



**Early Years
Community Services Inventory
(Ottawa)**

**Final Report
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Prepared by: Ontario Early Years Data Analysis Coordinators of Eastern Ontario

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Executive Summary

In 1999, the Government of Ontario initiated the Ontario Early Years Demonstration Projects in five communities across the province. All Demonstration Projects were required to complete an inventory, via questionnaire, of local programs/services for children 0 to 6 years old and their parents/caregivers. This was done, and has continued to be updated. The response rate during the 2003 round of data collection was 54.0%, and in an effort to increase the response rate, a final round of data collection commenced in 2005, resulting in this final report based upon a response rate of 80.5%.

This report is in three main parts, with the first part examining an overview of agency data in the Ottawa area, part two examining program site data in the Ottawa area, and the third part providing a closer look at selected neighbourhoods in the Ottawa area.

Agency Information

It was found that 85.3% of agencies reported offering programs for children-only, 35.7% reported offering programs for parents/caregivers-only and 35.3% reported offering joint parent-child interaction programs.

Agencies listed within the CSI received most of their governmental funding from the regional/municipal (51.2%) and provincial governments (46.9%) while fewer received funding from the federal government (11.9%). In addition, 61.5% of respondents received funding from participant/user fees. Non-governmental funding other than participant/user fees was relatively low with corporate donations/sponsorships being the least reported type of non-governmental funding received by agencies.

Agency responses to questions concerning gaps in service were quite low. Of agencies who responded to the questions, 36.9% felt that there were areas within their program activity that they would like to strengthen. The hardest group of clientele to reach was reported as “families living in poverty” while “affluent families” were identified least often as a hard to reach clientele group. The fact that “families living in poverty” were deemed the hardest group to reach by the agencies listed in the CSI is not surprising in light of the fact that 61.5% of programs have a participant and/or user fee attached to them although 73.9% do offer a provision for some subsidy or fee waiver. The mere fact that a fee is involved often keeps low-income families from accessing the service and learning of a subsidy or fee waiver. Conversely, agencies reported “affluent families” as

hard to reach least often, and this finding may warrant further investigation into how many “affluent families” are currently being reached by which services.

In addition to groups that were hard to reach, 29.8% of agencies felt there were geographic areas that were hard to reach with “rural areas” being the most common response. This result is supported by the fact that few programs listed in the CSI were available in the rural areas and the fact that very few agencies were located in rural areas.

Program Information

It was found that, 54.6% (n=825) of programs offered were for children-only, 22.3% (n=337) were for parents/caregivers-only and 23.0% (n=348) were joint parent-child interaction programs. The availability of programs for children depended upon the child’s age, with more programs available for preschool children. This most likely is a result of the large number of school-age programs available in the community.

Much of the community programming was accessible, affordable, and available. English was available for 87.6% (n=1320) of programming, French for 56.8% (n=883) of programming, and 10.0% (n=150) of programming was in “other” languages. The availability of translation services was frequently mentioned.

Ethnic/cultural resources were available in 49.8% (n=632) of programs including staff, interpreters, written materials and “other” resources.

Special needs support was reported at 85.1% (841) of program sites.

There were costs associated with some programming, although 56.8% (n=837) of respondents indicated there was no program fee. Some provision for a waiver of fees and/or a fee subsidy existed at 79.3% (n=369) of programs that charged a fee. The existence of a program fee is tied to the type of program offered, where child care has a high incidence of fees, while other community or family programming has fewer for-fee programs.

It was found that 87.2% (n=1272) of programs ran during weekday mornings, 80.1% (n=1168) ran during weekday afternoons, 26.9% (n=392) ran during weekday evenings and 23.2% (n=338) ran during weekends. Again, the program timing depended upon the program type.

Demand at program sites exceeded program capacity 34.7% (n=434) of the time, was a good match for capacity 52.6% (n=658) of the time, and more than enough capacity to meet demand was reported 12.6% (n=158) of the time.

Additionally, 27.7% (n=345) of respondents reported having a waiting list at all sites, and 21.5% (n=268) at some of the sites.

Ottawa Neighbourhoods

This Community Services Inventory (CSI) Report integrates data gathered from the questionnaire responses with 2001 Statistics Canada demographic data and 2004 Birth Data, organized into City of Ottawa neighbourhoods, to identify neighbourhoods containing indicators related to developmental outcomes of young children. There are no conclusions drawn from this data; demographic attributes of neighbourhoods are presented in conjunction with programming availability. It is intended that this part of the report will be used by program staff to help focus their programs based on their own experiences in conjunction with their own internal data.

1.0: Introduction and Background

In 1999, the Government of Ontario initiated the Ontario Early Years Demonstration Projects in five communities across the province, namely: York Region, Bruce/Grey Counties, London, Nipissing/Parry Sound and Ottawa. The Demonstration Projects were designed as community development initiatives to test and evaluate approaches to supporting early child development and parenting as outlined in the Early Years Study (Vickers, 2003). All five projects were required to complete a number of specific tasks that would:

- establish unique leadership models that represented all sectors of the community;
- increase community awareness around the importance of early child development and parenting;
- assess how well children were doing as they entered the school system;
- secure commitments from local businesses, service clubs and voluntary sectors and;
- develop inventories and maps of existing early child development and parenting programs within the community.

As mentioned above, all Demonstration Projects were required to complete an inventory of local programs/services for children 0 to 6 years and their parents/caregivers. The inventory was intended to generate data that would allow each project to identify local programming needs and service gaps, based on the idea that service planning done on the basis of solid evidence of community strengths and gaps was more likely to succeed than planning done on the basis of individual' experience alone.

In 1999, the Ontario Children's Secretariat and the Centre for Research and Education in Human Services (CREHS) worked together to develop a standardized questionnaire and database that would be used by all Demonstration Projects to gather the information for the inventory. The inventory was designed to be more than a simple list of programs and services, and as such, was developed to measure the degree to which the system of services in a community included the principles laid out in the Early Years Study (Mustard & McCain, 1999). More specifically, the Early Years Study identified 12 principles related to services for young children and their parents/caregivers.

During the design of the questionnaire, the 12 principles were grouped into five clusters. The five clusters that emerged were:

1. Programming should be available, accessible and affordable to all children;
 2. Programming that is available should be child-focused and parent/caregiver focused;
 3. Programming should be sensitive to cultural diversity;
 4. Programming should support equitable participation;
 5. Services and programs should be provided in an integrated fashion.
- (Early Years Demonstration Project Final Evaluation Report, p. 127)

Once the questionnaire was designed, the inventory was completed by all five Demonstration Projects. Throughout this phase, the projects provided feedback on the questionnaire which resulted in its revision. The revised version of the questionnaire has come to be known as the Early Years Community Services Inventory (CSI) and was made available to all communities in Ontario through the Ontario Early Years Initiative. The CSI included paper and electronic versions of the questionnaire, instructions on the purpose and use of the CSI and a database to manage the collected data.

During the Ottawa Demonstration Project, the inventory of services focused on the Vanier and Kanata areas of Ottawa in which the Demonstration Projects were housed. The Ottawa Data Analysis Coordinators (DACs) were required to continue the task of building the inventory of services when they were hired in 2002. Thus, a second round of data collection was conducted in Ottawa in 2003, and an interim report released in 2004. The response rate (RR) during the 2003 round of data collection was 54.0% and so in an effort to increase the response rate, a final round of data collection began in 2005, resulting in this final report based upon a questionnaire response rate of 80.5%.

