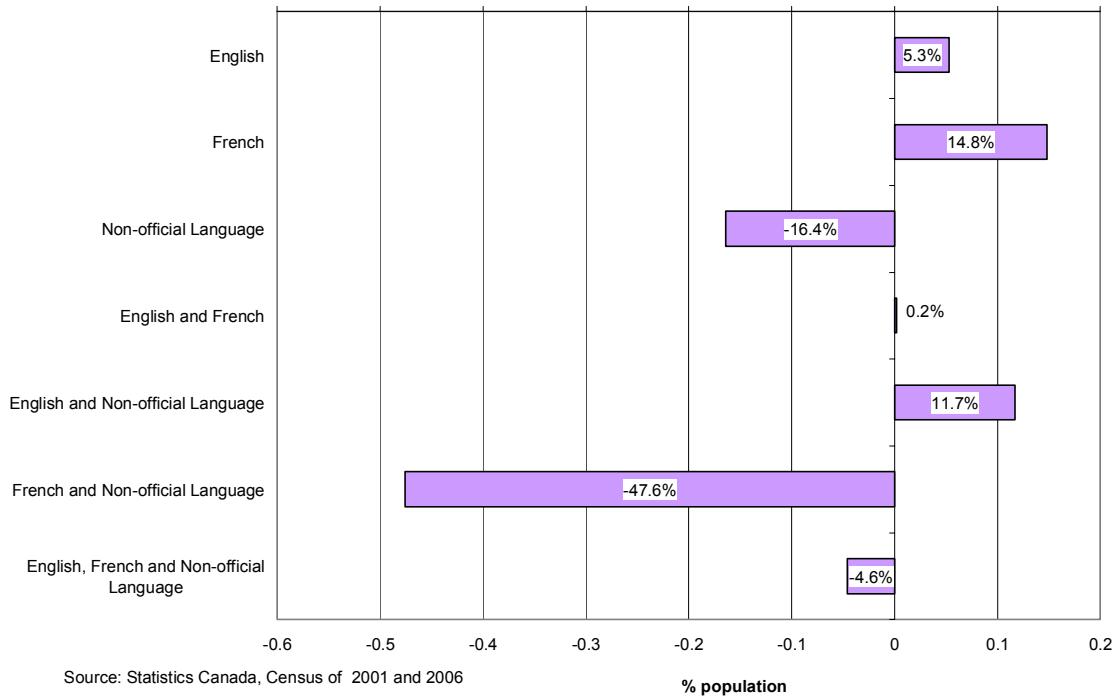
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 2001 and 2006

**Most Used Language at Work (2001-2006), City of Ottawa**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 2001 and 2006

**Change Language More Used at Work (2001-2006), City of Ottawa**



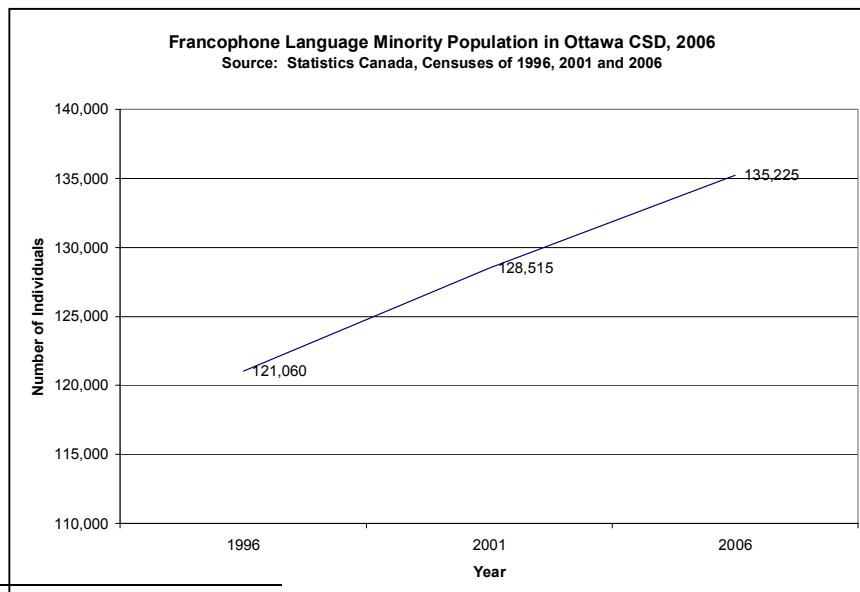
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 2001 and 2006

## Francophone Population and Use of French

The 2006 Census numbers present a picture of a minority community that is undergoing a transformation - a minority affected by assimilation, but also strengthened by an influx of Francophones from Quebec and abroad. As well, it makes clear the importance of Ottawa as a centre of French language use and Francophone culture outside Quebec.

According to the 2006 Census, there are now 110,000 more people who have French as their mother tongue than there were in 2001 in Canada. However, there is a decrease in the proportion of Francophones outside of Quebec. Outside of Quebec, more Francophones live in Ontario than in any other province or territory in Canada. In 2006, Francophones in Ontario numbered 510,240, representing 4% of the population of the province. About 41% of Francophones in Ontario live in the eastern region, which includes the Ottawa area. The City of Ottawa is one of the 25 designated areas of French-language services under the French Language Services Act.

In 2006, the French language minority in Ottawa was 16.9% of the total population (135,225 individuals).<sup>30</sup> Despite the national trend of reduced numbers outside of Quebec, the French language minority in Ottawa has shown a steady increase in numbers. This has resulted in the group remaining stable as a percentage of Ottawa's population since 1996 when it was 17%<sup>31</sup> of the population and through 2001 at 16.8%<sup>32</sup> of the population, continuing to 2006.



<sup>30</sup> The French Language Minority Population is established by Statistics Canada based on the variable "First Official Language Spoken". The figure represents all those who had French (single response) plus half of those who had "English & French" as their first official language spoken.

<sup>31</sup> Statistics Canada, 1996 Census, Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions, 1996 Census, Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality, downloaded from <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census96/data/profiles/DataTable.cfm?YEAR=1996>, downloaded November 21, 2008.

<sup>32</sup> PCensus Database Extractor, 2001 Profile

## French as Mother Tongue

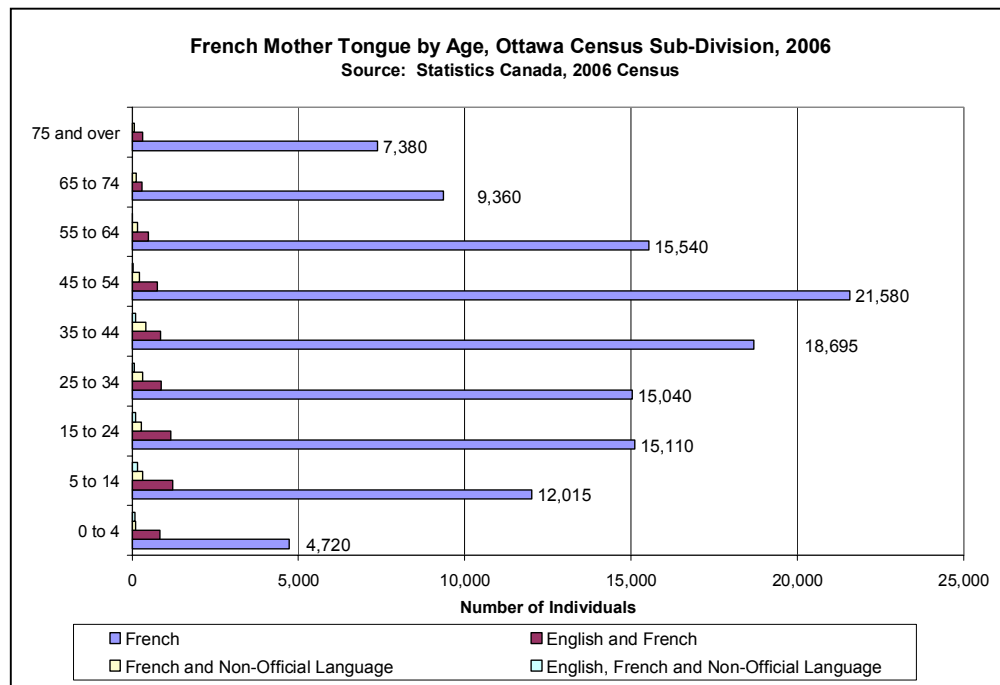
Across Canada, there is a declining trend in French as a mother tongue and as a language of daily living in Canada. This has not reversed, despite the 2003 Federal Action Plan for Official Languages. However, in Ottawa, French as a mother tongue has remained stable. The number of people with French as a mother tongue (single response) increased slightly in 2006 to 119,445, an increase of 3.7% with respect to 2001 (at 115,220 individuals). As a percentage of Ottawa's total population, those with French as a mother tongue (single response) declined very minimally between 1996 and 2006 (15.4% in 1996, 15.1% in 2001 and 14.9% in 2006).

**Percent of Ottawa's Population with French as the Mother Tongue, 1996 – 2006**  
**Ottawa Census Sub-Division,**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Mother Tongue	% of Total Population 2006	% of Total Population 2001	% of Total Population 1996
French (single response)	14.9	15.1	15.4
French and English	0.9	1.0	0.9
French and Non-Official Language	0.2	0.2	0.2
French and English and Non-Official Language	0.1	0.1	0.1

Despite the current stability of Ottawa's Francophone community, the age distribution of those with French as a mother tongue reveals some challenges with respect to the future



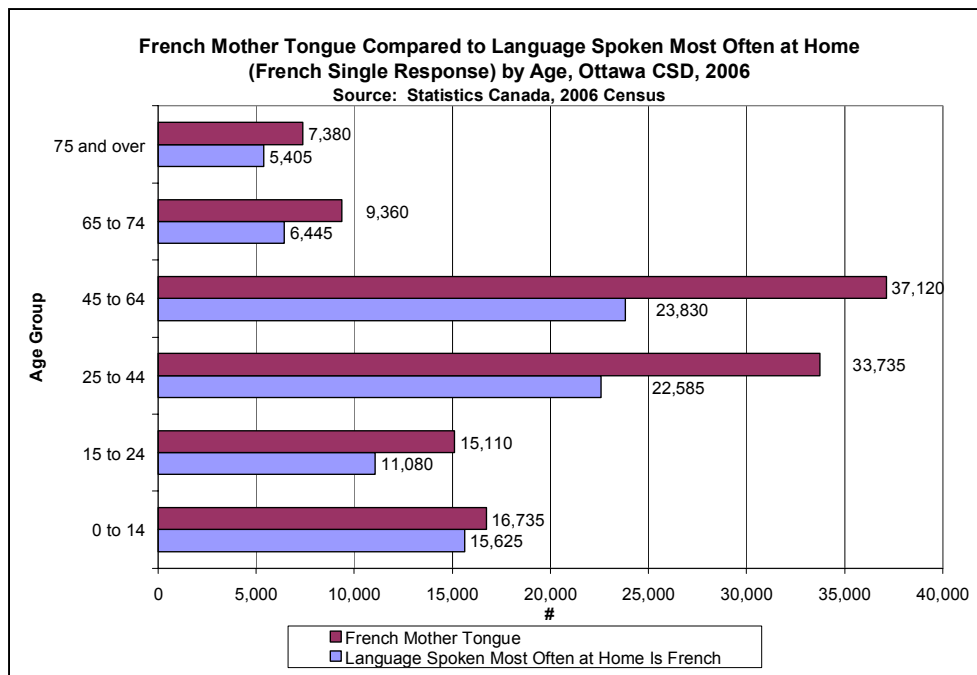
vitality of French as a mother tongue in Ottawa. As the chart above indicates, the age distribution of those with French as a mother tongue reflects the population trend in Ottawa in general, specifically, an aging population with a relatively smaller proportion of children and youth. To ensure the stability or growth of the Francophone community in Ottawa, it will be important to attract Francophone immigrants to Ottawa.

### Immigration as a Source of Growth for the Francophone Community

Although the majority of Francophones in Ottawa are not immigrants, an important source of growth for the Francophone community in Ottawa is immigrants and the children of immigrants. Francophone immigrants accounted for 12.3% of the Francophone population in Ottawa in 2006. Of all immigrants in Ottawa in 2006, 5% had French or French and another language as their mother tongue. Among those with French or French and another language as a mother tongue in 2006, 8.4% were immigrants, 6.1% were second generation and 85.5% were third or more generation.

### Language Spoken Most Often At Home

The 2006 census showed that nationally the number of people who speak mainly French at home, declined between 2001 and 2006 in all Anglophone provinces from Saskatchewan to Newfoundland. Outside of Quebec, many with French as a mother tongue use English most often at home, even though they use French regularly in other aspects of their life.<sup>33</sup> Consistent with the trend elsewhere in Canada, assimilation continues to be a challenge in Ottawa.



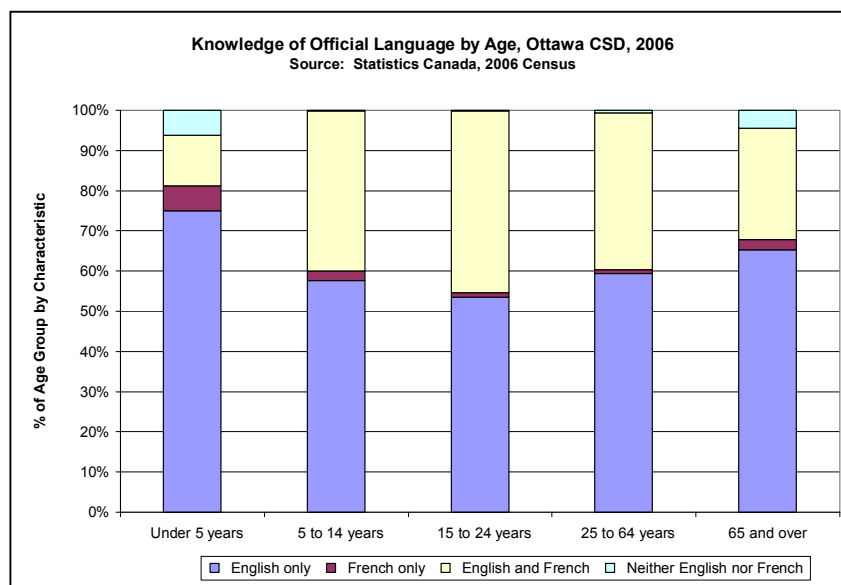
<sup>33</sup> Statistics Canada, 2007. The Evolving Linguistic Portrait, 2006 Census. Catalogue no. 97-555-XIE Ottawa: Statistics Canada, p. 18.

In Ottawa in 2006, 10.6% of the population used French most often at home, which is lower than the number with French as a mother tongue. Of those using French most often at home (single response), 46% were men and 54% were women. The chart below shows that in each age group, many who have French as a mother tongue do not use French as the primary language in the home. The lower use of French as the language spoken most often at home, compared to French as a mother tongue, has implications for the future. The chart highlights the impact of assimilation, from the age of 15 onward.

5% of Ottawa’s immigrants spoke French most often at home, and an additional 1.1% spoke French and English, French and a non-official language or a combination of the three most often at home. Among Ottawa’s recent immigrants, who arrived in the period 2001 – 2006, 8% spoke French most often at home. In Ottawa, between 2001 and 2006 there was a 17.6% increase in the population which spoke English, French and a non-official language most often at home. At the same time in Ottawa, there was a 24.3% reduction in the population which spoke French and a non-official language most often at home. Further research is needed to identify the reasons for this, however, part of the issue is expected to be the significant economic challenges faced by Francophone immigrants in Ottawa who do not also speak English.<sup>34</sup>

### Knowledge of Official Languages

In 2006, the percent of the population in Ottawa with knowledge of an official language remained stable, at 98.6% in 1996 and 2001, and 98.7% in 2006). The percentage of the population with knowledge of both official languages rose very slightly, from 36.9% in 1996, down to 36.6% in 2001 and up to 37.2% in 2006. Ottawa has a much higher percentage of people with knowledge of both official languages, compared to Ontario at 11%. Bilingualism continues to be an important qualification in Ottawa’s labour market.



<sup>34</sup> Social Planning Council of Ottawa, 2004. The Francophones of Ottawa: A Statistical Profile of the Francophone Community based on the 2001 Census of Statistics Canada, and Catalogue of Community Assets. Ottawa: Social Planning Council of Ottawa.

As the chart and table indicate, despite the significant numbers of people with a knowledge of both official languages, Ottawa still has over half of the population in every age group which is unilingually English.

The percentage of those who do not know either official language is quite low, but as would be expected, is proportionately highest for children under 5 (6.2%) and for seniors aged 65 and over (4.4%). There are a significant number in prime working years who have no knowledge of either official language (3,040) although they are a small percentage of the working age population overall (only 0.7%).

<b>Knowledge of Official Language by Age Group, Ottawa CSD, 2006</b>									
	<b>English Only</b>	<b>% of Age Group</b>	<b>French Only</b>	<b>% of Age Group</b>	<b>English and French</b>	<b>% of Age Group</b>	<b>Neither English nor French</b>	<b>% of Age Group</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Under 5 years</b>	33,110	74.9	2,760	6.2	5,560	12.6	2,755	6.2	44,195
<b>5 to 14 years</b>	56,835	57.7	2,360	2.4	39,165	39.7	220	0.2	98,580
<b>15 to 24 years</b>	60,190	53.5	1,140	1.0	50,955	45.3	140	0.1	112,425
<b>25 to 64 years</b>	268,785	59.3	4,405	1.0	176,660	39.0	3,040	0.7	452,910
<b>65 and over</b>	60,815	65.3	2,315	2.5	25,895	27.8	4,135	4.4	93,155
<b>Total</b>	479,745		12,985		298,245		10,300		801,275

## **Aboriginal Identity Population**<sup>35</sup>

### **The Context**

The information in this chapter is based on the Census of Population (1996 to 2006) and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (2001 and 2006) as published on the Statistics Canada website. In March 2007, the Urban Aboriginal Task Force published *Ottawa Final Report*, which presents a portrait of the Aboriginal communities in Ottawa, based on

<sup>35</sup> Includes people who self-identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and Inuit in censuses and through other data collection tools.

qualitative and quantitative data, including special run of 2001 census data from Statistics Canada.<sup>36</sup> The study goes beyond the information available from the various census studies, and this report, to create a comprehensive portrait of Ottawa's Aboriginal residents. The report states:

*According to the Aboriginal Population Profile for Ottawa, there is a total of 13,485 people who have a Aboriginal identity. ...According to Statistics Canada, in 2001 there were 6,515 Aboriginal men and 6,970 Aboriginal women. It is important to note, however, that Aboriginal agencies believe that Statistics Canada data under represents the true number of Aboriginal people living in Ottawa (pg. 25).*

In a related powerpoint from the Federal Government entitled *Urban Aboriginal Strategy*, the Aboriginal population in Ottawa is identified as being 20,590 individuals (pg. 7).

The information provided below provides a picture of trends and themes with respect to Ottawa's Aboriginal population with non-custom data available from Statistics Canada. The Urban Aboriginal Task Force is providing leadership on the appropriate interpretation to be made of this and other data provided by the government with respect to Aboriginal residents in Ottawa.

### **Population Growth**

The Aboriginal population is the fastest growing and youngest population in Canada. It has surpassed the one million mark. During the period 1996-2006, the Aboriginal identity population of Ottawa increased by 67% (to 12,245 from 7,310), nearly six times faster than the 11.7% rate of growth for the non-Aboriginal population. The median age of the Aboriginal identity population in 2006 was 32.0, six years younger than the median age of the City's total population of 38.4. There is also a trend of increasing urbanization of Aboriginal peoples. The 2006 census showed at the national level that 54% of the Aboriginal population lived in urban areas, among them, the Ottawa (CMA)<sup>37</sup> area.<sup>38</sup>

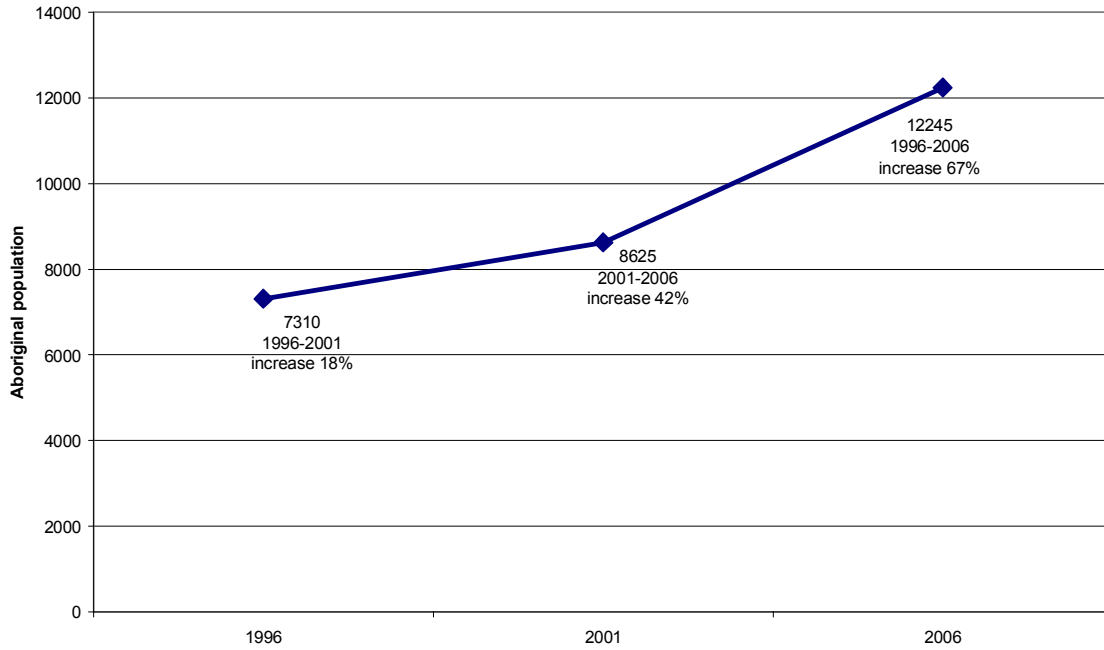
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<sup>36</sup> Urban Aboriginal Task Force (March 2007). *Ottawa Final Report*. Ottawa: Commissioned by The Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres, The Ontario Metis Aboriginal Association, The Ontario Native Women's Association. Pg. 21

<sup>37</sup> Census Metropolitan Area. Note in this case, this is referring to the Ontario and Quebec portions of the CMA.

<sup>38</sup> Statistics Canada. *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census: First Nations People*.

