

The 12 largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs) are home to 17.0 million Canadians, or 54% of the population in 2006. Most residents of these large cities do not perceive problems with physical or social incivility in their neighbourhoods.

Physical incivilities include garbage or litter lying around, vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles. Social incivilities are defined as noisy neighbours or loud parties, people hanging around on the streets, people sleeping on the streets or in public places, people using or dealing drugs, people being drunk or rowdy in public places, and prostitution.

Differing perceptions

Three out of four Canadians aged 15 and older living in the 12 largest CMAs in 2004 felt there were no problems with incivility in their particular neighbourhoods.

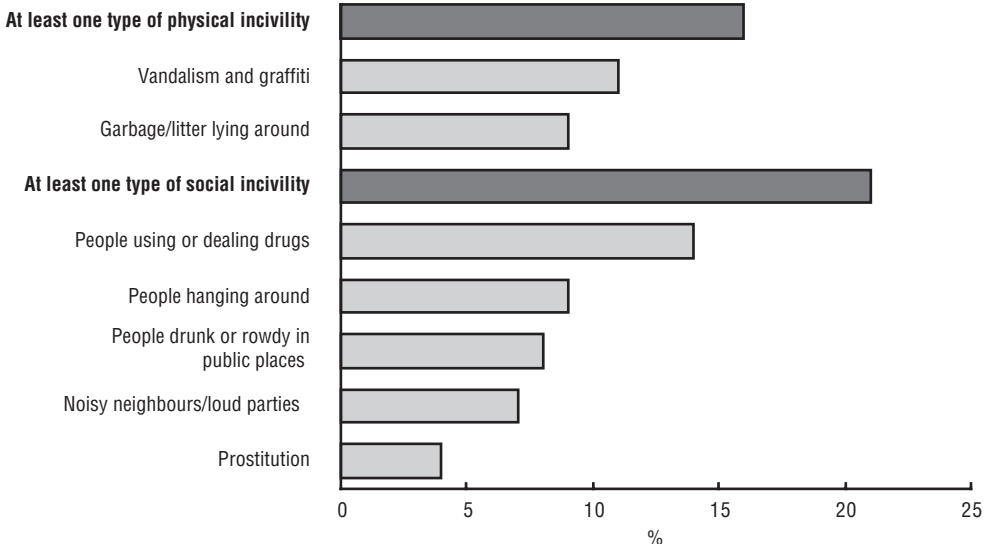
However, there is a wide continuum of perception among the 12 largest CMAs and even within CMAs.

About one in six individuals (16%) living in the 12 largest CMAs perceived a problem with a physical incivility in their neighbourhood. As well, one in five CMA residents (21%) perceived at least one type of social incivility to be a problem.

Eight percent of Québec residents perceived a problem with physical incivility, whereas 23% of Regina residents did; the rest of the CMAs ranged between 12% and 20%. Overall, 9% of residents in the 12 largest CMAs perceived garbage or litter lying around to be a problem in their neighbourhood, while 11% described vandalism and graffiti as a problem.

In 2004, the highest rates of perceived social incivility—with one in four residents seeing a problem where they live—occurred in Halifax, Montréal and

Chart 29.1
Perceptions of incivility, 2004



Note: Population reporting a problem with incivility in the 12 largest census metropolitan areas.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

Vancouver. The lowest rates were in Québec, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary, where one in six inhabitants observed social incivility.

In all 12 largest CMAs except Regina, using and dealing drugs was the most commonly perceived social incivility problem. With the exception of Vancouver, the social incivilities least often observed were prostitution and people sleeping on the streets.

In Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, perceptions of both physical and social incivility rose as housing density increased. In all three CMAs, 80% or more of residents living in a suburban environment perceived their neighbourhoods had no problems with either type of incivility.

Social cohesion and community are also being affected by technological change, as the Internet continues to transform our lives. Some Canadians are using the Internet as an instrument to engage with their communities through volunteering. In 2007, about 10% of

Table 29.a
Physical and social incivilities, 2004

	Physical incivilities	Social incivilities
	% of residents reporting	
Montréal	17	24
Toronto	14	20
Vancouver	19	26