This final CSI Report integrates data gathered from questionnaire respondents with 2001 Statistics Canada demographic data and 2004 Birth Data that was organized into City of Ottawa neighbourhoods (http://ottawa.ca/city_services/planningzoning/facts/census/index_en.shtml), to identify neighbourhoods with indicators related to the developmental outcomes of young children. This data can be found in part three of this report.

It is important to note that the information gathered through the CSI is not intended for use in assessing individual agencies, rather it is intended to be used in broad-based community planning, analysis and research. The information collected through the CSI can be used to complement other information, including information collected from the Early Development Instrument (EDI). More specifically, the CSI information can be used to generate a list of services that are available in the community that address the specific needs identified by the EDI.

2.0: Method

CSI Questionnaire (Measure)

The measure used by the DACs to gather information for the CSI was the revised CSI questionnaire developed jointly by the Children's Secretariat and CREHS. The questionnaire was available and could be completed in either a written or an electronic format, and completion of the questionnaire was on a voluntary basis.

The CSI questionnaire consisted of two parts: 1) questions that related to the agency/organization completing the questionnaire and, 2) program-related questions that were to be completed for EACH program for children 0 to 6 years and their parents/caregivers offered by the agency. It was recommended that the agency portion of the questionnaire be completed by a person who had a good understanding of the agency as a whole (e.g., the executive director) and that the program portion of the questionnaire be completed by the person responsible for a program (e.g., program coordinator).

The agency portion of the questionnaire consisted of two sections: 1) general information about the agency; and 2) information on perceived gaps in services. The program portion of the questionnaire contained three sections: 1) a description of program activities; 2) information on the accessibility, availability and use of the program; and 3) information on linkages established by the program. In addition to the descriptive information, respondents were asked to provide contact information for the agency, each of the programs, as well as each of the program sites. In order to make the questionnaire more user friendly, the format was modified reducing the questionnaire's length to seven pages (Both the original and re-formatted questionnaires can be found on the DAC webpage at http://www.parentresource.on.ca/DACS2_e.html).

Data Collection and Participants

The first step in the process of data collection involved identifying agencies that served children 0-6 and/or their parents/caregivers. Agencies that were thought to meet the above mentioned criteria were identified from a number of sources which included: 1) the CSI database from the 2003 round of data collection; 2) The Incredible Directory; 3) the Ottawa Licensed Nursery Schools booklet; 4) the Ottawa Licensed Day Care booklet; and 5) the Directory of Ottawa Community Services – The Blue Book. From the above sources, a list of prospective agencies was created, and this list was then sent to selected members of the Early Years community to further review for missing agencies. Once the review was complete,

439 agencies and/or projects had been identified that might provide programs/services to children 0-6 and/or their parents/caregivers.

Individual programs initially identified as an agency, duplicate listings, amalgamated agencies, private businesses, national agencies without specific local programming, and out-of-province agencies were removed from the original list. Also eliminated were individuals, including individual psychologists, consultants, doulas, midwives, and other individual business services. Additionally, general service programs, for example food banks, an inclusive program not aimed to directly service children and parents/caregivers, were not included in this inventory, although specific programs such as baby cupboards were.

Data collection occurred from May to October 2005. All agencies which completed the CSI questionnaire in 2003 were re-contacted, and asked to update the information that was on file. For new agencies, questionnaires were sent after telephone contact had been made, and the agency agreed to complete the questionnaire. Questionnaires were then sent out by mail, fax, or e-mail. At the time of telephone contact some agencies indicated that they did not have programs suitable to be included in the CSI, and as such were removed from the agency list. If a questionnaire had been sent, and not yet returned, a follow-up phone call was made after four weeks, another two weeks after that, and another two weeks after that. E-mail follow-up was also used.

To increase the response rate and reception of the questionnaire, the DACs began to pre-fill as much of the questionnaire as possible before sending it to the agency, using information obtained from various publications, and both agency and program web sites. In addition, the DACs were able to provide some smaller agencies, such as child care centres, the option of completing the questionnaire over the telephone. For larger multi-program agencies this was difficult due to the volume of information requested.

By the end of the data collection period a total of 323 unique agencies providing programming for children 0-6 and/or their parents/caregivers had been identified across the Ottawa community and included in the CSI database, operating a total of 1002 different programs out of 1567 program sites. Not all respondents completed all questions, but questionnaires on 260 out of 323 identified agencies were gathered for a response rate of 80.5 %.

Analyses

The analysis was broken down into three main sections. These were 1) a city-wide examination of the various agencies operating in the region, 2) a city-wide examination of the programs operating in the region, including a summary of the programs broken down into their respective Early Years components and, 3) a listing of Ottawa neighbourhoods based upon particular outcomes factors.

The main structure of the analysis and summary uses the questions below.

1) "What program components, as described by the Early Years Study, are currently available in a community?"

In this regard, the identification of the five different Early Years program components are Kindergarten; Child Care; Family Support and Other Early Child Development Programs; Early Identification/Intervention Programs for Children and their Families; and Other Services (Mustard & McCain, 1999).

2) "To what extent are the existing program components consistent with the Early Years Study's principles?" The Early Years Study identified 12 principles related to services for young children and their parents/caregivers which were grouped into five clusters. The five clusters that emerged were:

- a) Programming should be available, accessible and affordable to all children;
 - b) Programming that is available should be child-focused and parent/caregiver focused;
 - c) Programming should be sensitive to cultural diversity;
 - d) Programming should support equitable participation;
 - e) Services and programs should be provided in an integrated fashion.
- (Early Years Demonstration Project Final Evaluation Report, p. 127)

Clusters "a", "c", and "d" will be answered by looking at the questions concerning program barriers, including fees, hours of operation, ethnic, linguistic and special resources, while cluster "e" is answered by looking at the extent of program linkages. Cluster "b" is already answered in that the programs in the inventory already possess this focus.

3) "How are the existing programs resourced?"

This question is answered by the responses on agency funding, and program fees.

4) "How are the programs utilized?"

Due to the low response rate and inconsistency in answers, the present CSI can not determine the answer to this question, although the level of use can be considered by examining program demand.

5) “What are the characteristics of the service sector of a community?”

This is the information provided by the breakdown of information into program components.

Data Limitations

Due to the nature of the data being collected, the breadth of the programming, and overlaps in how programs are serviced, there are unavoidable generalities with some of the data.

One example is the question of how programs are funded. Many agencies may have multiple funders for a particular program or program components, and it is beyond the ability of this measure to be able to describe these exact relationships.

A second example of generality is with program access, where different community-wide programs, such as drop-ins, may be open Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, but for the purpose of this inventory are considered to be open weekday afternoons.

In determining whether special needs support was available to participants in programs offered, there was outside program support available to all licensed child care providers, nursery schools, school-age and home child care programs, but where some respondents appear to have included this program as their own program support, others appear to have excluded this as a part of their program, as it is a program of a separate agency. Where there is a statement made as to special needs support for programming components, this will be the minimum support indicated by respondents, and may at times be an under-representation of special needs program support available.

Another consideration is in the identification of available special ethnic/culture specific resources, where category responses to some questions may have produced slightly different response rates while collecting similar data. Although precise responses are provided in this report, the ethnic/cultural specific information may be better treated as a slightly less precise indication of available resources rather than an exact inventory of those resources.