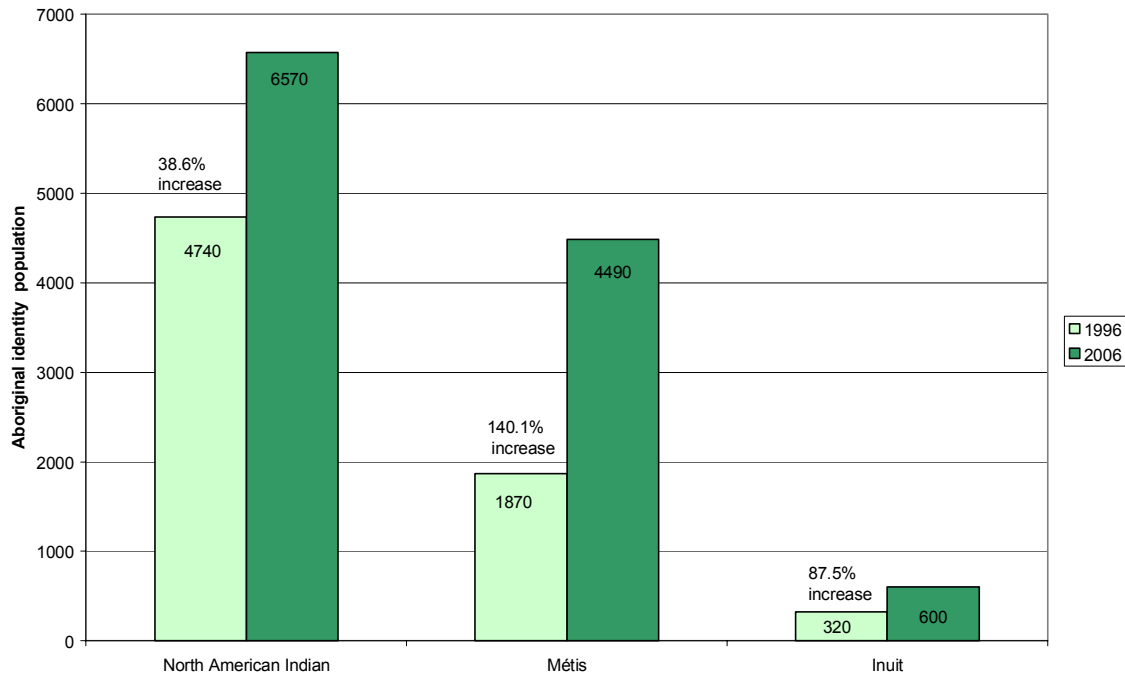
**Aboriginal Identity Population Growth (1996-2006), City of Ottawa  
(single and multiple responses)**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996-2006

In 2006, 56.3% of the Aboriginal identity population living in Ottawa were North American Indian (First Nations), 38.5% were Métis, and 5% Inuit. During the period 1996-2006, the three Aboriginal groups had prominent population increases, particularly the Métis and the Inuit population.

**Population Change of Aboriginal Identity Groups, (1996-2006), City of Ottawa**



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 and 2006 census

## Age and Sex

The age structure of the Aboriginal identity population shows the younger characteristics of the population. In 2006, 39.0% of the Aboriginal population were children and youth aged 0-14 and 15-24, while the working population 24-64 years had a share of 56.9%, with a very small senior population (4.1%).

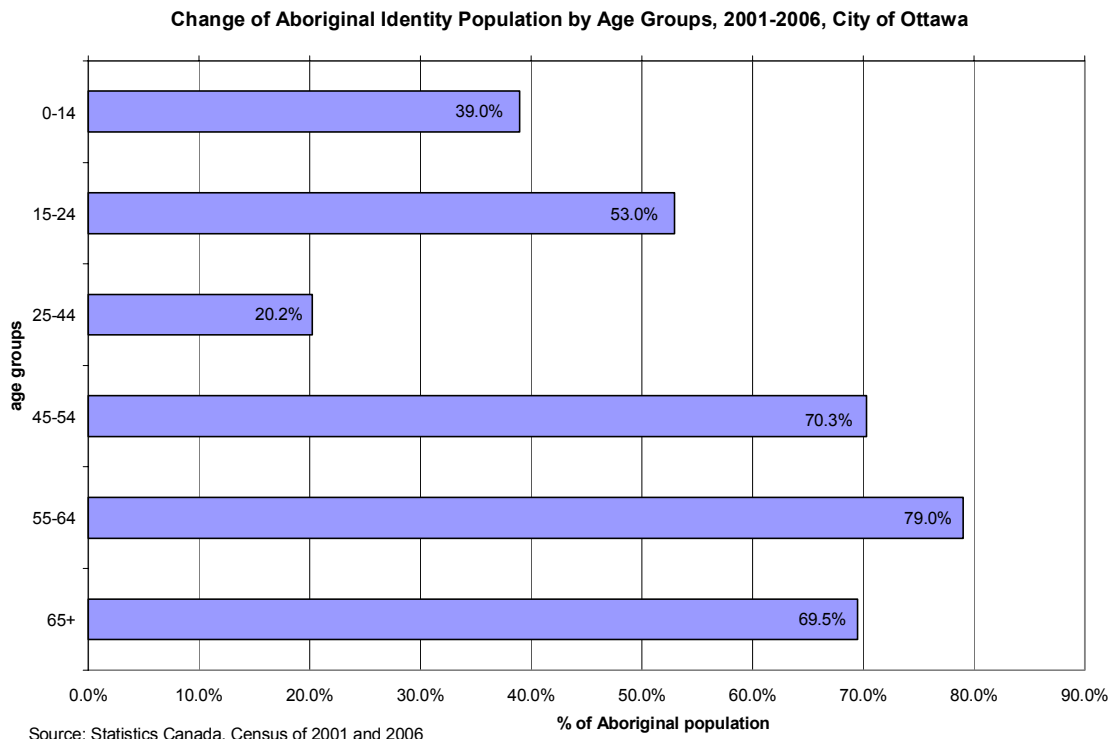
**Aboriginal Population Age Structure (2001- 2006), City of Ottawa**

Age Group	Aboriginal Population		% Share in Population		% Growth Rate
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001-2006
0-14	1860	2585	21.6%	21.1%	39.0%
15-24	1435	2195	16.6%	17.9%	53.0%
25-44	3335	4010	38.6%	32.8%	20.2%
45-54	1180	2010	13.7%	16.4%	70.3%
55-64	525	940	6.1%	7.7%	79.0%
65+	295	500	3.4%	4.1%	69.5%
Total	8630	12240	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 2001 and 2006

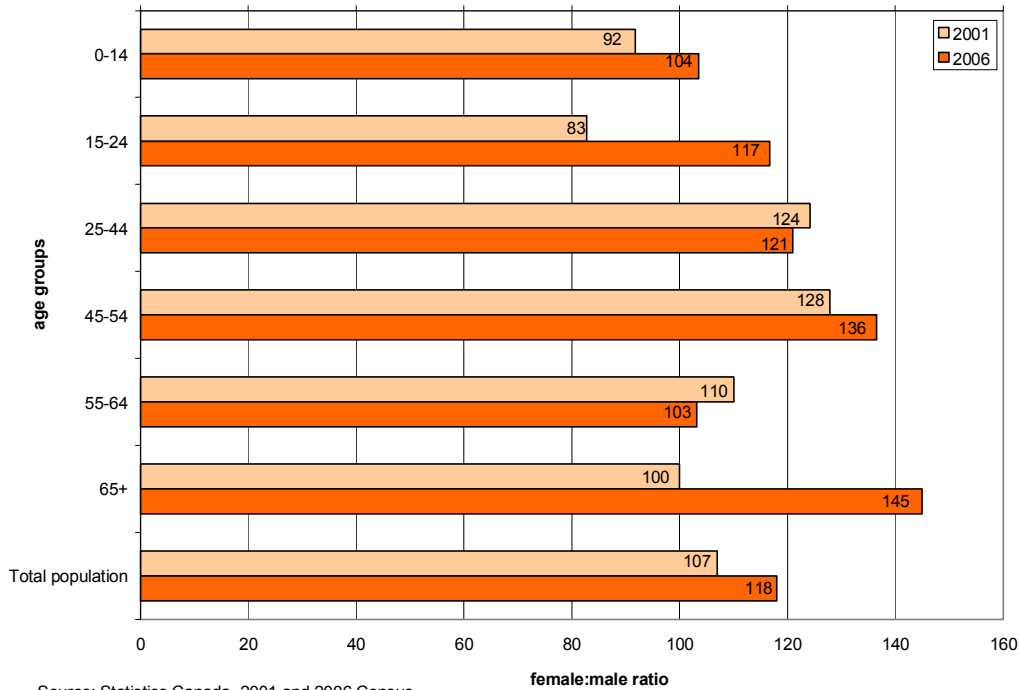
The changes of the age groups during the period 2001-2006 demonstrate the dynamism of the Aboriginal identity population's growth. All age groups increased during this period, contrary to the decreases observed in the total population of the City during 2001-2006 (age groups 0-9 and 25-44). However, the striking increase of the age brackets 45-54 and 55-64 (70.3% and 79.0%, respectively) is also an indication that the Aboriginal

working population is getting older. The positive factor is that the population 15-24 entering into the workforce will be able to more than doubly replace the Aboriginal identity population 55-64 who will retire. For every person in this age group, there were 2.3 Aboriginal persons aged 15-24 in 2006. There is also a low survival rate for Aboriginal people 85 years and older living in the City. In 2006, there were just 25 women and 6 men in this age group.



Women outnumber men in the Aboriginal identity population as is the case in the total population of the City. However, the trend is different. In 2001-2006 the female to male ratio was higher for the Aboriginal population in the majority of age groups in comparison to the City's ratio. The exception was the senior population 65 years and over. In 2006, there were 145 Aboriginal women per 100 Aboriginal men 65 years and over in comparison with ratio of 240 for the City. In the case of the Aboriginal population 85 years and over this ratio is out of proportion as there were only 25 women and five men for this age group.

**Aboriginal Identity Population, Female:Male Ratio (2001-2006), City of Ottawa**



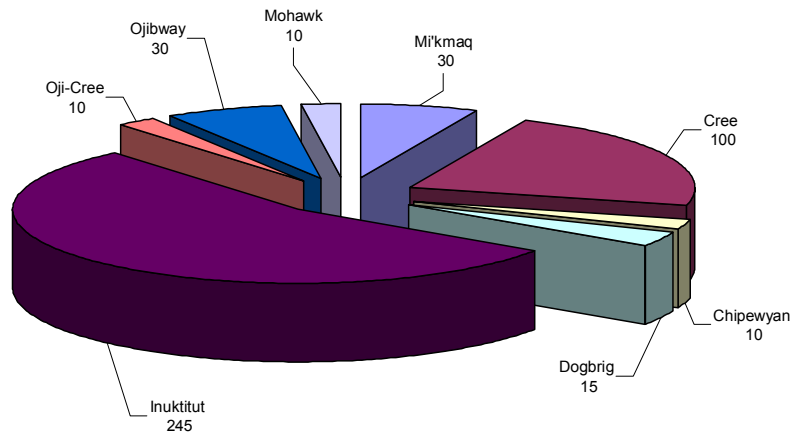
## Mobility

First Nations people are more likely to move than non-Aboriginal population. In 2006 75.0% of them lived at the same address as they did one year before the census, in comparison with 85.7% of the total population of the City. The First Nations population is more likely to have either moved within the same census subdivision (16.8% versus 10.2%) or to have relocated to their current address from another province (3.8% versus 1.3%).

## Language

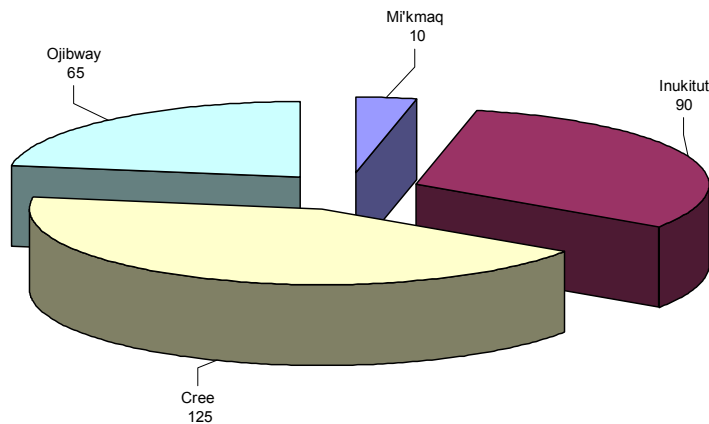
In 2006, a large percentage of the Aboriginal identity population living in Ottawa had knowledge of the two official languages (37%). The majority of the population (53%) had knowledge of English only, while 1% had knowledge of French only. The percentage of knowledge of Aboriginal languages was low (6%). However, the fast growth of the Aboriginal population in the City has also brought more diversity in Aboriginal population mother tongues during the period 1996-2006. The diversification of Aboriginal languages present in the City in 2006 had a major impact in the increase of Aboriginal home languages during the period 1996-2006, especially for the Cree and Inuktitut languages. These are the two Aboriginal groups with the higher population increases in the City during that period.

**Aboriginal Identity Population by Mother Tongue, City of Ottawa, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

**Aboriginal Identity Population by Mother Tongue, City of Ottawa, 1996**

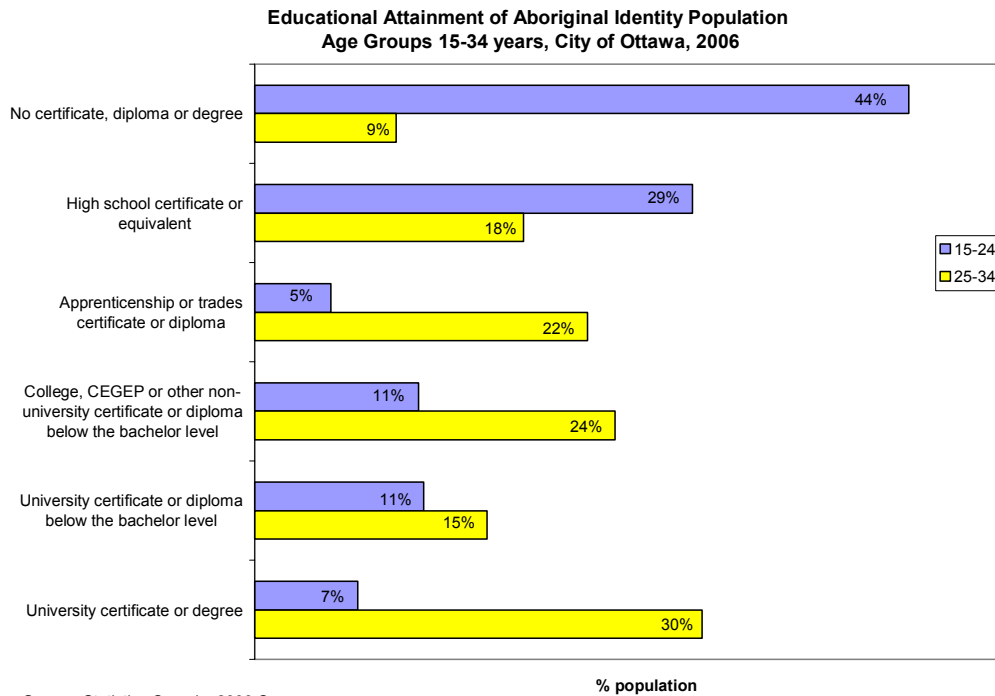


Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

### **Education Levels and Fields of Study**

One characteristic of the Aboriginal population in Ottawa is the large percentage with a university education. Eighteen percent of the Aboriginal population from the age group 15-24 had a university education in 2006 and 45% from the age bracket 25-34. However, there is also a significant portion of the younger population, 15-24 years, which does not have a certificate, diploma or degree. This includes early school leavers and students

who have not yet graduated. In 2006, 44% of the Aboriginal population aged 15-24 was in this situation, as well as 9% of the age group 25-34. On the positive side, this age group had 24% of people with a college education and 45% with some university education or a completed university certificate or degree.



In 2006, the five major fields of study of the Aboriginal population living in Ottawa that had a post-secondary certificate diploma or degree were related to business, health, social sciences, mathematics, information technologies and architecture. In all of them, with the exception of architecture with 86.7% male participation, the proportion of women was higher or equal to men.

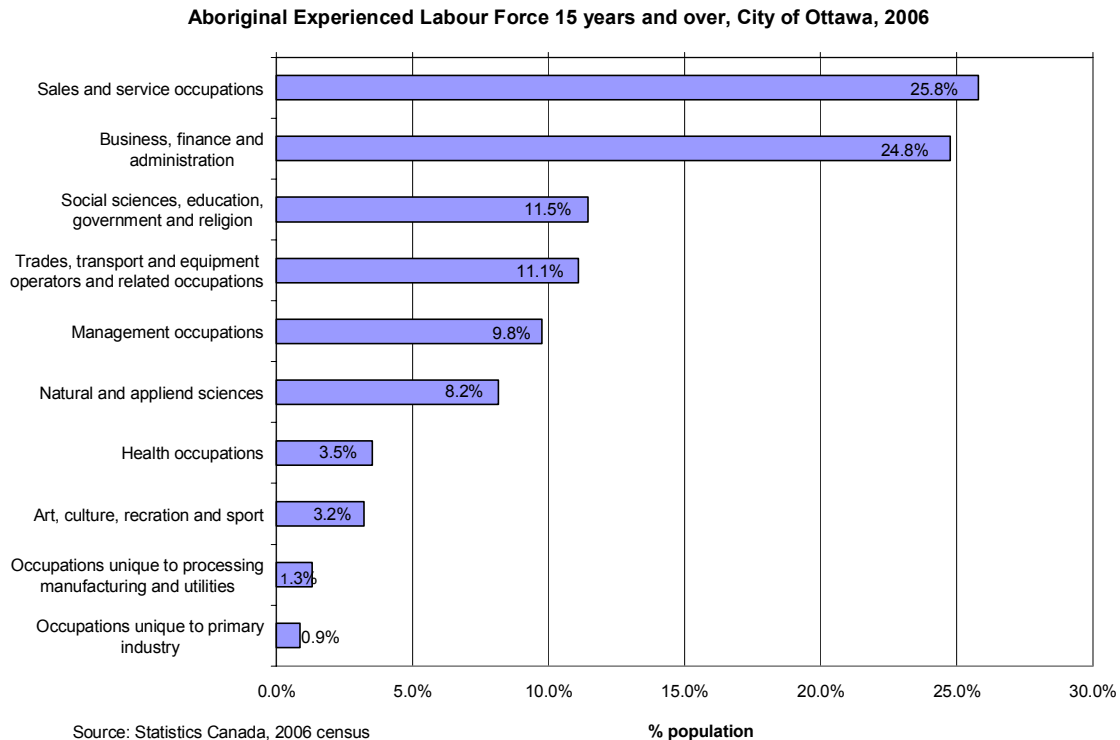
**Major Fields of Study of the Aboriginal Identity Population, 2006  
City of Ottawa**

Major Fields of Study	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Business, management and public administration	1010	310	30.7%	700	69.3%
Social and behavioural science and law	940	380	40.4%	560	59.6%
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	640	555	86.7%	85	13.3%
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	545	95	17.4%	445	82.6%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	385	190	49.3%	195	50.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

## Labour Market Outcomes and Income Levels

In 2006, the majority (60.4%) of the Aboriginal labour force 15 years old and over living in Ottawa were in occupations related to management, business, finance and administration and in the service sector. The unemployment rate of the Aboriginal population was 9.2%, while the rate for the same segment of the total population in Ottawa was 5.9% in 2006. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal men was 9.8 and for women 8.7%, in comparison with the city rates of 5.7% and 6.1%, respectively.

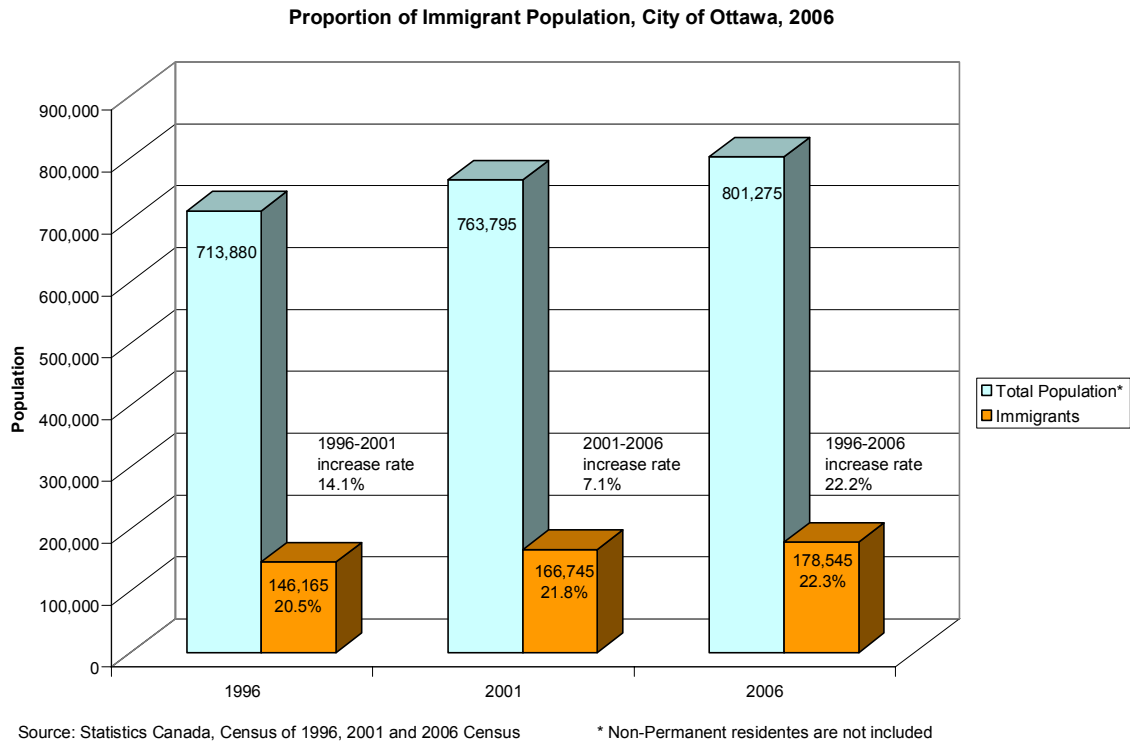


In 2005 the median income of the Aboriginal population 15 years and over living in Ottawa was \$26,157, for men \$29,465 and for women \$24,379. It was lower than the median income of the total population of the City, particularly for Aboriginal men. However, in 2000 and 2005 the median income of the Aboriginal population of Ottawa was higher than the provincial average for the same population. In 2005 the Aboriginal population median income in Ontario was \$18,808.

## Immigration and Citizenship

Immigrants are people who have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some have lived in Canada for a number of years, while others are recent arrivals. In 2006, there were 178,545 immigrants living in Ottawa, representing almost a quarter of the population (22.2%). The proportion of immigrants in

the City surpassed the national average of 19.8% in that year. Both, the number of immigrants and the proportion of immigrants increased during the period 1996-2006 at a rate of 22.2%. However, during the period 2001-2006 the immigrant population grew at a slower pace (7.1%). In terms of citizenship, 78% of immigrants hold Canadian citizenship.

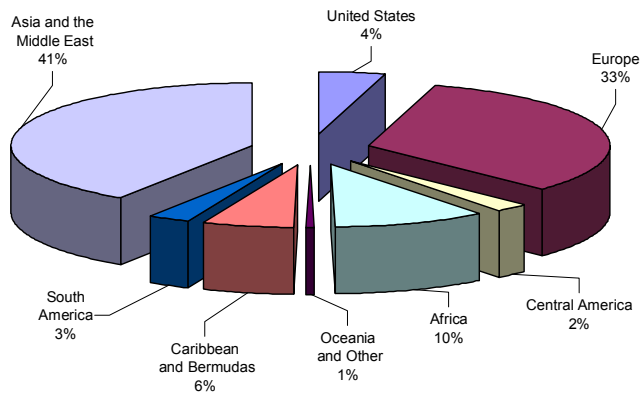


### Region of Birth and Generation Status

In the last three decades, there has been a significant change in the main immigrant countries of origin to Canada. The immigrant influx has shifted from European countries to Middle Eastern and African countries. In 1996, the proportion of immigrants from the United Kingdom into Ottawa was 14.8%, compared to the 10.4% in 2006. In 2006, immigrants from Asia and the Middle East and Africa represented more than half (51%) of the total immigrant population of the City.

Of the population aged 15 and over, 27% of the population are first generation immigrant, 17% are second generation and 56% are third generation. The population with British Isles origins and French origins have the highest percentages of third generation immigrant population (72% and 86%, respectively).

