

COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE

January 27, 2023

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January 25th, 2023

Minister for Women and Gender Equality
P.O. Box 8097, Station T CSC
Ottawa, ON K1G 3H6

ATTENTION: Honorable Marci Ien

Dear Minister Ien:

RE: Resolution – Violence Against Women

Please be advised that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lanark Highlands passed the following resolution at their regular meeting held January 10th, 2023:

Moved by Reeve McLaren

Seconded by Councillor Summers

THAT, the Council of the Township of Lanark Highlands supports the resolution from the County of Lanark regarding Violence Against Women;

AND THAT, this resolution be circulated to all Ontario Municipalities, local MP's and MPP's, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, and the Ministry of the Attorney General, Ministry of Women's Social and Economic Opportunity, and the Federal Ministry of Women and Gender Equality.

Resolved

Sincerely,

Amanda Noël

Amanda Noël,
Clerk

Encls.

c.c. All Ontario Municipalities
Local MP's and MPP's
Association of Municipalities
Ministry of the Attorney General
Ministry of Women's Social and Economic Opportunity



All Ontario Municipalities

December 15, 2022

To Whom it May Concern:

On Wednesday December 14th, 2022 Lanark County Council passed the following motion:

MOTION #CC-2022-235

MOVED BY: R. Kidd **SECONDED BY:** B. Dowdall

Be it resolved that the Lanark County Council recognizes the issues of violence in rural communities as serious to the health and wellness of local families; and

Be it further resolved that the Lanark County Council recognizes the rural Renfrew County Coroner's Inquest as important to all rural communities; and

Based on the statistics of 4815 crisis calls and service provision to 527 women and children in our local community, the Lanark County Council declares IPV (intimate partner violence)/VAW (violence against women) an epidemic as per recommendation #1 of the Renfrew County Coroner's jury recommendations; and

That this resolution be circulated to all municipalities in Ontario, local MPs and MPPs, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, and the Ministry of the Attorney General, Ministry of Women's Social and Economic Opportunity, and the Federal Ministry of Women and Gender Equality.

Further background on the Renfrew Inquest Recommendations can be found at this link: https://lukesplace.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/CKW-Inquest-Verdict-Recommendations-SIGNED_Redacted.pdf

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jasmin", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jasmin Ralph, Clerk

Cc: Association of Municipalities of Ontario, Scott Reid, MP, John Jordan, MPP, Ministries of the Attorney General, Justice, Women's Social and Economic Opportunity, and the Federal Ministry of Women's Issues.

January 25, 2023

Hon. Steven Lecce, Minister of Education
MPP Bob Bailey, Sarnia-Lambton
County of Lambton
Municipalities of Lambton County and Ontario

Via email

During the December 12, 2022, regular meeting of council, the following resolution was passed:

Moved: Bill Clark Seconded: Debb Pitel

WHEREAS in the Province of Ontario, municipalities are responsible to conduct the election process on behalf of the school boards; and

WHEREAS an extensive amount of resources, time and management to advertise, co-ordinate and complete these trustee elections is placed on the municipality; and

WHEREAS municipalities do not receive any compensation or re-imburement for use of orchestration of the school board trustee elections.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Petrolia request that staff forward this motion to the Hon. Steven Lecce, Minister of Education, MPP Bob Bailey, Ontario Municipal Councils and the County of Lambton requesting that school boards become responsible for conducting their own trustee elections or at minimum municipalities be compensated by the school boards for overseeing such trustee elections;

Carried

Kind regards,

Original Signed

Mandi Pearson
Clerk/Operations Clerk

Phone: (519)882-2350 • Fax: (519)882-3373 • Theatre: (800)717-7694

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Tuesday, January 24, 2023

Hon. Doug Ford, Premier
Hon. Sylvia Jones, Health Minister

Re: Bill 42 - Gender Affirming Healthcare Act

Please be advised that the following resolution was adopted by Committee of the Whole at its meeting held on January 16, 2023 and subsequently ratified by City Council on January 23, 2023.

“WITH RESPECT to the Memorandum from Councillor Kristen Oliver, Chair – Inter-Governmental Affairs Committee, dated January 3, 2023, we recommend that Council support the passing of Bill 42 – Gender Affirming Health Care Act;

AND THAT a copy of this resolution be sent to Premier Doug Ford, Health Minister Sylvia Jones, MPP Kevin Holland, MPP Lise Vaugeois, Rainbow Collective, MPP Kristen Wong-Tam, all Ontario Municipalities and Thunder Pride;

AND THAT any necessary by-laws be presented to Council for ratification.”