As with any study, the following analyses and discussions should be reviewed with the limitations of the project in mind. More specifically, the response rate for the questionnaire was 80.5%. Although this response rate is extremely high in the

context of a volunteer survey, it is not 100% and as such can not be used for a gap analysis as services that may appear to be missing in a community may in fact exist in the 19.5% of agencies who did not complete the questionnaire. The information contained in this report cannot be considered the entirety of programming that exists in the City of Ottawa.

Definitions

A few key terms emerge regularly in the reporting of the results: missing data, response rate, percentage and “n”. An explanation of these terms is provided below.

Missing Data

Due to the structure of the database, many of the fields (variables) within the database did not include a code for missing data. (i.e., questions that were not answered by the respondent). As a result, data appeared as a “no” response rather than missing data. To correct for this, the DAC manually recoded the data to reflect missing data.

Respondent

The person or agency/program who answered the particular question.

Response Rate

The term response rate refers to the number of people who responded to a particular question in relation to the number of people who were eligible to respond to the question. Response rate is calculated by dividing the actual number of responses to a particular question by the total number of possible responses. For example: 67 people answered Question 4 on the survey and the total number of surveys that were completed was 68, therefore, the response rate for question one is 67/68 or 97%.

Percentage

The term percentage in the following section refers to the percentage of respondents who chose that particular response.

“n”

“n” refers to the number of respondents who chose a particular response.

Program Components:

Kindergarten

Kindergarten included both public and private service providers.

Child Care

The child care component of this inventory is based upon child care conducted by licensed agencies, be this at-home, in a Nursery School, or a Child Care Centre.

Family Support

Where the first two programming components were quite distinct in their programming definitions, other programs offered throughout the region encompass a wide spectrum of services, and so the programs contained in each of the last three components contain a somewhat wider array of services.

Programs classified as Family Support may include the following program types:

- Playgroups
- Ontario Early Year Centres
- Recreational Programs
- Libraries
- Nursery Schools Programs
- Military Family Supports
- Community Action Program for Children (CAPC) Programs
- Community Programs
- Parent Education
- Clothing Exchange

Early Identification & Intervention

Programs classified as Early Intervention may include the following type of programs:

- Autism Programming
- Ottawa Children's Treatment Centre
- Infant Hearing Clinics
- Healthy Babies Healthy Children
- Better Beginnings/ Better Futures
- Speech and Language Programs
- Immunization Clinics
- Community Care & Access Centre Programs

Other Specialized Services

The programs in the specialized services component are close in nature to those found in the family support component, with the distinction that these are focused upon a specific sub-group of the target populations. This component contains the following type of programs:

- Child Welfare
- Public Health (pre-natal classes)
- Addictions and Shelters
- Special Counselling
- Mothers Offering Mothers Support
- Supervised Access Programs

3.0: Results and Analyses of Agency Data

Agency Categories

From a list of pre-determined categories, agencies were asked to choose the category that best described their agency. Table 1.1 outlines the available categories and the corresponding percentages and frequencies of agency responses.

Table 1.1 - Agency Categories¹

| Category | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|----|
| Other | 36.5% | 95 |
| Child care provider | 32.3% | 84 |
| Family resource centre | 13.8% | 36 |
| Other social service agency. | 8.5% | 22 |
| School Board, individual school or other education or training organization | 6.2% | 16 |
| Agency serving people with disabilities | 5.4% | 14 |
| Child care/special needs resourcing agency | 4.2% | 11 |
| Organization offering sport or recreational program | 3.8% | 10 |
| Church or other faith community | 2.0% | 8 |
| Health care service provider | 3.1% | 8 |
| Mutual support group or participant-ran group | 3.1% | 8 |
| Library | 1.5% | 4 |
| Child welfare agency | 1.2% | 3 |
| Pre-school speech and language organization | 1.2% | 3 |
| Healthy Babies Healthy Children | 1.2% | 3 |
| Neighbourhood association | 1.2% | 3 |
| Children's mental health agency | 1.2% | 3 |

The two most commonly chosen categories selected by the agencies who responded to the question were: 1) child care provider (n=84, 32.3%) and 2) other (n=95, 36.5%). This is not to say that child care providers dominate programming available to children 0 to 6 and their parents/caregivers in the City of Ottawa, rather, it simply indicates that they dominate the agencies represented in the CSI. It is important to remember this fact when interpreting the CSI. Nevertheless, the high proportion of child care providers proves to be interesting and may be explained by one or more of the following reasons:

¹ Total does not add up to 100% as some agencies selected more than one category to describe their agency.

1. A Child Care Centre is a small organization that serves a limited number of people whereas one Community Health Centre, for example, might offer a multitude of programs and serve a very large clientele. As such, it is normal that there would be a greater number of Child Care Centres than Community Health Centres.
2. Statistic Canada 2001 Census Data (2001 a) indicated that 79.8% of people living in the City of Ottawa who have children in the home participate in the labour force. Thus, it may be the case that child care providers do provide the bulk of the programming as this is what may be needed the most.

Another interesting result related to the agency categories is the fact that over 35.0% of agencies who participated in the CSI did not identify with any of the pre-determined categories. Of the 95 agencies who chose "Other", 42.1% (n=40) indicated preschool/nursery school, 11.6% (n=11) indicated Montessori, 6.3% (n=6) indicated private school, 6.3% (n=6) indicated museum, 5.3% (n=5) community health centres, and 27.4% (n=27) indicated various other types of agencies.

Programming for Children 0 to 6 and their Parents/Caregivers

Respondents were asked to indicate whether their agency offered child-only, parent/caregiver-only, and/or joint parent-child programs (based on interaction between parents/caregivers and children), as well as the number of each type of program that they offered. It was found that 85.3% (n=214) of agencies reported offering between 1-20 programs for children only (average = 2.0 programs), 35.7% (n=82) reported offering between 1-21 programs for parents/caregivers only (average = 2.6 programs) and 35.3% (n=77) reported offering between 1-7 joint parent-child interaction programs (average = 2 programs).

The results indicate that the majority of programming offered by the agencies listed in the CSI was for children only. This result is not surprising given that child care providers, nursery schools/preschools and Montessori schools represented over 50.0% of the agencies in the CSI and these agencies typically provide programming for children only.

Program Funding

When asked about program funding, 74.5% (n=178) of agencies indicated receiving funding from government sources and 89.3% (n=208) of agencies indicated receiving funding from non-governmental sources. Table 1.2 contains a detailed breakdown of the types of government and non-government funding received by the agencies.

It appears that the agencies listed within the CSI receive most of their governmental funding from the regional/municipal (51.2%) and provincial governments (46.9%) while fewer received funding from the federal government (11.9%). This is not surprising given that most federal government funding is for national initiatives and the majority of agencies listed in the CSI are local bodies providing programming at a local level. As well, most federal funding for early years programming is funnelled through the provincial government via the Canada Health and Social Transfer (Government of Ontario, 2003).

Another interesting result is that 61.5% (n=160) of respondents received funding from participant/user fees. However, this result may be inflated due to the large representation of child care providers, nursery schools and Montessori schools in the CSI database.

