



statistical research report

# appendix C

Note: Appendices C, H, I and J represent the background research used to develop the final three strategic themes (Creative Hamilton, Culture and Planning for Sustainability and Creative Cultural Sector Development).

**Introduction**

The City of Hamilton, first founded in 1816, is now the ninth largest census metropolitan area (CMA) in Canada placing just behind Winnipeg, Manitoba and ahead of London, Ontario. The data provided by the census speaks authoritatively about population – where people have settled, where they came from, and what characteristics they share. Naturally, many of these categories would be of interest to a city that is beginning its own foray into a cultural planning process. This document uses 2006 and 2001 census data to reveals several highlights for Hamilton, presenting both opportunities and challenges that exist for its work ahead in creating and maintaining a vibrant cultural plan for the city.

**Hamilton showing its age**

The people of Hamilton are old, and getting older. The city’s median age was 0.6 years above the provincial figure in 2001, but in the most recent census that figure has climbed to 0.9 years above the provincial mark.

This median age figure puts Hamilton in the upper-middle range relative to many other Ontario small and medium-sized cities.

<b>Median age of selected Ontario cities</b>				
	2006	2001	1991	Average
<b>Kitchener</b>	36.4	35.3	33.5	35.1
<b>Guelph</b>	36.8	35.7	33.7	35.4
<b>Oshawa</b>	37.5	35.8	33.6	35.6
<b>Windsor</b>	37.7	36	34.8	36.2
<b>London</b>	38.6	36.9	34.8	36.8
<b>Hamilton</b>	39.9	37.8	36.1	37.9
<b>Kingston</b>	40.7	38.1	35.3	38.0
<b>Peterborough</b>	42.8	40.5	37.8	40.4

		<b>Hamilton</b>	<b>Province</b>
<b>Median age of the population (years)</b>	2006	39.9	39.0
	2001	37.8	37.2

Additionally, the proportion of Hamilton’s population in age brackets below 65 is either at parity or smaller than the province’s distribution. Those residents above the age of 65 make up 15.1% of Hamilton’s population, an 11% increase over the provincial number. Reflected in this figure is the fact that Hamilton has a 14% greater proportion of its citizens over the age of 85 than the rest of the province. This significant population of seniors presents a wonderful opportunity for municipal cultural planning as there is a substantial living history in Hamilton, with stories to be told.

Age	2006		2006		2001		2001	
	Hamilton	%	Province	%	Hamilton	%	Province	%
<b>0 to 24 years</b>	215,885	31	3,841,175	32	212,990	32	3,720,590	32.6
<b>25 to 44 years</b>	189,315	27	3,452,055	28	197,835	30	3,518,010	30.8
<b>45 to 64 years</b>	183,275	27	3,217,885	27	157,065	24	2,699,280	23.7
<b>65 to 85 years</b>	104,440	15	1,649,180	14	94,515	14	1,472,170	12.9
<b>Total population</b>	692,910		12,160,285		662,400		11,410,050	

**Hamilton tells its stories in many languages**

No fewer than 9,360 of Hamilton's census participants claimed no knowledge of either of Canada's official languages. In addition, 156,230 claimed that their mother tongue was something other than English or French. This figure, comprising 22.9% of Hamilton's population, lags behind Ontario's average of 27.2%, but the provincial figure is skewed heavily by the influence of Toronto. By anyone's measure, Hamilton is a remarkably multilingual city.

There is also a noteworthy growth trend with respect to Hamilton's linguistic mix. The number of Hamiltonians whose mother tongue was a non-official language increased from 2001 to 2006 by a substantial margin: 11%. This figure outpaces Hamilton's gross population growth by a factor of two.

During a process of cultural planning in Hamilton, some recognition of its growing non-official language base would enrich this process.

Language	2006		2001		Hamilton % Change 2001 - 2006
Mother tongue	Hamilton	Province	Hamilton	Province	
English only	516,360	8,230,705	503,045	7,965,225	2.6
French only	9,725	488,815	9,845	485,630	1.2
English and French	1,135	32,685	1,265	37,135	10.3
Other language(s)	156,230	3,276,685	140,910	2,797,555	10.9
Total population	683,450	12,028,900	655,060	11,285,545	4.3

### The Immigrant Experience

The City of Hamilton uses Census 2001 data on its own website to identify several unexpected facts

2006	Hamilton	% of Total	Ontario	% of Total
1 <sup>st</sup> generation	164,670	29.4	3,340,210	34.0
2 <sup>nd</sup> generation	132,275	24.5	1,912,460	19.5
3 <sup>rd</sup> generation	257,590	46.0	4,566,750	46.5
<b>Total population (15+)</b>	559,540		9,819,420	

about the city and its immigrant experience. Perhaps surprising to many will be Hamilton's claim to house the third-highest proportion of foreign-born residents in Canada, after Toronto and Vancouver – one quarter of its population. During the 1990s, Asian and European countries represented the largest share of places of origin for new immigrants, (81 per cent of all Hamilton's newcomers came from one of those two continents in 2001). In the 2001 Census, Yugoslavia was listed as the single most popular country of origin for Hamiltonians, also home for about 8% of all foreign-born people who came to Hamilton during the 1990s. As mentioned earlier Hamilton's population is significantly older than Ontario's average. Amongst

immigrants, an interesting deviation from the provincial breakdown is observed. According to the 2006 Census figures, of Hamilton's population over 15 years of age, 29.4% are first generation immigrants, this is lower than the province-wide proportion of 34 per cent. Conversely, more of Hamilton's population is 'second generation' than the provincial average: 24.5 versus 19.5 per cent. The third generation figures, meanwhile, are practically identical.