### Region of Birth of Total Immigrants, City of Ottawa, 2006

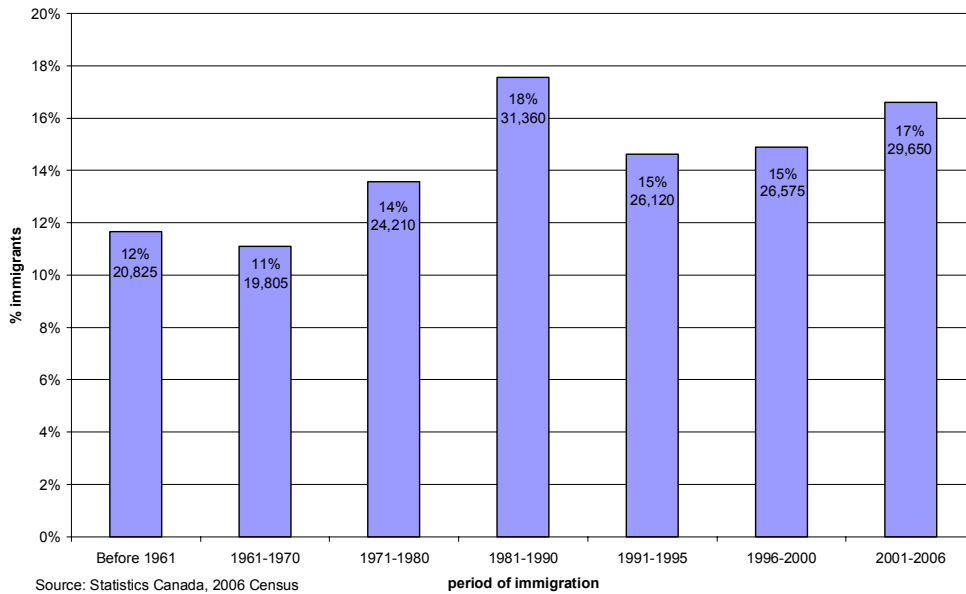


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

### Period of Immigration

Twelve percent of immigrants living in Ottawa in 2006 arrived in Canada before 1961, while 65% percent came after 1981. Between 1996 and 2000 the proportion of immigrants by period of immigration did not change (15%). However, it increased during 2001-2006 by two points (17%). The following chart shows the proportion of immigrants by period of immigration.

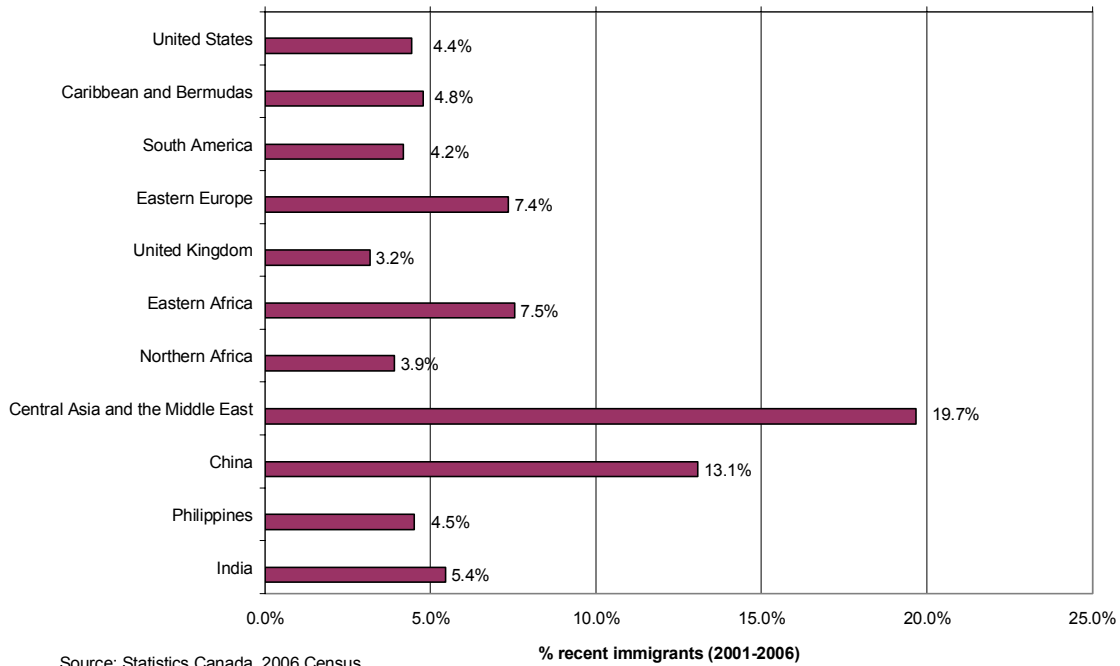
Proportion of Immigrants by Period of Immigration, City of Ottawa, 2006



## Recent Immigrants

According to Statistics Canada, immigrants who arrived in Canada during the five years prior to a census are considered to be recent immigrants. In the case of the 2006 Census recent immigrants are those who immigrated during the period 2001-2006. Between those years 29,650 new immigrants arrived in the City. They accounted for 17% of the total immigrant population in 2006. Eleven regions were the main source of 80% of these immigrants. Among them were Central Asia and the Middle East (20%), China (13%) and Eastern Africa (7.5%).

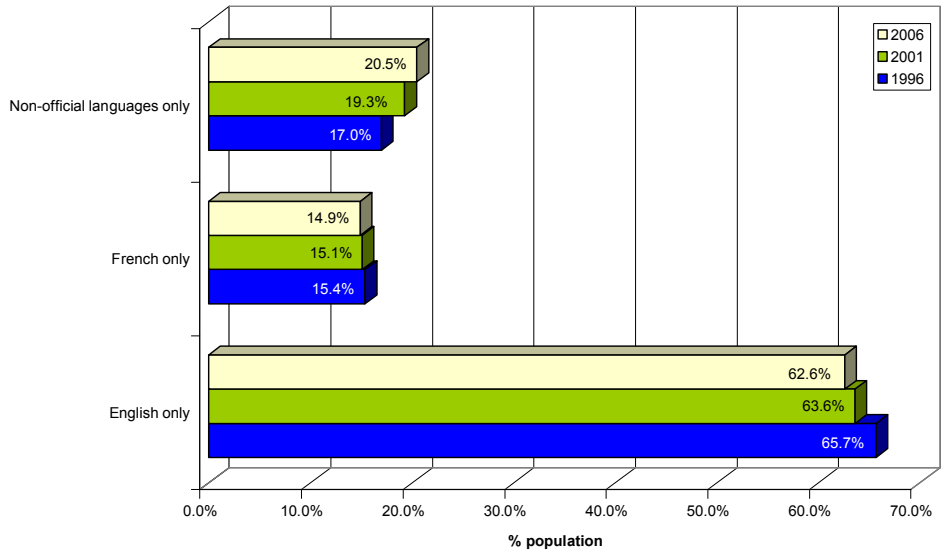
**Recent Migration by Top Source Countries (80%), (2001-2006), City of Ottawa**



## **Mother Tongue**

The influx of more immigrants from non-English/French speaking countries since 1996 has changed the language constituency of Canada. Allophones are people whose mother tongue (first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual) is neither English nor French. In 2006, the proportion of Allophones in Ottawa rose to 20.5% from 17% in 1996. In the same year immigrants spoke 69 non-official languages in Ottawa.

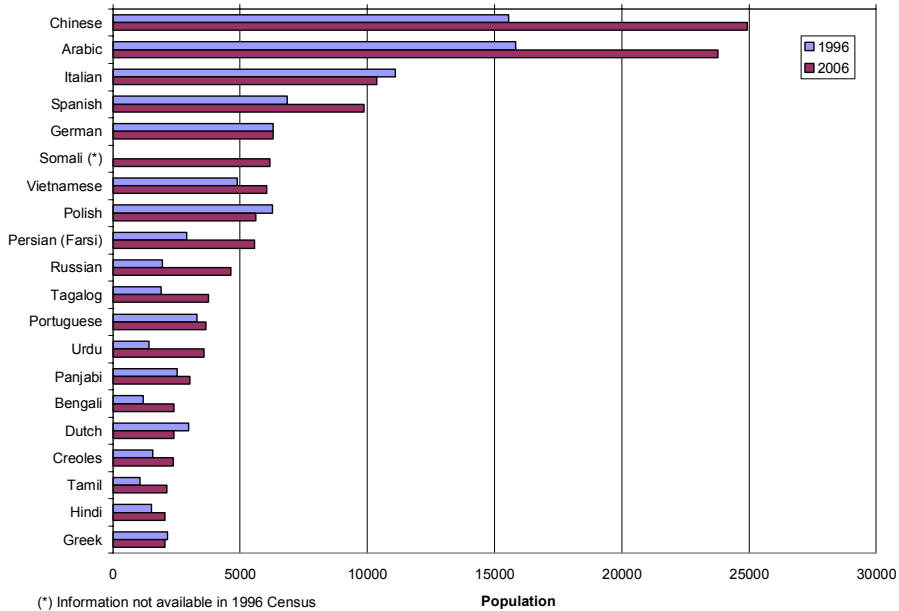
Percentage of Population by Mother Tongue (1996-2006), City of Ottawa



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 census

In 2006, the five top non-official mother tongue languages spoken in Ottawa were Chinese, Arabic, Italian, Spanish and German. The population speaking these five languages accounted for 46 % of all allophones in the City. However, as a result of integration into Canadian society, the mother tongue is not always spoken at home, particularly in the case of children and youth. For example in 2006, Italian and German were not among the top five languages spoken at home in Ottawa, despite their predominance as mother tongues.

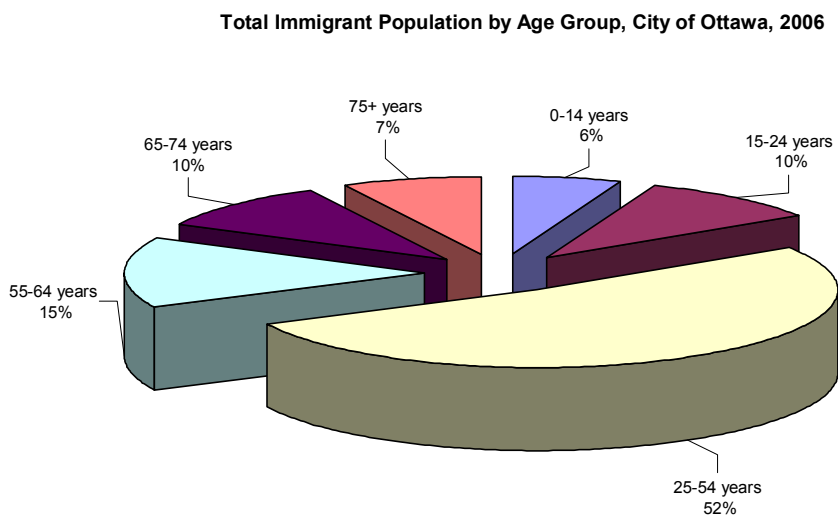
Population by Top Non-official Mother Tongue (1996-2006), City of Ottawa



(\*) Information not available in 1996 Census  
 Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 and 2006 Census

## Age and Sex of the Immigrant Population

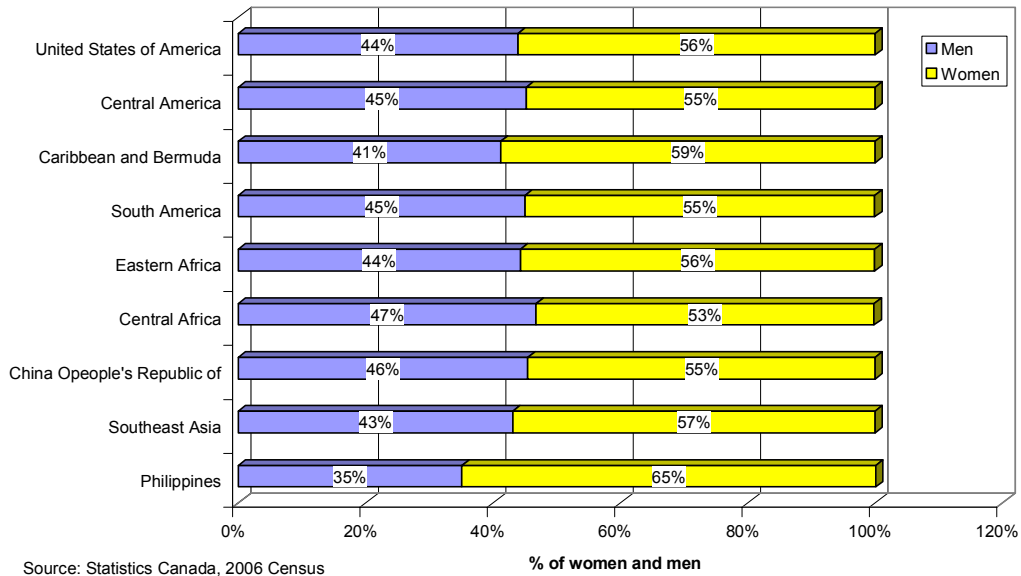
Many immigrants who settled in Ottawa arrived at a young age. Half of the immigrant population was children (28%) and youth (22%) at the time of their arrival. According to the 2006 Census, the immigrant population has a prominent participation in the working age group 25-54, which is higher than the total population of the City for the same age group (52% versus 45%). The proportion of immigrant seniors in this census was 7%, while the percentage of children 0-14 years and youth aged 15-24, was 6% and 10%, respectively.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Women make up the majority of the immigrant population. They are 52%, as in the total population of the City. In 2006, the regions of origin with higher proportion of female immigrants included Philippines (60%), the Caribbean and Bermuda (59%), Southeast Asia (57%), Eastern Africa and the United States of America (56% each).

**Total Immigrant Population by Place of Birth and Sex, City of Ottawa, 2006**  
 (Female population above average of 52%)



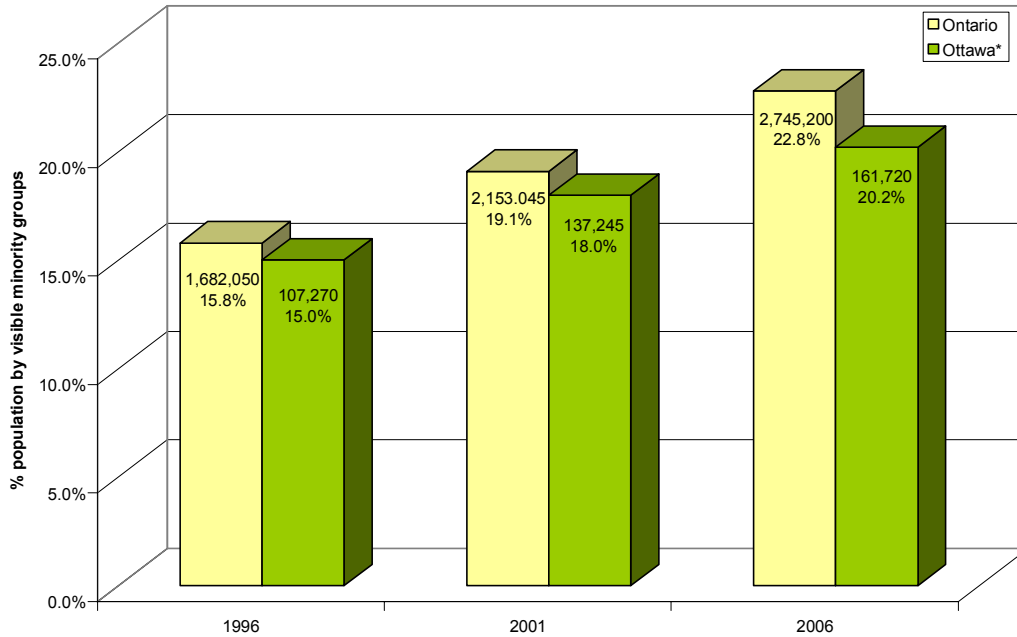
## Visible Minority

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

A total of 155,895 residents of Ottawa identified themselves as a visible minority in the 2006 Census, accounting for 20.2% of the City’s total population. This is an increase of 2 points from 2001 (18.0%) and a significant change from 1996 (15.0%), although, this figure was below Ontario’s average. In 2006, the proportion of visible minorities in Ontario was 23%. In 2006, Ontario was home to more than half (54.2%) of Canada's total visible minority population.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Statistics Canada: *Ethnocultural Mosaic, 2006: Census: Provinces and Territories.*

**Proportion of Ontario and Ottawa Visible Minority Population (1996-2006)  
(Single and Multiple Responses)**

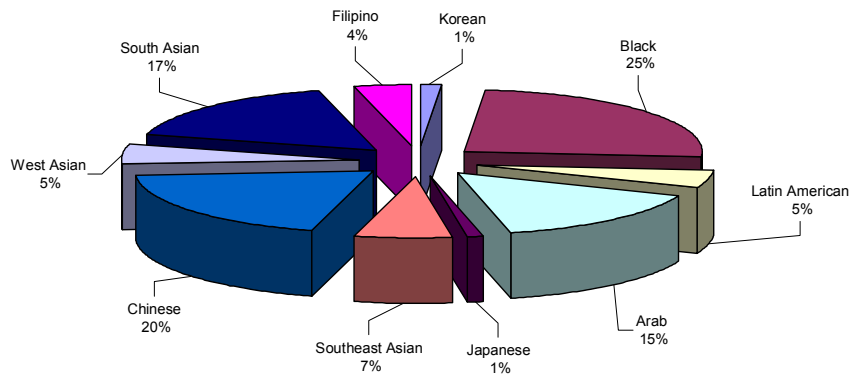


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 1996, 2001 and 2006

\*Data for 2006 includes non-permanent residents

Blacks are Ottawa’s largest visible minority group. In 2006 they composed a population of 39,070 (25%), followed by the Chinese (20%), the South Asian (17%) and the Arab (15%).

**Composition of Visible Minority Population, City of Ottawa, 2006  
(single responses)**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Composition of Visible Minority Groups (1996-2006), City of Ottawa (single responses)

Year	Black	%	Chinese	%	South Asia	%	Arab/ (*) West Asia	%	South East	%	Latin American	%	Filipino	%	Korean	%	Japanese	%	Total (**)
1996	28,845	27.6	19,235	18.4	17,000	16.2	20,800	19.9	8,075	7.7	5,490	5.2	3,500	3.3	635	0.7	1,035	1.0	104,615
2001	34,645	26.2	27,685	20.9	21,705	16.4	25,415	19.2	8,670	6.5	6,455	4.9	4,855	3.7	1,450	1.1	1,490	1.1	132,370
2006	39,070	25.1	30,760	19.7	26,510	17.0	31,230	20.0	10,395	6.7	8,075	5.2	6,060	3.9	2,110	1.3	1,685	1.1	155,895
<b>% Growth Rate</b>																			
1996-2001	20%		44%		28%		22%		7%		18%		39%		128%		44%		27%
2001-2006	13%		11%		22%		23%		20%		25%		25%		46%		13%		18%
1996-2006	35%		60%		56%		50%		29%		29%		73%		232%		63%		49%

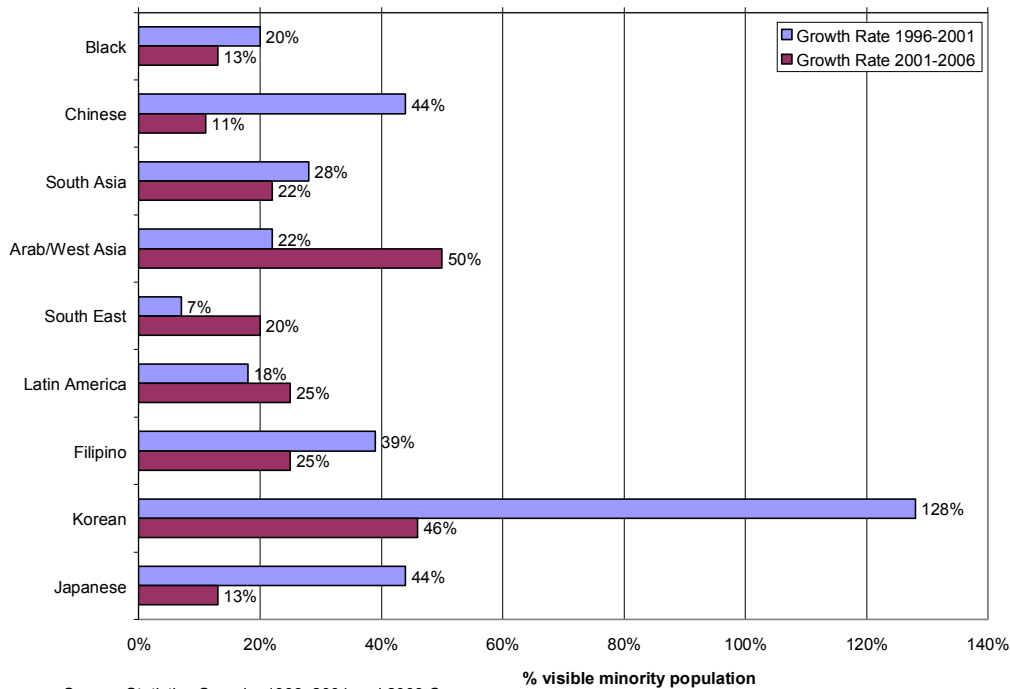
(\*) Data for the two groups was added in order to compare information from the three censuses.

(\*\*) Total Population = 100%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 census

Between 1996 and 2006, Ottawa’s visible minority population increased by 49%. This is about four times faster than the 13% growth rate of the City’s total population. During this period, the Korean group almost tripled its size and the Filipino group increased 75%. They were followed by a 63% increase in the Japanese and 60% in the Chinese. Between the years 2001 and 2006 the three fastest growing visible minority groups in Ottawa were the Korean, the Latin American and the Filipino groups. The Korean group increased close to half (46%) and the other two by 25% each.

Growth of Visible Minority Groups (1996-2006), City of Ottawa



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census

The majority of the visible minority population are women (51.4%). In 2006, the groups that had the higher proportion of women were Filipino (60.5%), Japanese (59.6%), Latin American (54.5%) and Black (52.5%) communities.

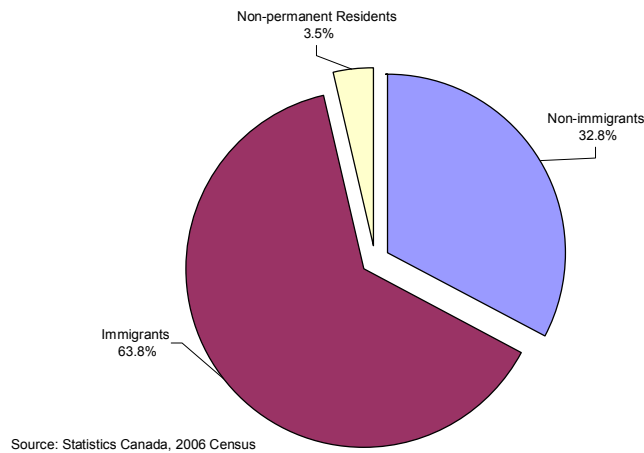
**Visible Minority Population by Sex, City of Ottawa, 2006**

Visible Minority Groups	Total*		Male	%	Female	%
	Population					
Chinese	100%	30,760	15,025	48.8%	15,735	51.2%
South Asian	100%	26,510	13,355	50.4%	13,155	49.6%
Black	100%	39,070	18,170	46.5%	20,900	53.5%
Filipino	100%	7,115	2,810	39.5%	4,305	60.5%
Latin American	100%	8,075	3,675	45.5%	4,400	54.5%
Southeast Asian	100%	10,395	5,180	49.8%	5,215	50.2%
Arab	100%	24,110	12,605	52.3%	11,505	47.7%
West Asian	100%	6,050	3,190	52.7%	2,860	47.3%
Korean	100%	2,110	1,055	50.0%	1,055	50.0%
Japanese	100%	1,685	680	40.4%	1,005	59.6%
multiple & not included elsewhere	100%	5,820	2,770	47.6%	3,050	52.4%
Total	100%	161,700	78,515	48.6%	83,185	51.4%

\* Includes non-permanent residents  
 Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

In 2006, one third (32.8%) of the visible minority population of Ottawa was composed of persons who are Canadian citizens by birth (non-immigrants). Sixty-four percent were immigrants, who are or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada.<sup>40</sup> The percentage of non-permanent residents who at the time of the census, held a Work or Study Permit or who were refugee claimants, was 3.5%. The group that had the highest percentages of non-immigrants was the Japanese (59.1%), followed by five groups who had a non-immigrant population between 30% - 39%. These were Black, Southeast Asian, Arab, the South Asian and Chinese groups.