CARRIED

Should you have any further questions relative to the above, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours very truly,

Dana Earle
Deputy City Clerk

/gs

Cc:

MPP Kevin Holland
MPP Lise Vaugeois
Rainbow Collective
MPP Kristen Wong-Tam
All Ontario Municipalities
Thunder Pride

To: Mayor and Members of Council

From: Zaryab Ahmad, Economic Development Officer, Burlington Economic Development
Ali Balarlou, Planner II, Community Planning
Kate Hill-Montague, Coordinator of Planning Policy, Community Planning

Cc: Anita Cassidy, Executive Director, Burlington Economic Development
Mark Simeoni, Director of Community Planning
Brynn Nheiley, Executive Director of Community Planning, Regulation and Mobility
Tim Commisso, City Manager

Date: January 27, 2023

Re: 2021 Census Release: Immigration, Place of Birth & Citizenship, Ethnocultural & Religious Diversity, and Mobility & Migration

This memo presents the 2021 Census release on citizenship and immigration, ethnocultural and religious composition, and mobility and migration data for the City of Burlington. The memo was jointly prepared by Burlington Economic Development and Community Planning to present the latest data in one comprehensive document while providing some analysis relevant to the interests of each department.

Background

On October 26, 2022, Statistics Canada released the 2021 Census data on Immigration, Place of Birth & Citizenship, Ethnocultural & Religious Diversity, and Mobility & Migration. This was the sixth release of 2021 Census data. The final census data release was published on November 30th (Education, Labour, Language of work, Commuting, Instruction in the official minority language). The Census of Canada commenced in May 2021, during a global pandemic, with Statistics Canada reporting an overall response rate of 98.3% for Ontario.

Previous Census Release Memos:

February 25, 2022: [2021 Census Release: Population and Dwelling Counts](#)
June 30, 2022: [2021 Census Release: Age, Sex at Birth and Gender, and Types of Dwellings](#)
July 13, 2022: [2021 Census Release: Income, Canadian Military Experience, and Families, Households & Marital Status](#)
October 28, 2022: [2021 Census Release: Language](#)
December 9, 2022: [2021 Census Release: First Nations peoples, Metis and Inuit in Canada & Canada's Housing Portrait](#)

2021 Census Highlights:

- While Burlington has historically had lower rates of immigration compared to surrounding municipalities, growth in the number of immigrant residents in Burlington is increasing. Since 1980, the largest group of immigrants to settle in Burlington within a 10-year period did so in the last decade, at 11,020 new immigrant residents. This is a 16% increase compared to the previous decade.
- The majority (59%) of immigrants in Burlington are economic immigrants, or those who have been selected for their ability to contribute to Canada's economy through their ability to meet Canadian labour market needs. To continue this trend and boost the local economy through skilled talent attraction, Burlington Economic Development offers immigration support to employers through several programs, including the [Soft-Landing Program](#) at TechPlace, [Acceleration+](#), and the [Global Skills Strategy](#) initiative.

Census Immigration, Place of Birth, and Citizenship:

Immigration Status:

Over 47,000 (or 26%) of Burlington's 186,948 residents are foreign-born, 73% are Canadian-born, and the remaining 1% are non-permanent residents. Historically, the largest group (30%) of immigrants in Burlington arrived in Canada before 1980. Since 1980, the largest group of immigrants to arrive within a 10-year period did so in the last decade; between 2011 and 2021. During this period, over 11,000 of Burlington's residents came to Canada, with nearly 6,000 (12.6% of the total immigrant population) arriving within the last five years. This is larger than the overall net population growth in the city during the same period (+3,643 people).

