

APPENDIX B: DEFINITION OF TERMS AND METHODOLOGY

Census Family - Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child of any age living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex. “Children” in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s), but with no parents present.

Income Categories for Toronto Perinatal and Child Health Survey (PCHS) Data – Household annual income as reported by PCHS respondents was categorized according to Statistics Canada year 2000 Low Income Cut-Offs for Toronto. Income was adjusted for family size and categorized as follow:

Family Size	Total Annual Household Income		
	Low Income	Low/Middle Income	Middle/High Income
2 or 3 Person Family	less than \$20,000	\$20,000 - \$29,999	greater than or equal to \$30,000
4 or 5 Person Family	less than \$30,000	\$30,000 - \$39,999	greater than or equal to \$40,000
6 or More Person Family	less than \$40,000	\$40,000 - \$49,999	greater than or equal to \$50,000

Landed Immigrant - A person who has been granted the right to remain in Canada on a permanent basis by immigration authorities.

Low Income Households – Households with annual household income that falls below Statistics Canada’s pre-tax Low Income Cut-Offs (LICOs).

Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO) - Income level at which a family may be in straitened circumstances because it has to spend a greater proportion of its income on necessities than the average family of similar size. Specifically, the threshold is defined as the income below which a family is likely to spend 20 percentage points more of its income on food, shelter and clothing than the average family. In Toronto, the LICO for a family of four was \$34,572 in 2000 and \$37,253 in 2003. The LICO is more sensitive to changes in the business cycle and purchasing power of the dollar than other income measures such as the Low Income Measure (LIM). Also because same-sex couples are counted as economic families for the first time in the 2001 Census, Statistics Canada advises that low income rates from the 2001 Census are not strictly comparable to those from previous Censuses.

Map 1: Methodological Details - 2001 Census data was used to create Map 1, which portrays the distribution of young children across Toronto. For Map 1, census tracts were ranked according to the number of children from birth to age six and divided into quartiles. Each quartile includes 25% of these children.

Population Projections (years 2006, 2011, and 2016)

Population estimates as shown in Figure 2, were calculated using the following assumptions for fertility, mortality, and migration:⁶⁴

Fertility – The Ontario provincial rate is assumed to increase slightly from 1.53 to 1.55 children per woman during the projection period, and the mean age at childbirth is assumed to increase to 31 years.

Migration – The immigration level for Ontario is set at 115,000 in 1976 and is increased to 120,000 in 2004-2005. This level is held constant thereafter.

Mortality – Life expectancy is assumed to increase from its current level to reach 81.0 years for males and 84.5 years for females by 2028. Male life expectancy is expected to progress at a pace faster than that of females.