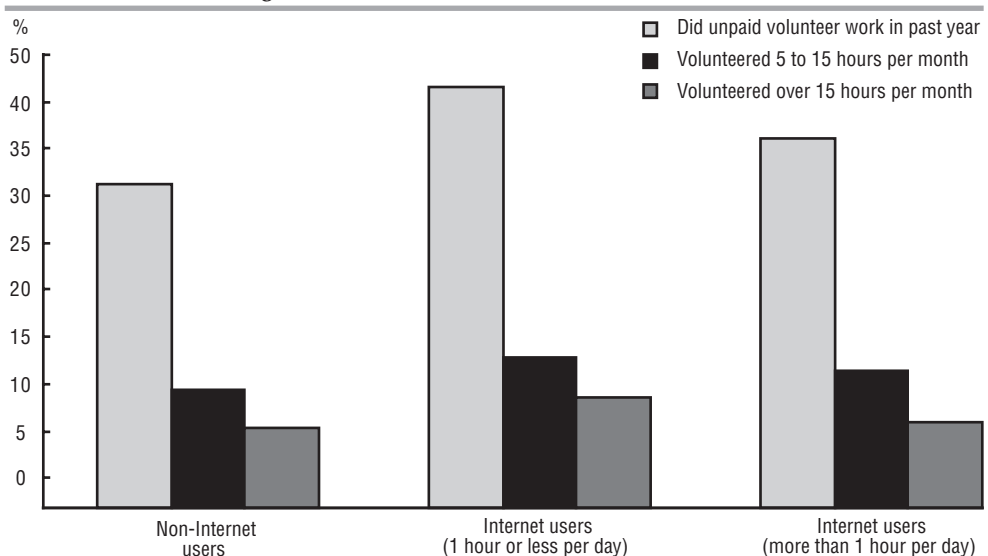
Note: This table should not be used to compare one census metropolitan area to another.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

volunteers used the Internet to seek out volunteer opportunities, while 23% used the Internet in some way during their volunteer activities.

Youth aged 15 to 24 are the most likely to use the Internet to search for volunteer opportunities. Almost 18% of them do so, compared with 6% of adults aged 35 to 44. Moderate users of the Internet (one hour or less online per day) are more likely to volunteer, and they spend more time volunteering, than either non-users or people who spend more than one hour online per day.

Chart 29.2
Incidence of volunteering and hours volunteered, Internet users and non-users, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 56f0004M.

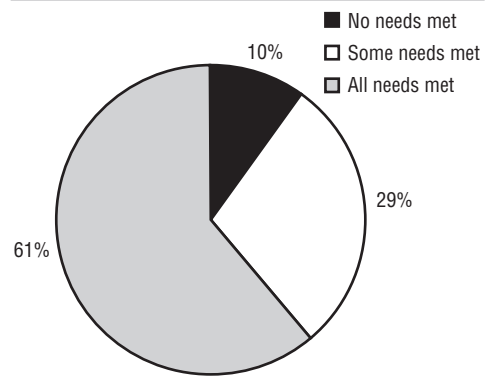
Unmet needs among adults with disabilities

In 2006, 2.7 million Canadian adults aged 15 and older with disabilities used or needed technical aids or specialized equipment, such as wheelchairs, Braille reading materials and communication keyboards, to help them perform daily activities. Among them, 61% had all the equipment they needed. However, 29% used such equipment but needed more, while 10% had none of the equipment they required.

Adults with the most severe disabilities, of which there were 511,670 in 2006, were the least likely to have all their needs met for such aids or equipment. Individuals with a learning limitation such as dyslexia had more unmet needs than individuals with any other disability.

The cost of purchasing or maintaining assistive devices was the most frequent reason given for unmet needs.

Chart 29.3
Adult population with disabilities, by needs met for technical aids or specialized equipment, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-628-X.

Even with assistive technology, half of all people with disabilities experienced difficulty participating in everyday activities at least once a week or more.

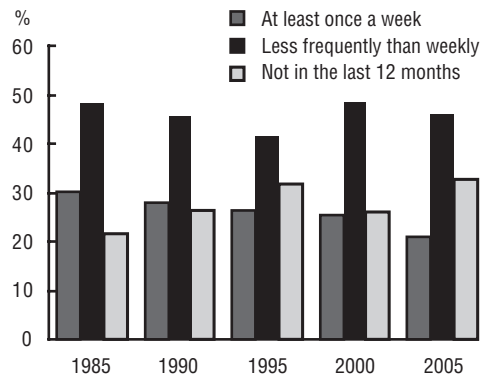
Fewer people attending religious services

Over the past two decades, the percentage of Canadians aged 15 and older who attend religious services at least once a week has declined from 30% in 1985 to 21% in 2005.

One in three people attended no services in 2005, up from one in five in 1985. About half of Canadians attend religious services less frequently than weekly, but at least once a year.