Non-governmental funding other than participant/user fees was relatively low (less than 25%) in all areas with corporate donations/sponsorships being the least reported type of non-governmental funding received by agencies. Non-governmental sources of funding appear to be a resource that has not been fully tapped into by the agencies listed in the CSI.

Table 1.2-Sources of Funding²

| | Percentage | n |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----|
| Government Funding | | |
| Federal | 11.9% | 31 |
| Provincial | 46.9% | 122 |
| Regional/Municipal | 51.2% | 133 |
| Non-Governmental Funding | | |
| Charitable Organization | 23.1% | 60 |
| Corporate Donations/Sponsorships | 16.5% | 43 |
| In-kind Donations | 19.5% | 50 |
| Participant/User Fees | 61.5% | 160 |
| Other | 24.6% | 64 |

²Total does not add up to 100% as some agencies receive funding from more than one source.

Agency Make-up (Charitable Status, Board of Directors)

Agencies were asked to provide information on their charitable status and their Board of Directors. It was found that 61.5% (n=144) of agencies had a registered charitable number. As well, 81.6% (n=191) of agencies indicated having a volunteer Board of Directors ranging in size from 3-22 volunteer members (average = 9.4 volunteers).

Agency Expansion of Services

The response rate for Part 1 - Section B on the questionnaire "Gaps" was quite low and as such the results can not be considered to apply to the entire City of Ottawa. When asked if there were particular programs or activities that an agency would like to provide or have been asked to provide but are currently unable to provide, 38.8% (n=101) did not respond to this question leaving a response rate of 61.2% (n=159). As well, 41.9% of agencies did not respond to the question regarding hard to reach geographical areas and 42.3% (n=110) did not respond to the question relating to areas of programming they would like to strengthen as such, the response rates were 58.1% (n=151) and 57.7% (n=150) respectively.

Of the agencies who responded to the question: were there particular programs or activities that an agency would like to provide or have been asked to provide but are currently unable to provide, 59.7% (n=95) of agencies indicated "yes". Additionally, 36.9% (n=96) of agencies who responded to the questions felt that there were areas within their program activity that they would like to strengthen. It is important to note that the above results DO NOT reflect gaps in services for the entire city, but rather the desire/need for internal organizational expansion.

Agencies identified "families living in poverty" as being the hardest group of clientele to reach while "affluent families" were identified least often as a hard to reach clientele group. For a complete list of hard to reach groups and agency responses see Table 3. The fact that "families living in poverty" were deemed the hardest group to reach by the agencies listed in the CSI is not surprising in light of the fact that 61.5% of programs have a participant and/or user fee attached to them and only 73.9% offer a subsidy or fee waiver. The mere fact that a fee is involved often keeps low-income families from accessing the service initially at which point they have no way of learning about the subsidy or waiver. Conversely, agencies reported "affluent families" as hard to reach the least often. This is a finding that warrants further investigation into how many "affluent families" are currently being reached as well as the types of services available to this specific group.

In addition to groups that were hard to reach, 29.8% (n=45) of agencies felt there were geographic areas that were hard to reach with "rural areas" being the most

common response. This result is supported by the fact that few programs listed in the CSI were available in the rural areas and the fact that few agencies were located in rural areas.

Table 1.3-Clientele that is Hard to Reach

| Category | Percentage | n |
|--|-------------------|----------|
| Families living in poverty | 22.7% | 59 |
| Children from ethno-cultural minority groups | 16.9% | 44 |
| Children who do not speak English | 16.2% | 42 |
| Single parent families | 9.6% | 25 |
| Children with developmental disabilities | 9.2% | 24 |
| Children with physical disabilities | 9.2% | 24 |
| Two income families | 6.2% | 16 |
| Affluent families | 2.3% | 6 |

4.0: Results and Analysis of Program Site Data

As described in the method section of this report, once agencies completed the first part of the questionnaire they were asked to complete a section of the questionnaire for EACH program that they offered for children 0 to 6 years and their parents/caregivers. The 260 agencies that completed the questionnaire reported programs offered at 1567 different program sites. This section of the analysis will focus on the programs as they are offered across the City of Ottawa. Each program site location is included as opposed to the unique program as this allows for a more detailed examination of services offered across the city.

Program Type

Respondents were asked to indicate whether the program in question was children-only, parents/caregivers-only or if it was a joint parent-child program. It was found that, 54.6% (n=825) of the programs were children-only, 22.3% (n=337) were parents/caregivers-only and 23.0% (n=348) were joint parent-child interaction programs.

This result is interesting, since the agency analysis indicated that 85.3% of agencies offered programs only for children while 54.6% of programs were only for children. This would appear to show the existence of a number of multi-service agencies across the region, perhaps not unusual in a large urban environment.

Program Activities

Respondents were asked to indicate from a pre-determined checklist which activities were part of the program in question. Due to discrepancies in interpretation of these predetermined categories, responses to this question produced inconsistent results and therefore are not overly useful for planning purposes at this point.

Program Delivery

When agencies were asked if the program in question was delivered by home-visiting and/or one-to-one support, 80.2% (n=1166) reported that the question was not applicable, 19.7% (n=286) reported that the activities were delivered by one-to-one support, and 8.1% (n=116) reported that the activities were delivered by home-visiting. Additionally, 46.7% (n=622) of programs sites reported having volunteers assist in the delivery of the program.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the age of the children that took part in their program. The results show that 29.8% (n=437) of programs indicated that infants (0-18 months) participated in the program, 38.4% (n=573) indicated that toddlers (19-31 months) participated in the program and 74.2% (n=1106) indicated pre-school/school aged children (31 months- 6 years)³ participated in the program. This result may be due to the large number of school age programs offered across the city.

Special Needs Supports

When asked if the program site in question offered supports for children with identified special needs, 36.9% (n=579) of respondents indicated that the question was not applicable. Of the remaining, 85.1% (841) of program sites reported offering support for children identified with special needs. Table 2.1 includes a detailed list of the types of supports and the percentage and frequency in which each support is offered.

Table 2.1 - Type of Support Offered for Children with Special Needs⁴

| Support | Percentage | n |
|--|------------|-----|
| Referrals to other service providers | 72.5% | 610 |
| Informational resources | 56.8% | 478 |
| Wheelchair ramps | 48.3% | 406 |
| Information on family needs and support for parents. | 49.9% | 420 |
| Emotional/social consultations | 44.2% | |
| Speech and language therapy | 35.8% | 301 |
| One-to-one support | 42.3% | 356 |
| Developmental consultations | 40.8% | 343 |
| Behavioural consultations | 45.7% | 384 |
| Support workers/attendants | 38.5% | 324 |
| Sign language/Bliss interpretation | 33.8% | 284 |
| Education and group workshops | 32.7% | 275 |
| Other types of supports | 19.3% | 162 |
| Skills training | 37.8% | 318 |
| Physical therapy | 23.1% | 194 |

³Total does not add up to 100% as some programs are available to more than one age group.

⁴Total does not add up to 100% as some programs offer more than one special needs support.

Although 85.1% of programs offered support for children with identified special needs it still leaves roughly 14.9% of programming without support to children

with special needs. When analyzed further, the majority of support offered for children with special needs by the programs listed in the CSI was information-based (e.g., referral to other service providers) rather than direct support services (e.g., support workers/attendants).

