



The FCM Quality of Life

Reporting System

Second Report

Quality of Life in Canadian Communities

March 2001



President's Message

The Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) is proud to release this second report on Quality of Life in Canadian Communities. FCM's Mission Statement holds us to "improving the quality of life in all communities by promoting strong, effective and accountable municipal governments". The Quality of Life Reporting System (QOLRS) and activities connected to it testify to our commitment to Canadian communities.

The QOLRS marks the first time that municipal governments have worked together to develop a national policy and planning system for quality of life issues. This pioneering effort also marks the first time that a nationally consistent collection of local data has occurred. Since FCM released its first Quality of Life (QOL) Report in May 1999, there has been increasing interest in quality of life issues. We are on the leading edge of quality of life research and we intend to remain in this position. As we continue, the QOLRS will be refined and improved to ensure that the information provided is as useful as possible to all orders of governments.

The QOLRS measures, monitors and reports on quality of life in Canadian communities. In *measuring* quality of life in our communities we demonstrate our research capabilities and our confidence in local resources. In *monitoring* changes to quality of life over time, we show not only changes that are occurring, but also demonstrate a long-term approach to quality of life issues. In *reporting* on quality of life we are both accountable to communities and prepared to hold other governments accountable. Municipal governments will use the information provided by the QOLRS to improve quality of life in our communities. We encourage other governments to do the same.

The Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) has been recognized since 1901 as the national voice of municipal governments and is an association dedicated to improving the quality of life in Canadian communities.

Members include Canada's largest cities, small urban and rural communities and all provincial and territorial municipal associations. Municipal leaders from all parts of Canada assemble annually to establish FCM policy on key issues. The National Board of Directors meets quarterly to review policy and program matters.

On behalf of FCM, I thank the Mayors and Chairs of the eighteen participating municipal governments for their support and the FCM Standing Committee on Social Infrastructure for its contribution. The members of the Quality of Life Technical Team, including the Advocate Institute, deserve special thanks for their diligent efforts in developing and refining the system, and for using the information provided by the QOLRS to improve quality of life in their communities.

The role of municipal government is rapidly changing. Through offloading of responsibilities from other orders of government, the municipal order of government has been challenged to increase its capacity in several areas that were not traditionally part of the municipal repertoire. They have risen to the challenge and continue to build expertise in these areas.

We invite your comments on the second QOL Report, and look forward to hearing your voices in the public policy discussions around quality of life in our communities.



Joanne Monaghan
President, Federation of Canadian Municipalities

Chair's Message

For six years the United Nations has named Canada the best country in which to live. This international stamp of approval is something that many Canadians, if not most, intuitively believe to be true.

How does that assessment square though, with the day-to-day quality of life of ordinary Canadians turned away from too-crowded emergency wards? Or with the headlines about homeless people sleeping in tunnels or huddled over air grates, or of young people killed, caught in the cross-fire of gang violence?

In 1996 the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) set out to answer these questions by developing the *Quality of Life Reporting System* (QOLRS). These indicators measure social and economic conditions in Canada's cities and generate a global picture of living conditions that usually escape other traditional assessments of policy outcomes. Taken together, the QOL indicators provide decision-makers in all orders of government, as well as ordinary Canadians, with a **Report Card** on the quality of life in urban Canada. It also provides a benchmark against which to measure progress.

The first round of data and preliminary analysis, released in May 1999, showed that income disparities in Canada's urban communities were larger than provincial and national averages. As suspected, the rich were getting richer and the poor were getting poorer. The data presented in this second QOL Report re-affirms the earlier analysis.

The QOL Report can and should be used to advance the well-being of all Canadians. Policy-makers and program-developers are encouraged to take the information provided here, and use it to improve policies and programs in their communities.

Please read it, think about it, and above all, use it.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michael Phair', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Councillor Michael Phair
Chair, Quality of Life Technical Team

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I. Executive Summary

1. Background to the QOLRS

In 1996, FCM commissioned a study of how changes to the funding structure of federal transfer payments would affect municipal governments. Having reviewed the report, FCM concluded these changes would have an impact on growing municipal responsibilities, but members lacked the tools and the data to debate this and other policies on behalf of their communities. To ensure a more effective voice in the future, the largest urban members of FCM recommended the creation of a reporting system to monitor the quality of life in Canadian communities. FCM immediately began developing the Quality of Life Reporting System.

By providing a method to monitor quality of life, the report is of value to Canadian communities and all orders of government as a tool to:

- identify and promote awareness of issues affecting quality of life in Canadian communities;
- better target policies and resources aimed at improving quality of life;
- support collaborative efforts to improve quality of life; and
- establish municipal governments as a strong and legitimate partner in public policy debates in Canada.

2. The Quality of Life (QOL) Measures

Eight complete sets of indicators are reported on for the second time in this report. A summary of the indicators follows:

1. **Population Resources Measures (PRM):** This is a profile of population characteristics, population growth, education and literacy levels, cultural diversity, immigration and the age structure of the population. It provides a basis for the monitoring of long-term demographic changes.
2. **Community Affordability Measures (CAM):** These measures compare levels of income with the cost of living. A higher affordability measure (CAM) occurs when average incomes are relatively higher than average costs of living.
3. **Quality of Employment Measures (QEM):** These measures monitor employment dimensions and trends, such as equity and the distribution of employment, partial employment and unemployment among population groups.
4. **Quality of Housing Measures (QOHM):** These measures include the affordability of housing to rent (relative to prevailing incomes), percentage of homes in need of repair, vacancy rates and housing starts.
5. **Community Stress Measures (CStM):** These measures reflect social problems and they examine variables related to vulnerable groups. They include the incidence of low income, the incidence of lone-parent families, and the incidence of crisis calls, bankruptcies and suicides.
6. **Health of Community Measures (HOCM):** These measures reflect the rate of premature deaths (before age 75), infant mortality, the percentage of babies born with low birth weights, and workdays lost due to illness or disability.
7. **Community Safety Measures (CSFM):** These measures reflect rates of crime and violence, youth crime, and the rate of unintended injuries.
8. **Community Participation Measures (CPM):** These measures reflect the involvement of citizens in their community, and include political participation (voter turnout), daily newspaper circulation, charitable giving and support for community projects as measured by contributions to the annual United Way campaign.



3. Key Findings of the 2001 QOL Report

FCM's 1999 QOL Report (the 1999 Preliminary Findings are included in Appendix 1) established baseline measures to be used as reference points for future monitoring. This second QOL Report builds on the first by providing an update to the baseline data and drawing out some insights from the data.

This second report also provides both good and bad news about quality of life in Canadian communities. The highlights follow:

1. Employment and unemployment rates improved for all age groups. Wages improved marginally for all age groups, and the proportion of families relying on Employment Insurance and Social Assistance declined. The drop in incomes experienced by most families between 1992 and 1996, was for the most part curtailed, although, it was by no means reversed. Housing starts in most communities picked up and lower vacancy rates were reported for rental units.
2. The decline in poverty rates shown in this report does not mitigate the increases in poverty of the first half of the 1990s. The income gap has not narrowed. The improvements at the bottom end of the scale were often not as great as those at the top end. Poverty and relative disadvantage (income inequality) continue to be concentrated in large urban communities. The average increases in incomes in the bottom thirty percent of the population income scale were generally lower in the QOL communities than in Canada as a whole. The percentages of lone parent families remain above the Canadian average in the majority of QOL communities.
3. Rapid population growth in some of the QOL communities results in pressures on community planning for both infrastructure and services. Expanding community services and facilities to respond to population growth often lags behind the availability of resources that would allow the expansions. The faster a community grows, the more serious and urgent this problem becomes.

4. The Quality of Life Reporting System as a Tool for Policy Development

Despite the strong upturn in the economy during the latter part of the 1990s, improvements noted in this report have had only a minor impact on the problems raised in the 1999 QOL Report. The fact that little progress has been made on the concerns raised in 1999 should initiate renewed efforts on the part of Canadian policy makers. The QOL outcomes identified in this document present themselves locally but are policy concerns to all orders of government and require co-ordinated effort. Municipal governments cannot solve these concerns alone, but they bring first-hand experience and knowledge to the effort. Canada's social union would benefit from the inclusion of municipal governments as partners in the process of social policy development.

Quality of Life Reporting System Communities

City of Vancouver	City of Greater Sudbury*
City of Burnaby	City of Toronto
City of Calgary	City of Hamilton*
City of Edmonton	Regional Municipality of Halton
City of Regina	Regional Municipality of Peel
City of Saskatoon	Regional Municipality of York
City of Winnipeg	City of Ottawa*
City of Windsor	Halifax Regional Municipality
City of London	
Regional Municipality of Waterloo	

* During the preparation of this report, the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Ottawa-Carleton and Sudbury underwent municipal amalgamation. By the time of the completion of this report, those former Regions have become the City of Hamilton, the City of Ottawa and the City of Greater Sudbury.

II. Introduction

1. Background

This is the second report to be developed using information derived from a variety of national and municipal data sources. The report is based on data from the years 1991 to 1998. The first technical report was released in 1999 (for highlights see Appendix 1) and presented baseline data for comparative purposes over time.

The Quality of Life Reporting System (QOLRS) monitors aspects of the social, economic, and environmental health of communities. The measures were developed through an extensive process including consultations and community participation.

In 1996, FCM commissioned a study of how changes to the funding structure of federal transfer payments would affect municipal governments. Having reviewed the report, FCM concluded these changes would have an impact on growing municipal responsibilities, but members lacked the tools and the data to debate this and other policies on behalf of their communities. To ensure a more effective voice in the future, the largest urban members of FCM recommended the creation of a reporting system to monitor the quality of life in Canadian communities. FCM immediately began developing the Quality of Life Reporting System.

The QOL project was organized originally among sixteen municipal and regional governments. The number has since grown to eighteen.

A Technical Team (see Appendix 2), comprised of representatives from the participating municipal governments, oversaw the development of the QOL indicators. To expedite this task, the group was subdivided into smaller "indicator teams" of two or three municipal governments to work on each measure. These indicator teams then vetted their ideas through the larger group, thereby ensuring that the work remained community-based, yet national in scope. Since current thinking about QOL and other measures of policy outcomes is still developing, and the QOL project has been designed to examine interrelated well-being indicators over time, this project continues to be a "work in progress".

The QOLRS data are nationally consistent, but are applicable to individual communities. This is an important feature, since trends followed only within specific communities are not comparable across communities or regions or over time. The national consistency found in the QOLRS results in a reliable method that can be used to monitor the effects of economic forces, demographic developments and public policies.

2. Purpose

By providing a method to monitor quality of life, the report is of value to Canadian communities and all orders of government as a tool to:

- identify and promote awareness of issues affecting quality of life in Canadian communities;
- better target policies and resources aimed at improving quality of life;
- support collaborative efforts to improve quality of life; and
- establish municipal governments as a strong and legitimate partner in public policy debates in Canada

The QOL measures presented in this report are not limited to areas of municipal jurisdiction because there are important changes taking place in municipal governance, especially in large urban communities. Canadian municipal governments have assumed a wider range of responsibilities, particularly in provinces where provincially administered services have been realigned to municipal governments.

The broadened role of municipal governments stems from economic changes, technological advances, and policy responses to globalization. Although empowered and restricted by the legislative jurisdiction of provincial governments, municipal governments are also the de facto instruments of their residents, and they wish to play a role in the forces that affect them.

Municipal governments are dealing with concerns about the interaction between social change, and the quality of community life:

- The "new economy" developments: information technology, communications, business and educational software, biotechnology and related enterprises are transforming local economies. Geographically, the "new economy" tends to develop in clusters - new industrial neighbourhoods in a sense- but with different work patterns and different infrastructure needs - in outlying city neighbourhoods, on the edges of health institution or university campuses, or in satellite communities around central cities¹.
- Growing urban populations require diversified services that result in fiscal pressures on municipal governments relying on revenues from property taxes.
- Increasing incidence of urban poverty in central cities, and rising concerns about the development of ghettos, unsafe neighbourhoods, urban decay, and inner city violence.
- Highly-visible problems such as homelessness, mental illness and drug and alcohol abuse contribute to perceived threats to personal safety and undermine confidence in the effectiveness of governments to respond to human needs.
- The landscape of public services and of public expectations of service has changed due to changes in service delivery patterns in health-care, social services, education and training.
- New immigration patterns and rapid population growth in reception communities present challenges to urban planning and to community cultural and ethnic relations.
- Changes in employment patterns, and the expansion during the 1980s and early 1990s of part-time and home-based employment have changed community life patterns, patterns of social interaction, and consumer habits.

- Public concerns about health and safety in food products, sensitivities to pollutants, and worries about global sustainability raise the profile of environmental issues.

Some examples of municipal involvement in quality of life issues follow:

- Some municipal governments were involved in the national project to reinvest in children through the National Child Benefit, and related issues on the "National Children's Agenda."
- Promotion of co-ordinated national action on improving the environment, especially in relation to air pollutants. For example, FCM co-ordinates a national policy strategy of encouraging individual municipal governments to commit to the Kyoto environmental targets for greenhouse gas emissions. FCM estimates that Canadian municipal governments have regulatory influence on half of current emissions².
- National action on homelessness and affordable housing that encourages the development of a co-ordinated federal/provincial/local national housing program³.
- Relationship-building with Aboriginal communities, with national co-ordination through FCM .
- Developing integrated community Quality of Life planning frameworks through community consultation and involvement.
- Partnering with federal and provincial governments on major environment and infrastructure programs aimed at improving quality of life through innovative programming for sustainability⁴.
- Co-ordinated policy and action on disease prevention and health promotion. For example: public health and safety regulations, environmental health concerns, development and promotion of bicycle lanes, and workplace health programs.

1. Many urban areas are now made up of several cities with suburbs as separate entities. "Central cities" refers to an older city (sometimes more than one) that is surrounded by newer cities (often referred to as "satellite cities").

2. See the Partners for Climate Protection Program on the FCM website: www.fcm.ca.

3. FCM. (2000). *A National Affordable Housing Strategy*. Ottawa: FCM.

4. See the Green Municipal Investment Fund on the FCM website: www.fcm.ca.

- Involvement in national action to reduce or prevent crime⁵.

Developing the Quality of Life Reporting System is another example of municipal involvement in monitoring community well-being and provides another tool for co-ordinated research and participation in the broad public policy agenda.

3. The Quality of Life Measures

Quality of Life measurement is at an early stage in Canada. Several organizations, including Statistics Canada, Human Resources Development Canada, Health Canada, and the Canadian Policy Research Networks (CPRN) are exploring the development of quality of life indicators⁵. The QOLRS is the first system to reach the implementation phase, and to have the ongoing support and commitment of governments across the country. The QOLRS measures and the larger database that they are derived from are also a part of the Sustainable Community Indicators Program (SCIP).

5. Community Response to Drugs and Organized Crime, see www.fcm.ca

6. The named organizations and others are currently co-operating in a national initiative under the guidance of CPRN. Information can be found at www.cprn.org



The Sustainable Community Indicators Program and the Quality of Life Reporting System: A Strong and Growing Partnership

At the same time as the Federation of Canadian Municipalities started working on its first set of Quality of Life Indicators, Environment Canada and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) had begun work on the Sustainable Community Indicators Program (SCIP). SCIP is a tool to help communities develop their own indicators and track progress towards sustainability. After seeing the common goals and complementary strengths of the FCM Quality of Life Reporting System and SCIP, Environment Canada, CMHC and the FCM forged a partnership to collaborate and take advantage of mutually supportive opportunities. SCIP has greatly benefited from the input and suggestions of participants in the FCM Quality of Life Reporting System, and the Quality of Life Indicators have been incorporated into the SCIP tool as part of the core set of indicators. This allows users of the Quality of Life indicators to do analysis and comparisons that would not be possible with a straight publication of the indicators. The core set of indicators (with associated descriptions and data) provides a national context for users.

The goal of SCIP is to aid communities in building their capacity to develop and use indicators by:

1. providing tools and guidance for indicator development;
2. encouraging the exchange of indicators among communities and with other orders of government; and
3. providing a core set of indicators for comparison.

SCIP consists of a stand-alone software package and an associated Web-site (<http://www.ec.gc.ca/scip-pidd>). These tools help planners or researchers in municipalities, associations or community organisations to produce and track sustainable development indicators. In turn they empower users to present complex information in a more understandable format to decision-makers and the public so that priorities for a sustainable future can be identified.

The various components of SCIP allow users to create, select, analyze, report and exchange indicators. SCIP can be viewed as an all-in-one centre for a user's indicators program; it includes a help function and electronic document with Guidelines on indicator development and application. SCIP can be used in conjunction with other tools to analyze and report on indicators and incorporate them into a community's existing reporting or plan review mechanisms. The SCIP website allows communities to share analyses, reports and suggestions and exchange indicators and data.

SCIP's organizational framework helps users consistently document indicators and data when adding, editing and updating them, and assists users in searching for particular indicators in the system. Profiles "tag" each indicator with descriptors of the relevant issues and objectives, local government functions, definitions, pros and cons of the indicator, related targets or benchmarks and methods.

A client can use SCIP to:

- explore how they can establish an indicator program;
- gain tips on holding community consultations to decide on priority goals and issues;
- obtain a list of possible indicators to stimulate community involvement in developing their own set of sustainability indicators;
- find and make use of any core indicators that are directly relevant to their community;
- enter new indicators (including data and data documentation) and profile each with the appropriate goals, issues and other relevant information;
- obtain hints for surveying, monitoring or data searching when data are not available;
- perform analyses and prepare community sustainability indicators reports; and
- exchange indicators and information with other SCIP participants through the SCIP Web site.

The vision for the future includes: more flexible tools incorporated into SCIP; the addition of new partners; and an even better integration with the needs of the FCM Quality of Life Indicators Project. Although SCIP will have other clients and new partners, the original partnership will be honoured to ensure the tool is customized to the needs of the FCM work. The FCM will be able to use SCIP to organize data and information when carrying out the third round of reporting on the Quality of Life Indicators.

The QOLRS is currently comprised of eight quantitative measures. Information about two measures that are under development, environment and social infrastructure is included in Appendix 3.

The current measures are illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1: Illustration of the Quality of Life (QOL) Template: Measures and Indicators

Population Resources	Community Affordability	Quality of Employment	Quality of Housing	Community Stress	Health of Community	Community Safety	Community Participation	Quality of Environment* (under development)	Social Infrastructure* (under development)
Population age groups	CAM1 CAM 2	Employment and unemployment rates	Incomes relative to housing costs	% lone-parent families and incidence of low income	Infant mortality	Young offender charges per 100,000 residents	Voter turnout	Number of smog days	Proportion of labour force employed in "community services"
Population growth	Patterns of change in family incomes	Permanent, temporary and self-employment	Rental Affordability: % renters paying 30% or more of income for rent	Teen births per 1000 teen women	Low birth weight babies	Violent crimes per 100,000 residents	Charitable donations	Amount of municipal waste generated per capita	Per capita annual expenditures on parks, recreation and cultural facilities
Multiculturalism immigration and visible minority population	Public Transportation: cost as % of minimum wage	Families receiving Employment Insurance or Social Assistance as % of all taxfilers	Substandard dwellings: % of houses needing major repair	Suicide rates per 100,000 residents	Premature mortality	Property crimes per 100,000 residents	United Way contributions per resident	Weight of collected recyclable goods per resident	Per capita annual expenditure and/or per capita holdings in public libraries
Internal migration	Government transfer income by source	Median hourly wages by gender and age	Real estate sales per capita	Business and consumer bankruptcies	Hospital discharges	Injuries and poisonings per 100,000 residents	Recycling per resident	Quality of raw water meant for use as drinking water	Child care spaces per resident
Labour force replacement ratio		Long term unemployment	Vacancy Rates	Crisis calls	Work hours lost due to injury or disability		Daily newspaper circulation	% of population served by treated water	Pupil-teacher ratios
Education levels		Employment income as % of all income						% of environmentally-significant land that is protected	
Literacy									

*Note: The components listed under these measures have been suggested but not yet tested.

III. QOL Developments and Issues

This section synthesizes the main findings of the report. The findings are discussed in relation to the public policy concerns that they reflect (see Section 5 for detailed findings).

1. The Economic Surge

The latter part of the 1990s witnessed a strong upturn in the economy, which was experienced in most of the participating QOL communities.

- Employment and unemployment rates improved for all age groups. Between 1996 and 1998, about two percentage points more of the labour force age group population became employed (see Employment Rates, Table 3.1) while the unemployment rate fell by one percent or more for all age groups.
- Wages improved marginally for all age groups, and the proportion of families relying on Employment Insurance (EI) and Social Assistance (SA) continued to decline. The decrease in EI and SA payments was not only because of economic growth but also because of cutbacks in eligibility and entitlements.
- In most but not all communities, families at all income levels experienced increases in real income. Between 1996 and 1998, most families in Canada enjoyed real income increases of six to eight percent. In the QOL communities, the increases were more variable. Nevertheless the drop in incomes experienced by most families between 1992 and 1996, was for the most part curtailed but by no means reversed.
- The proportion of community income (the total income reported by everyone in the community) which is derived from government transfers decreased significantly, in part because of a better economy and in part because of reductions that had been made in these benefits earlier in the decade. This resulted in budget surpluses for federal and most provincial governments.
- By 1999 housing starts in most communities

had picked up, reflecting increased confidence by consumers and developers. Lower vacancy rates were reported for rental units, stimulating rent increases that, although encouraging for developers and the construction trades, leave some people vulnerable to unsafe, inappropriate or insecure housing. Low vacancy rates also leave consumers with a limited choice of housing which can also lead to increased vulnerability.

2. Rapid Growth Communities

Explosive population growth for a number of communities has been associated with the growing economy. York and Peel Regions, and, to a lesser extent, Waterloo Region, and Calgary, have all witnessed rapid population growth.

While the Canadian population has been growing by about one percent per year, these communities have been growing at up to four times that rate. Surrounding these and other high-growth regions, there are smaller communities that would most likely have experienced more dramatic growth rates. Strong economies propel this growth. Local residents remain in their communities, internal migrants, and new landed immigrants are attracted to these communities.

While population growth sustains and stimulates the economy, it can pose challenges⁷ from a social and environmental perspective. Pressures for office and commercial accommodation, housing, water and sewer systems, roads, educational, and health and social services accompany rapid growth. Overcrowding in schools and waiting lists for basic services can occur.

Expansion of public services often lags behind the growth because budgets are restricted. Where budgets are determined by the province local population growth may not be a major factor in the budget process. Even for local budgets there are time lags between population increases and increased tax revenues. In such cases, population groups whose service needs are not well-established face an uphill battle for service. Planning and building new facilities requires substantial lead-time and can result in situations of uneven access.

7. An explanation of the issues and challenges of urban growth can be found in Bunting, T. and Fillion, P. editors. (2000). *Canadian Cities in Transition*, Canada: Oxford University Press., and in Bourne, L., "Urban Canada in Transition to the Twenty-first Century: Trends, Issues, and Visions", in Bunting, T. and Fillion, P., (2000). cf. pp. 35-49.

Along with the physical expansion of urban environments comes a need for improved transportation systems. The investment in transportation infrastructure usually lags behind population growth. Pressures on automobile access corridors can undermine established neighbourhoods, create congestion, and raise pollution levels. Commercial or residential development may extend onto land that is more appropriate for other uses.

Growth of satellite communities can create transportation problems in older central cities with high concentrations of elderly or low-income people. Occupationally mobile people and families follow opportunities outside of the city core. Those living in suburbs or satellite communities have different service needs that often compete with the service needs of older, lower income areas.

These are some of the challenges that confront municipal governments in high-growth areas. Although they may be considered as challenges arising from economic growth (and economic growth is usually viewed as a positive phenomena), responding quickly and effectively to rapid population growth can be difficult. Providing adequate social and health services and affordable housing for both existing and new residents can be problematic.