The decline in attendance is particularly noticeable among 45- to 64-year-olds, whose weekly attendance fell from 39% in 1985 to 22% in 2005. The proportion of people in that age group who had not attended religious services in the previous

Chart 29.4
Religious attendance



Note: Canadians aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-630-X.

12 months more than doubled from 16% to 33% over the 20-year period.

Table 29.1 Charitable donations, by selected characteristics of donors, and by province and territory, 2007

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
All taxfilers¹	23,725,970	392,520	103,760	683,540	565,580
All donors	5,698,880	82,740	26,660	157,420	124,840
	% of donors				
Males	55	58	52	53	55
Females	45	42	48	47	45
	years				
Average age of donors²	53	54	54	56	54
	% of donors				
Age group of donors²					
0 to 24	3	1	2	2	2
25 to 34	12	9	9	9	10
35 to 44	18	17	17	16	17
45 to 54	24	23	23	23	23
55 to 64	20	25	23	22	23
65 and older	24	25	26	29	25
	\$				
Average donation by age group of donors²					
0 to 24	510	360	280	300	410
25 to 34	840	510	410	570	600
35 to 44	1,270	780	730	840	820
45 to 54	1,610	980	920	1,140	1,150
55 to 64	1,680	1,070	1,110	1,310	1,360
65 and older	1,940	1,120	1,730	1,650	1,670
Median total income of donors^{3,4}	49,310	37,550	39,180	43,260	41,150
Median donation, both sexes⁴	250	340	360	310	300
Males	270	360	410	330	330
Females	230	300	320	280	260
	\$ thousands				
Total charitable donations	8,648,660	78,735	28,870	190,870	150,695
Males	5,728,385	52,800	16,980	115,980	96,150
Females	2,920,275	25,935	11,890	74,890	54,545

Notes: Charitable donations are amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.

2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.

3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
5,862,570	8,929,740	840,580	717,830	2,457,380	3,107,130	22,140	27,330	15,880
1,282,210	2,291,180	229,180	183,870	601,460	708,490	4,680	4,530	1,610
% of donors								
56	54	54	54	57	53	44	50	48
44	46	46	46	43	47	56	50	53
years								
53	53	53	54	50	53	49	45	45
% of donors								
3	2	4	3	5	3	3	4	4
11	12	12	11	15	11	12	19	20
17	19	18	16	19	18	21	25	24
25	23	23	24	25	23	30	29	24
21	19	19	19	17	20	22	18	20
23	24	24	28	19	25	12	6	7
\$								
180	530	740	720	710	650	420	340	570
300	920	1,060	850	1,260	1,150	640	680	830
530	1,450	1,450	1,360	1,800	1,610	890	930	1,260
600	1,930	1,950	1,540	2,540	1,890	1,580	1,430	2,130
640	1,920	1,850	1,680	3,170	1,990	1,600	1,860	2,030
960	2,250	1,950	1,790	2,910	2,230	1,440	1,850	1,920
46,110	52,200	43,650	45,340	56,970	49,010	60,390	79,730	79,310
130	310	330	320	350	340	250	250	470
140	330	370	350	400	380	270	280	450
110	280	290	290	300	300	230	220	480
\$ thousands								
814,945	4,024,030	387,680	275,830	1,383,715	1,299,305	5,940	5,545	2,505
534,525	2,644,865	253,315	176,860	996,440	832,775	3,145	3,180	1,370
280,420	1,379,165	134,370	98,965	387,275	466,530	2,795	2,365	1,135

Table 29.2 Charitable donations, by selected characteristics of donors, 2002 to 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
All taxfilers¹	21,979,210	22,465,770	22,725,310	23,311,690	23,338,370	23,725,970
All donors	5,520,560	5,588,590	5,781,250	5,833,930	5,752,630	5,698,880
	%					
Males	57	57	56	56	56	55
Females	43	43	44	44	44	45
	years					
Average age of donors²	52	52	52	52	52	53
	%					
Age group of donors²						
0 to 24	3	3	3	3	3	3
25 to 34	12	12	12	12	12	12
35 to 44	21	21	20	20	19	18
45 to 54	23	23	23	23	24	24
55 to 64	16	17	18	18	19	20
65 and older	24	24	24	24	24	24
	\$					
Average donations by age group of donors²						
0 to 24	380	470	460	490	530	510
25 to 34	590	700	700	820	930	840
35 to 44	940	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,270
45 to 54	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,600	1,610
55 to 64	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,600	1,680
65 and older	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,940
Median total income of donors^{3,4}	41,200	42,400	43,700	45,400	47,400	49,310
Total median donations, both sexes⁴	210	220	230	240	250	250
Males	230	240	250	260	270	270
Females	180	200	200	210	220	230
	\$ thousands					
Total charitable donations, both sexes	5,847,068	6,513,013	6,922,616	7,879,588	8,529,976	8,648,660
Males	3,940,147	4,389,106	4,591,471	5,293,624	5,723,000	5,728,385
Females	1,906,921	2,123,908	2,331,145	2,585,965	2,806,976	2,920,275

Notes: Charitable donations are amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns.