Burlington Immigrant Residents by Period of Immigration

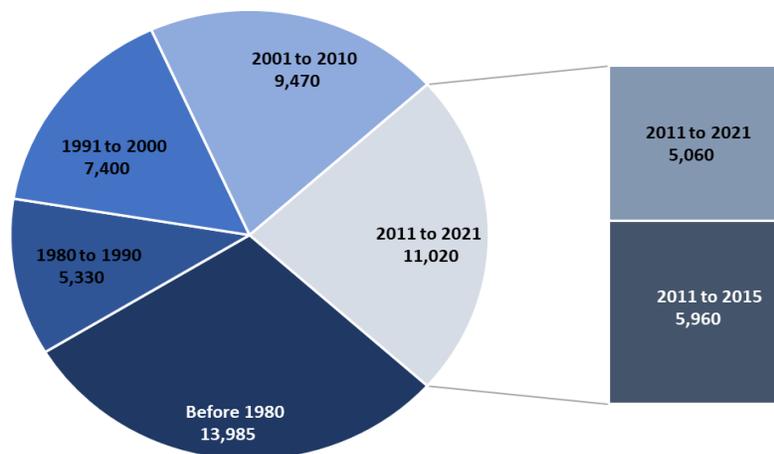


Figure 1: Number of immigrant residents in Burlington by period of immigration reported in 2021.

Compared to the rest of Halton Region, Burlington has the second smallest proportion of immigrants after Halton Hills. When isolating the immigrant population in each municipality, immigrants in Burlington were the second most likely to hold Canadian citizenship after Halton Hills, at 75% and 80% respectively.

Immigrant vs. Non-Immigrant Status across Halton Region municipalities

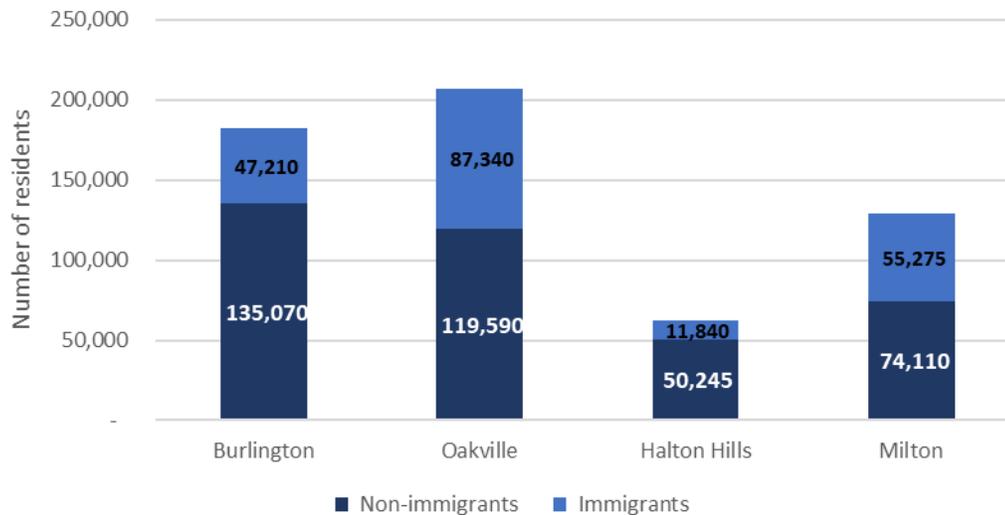


Figure 2: Number of residents across Halton Region municipalities reporting immigrant vs. non-immigrant status in 2021.

Compared to the previous decade (i.e., 2001-2010), the number of immigrant residents in Burlington has increased by 16.3% in the 2011-2021 period. The [Housing Needs and Opportunities Report](#), published in December 2021 considers immigration as one of the factors that will fuel the need for housing in the City and recommends providing housing options that support the housing needs of this segment of the population. As Burlington’s population continues to grow and become more diverse, the City of Burlington will continue to find ways to increase housing options that meet the needs of current and future residents at all stages of life and at all income levels. Providing housing and amenities that meet the needs of all residents, including recent immigrant residents, will help to build community and contribute to making Burlington an inclusive and Engaging City.

Generational Status:

Nearly half of Burlington residents are *third-generation or more immigrants* (i.e., those born in Canada with all parents born in Canada). Comparatively, 28% of residents are first-generation immigrants, and 25% are second-generation. The number and proportion of first-generation immigrant residents have increased since 2011 (+11,200 residents and +30%). Conversely, the number and proportion of third-generation or more residents have steadily decreased over the same period (-4,300 and -5%). As with the immigration status indicators for residents across Halton Region, Burlington ranks third after Milton and Oakville in attracting first-generation immigrants.

Place of Birth:

Among all 47,000 members of Burlington’s immigrant population, the most common places of birth are the United Kingdom (17%), India (10%), and the Philippines (5%). Of this group, nearly 6,000 are *recent immigrants* (i.e., those who landed after 2016). The top places of birth reported for this group were India (25%), the Philippines (7%), and Egypt and China (5% each). In terms of growth in the number of immigrants compared to other Halton Region municipalities, Burlington ranked third after Oakville and Milton in attracting recent immigrants during the 2016-2021 period; attracting approximately 15,500 and 9,000 immigrants, respectively, compared to Burlington’s 6,000.