3. Social development

Improvements:

Some of the measures in the social dimension took a positive turn since the release of the first QOL Report (1999). Social measures tend to follow the general trend of economic changes. It takes time, for example, for better job opportunities to be reflected in unemployment figures. In the 1990s there was a lag period between the onset of economic growth and an upturn in social indicators. Moreover, the social improvements seen in this report do not match the scale of economic change, or compensate for the social deterioration reported in the 1999 QOL Report.

- Employment opportunities have improved in most, but not all communities. Windsor and Burnaby experienced net increases in overall unemployment rates, while Ottawa, York

Region, and Hamilton saw small increases in youth unemployment.

- Wages have improved marginally, and long term unemployment has diminished.
- Several health measures show improvements, including reductions in premature mortality, infant mortality, and births to teenage mothers.
- Family poverty rates have decreased in most of the QOL communities partly because the economy has provided more employment opportunities.

Problem areas:

The improvements noted in this report have had only a minor impact on the problems raised in the first report. The first QOL Report (1999) identified an increased income gap between high and modest-income families, and a large drop in purchasing power among lower income families. The report also identified an increasing concentration of poverty and vulnerable populations (e.g. lone parent families) in large urban centres. This report shows modest changes and more of a mix in trends:

- The decline in poverty rates shown in this report does not mitigate the increases in poverty of the first half of the 1990s⁸. Income increases among lower income families were in the 2-6 percent range, compared to decreases in the 10-30 percent range of the previous period (See Table 2.3b).
- The income gap has not narrowed. The improvements at the bottom end of the scale were often not as great as those at the top end. In many communities, the smallest real increases were found in the middle of the scale.

8. The diverging trend of the early 1990s – decreasing unemployment accompanied by increasing poverty, even among people of working age – has been documented by: National Council of Welfare. (2001). *Poverty Profile 1998*. Ottawa: National Council of Welfare.

- The first QOL Report indicated that poverty and relative disadvantage (income inequality) was becoming more concentrated in large urban communities. That trend has not changed. The average increases in incomes in the bottom thirty percent of the population income scale were generally lower in the QOL communities than in Canada as a whole. The percentages of lone parent families remain above the Canadian average in the majority of QOL communities, although there have been some shifts within the group overall (See Table 5.1).

Some important patterns emerge when the QOL measures are combined.

Communities like Vancouver and Toronto combine average or below average income levels with high living costs. Neither community does well on the measures of community affordability. Toronto's modest income population is especially vulnerable (see Table 2.1a). Although the hourly wages are fairly high in Vancouver and Toronto, the cost of living, chiefly housing, is also high. They have higher than average crime rates that undermine confidence in community safety. Although the QOLRS does not yet measure homelessness, both Toronto and Vancouver report that homelessness is a major problem.

A quite different pattern emerges for the prairie cities of Winnipeg, Regina, and Saskatoon and to a lesser extent, Edmonton and Calgary (Windsor also somewhat reflects the same pattern). These western centres differ from most of the other communities on several measures that are not income-related. The patterns are not without exceptions, but in general, rates of occurrence are higher in the Prairie region for:

- teenage births
- suicides
- infant mortality
- hospitalization
- work hours lost for illness or disability
- mortality due to injuries or poisonings
- crime rates

The education-level data found in Table 1.6 of this report (1996 Census data) show that the prairie cities also have higher-than average rates of high school drop

out, although university-level education figures are comparable to the rest of Canada.

These communities are dealing with a set of concerns that appear to be more prominent in that region. The problems are not indicative of lower incomes or higher rates of poverty. The communities have generally average earnings and reasonable employment and unemployment rates.

IV. Methodology and Data Limitations

1. Focus on Quality of Life

The QOL measures reflect important dimensions of daily life at the community level. Public confidence in government and institutional leadership requires a focus on quality of life. If reports show that the GDP is up, or markets are soaring, and people do not experience corresponding improvements in their quality of life, they tend to devalue the reports. Quality of life measures cross over sectors, programs and policies, putting the impetus on policymakers to make a link between what popular reports show and the experience of individuals and families. The QOL approach measures outcomes in "people terms" to encourage better communication between government and communities, greater program transparency and greater accountability for results.

There have been previous attempts to develop people and outcome oriented measures. In the 1980s a project initiated by the World Health Organisation known as "Healthy Communities" encouraged communities to use cooperative action to improve local living conditions, and to share the experience by developing indicators. Shortly thereafter an increased interest in environmental issues led to the "sustainable development" concept and the development of related indicators. In the 1990s researchers focused on developing a set of measures that could be combined into a composite index that would replace or at least complement the measure of GDP (Gross Domestic Product)⁹. The United Nations has established an annual Human Development Report that compares nations on a basic set of measures that combine social and economic aspects.

The Quality of Life Reporting System is built conceptually on the initiatives outlined above. Unique measures have been introduced, such as the Community Affordability Measure. The most important aspect of the QOLRS is building a base of support to sustain the project over time. A common weakness of other indicator projects is not the conceptual base, but the ability to collect and analyze data and produce periodical reports on it. The data and reports can then be used to develop more specific action plans to improve quality of life.

The key to long term success for the QOL Report will be in its use over time by groups with diverse interests. This "national barometer" increases in value as trend data is accumulated.

The Quality of Life concept is catching on in Canada. It is an "integrating concept" which incorporates a wide range of specific concerns including business vitality, environmental concerns, and social cohesion. It can also relate to specific populations such as senior citizens, Aboriginal Peoples, women or modest-income people.

2. Focus on Outcomes

For the most part, the QOL system is focused on measuring outcomes. Outcomes measurement is part of a public sector response that emphasizes accountability of public policy and transparency in the operations of public institutions. Leading-edge analysis is focusing on quality of life indicators, assessing what actually happens to people as a result of social, economic and environmental changes (and, of course, of their own lifestyle choices), and on how well public policies serve to improve their life situation. This is in contrast to traditional program evaluations, which have tended to measure the delivery of specific benefits or services, without much reference to their effect.

3. Information sources

Where possible, the information used in this report has been obtained from national sources such as Statistics Canada or specialized national institutions such as the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics or the Canadian Institute for Health Information. Where special data runs were prepared, relating national measurements to community boundaries, the source notes indicate "Special Tabulations" since a published source is not available. The result is a powerful database for monitoring quality of life, evaluating policy outcomes, and researching evolving needs. The information in this report is only the surface of the database

9. The Canadian Centre for Measurement of Living Standards has been co-ordinating this work with assistance from HRDC and Statistics Canada.

4. Methods

The establishment of a comprehensive QOL monitoring system is complex. The research teams established by FCM, each with two lead municipal governments, undertook first to define the categories and dimensions of information to be collected. The information had to:

- a) be meaningful at the community level;
- b) be available annually and on a nationally-consistent basis; and
- c) be easily understood.

The teams undertook to develop concept papers where indicators were needed, and to engage their communities in consultations about definition and content. The consultations consistently indicated that the indicators should reflect the various dimensions of our living reality, and should use the substantial existing research that has identified consistent relationships among those dimensions.

5. Limitations

There are limits to the kind and quality of information available from national sources.

- Several surveys use samples that are too small to provide reliable local data, especially for sub-samples of the population such as youth or single parent families. When "0.0" appears in tables, it is usually because the survey sample is too small (less than 15 respondents) for the numbers to be considered statistically valid. In such cases Statistics Canada computers are programmed to suppress the answer and give the "0.0" response.
- In some cases, information is either not collected or not co-ordinated at the national level. Municipal participants in the QOLRS have collected some information themselves using a consensus approach to define the indicators. These measures are preliminary at this stage, but do open a door to further development.
- Some of the information, especially related to population, is derived from the national census, which is carried out every five years. Therefore, some of the data cannot be updated as often as for other measures. However, Statistics Canada

does provide some inter-census estimates and post-census refinements to Census data. Where these were available, they are reported. Where annual population data are needed for certain tables in this Report, inter-censal population estimates are used instead of Census population figures. In order to preserve data consistency, however, such data are also used for all regular Census years under those circumstances.

V. The QOL Measures, Findings and Data

1. Population Resources Measures:

Definition:

This is a profile of population characteristics, population growth, education levels, literacy levels, cultural diversity, immigration, migration, and the age structure of the population. It provides a basis for monitoring long-term demographic changes.

What does this information tell us?

Demographic information provides valuable insights about communities, including an appreciation of human assets. The education levels and age structure are important indicators of the long-term economic viability of the community. These measures may also point to future problems or challenges (for example, when individuals are retiring more quickly than young workers replace them). Population trends also indicate changing patterns of service needs (for example, an increase in the number of senior citizens). Immigration and internal migration trends can lead to changes in age composition, education level distribution, skills diversity or the cultural make-up of the community, and these changes may be accompanied by population growth or decline.

Population and Population Growth (Tables 1.1 and 1.2)

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 show that the Canadian population has been growing at about 1 percent per year throughout the past decade. This rate of growth is significantly slower than the mid-century baby boom years. The population is basically just reproducing itself on a one-to-one ratio while the growth is due in large part to immigration. An expanding economy has labour and consumption demands, and in a context of slow natural growth, immigration plays an important role. The data shows that Canada is presently producing enough children to replace current workers. However, there is likely to

be a labour shortage in about a decade, when a larger number of workers are expected to leave the labour force.

Some communities are experiencing rapid growth – York, Peel, Burnaby and Calgary are growing at 3 – 4 times the national rate. Others are growing more slowly or even declining marginally. Rapid-growth communities are generally experiencing economic expansion, so the trends indicate positive economic opportunities. York, Peel and Calgary are all strong performers on the Income Index (see Tables 2.2a, b), which shows that relative incomes in those communities are high and growing. Surprisingly, Burnaby and Vancouver have been experiencing very rapid growth while still reflecting weakness on the Income Index. There are perhaps quality of life attributes in Burnaby and Vancouver that attract and retain people in spite of relatively low incomes. Climate and natural beauty may be influencing factors, but there may be others such as more informal economy activity.

Migration (Tables 1.3 and 1.4)

Table 1.3 and 1.4 illustrate the net effects of migration into and out of the QOL communities. Communities are affected not only by the change in population due to net migration, but also by the numbers of people moving in each direction. The growth in York, Peel and Calgary is evident. While Toronto and Vancouver are major reception areas, they are simultaneously losing some of their population to outlying communities.

Education (Table 1.6)

Table 1.6 shows the 1996 Census figures on education levels of the adult population. By including the age category 25-34, changes taking place in the younger generation are shown. This group reflects higher education levels and lower levels of illiteracy¹⁰. While university-level education is increasing, trades' training in most QOL communities is declining in the younger group. This may signal shortages in the trades' professions as the older generation retires.

10. The QOLRS uses "less than grade 9 education" as a measure of illiteracy, although there are limitations to the measure.

Population Resources Measures: Population Age Groups

Table 1.1: Total Population by Sex and Age Groups, Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
<i>Both Sexes</i>	30,246,891	360,117	757,663	2,509,400	663,494	948,496	490,201	432,030	339,039	362,907
Under 15 (%)	19.7	19.4	19.2	19.2	21.4	22.2	19.6	21.2	19.9	20.5
15 - 24 Years	13.5	13.2	13.1	12.2	14.1	14.0	12.9	14.0	13.6	12.5
25 - 44 Years	32.3	35.5	34.1	35.5	32.8	35.4	31.6	33.3	32.9	32.1
45 - 64 Years	22.2	21.6	22.4	21.3	23.1	21.1	21.8	20.7	21.0	23.5
65 - 74 Years	7.0	5.7	6.2	7.6	5.3	4.6	8.0	6.2	7.0	6.9
75 Years and over	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.7	3.3	2.7	6.1	4.6	5.6	4.5
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
<i>Both Sexes</i>	30,246,891	165,393	206,537	627,320	186,617	204,116	841,505	646,466	194,650	551,831
Under 15 (%)	19.7	18.5	18.4	19.5	21.0	21.4	20.1	19.5	16.0	13.5
15 - 24 Years	13.5	14.7	14.0	13.4	15.0	15.4	13.9	14.7	14.0	13.0
25 - 44 Years	32.3	31.1	32.5	32.0	32.2	33.0	37.2	34.6	35.2	39.2
45 - 64 Years	22.2	23.3	20.8	21.2	19.8	18.7	19.9	20.0	21.9	21.8
65 - 74 Years	7.0	7.6	8.0	7.2	6.3	6.0	5.3	6.5	7.0	6.7
75 Years and over	5.3	4.8	6.3	6.7	5.7	5.5	3.6	4.7	5.9	5.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Special Tabulations.

Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Population Resources Measures: Population Growth

Table 1.2: Population Growth for Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991-1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Population, 1998	30,246,891	360,117	757,663	2,509,400	663,494	948,496	490,201	432,030	339,039	362,907
Population, 1996	29,671,892	352,153	742,969	2,462,510	611,659	881,794	481,531	418,334	335,664	350,180
Population, 1991	28,030,864	337,085	701,129	2,349,931	522,322	758,476	465,823	390,460	322,264	323,164
Population % change 1996-'98	1.94	2.26	1.98	1.90	8.47	7.56	1.80	3.27	1.01	3.63
Population % change 1991-'98	7.91	6.83	8.06	6.79	27.03	25.05	5.23	10.65	5.21	12.30
Population % change 1991-'96	5.85	4.47	5.97	4.79	17.10	16.26	3.37	7.14	4.16	8.36
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Population, 1998	30,246,891	165,393	206,537	627,320	186,617	204,116	841,505	646,466	194,650	551,831
Population, 1996	29,671,892	168,678	204,167	629,637	186,581	200,358	790,822	633,068	187,324	538,231
Population, 1991	28,030,864	166,394	197,646	625,184	182,236	189,252	722,736	626,940	163,440	485,617
Population % change 1996-'98	1.94	-1.95	1.16	-0.37	0.02	1.88	6.41	2.12	3.91	2.53
Population % change 1991-'98	7.91	-0.60	4.50	0.34	2.40	7.85	16.43	3.11	19.10	13.64
Population % change 1991-'96	5.85	1.37	3.30	0.71	2.38	5.87	9.42	0.98	14.61	10.83

Source: Statistics Canada Demography Division, Special Tabulations from the 1998 post-Censal estimates (which include adjustments for the Census undercount).

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Population Resources Measures: Net-Migration* – Intra-provincial, Inter-provincial

Table 1.3: Net-Migration Measures for Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, Net-Migrants, 1998-1999

	Intraprovincial Males	Intraprovincial Females	Interprovincial Males	Interprovincial Females	International Males	International Females
Halifax Regional Municipality	229	193	71	277	584	534
City of Ottawa	351	136	2229	2221	1956	1930
Toronto Metropolitan	-23675	-24458	2630	2211	24108	24284
York Regional Municipality	10721	10551	381	372	1978	2173
Peel Regional Municipality	2452	2628	1379	1131	5778	5990
New City of Hamilton	-97	-186	281	200	1288	1270
Waterloo Regional Municipality	1028	837	501	397	1117	1087
City of London	118	45	45	50	576	594
Halton Regional Municipality	1248	1698	390	422	272	321
City of Greater Sudbury†	-1247	-1137	-235	-185	-58	-61
City of Windsor	803	594	272	168	982	941
City of Winnipeg	86	11	-854	-993	899	937
City of Regina	227	289	-595	-599	248	273
City of Saskatoon	507	451	-684	-770	345	319
City of Calgary	-218	-59	6412	5176	2591	2936
City of Edmonton	547	476	2953	2125	927	1135
City of Vancouver (incl. Burnaby)	-1549	-2098	-2835	-2228	14425	15897

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area Data, Special Tabulations

*Note: Net-Migration means migrants moving in minus migrants leaving.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Population Resources Measures: Net-Migration* – Intra-provincial, Inter-provincial

Table 1.4: Net-Migration Measures for Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, Net-migrants, 1994-1999

	Intraprovincial Males	Intraprovincial Females	Interprovincial Males	Interprovincial Females	International Males	International Females
Halifax Regional Municipality	359	659	-1808	-435	5254	4809
City of Ottawa	-1987	-2756	2136	2500	11544	13349
Toronto Metropolitan	-100886	-102540	5130	4262	133620	139559
York Regional Municipality	33716	33534	1157	1065	16366	18049
Peel Regional Municipality	14459	13689	3162	2881	35809	37759
New City of Hamilton	76	-269	501	388	7049	7203
Waterloo Regional Municipality	3788	3469	1418	1161	6711	6885
City of London	16	-43	-641	-546	4396	4329
Halton Regional Municipality	6608	7845	1434	1460	2134	2599
City of Greater Sudbury†	-3249	-3532	-939	-824	23	29
City of Windsor	3124	2019	846	598	5711	5534
City of Winnipeg	-1685	-1379	-8395	-8618	3999	4482
City of Regina	692	840	-3441	-3454	1006	1077
City of Saskatoon	2387	1882	-2807	-2657	1356	1440
City of Calgary	3331	3068	28185	24010	11726	13498
City of Edmonton	-2671	-2102	7069	4440	5624	7190
City of Vancouver (incl. Burnaby)	-19708	-21450	14561	14502	87264	97199

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area Data, Special Tabulations

*Note: Net-Migration means migrants moving in minus migrants leaving.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Population Resources Measures: Multiculturalism, Immigrant and Visible Minority Populations

Table 1.5: Population Characteristics from the 1996 Census for Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1996

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Visible Minorities (%)	11.2	6.6	20.5	37.0	24.2	31.2	9.0	8.5	8.9	6.5
Foreign-born (%)	17.4	7.0	15.0	47.6	35.8	40.0	24.6	21.1	20.9	21.8
Labour Force Replacement Ratio*	0.97	0.9	0.91	0.85	1.06	1.04	0.99	1.05	0.98	1.5
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Visible Minorities (%)	11.2	1.7	12.7	11.9	5.7	5.8	16.5	18.1	39.4	44.8
Foreign-born (%)	17.4	7.2	23.7	17.7	8.3	8.2	21.7	22.5	41.8	44.9
Labour Force Replacement Ratio**	0.97	1.4	0.92	0.97	1.06	1.07	0.96	0.97	0.74	0.61

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

*Note: Labour Force Replacement Ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-15 (new entrants), to the population aged 50-64 (leavers).

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Population Resources Measures: Education and Levels of Literacy

Table 1.6a: Population Education Characteristics for Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1996

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Total Pop/Pop 25-34 yrs										
Less than Grade 9 (literacy measure)	12.1/3.3	6.7/1.7	6.1/1.5	12.2/3.4	8.8/1.0	8.0/2.1	11.5/2.1	10.7/3.0	6.9/1.5	3.7/1
Grade 9-13 no certificate	22.7/15.6	22.6/13.0	16.7/8.4	20.1/13.1	19.6/11.0	21.4/14.2	25.0/14.8	24.4/16.6	21.7/11.8	9.6/10.1
Secondary Certificate	14.3/14.3	9.8/9.4	13.4/11.7	12.8/12.7	13.6/12.4	15.5/15.3	14.3/16.0	14.6/15.2	15.1/14.4	17.3/12.8
Trades Certificate	3.7/3.3	3.2/2.6	2.4/1.5	2.6/1.9	3.2/2.3	3.3/3.5	2.6/2.4	3.4/2.3	3.4/2.3	12.9/2.3
Other non- university	24.2/32.8	24.7/31.1	22.8/29.2	20.5/26.4	24.0/33.1	25.6/33.5	25.6/36.9	24.9/33.8	25.8/35.2	24.6/35.4
University, no degree	9.7/11.0	14.2/15.8	12.8/13.1	11.3/12.4	11.1/10.7	10.7/11.2	8.0/9.1	8.7/8.8	10.1/11.1	17.8/10.7
University degree	13.3/19.8	18.7/26.3	25.8/34.7	20.5/30.2	19.7/29.5	15.4/11.2	11.6/18.9	13.4/20.3	17.0/23.7	26.8/27.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Population Resources Measures: Education and Levels of Literacy

Table 1.6b: Population Education Characteristics for Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1996

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury*	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Total Pop/Pop 25-34 yrs										
Less than Grade 9 (literacy measure)	12.1/3.3	1.5/1	10.7/1.8	9.1/2.2	7.8/1.8	7.9/1.9	5.5/1.8	7.9/2.4	7.7/1.4	10.4/2.8
Grade 9-13 no certificate	22.7/15.6	10.9/14.2	23.7/13.8	26.0/17.6	25.6/17.6	23.8/17.2	21.5/14.4	23.9/16.7	20.8/10.9	17.4/10.0
Secondary Certificate	14.3/14.3	19.2/13.8	16.0/16.3	11.6/12.6	12.0/11.4	10.5/10.7	11.4/11.3	11.3/11.4	12.9/11.5	10.5/8.8
Trades Certificate	3.7/3.3	12.4/2.8	3.0/2.1	3.1/2.4	2.8/1.4	2.7/1.7	2.9/2.0	3.2/2.3	2.8/2.1	1.9/1.5
Other non-university	24.2/32.8	31.6/45	23.5/32.2	21.6/27.3	20.6/26.2	23.1/29.6	27.2/32.6	27.0/35.1	26.2/33.9	22.3/27.3
University, no degree	9.7/11.0	24.6/8.8	10.6/13.4	13.5/16.3	16.3/21.0	15.5/16.0	12.8/13.5	11.0/11.8	13.2/15.3	13.9/14.6
University degree	13.3/19.8	27/14.4	12.5/20.5	15.1/21.6	14.8/20.6	16.6/22.8	18.7/24.2	15.6/20.4	16.3/24.9	23.6/34.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

*Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

2. Community Affordability Measures (CAMs 1&2)

Definition:

Community Affordability is the ratio of prevailing income levels to the local cost of living. Within the measure are separate indexes of Relative Costs and Relative Incomes¹¹.

These measures have been specifically prepared for the QOLRS, and are not found elsewhere. The CAMs compare the current income levels of the overall community population (CAM 1) and the half of the population with incomes below the median point, the modest income population (CAM 2), with the cost of living typically encountered by those populations in the community. A higher CAM means that average incomes are relatively higher than average costs of living. It is a refined measure of the actual financial living standards of the community, relative to the average of the participating communities in total. The component data for these measures also provides an invaluable perspective on the distribution of incomes within the community and on the sources from which the income is derived.

For more detailed information on how the CAMs are calculated, see Appendix 4.

What does this information tell us?

To have a clear idea of the standard of living in a community it is necessary to know both the income levels and the cost of living. Because these measures are most meaningful in comparison with similar communities, the CAMs are constructed to show how each QOL community rates, relative to the average of all. This is a strong measure of the health of the local economy, especially if the CAM goes up each year. The QOL methodology also allows for a CAM to be calculated for any population sub-group, such as women, seniors, or youth. We have chosen the half of the population below the median income as a sub-group – the modest income population- to highlight the changes which affect the broadest possible grouping of the relatively less affluent. Where opportunities for earning incomes are unbalanced, or

where costs are increasing rapidly in response to economic surges, CAM 2 may differ from CAM 1.

Community Affordability (Tables 2.1a,b and 2.2a,b)

The latest data show modest changes in the CAM (Table 2.1a and 2.1b). There is a decline in the Vancouver figures from 0.90 to 0.80 for CAM 1 and from 0.87 to 0.70 for CAM 2. It turns out that Vancouver incomes were declining during this period while Canada, and most of the QOL communities, experienced income increases. In contrast, Halton Region has family incomes that exceed the other participating communities. The median of Halton's modest income population was \$43,500 in 1998, compared to the Canadian measure of \$27,200¹². The median of all family income in Halton was \$72,800, whereas the Canadian median was \$47,600. This means that someone who is poor by Canadian standards is relatively much farther below the overall community standard in Halton.

Patterns of Change in Family Incomes (Tables 2.3 and 2.4)

The data show a net increase in incomes at all income levels on a national basis, even after accounting for cost increases (See Table 2.3). The gains in current income (before inflation adjustment) were substantial among individuals with modest incomes. Those at the 10th percentile income enjoyed an increase of 10.0 percent on average. Among median-income people the increase was 6.25 percent and at the 80th percentile, it was 6.97 percent. Inflation during this period was about 2.7 percent.