**Immigrant Status of Visible Minority Population, City of Ottawa, 2006**



<sup>40</sup> A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Visible Minority Groups	Total		Non-Immigrants		Immigrants		Non-permanent Residents	
	Immigrant Status	%		%		%		%
Chinese	30,760	100%	9320	30.3%	20,095	65.3%	1,340	4.4%
South Asian	26,510	100%	8165	30.8%	17,765	67.0%	575	2.2%
Black	39,070	100%	15400	39.4%	22,410	57.4%	1,260	3.2%
Filipino	7,115	100%	1915	26.9%	4,790	67.3%	410	5.8%
Latin American	8,075	100%	1600	19.8%	6,175	76.5%	295	3.7%
Southeast Asian	10,395	100%	3570	34.3%	6,645	63.9%	180	1.7%
Arab	24,105	100%	7565	31.4%	15,590	64.7%	950	3.9%
West Asian	6,055	100%	980	16.2%	4,870	80.4%	205	3.4%
Korean	2,115	100%	520	24.6%	1,450	68.6%	135	6.4%
Japanese	1,685	100%	995	59.1%	560	33.2%	130	7.7%
Visible minority:multiple & not included elsewhere	5,825	100%	2935	50.4%	2,785	47.8%	115	2.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,710</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52965</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>103,135</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Ottawa's visible minority population is also younger compared to the general population. In 2006, one quarter was composed of children aged 0-14 and 16% of youth 15-24 years. The percentages of the City's total population of children and youth were 18% and 14%, respectively. Close to half (45%) of the visible minority population was in the working age 25-64, while seniors (65 years and over) were half (7%) of all Ottawa's senior population (12%). Chinese, South Asian and Black individuals were the majority of the senior population among visible minorities in 2006

Visible Minority Groups	Total	Age Groups												
		0-14	%	15-24	%	25-54	%	55-64	%	65-74	%	75+	%	
Chinese	100%	30,760	6,095	19.8%	4,465	14.5%	14,930	48.5%	2,165	7.0%	2,025	6.6%	1,080	3.5%
South Asian	100%	26,510	5,700	21.5%	3,840	14.5%	12,195	46.0%	2,560	9.7%	1,610	6.1%	605	2.3%
Black	100%	39,070	12,590	32.2%	6,830	17.5%	15,685	40.1%	2,165	5.5%	1,240	3.2%	560	1.4%
Filipino	100%	7,115	1,635	23.0%	910	12.8%	3,620	50.9%	570	8.0%	265	3.7%	125	1.8%
Latin American	100%	8,075	1,330	16.5%	1,450	18.0%	4,425	54.8%	505	6.3%	235	2.9%	130	1.6%
Southeast Asian	100%	10,395	2,730	26.3%	1,455	14.0%	4,845	46.6%	690	6.6%	395	3.8%	275	2.6%
Arab	100%	24,105	6,355	26.4%	4,715	19.6%	10,085	41.8%	1,670	6.9%	840	3.5%	440	1.8%
West Asian	100%	6,055	1,115	18.4%	1,120	18.5%	3,155	52.1%	360	5.9%	195	3.2%	100	1.7%
Korean	100%	2,115	565	26.7%	345	16.3%	1,050	49.6%	100	4.7%	20	0.9%	35	1.7%
Japanese	100%	1,685	390	23.1%	145	8.6%	845	50.1%	120	7.1%	135	8.0%	50	3.0%
multiple & not included elsewhere	100%	5,825	1,980	34.0%	845	14.5%	2,315	39.7%	370	6.4%	190	3.3%	125	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>161,710</b>	<b>40,485</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>26,120</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>73,150</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>11,275</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

## Ethnic Origin

Ottawa is a multi-ethnic city, with 156 ethnic groups identified in the 2006 census. The chart below shows the size of each of the top 12 ethnic groups during the 2001-2006 period. Ethnic origin refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the ancestors of the enumerated persons. In 2001 and 2006, Canadian was the most frequently claimed ethnicity. However, the number of persons in this ethnic group decreased during this period (from 285,500 to 227,490). This was also the case in census' respondents who also identified their ethnicity as French (from 176,000 to 173,700). By contrast, the Aboriginal ethnic group increased by 28.1% (to 29,070 from 22,700), reflecting the augmenting size of the city's Aboriginal population. Seven out of the 12 top ethnic

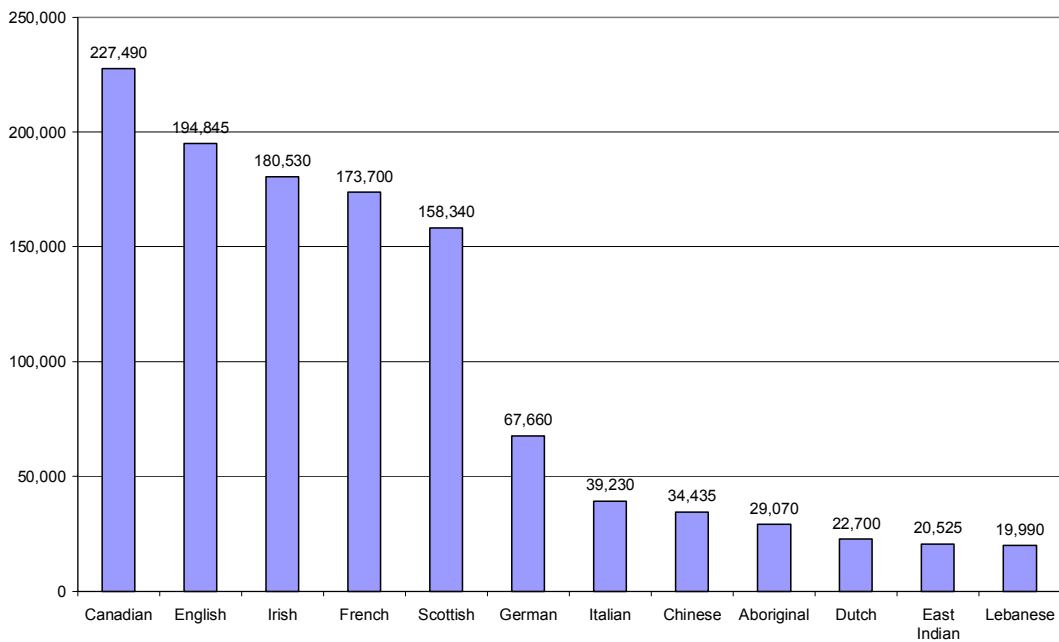
groups were European. Traditionally, Europe has been a major source of immigrants to Canada. However, the ethnic origin of the city's population has become more diverse in the last few decades with the influx of immigrants from other regions, such as West Asia and South Asia. Primarily, the city has seen an increase in members of the Lebanese and the East Indian communities. The Lebanese group increased by 10.4% between 2001 and 2006 (18,100 up to 19,990) and the East Indian in 21.4% (16,900 up to 20,525).

**Top 12 Ethnic Groups (2001-2006), City of Ottawa  
(single and multiple responses)**

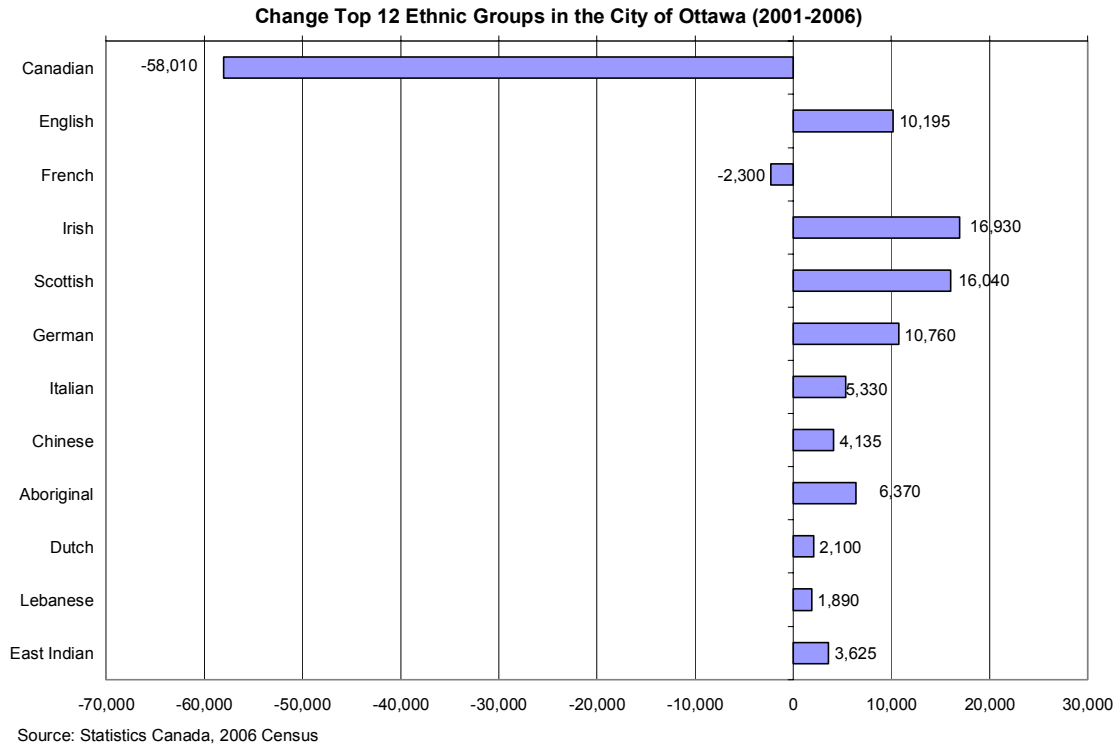
Ethnic Group	2001	2006	Increase	
			# Persons	Growth Rate
Canadian	285,500	227,490	-58,010	-20.3%
English	184,650	194,845	10,195	5.5%
French	176,000	173,700	-2,300	-1.3%
Irish	163,600	180,530	16,930	10.3%
Scottish	142,300	158,340	16,040	11.3%
German	56,900	67,660	10,760	18.9%
Italian	33,900	39,230	5,330	15.7%
Chinese	30,300	34,435	4,135	13.6%
Aboriginal	22,700	29,070	6,370	28.1%
Dutch	20,600	22,700	2,100	10.2%
Lebanese	18,100	19,990	1,890	10.4%
East Indian	16,900	20,525	3,625	21.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Census

**Top 12 Ethnic Groups in the City of Ottawa, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census



## People with Disabilities

### Some Interpretation Notes

Statistics Canada uses the term “person with an activity limitation” instead of the term “person with a disability”. Statistics Canada defines this as:

“any limitation on activity, restriction on participation or reduction in the quality or type of activities because of a physical, mental or health problem. Activity limitation includes difficulties in hearing, seeing, speech, walking, climbing stairs, bending, learning or any other difficulty in carrying out similar activities, and conditions or health problems that have lasted or are expected to last six months or more.”

Throughout this report we use “activity limitation” and “disability” interchangeably, although they are slightly different. It should be noted that the expression “with disabilities”, “with a disability”, “with activity limitation” and “with activity limitations” includes those with one or more disabilities. It is important to note that the data does not include people living in institutions.

The information in this section is based on a custom request which uses a slightly different geography for Ottawa. This section is based on the Ontario portion of the

Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area (CMA), which is slightly larger than the City of Ottawa (which is used in the rest of the report). The CMA includes a few small areas of Russell Township.

### Population Change

In 2006, 149,425 people in Ottawa had activity limitations, representing 17.7% of Ottawa's population<sup>41</sup>. This was a 20.7% increase in the number of people with disabilities since 2001 (25,625 more individuals). The prevalence of disability in Ottawa in 2006 was 2.2% higher than the prevalence in Ontario<sup>42</sup>

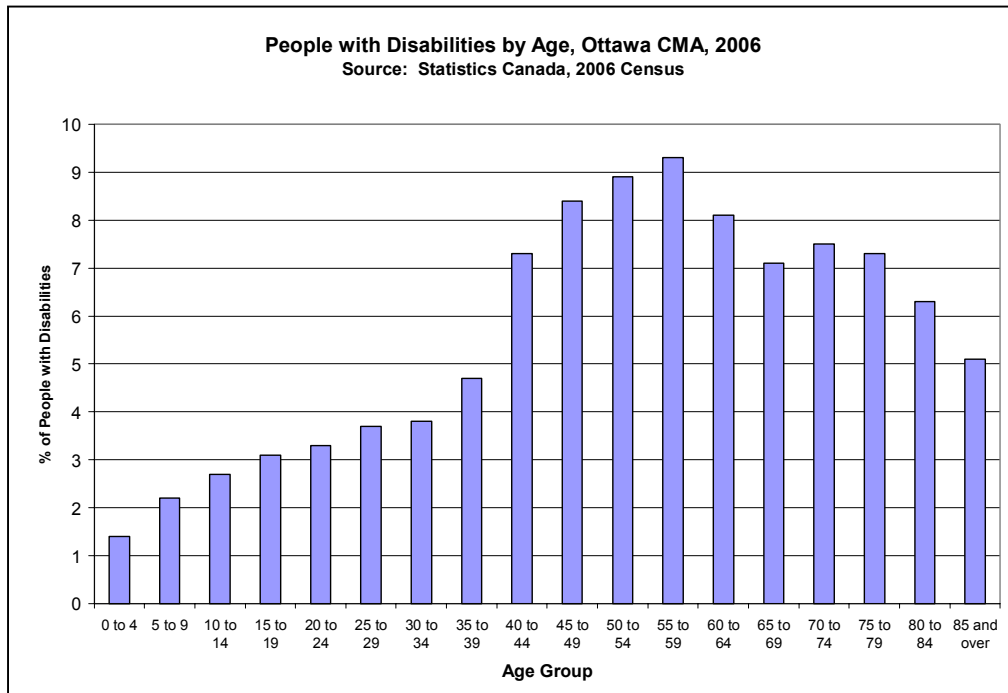
In general, the percent of the general population with activity limitations is smaller for younger age groups and increases substantially for older age groups. As the table below shows, one third of people with disabilities in Ottawa were aged 65 or over in 2006. There was a slight increase in the number of people with disabilities aged 75 and over (0.9% increase), reflecting the growth of this age group in general and the higher incidence of disability in older individuals. We can expect the number of people with disabilities to increase as the population of Ottawa ages.

<b>People with Disability by Age in the Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, 2001 - 2006</b>				
Age Group	Population		% of All People with Disabilities	
	2001	2006	2001	2006
0 - 4	1,680	2,025	1.4	1.4
5 - 14	6,655	7,340	5.4	4.9
15 - 24	7,170	9,545	5.8	6.4
25 - 34	9,460	11,085	7.6	7.5
35 - 44	16,695	17,805	13.5	11.9
45 - 54	20,890	25,835	16.9	17.3
55 - 64	18,675	26,010	15.1	17.4
65 - 74	19,470	21,855	15.7	14.6
75 +	23,105	27,925	18.7	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,790</b>	<b>149,425</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

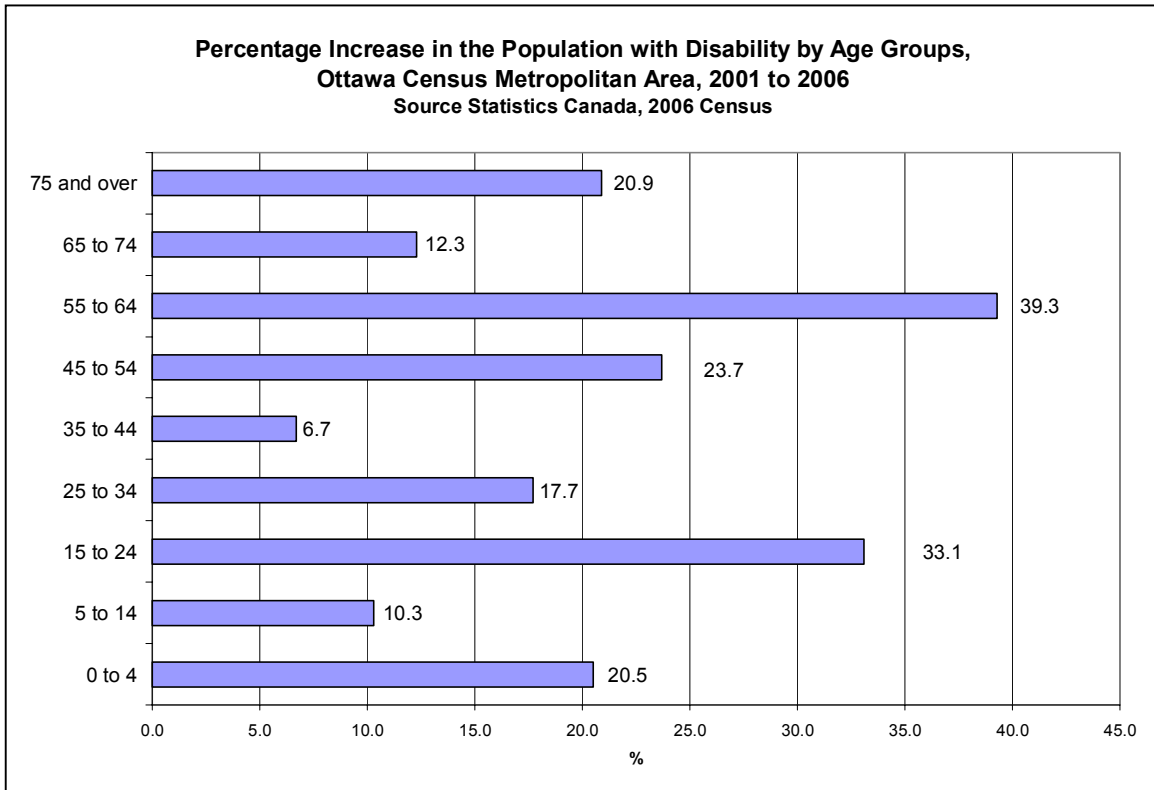
<sup>41</sup> For this section, we use the geography of the Ottawa census metropolitan area, which is slightly larger than the City of Ottawa.

<sup>42</sup> Provincial data from the *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) 2006 and 2001*, Statistics Canada.

The chart below reinforces that the incidence of disability increases with age. However, we can see that the largest age cohorts are in the mature adult population aged 45 to 64, particularly 50 to 59. Each of these age groups represents more people with disabilities than the age group 65 – 74, reflecting that they are a large portion of the general population. Currently, over half of people with disabilities in Ottawa (52.8%) are within the working age groups of 25 – 64, highlighting the importance of effective workplace and labour market policies related to accommodation of disabilities.



There was an increase in the number of people with disabilities in every age group, but the increases were not even across all age groups. The groups which experienced the most significant percentage increase from 2001 to 2005 were the groups aged 55 to 64 (39.3% increase) and the 15 to 24 year olds (33.1% increase).



As the table below shows, the percentage increases of people with disabilities in each age group cannot be explained only by the percentage change for each age group in the general population. The increase in the incidence of disability is disproportionately high in relation to the increase in the general population for all age groups which were not senior. The reasons for these differences are not immediately clear and warrant further research.

In terms of absolute numbers, the greatest increases were in the age groups 55 to 64 (7,335 more individuals), 45 to 54 (4,945 more individuals), and 75 and over (4,820 more individuals)

<b>Change in Number and Percent of People with Disabilities by Age Compared to the General Population, Ottawa CMA, 2001 to 2005</b>					
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom Profiles 2001 and 2006 and Census 2001 and 2006					
	People with Disabilities 2001	People with Disabilities 2006	Increase in Number of People with Disabilities 2001 - 2006	% Change of People with Disabilities 2001 to 2006	% Change of this Age Group in the General Population 2001 to 2006
0 to 4	1,680	2,025	345	20.5	-0.6
5 to 14	6,655	7,340	685	10.3	-3.2
15 to 24	7,170	9,545	2,375	33.1	9.8
25 to 34	9,460	11,085	1,625	17.2	-5.4
35 to 44	16,695	17,805	1,110	6.7	-4.8
45 to 54	20,890	25,835	4,945	23.7	10.8
55 to 64	18,675	26,010	7,335	39.3	30.5
65 to 74	19,470	21,855	2,385	12.3	8.7
75 and over	23,105	27,925	4,820	20.9	19.2

Women are more likely to have a disability than men. Among other factors, this is related to the higher percentage of women among seniors. In 2006 in Ottawa, 45.3% of people with disabilities were men and 54.7% were women.

### **Language**

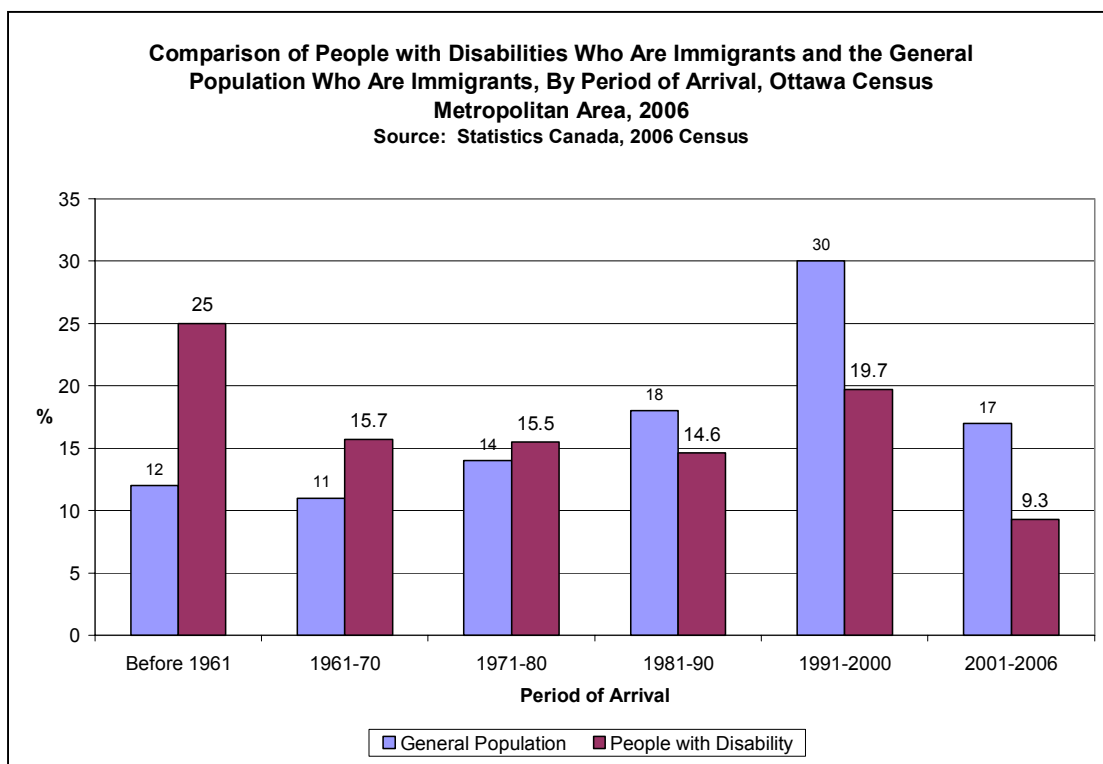
The language composition of people with disabilities is very similar to that of the general population. In 2006, 60.4% had English as a mother tongue compared to 62% in the general population. 18% of people with disabilities had French as a mother tongue compared to 17% in the general population, and 19.8% had a non-official language as a mother tongue compared to 20% of people in the general population. 2.2% had knowledge only of French (3,345) and 2.8% had knowledge of neither French nor English (4,120). The language composition reflects the importance of services for people with disabilities in French and in non-official languages.