Top Places of Birth of Recent Immigrants, Burlington (2016-2021)

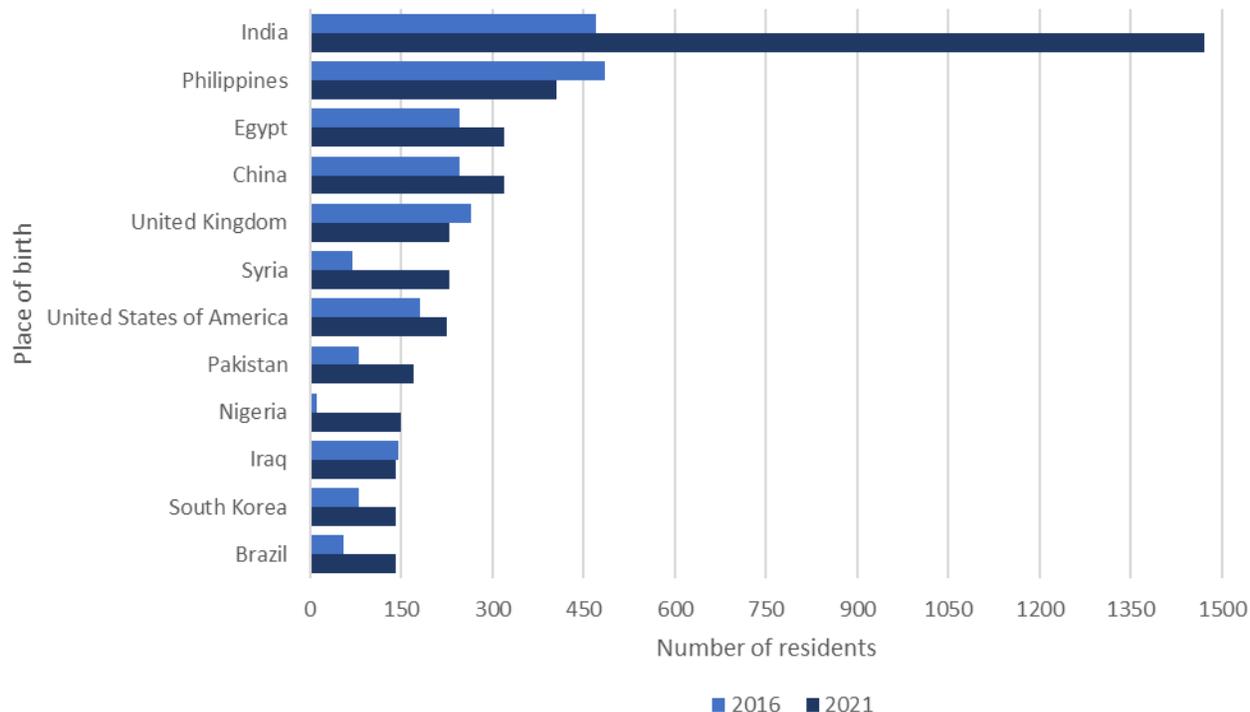


Figure 3: A comparison of the most frequently reported places of birth by recent immigrants in Burlington, listed in order based on 2021 ranking. 2016 numbers reflect recent immigrants that landed in Canada between 2011 and 2016.

Admission Category:

The 2021 Census was the second time that Statistics Canada released information on immigrants by *admission category*. This refers to the name of the immigration program under which an immigrant has first been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. The four main admission categories include economic immigrants¹, “family-class” immigrants², refugees³, and other immigrants⁴. Data reported here includes information on all immigrants admitted between 1980 and 2021, representing 33,200 Burlington residents.

The majority (59%) of immigrants in Burlington were admitted as economic immigrants. This group is followed by family-class immigrants (26%), refugees (14%) and other immigrants (1%). Between 2016 and 2021, there were no significant changes in the proportion of each immigration admission category, aside from a slight reduction (-3%) in the proportion of family-class immigrants.

¹ “Economic immigrants” includes immigrants who have been selected for their ability to contribute to Canada’s economy through their ability to meet labour market needs, to own and manage or to build a business, to make a substantial investment, to create their own employment, or to meet specific provincial or territorial labour market needs.