However, this increase was not enjoyed consistently across the country. While the national average increase was 10 percent at the bottom end of the scale, the participating QOL communities, (population-weighted average) saw an increase of 6.6 percent. As the QOL communities account for more than one third of the Canadian population, it can be inferred that the rest of the population would have had to receive increases of close to 12 percent to arrive at that average. This discrepancy merits further investigation.

11. "Relative incomes" means relative to the national average. "Relative Costs" means relative to the average of QOL communities.

12. The median of the modest income population corresponds to the 25th percentile of the population income. The dollar income figures are not shown in the tables but are taken from the special tabulations prepared by Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Moreover, Table 2.3a, shows the increases at the 10th percentile income category ranged from a negative 6.36 percent in Burnaby to a positive 15.09 percent in Calgary. At the 25th percentile, (the median of the modest income population), the increases spanned a similar variance, but the QOL community average (of 7.17 percent) was closer to the Canadian average of 7.24 percent.

While the experience varies significantly from community to community, the measures do indicate that the gap between rich and poor has not narrowed in the QOL communities, even though the gap narrowed on a national scale. For the lowest income groups, the greatest gains seem to have been made in the prairie communities and in the Regions of York and Peel. Calgary and Edmonton were the only QOL communities that showed gains above the national average for low-income families.

Public Transportation: Cost as a Percentage of Hourly Minimum Wage (Tables 2.5a,b)

Table 2.5 shows the cost of a one-way regular adult fare for public transportation in each community and the fare as a percentage of the minimum wage. The costs are generally in the 20-30 percent range, with the most affordable being Regina, Burnaby and Vancouver, and the most expensive being Ottawa. This is an important measure because affordable public transportation allows modest income families more choice as to where they live.

Government Transfer Income by Source (Tables 2.6a, b)

Tables 2.6a and 2.6b show that government transfer income is continuing a downward trend as a proportion of total community income. From 18.6 percent in 1992, it decreased to 13.9 percent in 1996 and to 12.8 percent in 1998.

Halton, York, Peel, and Calgary are at the low end in the 6-7 percent range, while Sudbury and Hamilton are at the top in the 14-15 percent range. Hamilton has one of the older age profiles (see Population Resources Measures), and draws above average amounts of Old Age Security/Net Federal Supplements and Canada/Québec Pension Plan benefits, as well as social assistance benefits.

Sudbury has a more average age profile but draws above average amounts from the Canada Pension Plan (which includes disability benefits), from Workers Compensation, and from social assistance benefits.

Although the 1999 QOL Report suggests that poverty may be becoming more concentrated in large urban communities, and the trends identified here support that observation, below average amounts of government transfers are directed to those communities. A related trend noted in the 1999 report also appears again in this report: relative to the rest of Canada, large urban communities are receiving less support from government transfers. In 1998, the average proportion of community income derived from government sources in the QOL communities was only 82.1 percent of the average received in Canada as a whole. This is down from 82.7 percent in 1996 and 87.6 percent in 1992¹³.

13. The 1996 and 1992 figures are given in the 1999 Report, p. 21. For 1998 the average percentage of community income derived from government sources in the QOL communities (nominal average) was 10.5 percent. The corresponding Canadian percentage was 12.8 percent.

Community Affordability Measures: CAM 1 and CAM 2

Table 2.1a: Community Affordability Measures for Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1992, 1996 and 1998

	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
CAM 1* 1998	1.06	1.26	0.84	1.27	1.11	1.12	1.19	1.10	1.37
CAM 1* 1996	1.06	1.26	0.86	1.26	1.10	1.10	1.17	1.09	1.36
CAM 1* 1992	1.08	1.32	1.01	1.30	1.15	1.11	1.14	1.11	NA
CAM 2** 1998	1.07	1.19	0.74	1.18	1.05	1.12	1.23	1.09	1.44
CAM 2** 1996	1.10	1.21	0.85	1.19	1.04	1.16	1.23	1.11	1.48
CAM 2** 1992	1.14	1.32	0.94	1.28	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.15	NA

Sources: FCM Local Pricing Exercise, Statistics Canada Small Area Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute.

*Note: CAM 1 is calculated based on median incomes of the total population. The higher the value of the CAM, the more affordable the urban centre.

**Note: CAM 2 expresses the values for the modest-income population (the half of the population below the median).



Community Affordability Measures: CAM 1 and CAM 2

Table 2.1b: Community Affordability Measures for Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1992, 1996, and 1998

	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
CAM 1* 1998	1.03	1.21	1.09	1.20	1.13	1.22	1.14	0.88	0.80
CAM 1* 1996	1.11	1.20	1.09	1.22	1.13	1.19	1.13	0.90	0.84
CAM 1* 1992	NA	1.00	1.09	1.19	1.12	1.18	1.17	1.01	0.87
CAM 2** 1998	1.06	1.16	1.17	1.23	1.14	1.22	1.14	0.79	0.70
CAM 2** 1996	1.12	1.18	1.18	1.26	1.15	1.19	1.13	0.87	0.76
CAM 2** 1992	NA	1.10	1.16	1.24	1.12	1.18	1.15	0.99	0.79

Sources: FCM Local Pricing Exercise, Statistics Canada Small Area Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute.

*Note: CAM 1 is calculated based on median incomes of the total population. The higher the value of the CAM, the more affordable the urban centre.

**Note: CAM 2 expresses the values for the modest-income population (the half of the population below the median).

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Community Affordability Measures: CAM 1 and CAM 2

Table 2.2a: The Cost of Living and Incomes Indices Used to Calculate the CAMs, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1996 and 1998

	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
COST 1 1998	0.99	1.02	1.09	1.05	1.07	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.12
COST 1 1996	0.99	1.02	0.99	1.05	1.07	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.10
INCOME 1 1998	1.04	1.28	0.92	1.33	1.19	1.10	1.19	1.10	1.53
INCOME 1 1996	1.05	1.28	0.85	1.32	1.18	1.1	1.17	1.09	1.50
COST 2 1998	0.98	1.02	1.15	1.06	1.10	0.97	1.01	0.99	1.11
COST 2 1996	0.98	1.02	1.07	1.05	1.09	0.97	1.01	0.99	1.09
INCOME 2 1998	1.05	1.21	0.85	1.25	1.15	1.09	1.24	1.08	1.60
INCOME 2 1996	1.08	1.23	0.91	1.25	1.14	1.13	1.24	1.11	1.61

Sources: FCM Local Pricing Exercise, Statistics Canada Small Area Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute. See Appendix 4 for details on the calculation of the CAMs.



Community Affordability Measures: CAM 1 and CAM 2

Table 2.2b: The Cost of Living and Incomes Indices Used to Calculate the CAMs, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities 1996 and 1998

	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
COST 1 1998	1.05	1.02	0.95	0.94	0.91	0.98	0.89	1.01	1.08
COST 1 1996	1.03	1.02	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.97	0.89	1.03	1.10
INCOME 1 1998	1.08	1.23	1.03	1.13	1.03	1.20	1.02	0.89	0.86
INCOME 1 1996	1.15	1.22	1.02	1.13	1.03	1.15	1.00	0.95	0.92
COST 2 1998	1.03	1.01	0.93	0.92	0.90	0.98	0.89	1.02	1.10
COST 2 1996	1.01	1.01	0.92	0.91	0.99	0.96	0.89	1.03	1.11
INCOME 2 1998	1.09	1.17	1.09	1.13	1.02	1.20	1.02	0.80	0.77
INCOME 2 1996	1.13	1.19	1.09	1.15	1.03	1.15	1.00	0.90	0.84

Sources: FCM Local Pricing Exercise, Statistics Canada Small Area Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute. See Appendix 4 for details on the calculation of the CAMs.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Community Affordability Measures: Patterns of Change in Family Incomes

Table 2.3: Percentile Family Incomes (Total Income from All Sources) Percent Change 1992-1996 and 1996-1998, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, Current Dollar Value

% change	10%_ile	20%_ile	25%_ile	30%_ile	40%_ile	50%_ile	60%_ile	70%_ile	75%_ile	80%_ile	90%_ile
Halifax 1996-1998	5.56	5.24	5.54	4.79	4.57	5.10	5.97	6.33	6.83	7.01	7.91
1992-1996	-11.10	-7.00	-5.90	-3.50	-0.80	1.30	2.20	3.20	3.70	4.80	6.30
Ottawa 1996-1998	5.73	7.45	6.45	6.61	6.17	6.10	6.30	6.97	7.41	7.79	8.77
1992-1996	-21.00	-14.50	-10.30	-7.40	-3.40	-1.40	0.10	1.60	2.30	3.20	5.40
Toronto 1996-1998	4.30	7.70	8.00	8.10	6.30	6.80	6.90	6.60	7.20	7.50	9.00
1992-1996	-23.60	-12.60	-9.60	-6.80	-3.90	-1.50	0.90	2.60	3.40	4.10	6.10
York 1996-1998	9.03	8.46	7.28	7.59	7.52	7.63	7.65	8.12	8.41	8.70	10.49
1992-1996	-30.60	-13.10	-9.20	-6.80	-2.70	NA	2.30	3.70	4.50	5.20	7.00
Peel 1996-1998	8.82	10.17	8.71	8.38	7.67	7.37	7.12	7.52	7.78	8.11	9.57
1992-1996	-29.40	-13.60	-8.70	-6.60	-3.00	-0.80	1.40	2.90	3.60	4.50	6.30
Hamilton 1996-1998	1.84	4.08	4.23	4.97	5.19	5.88	6.16	6.73	7.14	7.65	8.10
1992-1996	-12.90	-2.90	-1.10	NA	2.30	4.00	5.40	6.50	7.10	7.60	8.50
Waterloo 1996-1998	7.95	7.38	7.35	7.58	7.22	7.60	7.50	7.61	7.96	8.27	9.06
1992-1996	-9.70	0.40	1.60	3.20	5.50	6.30	7.20	8.20	8.40	8.90	9.70
London 1996-1998	3.87	6.78	6.12	5.97	6.20	6.94	7.39	7.29	7.35	7.56	8.02
1992-1996	-18.10	-7.60	-5.40	-2.80	NA	1.70	2.80	3.80	4.50	4.90	6.10
Halton 1996-1998	8.10	7.80	7.10	7.80	8.10	8.30	9.20	9.90	10.50	11.10	13.50
1992-1996	6.69	-0.29	1.75	2.68	4.60	5.49	6.52	7.88	8.38	9.61	12.55
Sudbury* 1996-1998	1.90	2.40	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.80	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.90
1992-1996	-14.05	-3.49	-1.36	1.21	-0.96	0.40	3.93	5.46	5.74	5.90	6.73
Windsor 1996-1998	5.03	5.88	5.98	6.36	6.98	6.57	6.60	6.64	6.95	7.22	8.03
1992-1996	-10.10	3.20	5.60	7.50	9.90	12.10	13.00	13.80	14.20	15.00	16.10
Winnipeg 1996-1998	9.33	8.05	8.03	7.40	7.59	7.22	7.26	7.32	7.33	7.23	7.80
1992-1996	-8.70	-0.80	NA	1.00	1.60	2.90	3.50	4.10	4.60	5.20	6.60

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by The Advocate Institute. The population-weighted average takes into account the size of the population in each community so that Toronto with a large population will influence the average more than Regina with a smaller population.

*Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Community Affordability Measures: Patterns of Change in Family Incomes

Table 2.3 (Continued): Percentile Family Incomes (Total Income for All Sources) Percent Change 1992-1996 and 1996-1998, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, Current Dollar Value

% change	10%_ile	20%_ile	25%_ile	30%_ile	40%_ile	50%_ile	60%_ile	70%_ile	75%_ile	80%_ile	90%_ile
Regina 1996-1998	7.74	5.67	5.88	5.72	5.74	6.35	6.55	7.23	7.21	7.47	7.84
1992-1996	-3.90	0.40	0.30	1.80	3.50	4.10	5.50	6.00	6.40	6.90	8.20
Saskatoon 1996-1998	8.03	6.82	6.95	6.33	6.04	6.49	6.19	6.51	6.70	6.63	7.72
1992-1996	-5.10	NA	0.80	2.00	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.10	7.80	8.30	9.50
Calgary 1996-1998	14.09	12.55	12.37	11.64	11.11	10.68	10.71	10.70	10.96	11.20	13.07
1992-1996	-10.70	-1.20	-0.30	0.60	2.40	3.40	4.60	6.00	6.80	7.80	10.20
Edmonton 1996-1998	11.54	10.70	10.36	10.80	9.62	8.52	8.65	8.54	8.68	8.96	9.85
1992-1996	-16.90	-3.70	-4.00	-3.80	-2.70	-1.10	-0.20	0.80	1.30	1.70	2.80
Burnaby 1996-1998	-6.36	-3.16	-3.54	-3.03	-2.33	-0.94	0.38	1.89	2.14	2.70	4.13
1992-1996	-33.60	-16.80	-15.90	-13.30	-9.30	-6.30	-3.10	NA	1.50	2.40	4.60
Vancouver 1996-1998	-4.50	-2.19	-1.42	-2.02	-1.53	-0.24	0.78	1.73	2.24	2.59	3.71
1992-1996	-15.30	-4.90	-6.60	-6.00	-3.10	-1.20	1.00	2.80	3.80	4.70	5.60
Canada 1996-1998	10.00	7.83	7.94	7.24	6.56	6.25	6.31	6.54	6.69	6.97	8.04
1992-1996	-10.70	-1.80	-1.60	-0.30	1.70	3.00	4.50	5.40	5.90	6.30	7.50

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by The Advocate Institute. The population-weighted average takes into account the size of the population in each community so that Toronto with a large population will influence the average more than Regina with a smaller population.

Community Affordability Measures: Patterns of Change in Family Incomes

Table 2.4: Percentile Family Incomes (Total Income from All Sources) Percent Change 1992-1996 and 1996-1998, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1998 Dollar Value*

% change	10%_ile	20%_ile	25%_ile	30%_ile	40%_ile	50%_ile	60%_ile	70%_ile	75%_ile	80%_ile	90%_ile
Halifax 1996-1998	2.94	2.63	2.92	2.19	1.97	2.49	3.34	3.69	4.18	4.36	5.23
1992-1996	-18.60	-14.50	-13.40	-11.00	-8.30	-6.20	-5.30	-4.30	-3.80	-2.70	-1.20
Ottawa 1996-1998	3.11	4.78	3.81	3.97	3.54	3.46	3.67	4.31	4.75	5.11	6.07
1992-1996	-28.50	-22.00	-17.80	-14.90	-10.90	-8.90	-7.40	-5.90	-5.20	-4.30	-2.10
Toronto 1996-1998	1.60	5.00	5.30	5.40	3.60	4.10	4.20	3.39	4.50	4.80	6.30
1992-1996	-31.10	-20.10	-17.10	-14.30	-11.40	-9.00	-6.60	-4.90	-4.10	-3.40	-1.40
York 1996-1998	6.32	5.77	4.62	4.92	4.85	4.96	4.98	5.44	5.72	6.01	7.75
1992-1996	-38.10	-20.60	-16.70	-14.30	-10.20	NA	-5.20	-3.80	-3.00	-2.30	-0.50
Peel 1996-1998	6.12	7.44	6.01	5.69	5.00	4.71	4.46	4.85	5.10	5.43	6.86
1992-1996	-36.90	-21.10	-16.20	-14.10	-10.50	-8.30	-6.10	-4.60	-3.90	-3.00	-1.20
Hamilton 1996-1998	-0.69	1.50	1.64	2.36	2.57	3.25	3.53	4.08	4.48	4.98	5.42
1992-1996	-20.40	-10.40	-8.60	NA	-5.20	-3.50	-2.10	-1.00	-0.40	0.10	1.00
Waterloo 1996-1998	5.28	4.72	4.68	4.91	4.56	4.93	4.84	4.94	5.28	5.59	6.35
1992-1996	-17.20	-7.10	-5.90	-4.30	-2.00	-1.20	-0.30	0.70	0.90	1.40	2.20
London 1996-1998	1.29	4.13	3.48	3.34	3.57	4.28	4.72	4.63	4.69	4.89	5.34
1992-1996	-25.60	-15.10	-12.90	-10.30	NA	-5.80	-4.70	-3.70	-3.00	-2.60	-1.40
Halton 1996-1998	5.40	5.10	4.40	5.10	5.40	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.80	8.40	10.80
1992-1996	-14.19	-7.79	-5.75	-4.82	-2.90	-2.01	-0.98	0.38	0.88	2.11	5.05
Sudbury** 1996-1998	-0.80	-0.30	-0.60	-0.60	-0.50	-0.50	-1.90	-1.90	-1.70	-1.50	-0.80
1992-1996	-21.55	-10.99	-8.86	-8.71	-8.46	-7.10	-3.57	-2.04	-1.76	-1.60	-0.77
Windsor 1996-1998	2.42	3.25	3.35	3.72	4.33	3.92	3.95	3.99	4.29	4.56	5.35
1992-1996	-17.60	-4.30	-1.90	0.00	2.40	4.60	5.50	6.30	6.70	7.50	8.60
Winnipeg 1996-1998	6.62	5.37	5.35	4.73	4.92	4.56	4.60	4.66	4.67	4.57	5.12
1992-1996	-16.20	-8.30	NA	-6.50	-5.90	-4.60	-4.00	-3.40	-2.90	-2.30	-0.90

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by The Advocate Institute.

*Note: 1998 dollar value expresses the gain or loss in real purchasing power between 1992 and 1996 by including the decrease resulting from inflation. The inflation adjustment comes from Statistics Canada CPI figures.

**Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Community Affordability Measures: Patterns of Change in Family Incomes

*Table 2.4 (Continued): Percentile Family Incomes (Total Income for All Sources) Percent Change 1992-1996 and 1996-1998, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1998 Dollar Value**

% change	10%_ile	20%_ile	25%_ile	30%_ile	40%_ile	50%_ile	60%_ile	70%_ile	75%_ile	80%_ile	90%_ile
Regina 1996-1998	5.07	3.05	3.25	3.10	3.12	3.71	3.91	4.56	4.55	4.80	5.16
1992-1996	-11.40	-7.10	-7.20	-5.70	-4.00	-3.40	-2.00	-1.50	-1.10	-0.60	0.70
Saskatoon 1996-1998	5.35	4.17	4.30	3.69	3.41	3.85	3.56	3.87	4.05	3.99	5.04
1992-1996	-12.60	NA	-6.70	-5.50	-4.00	-3.00	-1.50	-0.40	0.30	0.80	2.00
Calgary 1996-1998	11.26	9.76	9.58	8.87	8.35	7.93	7.97	7.96	8.21	8.44	10.26
1992-1996	-18.20	-8.70	-7.80	-6.90	-5.10	-4.10	-2.90	-1.50	-0.70	0.30	2.70
Edmonton 1996-1998	8.77	7.95	7.62	8.05	6.90	5.83	5.95	5.85	5.99	6.26	7.12
1992-1996	-24.40	-11.20	-11.50	-11.30	-10.20	-8.60	-7.70	-6.70	-6.20	-5.80	-4.70
Burnaby 1996-1998	-8.69	-5.56	-5.93	-5.44	-4.76	-3.40	-2.11	-0.64	-0.40	0.15	1.54
1992-1996	-4.10	-24.30	-23.40	-20.80	-16.80	-13.80	-10.60	NA	-6.00	-5.10	-2.90
Vancouver 1996-1998	-6.87	-4.61	-3.86	-4.45	-3.98	-2.72	-1.72	-0.79	-0.29	0.05	1.13
1992-1996	-22.80	-12.40	-14.10	-3.50	-10.60	-8.70	-6.50	-4.70	-3.70	-2.80	-1.90
Canada 1996-1998	7.27	5.16	5.26	4.58	3.91	3.61	3.67	3.90	4.04	4.31	5.36
1992-1996	-18.20	-9.30	-9.10	-7.80	-5.80	-4.50	-3.00	-2.10	-1.60	-1.20	0.00

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by The Advocate Institute.

*Note: 1998 dollar value expresses the gain or loss in real purchasing power between 1992 and 1996 by including the decrease resulting from inflation. The inflation adjustment comes from Statistics Canada CPI figures.

Community Affordability Measures: Public Transportation (Cost as a Percentage of Minimum Wage)

Table 2.5a: Cost of One Pass on Public Transportation (Regular, Adult Fare), as a Percentage of Minimum Wage, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1996, 1998 and 1999

	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Cost of bus/subway									
1999	\$1.65	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.00
1998	\$1.55	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.88
1996	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$1.80	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$1.88
Hourly Minimum wage									
1999	\$5.60	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85
1998	\$5.50	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85
1996	\$5.50	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.85
Cost as % of minimum wage									
1999	0.30	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.29
1998	0.27	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27
1996	0.27	0.32	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.27

Source: QOLTT Questionnaire response, Canadian Council on Social Development for minimum wage (www.ccsd.ca). Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

Community Affordability Measures: Public Transportation (Cost as a Percentage of Minimum Wage)

Table 2.5b: Cost of One Pass on Public Transportation (Regular, Adult Fare), as a Percentage of Minimum Wage, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1996, 1998 and 1999

	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Cost of bus/subway									
1999	\$2.00	\$1.95	\$1.55	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$1.50
1998	\$1.75	\$1.95	\$1.45	\$1.35	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$1.50
1996	\$1.60	\$1.75	\$1.40	\$1.15	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$1.50
Hourly Minimum wage									
1999	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$5.90	\$5.90	\$7.15	\$7.15
1998	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$5.40	\$5.60	\$5.60	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.15	\$7.15
1996	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$5.40	\$5.60	\$5.60	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.15	\$7.15
Cost as % of minimum wage									
1999	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.21	0.21
1998	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.29	0.32	0.32	0.21	0.21
1996	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.21	0.21

Source: QOLTT Questionnaire response, Canadian Council on Social Development for minimum wage (www.ccsd.ca). Calculations, The Advocate Institute

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only

Community Affordability Measures: Government Transfer Income by Source

Table 2.6a: Government Transfer Income as a Percentage of Total Community Income, Family Data (Husband-Wife Families, Lone-Parent Families, and Non-Family Persons), Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Government Transfers										
% Reporting	84.1	80.8	76.7	79.7	77.5	78.4	83.9	80.4	82.9	72.7
% Total Income	12.8	10.7	9.6	9.3	6.6	7.6	14.0	10.3	12.7	6.4
Employment Insurance										
% Reporting	16.3	15.2	9.9	10.9	10.9	12.9	11.7	13.1	10.8	10.0
% Total Income	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6
Old Age Security/ Net Federal Supplements										
% Reporting	21.7	18.2	19.6	19.4	17.1	14.2	24.7	19.8	22.2	21.5
% Total Income	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	3.7	2.6	3.2	2.0
Canada/ Quebec Pension Plan										
% Reporting	26.0	24.7	23.8	21.5	19.7	17.0	30.0	24.4	27.6	24.0
% Total Income	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.1	4.3	3.2	4.0	2.5
Child Tax Benefits										
% Reporting	25.7	26.1	21.2	24.6	27.2	30.2	24.4	26.6	23.9	20.7
% Total Income	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4
Goods and Services Tax Credit										
% Reporting	57.6	55.0	47.8	54.3	47.9	49.3	54.6	49.3	54.0	38.9
% Total Income	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute.

Community Affordability Measures: Government Transfer Income by Source

Table 2.6a (Continued): Government Transfer Income as a Percentage of Total Community Income, Family Data (Husband-Wife Families, Lone Parent Families, and Non-Family Persons), Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Worker's Compensation										
% Reporting	5.2	3.1	2.6	4.5	4.5	5.7	7.8	5.6	5.4	4.5
% Total Income	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.3
Social Assistance										
% Reporting	12.5	10.1	14.2	11.3	5.5	7.4	15.4	11.4	14.9	4.5
% Total Income	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	2.4	1.4	2.3	0.4
Provincial Refundable Tax Credits/Family Allowance										
% Reporting	46.7	7.9	47.1	53.5	47.7	48.1	54.9	48.5	54.4	39.2
% Total Income	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute.