### **Aboriginal Identity**

3,250 people with disabilities were of Aboriginal identity, representing 2.2% of all people with disabilities. This is higher than the percentage of people in the total Ottawa population of Aboriginal identity (1%). The percentage of people with disabilities who identified as having Aboriginal ancestry was higher (4.5%) and comparable to those in the total Ottawa population identifying Aboriginal ancestry (4%).

## Immigration

25% of people with disabilities in 2006 were immigrants, slightly higher than the percentage of immigrants in the general population (at 22%). Only 2.3% were recent immigrants. Many people with disabilities are immigrants who arrived many decades ago. As we see from the chart below, there is a significant difference in the periods of arrival for people with disabilities who are immigrants compared to the general population who is immigrant. There are significantly higher percentages of people with disabilities reflected in the earlier periods of arrival and lower percentages of people with disabilities who have arrived in recent years. The chart demonstrates that people who immigrated in the early periods are aging, and many have developed disabilities as they age.



## Income and Labour Market Outcomes

Economic exclusion continued to be a major issue for people with disabilities. The economic situation of people with disabilities changed only negligibly from 2000 to 2005, improving very marginally based on some indicators and deteriorating slightly based on other indicators. In 2005, more than one in five individuals with a disability lived on a low income. In 2005, the incidence of low income before tax was 21% compared to 22% in 2000. The incidence of low income after tax in 2005 for people with disabilities was 17%. People with disabilities aged 65 and over in 2005 fared better than younger individuals with disabilities, with an incidence of low income before tax of 14% and after tax of 8%. This reflects that many seniors who have disabilities have pensions and savings from their working years, in which they may or may not have had a

disability. Fully 25% of children under 6 with disabilities lived on low income before tax, reduced by only 2% after tax to 23%. This reflects the higher risk of low income children to have disabilities compared to children in the general population, as well as challenges faced by some parents of some children with disabilities where their care-giving responsibilities affect their labour market participation.

3.4% of people with disabilities in 2005 had no income, compared to 0.9% in 2000. The average income from all sources for people with disabilities in 2005 was \$35,923, down by \$453 from the previous census period. This was only 82.7% of the average income from all sources for the general population (\$43,441). However, as the table below indicates, the average employment income of people with disabilities rose slightly in 2005 compared to 2000.

<b>Labour Market Outcomes for People with Disabilities Aged 15 and Over, 2001 – 2006, Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area. Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census</b>			
	People with Disabilities 2000	People with Disabilities 2005	General Population 2005
Participation Rate	40%	43%	69.6%
Unemployment Rate	8%	7%	5.8%
Worked Full Year, Full Time	52%	49%	56%
Worked Part Year, Part Time	41.6%	43.3%	39%
Average Employment Income	\$33,661	\$36,995	\$44,130

*(Note: The figures for the general population in this table are slightly different from those presented in the section on the labour market, because they refer to slightly different geographic areas. This table refers to the census metropolitan area and the other information refers to the census sub-division.)*

Access to decent employment is an important strategy to improve the economic situation of people with disabilities. There was a slight increase in the participation rate of people with disabilities in 2005 compared to 2000 (from 40% to 43%). However, this was still significantly lower than the participation rate for the general population in the CMA (69.6%). The percentage working full time decreased slightly. The related increase in those working part year or part time may be concerning or not, depending on whether the change was voluntary or involuntary overall on the part of people with disabilities. People with disabilities experienced a rate of unemployment of 7% in 2005, notably higher than the unemployment rate for the general population.

# Education

## Educational Attainment Population 15 Years and Over, City of Ottawa, 2006

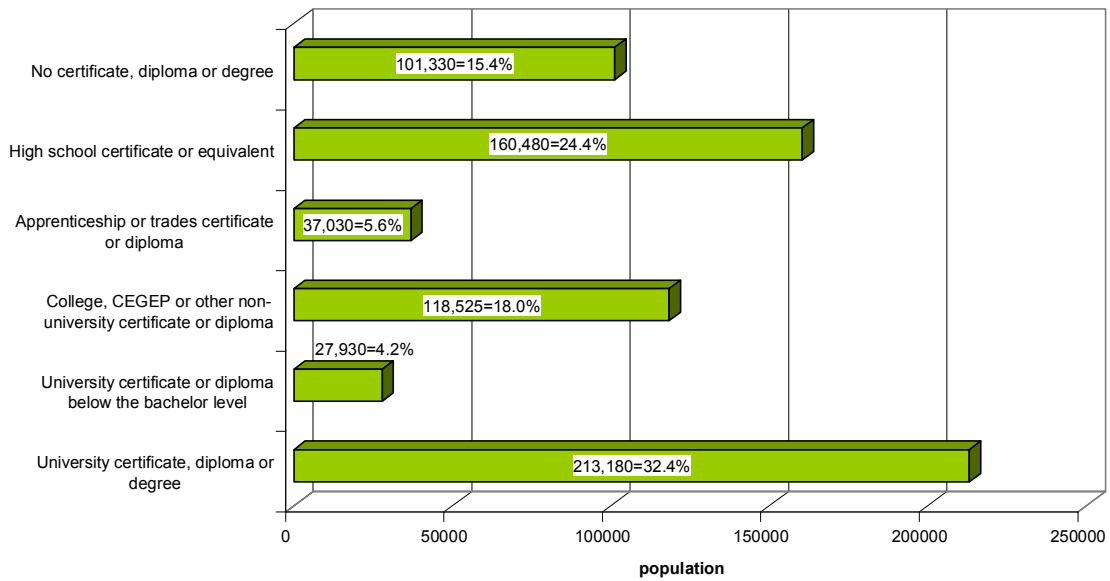
<b>Highest certificate, diploma or degree</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Share</b>
No certificate, diploma or degree	101,330	15.4%
High school	160,480	24.4%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	37,030	5.6%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	118,525	18.0%
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	27,930	4.2%
<b>University certificate, diploma or degree</b>	<b>213,180</b>	<b>32.4%</b>
Bachelor's degree	125,090	19.0%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	20,160	3.1%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	4,960	0.8%
Master's degree	51,090	7.8%
Doctorate	11,879	1.8%
Total	658,475	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

The 2006 data shows that 101,330 (15.4%) residents of Ottawa 15 years and over did not have a certificate, diploma or degree. Some of them are youth 15-24 years who have left school, before obtaining a high school diploma. Less than a quarter of the Ottawa population 15 years and over had a high school diploma in 2006 (24.4%). Further, close to a third of Ottawa's population of this age bracket had an apprenticeship, trades, college, CEGEP or a university certificate below the bachelor level. The largest post-secondary education segment (32.4%) had a university diploma or degree, particularly a bachelor's degree.

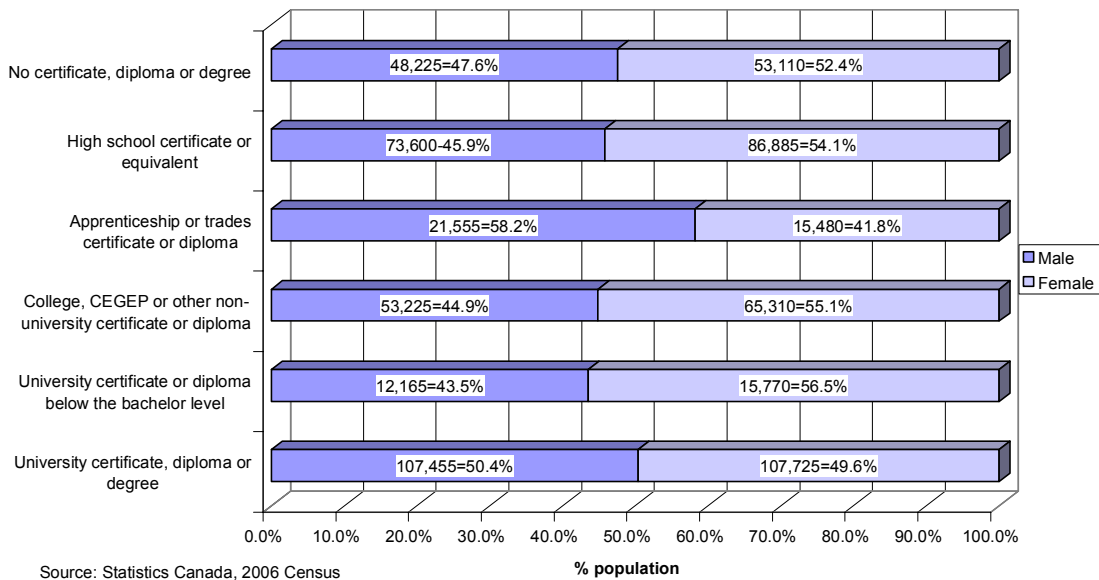
Women were the majority of residents 15 years and over without a certificate diploma or degree (52.7%). In contrast, women were more than half of the total residents with a high school, college or university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level. Female participation in apprenticeships, trades certificates and diplomas was lower (41.8%). Men predominate in these fields of study as these are non-traditional female occupations. Moreover, there was almost equal participation of women and men on degrees obtained at university level.

**Educational Attainment Population 15 Years and Over, City of Ottawa, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

**Educational Attainment by Sex Population 15 Years and Over, City of Ottawa, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

## Location of Postsecondary Education

For the first time in the history of the Canadian Census, information on the location where Canadians attained their highest level of education was collected. The information demonstrated that a significant percentage of Ottawa residents obtained their degrees outside Canada. This was the case for 23.8% of residents with a bachelor's degree, 30.2% with degrees in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry and 45% of doctorate graduates.

Location of Postsecondary Studies of the Population of the City of Ottawa, 2006

Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree	Total		Inside Canada		Outside Canada	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Apprenticeship, trades certificate, diploma	37,035	100.0%	32,300	87.2%	4,735	12.8%
College, CEGEP, other non-university certificate, diploma	118,530	100.0%	108,225	91.3%	10,305	8.7%
<u>University certificate, diploma, degree</u>						
Below Bachelor level	27,930	100.0%	21,285	76.2%	6,645	23.8%
Bachelor's degree	125,095	100.0%	107,130	85.6%	17,965	14.4%
Above bachelor level	20,155	100.0%	16,310	80.9%	3,845	19.1%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	4,965	100.0%	3,460	69.7%	1,500	30.2%
Master's degree	51,090	100.0%	37,805	74.0%	13,285	26.0%
Earned doctorate	11,875	100.0%	6,525	54.9%	5,345	45.0%
Total	396,675	100.0%	333,040	84.0%	63,625	16.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

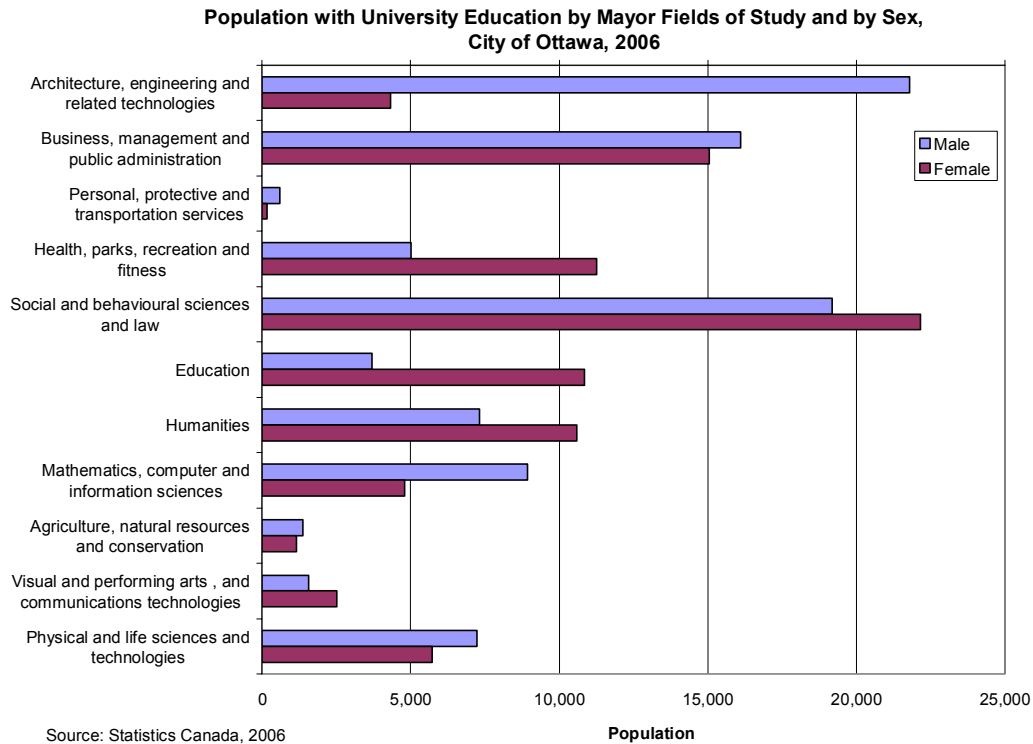
## Major Fields of Study of University Education

In 2006, three major fields of study concentrated 54.3% of the Ottawa population with university degrees. The three fields of study were architecture & engineering, business and social sciences. Men had the highest participation in the field of architecture and engineering, which is typically a non-traditional occupation for women. Conversely, women had the highest participation in the fields of health, parks, recreation and fitness (69.2%) and education (74.6%), these fields of study are traditional female occupations. Moreover, women were 61.7% of the graduates in the field of visual and performing arts, and communications.

Population with University Education by Major Fields of Study and by Sex, City of Ottawa, 2006

Major Fields of Study	Total		Male	%	Female	%
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	26,096	100.0%	21,785	83.5%	4,310	16.5%
Business, management and public administration	31,156	100.0%	16,110	51.7%	15,045	48.3%
Personal, protective and transportation services	771	100.0%	605	78.6%	165	21.4%
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	16,265	100.0%	5,005	30.8%	11,260	69.2%
Social and behavioural sciences and law	41,335	100.0%	19,185	46.4%	22,150	53.6%
Education	14,560	100.0%	3,705	25.4%	10,855	74.6%
Humanities	17,915	100.0%	7,315	40.8%	10,600	59.2%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	13,741	100.0%	8,935	65.0%	4,805	35.0%
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	2,526	100.0%	1,360	53.9%	1,165	46.1%
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	4,075	100.0%	1,560	38.3%	2,515	61.7%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	12,936	100.0%	7,220	55.8%	5,715	44.2%
Total	181,371	100.0%	92,785	51.1%	88,585	48.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census



For a brief discussion of the situation of early school leavers in Ottawa, please see the section on children and youth.

## The Labour Force

The portrait provided by the census reflects a labour market which has changed dramatically over the past twenty years. An extensive literature has documented the impacts of the globalization of the economy and labour including:

- a significant growth of the service sector, the dramatic decline of the North American manufacturing sector, and the emphasis on the “knowledge economy”;
- an increase in non-standard or precarious employment (all employment that is not permanent, full time and full year), including work in a 24 hour service economy;
- increasing use of technology, including to replace some unskilled workers;
- the polarization of incomes and of access to benefits;
- continuing disparities between the labour market outcomes of women and men.

(Canadian Council on Learning. (2007); Coombs (2005); Social Planning Council of Ottawa (1992); Social Planning Council of Ottawa (2005)). The Ottawa labour market continues to be dominated by employment in government.

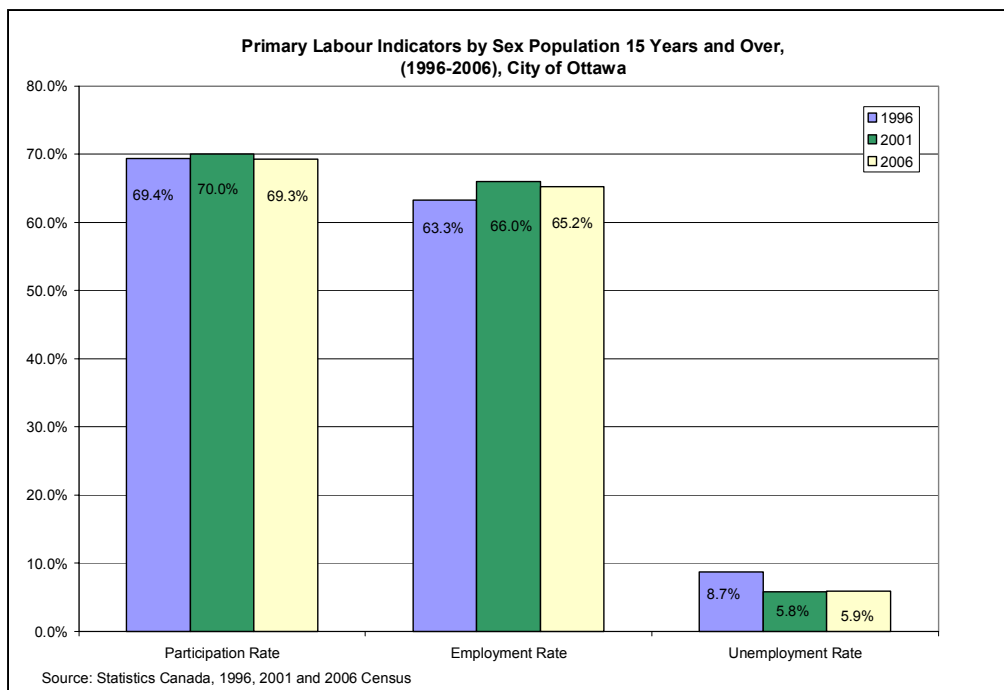
## Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate

The participation rate in Ottawa in 2006 was down minimally from the rate in 2001. The participation rate describes the percentage of the population 15+ which is working or seeking work. Those not within the participation rate (i.e. not in the workforce) include seniors not seeking work, stay at home parents, and people with some disabilities who are not able to work. The slightly lower participation rate in 2006 reflects the aging of Ottawa's population. Ottawa's participation rate was 2.2% higher than the provincial participation rate (67.1%)

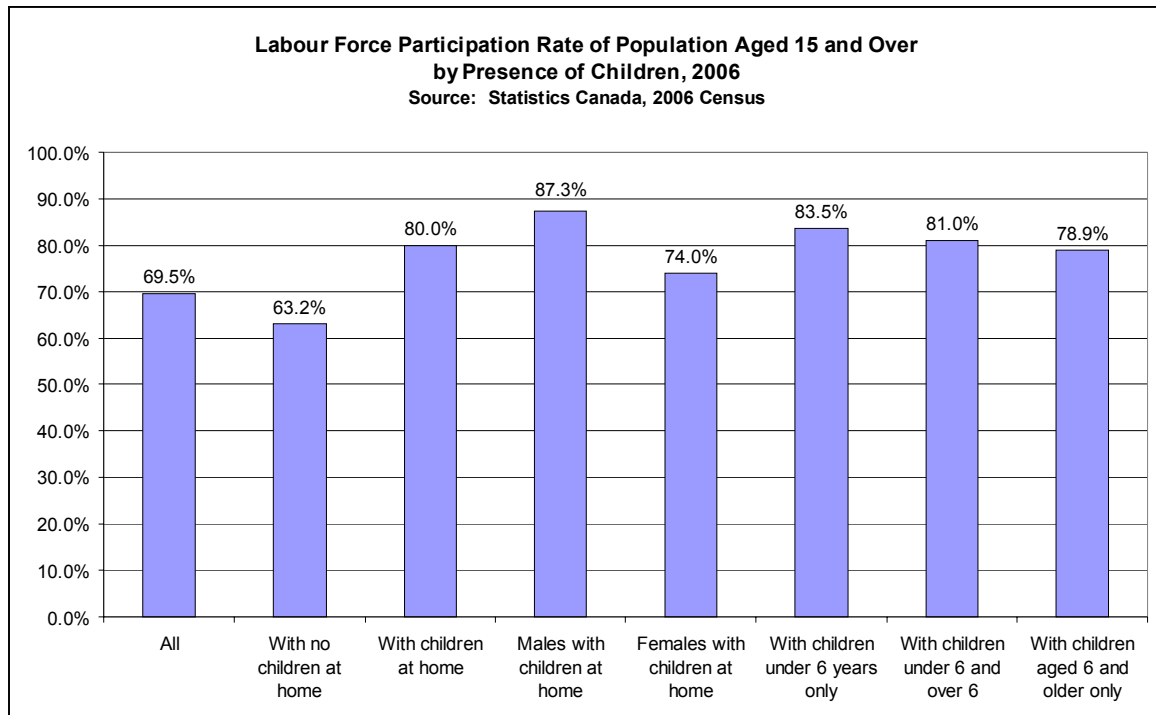
The unemployment rate in Ottawa in 2006 was 5.9%, marginally higher than in 2001 but well below the 1996 level. In 2006, Ottawa's unemployment rate was 0.5% below the provincial unemployment rate.

<b>Participation Rate, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate, Ottawa CSD, 1996 to 2006</b>			
Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census			
	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>
Participation Rate	69.4%	70.0%	69.3%
Employment Rate	63.3%	66.0%	65.2%
Unemployment Rate	8.7%	5.8%	5.9%

The primary labour force indicators were poorer for women throughout the decade than for men. Women had a lower participation rate, reflecting the fact that many women stay at home to care for children. However, those in the labour market experienced a higher rate of unemployment in 2001 and 2006 compared to men, indicating greater difficulty accessing work.



There is a very high labour market participation rate among those with children at home – 80% compared to 69% in the general population. Those with children under 6 have a slightly higher participation rate than families with children of other ages. The participation rate of parents highlights the critical need for a good policy and program framework around working parents, including access to licensed quality childcare, work-life balance, family leave, and supports for the working poor.



### Labour Force by Industries

The labour force in Ottawa continued to be dominated by the services producing sector. This sector saw a continued growth in jobs from 1996 to 2006, while the goods producing sector stayed relatively stable from 2001 to 2006.

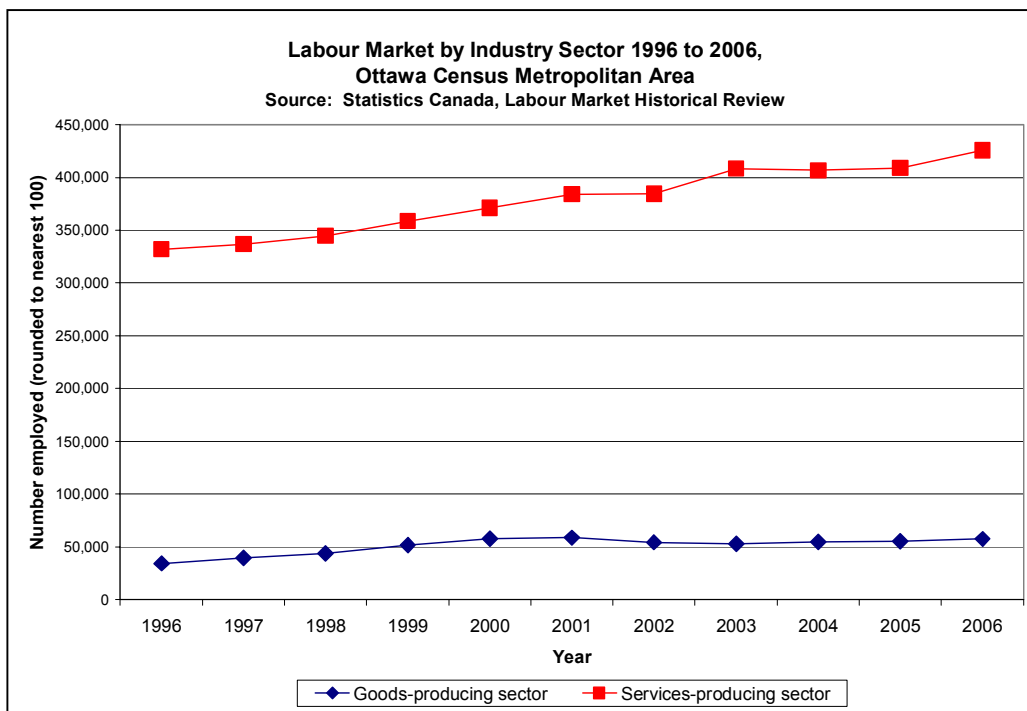
The goods producing sector includes:

- Agriculture
- Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas
- Utilities
- Construction, and
- Manufacturing.

