A child’s early development is shaped by different sectors of influence:

- **Why are Population Demographics Important?**
  - Collectively, population counts by age group and population growth can help us to adjust to the needs of the population as it changes over time. Population density measures how closely people live together in a geographic area. The higher the number, the more people live within that area.
  - **Why are Park Areas Important?**
    - Green spaces, like park areas, can enhance the community’s well-being in several areas: social, recreational, environmental, physical and mental health, educational and economic. They filter pollutants and dust from the air, they provide shade and lower temperatures in urban areas, and they even reduce erosion of soil into our waterways.
  - **Why are Crime Rates and Civic Engagement Important?**
    - Crime rates are one way to identify and monitor local safety concerns, and target areas of crime prevention. Civic engagement provides an indication of residents’ interest and involvement in community affairs; voting is one opportunity to provide a decision-making voice.
  - **Why is Family Composition Important?**
    - Research suggests that marital status may be linked to household stability, as unmarried couples who live together are more likely to experience a breakdown in the relationship than married couples.
  - **Why is Financial Well-Being Important?**
    - Economic status is one of the largest external influences on a child’s development. It can influence the ability to buy nutritious food, access safe and stable housing, participate in recreational activities, and access quality child care. A lack of financial resources has been linked to poorer health outcomes, and may force parents to work more and spend less time with their children.
  - **Why is Language Important?**
    - Being able to communicate in at least one of Canada’s official languages can influence an individual’s ability to work, obtain services, and connect with their community. For services to effectively engage families from diverse communities they need to have policies, practices, and programs that are sensitive to language needs.

**WHAT DO OUR FAMILIES LOOK LIKE?**

**WHAT DO OUR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN (<25 YRS OLD) LOOK LIKE?**

**HOW MANY CHILDREN (<25 YRS OLD) ARE THERE AT HOME?**

**WHAT DO OUR FAMILIES DOFINANCIALY?**

**WHAT LANGUAGES DO OUR FAMILIES SPEAK?**

**CRIME RATES AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT**

**WHAT DOES OUR COMMUNITY LOOK LIKE?**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**POPULATION**

- Population in 2011: 20,283
- Population in 2006: 18,520
- Population change (%): 9.5%
- Land area (square km): 32
- Population per km²: 631.0
- Park area (square km): 5.84
- Population per km²: 44.1

**SOURCES:**
- City of Ottawa, 2010
- Ottawa Police Service

**AGE DISTRIBUTION**

**INCIDENCE OF CRIME**

**DEBT MANAGEMENT**

**WHAT LANGUAGE(S) CAN RESIDENTS SPEAK?**

**WHAT LANGUAGE(S) ARE USED AT HOME?**

**ECONOMIC STATUS**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**SOURCES:**
- 2010 small area and administrative data (SAAD) and family file (FF1) released by Statistics Canada in 2011.
- Source: City of Ottawa, 2010.
- Source: Ottawa Police Service.

**SOURCE:**
- 2011 Census, Age Characteristics.

**Municipal Election Voter Turnout:**

**WHAT LANGUAGE(S) ARE USED AT HOME?**

**WHAT LANGUAGE(S) CAN RESIDENTS SPEAK?**

**SOURCES:**
- Source: City of Ottawa, 2010
- Source: Ottawa Police Service

**NOTE:**
- Rates calculated based on actual counts per 1,000 of population for a given geographic area.

**WHAT LANGUAGE(S) SPoken AT HOME FOR THOSE WITH A CREDIT HISTORY:**

**WHAT LANGUAGE(S) CAN RESIDENTS SPEAK?**

**WHAT LANGUAGE(S) ARE USED AT HOME?**

**SOURCES:**
- Source: Ottawa Police Service.
- Source: TransUnion 2012, Q1
- Note: The higher the risk score, the lower the likelihood of missing three consecutive payments in the next year.
Early health risks and vulnerabilities, such as low birth weight and preterm birth, are adversely related to child health and well-being outcomes. Thus, these variables can be used as early indicators of healthy development.

Data for cells containing less than six counts are suppressed. To provide an index of prevalence, despite suppression, we have listed the maximum value possible for that indicator (in %). This value is the maximum count of 5 divided by the total number of births in that community.

Why are Child Injury Rates Important?

Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death and hospitalization for Canadian children between the ages of 1 and 14 years. Child injury rates are a way of identifying and monitoring local health and safety concerns, which can support public education, local injury prevention, and healthy policy development.

Why is Developmental Health at School Entry Important?

The Early Development Instrument (EDI) assesses children’s developmental health at school entry in five domains. Each EDI domain is further subdivided, for a total of 16 sub-domains. Each sub-domain represents a relatively homogenous aspect of child development.

To access the full EDI report and our other products please visit: www.parentresource.ca

For more information, please contact the Program Effectiveness Data Analysis Coordinators: www.parentresource.ca