Community Affordability Measures: Government Transfer Income by Source

Table 2.6b: Government Transfer Income as a Percentage of Total Community Income, Family Data (Husband-Wife Families, Lone-Parent Families, and Non-Family Persons), Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1998

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Government Transfers										
% Reporting	84.1	85.8	81.4	89.4	81.2	83.0	73.3	81.3	81.8	78.9
% Total Income	12.8	15.3	11.3	12.7	11.3	11.7	6.5	10.8	12.6	10.5
Employment Insurance										
% Reporting	16.3	16.8	13.8	12.7	10.5	12.1	11.8	13.5	12.2	11.0
% Total Income	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1
Old Age Security/ Net Federal Supplements										
% Reporting	21.7	22.0	22.6	24.1	22.6	20.8	15.5	19.2	21.1	19.2
% Total Income	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.1
Canada/ Quebec Pension Plan										
% Reporting	26.0	30.2	27.1	28.0	26.6	24.9	18.5	23.0	22.5	19.2
% Total Income	3.5	4.5	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.5	2.0	3.3	3.6	2.7
Child Tax Benefits										
% Reporting	25.7	24.1	22.7	24.9	26.6	27.6	23.7	25.3	21.8	16.1
% Total Income	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6
Goods and Services Tax Credit										
% Reporting	57.6	56.0	51.0	59.2	55.2	57.7	48.8	57.1	59.8	61.3
% Total Income	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Community Affordability Measures: Government Transfer Income by Source

Table 2.6b (Continued): Government Transfer Income as a Percentage of Total Community Income, Family Data (Husband-Wife Families, Lone-Parent Families, and Non-Family Persons), Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1998

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Worker's Compensation										
% Reporting	5.2	10.2	7.9	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.8	5.3	3.4
% Total Income	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4
Social Assistance										
% Reporting	12.5	17.3	13.1	10.1	13.1	13.1	11.6	18.5	10.4	12.6
% Total Income	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Provincial Refundable Tax Credits/Family Allowance										
% Reporting	46.7	56.5	50.3	67.3	5.0	9.5	11.2	12.4	39.2	42.2
% Total Income	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Community Affordability Measures: Historical Information Government Transfer Income by Source

Table 2.7a: Government Transfer Income Historical Background, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1992, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Government Transfers										
% Total Income 1998	12.8	10.7	9.6	9.3	6.6	7.6	14.0	10.3	12.7	6.4
1996	13.9	11.6	10.5	10.7	7.6	8.8	15.2	11.8	13.8	7.3
1992*	18.6	17.1	16.7	14.5	10.4	11.9	21.1	15.9	18.7	12.13
Employment Insurance										
% Total Income 1998	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6
1996	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.9
1992	3.6	2.9	1.6	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.8
Old Age Security/ Net Federal Supplements										
% Total Income 1998	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	3.7	2.6	3.2	2.0
1996	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.7	3.7	2.8	3.2	2.1
1992	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.6
Canada/ Quebec Pension Plan										
% Total Income 1998	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.1	4.3	3.2	4.0	2.5
1996	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.1	4.4	3.3	4.0	2.6
1992	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.7	3.9	2.9	3.3	2.2
Child Tax Benefits										
% Total Income 1998	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4
1996	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4
1992	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6
Goods and Services Tax Credit										
% Total Income 1998	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
1996	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
1992	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute

*Note: Note: The 1992 data is not broken down the same way but the total is comparable.

Community Affordability Measures: Historical Information Government Transfer Income by Source

Table 2.7a (Continued): Government Transfer Income Historical Background, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1992, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Worker's Compensation										
% Total Income 1998	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.3
1996	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4
Social Assistance										
% Total Income 1998	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	2.4	1.4	2.3	0.4
1996	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.7	1.1	2.9	1.9	2.7	0.5
Provincial Refundable Tax Credits/Family Allowance										
% Total Income 1998	0.5	NA	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
1996	0.4	NA	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute

*Note: The 1992 data is not broken down the same way but the total is comparable.

Community Affordability Measures: Historical Information Government Transfer Income by Source

Table 2.7b: Government Transfer Income Historical Background, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1992, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury*†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Government Transfers										
% Total Income 1998	12.8	15.3	11.3	12.7	11.3	11.7	6.5	10.8	12.6	10.5
1996	13.9	15.3	12.7	13.9	12.0	12.5	7.8	12.0	12.7	11.1
1992	18.6	21.1	20.9	19.4	16.7	17.5	12.4	16.3	16.3	15.0
Employment Insurance										
% Total Income 1998	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1
1996	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4
1992	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5
Old Age Security/ Net Federal Supplements										
% Total Income 1998	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.1
1996	3.6	3.1	3.0	4.1	3.5	3.4	2.0	3.1	3.4	3.1
1992	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.3
Canada/ Quebec Pension Plan										
% Total Income 1998	3.5	4.5	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.5	2.0	3.3	3.6	2.7
1996	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.6	2.2	3.4	3.4	2.6
1992	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.7	3.2	2.5
Child Tax Benefits										
% Total Income 1998	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6
1996	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
1992	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7
Goods and Services Tax Credit										
% Total Income 1998	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
1996	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
1992	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute

*Note: The 1992 data was not broken down the same way but the total is comparable.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Community Affordability Measures: Historical Information Government Transfer Income by Source

Table 2.7b (Continued): Government Transfer Income Historical Background, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1992, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury*†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Worker's Compensation										
% Total Income 1998	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4
1996	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
Social Assistance										
% Total Income 1998	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
1996	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.8	1.8	1.7	2.0
Provincial Refundable Tax Credits/Family Allowance										
% Total Income 1998	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	6.5	0.2	NA	0.1	0.4	0.4
1996	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.5

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations), Calculations by the Advocate Institute.

*Note: The 1992 data was not broken down the same way but the total is comparable.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



3. Quality of Employment Measures (QEM):

Definition:

For most people and families, employment is the key to participation in society. At the community level, the availability of employment, the adequacy of wages and working conditions and the equity of the distribution and remuneration are vital dimensions of quality. These measures reflect the distribution of employment opportunities, and the nature and quality of employment. The employment rate measures the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population of each specified age group, while the unemployment measures reflect the extent of unemployment, the duration of unemployment, and the concentration of unemployment among particular population groups.

What does this information tell us?

Canada's urban communities are the economic incubators of the country. They provide the social, economic, and physical infrastructure for business to develop and thrive and for workers and families to live in secure and healthy neighbourhoods. They shape the economy, and they provide employment opportunities for their residents, and for residents of surrounding communities. The Quality of Employment measures reflect the distribution of opportunity and problems, among different age ranges, and by gender. The age ranges are chosen to portray the situation for youth (15-24 yrs.), and separately for the younger half of the labour force (15-39 yrs) and the older half (40+ yrs).

Employment and Unemployment Rates (Table 3.1)

The improved economic conditions between 1996 and 1998 are reflected nationally in decreasing unemployment rates in all age categories. For the most part, the QOL communities have lower unemployment rates than the national averages. In Edmonton and Calgary and to a lesser extent, Winnipeg and Waterloo, the improvements were substantial. Windsor and Burnaby experienced increases in unemployment during this period,

as did York in the youth category. Sudbury's unemployment rates are above the national average, and Halton's are below.

The employment rate in both the 15-39 and 40+ age categories rose by about 1.5 percent on a national basis between 1996 and 1998. There is substantial variation among the communities in the employment rates of various age groups. This reflects economic characteristics and, the proportion of the age group that normally seeks employment. The employment rate can be a good indicator of the way the economy is generating jobs. It is a simpler measure than the unemployment rate, which has been criticized for underestimating the shortage of jobs, since it counts only people who are "actively seeking employment."

Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment (Tables 3.2a, b, c, d, e, f)

The category of "permanent" employment fell marginally among younger workers from 1997 to 1998, with temporary gaining from the permanent and self-employment categories. In the 40+ age group, the change was reversed, with slightly larger numbers in the permanent category.

For the most part, the QOL communities appear to have higher than average levels of permanent employment. York and Vancouver have higher levels of self-employment, especially among older males. The concentration of temporary unemployment remains among youth, both male and female.

Families Receiving Employment Insurance (EI) or Social Assistance (Tables 3.3a, b)

Employment Insurance has two main functions: to help people who become unemployed sustain themselves while they seek other employment; and to help balance the effects of economic cycles when employers downsize their workforce. Social Assistance is distributed to people who have no source of income. It is included here because it is closely aligned with employment problems, and provides income for people who have been excluded from employment because their disabilities hinder their employment opportunities.

Aside from economic improvements, the reductions in EI coverage introduced by the federal government in the 1990s have resulted in lower percentages of overall income coming from that source.

Nationally, the percent change of overall income derived from EI between 1996 and 1998 was negative for all recipient categories. Tables 3.3a and 3.3b show that the decreases in percentages of families receiving EI in QOL communities are greater than the national average, indicating a combination of decreased unemployment and decreased support for the unemployed.

In 1998, in almost all QOL communities, husband-wife families, lone-parent families, and non-family persons were less likely to have received EI than the national average. For husband-wife families, Halton had the lowest incidence of EI recipients. Ottawa and London were lowest in the lone-parent category, while Halton and York were the lowest recipients in the non-family person category.

Trends are less clear in the social assistance data. Five QOL communities had populations of husband-wife families exceeding the national average in receipt of social assistance, and six were in a similar situation for non-family persons. However, nine communities had more lone-parent populations receiving social assistance than the national average. In general this supports the observation about the concentration of low-income people in large urban centres. Of the communities with significantly lower proportions of lone-parents receiving social assistance, most were located in metropolitan regions surrounding Toronto. Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Sudbury, and Saskatoon all have over 40 percent of their lone-parent families in receipt of social assistance.

Wages (Table 3.4)

Most of the QOL communities have wage levels that exceed the national averages. Given the economic role of large urban centres this is not surprising.

In reviewing the average wages for men and women on a national basis, it is evident that a wage gap still exists. For example, males in the 15-39 age group are earning about 25 percent more than females, which

indicates that further efforts are required to bring about wage equity. Although there is a good deal of variation, most of the QOL communities wage gaps are narrower than the national average. Burnaby has the narrowest wage gap in the 15-39 age group, men earning \$15.00 and women, \$14.42. Windsor and Waterloo on the other hand have gaps of \$14.65 -\$10.00, and \$14.42 -\$10.99. In both cases the gap has widened perceptibly since 1997.

Long-Term Unemployment¹⁴ (Tables 3.5a, b)

The national long-term unemployment picture improved in all categories from 1997 to 1998. The QOL communities shared in this improvement. In Halifax, long term unemployment among workers over the age of 40 decreased by almost 50 percent. The decreases in long-term unemployment should signal some easing of social assistance budgets.

Employment Income as a Percentage of all Income (Table 3.6)

Although communities derive income from government sources and from investment, a broad employment base is needed for economic sustainability. All QOL communities derive over 70 percent of their income from employment, and York, Peel and Calgary derive over 80 percent. The employment base improved everywhere except Ottawa, Burnaby and Sudbury between 1996 and 1998. Several of the QOL communities have relative employment incomes that are above the national average. That is consistent with the observation that they derive less income from government sources.

14. Long-term unemployment refers to the percentage of unemployed persons who have been unemployed for six months or more.

Quality of Employment Measures: Employment and Unemployment Rates

Table 3.1: Labour Force Characteristics, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1998 Annual Averages

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Unemployment Rate										
15-24 years	15.1	13.4	12.9	14.9	14.9	12.8	14.9	11.6	12.4	6.3
15-39 years	9.9	8.7	8.0	8.9	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.5	4.8
40+ years	6.3	5.2	4.1	7.2	3.6	5.4	3.8	4.7	5.3	0.0
Employment Rate*										
15-24 years	52.5	58.1	54.2	45.3	47.8	56.7	54.5	61.9	53.4	64.4
15-39 years	69.3	72.9	70.3	68.0	71.1	74.6	72.4	75.2	69.9	77.3
40+ years	51.4	53.5	53.8	50.5	60.2	62.8	48.7	54.9	51.2	60.4
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Unemployment Rate										
15-24 years	15.1	24.5	16.3	10.7	10.2	11.9	8.8	10.5	18.6	13.0
15-39 years	9.9	14.3	11.6	6.6	6.6	8.5	6.0	7.0	11.9	9.4
40+ years	6.3	6.7	6.8	4.5	3.0	5.5	4.0	5.2	7.8	8.6
Employment Rate*										
15-24 years	52.5	46.0	59.0	62.0	63.1	57.0	63.0	61.7	46.6	46.9
15-39 years	69.3	64.8	70.6	75.5	76.1	70.4	77.0	75.7	66.5	68.7
40+ years	51.4	46.4	43.4	53.2	57.9	53.3	61.9	53.2	45.6	44.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093.

*Note: Employment rate refers to the percentage of people within the age group who are employed.

'0.0' are estimates where the survey sample is too small for the number to be released.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2a: Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Both Sexes										
15-24 years										
Total Employed ('000) 1999	2206.4	29.9	70.1	148.7	53.9	83.7	35.7	38.9	22.7	25.3
% Permanent Employees	66.9	64.9	79.2	60.6	75.6	73.8	78.7	73.8	69.6	63.6
% Temporary Employees	26.6	28.4	15.1	35.0	17.1	21.7	17.9	18.3	25.1	31.2
% Self-Employed	6.5	6.7	5.7	4.4	7.3	4.4	4.0	8.2	5.3	5.2
Total Employed ('000) 1998	2101.9	29.0	62.0	139.5	41.7	82.8	34.4	38.8	23.3	29.7
% Permanent Employees	67.3	65.2	72.9	66.3	74.8	73.4	77.3	75.5	70.8	75.1
% Temporary Employees	25.7	25.9	21.9	29.7	19.9	22.7	18.3	17.8	22.7	22.2
% Self-Employed	7.0	8.6	5.3	3.9	5.3	3.9	4.4	6.7	6.5	2.7
Total Employed ('000) 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.1
% Permanent Employees	69.0	66.6	69.4	71.2	71.4	78.4	76.3	76.7	70.4	70.1
% Temporary Employees	23.3	25.5	22.6	22.4	23.3	18.6	15.3	15.0	20.8	23.5
% Self-Employed	7.7	7.9	7.9	6.3	5.3**	3.0**	8.4	8.0	8.8	0
15-39 years										
Total Employed ('000) 1999	7742.8	103.1	227.7	686.5	171.5	316.1	136.1	127.9	89.7	78.9
% Permanent Employees	74.8	74.6	81.1	76.9	76.9	81.3	82.7	80.4	77.0	79.2
% Temporary Employees	13.6	15.4	9.5	12.7	8.5	9.9	8.1	9.7	13.3	12.0
% Self-Employed	11.5	10.0	7.7	10.3	14.6	8.7	9.2	9.9	6.7	8.7
Total Employed ('000) 1998	7655.5	102.0	217.7	669.9	158	330	139.1	129.2	83.1	86.6
% Permanent Employees	74.7	76.3	77.4	77.8	77.8	80.8	83.2	79.6	79.7	80.7
% Temporary Employees	13.2	14.0	11.7	11.4	8.0	10.8	8.3	9.8	11.3	9.7
% Self-Employed	21.1	9.8	10.9	10.8	14.2	8.4	8.5	10.7	9.1	9.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' are estimates where the survey sample is too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: Value added by The Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada computer).



Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2a (Continued): Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
15-39 years (Continued)										
Total Employed ('000) 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.3
% Permanent Employees	75	77.2	77.3	78.1	74.3	82.6	81.2	81.2	75.6	75.5
% Temporary Employees	12.3	13.1	11.6	10.8	9.6	8.7	7.2	7.8	11.7	10.0
% Self-Employed	12.8	9.7	11.1	11.1	16.1	8.7	11.5	11	12.5	14.5
40+ years										
Total Employed ('000) 1999	6788.3	77.3	176.3	554.6	165.5	243.1	106.1	102.4	70.2	91.0
% Permanent Employees	70.9	76.1	74.6	72.1	69.9	79.4	81.4	76.5	78.6	76.5
% Temporary Employees	6.0	5.8	5.0	5.4	3.3	3.9	2.4	3.2	4.4	2.2
% Self-Employed	23.0	18.1	20.3	22.5	26.6	16.7	16.2	20.3	16.9	21.3
Total Employed ('000) 1998	6484.9	74.8	160.6	536.6	154.7	229.3	101.2	91.3	69.5	91.1
% Permanent Employees	71.1	75.9	76	75	69.7	79.2	82.4	73.8	76.1	76.6
% Temporary Employees	5.9	7.1	4.6	5.6	3.4	4.4	2.8	3.3	4.3	3.1
% Self-Employed	23.1	17	19.4	19.4	26.9	16.4	14.9	22.9	19.6	20.3
Total Employed ('000) 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.5
% Permanent Employees	70.3	75.9	75.4	72.7	68.7	75.4	76.9	75.1	77.5	78.6
% Temporary Employees	5.6	6.1	3.9	4.5	3.1	4.7	3	3.9	3.9	3.6
% Self-Employed	24	17.8	20.7	22.7	28.2	19.9	20.1	20.9	18.6	17.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' are estimates where the survey sample is too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2b: Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Both Sexes										
15-24 years										
Total Employed (' 000) 1999	2,206.4	10.7	18.0	55.2	18.5	18.2	80.5	56.1	13.0	35.5
% Permanent Employees	66.9	56.1	73.3	72.3	76.2	73.1	76.0	70.1	63.8	76.6
% Temporary Employees	26.6	32.7	22.8	24.5	20.1	21.4	20.9	27.1	26.9	16.9
% Self-Employed	6.5	11.2	3.9	3.3	4.3	5.5	3.1	2.9	9.3**	6.5
Total Employed (' 000) 1998	2101.9	10.8	18	52	17.6	19.9	75.7	59.4	13.6	32.8
% Permanent Employees	67.3	55.6	66.1	72.3	73.3	65.3	78.3	74.4	66.9	81.4
% Temporary Employees	25.7	33.3	27.2	24.4	21	27.1	17	21.9	28.7	11.6
% Self-Employed	7	11.1	6.7	3.3	5.7	7.5	4.6	3.7	4.4	7
Total Employed (' 000) 1997	NA	11.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Permanent Employees	69	63.8	86.3	74.2	70.3	68.9	75.2	74.6	79.7	78.7
% Temporary Employees	23.3	27.6	10.6	20.9	23.6	22.8	18.4	20.6	0	13.8
% Self-Employed	7.7	0.0	3.1**	4.9	6.7	8.2	6.4	5	0	7.5
15-39 years										
Total Employed (' 000) 1999	7742.8	40.3	58.0	178.8	54.3	56.6	272.8	199.7	55.4	161.5
% Permanent Employees	74.8	72.0	84.8	80.2	78.6	76.1	80.2	78.3	70.2	76.0
% Temporary Employees	13.6	15.1	9.1	13.0	13.4	12.5	10.3	13.5	16.6	10.6
% Self-Employed	11.6	12.7	6.0	6.7	8.1	11.1	9.5	8.3	13.2	13.4
Total Employed (' 000) 1998	7655.5	39.7	58.1	178.5	56.5	58.5	266.7	206.3	52.5	168.9
% Permanent Employees	74.7	72.3	80.7	80	79.6	71.8	77.9	79.7	75.2	79.4
% Temporary Employees	13.2	16.4	12.2	12.7	12.6	16.9	9.8	12.1	15	7.9
% Self-Employed	12.1	11.6	7.1	7.3	7.8	11.1	12.3	8.2	9.7	12.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' is used where the survey sample is too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: Value added by the Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada computer).

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2b (Continued): Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
15-39 years (Continued)										
Total Employed (' 000) 1997	NA	40.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Permanent Employees	75	73.7	87.8	79.4	79.1	72.8	78.1	77.6	76.5	75.7
% Temporary Employees	12.3	14.3	6.6	12.1	12.5	15.3	9.5	9.7	13	9.4
% Self-Employed	12.8	12.1	5.6	8.5	8.5	12.1	12.4	12.7	10.7	15
40+ years										
Total Employed (' 000) 1999	6788.3	31.7	40.2	140.9	44.5	42.2	200.6	150.7	46.6	106.3
% Permanent Employees	70.9	77.6	83.3	78.6	77.3	75.8	73.2	71.9	65.5	70.9
% Temporary Employees	6.0	6.6	2.8**	6.1	5.6	5.0	4.7	6.7	5.4	4.9
% Self-Employed	23.0	16.1	13.9	15.3	17.1	19.4	22.1	21.3	29.2	24.2
Total Employed (' 000) 1998	6484.9	32	38.2	138.6	42.2	39.3	193.9	137.8	38	105.3
% Permanent Employees	71.1	77.2	84	78.9	77.7	68.4	72.1	72.1	66.8	66.9
% Temporary Employees	5.9	6.3	3.4	6.5	5.2	7.1	4.2	7.1	4.3	4.3
% Self-Employed	23.1	16.6	12.6	14.6	17.1	24.2	23.7	20.8	28.9	28.9
Total Employed (' 000) 1997	NA	32.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Permanent Employees	70.3	79.8	85.9	78.1	76.9	72.4	71	71.5	76	69.5
% Temporary Employees	5.6	5.3	2.7**	4.7	4.1	6.4	4.5	5.9	5.9	3.9
% Self-Employed	24	15.3	11.4	17.2	19	21.2	24.5	22.7	18.1	26.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' is used where the survey sample is too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: Value added by the Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada Computer).

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2c: Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Females										
15-24 years										
Total Employed (' 000) 1999	1065.4	15.6	33.3	74.4	25.6	38.6	18.5	17.4	12.2	12.5
% Permanent Employees	66.9	66.7	76.9	59.9	78.5	72.3	71.4	73.0	71.3	63.2
% Temporary Employees	26.7	25.6	16.8	35.8	16.4	23.3	24.3	20.1	23.0	34.4
% Self-Employed	6.3	7.7	6.3	4.3	5.1**	4.4**	4.3**	6.9**	5.7**	2.4**
Total Employees (' 000)	1020.5	15.4	31.6	70.3	20.2	42.1	16.5	19.3	12.5	14.7
Total Employed (' 000) 1998	946.8	13.9	29.8	68.2	19.4	40.1	15.7	17.9	11.6	14.3
% Permanent Employees	66.9	65.6	74.7	65.9	75.2	76.7	77.6	76.1	72.8	76.2
% Temporary Employees	25.8	24.7	19.9	31.2	20.8	18.8	17.6	16.6	20	21.1
% Self-Employed	7.2	9.7	5.4	2.9	4	4.5	4.8	7.3	7.2	2.7
Total Employed (' 000) 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.0
% Permanent Employees	69.4	66.9	66.1	73.9	71	79.3	76.5	74.7	73.2	65.5
% Temporary Employees	22.8	25	25.3	22.4	21.9	17.5	16.1	14.6	17.6	25.5
% Self-Employed	7.9	8.1	8.6	3.7**	7.1**	3.2**	7.4**	10.1	9.2**	0
15-39 years										
Total Employed (' 000) 1999	3625.2	51.9	104.5	322.7	81.1	144.3	64.2	59.0	44.4	36.9
% Permanent Employees	75.9	76.9	80.4	78.8	80.1	83.1	81.9	79.8	77.7	78.9
% Temporary Employees	14.3	14.8	10.4	14.3	8.9	11.0	10.7	10.8	13.3	13.6
% Self-Employed	9.8	8.3	9.1	6.9	10.2	5.8	7.3	9.3	9.0	7.6
Total Employees (' 000)	3578.3	50.9	109.1	311.9	74.5	157	63.1	59.7	39.7	41.6
Total Employed (' 000) 1998	3212.7	46.6	98.4	289.2	68.5	147.1	58.9	53.6	36.6	38.3
% Permanent Employees	75.6	76.6	77.9	80.3	84	81.9	84.6	79.7	80.9	81.7
% Temporary Employees	14.1	14.9	12.3	12.6	8.1	11.7	8.7	10.1	11.3	10.3
% Self-Employed	10.2	8.4	9.8	7.3	8.1	6.4	6.7	10.2	7.6	7.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' means the survey sample was too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: Value added by the Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada computer).

Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2c (Continued): Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
15-39 years (Continued)										
Total Employed (' 000) 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.5
% Permanent Employees	76.4	77.9	77.8	81.7	76.3	83.5	83.3	81.9	77.4	76
% Temporary Employees	12.8	13.5	12.6	11.4	9.4	9.2	6.8	7.6	12	10.7
% Self-Employed	10.8	8.3	9.7	6.9	14.1	7.3	9.9	10.5	10.5	13.3
40+ years										
Total Employed (' 000) 1999	3040.1	35.5	84.5	251.9	76.6	112.1	46.8	46.5	32.8	39.4
% Permanent Employees	76.4	82.0	75.7	78.4	79.2	83.9	85.7	79.8	81.1	81.7
% Temporary Employees	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.7	5.6	4.4	2.1**	4.3	6.1	3.1**
% Self-Employed	16.7	12.1	18.1	14.8	15.1	11.8	12.2	15.7	13.1	15.2
Total Employees (' 000)	2900.7	34.4	72.2	250.6	69.4	102.5	46.1	41.7	33.7	41.8
Total Employed (' 000) 1998	2403.3	29.5	63.1	218.8	56.8	89.9	41.1	33.6	28.5	35.7
% Permanent Employees	75.9	77.9	81.2	80.3	78.1	82.1	86.8	77.2	78.9	80.1
% Temporary Employees	7	7.8	6.1	7.1	3.7	5.6	2.1	17.3	5.6	5.3
% Self-Employed	17.1	14.2	12.6	12.6	18.2	12.3	11.1	5.5	15.4	14.6
Total Employed (' 000) 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.6
% Permanent Employees	75.5	79.9	78.4	78.3	74.4	81.7	80.6	78.6	80.7	82.2
% Temporary Employees	6.7	7.2	5.5	6	4.3	4.9	2.5**	4.8	4.7	4.9
% Self-Employed	17.8	12.9	16.2	15.7	21.3	13.3	16.9	16.6	14.6	13.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' means the survey sample was too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: Value added by the Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada computer).

Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2d: Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Females										
15-24 years										
Total Employed (' 000) 1999	1065.4	5.6	8.2	28.2	9.4	39.1	39.7	27.0	5.2	20.7
% Permanent Employees	66.9	55.4	72.0	72.0	74.5	67.3	77.8	69.3	67.3	77.3
% Temporary Employees	26.7	32.1	23.2	24.8	21.3	23.3	19.4	27.0	0.0	17.9
% Self-Employed	6.3	12.5**	4.8**	3.2	4.2**	9.7	2.8**	3.7**	0.0	4.8**
Total Employed (' 000) 1998	1020.5	5.4	8.5	25.7	9.2	9.6	38.1	29.9	6.5	17.8
% Permanent Employees	67.0	53.7	62.4	70.8	72.8	65.6	77.7	74.2	67.7	79.8
% Temporary Employees	25.8	33.3	28.2	25.3	21.7	27.1	17.6	21.7	0.0	0.0
% Self-Employed	7.2	13.0	9.4	3.5	6.5	8.3	4.7	4.0	0.0	0.0
Total Employed (' 000) 1997	NA	6.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Permanent Employees	69.4	64.5	89.2	73.2	68.4	72.4	79.8	78.4	77.4	78.5
% Temporary Employees	22.8	24.2	0.0	21.1	24.1	20.0	13.6	17.7	0.0	16.6
% Self-Employed	7.9	0	0.0	5.8	7.5**	7.6	6.7	3.9**	0.0	4.9**
15-39 years										
Total Employed (' 000) 1999	3625.2	20.3	24.9	85.6	27.2	115.8	124.5	95.9	24.4	76.6
% Permanent Employees	75.9	71.9	84.7	80.4	77.2	72.7	80.5	79.4	75.4	78.6
% Temporary Employees	14.3	15.3	10.4	14.6	14.7	14.3	10.8	13.1	15.6	12.3
% Self-Employed	9.8	12.3	4.9**	4.9	8.1	13.0	8.8	7.4	9.0**	9.3
Total Employed (' 000) 1998	3578.3	19.4	24.8	83.4	27.7	26.9	121.9	95.2	23.7	77.7
% Permanent Employees	75.6	71.6	77.0	80.5	78.0	72.9	77.7	80.3	79.7	82.8
% Temporary Employees	14.1	16.5	14.5	13.9	14.4	17.1	11.6	12.9	13.9	8.4
% Self-Employed	10.2	11.9	8.5	5.5	7.6	10.0	10.7	6.8	6.3	9.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' means the survey sample was too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: Value added by the Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada computer).

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2d (Continued): Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
15-39 years (Continued)										
Total Employed ('000) 1997	NA	19.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Permanent Employees	76.4	74	88.7	79.6	80.0	73.6	80.4	79.2	78.1	78.8
% Temporary Employees	12.8	15.1	6.9	12.8	12.5	14.9	8.7	13.0	14.8	11.0
% Self-Employed	10.8	10.9	4.4**	7.6	7.5	11.6	10.9	7.7	7.1**	10.2
40+ years										
Total Employed ('000) 1999	3040.1	13.7	17.5	66.1	21.3	103.1	91.1	70.2	21.2	49.2
% Permanent Employees	76.4	77.4	84.6	81.2	80.8	68.3	77.1	77.1	76.4	80.5
% Temporary Employees	6.9	8.7**	3.4**	7.7	6.6	6.8	5.6	8.3	4.7**	6.1
% Self-Employed	16.7	13.9	12.0	11.0	13.1	24.9	17.3	14.7	18.9	13.6
Total Employed ('000) 1998	2900.7	13.5	16.8	65.1	20.7	18.7	86.3	64.4	17.0	49.4
% Permanent Employees	75.9	78.5	88.1	81.7	82.6	70.6	75.9	77.3	63.5	72.3
% Temporary Employees	7.0	8.9	3.0	8.3	6.3	8.0	5.6	8.2	4.7	5.3
% Self-Employed	17.1	12.6	8.9	10.0	11.6	21.4	18.5	14.4	31.8	22.3
Total Employed ('000) 1997	NA	13.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Permanent Employees	75.5	80.6	87.1	83.2	80.7	76.0	76.6	75.4	81.3	77.2
% Temporary Employees	6.7	0	2.9**	6.0	6.1	8.0	4.7	7.3	0.0	5.9
% Self-Employed	17.8	11.5	10.0	10.8	12.7	16.0	18.7	17.3	0.0	17.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' means the survey sample was too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: Value added by the Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada computer).

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2e: Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
<i>Males</i>										
15-24 years										
Total Employed ('000) 1999	1141.0	14.3	36.8	74.3	28.0	45.1	17.2	21.5	10.5	12.7
% Permanent Employees	67.0	62.9	81.3	61.2	73.2	73.6	86.6	74.4	67.6	64.6
% Temporary Employees	26.5	31.5	13.6	34.2	18.2	20.4	11.0	16.7	27.6	28.3
% Self-Employed	6.5	6.4**	5.2	4.4	8.6**	6.0**	2.4**	8.8	4.9**	7.1**
Total Employed ('000) 1998	1081.4	13.6	30.4	69.2	21.4	40.7	17.9	19.5	10.8	15
% Permanent Employees	67.6	64.7	71.1	66.8	74.3	70	77.1	74.9	68.5	74.7
% Temporary Employees	25.6	27.9	24	28.3	19.2	27	19	19	25.9	23.3
% Self-Employed	6.8	7.4	4.9	4.9	6.5	3	3.9	6.1	5.6	2
Total Employed ('000) 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.2
% Permanent Employees	68.6	66.2	72.7	68.8	72.2	77.5	76.5	78.5	67	73.9
% Temporary Employees	23.8	26.9	19.8	22.6	24.6	19.6	14.7	15.4	23.7	22.5
% Self-Employed	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.7	3.2**	2.9**	8.8**	6.1**	9.3**	0
15-39 years										
Total Employed ('000) 1999	4117.6	51.2	123.3	363.8	90.4	171.8	71.9	68.9	45.3	42.0
% Permanent Employees	73.9	72.3	81.5	75.3	73.3	79.8	83.4	80.8	76.4	79.5
% Temporary Employees	12.9	16.2	8.8	11.4	8.2	9.1	5.8	8.7	13.2	10.7
% Self-Employed	13.2	11.5	9.7	13.4	18.6	11.1	10.6	10.4	10.4	9.8
Total Employed ('000) 1998	4077.2	51.1	108.7	357.2	83.5	173	76	69.5	43.5	45
% Permanent Employees	73.9	75.9	76.7	75.7	72.2	79.8	82	79.4	78.2	79.8
% Temporary Employees	12.3	13.1	11.1	10.5	7.9	9.9	8	9.5	11.3	9.1
% Self-Employed	13.8	11	12.1	13.8	19.9	10.2	10	11.1	10.6	11.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' are estimates where the survey sample is too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: Value added by The Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada computer).

Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2e (Continued): Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
15-39 years (Continued)										
Total Employed (' 000) 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.8
% Permanent Employees	73.6	76.3	76.8	75.2	72.6	81.9	79.6	80.7	74.3	5.1
% Temporary Employees	11.9	12.6	10.8	10.3	9.7	8.3	7.6	7.9	11.5	9.4
% Self-Employed	14.5	11.1	12.4	14.5	17.7	9.9	12.9	11.5	14.2	15.5
40+ years										
Total Employed (' 000) 1999	3748.2	41.8	91.9	302.8	89.0	131.0	59.3	55.9	37.4	51.6
% Permanent Employees	66.5	71.1	73.7	66.8	62.0	75.6	78.1	73.7	76.7	72.3
% Temporary Employees	5.3	5.5	4.0	4.3	1.5**	3.6	2.5**	2.1**	3.0**	1.7**
% Self-Employed	28.2	23.4	22.3	28.9	36.5	20.8	19.4	24.2	20.3	20.3
Total Employed (' 000) 1998	3584.2	40.4	88.4	286.1	85.3	126.8	55	49.6	35.9	49.2
% Permanent Employees	87.2	74.3	71.1	70.4	62.8	76.7	78.7	71.0	73.3	73.6
% Temporary Employees	5	6.4	3.4	4.4	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	1.2
% Self-Employed	27.8	19.3	25	25.3	33.9	19.7	18.2	25.8	23.4	25.2
Total Employed (' 000) 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.9
% Permanent Employees	66.3	72.8	72.7	68.3	63.8	70.5	73.8	72	74.5	75.9
% Temporary Employees	4.8	5.1	2.5	3.4	2.0**	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.1**	0
% Self-Employed	28.8	22.1	24.7	28.3	34.2	25.1	22.7	24.5	22.4	21.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' are estimates where the survey sample is too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: Value added by The Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada computer).

Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2f: Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
<i>Males</i>										
15-24 years										
Total Employed ('000) 1999	1141.0	5.1	9.7	27.0	9.1	9.1	40.9	29.1	7.8	14.8
% Permanent Employees	67.0	56.9	76.3	72.6	78.0	73.6	74.1	70.8	60.1	75.7
% Temporary Employees	26.5	33.3	21.6	24.1	18.7	19.8	22.2	27.1	0.0	0.0
% Self-Employed	6.5	9.8**	2.1**	3.3	3.3**	6.6	3.7	2.1**	0.0	0.0
Total Employed ('000) 1998	1081.4	5.4	9.5	26.4	8.4	10.3	37.6	29.5	7.0	15.0
% Permanent Employees	67.6	57.4	69.5	73.5	75.0	65.0	79.0	74.6	67.1	83.3
% Temporary Employees	25.6	33.3	25.3	23.5	20.2	28.2	16.5	22.4	0.0	0.0
% Self-Employed	6.8	9.3	5.2	3.0	4.8	6.8	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.0
Total Employed ('000) 1997	NA	5.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Permanent Employees	68.6	63	83.3	75.1	71.3	66.7	70.8	70.8	80.4	79.0
% Temporary Employees	23.8	29	0.0	20.8	23.0	24.6	23.1	23.5	0.0	0.0
% Self-Employed	7.6	0	0.0	4.1	5.7**	7.9	6.1**	5.7**	0.0	0.0
15-39 years										
Total Employed ('000) 1999	4117.6	20.0	33.2	93.2	27.1	30.2	148.4	103.8	31.0	84.9
% Permanent Employees	73.9	71.5	84.9	80.0	80.1	75.8	79.9	61.3	66.5	73.7
% Temporary Employees	12.9	15.0	8.1	11.7	12.2	11.3	9.8	13.7	17.4	9.1
% Self-Employed	13.2	13.0	6.9	8.3	7.7	12.9	10.2	9.1	16.1	17.1
Total Employed ('000) 1998	4077.2	20.3	33.4	95.1	28.9	31.5	144.8	111.1	28.8	91.2
% Permanent Employees	73.9	72.9	83.2	79.6	81.0	71.1	78.0	79.2	71.5	76.5
% Temporary Employees	12.3	16.3	10.8	11.5	10.7	16.8	8.3	11.3	16.0	7.6
% Self-Employed	13.8	11.3	6.0	8.9	8.3	12.1	13.7	9.4	12.5	15.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' is used where the survey sample is too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: Value added by the Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada computer).

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Quality of Employment Measures: Permanent, Temporary and Self-Employment

Table 3.2f (Continued): Permanent*, Temporary and Self-Employed as a Percentage of Total Employed, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1997, 1998 and 1999 Annual Averages

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
15-39 years (Continued)										
Total Employed ('000) 1997	NA	21.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Permanent Employees	73.6	73.4	87.1	79.3	78.1	71.9	76.1	78.4	74.9	75.1
% Temporary Employees	11.9	13.6	6.3	11.4	12.5	15.7	10.2	10.8	10.8	8.2
% Self-Employed	14.5	13.1	7.0	9.4	9.7	12.5	13.7	10.8	14.3	16.7
40+ years										
Total Employed ('000) 1999	3748.2	18.0	22.6	74.8	23.2	22.5	109.5	80.5	25.4	57.1
% Permanent Employees	66.5	77.8	82.3	76.2	74.6	74.7	70.0	67.5	56.3	62.9
% Temporary Employees	5.3	4.4**	2.2**	4.7	4.7	3.6	4.0	5.5	6.3**	3.8**
% Self-Employed	28.2	17.8	15.5	19.1	21.1	21.8	26.0	27.0	37.4	33.3
Total Employed ('000) 1998	3584.2	18.5	21.4	73.5	21.5	20.6	107.6	73.4	21.0	55.9
% Permanent Employees	67.2	76.8	80.8	76.5	73.0	66.5	69.1	67.6	69.5	62.1
% Temporary Employees	5.0	3.8	3.8	4.9	4.2	6.3	3.1	6.1	3.8	3.2
% Self-Employed	27.8	19.5	15.4	18.6	22.8	26.7	27.9	26.4	26.7	34.7
Total Employed ('000) 1997	NA	18.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Permanent Employees	66.3	78.1	85.5	73.8	73.2	70.1	66.7	68.1	71.1	63.8
% Temporary Employees	4.8	0	1.9**	3.4	2.4**	5.2	4.3	4.5	6.6**	2.5**
% Self-Employed	28.8	17.5	12.6	22.8	24.4	25.1	29	27.3	22.3	33.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093. '0.0' is used where the survey sample is too small for the number to be released.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "permanent" as those persons who expect to be with their current employer for at least the next six months.

**Note: SValue added by the Advocate Institute (suppressed by Statistics Canada computer).

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Quality of Employment Measures: Families Receiving Employment Insurance and Social Assistance as a Percentage of all Taxfilers
Table 3.3a: Percent Receiving Employment Insurance and Social Assistance, by Family Type, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1992, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Husband and Wife Families										
EI 1998	21.3	20.0	13.6	14.7	13.4	16.4	15.9	16.9	14.9	12.6
EI 1996	24.2	23.1	16.4	18.5	16.8	21.0	19.5	20.7	18.5	16.3
EI 1992	31.9	30.4	21.1	26.1	24.8	28.9	28.3	29.2	25.5	23.3
EI Percent Change 1996-1998	-12.0	-13.4	-17.1	-20.5	-20.2	-21.9	-18.5	-18.5	-19.5	-22.7
EI Percent Change 1992-1996	-24.1	-24.0	-22.3	-29.1	-32.3	-27.3	-31.1	-29.1	-27.5	30
Social Assistance 1998	6.9	5.0	8.1	6.4	2.6	4.0	8.0	6.3	8.3	2.0
Social Assistance 1996	7.8	5.3	9.3	7.7	3.2	5.0	9.3	7.4	9.4	2.5
S.A. % change 1996-1998	-11.5	-5.7	-12.9	-16.9	-18.8	-20.0	-14.0	-14.9	-11.7	-20.0
Lone-parent Families										
EI 1998	15.0	12.6	8.4	9.9	9.4	10.6	9.9	11.2	8.7	9.0
EI 1996	16.5	14.5	9.8	11.7	11.5	13.2	11.1	12.4	10.2	12.0
EI 1992	24.0	20.6	14.6	18.6	17.9	20.2	18.5	19.9	15.2	18.8
EI Percent Change 1996-1998	-9.0	-13.1	-14.3	-15.4	-18.3	-19.7	-15.0	-9.7	-14.7	-25.0
EI Percent Change 1992-1996	-31.3	-29.6	-32.9	-37.1	-35.8	-34.7	-40.0	-37.7	-32.9	-56.7
Social Assistance 1998	35.5	40.4	40.6	32.4	20.7	25.4	45.7	38.8	43.5	19.3
Social Assistance 1996	39.9	42.6	45.2	38.4	26.9	31.5	50.7	45.5	49.5	24.7
S.A. % change 1996-1999	-11.0	-5.2	-10.2	-15.6	-23.0	-19.4	-9.9	-14.7	-12.1	-21.9

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area Administrative Data (special tabulations) Calculations by the Advocate Institute.

The figures shown are percentages of all corresponding tax-filing families and non-family persons.

*Note: Statistics Canada Defines "non-family persons" as persons in a household without a spouse, children or parents.

Quality of Employment Measures: Families Receiving Employment Insurance and Social Assistance as a Percentage of all Taxfilers

Table 3.3a (Continued): Percent Receiving Employment Insurance and Social Assistance, by Family Type, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1992, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Non-family Persons*										
EI 1998	9.2	9.0	5.3	5.2	4.5	5.6	5.9	6.9	5.8	4.5
EI 1996	10.7	10.4	6.8	7.0	6.1	8.2	7.6	8.9	7.4	7.4
EI 1992	15.4	15.1	9.8	11.4	10.3	13.1	12.1	13.9	11.4	10.6
EI Percent Change 1996-1998	-14.0	-13.5	-22.1	-25.7	-26.2	-31.7	-22.4	-22.5	-21.6	-39.2
EI Percent Change 1992-1996	-30.5	-31.1	-30.6	-38.6	-40.8	-37.4	-37.2	-36.0	-35.1	-43.2
Social Assistance 1998	14.7	10.6	15.9	13.0	8.6	8.5	17.5	12.8	15.8	5.9
Social Assistance 1996	15.7	10.3	17.4	14.9	9.3	9.7	19.7	14.6	17.2	6.6
S.A. % change 1996-1998	-6.4	2.9	-8.6	-12.8	-7.5	-12.4	-11.2	-12.3	-8.1	-10.6

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area Administrative Data (special tabulations) Calculations by the Advocate Institute.

The figures shown are percentages of all corresponding tax-filing families and non-family persons.

*Note: Statistics Canada Defines "non-family persons" as persons in a household without a spouse, children or parents.

Quality of Employment Measures: Families Receiving Employment Insurance and Social Assistance as a Percentage of all Taxfilers

Table 3.3b: Percent Receiving Employment Insurance and Social Assistance, by Family Type, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1992, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Husband and Wife Families										
EI 1998	21.3	22.3	18.8	17.6	14.3	16.3	14.3	16.8	15.6	16.9
EI 1996	24.2	23.0	21.6	20.9	16.7	18.9	18.7	21.0	18.1	18.6
EI 1992	31.9	30.6	33.0	28.3	24.2	27.5	26.6	27.4	26.2	26.3
EI Percent Change 1996-1998	-12.0	-0.3	-13.0	-16.0	-14.4	-13.8	-23.5	-20.0	-13.8	-9.1
EI Percent Change 1992-1996	-24.1	-33	-34.5	-26.1	-31.0	-31.3	-29.7	-23.4	-30.9	-29.3
Social Assistance 1998	6.9	8.8	6.0	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.3	8.8	6.1	5.1
Social Assistance 1996	7.8	9.7	7.5	5.7	6.7	6.9	6.1	9.2	7.5	8.3
S.A. % change 1996-1998	-11.5	-9.3	-20.0	-15.8	-6.0	-5.8	-5.8	-4.3	-18.7	-38.6
Lone-parent Families										
EI 1998	15.0	14.1	12.6	11.9	9.5	11.2	11.8	13.2	12.2	12.6
EI 1996	16.5	13.4	13.6	14.5	12.1	12.0	15.1	15.2	13.6	12.7
EI 1992	24.0	19.4	20.2	20.6	17.1	19.1	21.3	19.5	22.3	20.5
EI Percent Change 1996-1998	-9.1	7.1	-7.4	-17.9	-21.5	-6.7	-21.9	-13.2	-10.3	-0.7
EI Percent Change 1992-1996	-31.3	-44.8	-32.7	-29.6	-29.2	-37.2	-29.1	-22.1	-39.0	-38.0
Social Assistance 1998	35.5	47.6	38.2	31.3	38.1	41.9	23.3	31.6	32.3	31.1
Social Assistance 1996	39.9	52.8	44.6	35.5	39.3	43.5	26.6	37.2	37.5	38.7
S.A. % change 1996-1999	-11.0	-9.8	-14.3	-11.8	-3.1	-3.7	-12.4	-15.1	-13.9	-19.6

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations) Calculations by the Advocate Institute.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "non-family persons" as persons in a household without a spouse, children or parents.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Quality of Employment Measures: Families Receiving Employment Insurance and Social Assistance as a Percentage of all Taxfilers (Continued)

Table 3.3b (Continued): Percent Receiving Employment Insurance and Social Assistance, by Family Type, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1992, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Non-family Persons*										
EI 1998	9.2	9.3	7.4	6.8	5.6	7.0	7.5	8.9	7.9	7.8
EI 1996	10.7	8.7	8.6	7.9	6.6	8.3	10.1	10.3	9.6	8.8
EI 1992	15.4	15.6	13.9	11.7	10.3	12.6	15.1	15.0	14.0	14.1
EI Percent Change 1996-1998	-14.0	6.9	-14.0	-13.9	-15.2	-15.7	-25.7	-13.6	-17.7	-11.4
EI Percent Change 1992-1996	-30.5	-79.3	-38.1	-32.5	-35.9	-34.1	-33.1	-31.3	-31.4	-37.6
Social Assistance 1998	14.7	21.3	13.5	10.5	13.8	12.8	16.5	23.6	11.3	12.3
Social Assistance 1996	15.7	22.4	14.7	12.2	15.2	14.6	16.1	22.8	12.5	17.1
S.A. % change 1996-1998	-6.4	-4.9	-8.2	-13.9	-9.2	-12.3	2.5	3.5	-9.6	-28.1

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations) Calculations by the Advocate Institute

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "non-family persons" as persons in a household without a spouse, children or parents.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Quality of Employment Measures: Median Hourly Wage by Sex and Age