Program Access and Availability

Language

When asked to indicate the language in which the program was offered, respondents indicated that 87.6% (n=1320) of programs were offered in English, 56.8% (n=883) in French, 0.7% (n=11) in an Aboriginal language and 10.0% (n=150) in “other” languages. The “other” languages included Arabic, Somali, Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Farsi, Bengali, Spanish, American Sign, Quebec Sign, Hebrew, Serbo-Croatian, Urdu, Hindi, Russian, Swahili, Creole, and the use of both language and cultural interpreters if needed.

Ethnic/Cultural Resources

When asked if ethnic/cultural resources were available to the programs, 49.8% (n=632) of programs indicated having special ethnic/cultural specific resources. Of the programs that indicated having special ethnic/cultural resources, 42.9% (n=279) were staff, 70.2% (n=456) were interpreters, 37.7% (n=245) were written materials and 7.6% (n=97) were “other” ethnic/cultural resources. These “Other” included: activities, music and crafts, equipment and toys, elders and cultural interpreters and videos.

Cost

When programs were asked to indicate if there were any costs associated with the program it was found that only 4.6% (n=68) charged a membership fee, 41.3% (n=609) charged a participation fee, while 56.8% (n=837) of respondents indicated there was no charge for participating in the program in question. Since 43.2% of programs had no fee, but 61.5% of agencies charged user fees, it follows that a number of agencies run a mix of both cost and no-cost programming. When asked if there was a provision for waiver of fees and/or fee subsidy, 79.3% (n=369) of program respondents indicated having a provision for waiver of fees and/or fee subsidy, while 68.2% (n=1068) reported that this was not applicable.

Availability of Programming

The following section looks at the timing of the program, the method of registration, program capacity, waiting times to access the program and whether or not the funding was limited or permanent.

Respondents were asked to indicate when their program was offered and it was found that, 87.2% (n=1272) of programs ran during weekday mornings, 80.1% (n=1168) ran during weekday afternoons, 26.9% (n=392) ran during weekday evenings and 23.2% (n=338) ran during weekends. Of all programs, 43.5% (n=642) ran on a seasonal basis, and 76.3% (n=1071) required registration to use the programming.

When asked about the demand for the program, 34.7% (n=434) of program sites reported that the demand for the program exceeded their capacity on a regular basis, 52.6% (n=658) reported that the demand was a good match for their capacity most of the time and 12.6% (n=158) reported that they had more than enough capacity to meet the demand most of the time. Additionally, 50.8% (n=633) of program sites did not have a waiting list, 27.7% (n=345) reported having a waiting list at all sites, and 21.5% (n=268) at some of the sites. The waiting period averaged five and a half months.

Promotional Activity

It was reported that 93.8% (n=1355) of programs engaged in some form of promotional activity. Table 2.2 includes a break down of the types of promotional activities that programs reported engaging in.

Table 2.2 - Type of Promotional Activity

| Promotional Activity | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|------|
| Brochures/ Course Calendars | 46.3% | 726 |
| Signs/posters at local community sites. | 36.3% | 569 |
| Internet website | 71.2% | 1115 |
| Local/community newspaper | 36.1% | 565 |
| Other promotional activities | 28.2% | 442 |
| Locally delivered flyers | 26.7% | 419 |

Other methods of promotion included: in-house advertising, bus shelter ads, word of mouth, information sessions/open houses, and community partners, among others.

Linkages

Respondents were asked to provide information on linkages within their agency and with external agencies. It was found that 89.7% (n=1312) of programs indicated sharing resources with other program(s) within their own agency and 67.8% (n=742) of program respondents indicated sharing resources with other agency(s)/organization(s).

The following types of agencies, listed in the survey, were mentioned in at least one survey as being a linkage or partner.

- Schools
- Recreation
- Public Health
- Libraries
- Cultural
- Child Care Centres

Some of the challenges of sharing resources/partnerships mentioned included:

- Scheduling
- Difficulty allocating shared supplies
- Limited space
- Wrong infrastructure for the group
- Building security
- Security of funding
- Limited staff time for duties other than being with the children

Program Components

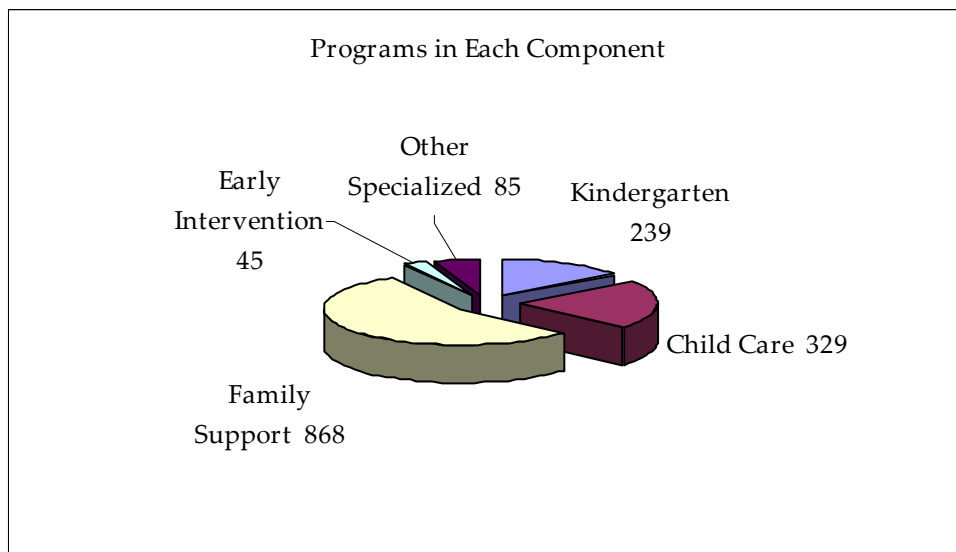
The following breakdown of the program data into program components attempts to answer the questions posed in the Analyses section, and not yet discussed in this report, by separating the program data into the five sector components described by the Early Years Study.

The main question left to ask is Question 2) “To what extent are the existing program components consistent with the Early Years Study’s principles?” To answer whether programming is available, accessible and affordable to all children; sensitive to cultural diversity; and supports equitable participation, a look at potential program barriers including fees, limited hours of operation, or a lack of ethnic, linguistic and special resources, is required.

Question 5), also not yet answered, asks, “What are the characteristics of the service sector of a community?” and this is answered below by separating the service sector into each of these components.

The graph below contains a breakdown of the number of program sites in Ottawa operating under each of the five components.

Graph 2.1 – Number of Programs in Each Component



Component 1: Kindergarten

Kindergarten included both public and private service providers, and is perhaps the most accessible of the five identified components.

Available, Accessible and Affordable

Kindergarten was offered during the weekday mornings and weekday afternoons by 99.6% (n=237) of respondents, and almost always, 98.7% (n=235) of the time, throughout the traditional school year.

Respondents indicated 90.3% (n= 215) of kindergarten programs did not have a fee for the program, and of the 23 kindergarten programs (9.7%) that did charge a fee seven had a provision for a fee waiver or subsidy.

Program demand was considered a good match for program capacity for 96.2% (n=153) of respondents, and only 1.4% of program respondents had a waiting list at all sites.