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1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.

2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.

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Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Table 29.3 Unpaid work, by sex, 2006

	Total	Males	Females
	number		
Hours spent doing unpaid housework¹			
No hours	2,429,695	1,478,630	951,065
Less than 5 hours	6,179,780	3,777,200	2,402,585
5 to 14 hours	8,251,255	4,233,675	4,017,580
15 to 29 hours	5,104,015	1,954,050	3,149,965
30 to 59 hours	2,559,305	727,765	1,831,540
60 hours or more	987,815	223,810	764,005
Hours spent looking after children, without pay²			
No hours	15,912,650	8,154,790	7,757,855
Less than 5 hours	2,437,875	1,284,070	1,153,810
5 to 14 hours	2,422,945	1,240,970	1,181,970
15 to 29 hours	1,717,805	809,395	908,415
30 to 59 hours	1,315,625	487,970	827,655
60 hours or more	1,704,975	417,935	1,287,030
Hours spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors³			
No hours	20,811,475	10,442,800	10,368,675
Less than 5 hours	2,911,895	1,301,830	1,610,070
5 to 9 hours	1,014,640	383,625	631,020
10 to 19 hours	380,540	133,730	246,805
20 hours or more	393,320	133,145	260,170

Note: Does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

1. Number of hours spent doing unpaid housework, yard work or home maintenance in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. This includes hours spent doing unpaid housework for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, for friends or neighbours.
2. Number of hours spent looking after children without pay in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. This includes hours spent providing unpaid child care for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, for friends or neighbours.
3. Number of hours spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors of one's own household, to other senior family members outside the household, and to friends or neighbours in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 29.4 Physical incivilities perceived to be a problem in the neighbourhood, 2004

	At least one type of physical incivility	Garbage/litter lying around	Vandalism and graffiti
	% of residents		
Average for 12 selected census metropolitan areas	16	9	11
Halifax	17	10	11
Québec	8	4 ^E	6 ^E
Montréal	17	11	13
Ottawa–Gatineau	12	7	7
Toronto	14	9	9
Hamilton	16	12 ^E	9 ^E
Winnipeg	20	9	17
Regina	23	11 ^E	17
Saskatoon	18	9 ^E	15
Calgary	13	7	9
Edmonton	17	9	13
Vancouver	19	10	15

Note: This table should not be used to compare one census metropolitan area to another.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

Table 29.5 Social incivilities perceived to be a problem in the neighbourhood, 2004

	At least one type of social incivility	Noisy neighbours/loud parties	People hanging around	People sleeping on the streets	People using or dealing drugs	People drunk or rowdy in public places	Prostitution
	% of residents						
Average for 12 selected census metropolitan areas	21	7	9	3	14	8	4
Halifax	25	7	12	F	17	9	3 ^E
Québec	16	5 ^E	5 ^E	F	11	8	2 ^E
Montréal	24	8	10	3	15	8	5
Ottawa–Gatineau	21	9	9	2 ^E	13	6 ^E	3 ^E
Toronto	20	6	9	4	13	7	4
Hamilton	18	4 ^E	8 ^E	F	12	8 ^E	F
Winnipeg	19	7	9	2 ^E	13	9	4
Regina	17	6 ^E	10 ^E	F	8 ^E	7 ^E	5 ^E
Saskatoon	21	6 ^E	8 ^E	F	12 ^E	9 ^E	F
Calgary	16	6 ^E	5 ^E	2 ^E	9	6 ^E	F
Edmonton	22	6	9	4 ^E	15	9	3 ^E
Vancouver	26	9	12	6	19	11	8

Note: This table should not be used to compare one census metropolitan area to another.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

Table 29.6 Annual admissions to shelters, by facility type, 2008

	Total	Women number	Children
All facility types	101,019	61,690	37,902
Transition homes	44,639	27,420	17,219
Second-stage housing	3,312	1,489	1,823
Safe home network	817	500	317
Women's emergency shelter	25,530	14,170	9,933
Emergency shelter	19,182	11,601	7,581
Family resource centre	1,135	749	386
Other types of shelter ¹	6,404	5,761	643

Notes: The woman-child distribution of annual admissions was unknown for about 4% of admissions; in such cases, shelters only provided the total number of admission for the year.

Precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2006, or their own 12-month fiscal period.

1. Includes all other facilities not otherwise classified. This category may include Rural Family Violence Prevention Centres in Alberta, Interim Housing in Manitoba and other types of emergency shelters like the YWCA. These services may not be exclusive to abused women.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 256-0013.

Table 29.7 Women residing in shelters for reasons of abuse, 2008

	number	%
Type of abuse		
Physical abuse	2,349	73
Sexual abuse	1,040	32
Financial abuse	1,550	48
Psychological abuse	2,798	87
Threats	1,658	51
Harassment	1,209	38
Other abuse	368	11
To protect children from		
Physical abuse	523	23
Sexual abuse	171	8
Psychological abuse	842	38
Threats	433	19
Neglect	314	14
Witnessing abuse of their mother	1,065	48
Unknown reasons	31	3

Note: Respondents may report more than one type of abuse.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 256-0014.

Table 29.8 Employment, males and females, by occupation, 1987, 1998 and 2008

	1987		
	Females	Males	Females' share of total employed in occupation
	%		
Total¹	100.0	100.0	43.0
Clerical and administrative	29.7	7.9	73.9
Sales and service	30.0	18.4	55.2
Occupations unique to primary industries	2.3	7.2	19.7
Trades, transport and construction	2.1	28.9	5.2
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	5.8	9.1	32.4
Management	6.0	10.5	30.1
Senior management	0.3	0.8	21.0
Other management	5.7	9.7	30.7
Professional	24.1	18.0	50.4
Business and finance	1.9	2.3	38.3
Natural sciences/engineering/mathematics	2.3	7.0	19.6
Social sciences/religion	4.3	2.0	61.4
Teaching	3.8	2.6	52.3
Doctors/dentists/other health	0.9	0.9	43.1
Nursing/therapy/other health-related	8.3	0.9	87.1
Artistic/literary/recreational	2.7	2.1	48.4
		thousands	
Total employed	5,307.7	7,025.3	...

1. Includes occupations that are not classified.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

1998			2008		
Females	Males	Females' share of total employed in occupation	Females	Males	Female's share of total employed in occupation
%					
100.0	100.0	45.8	100.0	100.0	47.3
24.4	7.2	74.2	23.9	7.3	74.7
28.7	18.8	56.4	28.8	19.4	57.2
2.1	6.2	22.2	1.2	4.9	18.3
2.3	26.4	7.3	2.1	27.1	7.1
5.1	9.1	31.9	3.5	6.9	31.2
8.1	11.0	38.4	7.0	11.1	36.1
0.4	0.8	27.9	0.3	0.6	29.6
7.7	10.2	39.1	6.7	10.5	36.4
29.3	21.3	53.8	32.2	23.0	55.8
3.0	2.8	47.9	3.5	2.8	52.6
2.7	9.1	20.0	3.3	10.4	22.4
6.2	2.3	68.9	7.0	2.5	71.4
5.1	2.6	62.4	5.6	2.7	65.2
1.2	1.0	50.9	1.5	1.1	55.4
8.0	1.0	86.8	9.0	1.2	87.2
3.1	2.4	52.0	3.6	2.7	54.8
thousands					
6,433.4	7,612.9	...	8,104.5	9,021.3	...

Table 29.9 Top occupations for males and females, 2006

	Employment	2001 to 2006 change
	number	
Males		
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	285,800	63,600
Truck drivers	276,200	40,900
Retail trade managers	192,200	-8,100
Janitors, caretakers and building superintendents	154,100	18,800
Farmers and farm managers	147,800	-21,200
Material handlers	147,000	13,900
Automotive service technicians, truck and bus mechanics and mechanical repairers	143,000	20,400
Carpenters	142,400	32,900
Construction trades helpers and labourers	133,600	47,500
Sales, marketing and advertising managers	102,600	10,200
Females		
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	400,000	68,600
Cashiers	255,500	35,500
Registered nurses	249,400	33,800
General office clerks	244,200	23,100
Secretaries (except legal and medical)	237,300	-16,500
Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	214,600	19,900
Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related occupations	194,800	23,100
Early childhood educators and assistants	157,700	31,700
Food and beverage servers	152,000	-2,900
Light duty cleaners	147,400	24,400