Table 3.4: Median Hourly Wages, Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities Population Aged 15 and Over, by Age and Sex, 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Both Sexes										
15 - 24 years	7.50	6.01	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.48	7.50	8.00	7.75	8.00
15 - 39 years	11.90	10.26	14.20	13.00	14.18	13.50	14.00	12.50	12.50	14.00
40+ years	16.08	15.87	22.00	16.35	18.00	17.18	17.95	16.51	18.00	20.33
Males										
15 - 24 years	8.00	6.00	8.00	8.50	8.00	9.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	9.00
15 - 39 years	13.00	11.43	15.20	14.00	15.00	15.00	15.52	14.42	14.22	15.45
40+ years	19.00	18.27	25.64	17.79	21.63	19.40	20.50	18.36	21.00	25.00
Females										
15 - 24 years	7.00	6.15	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.15	7.25	7.10	7.00
15 - 39 years	10.36	10.00	13.33	12.50	13.58	12.02	12.00	10.99	11.00	13.00
40+ years	13.78	13.00	19.23	15.00	15.25	14.45	14.94	14.50	15.41	15.70
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Both Sexes										
15 - 24 years	7.50	7.50	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.26	7.50	9.00	9.23
15 - 39 years	11.90	12.50	12.02	11.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	11.60	14.71	14.00
40+ years	16.08	20.00	17.00	15.59	16.10	15.00	17.50	15.00	20.00	17.58
Males										
15 - 24 years	8.00	8.00	9.00	7.25	7.25	7.50	9.00	8.00	9.50	9.77
15 - 39 years	13.00	14.45	14.65	12.00	13.22	12.50	13.19	13.50	15.00	16.00
40+ years	19.00	22.28	21.00	18.19	19.15	17.50	20.00	17.75	21.00	19.23
Females										
15 - 24 years	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	7.00	6.70	8.00	7.00	8.71	9.00
15 - 39 years	10.36	11.00	10.00	10.10	11.28	10.00	10.92	10.00	14.42	12.50
40+ years	13.78	15.38	13.75	13.00	13.51	13.03	15.00	13.00	17.50	16.60

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulations

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Quality of Employment Measures: Long-Term Unemployment

Table 3.5a: Percent of Unemployment Which is Long-Term*, Canada, Specified Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
1998										
Both Sexes										
15 - 24 years	11.0	13.7	9.5	9.5	9.9	13.4	13.0	12.2	16.8	0.0
15 - 39 years	17.3	21.3	14.2	19.4	11.9	18.9	13.7	17.1	18.7	9.5
40+ years	31.5	18.6	23.9	32.7	25.6	43.4	26.4	28.9	39.5	0.0
Males										
15 - 24 years	11.5	17.4	7.9	10.0	10.3	12.9	10.4	17.0	11.3	0.0
15 - 39 years	18.3	22.8	13.2	21.3	11.7	18.7	14.3	18.9	17.3	0.0
40+ years	33.9	17.0	28.3	37.2	0.0	48.3	35.0	28.7	49.2	0.0
Females										
15 - 24 years	10.2	7.2	11.5	8.9	0.0	13.8	16.8	5.4	23.3	0.0
15 - 39 years	16.1	19.1	15.3	16.8	12.1	19.1	12.9	15.0	20.3	16.0
40+ years	28.3	20.6	18.4	27.8	23.1	36.8	15.1	29.0	28.1	0.0
	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
1996										
Both Sexes										
15 - 24 years	14.3	14.2	17.5	11.9	12.0	14.3	20.2	16.9	15.7	9.6
15 - 39 years	23.0	20.9	28.1	28.8	25.7	23.8	28.8	22.5	25.1	14.1
40+ years	35.2	38.2	42.8	36.1	42.8	50.4	29.8	36.2	39.9	28.6
Males										
15 - 24 years	14.8	15.0	19.8	9.9	16.4	15.2	9.4	17.8	10.6	0.0
15 - 39 years	23.8	24.5	33.5	26.9	31.7	19.2	31.0	24.1	28.3	0.0
40+ years	35.9	36.0	45.1	37.5	0.0	46.4	29.3	40.8	50.4	0.0
Females										
15 - 24 years	13.5	12.7	14.9	15.6	0.0	13.5	28.4	15.2	21.1	0.0
15 - 39 years	22.0	16.4	20.1	31.2	18.7	27.5	26.3	20.5	21.0	0.0
40+ years	34.3	41.2	39.8	34.3	50.6	54.7	30.3	31.8	27.6	27.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093.

*Note: Statistics Canada defines long-term unemployment as unemployment for more than six months.

Note: '0.0' means the survey sample was too small for the number to be released.

Quality of Employment Measures: Long-Term Unemployment

Table 3.5b: Percent of Unemployment Which is Long-Term*, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, by Age and Sex, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
1998										
Both Sexes										
15 - 24 years	11.0	9.9	19.1	5.9	1.8	3.9	0.9	2.1	17.3	12.5
15 - 39 years	17.3	13.8	24.0	8.6	8.7	9.8	4.4	8.4	17.3	21.6
40+ years	31.5	23.9	38.9	27.5	27.0	21.8	16.3	13.5	24.6	37.5
Males										
15 - 24 years	11.5	8.8	16.0	7.0	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.5	0.0	16.7
15 - 39 years	18.3	10.9	20.9	8.3	11.5	10.6	4.5	7.5	19.6	24.6
40+ years	33.9	21.9	40.4	29.9	28.0	20.8	18.9	14.2	0.0	47.3
Females										
15 - 24 years	10.2	11.4	22.0	4.4	0.9	6.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
15 - 39 years	16.1	17.4	26.7	8.9	4.2	8.5	4.1	9.4	13.0	16.2
40+ years	28.3	25.8	37.5	24.7	25.8	23.1	12.6	12.5	0.0	18.7
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
1996										
Both Sexes										
15 - 24 years	14.3	16.0	18.5	11.5	16.6	6.5	9.3	10.8	0.0	13.1
15 - 39 years	23.0	23.6	19.4	19.1	27.6	16.4	13.1	13.3	23.7	18.4
40+ years	35.2	39.6	31.0	36.7	32.9	32.7	30.5	34.5	42.8	28.9
Males										
15 - 24 years	14.8	12.1	9.5	12.7	20.0	4.4	9.9	10.0	0.0	8.5
15 - 39 years	23.8	23.5	17.1	21.5	27.3	16.3	12.5	14.6	30.4	18.8
40+ years	35.9	44.4	36.8	38.3	35.9	37.9	30.5	30.7	0.0	28.2
Females										
15 - 24 years	13.5	21.7	0.0	9.7	11.7	9.9	8.6	11.5	0.0	0.0
15 - 39 years	22.0	25.5	22.3	16.0	28.1	16.5	13.7	11.6	0.0	0.0
40+ years	34.3	34.0	24.9	34.8	30.5	26.1	30.4	39.9	0.0	30.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093.

0.0' means the survey sample was too small for the number to be released

*Note: Statistics Canada defines long-term unemployment as unemployment for more than six months.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Quality of Employment Measures: Employment Income as a Percentage of All Income

Table 3.6: Employment Income as a Percentage of Total Income, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities 1992, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
1998	72.9	72.9	72.2	77.7	81.4	83.3	71.9	77.1	71.8	79.9
1996	71.6	71.5	71.08	75.7	80.1	81.7	69.9	75.5	69.6	78.9
1992	71.9	74.8	74.8	75.9	80.7	82.0	69.6	74.8	71.1	78.8
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
1998	72.9	70.3	74.9	72.8	74.9	74.8	80.5	74.6	72.1	71.9
1996	71.6	70.3	72.9	70.5	72.9	73.0	78.4	71.9	72.02	71.1
1992	71.9	70.7	69.4	70.9	73.8	72.9	77.1	73.7	73.1	69.7

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data (special tabulations).
Calculations by The Advocate Institute.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



4. Quality of Housing Measures (QOH)

Definition:

Housing is one of the most important and variable components of consumer expenditure, and the Quality of Housing Measures reflect the quality, affordability and availability of housing. The data source for the indicators is the national Census, but other sources allow for an update between censuses. Overall change in the cost of housing, trends in construction and rental availability and costs can be reported between Censuses.

What does this information tell us?

Housing and the urban environment are vital aspects of quality of life. Decisions about children and child rearing, career options, mobility, and personal investment, are related to the cost, availability and quality of housing, whether for rental or purchase.

Housing is the single largest ongoing expense for most families, and it is also the expense that varies the most from one community to another. As the economy becomes more globally integrated, more consumer goods are nationally or internationally priced, resulting in minimal local variations (except for communities that are geographically isolated). Housing prices, on the other hand, vary greatly within and between communities.

Rental Costs (Table 4.1)

As Table 4.1 shows, rent of a two-bedroom apartment in the QOL communities will take up from 33-53 percent of the gross income of the average unattached individual. Using the Statistics Canada Low Income Cut Off (LICO) levels which consider 30 percent as the maximum affordable expenditure on shelter, such an apartment is not affordable for most unattached people.

The Census data (1991 and 1996) also indicate the significance of the increasing proportion of family incomes which modest income people must pay for rent. Between 1991 and 1996 the proportion of renters who pay more

than 30 percent of their gross income for shelter costs, increased by more than 25 percent. In most QOL communities more than 40 percent of renters are now in that category.

Housing Starts (Table 4.1)

The data shows that housing starts have risen in most communities. The average value of real estate sales is increasing roughly with inflation in some communities but in high growth areas the beginnings of inflation in housing costs can also be discerned (Table 4.1).

Vacancy Rates (Table 4.1)

Vacancy rates tend to have decreased, in some cases markedly. The decreased vacancy rates may signal future increases in rents, along with more investment, particularly in "high end" accommodation. Sudbury is an exception to low vacancy rates. Calgary and Edmonton experienced increases in vacancy rates.

Quality of Housing Measures: Rental Affordability, Rent as a Percentage of Median Income, Vacancy Rates and Housing Starts
 Table 4.1 Quality of Housing Measures, by Selected CMA's 1998 and 1999

	Halifax CMA	Ottawa – Hull CMA	Toronto CMA	Hamilton CMA	London CMA	Kitchener CMA	Windsor CMA
Average rent of a 2 Bedroom Apartment as a Percentage of Median Non-Family Person* Income 1998	40.5	39.7	52.6	39.9	38.6	NA	38.9
Average Rent of a two Bedroom Apartment as a percentage of Median Family Income 1998	16.3	16.0	20.8	14.2	15.1	NA	13.9
Vacancy Rates 1999	3.6	0.7	0.9	1.9	3.5	NA	2.7
1998	5.5	2.1	0.8	3.2	4.5	NA	4.3
Housing Starts 1999	2,356	4,447	34,904	3,923	1,773	NA	2,387
1998	1,739	3,615	25,910	3,627	2,027	NA	1,938
	Sudbury CMA	Winnipeg CMA	Regina CMA	Saskatoon CMA	Calgary CMA	Edmonton CMA	Vancouver** CMA
Average rent of a 2 Bedroom Apartment as a Percentage of Median Non-Family Person* Income 1998	46.1	38.3	33.0	35.2	38.0	34.8	53.5
Average Rent of a two Bedroom Apartment as a percentage of Median Family Income 1998	15.3	14.7	12.4	13.4	15.7	13.4	22.3
Vacancy Rates 1999	11.1	3.0	1.4	0.9	2.8	2.2	2.7
1998	9.4	4.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.9	2.7
Housing Starts 1999	199	1,772	573	1,273	10,600	6,655	8,677
1998	165	1,575	537	1,137	12,495	5,947	11,878

Sources: CMHC Housing Market Survey, Statistics Canada Small Area Data, Special Tabulations
 Calculations, The Advocate Institute

*Note: Statistics Canada defines "non-family persons" as persons living in a household without a spouse, children or parents.

**Note: Vancouver CMA Includes Burnaby.



Quality of Housing Measures: Average Price of Single Family Dwelling, Substandard Units and Gross Rent Spending

Table 4.2a: Average Price of Single Family Dwellings, Substandard Dwellings and Gross Rent Spending on Shelter Costs, 1996 and 1998

	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa***	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo* Regional Municipality	City of London **	Halton Regional Municipality
Average Price, Single Family Dwelling									
1999		\$149,650	\$228,372	\$265,841	\$213,500	\$159,322	\$146,524	\$131,899	\$195,750****
1998		\$143,953	\$216,814	\$255,066	\$200,833	\$156,021	\$144,800	\$129,706	\$195,250****
1996		\$140,209	\$198,150	\$233,560	\$175,667	\$144,149		\$127,261	\$169,500****
Gross Rent Spending: 30% or More of Household income on Shelter Costs									
1996	45.4	41.2	44.8	41.7	39.5	46.8	41.3	47.0	38.0
1991	34.0	28.9	32.4	31.6	30.5	34.1	31.5	34.2	30.1
Substandard Units as a Percentage of Total Occupied Private Dwellings									
1996	7.3	6.8	9.1	4.7	8.2	7.1	6.8	NA	6.2
Real Estate Sales Per Capita									
1999	NA	\$2,238	\$5,365	\$3,751	NA	\$1,707	\$1,589	\$2,614	\$836
1998	NA	\$1,814	\$4,782	\$3,243	NA	\$1,805	\$1,294	\$2,455	\$785
1996	NA	\$1,685	\$5,658	\$3,046	\$2,646	\$3,324	\$2,204	\$2,646	\$1,332
1991	NA	\$1,779	\$4,660	NA	\$2,437	\$3,004	NA	\$2,594	NA

Sources: 1996, 1998 and 1999 single family dwelling prices, Municipal Governments. 1996 and 1991 Census (special tabulations). Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

Please note, the data provided for 1996 and 1991 was not available for the 1998 data, it is only available through Census.

* Note: Kitchener-Waterloo Shown. Cambridge area as follows: 1999: \$152,433.00, 1998: \$145,189.00

Figures are skewed by the large increase in \$300,000 homes which have been sold in the time period, therefore, does not accurately reflect the real value.

** Note: MLS Residential Sales for London, Middlesex Co., St. Thomas and Elgin Co.

*** Note: Does not include exclusive and private sales.

**** Note: Figures for Halton Regional Municipality are based on two-storey homes, source: Royal LePage Survey of Canadian House Prices.

The 1999 sales per capita was calculated using 1998 Census estimates population figures.

Quality of Housing Measures: Average Price of Single Family Dwelling, Substandard Units and Gross Rent Spending

Table 4.2b: Average Price of Single Family Dwellings, Substandard Dwellings and Gross Rent Spending on Shelter Costs, 1996 and 1998

	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby*	City of Vancouver
Average Price, Single Family Dwelling									
1999	\$105,092.00	\$135,082.00	\$93,000.00	\$90,321.00	\$110,210.00	\$201,046.00	\$118,871.00	\$326,933.00	\$431,230.00
1998	\$109,849.00	\$132,539.00	\$92,469.00	\$85,408.00	\$106,383.00	\$182,640.00	\$114,535.00	\$342,054.00	\$473,785.00
1996	\$108,221.00	\$105,469.00	\$90,000.00	\$76,728.00	\$88,819.00	\$168,810.00	\$109,041.00	\$355,000.00	\$431,230.00
Gross Rent Spending: 30% or More of Household income on Shelter Costs									
1996	48.3	47.2	43.5	39.6	44.1	37.9	40.9	44.7	47.2
1991	35.3	36.6	35.0	29.7	32.5	32.9	32.6	37.4	41.3
Substandard Units as a Percentage of Total Occupied Private Dwellings									
1996	8.9	7.9	8.9	7.2	5.8	5.5	6.4	7.1	8.4
Real Estate Sales Per Capita									
1999	\$1,108.15	\$3,146.57	\$1,178.03	\$1,346.48	\$2,614.94	\$2,206.13	\$2,499.65	NA	NA
1998	\$1,115.14	\$2,993.00	\$1,087.39	\$1,316.51	\$2,574.16	\$2,536.11	\$2,431.66	NA	NA
1996	\$1,441.56	\$3,031.32	\$1,372.56	\$1,330.10	\$2,595.20	\$3,114.30	\$2,046.40	\$3,958.70	NA
1991	NA	NA	\$1,313.69	\$932.70	NA	\$2,788.90	\$2,020.20	\$2,884.80	NA

Sources: 1996, 1998 and 1999 single family dwelling prices, Municipal Governments. 1996 and 1991 Census (special tabulations). Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

Please note, the data provided for 1996 and 1991 was not available for the 1998 data, it is only available through Census.

The 1999 sales per capita was calculated using 1998 Census estimates population figures.

* Note: Benchmark Average price

**Note: Median price between West and East Vancouver.

Benchmark Prices for Vancouver East and Vancouver West:

1996 – Van. East 350,171

Van. West 729,610

1998 – Van. East 319,110

Van. West 628,460

1999 – Van. East 281,130

Van. West 581,330

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

5. Community Stress Measures (CStM)

Definition:

These measures reflect problems that cause stress for individuals and the general population. They may affect specific population groups, vulnerable groups, or the entire community. They include the incidence of low income, of lone-parent families, personal crises, bankruptcies and suicides.

What does this information tell us?

There are common social and economic problems in Canadian communities, and most western nations, that governments and communities try to avoid, solve or ease. Many of the problems are directly associated with poverty, being disadvantaged in society, or other economic stresses.

This set of measures identifies a combination of indicators that are consistently associated with negative social and economic outcomes for communities, families, and individuals.

The intention is not to suggest that indicators such as the incidence of lone-parent families are problems. Rather, they indicate vulnerability.

Proportion of Lone Parent Families¹⁵ (Table 5.1)

Tables 5.1a and 5.1b both report the percentage of lone-parent families in QOL communities, but the two tables use different Statistics Canada data sets and must be analyzed separately. Table 5.1a (1996 Census data) shows that 13 of 18 QOL communities are above the national average for percentage of lone-parent families. There is evidence that the majority of lone parent families live on low incomes¹⁶. Moreover, contemporary society is organized in a manner that virtually requires the cooperative work of two adults to combine child rearing and earning a living.

Incidence of Low Income in Economic Families¹⁷ (Tables 5.2, a, b)

Table 5.2 illustrates the incidence of low income in economic families. The national average of the incidence of low income in economic families is higher than it is in most of the QOL communities, but there was an increase in the percentage of low income families in all QOL communities between 1991 and 1996.

Teen Fertility Rate (Table 5.3)

The national average of numbers of births by teenage mothers has been moving steadily downward over the past decade, from 25.7 per thousand teenage females in 1991, to 20.0 per thousand teenage females in 1997. In all of the QOL communities the numbers have also gone down, with the exception of London. In several cases, the rate has been moving down more quickly in the QOL communities than it has been nationally, and York, Peel, Halton, and Vancouver have reached the single-digit category. Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon still have high rates. Windsor, which was in the same general range as the prairie communities, experienced a sharp drop in the teen birth rate.

Suicides¹⁸ (Table 5.4)

As Table 5.4 illustrates, the national suicide rate went down after 1996, from 13 to 12.2 per 100,000 population. The decrease also shows up in many of the QOL communities. Fourteen QOL communities have rates that are lower than the national average. Sudbury and the prairie communities exhibit higher suicide rates than other QOL communities.

15. Lone-parent family refers to a parent with at least one never-married child living in the same dwelling.

16. See for example, National Council of Welfare Reports, (2000). Poverty Profile 1998, Ottawa: National Council of Welfare Reports, pp 38 and 41, which indicates a national poverty rate of 54 percent for female single-parent families, and 85 percent for female single-parent families with the mother under the age of 25.

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

18. Community-level trends in suicides are based on low numbers therefore small changes or a specific series of events can affect the statistics.

Business Bankruptcies (Table 5.5)

Business bankruptcies may also be an indication of economic stress within the community, but a certain amount of business failure indicates risk-taking and entrepreneurial activity. Bankruptcies are not necessarily a negative occurrence given that many entrepreneurs become successful after one or more failures.

Nevertheless, a healthy economy is paralleled in part by a more stable business environment and this is reflected in lower bankruptcy rates on a national level in recent years. Table 5.5a presents the trends throughout the nineties. For the most part, the QOL communities show a general improvement, although the record is mixed among communities, and from year to year. Ottawa, Sudbury, London and most of the prairie cities are on the upper end of the bankruptcy figures. Vancouver, Burnaby and Toronto are consistently low.

Consumer Bankruptcies (Table 5.6)

Table 5.6 indicates that consumer bankruptcy figures have been steady or rising slightly throughout the 1990s. The communities with consistently high rates of consumer bankruptcies are Halifax, London, Sudbury and Edmonton. Vancouver, Burnaby, Windsor and Halton tend to be on the low end of this measure.

Crisis Calls (Table 5.7)

Table 5.7 presents information submitted by participating QOL communities on the incidence of 911 calls in their communities. As the information is not treated similarly in all communities, the data should be considered as benchmarks for each community, to be monitored over time.

Community Stress Measures: Percentage of Lone-Parent Families

Table 5.1a Percentage of Lone-Parent Families*, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities, and Municipalities, 1996 (Census data)

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Lone Parent Families*(%) 1996	14.5	15.8	15.6	17.6	9.6	13.0	15.4	13.4	16.7	11.8
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Lone Parent Families*(%) 1996	14.5	18.3	18.9	16.6	17.3	17.1	13.7	17.2	14.7	16.4

Source: 1996 Census. Calculations, The Advocate Institute

* Note: Lone-Parent Family refers to a parent with at least one never-married son or daughter living in the same dwelling.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Community Stress Measures: Percentage of Lone-Parent Families

Table 5.1b Percentage of Lone-Parent Families*, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities, and Municipalities, 1998 (Small Area data)

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Lone Parent Families*(%) 1998	15.4	17.1	15.6	15.5	10.3	14.0	16.3	14.0	17.0	11.1
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Lone Parent Families*(%) 1998	15.4	16.2	17.7	17.5	19.0	17.9	13.8	17.6	14.0	14.5

Source: 1998 Small Area Data, Special Tabulations. Calculations, The Advocate Institute

* Note: Lone-Parent Family refers to a parent with at least one never-married son or daughter living in the same dwelling.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Community Stress Measures: Percentage of Families that Are Low-Income

Table 5.2: Incidence of Low Income in Economic Families, Canada and Selected CMAs 1991 and 1996

	Canada	Halifax CMA	Ottawa – Hull CMA	Toronto CMA	Hamilton CMA	London CMA	Kitchener CMA	Windsor CMA	Regional Municipality Halton*
1996 (%)	16.3	14.6	14.4	18.6	15.9	13.6	12.1	12.9	7.5
1991 (%)	13.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	5.3
	Canada	Sudbury CMA	Winnipeg CMA	Regina CMA	Saskatoon CMA	Calgary CMA	Edmonton CMA	Vancouver CMA (incl. Burnaby)	
1996 (%)	16.3	13.8	18.4	14.1	16.6	15.7	17.4	18.7	
1991 (%)	13.0	11.7	17.0	13.0	15.0	14.0	16.0	14.0	

Source: 1996 Census, Special Tabulations. Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

* Unlike the other QOLRS communities in Table 5.2, which are represented by CMA, the data presented for the Regional Municipality of Halton represents the municipality.



Community Stress Measures: Teen Births

Table 5.3 Teen Fertility Rate Per 1000 Women Aged 15-19, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991-1997

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
1997	20.0	22.4	10.9	14.5	5.2	9.5	22.9	18.8	39.6	5.9
1996	22.1	26.8	13.3	18.0	5.8	11.7	24.3	25.8	25.5	7.8
1995	24.2	25.8	16.5	21.1	6.1	14.1	25.6	23.2	29.0	10.2
1994	24.8	31.1	18.3	22.1	6.3	13.4	25.5	23.6	29.8	11.3
1993	24.7	32.0	19.1	21.2	6.8	14.2	24.9	22.7	27.0	9.6
1992	25.4	31.0	19.5	20.3	7.6	12.7	24.1	22.1	28.6	10.5
1991	25.7	27.8	16.3	20.4	8.3	14.1	26.1	23.4	40.0	9.6
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
1997	20.0	21.0	15.2	33.1	35.3	37.1	19.8	26.3	12.1	8.1
1996	22.1	25.5	33.1	33.6	39.2	39.6	20.7	27.3	13.5	9.3
1995	24.2	26.9	37.6	36.5	46.6	45.6	24.8	30.3	10.2	11.9
1994	24.8	30.3	32.6	38.3	44.3	49.9	25.0	33.4	13.5	13.2
1993	24.7	24.1	32.7	38.2	44.6	43.7	26.9	37.7	12.2	11.1
1992	25.4	26.4	32.1	38.9	44.2	44.5	29.9	38.8	13.6	15.0
1991	25.7	26.6	20.8	37.1	46.9	41.5	28.7	45.8	16.2	15.6

Source: Statistics Canada Health Information Division (special tabulations), Calculations The Advocate Institute.