Cultural Diversity

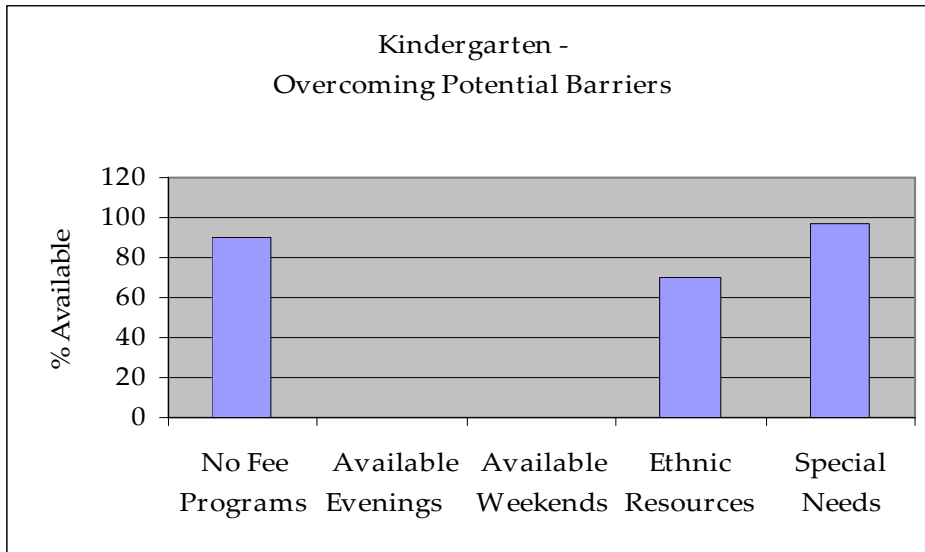
English was available in 79.7% (n=189) of kindergarten programming and French was available in 92.8% (n= 220) of kindergarten programming. Other languages such as Arabic and Hebrew were available in 0.4% of the kindergarten programming.

Specific ethnic/cultural resources existed at a majority of the program sites. However, one provider of kindergarten programs operating a large number of kindergarten sites did not respond to this question, and so a greater number of ethnic/cultural resources may be available than is indicated in the graph below.

Equitable Participation

Special needs support was offered by 96.7% (n=231) of programs.

Graph 2.2 – Potential Program Barriers – Kindergarten



In answering whether kindergarten is available, accessible and affordable to all applicable children, the answer is yes. Kindergarten is readily accessible, sensitive to cultural diversity and equitable participation, well funded, and generally a barrier-free program.

Component 2: Child Care

Available, Accessible, and Affordable

Availability of child care depended upon the age of the child. Of the child care program data captured, 27.5 % (n=88) of the programs offered infant (0-18 months) child care, while toddler (19-30 months) child care was available in 45.8% (n=149) of the programs and preschool (31-72 months) child care was available in 92.0% (n=325) of the programs.

Licensed child care is mostly available throughout the weekdays. Of the 323 programs offering child care, 95.7% (n=309) was offered in the morning and 91.3% (n=295) was offered in the afternoon. Before and/or after school child care was available in 18.0%, (n=60) of programs. Some child care was offered at non-peak times during the week although not as often as at peak times; 27 programs (8.4%) had weekday evening child care available and there were 26 child care programs (8.0%) available on weekends. Year round child care, not based around the school year or summer, was offered at 226 (70.4%) sites while 7.8% (n=27) of child care programs were seasonal summer camps.

Most child care was associated with some form of fee; 85.5% (n=277) of programs charged a participation fee, and 8.3% (n=27) charged a membership fee. Only 10.6%

(n=35) of program respondents indicated they had no fee, although there was a provision for a fee subsidy for 60.0% of programs.

Demand for child care was considered to exceed program capacity at 51.2% (n=151) of program sites, and was considered at capacity at a further 42.7% (n=126) of program sites. In addition, 67.8% (n=198) of respondents indicating they had a waiting list at all of their sites.

Cultural Diversity

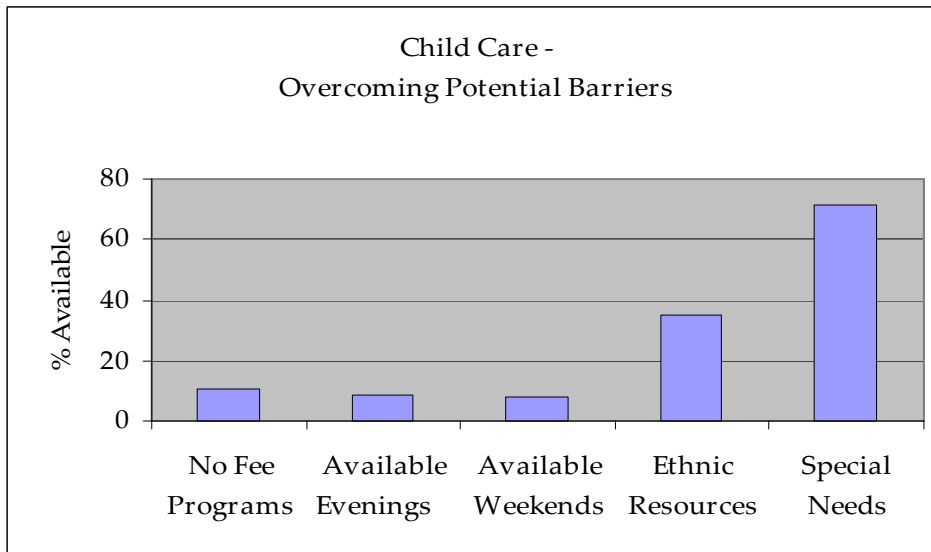
Licensed child care is mostly offered in English, 80.8% (n=265), and French 42.7% (n=140), although it is also available in a variety of non-official languages by some 7.6% (n=25) child care providers. Other languages specifically mentioned included Spanish, Hebrew and Arabic, with 15 (4.5%) programs offering services in “other” languages depending upon the clients. Questionnaire responses indicated only one program offered in an Aboriginal language (0.3%).

Ethnic resources were offered at 31.8% (n=105) of program sites.

Equitable Participation

Respondents indicated special needs supports were offered by 71.2% (n=238) of programs, although some special needs supports are available to virtually all licensed child care services through the Children’s Integration Support Services program.

Graph 2.3 – Potential Program Barriers – Child Care



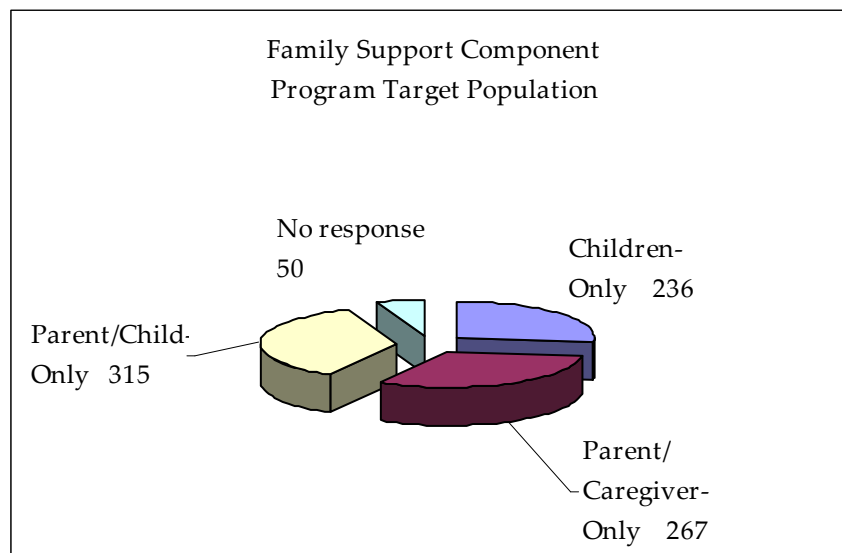
Various issues were highlighted by the child care data collected. The first issue was the high level of demand for child care programming with over 67.0% of programs having waiting lists. Another issue was that demand was strong despite fees associated with the majority of child care programs. As mentioned earlier, 79.8% of people living in the City of Ottawa who have children in the home participate in the labour force.