A telling indicator about Hamilton's historic migration versus that of the province is a comparison on 'period of immigration'. The ratio of immigrants arriving in Ontario before 1991 to those who immigrated after 1991 is approximately 1.2:1. In Hamilton, the story is very different. Here, pre-1991 immigrants outnumber more recent immigrants by a 2:1 margin. Much of Hamilton's current immigrant population arrived a long time ago, contributing to the Hamilton's reputation of a somewhat aging population.

Immigrant status and period of immigration (2006)	Hamilton	Province
Non-immigrants	511,430	8,512,020
Immigrants	166,630	3,398,725
Before 1991	111,640	1,884,440
1991 - 2006	54,995	1,514,285
Non-permanent residents	5,385	118,150
Pre 1991 over Post 1991 immigrants	0	1.2 : 1

**How Hamilton Self-Identifies its Background**

As previously mentioned, Hamilton has a remarkable ethnic tapestry and diverse immigration patterns over its history which continues to this day. In 2001, one in ten people in Hamilton was a visible minority, in 2006; this figure is closer to one in eight. South Asian, Black, and Chinese comprise the largest identities, but the fastest increases in the past five years have come from South Asian, Southeast Asian, West Asian and Arab identities.

	2006 Number	Percent of population	2001 Number	Percent of Population	Percent Increase 2001 - 2006
Chinese	11,660	1.7	8,995	1.4	24.2
South Asian	19,970	2.9	14,285	2.2	34.0
Black	16,480	2.4	12,850	2.0	22.9
Filipino	4,880	0.7	4,950	0.8	5.5
Latin American	6,755	1.0	4,945	0.8	30.9
Southeast Asian	6,805	1.0	4,910	0.8	32.8
Arab	6,500	1.0	4,490	0.7	38.8
West Asian	3,915	0.6	2,370	0.4	58.3
Korean	2,255	0.3	2,030	0.3	6.5
Japanese	1,415	0.2	1,165	0.2	16.4
Visible minority, n i.e.	1,340	0.2	2,005	0.3	35.9
Multiple visible minority	2,315	0.3	1,390	0.2	59.6
<b>Total visible minority population</b>	<b>84,295</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>64,380</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>

In addition, Hamilton’s aboriginal population increased between the 2001 and 2006 censuses by 1620 persons, a 22% jump. This increase in the aboriginal population is particularly noteworthy given Hamilton’s extensive pre-European history with the Iroquois, Seneca, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Huron First Nations active in the Hamilton area.

	2006	2001	Delta	Percentage Increase
<b>Aboriginal population</b>	8,890	7,270	1,620	22.3

Despite the rich diversity of cultural backgrounds, a high number of Hamiltonians still hail from more traditional backgrounds: in the 2001 Census, three out of ten Hamiltonians claimed to have sole ethnic origin from the British Isles, a fairly high figure in provincial terms.

On the topic of religion, Hamilton is not significantly different from provincial distributions. There are slightly more Catholics and Protestants, but fewer people of Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist, Hindu and Jewish faiths. The influence of urban Toronto on the provincial numbers may factor in, but overall Hamilton is very similar to the rest of the province.

**A Transient Population and the Role of Students**

Despite mobility data (‘years at same residence’) being similar to the provincial average, other indicators show a more transient population in Hamilton. There are slightly more one-person households and median rental

payments cost \$736 per month, well below the provincial median of \$801. Payments for owner-occupied dwellings, on the other hand, were identical to the provincial figure in payments per month. Of the married or common-law households, there are proportionally more without children in Hamilton than in the rest of Ontario.

Significant as well for the process of cultural mapping and understanding Hamilton’s geography is how its citizens get to their place of work. As with all of Ontario, most drive a car or truck to work. Nevertheless, 19,010 choose to walk, and 28,340 rely on Hamilton’s public transit. While these figures are just a fraction below provincial averages, the downtown Toronto influence as well as Hamilton’s own industrial sector job base somewhat skews these numbers.

<b>Total employed labour force 15 years and over with a usual place work or no fixed workplace address</b>	<b>324,650</b>
<b>Car; truck; van; as driver</b>	247,115
<b>Car; truck; van; as passenger</b>	27,590
<b>Public transit</b>	28,340
<b>Walked or bicycled</b>	19,010
<b>All other modes</b>	2,600

Post secondary institutions such as Mohawk College of Applied Arts & Technology, Redeemer University College and McMaster University, add a substantial number of relatively transient young people to Hamilton's social fabric. Of Hamiltonians aged 15 and older, over 84,000 were enrolled in full or part-time studies, representing nearly 13% of the total population.

In 2006, the Census introduced breakdowns of Major field of study.

These fields of study illustrate the number of people in the region who could enrich the process of cultural planning with their knowledge. Particularly noteworthy are the large number of individuals who studied education as well as other fields that relate to culture.

**Conclusion**

The Census data provides an excellent 'first look' at Hamilton's population and some top-level trends. Many of the indicators carry implications for cultural planning, and provide the basis for the next level of research.

Degree	Number
Education	18,850
Visual and performing arts; and communications technologies	10,120
Humanities	15,195
Social and behavioral sciences and law	30,395
Business; management and public administration	58,505
Physical and life sciences and technologies	9,425
Mathematics; computer and information sciences	10,650
Architecture; engineering; and related technologies	65,445
Agriculture; natural resources and conservation	4,005
Health; parks; recreation and fitness	41,605