The rates are per thousand females aged 15-19

Note: At the time of analysis, 1998 Health statistics information was not available from Statistics Canada. Data will be released early in 2001.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Community Stress Measures: Suicide Rates

Table 5.4 Death Rate, All Suicides Per 100,000 Population, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities 1991-1997

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
1997	12.2	9.4	7.7	8.5	3.3	5.4	5.5	8.1	11.2	6.2
1996	13.0	10.4	10.6	8.0	5.5	6.2	8.5	9.0	11.0	7.3
1995	13.3	12.4	10.5	8.8	4.1	6.7	10.2	9.3	9.2	9.3
1994	12.7	9.0	9.1	9.5	6.4	7.9	7.6	6.7	8.8	6.8
1993	13.1	10.8	10.5	8.3	5.8	9.7	8.9	6.2	9.9	9.3
1992	13.0	8.2	10.3	8.4	8.9	6.8	5.5	8.0	10.0	6.7
1991	12.8	13.9	11.1	8.5	4.5	8.1	5.9	9.0	5.6	6.5
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
1997	12.2	16.1	11.1	12.0	16.1	11.3	13.9	14.4	6.7	8.0
1996	13.0	13.6	18.6	10.3	13.5	12.4	12.5	19.1	8.1	8.2
1995	13.3	16.6	11.5	11.1	12.3	11.2	14.5	17.1	12.0	10.3
1994	12.7	13.6	11.4	9.5	14.5	12.9	12.8	17.9	8.7	11.1
1993	13.1	14.7	8.9	11.5	11.4	13.9	11.8	20.9	14.7	10.9
1992	13.0	15.4	5.4	9.3	15.8	14.9	14.9	18.1	11.6	17.4
1991	12.8	16.8	10.1	13.3	10.0	10.8	14.6	18.5	8.8	8.8

Source: Statistics Canada Health Information Division (special tabulations), Calculations, The Advocate Institute

Note: At the time of analysis, 1998 Health statistics information was not available from Statistics Canada. Data will be released early in 2001.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Community Stress Measures: Personal and Business Bankruptcies

Table 5.5: Business Bankruptcies per 1000 Establishments, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991-1999

	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Canada	10	11	13	15	14	13	14	16	16
Halifax Regional Municipality	13	15	31	23	24	23	29	41	29
Ottawa*	15	16	20	20	20	19	20	23	28
Toronto	6	7	6	8	7	7	10	9	8
York Regional Municipality	9	18	10	12	14	10	22	21	13
Peel Regional Municipality	7	8	9	10	11	10	11	9	11
Hamilton	12	13	12	15	15	15	17	16	16
Kitchener**	12	10	11	8	10	8	15	19	13
London	16	16	15	11	15	11	17	18	18
Halton Regional Municipality	6	5	5	6	8	8	11	11	10
Sudbury	14	8	13	18	15	18	18	11	15
Windsor	9	9	8	5	8	5	8	10	10
Winnipeg	7	10	11	10	8	10	11	14	18
Regina	16	19	15	17	15	17	13	19	24
Saskatoon	14	16	14	17	17	17	14	23	28
Calgary	14	15	16	16	20	16	18	19	16
Edmonton	14	13	15	23	30	23	19	19	17
Burnaby	4	6	5	8	5	6	5	6	10
Vancouver	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	6	5

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, Industry Canada

*Note: Ottawa-Hull

**Note: Soley Kitchener



Community Stress Measures: Personal and Business Bankruptcies

Table 5.6: Consumer Bankruptcies per 1000 Population, Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991-1999

	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Canada				2.7	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2
Halifax Regional Municipality	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.3
Ottawa*	2.2	2.5	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.7
Toronto	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.6
York Regional Municipality	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.5
Peel Regional Municipality	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.6
Hamilton	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.8
Kitchener**	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3
London	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.3
Halton Regional Municipality	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.2
Sudbury	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	4.4	4.0
Windsor	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9
Winnipeg	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.4
Regina	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.8
Saskatoon	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.2
Calgary	2.6	2.6	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.2
Edmonton	4.5	4.2	5.3	5.1	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4
Burnaby	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.7
Vancouver	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, Industry Canada

*Note: Ottawa-Hull

**Note: Soley Kitchener



Community Stress Measures: Crisis Calls

Table 5.7: Number of 911 Crisis Calls Per year, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1996, 1998, 1999

	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality***	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo* Regional Municipality	City of London*	Halton Regional Municipality
1999 Crisis Calls Total	NA	200,432	749,579	52,678	253,705	86,000 (est.)	NA	121,853	64,071
1998 Crisis Calls Total	NA	187,775	852,116	NA	178,844	89,293	NA	113,240	58,798
1996 Crisis Calls Total	NA	NA	786,246	NA	117,356	NA	NA	205,041	52,249
	City of Greater Sudbury****†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby**	City of Vancouver
1999 Crisis Calls Total	11,123	74,874	169,366	60,273	54,459	250,355	234,949	51,522	NA
1998 Crisis Calls Total	NA	70,737	172,528	62,360	59,433	239,111	214,718	50,917	NA
1996 Crisis Calls Total	NA	NA	NA	62,044	52,958	159,058	179,051	52,969	NA

Source: Regional Municipalities, questionnaire response

* Note: London crisis calls represent number for Middlesex County which includes London.

** Note: Burnaby crisis calls do not include wireless calls (30% of total calls).

*** Note: Only about 50% of the figures reflect valid calls for emergency assistance. The other 50% represents system abuse or duplication of calls for a single incident. Increases commencing in 1999 reflect the increased use of cellular phones for 911 calls. Cellular calls were not tracked previous to 1999.

****Note: Calls from October to December. Sudbury Regional Police did not begin collecting data on 911 calls until October 1999.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

6. Health of Community Measures (HOCCM)

Definition¹⁹ :

These are measures of health-related life outcomes in the population. They include the incidence of premature deaths²⁰, the incidence of and reasons for admission to hospitals, the proportion of babies born with a low birth weight, and workdays lost to illness or injury.

What does this information tell us?

People are concerned about health. They want to live long and healthy lives. They relate to the concept of health in both an individual context: the health of body, mind and spirit; and in a collective context: the health of the population, the community, the economy, or the society.

The quality of health care services, the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, the warmth of our homes, and the safety of our streets, affect our health. By focusing on health outcomes, governments can consider the usefulness of different kinds of action – such as regulation of negative behaviour and the encouragement of healthy behaviour, safety and environmental provisions, and improvement of services.

Infant Mortality (Table 6.1)

Infant mortality rates are a success story for the Canadian health care system. These rates have been sliding gradually but steadily downward for many years. The smaller QOL communities may exhibit more year-to-year fluctuation because the numbers are relatively small. Nevertheless, there is also some fairly consistent variation among communities that signals different outcomes in this area. Regina, Saskatoon and Vancouver have been consistently above the national average on this measure, while York, Peel, Waterloo, and Halton have been consistently under.

Low Birth-Weight Babies (Table 6.2)

A well-accepted measure of poor infant health is a birth weight below 2500 grams. Table 6.2 shows that the percentage on a national basis has remained stable throughout the 1990s. Perhaps health promotion efforts and declining rates of teen births were offset by increased income inequality, increased numbers of lone parent mothers, and children in poverty. The QOL communities are clustered around the national figure, but only Halton and Waterloo are consistently below the national average. Toronto, Peel, London, Windsor, Winnipeg and Calgary were consistently below the national average.

Premature Mortality (Table 6.3)

Canadian life expectancy has been increasing regularly throughout the past century due to improvements in sanitation, better water quality and immunization against childhood diseases. In the 20th Century an increase in the number of years between the birth of siblings has also contributed to a reduction in the transmission of fatal illness among those siblings. These changes have meant that more people live to an older age than before, and that now there is great emphasis in health care on extending adult wellbeing into old age. Premature mortality rates measure, in a sense, our failure to do that.

As Table 6.3 shows little discernible pattern of change during the 1990s. Many of the figures cover a wide range of values. Calgary's rates are close to the national average despite having a younger age structure. Peel and York are consistently low, while Sudbury, Windsor, Hamilton and Winnipeg are consistently high.

19. This measure is articulated in a more traditional way than are current concepts of health. Governments, professional associations and the World Health Organization (WHO) usually define health in a broad manner encompassing all aspects of human wellbeing. Indeed the QOLRS owes much in its conceptualization to the healthy cities/healthy communities movement initiated by the WHO. The QOLRS takes a broad approach to measuring human well-being. The Health of Community Measures within the QOLRS monitor specific and traditional health outcomes.

20. Defined by Statistics Canada as death before age 75.

Hospital Discharges (Table 6.4)

Table 6.4 shows that the QOL communities have higher hospital utilization rates than the Canadian average. Hospitals in urban centres are generally more accessible and offer a wider range of services than hospitals in areas of lower populations. Hospitals in urban centres also serve people from outside the community boundaries. The trends of hospital utilization are generally in a downward direction, following the national pattern. Where there are variations to this trend, it is likely explained by changes in the organization of service delivery. Although several communities reflect heavy usage, it is worth observing, again, the greater numbers in Regina and Saskatoon, and, to a lesser extent, Calgary and Edmonton.

Work Hours Lost Due to Illness or Injury (Table 6.5)

One of the problems in assessing the value of investments to improve health is the difficulty in measuring the absence of it. Typically health costs are considered to be the costs of health care services, but these are only the costs of professional services to people with problems that are considered treatable, and acute enough to seek professional help. The costs of ill health which accrue to the individual, to his or her family or to the society through lost productivity, are rarely counted or considered.

A measure of the number of hours lost due to illness or injury is one indicator that helps identify the cost associated with poor health or disabling events. Table 6.5 shows that Canada loses more than two percent of normal labour time each week due to illness or disability, and that this amount has been edging upward. The spread is minor, although Winnipeg shows the most hours lost, and Vancouver shows the least.

Health of Community Measures: Infant Mortality

Table 6.1: Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991-1997

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
1997	5.4	3.3	5.7	6.5	4.1	5.1	5.5	4.5	4.7	1.9
1996	5.5	6.0	4.9	6.4	3.5	5.5	4.4	3.6	5.9	5.1
1995	6.1	5.7	6.4	5.9	4.5	5.2	7.9	6.6	7.2	4.5
1994	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.9	5.1	5.0	8.1	4.6	6.8	3.3
1993	6.3	6.9	6.9	6.3	4.6	5.7	6.7	4.3	10.2	5.0
1992	6.0	4.9	5.3	7.0	5.0	3.5	4.4	6.3	8.8	3.1
1991	6.4	5.0	6.2	7.1	5.3	5.7	4.9	3.9	12.3	5.3
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
1997	5.4	1.8	5.7	7.5	12.3	6.7	3.7	5.8	5.3	6.5
1996	5.5	7.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.8	5.5	5.4	4.3	6.4
1995	6.1	7.9	9.4	6.1	13.4	10.6	6.4	7.9	3.7	8.5
1994	8.5	7.1	4.1	5.5	7.0	9.7	7.0	7.6	8.9	10.7
1993	6.3	7.0	7.5	7.6	6.3	7.9	6.5	5.4	2.6	7.1
1992	6.0	5.9	7.0	6.0	5.9	8.4	6.9	8.2	4.6	11.1
1991	6.4	8.6	4.9	5.6	7.4	5.6	5.0	8.3	3.1	6.9

Source: Statistics Canada Health Information Division, Special Tabulations. Calculations, The Advocate Institute

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Health of Community Measures: Low Birth-Weight Babies

Table 6.2: Percentage of Single Births Less Than 2,500 Grams to Total Single Births, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
1998	4.6	5.0	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.8	3.4
1996	4.6	4.3	4.7	5.7	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.9	3.3
1992	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.4	4.0	4.8	5.2	3.7	5.1	4.0
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
1998	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.5
1996	4.6	6.1	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.8
1992	4.6	5.8	6.2	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Information Division, Special Tabulations.

Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Health of Community Measures: Premature Mortality

Table 6.3a: Crude Premature Mortality Rates Per 100,000 Population, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991, 1996 and 1997*

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
1997	315.16	437.87	409.34	493.38	290.24	278.32	576.18	422.32	473.21	367.31
1996	325.71	451.79	404.19	488.08	303.76	284.65	556.77	433.62	480.24	384.66
1991	349.05	448.47	379.72	461.35	270.39	276.44	560.38	403.91	502.89	379.16

Source: Statistics Canada Health information Division (special tabulations), Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

*Note: Premature Mortality is defined as mortality before the age of 75.

Health of Community Measures: Premature Mortality

Table 6.3b: Crude Premature Mortality Rates Per 100,000 Population, Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991, 1996 and 1997*

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
1997	315.16	555.00	568.90	529.10	485.00	475.70	327.70	419.00	265.09	469.50
1996	325.71	534.20	611.30	536.30	458.20	422.20	314.60	414.30	470.80	470.80
1991	349.05	559.50	623.80	543.20	494.40	500.90	399.50	451.10	568.40	585.20

Source: Statistics Canada Health information Division (special tabulations), Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

*Note: Premature Mortality is defined as Mortality before the age of 75.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Health of Community Measures: Hospital Discharges

Table 6.4a: Hospital Discharges, Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, Fiscal Year 1991/1992, Fiscal Year 1996/1997 and Fiscal Year 1998/1999

	Canada*	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Total										
1998/1999	8,312	13,281	9,066	9,335	9,790	9,482	12,408	12,236	10,276	9,271
1996/1997	8,771	14,369	9,886	10,474	11,002	10,414	13,326	13,908	11,840	9,380
1991/1992	10,533	9,976	12,780	12,546	13,891	13,046	15,853	17,607	15,075	12,040

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information, Special Tabulations. Calculations The Advocate Institute.

*Note: Canada total is under-reported since Québec data are not included.



Health of Community Measures: Hospital Discharges

Table 6.4b: Hospital Discharges, Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, Fiscal Year 1991/1992, Fiscal Year 1996/1997 and Fiscal Year 1998/1999

	Canada*	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	Vancouver (incl. Burnaby)
Total									
1998/1999	8,312	7,073	14,513	10,199	17,870	16,687	12,726	11,644	10,220
1996/1997	8,771	6,999	19,974	6,946	22,150	19,548	17,720	17,021	18,955
1991/1992	10,533	8,214	15,969	10,758	17,975	16,829	13,771	12,003	15,846

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information, Special Tabulations. Calculations The Advocate Institute.

*Note: Canada total is under-reported since Québec data are not included.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Health of Community Measures: Work Hours Lost Due to Illness or Disability

Table 6.5: Hours Lost (Full or Part Week) Due to Illness or Disability as a Percentage of Total Actual Hours Worked at All Jobs, by Age, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1996 and 1998 Annual Averages

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
1998										
15 - 39 years	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.3
40+ years	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.4	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.1
1996										
15 - 39 years	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.4	0.0
40+ years	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	0.0
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
1998										
15 - 39 years	1.9	0.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.0	1.2
40+ years	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.0
1996										
15 - 39 years	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.2
40+ years	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.7	3.3	1.3	2.1	0.0	2.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, A20093, '0.0 are estimates where the survey sample is too small for the number to be released.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

7. Community Safety Measures (CSfM)

Definition:

These measures reflect the overall safety and physical security of the community. They include the rates of crime and violence in the community, as well as the rate of unintended injuries. When it is available, this measure will include the incidence of notifiable communicable disease²¹.

What does this information tell us?

Residents consider safety from crime to be a major concern for their community, and many families will move to a safer neighbourhood if they feel threatened or insecure where they are. This is especially the case for households with children.

The perceived safety of neighbourhoods is not necessarily congruent with reported crime rates. The presence of homeless people in the streets, higher density neighbourhoods the increasing relative age of the overall population, and extensive media coverage of safety issues may contribute to feelings of insecurity. Poorly regulated traffic, dangerous working environments and adverse weather can also threaten safety.

At this stage of development of the QOL Reporting System, the Community Safety Measure includes reported and confirmed crimes (divided into property crimes, and violent crimes), charges laid against young offenders, and unintended injuries and poisonings. Together they provide a picture of the overall safety of the community. Although, it should be noted that crime rates vary greatly within urban centres.

Crime Rates (Tables 7.1a, b)

On a national basis, overall reported and confirmed crimes appear to be going steadily downward. From 6,143 property crimes per 100,000 population in 1991, the annual rate has decreased by about 25 percent, to 4,556. The trend in violent crime is less clear, having

levelled off at 979 per 100,000 population in 1998. This number is still slightly lower than it was in 1991. Young offender charges are also down. One explanation for the overall downward trend is demographic change, there are now fewer young adults relative to the rest of the population, and young males, as a group, are known to commit the most offences²².

To some extent, the age structure of the QOL communities is reflected in the crime rates, although age differences are not enough to explain the significant variation among them. The western communities have a somewhat younger population, and their crime rates exceed the national average by fifty to one hundred percent. An exception is Calgary, a city with a young population, but with crime rates much lower than Regina, Saskatoon, and Winnipeg. Vancouver and Burnaby also exhibit high crime rates, especially in property crimes.

Injuries and Poisonings (Tables 7.2 and 7.3)

Mortality rates due to injuries and poisonings (including unintended acts) have been decreasing gradually in Canada, and more rapidly in many large urban areas. Thirteen of the QOL Communities have rates below the national average. Similar to the trends found in other QOL measures, the prairie cities exhibit higher rates, and in Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon, the rates are increasing. Sudbury has the highest rate, but it is decreasing. Hospitalization rates for injuries and poisoning (Table 7.3) have also been decreasing fairly steadily in Canada and in the QOL communities. There is variation in these rates. Sudbury, Toronto and Peel are toward the low end, not much below the national average, while most communities are above, but making progress. The cities west of Winnipeg show the highest rates.

21. Notifiable communicable diseases are those that health care professionals are required to report, usually for reasons of public safety.

22. Information on the factors influencing crime rates can be found on the website of the International centre for prevention of crime, at www.crimeprevention-intl.org.

Community Safety Measures: Crime Rates

Table 7.1a. Crime Rates Per 100,000 Population for Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Young Offenders Charged										
1998	389	286	157	317	227	309	386	433	667	242
1996	473	NA	226	278	237	377	397	426	724	293
1991	611	635	395	496	449	413	400	635	897	367
1986	522	504	310	522	404	432	431	331	660	NA
Crimes of Violence										
1998	979	1,294	952	1,085	489	581	1,240	80	853	456
1996	973	NA	1,105	1,027	470	645	1,339	72	913	490
1991	1,056	1,760	1,545	1,399	516	697	1,203	878	1,016	537
1986	782	1,005	875	951	305	679	1,177	776	856	464
Property Crimes										
1998	4,556	8,129	4,969	3,957	2,629	2,751	4,590	4,311	4,974	2,443
1996	5,193	NA	7,058	4,969	3,165	3,700	5,201	4,493	6,475	3,182
1991	6,143	11,029	9,139	6,642	3,925	4,562	5,850	5,459	7,017	3,954
1986	5,528	9,561	8,581	5,507	3,345	4,261	5,537	4,902	7,177	3,892

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Community Safety Measures: Crime Rates

Table 7.1b Crime Rates Per 100,000 Population for Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Young Offenders Charged										
1998	389	603	421	720	1,259	1,179	441	635	235	221
1996	473	742	399	649	1,219	1,091	681	568	222	234
1991	611	729	480	779	1,215	1,111	1,244	804	462	481
1986	522	2,342	536	1,049	752	850	392	259	478	390
Crimes of Violence										
1998	979	872	1,055	1,373	1,784	1,505	876	1,148	1,153	1,396
1996	973	918	1,207	1,183	1,293	1,407	777	1,038	1,360	1,602
1991	1,056	986	1,260	978	981	1,083	1,106	1,522	1,484	1,571
1986	782	599	1,326	904	896	1,031	526	1,396	1,068	1,765
Property Crimes										
1998	4,556	4,222	4,887	6,009	9,175	6,697	5,249	5,912	9,182	12,369
1996	5,193	5,101	5,940	6,520	10,444	7,487	5,596	6,102	11,887	16,154
1991	6,143	7,023	6,682	7,483	10,117	7,234	8,256	10,634	11,928	13,061
1986	5,528	5,482	7,071	9,316	10,139	11,109	5,665	9,322	11,306	12,314

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Community Safety Measures: Injuries and Poisonings

7.2: Crude Mortality Rates Per 100,000 Population Due to Injury and Poisoning, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991, 1996 and 1998

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Injury and Poisoning										
1998	43.5	38.2	28.6	32.4	20.6	21.6	33.5	31.3	33.7	30.0
1996	45.5	41.1	32.1	31.7	24.5	33.0	38.4	31.5	40.1	30.2
1991	47.2	41.3	36.4	35.1	28.0	34.3	38.8	33.0	25.4	33.0
%Change 1996-1998	-4.6	-7.6	-12.2	2.2	-18.9	-52.8	-14.6	-0.6	-18.9	-0.6
% Change 1991-1996	-4.1	-0.2	-13.3	-10.7	-14.2	-3.9	-1.0	-4.7	57.8	-9.2
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
Injury and Poisoning										
1998	43.5	49.6	37.1	45.8	44.7	44.7	37.2	45.7	30.2	38.3
1996	45.5	56.0	47.3	36.9	40.8	42.7	38.5	51.3	26.6	34.0
1991	47.2	51.5	34.7	40.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	51.5	42.1	65.9
%Change 1996-1998	-4.6	-12.9	-27.4	19.4	8.7	4.5	-3.5	-12.3	11.9	11.2
% Change 1991-1996	-4.1	8.0	36.3	-8.4	-2.6	1.9	-9.1	-0.3	-58.2	-93.8

Source: Statistics Canada Health Information Division, Special Tabulations. Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Community Safety Measures: Injuries and Poisonings

Table 7.3: Hospital Discharge Rates Per 100,000 Population Due to Injury and Poisoning, Canada, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991, 1996 and 1998

	Canada*	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
Injury and Poisoning										
1998	637.9	949.1	592.3	581.5	634.4	582.3	995.1	917.1	813.2	679.8
1996	690.1	1011.2	675.7	634.5	695.3	609.7	1024.2	1044.6	951.3	659.4
1991	816.2	992.9	861.5	755.2	873.7	817.0	1110.8	1209.0	1086.9	854.7
%Change 1996-1998	-15.4	1.8	-21.6	-16.0	-20.4	-25.4	-7.8	-13.6	-12.5	-22.9
% Change 1991-1996	-7.6	-6.1	-12.3	-8.4	-8.8	-4.5	-2.8	-12.2	-14.5	3.1
	Canada*	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver (incl. Burnaby, 1996 and 1991)
Injury and Poisoning										
1998	637.9	541.1	834.7	717.3	1454.3	1248.3	1082.9	954.9	1285.2	1285.2
1996	690.1	581.0	938.8	761.7	1455.1	1212.0	1222.3	1058.6	1452.9	1452.9
1991	816.2	622.0	1176.4	515.6	1626.8	1327.5	1585.4	1563.2	1722.0	1722.0
%Change 1996-1998	-15.4	-6.6	-20.2	47.7	-10.6	-8.7	-22.9	-32.3	-15.6	-15.6
% Change 1991-1996	-7.6	-6.9	-11.1	-5.8	-0.1	3.0	-11.4	-9.8	-11.5	-11.5

Source: Statistics Canada Health Information Division (Special Tabulations), Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

*Note: Canada total is under reported since Québec data are not included.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

8. Community Participation Measures (CPM)

Definition:

These measures reflect the involvement of citizens in the civic and political life of the community. They include voter turnout, daily newspaper circulation, charitable giving, and support for community projects through the local United Way organization.