Even though the level of subsidy-available programming was as high as 60.0%, it is an important distinction that this does not mean 60.0% of child care is funded or subsidized, only that a means exists at 60.0% of these programs to subsidize some child care spaces. Licensed child care most likely is not an equally accessible program due to the high incidence of program fees.

Component 3: Family Support

Of the 868 program sites identified as providing family support, 27.2% (n= 236) were for children-only, 30.8% (n=267) were for parents/caregivers-only, and 36.3% (n=315) were joint parent/caregiver-child programs, while 5.8% (n=50) did not respond to this question.

Graph 2.4 – Target Population – Family Support



Available, Accessible and Affordable

Family support programming is similar to other programming in that the level of available programming for children increases as the age of the child increases. This seems logical, as programming focus shifts from parents to children as children become

older. Infant programming accounted for 38.8% of programs (n=306), toddler programming accounted for 46.9% (n=377) of programs, and preschool/school age programming accounted for 63.8%, (n=512) of programs.

Program hours and days of operation generally supported weekday access, but included significant programming at other times. Although weekday mornings, 72.6% (n=630), and weekdays afternoons, 62.9% (n= 546), contained the majority of programming, 38.0% (n=296) of programming was offered during weekday evenings and 30.5% (N= 265) of programming was offered on weekends. There is some degree of seasonality to the programming as 35.9% (n=312) of respondents operate on a seasonal basis only.

Although there were fees associated with some family support programs, there were a large percentage of programs that did not require any membership or participation fees. There was no charge for 64.3% (n= 515) of this programming, while participation fees were required for 33.6% (n=269) of programs and membership fees in 4.3% (n=37) of programs. Of the 35.7% (n=286) of programs that required a fee, 16.0% (n=139) indicated having a provision for a fee subsidy or waiver.

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 36.2% (n=252) of the programs with waiting lists at 18.9% (n=121) of program sites.

Cultural Diversity

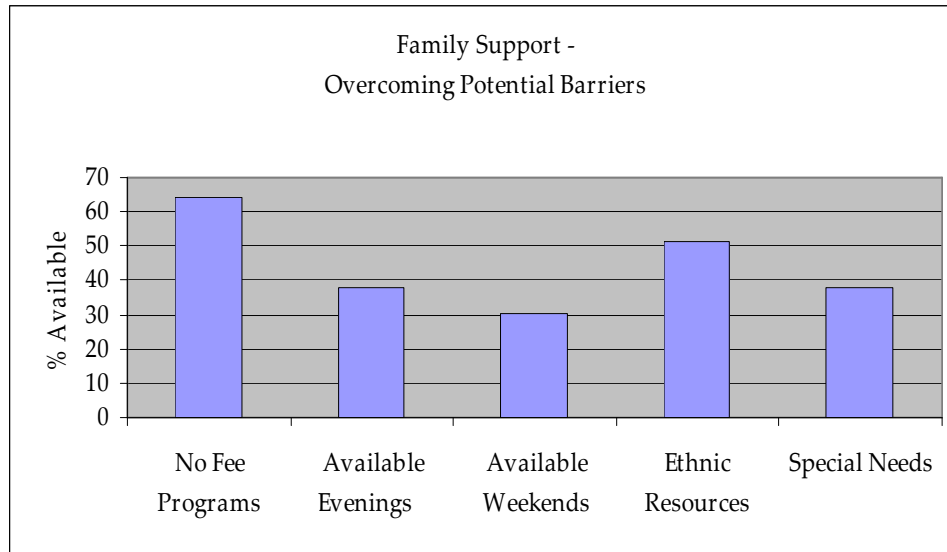
Programming was available in a variety of languages although English and French were dominant. Programs were available in English in 90.8% (n=740) of cases, and in French in 55.5% (n=452) of cases. Other program language availability was at 11.9% (n=97), including Arabic 3.5%, Somali 3.3%, Cantonese 3.5%, Mandarin 3.5%, and Spanish 2.8%, with other languages specifically mentioned being Sudanese, Bengali, Hebrew, Vietnamese, Farsi, Serbo-Croatian, Russian, Swahili, Urdu, Hindi, and Creole. Translation as needed was indicated as being available by 1.2% of respondents. Aboriginal language programming, based on questionnaire response, was available in 1.1% (n=9) of programs.

Specific ethnic/cultural resources existed in 51.1% (n=361) of respondents' programs.

Equitable Participation

Questionnaire responses stated 37.8% (n=328) of program sites offered some form of special needs support, while only 9.1% (n=79) said they had no special needs support, while the remainder of the respondents indicated the question was not applicable.

Graph 2.5 – Potential Program Barriers – Family Support



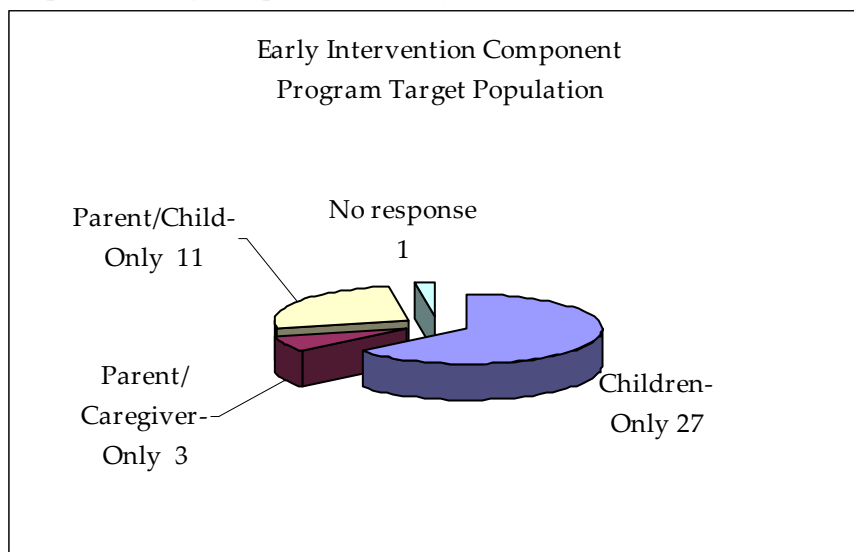
Slightly more than half of programs had special ethnic/cultural resources which included staff and interpreters, with 262 programs indicated as having translation available for their program, and 97 program sites indicated using different languages in their programming. Over half the programs had no pre-registration required and almost two-thirds had no fee attached to their programs. There appears to be some effort towards the removal of barriers in providing available, accessible and affordable programming. One consideration may be that 63.5% of programming involves children, while 37.8% of programs have special needs support.