The services producing sector includes:

- Trade
- Transportation and warehousing

- Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing
- Professional, scientific and technical services
- Business, building and other support services
- Educational services
- Health care and social assistance
- Information, culture and recreation
- Accommodation and food services
- Other services
- Public administration.



Many jobs within the service sector are high quality jobs, with good working conditions and pay levels. For example, between 2001 to 2006, Ottawa saw a significant growth in jobs in public administration (18.1%), health care and social services (14.5%), and educational services (14.5%) which would normally be good quality jobs. However, some jobs in the service industry are non-standard jobs with work outside a traditional 9 to 5 type schedule, often on a part-time or short term basis, and with lower rates of pay. Among these sectors would be retail trade, which grew 10.1% and “other services” which increased 17.7%.

There was a dramatic drop in manufacturing jobs in Ottawa, with a loss of 14,325 jobs between 2001 and 2006.

Overall, public administration continued to dominate Ottawa’s workforce at 20.1%. The “professional, scientific and technical” sector, which includes much of the high tech sector, dropped to 11.2% of the labour force by industry group. Retail trade remained

stable at 10%, followed closely by health care / social assistance at just under 10%.

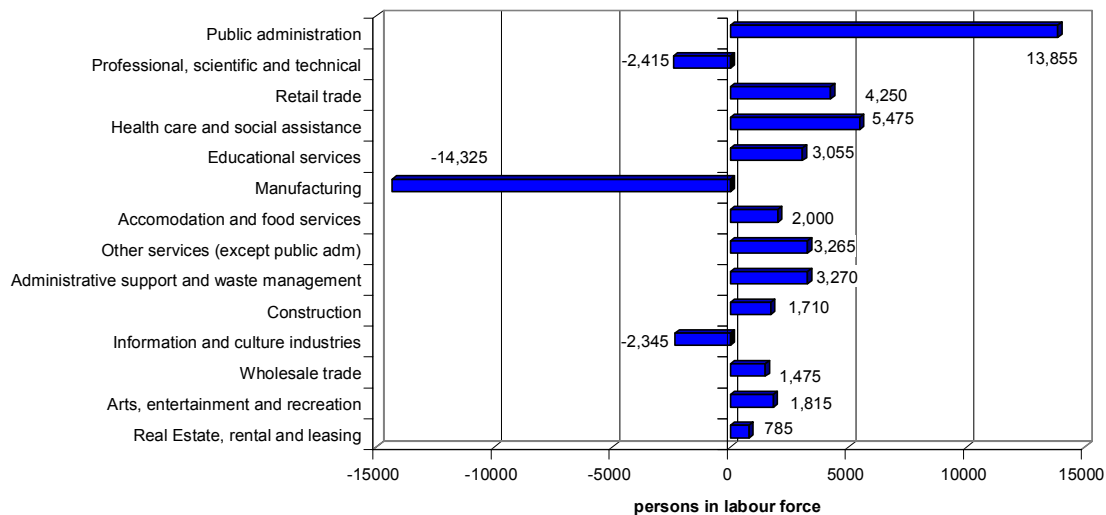
## Labour Force by Industry Groups

Change of Labour Force by Industry Groups and by Sex, (2001-2006), City of Ottawa

	2001 % Share		2006 % Share		Change 2001-2006	
	# Persons	Growth Rate	# Persons	Growth Rate	# Persons	Growth Rate
Public administration	76,395	18%	90,250	20.1%	13,855	18.1%
Professional, scientific and technical	52,530	12%	50,115	11.2%	-2,415	-4.6%
Retail trade	42,065	10%	46,315	10.3%	4,250	10.1%
Health care and social assistance	37,775	9%	43,250	9.6%	5,475	14.5%
Educational services	27,765	7%	30,820	6.9%	3,055	11.0%
Manufacturing	35,275	8%	20,950	4.7%	-14,325	-40.6%
Accommodation and food services	25,805	6%	27,805	6.2%	2,000	7.8%
Other services (except public adm)	18,465	4%	21,730	4.8%	3,265	17.7%
Administrative support and waste management	18,205	4%	21,475	4.8%	3,270	18.0%
Construction	16,320	4%	18,030	4.0%	1,710	10.5%
Information and culture industries	17,235	4%	14,890	3.3%	-2,345	-13.6%
Transportation and warehousing	14,705	3%	14,780	3.3%	75	0.5%
Finance and insurance	14,620	3%	14,750	3.3%	130	0.9%
Wholesale trade	10,045	2%	11,520	2.6%	1,475	14.7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,500	2%	9,315	2.1%	1,815	24.2%
Real Estate, rental and leasing	7,400	2%	8,185	1.8%	785	10.6%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,445	1%	2,440	0.5%	-5	-0.2%
Utilities	1,205	0%	1,380	0.3%	175	14.5%
Mining, oil, gas extraction	200	0%	470	0.1%	270	135.0%
Management of companies	230	0%	255	0.1%	25	10.9%
Total	426,185	100%	448,725	100.0%	22,540	5.3%

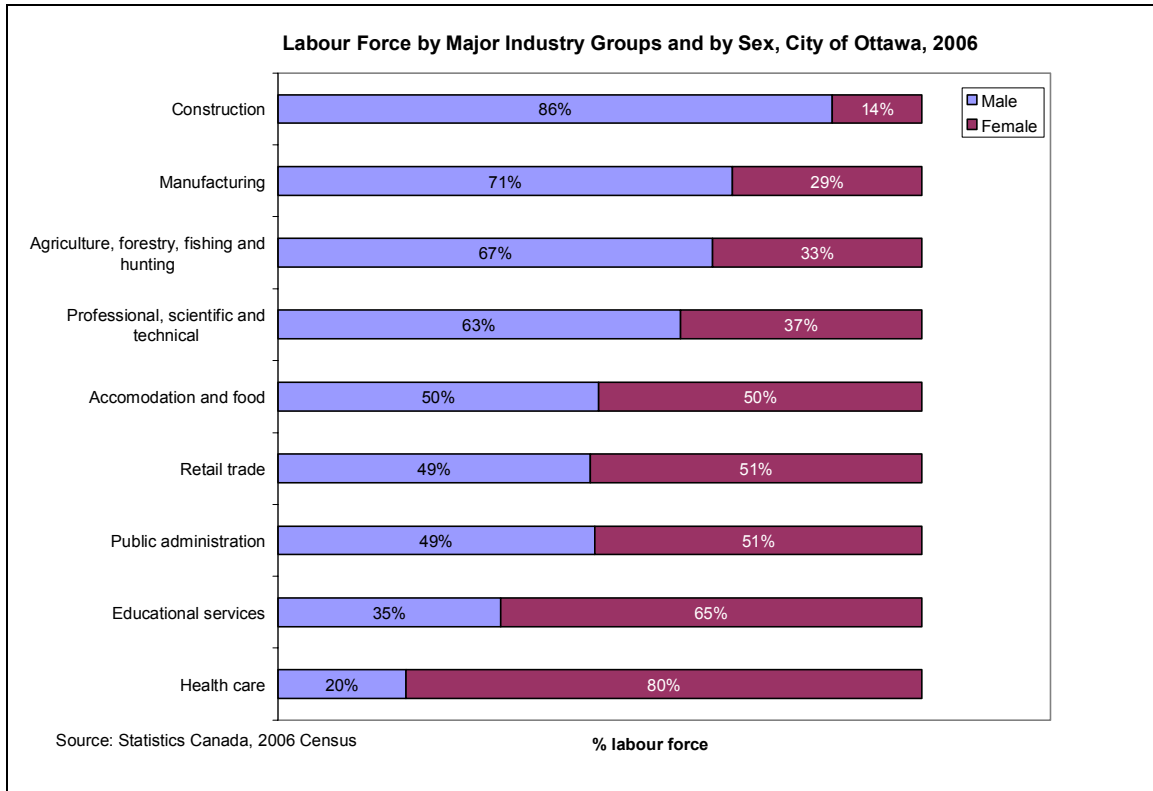
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Change in Labour Force by Major Industry Groups (2001-2006), City of Ottawa



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Census

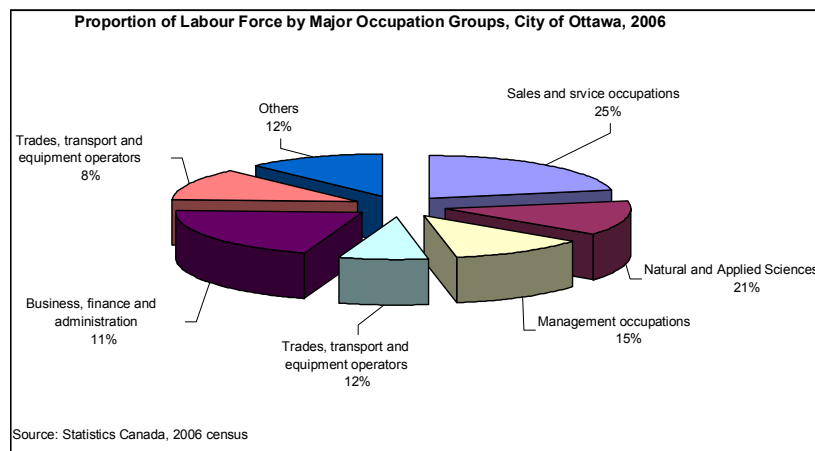
We continue to see traditional gender differences across industries, with women dominating health care and education, and men more numerous in all the goods producing sectors and the professional, scientific and technical groups.



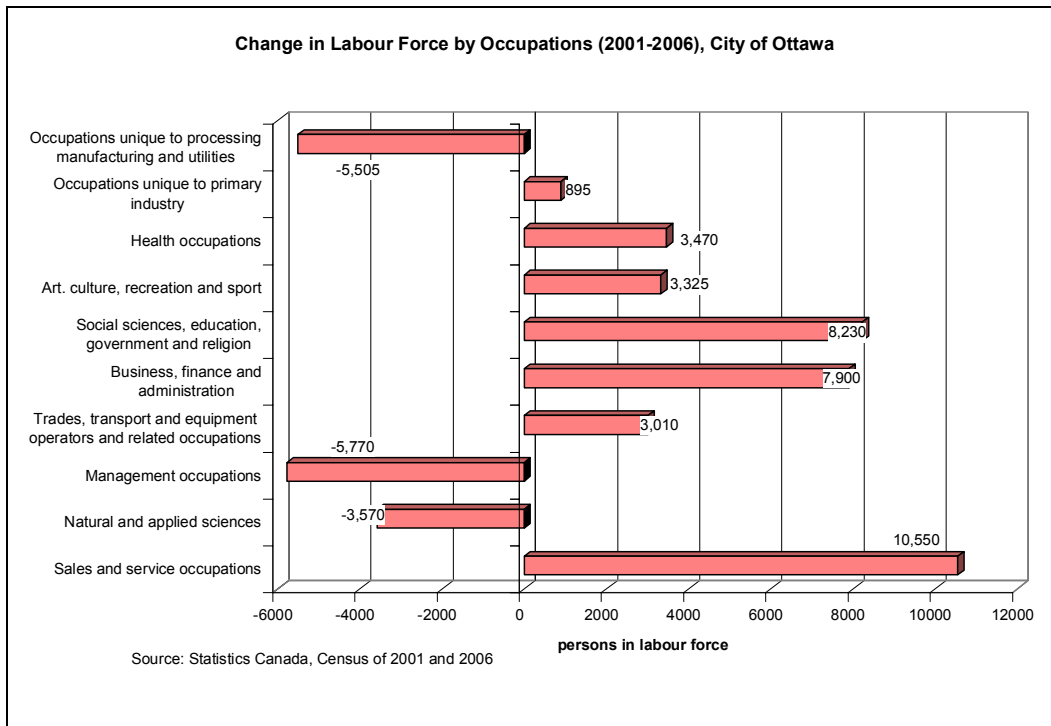
### Labour Force by Occupations

This section looks at the labour force by the types of work done by workers, rather than the types of business conducted by the workplace. Some are quite specific to the type of industry (e.g. health occupations in the health care sector). Other types of occupations cut across the industry sectors identified above, for example, management or administration occupations.

In 2006, the dominant occupations were sales and service occupation (25%) and natural and applied sciences (21%).



Sales and services occupations experienced significant growth between 2001 and 2006, both proportionately and with respect to the number of jobs. As we see below, these occupations saw the largest growth in the number of jobs (10,550 jobs), followed by social sciences, education, government and religion occupations (8,230 jobs) and business, finance and administration occupations (7,900 jobs).



The occupations with the greatest number of jobs lost between 2001 and 2006 were business/finance/administration (5,770 jobs), processing, manufacturing and utilities occupations (5,505 jobs) and natural and applied sciences (3,570). The table below shows the percentage change across occupations.

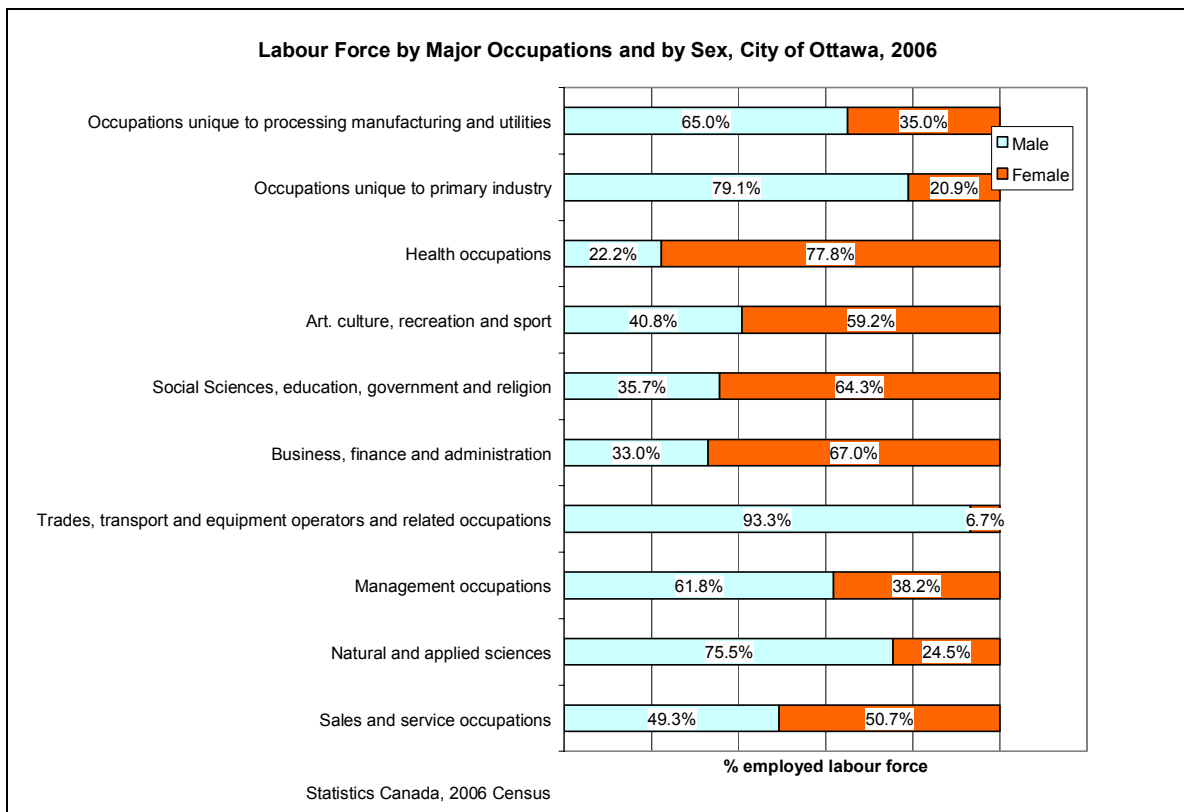
**Change of Labour Force by Occupations (2001-2006), City of Ottawa**

Occupations	2001		2006		Change 2001-2006	
	# Persons	% Share	# Persons	% Share	# Persons	Growth Rate
Sales and service occupations	88,075	20.7%	98,625	22.0%	10,550	12.0%
Natural and Applied Sciences	62,865	14.7%	59,295	13.2%	-3,570	-5.7%
Management occupations	59,120	13.9%	53,350	11.9%	-5,770	-9.8%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	31,160	7.3%	34,170	7.6%	3,010	9.7%
Business, finance and administration	85,375	20.0%	93,275	20.8%	7,900	9.3%
Social Sciences, education, government and religion	45,905	10.8%	54,135	12.1%	8,230	17.9%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	16,645	3.9%	19,970	4.5%	3,325	20.0%
Health occupations	20,635	4.8%	24,105	5.4%	3,470	16.8%
Occupations unique to primary industry	4,500	1.1%	5,395	1.2%	895	19.9%
Occupations unique to processing manufacturing and utilities	11,925	2.8%	6,420	1.4%	-5,505	-46.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>426,205</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>448,740</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>22,535</b>	<b>5.3%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of 2001 and 2006

Job seekers face the challenge of finding a fit between the type of work for which they are qualified (occupation) and the industry sector where such work is available. For example, while there was growth in the health/social assistance industry sector there was a reduction in health occupations during the same period. Either the growth was in social assistance or alternatively, the growth in the health industry was of occupations other than health (e.g. management, administration, etc.). Conversely, there was a reduction in the “professional, scientific and technical” industry sector but a growth in the occupations of “natural and applied sciences”. Clearly jobs in the natural and applied sciences were available in a range of industry sectors, such as public administration (government). Finding better mechanisms to match the educational and experience credentials of job seekers with a constantly changing industry landscape is a central challenge in today’s labour market.

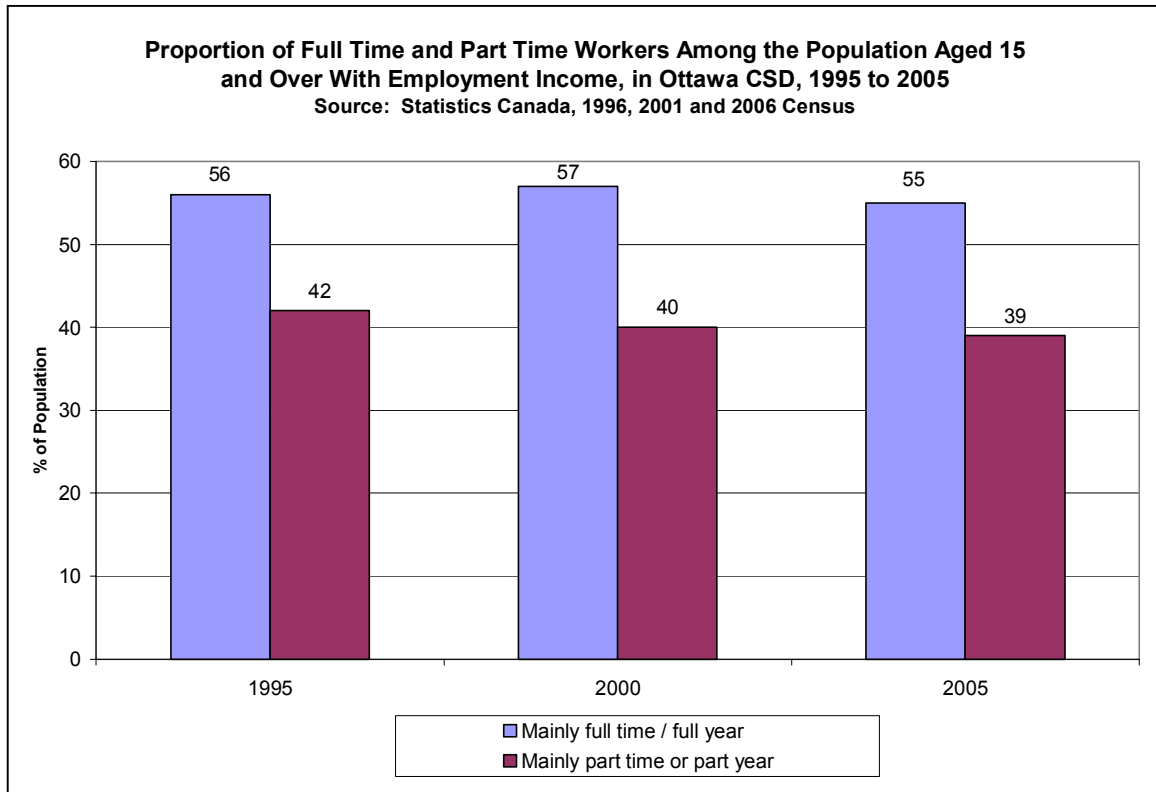
The labour force by major occupations in Ottawa shows a fairly traditional distribution between men and women.



### Full Time and Part Time Work

In 2006, 55% of those aged 15 and over worked mainly full-time. 39% worked mainly part-time. Men were more likely to work mainly full-time (61%) compared to women (50%).

There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of people with employment income working both full time and part time in Ottawa over the period 1995 to 2005.



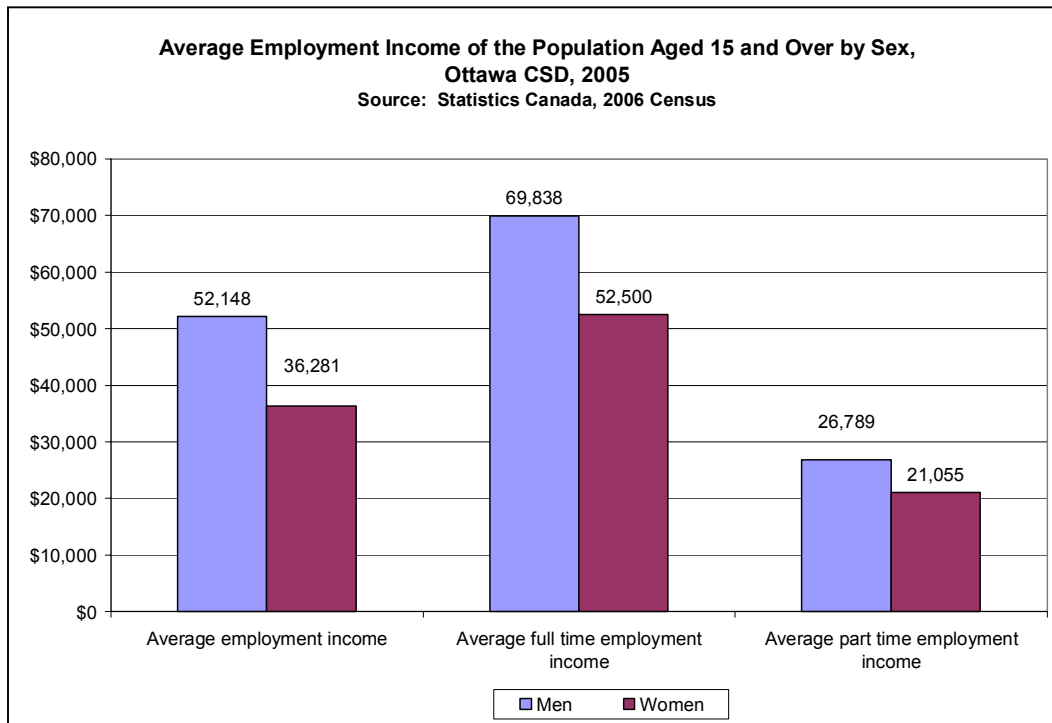
As we would expect, young adults aged 15 to 24 had a higher proportion of part-time work compared to all ages, as many of them are in school. Seniors also had a significantly higher rate of part-time work, normally by choice.