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 29.10 Employment rate of women with children, by age of youngest child, 1976 to 2008

	Total with children under age 16	Youngest child under age 3	Youngest child aged 3 to 5	Youngest child aged 6 to 15	No children at home ¹
	%				
1976	39.1	27.6	36.8	46.4	60.9
1977	40.4	29.3	37.9	47.5	61.2
1978	42.6	32.0	40.6	49.2	62.3
1979	44.6	34.6	42.9	50.9	64.1
1980	47.1	36.9	45.2	53.5	65.2
1981	49.3	39.3	46.7	56.2	66.0
1982	48.8	39.4	46.5	55.3	64.9
1983	49.8	42.2	47.9	55.0	65.7
1984	51.6	44.1	49.1	57.0	66.1
1985	53.9	46.7	52.0	59.1	67.7
1986	56.6	49.3	54.4	61.8	69.1
1987	58.2	50.2	56.1	63.8	69.8
1988	60.4	51.8	58.2	66.5	71.7
1989	62.3	52.9	59.2	69.0	72.7
1990	63.0	53.4	59.5	70.1	73.5
1991	62.8	54.4	60.1	69.0	72.6
1992	62.1	54.0	59.4	68.0	71.6
1993	62.4	54.4	59.4	68.5	71.6
1994	62.8	55.6	59.1	68.5	72.1
1995	63.8	56.0	60.2	69.8	73.0
1996	64.5	57.8	60.5	69.8	72.4
1997	65.9	58.8	62.1	71.1	73.4
1998	67.0	59.2	63.9	72.1	74.8
1999	68.4	60.1	66.0	73.4	76.0
2000	69.2	60.3	67.3	74.4	76.3
2001	70.1	61.3	67.0	75.3	76.8
2002	71.4	61.9	68.1	77.0	77.9
2003	71.6	62.7	68.5	76.7	79.0
2004	72.4	64.5	69.4	77.0	79.3
2005	72.8	64.7	70.6	77.4	78.7
2006	72.9	64.3	69.4	78.2	79.9
2007	74.3	65.1	72.6	79.4	80.9
2008	73.8	64.5	70.3	80.0	81.2

1. Women aged 55 and younger with no children aged 16 and younger living at home.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 29.11 Need for assistive technology for children and adults, by disability type and age group, 2006

	5 to 14 years	Total, 15 years and older	15 to 39 years	40 to 64 years	65 years and older
	number				
No needs met					
Hearing	1,800 ^E	97,440	6,760 ^E	40,120	50,570
Seeing	F	41,200	F	19,760 ^E	17,150 ^E
Speech	2,420 ^E	F	F	x	x
Mobility	2,220 ^E	180,160	11,990	75,070	93,110
Agility	590 ^E	38,270	F	19,210 ^E	13,720 ^E
Pain	...	171,050	35,310	112,650	23,090
Learning	15,650	26,720	13,830	12,380 ^E	x
Other needs	1,610 ^E	24,750^E	3,380 ^E	13,720 ^E	7,650 ^E
Some needs met					
Hearing	1,940 ^E	183,000	6,010 ^E	82,040	94,960
Seeing	2,140 ^E	31,960	4,060 ^E	18,570 ^E	9,330 ^E
Speech	6,010	18,800	5,350 ^E	9,190 ^E	4,260 ^E
Mobility	1,970 ^E	124,810	14,620	73,050	37,140
Agility	1,600 ^E	114,740	19,080 ^E	52,640	43,020
Pain	...	125,850	19,360	75,180	31,310 ^E
Learning	17,300	46,600	22,100	20,750 ^E	F
Other needs	7,720	164,660	29,980	78,200	56,480
All needs met					
Hearing	3,620	408,920	17,800	104,800	286,330
Seeing	1,470 ^E	184,980	5,540 ^E	74,930	104,510
Speech	3,250 ^E	6,820^E	F	F	x
Mobility	6,730	881,820	47,910	275,360	558,550
Agility	7,060	259,790	26,930	134,590	98,270
Pain	...	688,020	98,300	378,500	211,220
Learning	22,540	94,930	44,910	47,400	F
Other needs	14,330	244,480	37,090	125,040	82,350

Notes: Assistive technology includes wheelchairs, Braille reading materials and communication keyboards. Glasses and contact lenses are not included.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-628-X.