What does this information tell us?

For the past two decades, business, society, and public policy have become more globally focused. Businesses utilizing high technology can locate anywhere in the world, and knowledge workers are very mobile. For communities to retain their human capital, it is important for residents to be content and comfortable in their community. Communities must have the capacity to respond to local issues, assist the disadvantaged, and improve overall quality of life. In building the community's social capital, support systems, networks, intellectual and natural resources are also enhanced. The result will be solid, healthy communities that contribute to national social solidarity.

Voter Turnout (Table 8.1)

The QOL 1999 Report identified decreasing rates of voter participation. This was true for federal elections, where a decreasing trend has been evident since the 1980s, and also true with lower rates for provincial and local governments. The election turnout in 2000 is reported in table 8.1, as well as municipal election turnout in appropriate years, as available. It will be noted that turnout for the federal election continues to decline.

Charitable Donations (Tables 8.2a, b)

One of the bright spots of community participation over recent years has been monetary contribution to charitable activities. These activities generally fall within the categories of religion, health and social services, and arts and culture. As Tables 8.2a and 8.2b point out for the Census Metropolitan Areas which correspond to the

QOL communities, donations are near or above the national average, and in several cases have been rising faster than inflation.

United Way Contributions (Table 8.3)

Table 8.3 illustrates the pattern of United Way support. As with charitable donations, the level of support appears to be rising, although with a good deal of variation among communities. The contributions made to United Way campaigns are an indicator of both the willingness of people to make a contribution toward broad community service needs, and of community capacity to organize a successful campaign.

Recycling Activity (Table 8.4)

The level of recycling effort in the community is an indicator that is relevant to this measure as well as to concern for the environment. Table 8.4 shows that this activity is picking up momentum in most QOL communities.

Daily Newspaper Circulation (Table 8.5)

The extent of readership of daily newspapers is a proxy measure for awareness of local community issues and civic interest. It is a rough measure because people have access to information through television, the Internet, and special purpose weekly or monthly publications. From the partial data available, Table 8.3 indicates that the downward trend identified in the first QOL Report has continued, perhaps levelling off in 1999.

Community Participation Measures: Voter Turnout

Table 8.1: Percentage of Voter Turnout, Canada and Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, Federal and Municipal Elections, Various years from 1991-2000

	Canada	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton**	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality**
Federal 2000	61.2	59.9	63.4	55.9	57.1	52.8	58.0	57.6	55.9	62.3
Federal 1997	67.0	67.6	71.4	66.5	65.2	64.2	60.9	63.4	62.4	70.0
Federal 1993	69.6	61.0	69.5	67.2	70.1	68.4	67.0	65.2	64.7	62.5
Municipal 99/00		34.0	47.0	37.6						32.0
Municipal 98/99										
Municipal 97/98			31.9	50.8		26.7	34.6	30.4	43.1	35.5
Municipal 95/96		31.0	39.0	36.3*		32.2	36.9	37.4	43.4	
Municipal 91/94		37.5	41.0	43.0*		31.2	41.0	30.2	35.5	37.2
	Canada	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby***	City of Vancouver***
Federal 2000	61.2	59.1	52.6	53.9	62.4	62.0	58.0	59.3	60.2	60.5
Federal 1997	67.0	64.7	57.3	62.2	65.1	62.4	59.5	57.1	66.2	64.0
Federal 1993	69.6		60.7	67.2	69.5	66.9	64.6	61.9	66.0	63.8
Municipal 99/00		42.6	40.8		38.3				30.8	36.0
Municipal 98/99							45.8			
Municipal 97/98		44.0	30.9	53.6	23.4	20.0		35.5		
Municipal 95/96		51.4	34.5	53.5	39.4		23.4	50.3	27.4	
Municipal 91/94		55.7		58.4			34.2	51.6	27.7	

Source: Elections Canada (federal elections); Municipal governments, (municipal elections).

*Note: These figures are for the old City of Toronto.

**Note: The New City of Hamilton and Halton Regional Municipality share electoral district 35095 - Ancaster-Dundas-Flamborough-Aldershot (formerly the district of Hamilton-Wentworth).

***Note: Burnaby and Vancouver share electoral district 59031 - Vancouver South, Burnaby.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.



Community Participation Measures: Charitable Donations

Table 8.2a Charitable Donations, Canada and Selected CMAs 1995, 1997 and 1998

	Canada	Halifax	Ottawa	Toronto CMA (incl. York & Peel)	Hamilton-Wentworth CMA	Kitchener CMA (incl. Waterloo)	London CMA	Regional Municipality of Halton**	Sudbury CMA
Average Donation Per Donor 1998 (\$)	860	818	940	1273	901	1126	943	1029	573
Per Taxfiler 1998 (\$)	222	222	311	331	275	353	295	348	158
Average Donation Per Donor 1997 (\$)	810	750	810	1120	860	1040	890	940	481*
Per Taxfiler 1997 (\$)	210	200	260	290	260	330	280	259	136*
Average Donation Per Donor 1995 (\$)	650	570	610	820	710	810	730	725	456
Per Taxfiler 1995 (\$)	180	170	210	220	220	270	240	249	128

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data, Special Tabulations.

Calculations, the Advocate Institute

* Note data for Sudbury in 1997 row is 1996 data for Sudbury.

** Unlike the other QOLRS communities in Table 8.2a, which are represented by CMA, the data presented for the Regional Municipality of Halton represents the municipality.

Community Participation Measures: Charitable Donations

Table 8.2b Charitable Donations, Canada and Selected CMAs 1995, 1997 and 1998

	Canada	Windsor CMA	Winnipeg CMA	Regina CMA	Saskatoon CMA	Calgary CMA	Edmonton CMA	Vancouver CMA (incl. Burnaby)
Average Donation Per Donor 1998 (\$)	860	731	859	800	1101	1142	925	1095
Per Taxfiler 1998 (\$)	222	239	268	246	312	324	245	264
Average Donation Per Donor 1997 (\$)	810	700	850	830	1090	1080	880	1060
Per Taxfiler 1997 (\$)	210	230	260	250	310	300	230	260
Average Donation Per Donor 1995 (\$)	650	610	700	670	850	730	730	810
Per Taxfiler 1995 (\$)	180	210	230	220	250	240	210	200

Source: Statistics Canada Small Area and Administrative Data, Special Tabulations.

Calculations, The Advocate Institute.

Community Participation Measures: United Way Donations Per Resident

Table 8.3: Per Capita Donations to the United Way, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991, 1996, 1997*, 1998 and 1999**

	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	Hamilton (incl. Burlington)	Kitchener- Waterloo	London- Middlesex	Halton Regional Municipality (excl. Burlington)
1999 Campaign Receipts	\$3,870,000	\$16,178,705	\$63,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$9,378,595	\$6,050,000	\$4,705,000	\$4,932,353	\$2,993,000
Per Capita **'98 pop used	10.75	21.35	25.15	6.78	9.89	11.69	10.89	14.55	8.92
1998 Campaign Receipts	\$3,660,000	\$14,600,000	\$60,250,000	\$4,000,000	\$8,726,122	\$5,940,000	\$4,560,000	\$4,750,000	\$3,240,500
Per Capita	10.16	19.27	24.01	6.03	9.20	11.55	10.55	14.01	9.59
1997 Campaign Receipts	\$3,600,000	\$13,577,638	\$56,100,000	\$3,500,000	\$8,442,588	\$5,800,000	\$4,356,000	\$4,586,188	\$3,003,500
Per Capita *'96 pop. used	10.50	18.83	23.52	5.91	9.90	11.89	10.74	14.08	9.09
1996 Campaign Receipts	\$3,600,000	\$12,605,348	\$52,100,000	\$2,903,000	\$9,674,076	\$5,960,190	\$4,300,000	\$4,354,375	\$2,638,627
Per Capita	10.50	17.48	21.84	4.90	11.35	12.22	10.61	13.37	7.99
1991 Campaign Receipts	\$4,010,000	NA	\$44,971,000	NA	\$6,218,000	\$6,700,000	\$4,411,915	\$4,096,000	\$175,000***
Per Capita	12.12	19.76	18.46	NA	11.68	13.14	NA	NA	0.54***

Source: National United Way statistics, and Statistics Canada demographic series. Calculations, the Advocate Institute.

*Note: 1997 Data uses 1996 population figures

**Note: 1999 Data uses 1998 population estimate figures.

***Note: 1991 data for Halton Regional Municipality only includes Halton Hills.

Please Note: In some cases the United Way may not cover the entire Municipality. The figures may therefore show as smaller than it actually is.

Community Participation Measures: United Way Donations Per Resident

Table 8.3 (Continued): Per Capita Donations to the United Way, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1991, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999***

	City of Greater Sudbury	Windsor-Essex	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby***	City of Vancouver***
1999 Campaign Receipts	\$1,040,000	\$9,131,966	\$11,000,000	\$1,989,000	\$1,760,000	\$21,775,577	\$10,930,000	\$2,448,801	\$7,102,065
Per Capita **98 pop used	6.29	30.43	17.53	10.66	8.62	25.85	16.91	12.87	12.87
1998 Campaign Receipts	\$1,134,000	\$8,307,276	\$10,502,000	\$1,811,272	\$1,626,000	\$19,363,000	\$10,132,973	\$2,309,924	\$6,737,857
Per Capita	6.86	28.64	16.74	9.71	7.97	23.01	15.67	12.21	12.21
1997 Campaign Receipts	\$1,150,000	\$8,112,637	\$9,871,000	\$1,774,268	\$1,502,000	\$17,197,000	\$9,507,853	\$2,204,271	\$6,322,323
Per Capita *'96 pop. used	6.97	30.27	15.96	9.84	7.76	22.39	15.43	12.30	12.3
1996 Campaign Receipts	\$1,050,000	\$7,910,108	\$9,329,551	\$1,752,748	\$1,403,655	\$14,722,000	\$900,000	\$2,021,478	\$5,798,033
Per Capita	6.36	29.51	15.08	9.72	7.25	19.17	14.60	11.28	11.28
1991 Campaign Receipts	\$1,065,437	\$7,019,000	\$8,238,000	\$1,687,801	\$1,147,000	\$10,500,000	\$7,632,108	\$1,683,000	\$4,996,827
Per Capita	6.4	26.19	13.39	9.42	6.16	14.77	12.37	10.59	10.59

Source: National United Way statistics, and Statistics Canada demographic series. Calculations, the Advocate Institute.

*Note: 1997 Data uses 1996 population figures

**Note: 1999 Data uses 1998 population estimate figures.

***Note: Burnaby and Vancouver figures are derived from the Lower Mainland United Way campaign. A breakdown of figures on municipal boundaries is not available for 1991 and 1996 figures. Therefore, the same per capita contribution has been attributed to both communities. Burnaby 1998 and 1999 per capita based on estimated population.

Please Note: In some cases the United Way may not cover the entire Municipality. The figures may therefore show as smaller than it actually is.

Community Participation Measures: Recycling (Number of Kilograms Per Resident, Per Year)

Table 8.4: Weight of Collected Recyclable Goods, Per Resident, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999, Kilograms Collected Per Capita, Selected Municipalities and Regional Municipalities*

	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
kilograms collected 1999	47.60	73.9	102	56.2	95.7	54.9	58.5	51.9	81.6
kilograms collected 1998	43.80	69	98	56.2	89.7	48.3	56.7	49.8	78.9
kilograms collected 1996	38.9	48.4	94	45.4	94.6	46.9	NA	46.8	71.8
	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby	City of Vancouver
kilograms collected 1999	57.7	50.4	42.2	NA	95.9	60.5	124.7	112.3	NA
kilograms collected 1998	54.6	49.6	40.1	NA	60.8	53.7	114.4	91.5	NA
kilograms collected 1996	47.1	48.1	42.3	180 kg/house	No prog.	44.8	101.0	47.6	NA

Source: Municipal Governments, Calculations, the Advocate Institute.

*Note: 1999 kilograms per resident based on 1998 population

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.

Please Note: Municipal Governments have submitted this data based on their individual municipal definition, therefore this information should be used to follow trends over time. Rates are not comparable due to a lack of common definitions.



Community Participation Measures: Newspaper Circulation

Table 8.5: Percentage of Total Households Receiving Daily Newspapers, Selected Regional Municipalities and Municipalities, 1995, 1997, 1998 and 1999

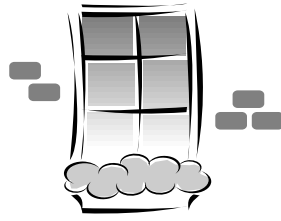
	Halifax Regional Municipality	City of Ottawa	City of Toronto	York Regional Municipality	Peel Regional Municipality	New City of Hamilton	Waterloo Regional Municipality	City of London	Halton Regional Municipality
1999	64.0	57.3	33.8	40.0	36.3	49.4	43.1	NA	41.9
1998	62.6	54.5	34.7	36.7	34.1	48.8	43.6	NA	40.8
1997	67.2	58.4	40.5	38.8	35.7	51.3	44.9	43.8	NA
1995	66.5	68.9	35.2	39.9	40.3	62.8	58.4	48.4	NA
	City of Greater Sudbury†	City of Windsor	City of Winnipeg	City of Regina	City of Saskatoon	City of Calgary	City of Edmonton	City of Burnaby*	Greater Vancouver
1999	36.2	NA	54.0	57.6	53.4	50.0	61.0	41.0	41.0
1998	41.2	NA	55.2	53.5	54.6	49.5	52.0	40.5	40.5
1997	NA	65.3	56.5	57.1	56.5	51.1	52.7	46.2	46.2
1995	NA	82.1	68.2	66.1	64.0	59.0	63.6	54.3	54.3

Source: Audit Bureau of Circulation

*Note: Only Greater Vancouver Data was available from source, the City of Burnaby is part of Greater Vancouver.

†Data shown for Sudbury cover the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury only.





The FCM Quality of Life

Reporting System

Highlights from the 1999 (QOL) report

Appendix I

Preliminary Findings (1999)

As this is a preliminary report, the data establish baseline measures that will be reference points for future monitoring. Where possible, historical data and comparison with other research complement these measurements.

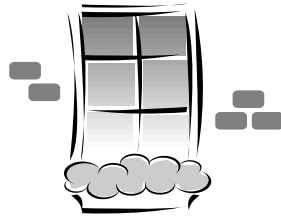
A number of important insights have emerged from the preliminary analysis. In some cases, QOL conditions or trends are not consistent across municipal governments, and this raises questions about the differential impact of policies in different communities. However, some conditions or trends do appear to be consistent across communities:

1. The income, education and employment standards in several participating communities are higher than the Canadian and provincial averages. This means that characteristics of Canadian urban communities are in keeping with the United Nations Human Development Index¹, which gives Canada a number one ratio. Living standards for average and higher-income segments of the population, as well as standards for the whole population in matters such as education and health, are generally high, and, in some cases, improving. Unemployment rates improved in most communities during the period.
2. Canadian metropolitan areas are undergoing a dramatic transformation into vibrant multicultural societies. For example, Toronto, Peel and Vancouver now have 40 per cent or more of their population that is foreign born. Municipal governments and urban communities are continually adjusting their service systems to help ease the newcomers' transition to their new society. These multicultural communities are establishing patterns of social, cultural and economic relationships that will play a major role in defining Canadian society in the 21st century.
3. The urban communities studied in this report have larger ranges of income inequality and higher incidence of poverty than the Canadian and provincial averages. Between 1992 and 1996, families on the top half of the income scale experienced income increases in the range of six to eight per cent. In most cities, families on the bottom half of the income scale experienced income losses of the same or greater magnitude – this without accounting for the decrease in spending power resulting from inflation.
4. The trend data suggest a growth and concentration of social problems in Canada's major urban centres. These problems include a lack of affordable housing, some forms of urban crime, concentrations of poverty, and affordability concerns for large segments of urban populations.
5. Overall crime rates have been decreasing in Canada (about 10 per cent between 1991 and 1996). However, the evidence suggests that these rates are volatile and shifting over time, and that violent crimes have increased in some communities in recent years.
6. Housing is a serious concern in urban communities with extreme affordability problems. The number of renters paying 30 per cent or more of their income for rent increased between 1991 and 1996 in several cities by as much as 40 per cent.
7. Youth unemployment remains an unsolved problem in Canada, despite federal and provincial efforts to ameliorate the situation. The low wage paid to young workers is an associated difficulty.
8. Consistent with the problems of youth in the labour force, young families are becoming more financially vulnerable. Low wages, low family incomes and increasing incidence of lone-parent families are evident.

The consultative process also revealed that municipal governments have been taking initiatives to gain a better appreciation of the developments taking place locally, and to engage communities in plans to improve QOL conditions.

Preliminary Summation

Canadian urban communities reflect both positive and negative experiences in the 1990s. Economic indicators and many social indicators have been either holding steady or improving for the overall population. Canadians are relatively healthy and are well-educated. However, social problems are growing. These problems reflect the accumulated effects of economic transformation (globalization, information technology revolution, and profound restructuring of the labour market) and the shifts in provincial and federal policies over the last two decades. A more sophisticated and inclusive approach to policy development is required, involving communities and municipal governments as real partners. This is a real challenge for Canada's social union.



The FCM Quality of Life

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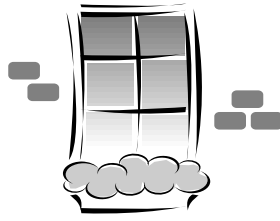
Technical Team Members

Appendix II

Members of Quality of Life Technical Team

FCM Team: Councillor Michael Phair, City of Edmonton
Susan Welke, FCM Staff
Denis Arsenault, FCM Staff
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City of Greater Sudbury	Tin-Chee Wu Penny Earley
City of Windsor	Bruno Ierullo
City of London	Pina Sauro Glenn Howlett
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City of Toronto	Lydia Fitchko Harvey Low
City of Hamilton	Carmen Bian Jane Underwood
Region of Halton	Wendy Kowalski Lynne Simons
Region of Peel	LeeAnn Lloyd
Region of York	Joan Christensen Jennifer Zubick
City of Ottawa	Dick Stewart Colleen Pellatt Helen Durand-Charron
Halifax Regional Municipality	Barb Nehilley



The FCM Quality of Life

Reporting System

Measures Under Development

Adding to the Quality of Life
Reporting System

Two New Measures – Social Infrastructure
and the Environment

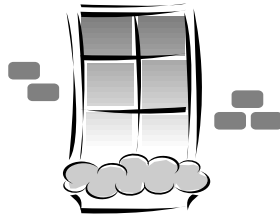
Appendix III

Measures Under Development

To complement the existing QOLRS measures, a Social Infrastructure and Environmental Measure are presently being developed. The following table presents information about the proposed indicators and outlines their development process. The list of potential indicators for the two new measures has not been finalized, and may change as the development process continues.

Name of Measure	Social Infrastructure	Quality of Environment
Year that work was initiated	1998	1999
Formation of Indicator Teams with a lead and support community	Lead – Toronto Support – Halifax Regional Municipality and Ottawa	Lead – Hamilton Support – Edmonton, Windsor and the Region of Halton
Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To indicate the size and extent of social programs and delivery systems To reflect the proportion of the economy which is sustained by social programs and the role that such programs play in generating employment To examine the proportion of the population that directly receives services To identify service gaps or unmet needs To establish a foundation to develop benchmarks or standards at a later date 	To signal changes in the natural environment, specifically in attributes of that environment which have been identified as important contributors to the quality and sustainability of life in Canadian communities
Why is this measure important?	The provision of services that support healthy family life and participation in the social, economic and cultural life of the community is a major factor in quality of life.	Municipal governments see first hand the negative effects on the health and wellbeing of their residents when environmental conditions deteriorate
Community consultations and preparation of a Consultation Document to identify potential indicators	Potential indicators are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of labour force employed in "community services" as per Statistics Canada's definition (including social and health services plus others); Per capita annual expenditures on parks; Per capita annual expenditures on recreation; Per capita annual expenditures on cultural facilities; Per capita annual expenditures and/or per capita holdings in public libraries; Child care spaces per resident; Pupil-teacher ratios. 	Potential indicators are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of smog days; Amount of municipal waste generated per capita; Weight of collected recyclable goods per resident; Quality of raw water meant for use as drinking water; Percentage of population/households served by treated water; Percentage of environmentally significant land protected (identified by province or municipality).

Challenges to selecting and finalizing indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring inputs and costs has reliability and accuracy concerns due to inconsistencies in the definition of terms and inadequate sampling techniques. • Input data is often collected for the purpose of program management and not for tracking individual outcomes • Household surveys are a rich source of information, yet difficulties arise in understanding correlations across several dimensions of wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data is not often collected on a municipally-defined basis or by the geographic coding system used by Statistics Canada • data is often collected at regional and local reporting stations and is not nationally consistent • data collection time frames are not consistent
Data Collection and Presentation (trial run stage)	Tentatively scheduled for the 3rd Technical Report of the QOLRS	Tentatively scheduled for the 3rd Technical Report of the QOLRS
Evaluation Stage	Directly following the first reporting of the measures, they will be evaluated for their effectiveness in measuring Social Infrastructure.	Directly following the first reporting of the measures they will be evaluated for their effectiveness in measuring quality of environment concerns.
Regular Reporting	The evaluation may result in modifications to the measure, but it is expected that the measure will be included in future reports of the Quality of Life Reporting System	The evaluation may result in modifications to the measure, but it is expected that the measure will be included in future reports of the Quality of Life Reporting System
Follow up Evaluation every 3-5 Years	Because changes occur over time, (e.g. new data sources become available, issues become prioritized differently), the measures will be evaluated periodically for their effectiveness.	Because changes occur over time, (e.g. new data sources become available, issues become prioritized differently), the measures will be evaluated periodically for their effectiveness.



The FCM Quality of Life

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Community Affordability Measures (CAM) Calculations

Appendix IV

CAM Calculations

The CAM was calculated as follows: A "scaled down" Statistics Canada CPI basket, representing the large majority of total living costs was priced in all participating municipalities. The pricing exercise was co-ordinated by the Municipality of Winnipeg. The pricing did not include shelter costs, because of special problems that exist when trying to price similar products in different locales. This is a problem that has also kept Statistics Canada from including comparative shelter price data in their geographic price comparisons. The total costs, with "relative weights" for each category corresponding to the weights established by Statistics Canada, became the total cost of living for each municipality. These total costs were then converted into an index, with each total calculated as a percentage of the average of all. This became the initial cost index. The confidence of the FCM team in the validity of this exercise is high, since results closely followed the results of a similar exercise carried out a year earlier by Statistics Canada, using actual CPI data, which was, however, only available for seven of the participating municipalities. When the initial cost index was completed, to account for differing shelter costs, which are in fact the most important variable in relation to differing costs of living, we adopted as a shelter cost indicator. The average rental price of a two-bedroom apartment in each locale, as calculated annually by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). These prices were in turn converted to an index, and the two indexes were combined with the shelter index weighted at the same value as established by Statistics Canada. The cost index (for whole population) was the result. This index was then recalculated for the population below the median income (modest income population) based on weightings provided by Statistics Canada from special calculations using the Family Expenditure Survey. The cost indexes then became the denominators in the calculation of the CAMs. The numerators were the income indexes. In this case, Statistics Canada provided special data runs that revealed the median family incomes for each municipality, as well as the median for the modest income population. These two medians were then converted to indexes related to the national medians, again provided by Statistics Canada. The CAMs were then calculated by dividing the cost index (denominator) into the income index (numerator) for each municipality, and for each (whole and modest income) population.

Therefore:

$$\text{CAM 1} = \frac{\text{Median Income of Total Population}}{\text{Average Cost of Living (based on FCM local pricing exercise)}}$$

$$\text{CAM 2} = \frac{\text{Median Income of Modest Income Population}}{\text{Average Living Costs of Modest Income Population}}$$