### Employment Incomes

In 2005, the average employment income in Ottawa was \$44,332, 12% higher than the average employment income in Ontario. Full-time employment income in Ottawa was \$62,095 while part-time employment income was \$23,629. Employment income saw a steady increase in Ottawa in the period 1995 to 2005.

<b>Average Employment Incomes in Ottawa CSD, 1995 to 2005 Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census</b>					
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>% change 1995 to 2005</b>	<b>% change 2000 to 2005</b>
Average employment income	31,563	39,713	44,332	40.5	11.6
Average full time employment income	43,887	53,284	62,095	41.5	16.5
Average part time employment income	16,000	21,815	23,629	47.7	8.3

As with income levels overall, employment incomes were significantly lower for women compared to men in Ottawa. In 2005, the average employment income of women was 69.6% of the average employment income of men.



## **The Labour Market Experience of Youth**

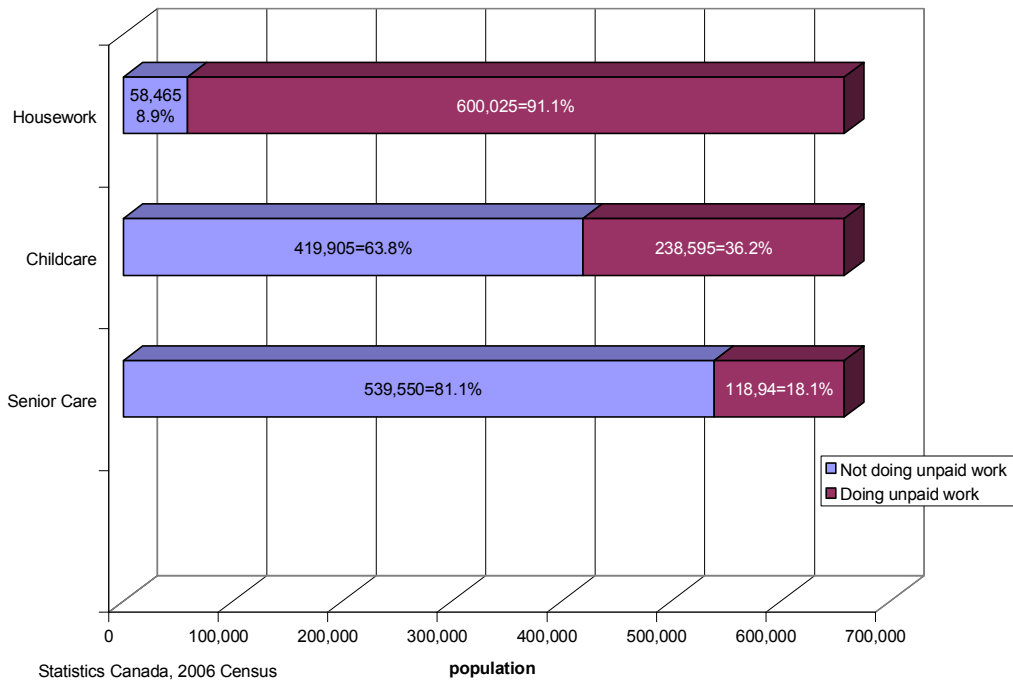
In 2005, the participation rate of young adults aged 15 to 24 was only marginally lower than the participation rate of the general population (67.6% compared to 69.3%). This indicates that a significant percentage of young people are working, even though many are still attending some form of education. This age group is more likely to be working part-time than the general population. An important area for further research is to identify the extent to which the incomes of young adults are becoming important to the economic well-being of families and households.

Youth unemployment is an important social variable when examining the transition to the workforce, as it reflects the level of access to the labour market. In 2006, young adults aged 15 to 24 experienced more than twice the level of unemployment (13.7%) compared to the general population (5.9%).

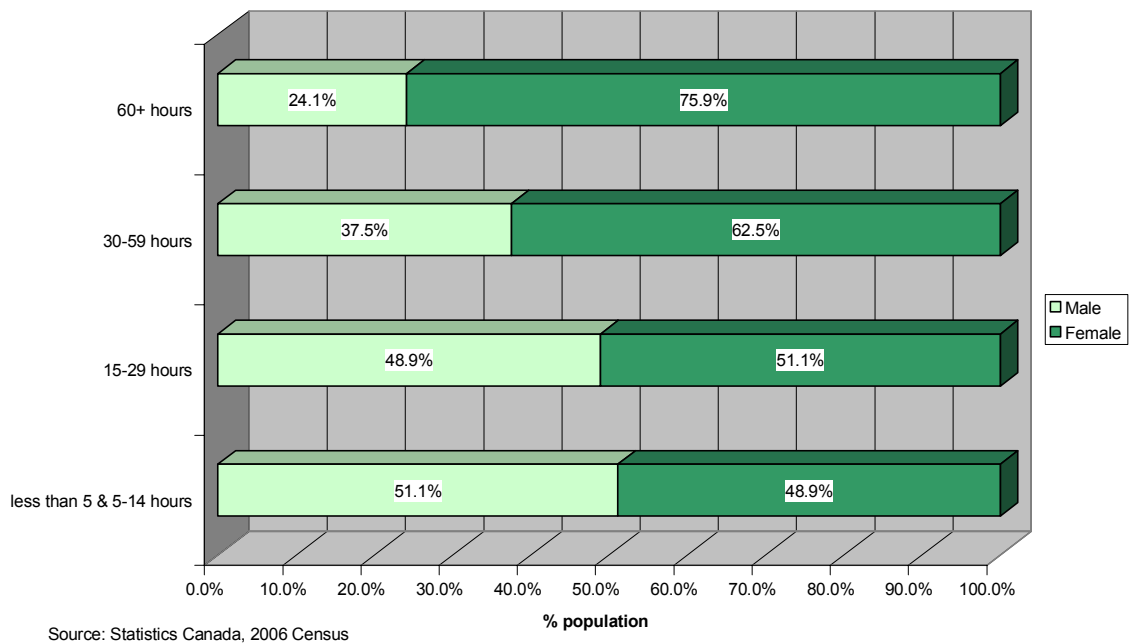
## **Unpaid Work**

In 2005, 36% of people aged 15 and over did unpaid childcare in Ottawa. This was comparable to 2001, at which time 37% did unpaid childcare. The percentage of the population providing unpaid care to seniors was similar, at 17% in 2001 compared to 18.1% in 2005. As we see, both men and women participated in unpaid work. A higher proportion of women compared to men provided unpaid senior care, and unpaid childcare over 15 hours per week.

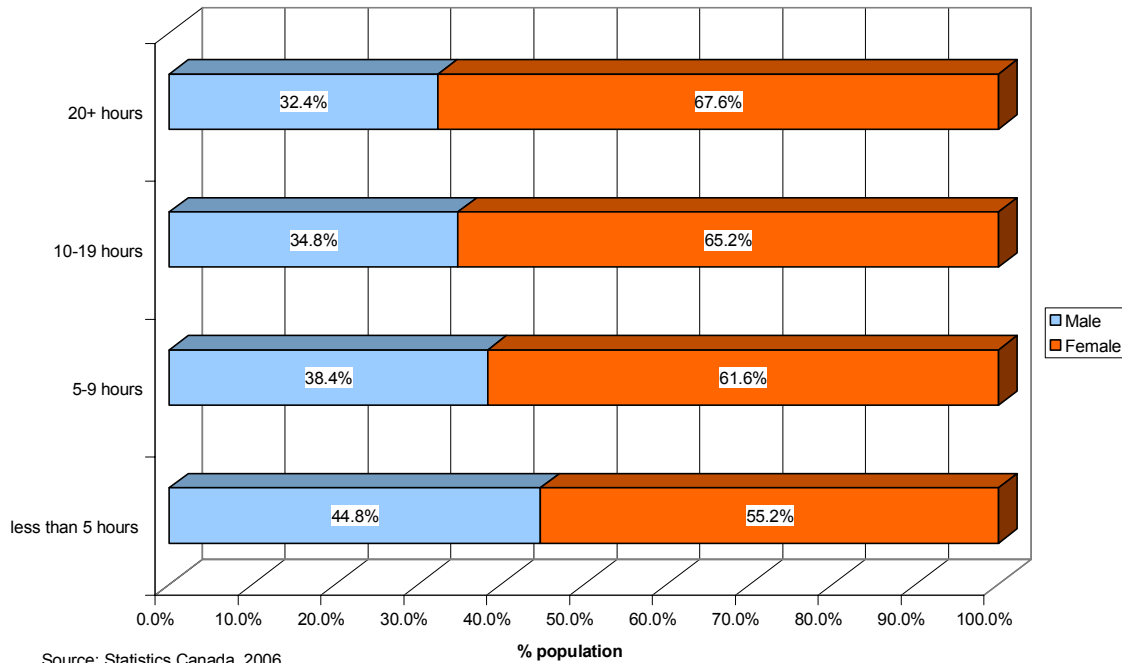
**Population 15 Years and Over by Unpaid Work, City of Ottawa, 2006**



**Unpaid Childcare Population 15 Years and Over by Sex, City of Ottawa, 2006**



Unpaid Senior Care Population 15 Years and Over, City of Ottawa, 2006



## Incomes in Ottawa

The income portrait for Ottawa in 2005<sup>43</sup> was quite varied, with increases overall, deterioration for some household types, and no real change with respect to the incidence of poverty since 2000. In general, incomes in Ottawa were higher than in Ontario.

### Sources of Income

Ottawa experienced a very slight decrease in the proportion of income that was obtained from employment compared to 2000 (77.7% compared to 78.3%). This is a very small change, and is significantly related to the aging of the population. The difference was made up by a very slight increase in “Other” income sources (14.9% in 2005 compared to 14.2% in 2000), which would include retirement related income sources. The proportion of income from government transfer payments stayed basically the same between 2000 and 2005. The proportion of income from earnings in Ottawa was comparable to Ontario. However the proportion of income from government transfers was 2.5% less than across Ontario in general, while the proportion of income from “Other” sources was 2% higher in Ottawa than across Ontario.

<sup>43</sup> On the census, Statistics Canada gathers income information with respect to the full calendar year prior to the census. Therefore, income information reported in the 2006 census is based on 2005 incomes.

<b>Sources of Income, Ottawa CSD, 1995 to 2005</b>			
<b>Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses</b>			
	1995	2000	2005
Employment Income	76%	78.3%	77.7%
Government Transfer Payments	10%	7.4%	7.3%
Other	14%	14.2%	14.9%
Note: Figures may not add up to 100% because of rounding			

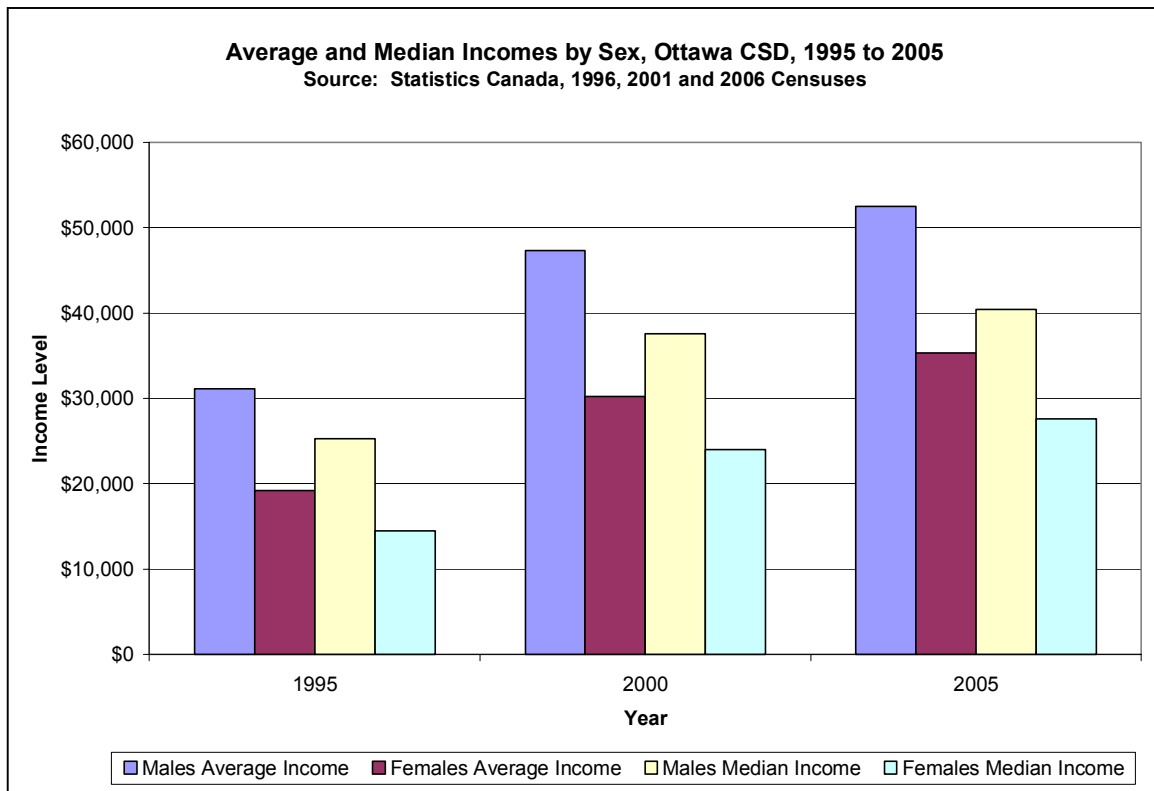
### **Incomes of Individuals**

The average individual income in Ottawa in 2005 was \$43,613, which was 15% above the provincial average individual income of \$38,099. The average and median incomes showed a significant increase over the levels from 2000, increasing 13% for the average income and 9.8% for the median income. This was a slower rate of growth than had occurred between 1995 and 2000.

The median individual income in Ottawa was significantly below the average income in Ottawa, indicating a significant gap between income levels in Ottawa. The median individual income was \$33,024 in 2005, 20% higher than the provincial average individual income of \$27,359.

<b>Average and Median Incomes of Individuals from All Sources for the Ottawa Census Sub-Division, 1995 to 2005</b>					
	1995	2000	2005	% Change 1995 to 2000	% Change 2000 to 2005
Average Income for Individuals (in all household and family types)	30,993	38,584	43,613	24.5%	13.0%
Median Income for Individuals (in all household and family types)	24,998	30,079	33,024	20.3%	9.8%

Women had incomes significantly below that of men on average. As the chart below shows, the average and median income of women has remained significantly below the incomes of men from 1995 to 2005. In 2005, the median income for women was \$27,627, only 69% of the median income of men at \$40,383. The average income for women was \$35,325, only 67% of the average income for men at \$52,527.



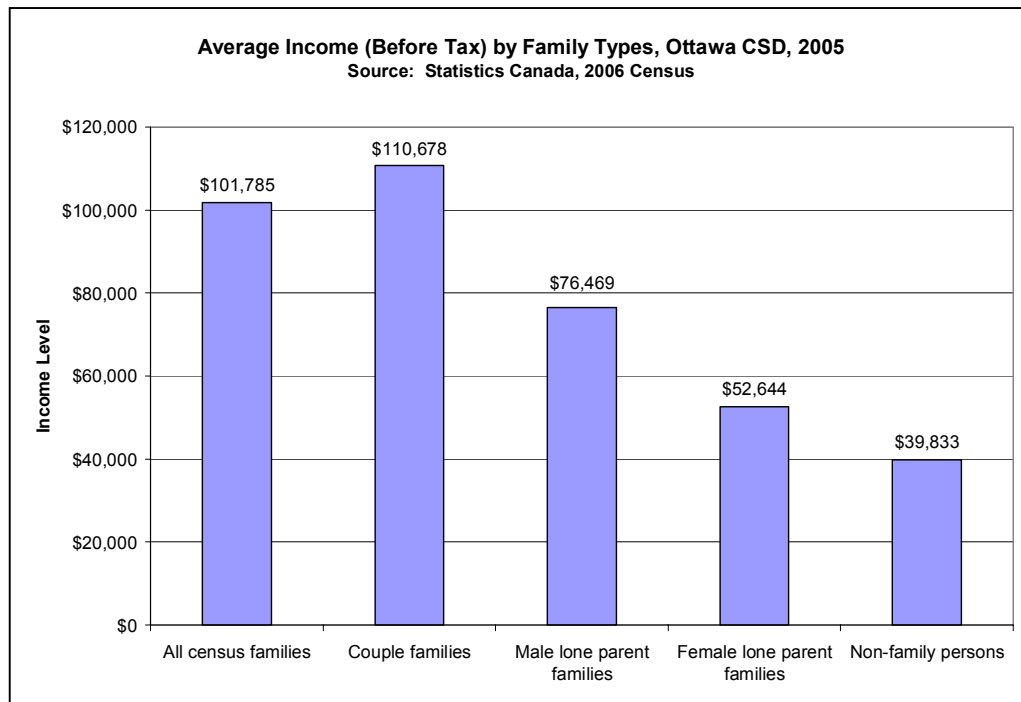
The gap between the incomes of men and women narrowed between 1995 and 2005. Women's average income increased from 62% to 67% of men's average income in the decade from 1995 to 2005. Women's median income increased from 57% to 68% of men's median income in the same decade.

<b>Individual Average and Median Incomes by Sex, 1995 to 2005, Ottawa CSD</b>			
	1995	2000	2005
Males Average Income	31,117	47,328	52,527
Females Average Income	19,208	30,230	35,325
Female % of Male Average Income	62%	64%	67%
Males Median Income	25,270	37,605	40,383
Females Median Income	14,508	24,026	27,627
Female % of Male Median	57%	64%	68%

Income			
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### Incomes of Households and Families

Income levels varied significantly across different family and household types. Census families (similar to traditional nuclear families) had an average income of \$101,785 in 2005. Of all family types, couple families had the highest incomes. Lone parent families had significantly lower incomes, with female lone parent families significantly below the average income level of male lone parent families. Non-family persons (people not living in a census family) had the lowest income levels.



Family and household incomes continued to increase between 2000 and 2005, although at a slower rate than in the previous five years. Some family types faring significantly better than others. Lone parent families showed the most significant increases, particularly male lone parent families. However, the incomes of lone parent families continued to be significantly below the level of couple families. Individuals not in families had the lowest average income levels, and the lowest rate of increase.

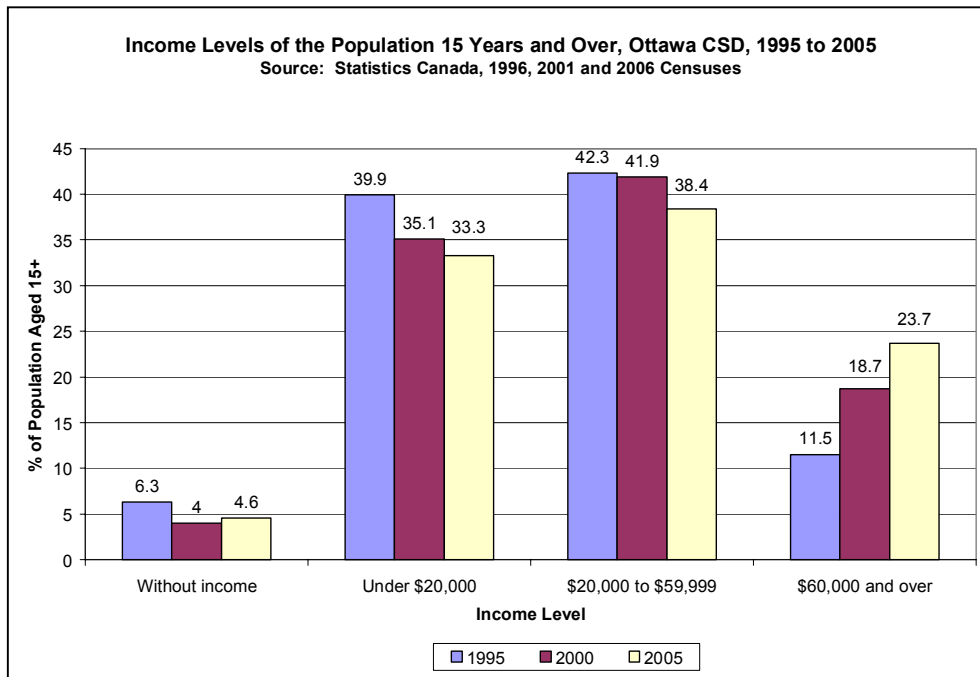
<b>Average Incomes Before Tax from All Sources for Families and Households in the Ottawa Census Sub-Division, 1995 to 2005</b>					
	1995	2000	2005	% Change 1995 to 2000	% Change 2000 to 2005
Average Income for Households	48,552	75,351	85,136	55.2	13.0
Average Income of All Families	54,583	86,126	101,785	57.8	18.2
Average Income of Couple Families	58,763	93,985	110,678	59.9	17.8
Average Income of Male Lone Parent Families	40,974	57,023	76,469	39.2	34.1
Average Income of Female Lone Parent Families	27,721	42,155	52,644	52.1	24.9
Average Income of People Not in a Family	22,366	35,327	39,833	57.9	11.3

Median household and family incomes were significantly lower than average incomes, indicating a significant level of polarization in family and household incomes.

<b>Median Incomes Before Tax from All Sources for Families and Households in the Ottawa Census Sub-Division, 2005</b>	
Households	69,743
All Census Families	86,831
Couple Families	95,749
Male Lone Parent Families	64,833
Female Lone Parent Families	43,871
People Not in a Family	32,498

### **Income Stratification**

The percentage of Ottawa's population aged 15 years and older with incomes over \$60,000 reached close to one quarter of the population in 2005 (23.7%). This was more than double the percentage in 1995. At the same time, one third of the City's population had incomes under \$20,000 in 2005. As well, the proportion of residents without income increased very slightly in the period 2000 to 2005, although it was still lower than in 1995. Taken together, these figures demonstrate that there continues to be significant income polarization in Ottawa. On the other hand the proportion of people in the lower and middle income brackets is reducing, as more people move into the higher income level. Ottawa fared significantly better than Ontario overall, where only 16.5% of individuals had incomes over \$60,000 in 2005.



### The Low Income Cut Off

Statistics Canada constructs the Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) income thresholds below which families and households are likely to spend 20 per cent more of their gross income on food, shelter and clothing, than would the average Canadian household. Those below the LICO are likely to spend 55% of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing. Different LICO thresholds are provided for communities of different sizes, reflecting changes in the costs of living, and in each community, the LICO is scaled for family or household sizes. The Table below provides the incomes below which different-sized families in Ottawa can be considered to be living with low income. 2006 was the first time Statistics Canada has provided information on the LICO before tax and after tax. Comparisons with previous years are appropriate with the before tax income.