² “Family-class immigrants” refers to immigrants who were sponsored by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and were granted permanent resident status on the basis of their relationship either as the spouse, partner, parent, grandparent, child, or other relative of this sponsor.

³ “Refugees” includes immigrants who were granted permanent resident status on the basis of a well-founded fear of returning to their home country.

⁴ “Other immigrants” includes immigrants who were granted permanent resident status under a program that does not fall under the economic immigrants, family-class, or refugee categories.

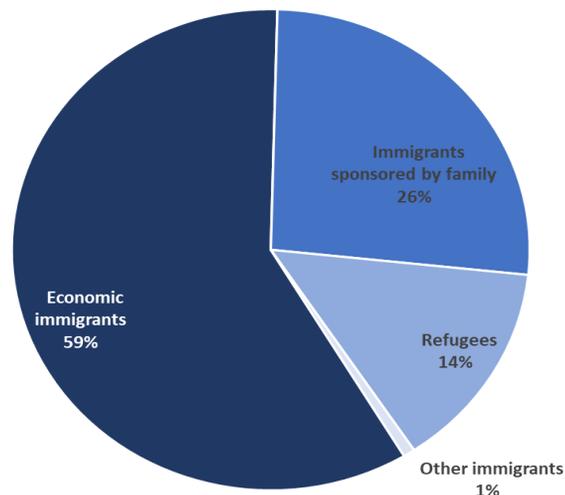


Figure 4: The share of Burlington immigrants who landed in Canada between 1980 and 2021 by admission category.

In its efforts to attract international companies looking to expand into the Canadian market, Burlington Economic Development offers several support programs to streamline immigration for economic immigrants.

- The [Soft-Landing Program](#) offered to international companies includes access to private offices at TechPlace, the opportunity to network with local businesses and post-secondary institutions and receive immigration support.
- Burlington Economic Development is also a designated partner of the [Global Skills Strategy](#) (GSS) initiative, introduced by the Canadian government to help innovative local and international businesses fill gaps in its workforce from abroad. The GSS attracts and expedites the entry of highly skilled and specialized talent in select occupations so that companies making significant contributions to the Canadian economy through investment and/or job creation can grow and scale here.
- Last year, Haltech (Halton Region), TechPlace (led by Burlington Economic Development) and Innovation Factory formed a partnership with LatAm Startups to promote economic growth in Southwestern Ontario through [Acceleration+](#). This program will provide specialized resources to high-potential startups designed to help them enter the Canadian market, create new jobs, and promote economic returns. In addition to providing office space, services, and programming available through the three organizations, companies will be provided with immigration and visa support to boost the local knowledge economy.

Census Ethnocultural and Religious Diversity:

Ethnic Origin:

In Burlington, the three most frequently reported ethnic origins in 2021 were English, Scottish, and Irish. Together these groups account for 61% of Burlington's population. These three groups also account for the largest ethnic origin groups in Halton Hills (65% total) and Oakville (38%). Conversely, Milton's most frequently reported ethnic origins were Pakistani, English, and Indian. Across Halton Region, people of English, Scottish and Irish ethnic origin account for 46% of the population.

Visible Minority Population:

Burlington's visible minority population makes up nearly 21% (38,400) of the total population. This is a 33% increase from 2016 (28,800), and an 85% increase from 2011 (20,800). The visible minority population in Burlington is significantly younger than Burlington's overall population. In 2021, Burlington's overall median age was 43.6 years, whereas the median age of the visible minority population was 36 years. Between

2016 and 2021, the median age of the visible minority population grew at the same rate as the overall population (+5% or 2 years).

In 2021, the largest visible minority group in Burlington was South Asian, with nearly 12,000 people representing 6.5% of the total population. This was also the fastest growing visible minority group in absolute numbers compared to 2011 when there were 6,300 people reporting as South Asian, representing 3.6% of Burlington’s residents. The second and third largest visible minority groups identified as Black (2.5%) and Chinese (2.4%). Compared to other Halton Region municipalities, Burlington has a significantly smaller visible minority population than Milton (55%) and Oakville (42.5%) but ranks higher than Halton Hills (13.5%).