<b>2005 Low-Income Cut-offs For Ottawa (500,000 population and over)</b>							
Family Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2005 Low Income Cut Offs Before Tax	20,778	25,867	31,801	38,610	43,791	49,389	54,987
2005 Low Income Cut Offs After Tax	17,219	20,956	26,095	32,556	37,071	41,113	45,155

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No.75F002MIE

## Incidence of Low Income

In 2005, there were 121,209 people in Ottawa living on low income before taxes (15.2%), with 98,084 living on low income after tax (12.3%). As we see from the table below, unattached individuals were significantly more likely to live in poverty than individuals living in all families (34.1% compared to 11.1% before taxes). Among families, lone parent families continued to experience significantly higher rates of low income compared to all families and couple families. In particular, almost one third of female led lone parent families was living on low income (31.7% before tax). Lone parent families are commonly single earner families.

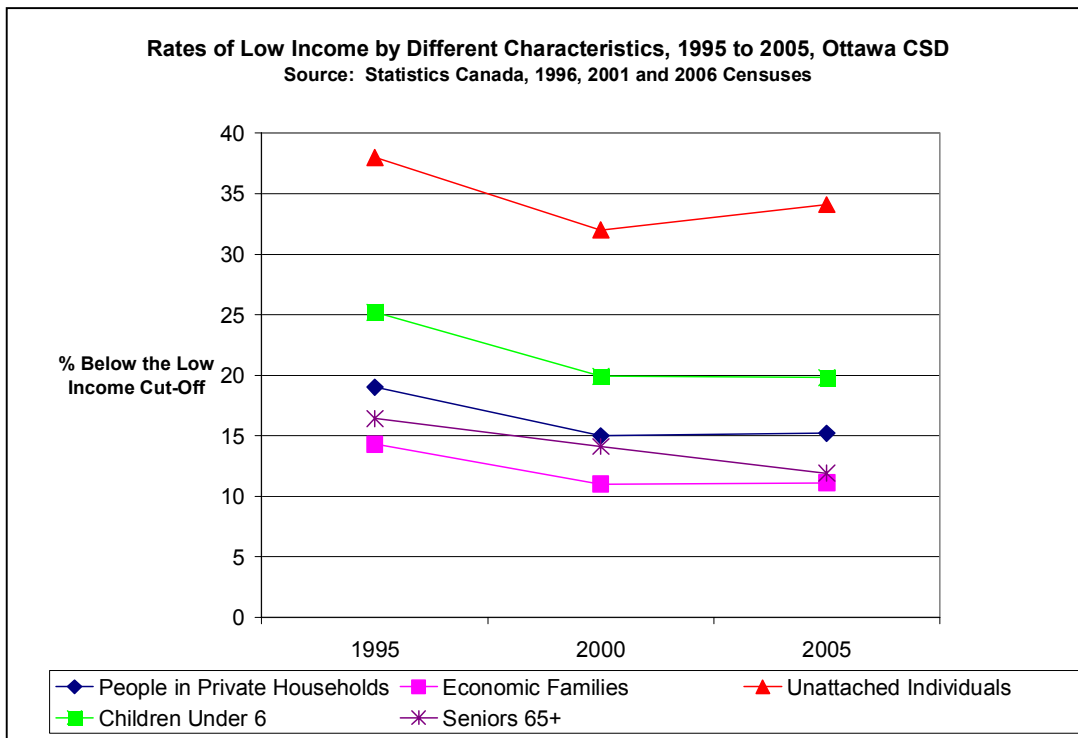
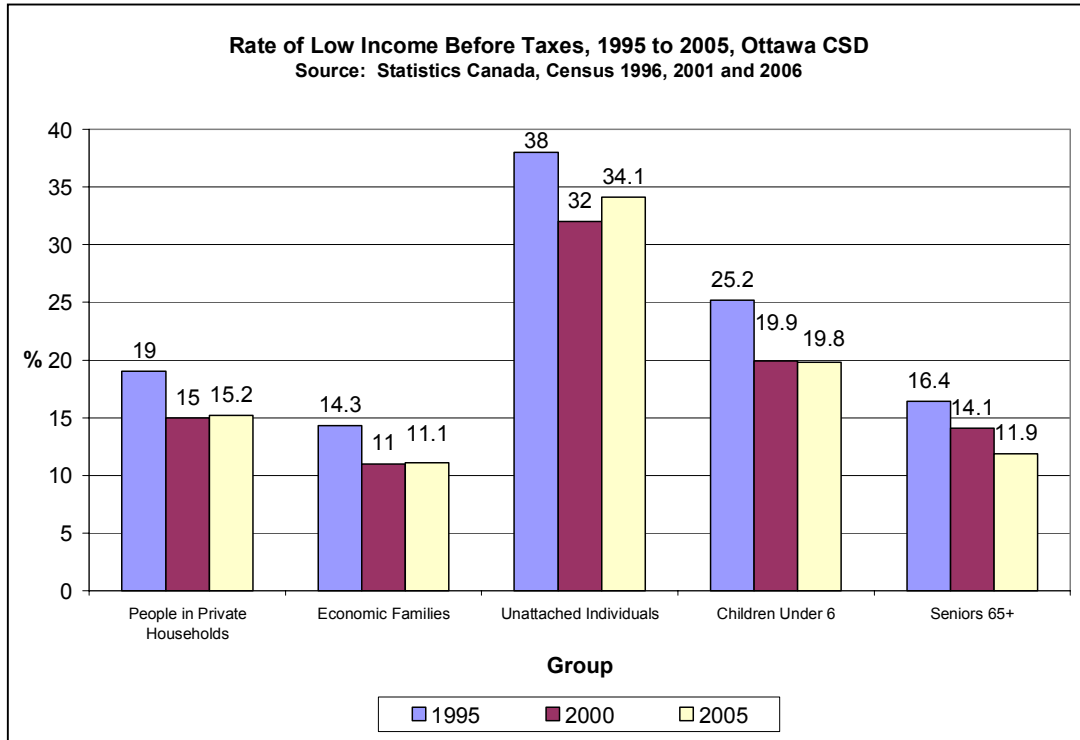
Seniors aged 65 and over had a lower rate of poverty compared to the general population (11.9% compared to 15.2% before tax). However, almost 11,000 seniors lived on low incomes in Ottawa in 2005.

Almost one in five children and youth in Ottawa lived on low income in 2005. The incidence among children under 6 was 19.8% before taxes (10,886 children) and 18.7% for all children and youth under 18 (32,853 children and youth). Youth aged 15 to 17 had an incidence of low income of 16%, while those aged 18 to 24 had a much higher rate at 25.9%. The persistence of high levels of poverty among children and youth is a very concerning problem, given the extensive literature documenting the detrimental long term effects of poverty on children and youth.

<b>Families, Individuals, Children and Children Living on Low Income, CSD, 2005</b>					
<b>Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census</b>					
<b>Population</b>	<b>Number in Low Income Before Tax*</b>	<b>Incidence of Low Income Before Tax (%)</b>	<b>Number in Low Income After Tax*</b>	<b>Incidence of Low Income After Tax (%)</b>	<b>% Improvement through tax measures</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2005</b>	
Persons in private households (in families and non-family persons)	121,209	15.2%	98,084	12.3%	-2.9%
Families	24,526	11.1%	18,781	8.5%	-2.6%
Couple families	13,937	7.6%	10,452	5.7%	-1.9%
Male lone-parent families	1,028	17.4%	822	13.9%	-3.5%
Female lone-parent families	8,673	31.7%	6,895	25.2%	-6.5%
Non-family persons aged 15 and over	41,505	34.1%	36,149	29.7%	-4.4%
Male non-family persons aged 15 and over	19,160	34.6%	17,332	31.3%	-3.3%
Female non-family persons aged 15 and over	22,289	33.6%	18,773	28.3%	-5.3%
Individuals aged under 6	10,435	19.8%	8,854	16.8%	-3.0%
Individuals aged under 18	32,853	18.7%	27,231	15.2%	-3.5%
Individuals aged 65 and over	10,886	11.9%	6,312	6.9%	-5.0%

The charts below show the trends since 1996 with respect to the incidence of low income. Over the past decade the incidence of low income among seniors has improved.

Unattached individuals have consistently experienced a much higher rate of low income, including a 2.1% increase over 2000. Since 2000, the incidence of low income for people in private households and economic families increased very marginally (0.2 and 0.1 respectively), while the incidence for children under six went down 0.1%.



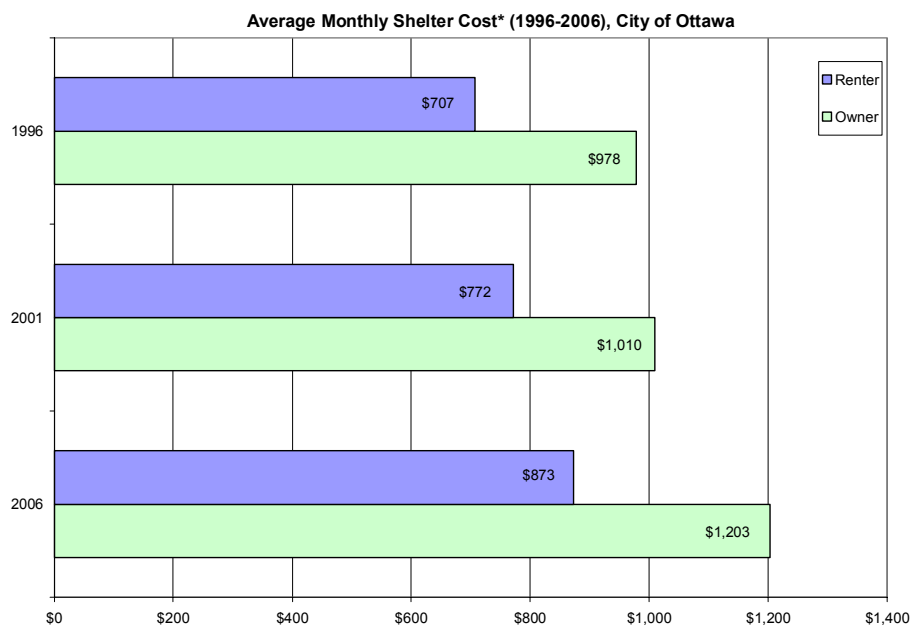
Many factors impact the incidence of low income, including:

- Labour market related factors, for example loss of high quality jobs in a region, growth of poorer quality jobs including part time or part year work, unemployment and under-employment;
- Household composition. Rates of low income are also influenced by the presence and number of children and the number of earners. For example, single people and lone parent families (often one earner families) have disproportionate rates of low income.
- Policies, social programs and income support programs that have not adequately mitigated market forces and reduced poverty. In particular, a Provincial poverty reduction strategy is necessary to reduce poverty among all groups – seniors, children and youth, families and single people.

## Shelter Costs

Shelter costs between renters and owners during the period 1996-2006, demonstrate that there was a major increase on owner shelter payments of \$225, whereas monthly rent increased by \$166 between those years

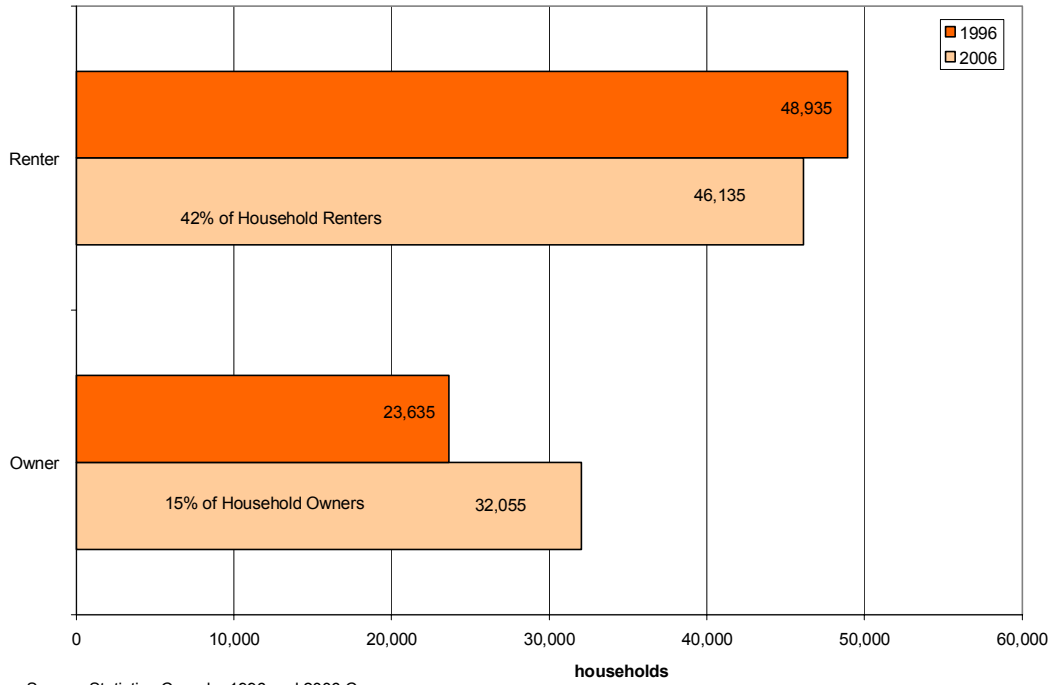
The proportion of total income spent by each household on shelter costs (rent or a major monthly payment) is generally accepted as a measure of housing affordability. According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), the standard for affordable shelter cost is 30% of gross household income. However, in 2006, 42% of households in Ottawa spent 30% or more of their income on rent and 15% of household owners spent over 30% on their mortgage payments.



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census

\* for renters - monthly rent, for owners-monthly major payments

Households Spending 30%+ Income on Shelter (1996-2006), City of Ottawa



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 and 2006 Census

## Agriculture in Ottawa

There was a 4% decrease in the number of farms in Ottawa from 2001 to 2006. The number of farms dropped 21% for cattle farms, 40% for hog farms and 67% for goat farms. There was no change in the number of sheep farms. The number of poultry and egg production farms increased by 50%, while the number of “Other animal farms” increased by 20% (including for horses, bees and combination livestock farming).

<b>Farms classified by industry group (Animal production), 2006 and 2001, Ottawa CSD Source: 2001 and 2006 Census of Agriculture</b>			
	<b># of farms reporting</b>		<b>% Change</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2001</b>	
Total farms	1,267	1,318	- 4%
Cattle ranching and farming	434	549	- 21%
• Dairy cattle and milk production	167	209	- 20%
• Beef cattle ranching and farming including feedlots	267	340	- 22%
Hog and pig farming	6	10	- 40%
Poultry and egg production	12	8	+ 50%
• Chicken and egg production	7	3	+ 133%
• Broiler and other meat-type chicken production	5	4	+ 25%
• Other poultry production	0	1	- 100%
Sheep and goat farming	25	29	- 14%
• Goat farming	2	6	- 67%
• Sheep farming	23	23	0%
Other animal production	224	187	+ 20%
• Horse and other equine production	147	119	+ 24%
• Livestock combination farming	57	45	+ 27%
• Apiculture (bees)	14	10	+ 40%
• All other miscellaneous animal production	6	11	- 46%
• Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production	0	2	- 200%

While the number of farms with oilseed and grain farming dropped by 4% between 2001 and 2006, the changes for particular crops varied significantly. The number of farms planting corn dropped by almost half. Wheat farming increased more than five-fold. As well, the number of farms with soybeans increased by 36% and those with hay increased by 20%.

The number of farms in the “Vegetable farming” category was down 9% overall, including reductions in farms with fruits, berries and nuts. Within that category, vegetable and melon farms increased by 21% and nursery and floriculture farms increased by 15%.

<b>Farms classified by industry group (Crop farming), 2006 and 2001, Ottawa CSD. Source: Census of Agriculture 2001 and 2006</b>			
	<b># of farms reporting</b>		<b>% Change</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2001</b>	
Total farms	1,267	1,318	- 4%
Oilseed and grain farming	194	203	- 4%
• Soybean farming	80	59	+ 36%
• Oilseed (except soybean) farming	0	1	- 100%
• Dry pea and bean farming	1	0	+ 100%
• Wheat farming	13	2	+ 550%
• Corn farming	43	83	- 48%
• Other grain farming	57	58	- 2%
Hay farming	176	147	+ 20%
Total vegetables excluding greenhouse vegetables	79	87	- 9%
Vegetable and melon farming	41	34	+ 21%
• Potato farming	5	2	+ 150%
• Other vegetables (except potato) and melon farming	36	32	+ 13%
Fruit and vegetable combination farming	4	5	- 20%
Fruits, berries and nuts (producing and non-producing)	44	55	- 20%
• Fruit and tree-nut farming	26	31	- 16%
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	86	75	+ 15%
• Nursery and tree production	50	40	+ 25%
• Floriculture production	28	22	+ 27%
• Mushroom production	4	3	+ 33%
• Other food crops grown under cover	4	10	- 60%
Nursery products, sod and Christmas trees	43	34	+ 27%
All other miscellaneous crop farming	39	40	- 3%
Other crop farming	219	192	+ 14%

### **Farm Business Characteristics**

The majority of farms in Ottawa are sole proprietorships, representing 61% of all farms in 2001 and 2006. Between the two census years, there was a reduction in the number of sole proprietorships, and partner arrangements (with or without a written agreement). In that period there was an increase in the number of family and non-family corporation farms, although they still represent a small percentage of the total farms in Ottawa.

<b>Farms classified by operating arrangement, 2006 and 2001, Ottawa CSD.</b>					
<b>Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Agriculture, 2001 and 2006</b>					
	Number of farms reporting		% of total		% change
	2006	2001	2006	2001	
Total number of farms	1,267	1,318	100%	100%	- 4%
Total number of sole proprietorships	778	801	61%	61%	- 3%
Partners without a written agreement	268	295	21%	22%	- 9%
Partners with a written agreement	70	91	6%	7%	- 23%
Family corporations	128	114	10%	9%	+ 12%
Non-family corporations	20	13	2%	1%	+ 54%
Other operating arrangements	3	4	0.3%	0.3%	- 25%

The total farm capital (farm machinery and equipment, livestock and poultry, land and buildings) in the Ottawa Census Division was \$1,177,594,505 for 1,267 farms in 2006, compared to \$1,004,782,672 for 1,318 farms in 2001. From the table below we see a trend to higher levels of farm capital. However, in both years, 2/3 of the farms were in range of \$200,000 to \$999,999 of total farm capital.

<b>Farms classified by total farm capital, 2006, and 2001, Ottawa CSD.</b>					
<b>Source: Statistics Canada: 2001 and 2006 Census of Agriculture</b>					
	Number of farms reporting		% of total		% change from 2001 to 2006
	2006	2001	2006	2001	
Total number of farms	1,267	1,318	100%	100%	- 4%
Under \$100,000	28	40	2%	3%	- 30%
\$100,000 to \$199,999	68	169	5%	13%	- 60%
\$200,000 to \$349,999	253	374	20%	28%	- 32%
\$350,000 to \$499,999	230	183	18%	14%	+ 26%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	378	299	30%	23%	+ 26%
\$1,000,000 to \$1,499,999	124	110	10%	8%	+ 13%
\$1,500,000 to \$1,999,999	59	52	5%	4%	+ 14%
\$2,000,000 to \$3,499,999	83	58	7%	4%	+ 43%
\$3,500,000 and over	44	33	4%	3%	+ 33%

In general, there was a reduction in the number of farms with gross farm receipts at the lower end of the scale, and an increase in those at the top end of the scale. Despite this, gross farm receipts were under \$10,000 for more than 1 in 3 farms, and under \$25,000 for over 50% of farms!

<b>Farms classified by total gross farm receipts for calendar years 2006 and 2001, Ottawa CSD.</b>					
<b>Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Census of Agriculture.</b>					
	Number of farms reporting		% of total		% change from 2001 to 2006
	2006	2001	2006	2001	
Total number of farms	1,267	1,318	100%	100%	- 4%
Under \$10,000	442	439	35%	33%	+ 0.7%
\$10,000 to \$24,999	246	272	19%	21%	- 10%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	145	176	11%	13%	- 18%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	120	99	10%	8%	+ 21%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	133	179	11%	14%	- 26%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	110	96	9%	7%	+ 15%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	49	43	4%	4%	+ 14%
\$1,000,000 to \$1,999,999	18	10	1%	0.8%	+ 80%
\$2,000,000 and over	4	4	0.3%	0.3%	0%

The number of hours of paid agricultural work dropped 6% between the two census years. Full time hours dropped by 9%, while seasonal/temporary hours increased by 2%.

<b>Paid agricultural work for calendar year prior to the census – 2005 and 2000, Ottawa CSD.</b>					
<b>Source: Statistics Canada: 2001 and 2006 Census of Agriculture</b>					
	2005		2000		% change in hours from 2000 to 2005
	# of farms reporting	# of weeks	# of farms reporting	# of weeks	
Total weeks of paid work	450	47,395	519	50,316	- 6%
Paid work year round	222	31,525	252	34,779	- 9%
Paid work, seasonal or temporary	318	15,870	359	15,537	+ 2%

In the 12 months prior to May 16, 2006, 80 farms in Ottawa (6.3%) had injuries. This is slightly higher than the average injury rate in Ontario, which was 5.3%. Of injuries in Ottawa, 66 were to the operator (82.5%), 11 were to other family members (13.75%) and 8 were to other persons (10%).

## Population Migration

14% of the population of Ottawa moved in the period between 2005 and 2006. Fully 41% of the population of Ottawa moved in the five year period between 2001 and 2006. Maps 27 and 27A show the percent of residents in each dissemination area who moved between 2001 and 2006. A lower percentage of movers in a dissemination area reflects a greater degree of stability in the area. We can see that there was significant mobility in areas of rural, suburban and urban Ottawa.

Migrants came from across Canada, as well as from overseas. As Maps 28 and 28A show, the communities in Canada from which the most migrants to Ottawa came in the period 2001 to 2006 were: Toronto (6,990), Montreal (4,625), Gatineau (4,480), Prescott and Russell (3,620), Halifax (2,845), Greater Vancouver (2,750), Frontenac (2,350), Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry (2,085), Renfrew County (2,055) and Leed – Grenville (2,000).

The primary destinations for migrants leaving Ottawa, as shown in Maps 29 and 29A, included: Gatineau (7,145), Toronto (7,135), Prescott-Russell (4,420), Lanark (4,010), Montreal (3,665), Greater Vancouver (3,390), Leeds – Grenville (3,270), Stormont – Dundas – Glengarry (2,775), Renfrew County (2,515), Division 6 Alberta (2,295), and Halifax (2,155).

## **Glossary of Selected Census Terms**

### **Allophone**

Person of a mother tongue other than English or French

### **Family (also called “census family”):**

A married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex.

### **Family Households (in the report referred to as “families”):**

Households containing at least one census family, defined as: “a married couple with or without children, or a couple living common-law with or without children, or a lone parent living with one or more children”.

### **Full Time Employment**

Employment that occupies a worker 30 hours or more per week.

### **Household (also referred to as “private household”):**

Households refer to any one person or group of persons residing in a private dwelling. Statistics Canada classifies households into a) one family households, b) multiple family households, and c) non-family households. For this report, the former two types of households are regrouped into a generic ‘family households’, which may contain one or more census families. The relationship between the members of a given household determines its classification as either a family household, or a non-family household.

### **Incidence of Low income**

The proportion of a given population with incomes below Statistics Canada’s Low Income Cut Offs.

### **Knowledge of Official Languages**

The ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither English nor French.

### **Mother Tongue**

The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

### **Non-Family Households**

Households composed of two or more persons that are related by blood, marriage, or conjugal union. For example, non-family households would include two sisters living together, a census family living with relatives, or two or more census families living in one dwelling.

### **Non-Family Persons**

Household members who do not belong to a census family. They may or may not be related to members of the census family.

### **Recent Immigrants**

Population that arrived in Canada during the five years preceding the census. For the 2006 Census, recent immigrants are landed immigrants who arrived in Canada between January 1, 2001 and Census Day, May 16, 2006

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