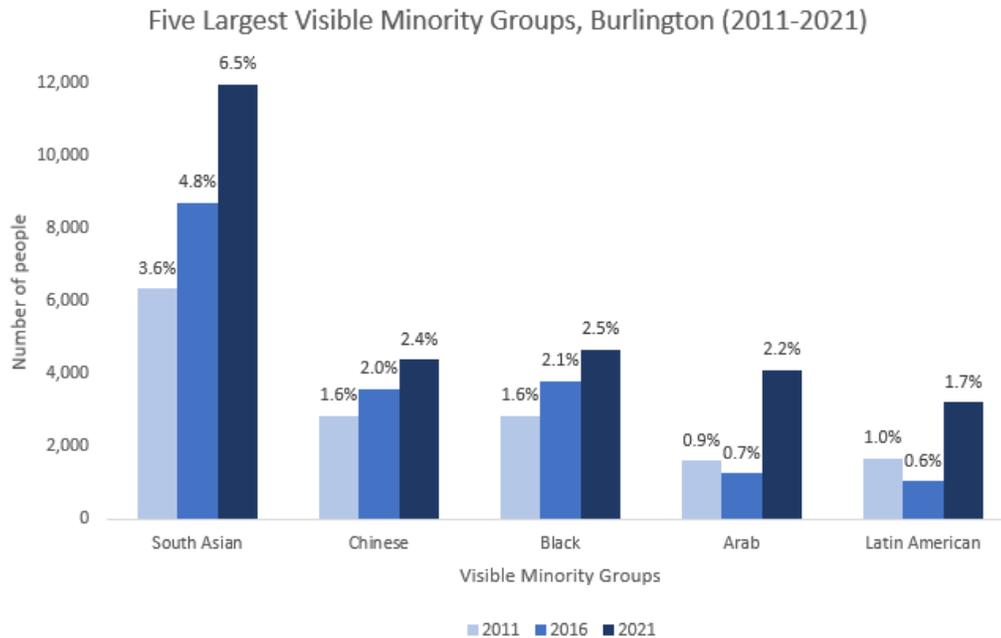


Figure 5: The five largest visible minority groups in Burlington between the 2011 and 2021 census periods. Percentages reflect the proportion of Burlington’s total population that each visible minority group comprises.

Religion:

In terms of religion, the most reported belief system across all of Halton Region’s municipalities was Christianity, specifically Catholicism, followed by atheism. In Burlington, 58% of residents reported being Christian, with 29.4% reported as Catholic. Nearly one-third of Burlington’s population declared no religion or secular perspectives; this is the highest proportion reported across Halton Region.

Census Mobility and Migration:

The 2021 Census information on mobility⁵ and migration compares the status of individuals’ place of residence on the reference day May 11, 2021, in relation to their place of residence on the same date one and five years earlier. Detailed information on in- and out-migration is not published at the municipal level.

The figure below outlines the breakdown of mobility status as presented in the 2021 Census of Population.

⁵ Mobility status refers to the status of a person with regard to their place of residence on Census Day (May 11, 2021) in relation to their place of residence on the same date 1 or 5 years earlier. Persons who, on Census Day, lived in the same residence as they did on the same date 1 year or 5 years earlier are referred to as *non-movers*, and persons who, on Census Day, did not live in the same residence as they did 1 or 5 years earlier are referred to as *movers*.

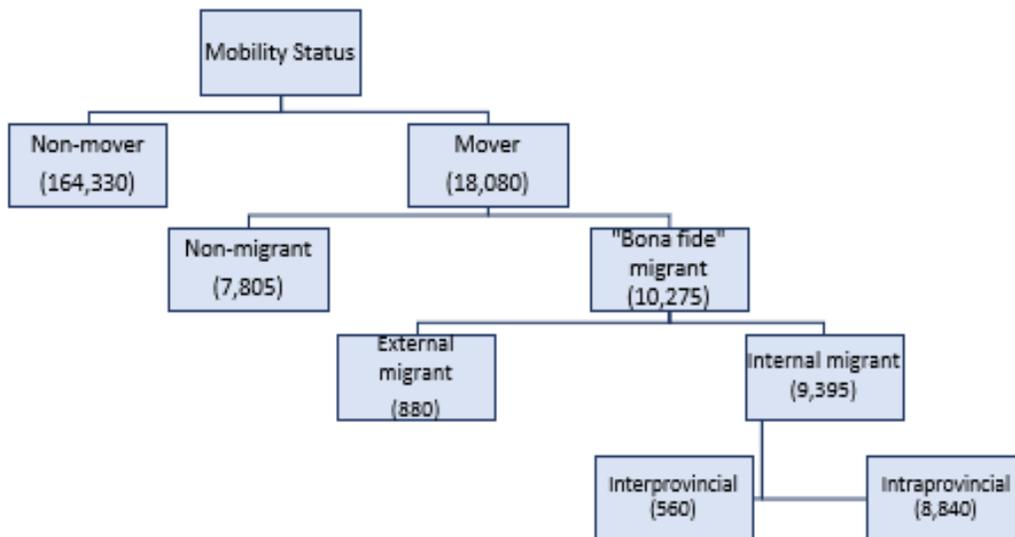


Figure 6: Breakdown of mobility status terminology used by Statistics Canada, with Burlington’s mobility counts included for the 2020-2021 period.

Between 2020 and 2021, 90% of Burlington residents did not move and 10% did. 43% of the movers were *non-migrants*, or people who moved residences, but remained within Burlington. The remaining 56% of the movers were *bona fide migrants*, or people who moved to Burlington. These migrants make up 5.6% of Burlington’s total residents. Of these bona fide migrants, the majority (9,395 people or 5.2%) were *internal migrants*, or people who moved within Canada and largely within Ontario. The remaining 0.5% of residents were *external migrants*, or people who lived outside of Canada in 2020. These numbers are largely similar across Halton Region, with slightly more active mobility seen in Milton.

Between 2016 and 2021, two-thirds of Burlington residents did not move, and the remaining third did. 38,000 (21.7%) of the population were bona fide migrants, with the majority moving to Burlington from within Ontario. Over 6,000 Burlington residents representing 3.4% of the population were external migrants⁶. Compared to the rest of the Halton Region, Burlington had a significantly smaller population of external migrants, trailing far behind Oakville’s 9% and Milton’s 7.4% external migrants.

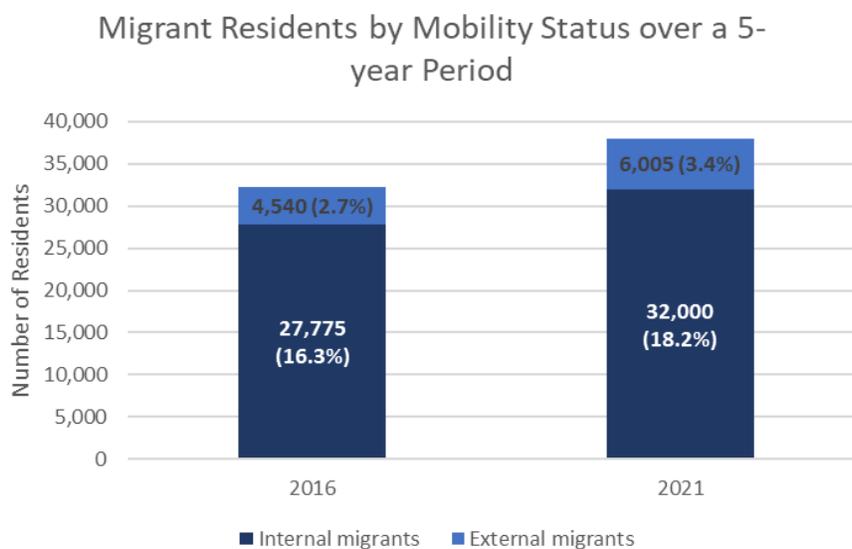


Figure 7: Number of migrant residents who moved to Burlington between 2016 and 2021. 2016 numbers reflect migrant residents that moved to Burlington between 2011 and 2016. Percentage values reflect the proportion of Burlington’s total population that each group accounts for in each census year.

⁶ In this case, the term can be used interchangeably with “recent immigrants.”

Burlington's migrant population continues to grow, between 2016 and 2021, 5,700 more migrants moved to Burlington compared to the 2011-2016 period (increased by 18%). Detailed mobility data shows that the number of internal and external migrants has increased by 15% and 32%, respectively. In 2021, over one-fifth of Burlington residents had moved to Burlington within the last five years. As the population of Burlington continues to change and become more diverse, it will become increasingly important for the City to continue to support new resident engagement in Burlington's community and enable the City to provide and improve inclusivity as an engaging City.

Next Steps

Staff will use this 2021 Census data as well as other data sources to support any growth-related studies and initiatives that would benefit from this data. Staff will update Council on the final 2021 Census data release, as appropriate.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.

Prepared by:

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