Home-visiting for family support programs was available in 8.8% (n=67) of programs, and 23.5% (n=182) indicated programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Component 4: Early Intervention/Identification

Programming in the Early Intervention/Identification component is different to other programming components in that the level of available programming for infants and toddlers is quite high. Infant programming was included in 64.3% (n=27) of programs, toddler programming was included in 72.1% (n=31) of programs, and preschool/school age programming was included in 67.4% (n=29) of programs.

Graph 2.6 – Target Population – Early Intervention



Available, Accessible and Affordable

Program hours and days of operations generally supported weekday access, but did include significant programming at other times. Although weekday mornings, 97.4% (n=38), and weekdays afternoons, 92.3% (n= 36), did have the majority of the programming, 48.7% (n=19) of programming was offered during weekday evenings and 46.2%, (n=18) of programming was available on weekends.

There is little degree of seasonality to the programming as only 10.0% (n=4) of respondents indicated seasonal operations.

With a response rate of 86.9% (n=39), 82.1% of programs had no fee attached to their programs. Over half (13.3%, n=6) of the programs that charged a fee had a provision for a fee waiver or subsidy.

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 41.4% (n=12) of the programs, with waiting lists at 39.3% (n=11) of program sites.

Cultural Diversity

Programming was available in a variety of languages, although English and French were dominant. Programs were available in English in 100.0% (n=43) of cases, and in French in 55.8% (n=24) of cases. Questionnaire responses indicated other program language availability was at 39.5% (n=17), in a variety of languages. Other languages mentioned included Arabic, Somali, Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish, Vietnamese, Farsi, and Inuktitut. Translation as needed was available at 32.1% (n=14) of programs.

Aboriginal language programming, based on questionnaire response, was available in 2.3% (n=1) of programs.

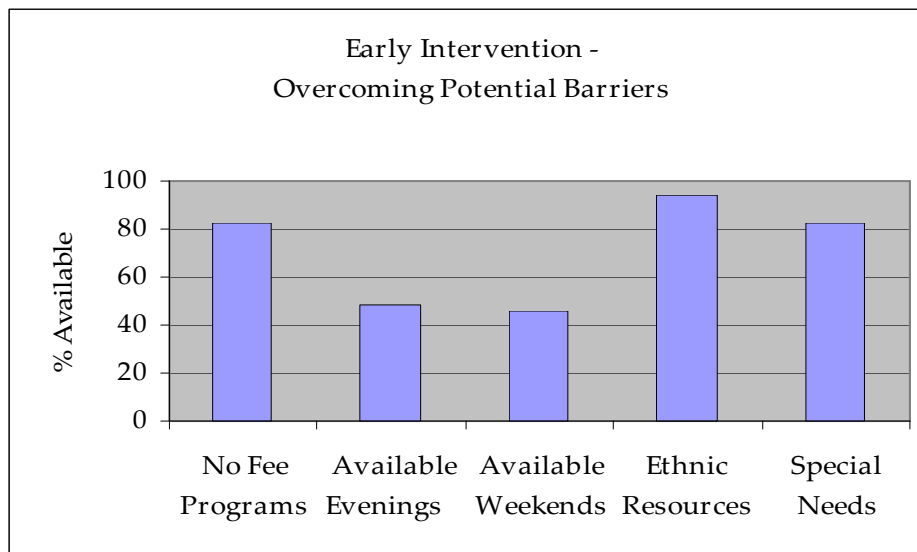
Despite a low response rate (73.3%, n=33), the level of ethnic resources that existed within the programs that gave a response is quite high, at 93.9% (n=31), and there were a significant amount of non-print-based resources available.

Equitable Participation

Special needs support was offered at 82.2% (n=37) of all programs, and 38.1% (n=18) identified special needs as their core programming. In addition, another 4.4% (n=2) specifically identified outside special needs support for their programs.

There is a high level of home-visiting based programming in this component, with 64.9% (n=24) of respondents having some home-visiting based program delivery, and 65.8% (n=25) using one-to-one support for their programming.

Graph 2.7 – Potential Program Barriers – Early Intervention



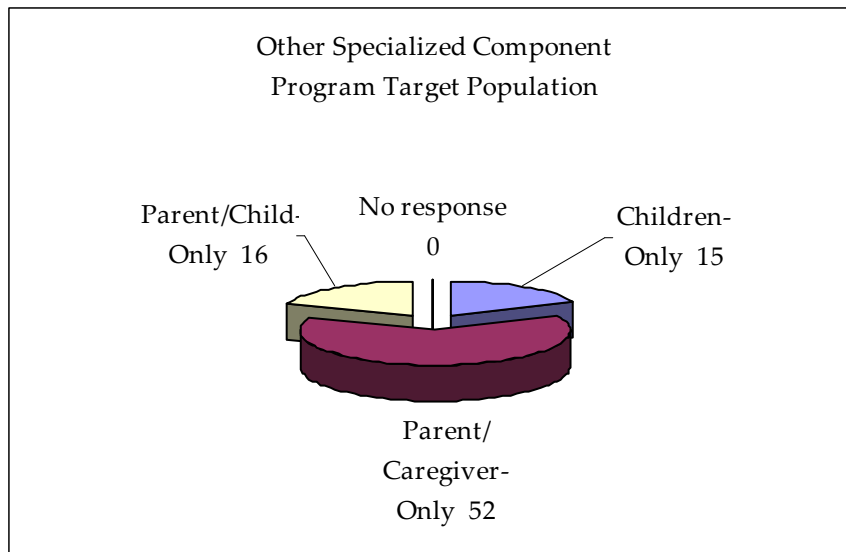
Programming in this component had a high level of cost-free programming, good availability in accessing programs, and high levels of equality and accessibility through supports of special needs and ethnic/cultural populations.

Component 5: Other Specialized

Of the programs identified as belonging in Other Specialized component, 18.1% (n=15) were for children-only, 62.7% (n=52) were for parents/caregivers-only, and 18.8% (n=16) were joint parent/caregiver-child programs. Of these programs only 21.1% used volunteers for some program delivery.

This component has a greater participation of older children in the joint programming aimed at parents/caregivers and children. Programs involving infants accounted for 20.5% (n=16) of programs, toddler programming accounted for 16.0% (n=13) of programs, and preschool/school age programming accounted for 33.3% (n=27) of programs.

Graph 2.8 – Target Population - Other Specialized



Available, Accessible and Affordable

There is a low occurrence of children’s-only programs in this component, and so a low occurrence of special needs support, where only 17.6% (n=15) of program respondents offered some form of special needs support, and 70.6% (n= 60) of respondents indicated this was not applicable to their programming.

Program hours and days of operations generally supported weekday access, but did include significant programming at other times. Although weekday mornings, 72.5% (n=58), and weekday afternoons, 67.5% (n=54), had the most programming, 62.5% (n=50) of programming was offered during weekday evenings and 36.3%, (n=29) of programming was offered on weekends. There was some degree of seasonality to the programming, where 28.6% (n=24) of programming was operated seasonally.

Although there were fees associated with these component programs, there was no charge for 55.6% (n=40) of programming, while participation fees were required for 44.4% (n=32) of programs and membership fees for 1.4% (n=1) of programs. Of the 44.4% (n=32) of programs that required a fee, 22.4% (n=19) had a provision for a fee subsidy or waiver.

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 23.9% (n=17) of the programs, with waiting lists at 17.9% (n=12) of program sites.

Cultural Diversity

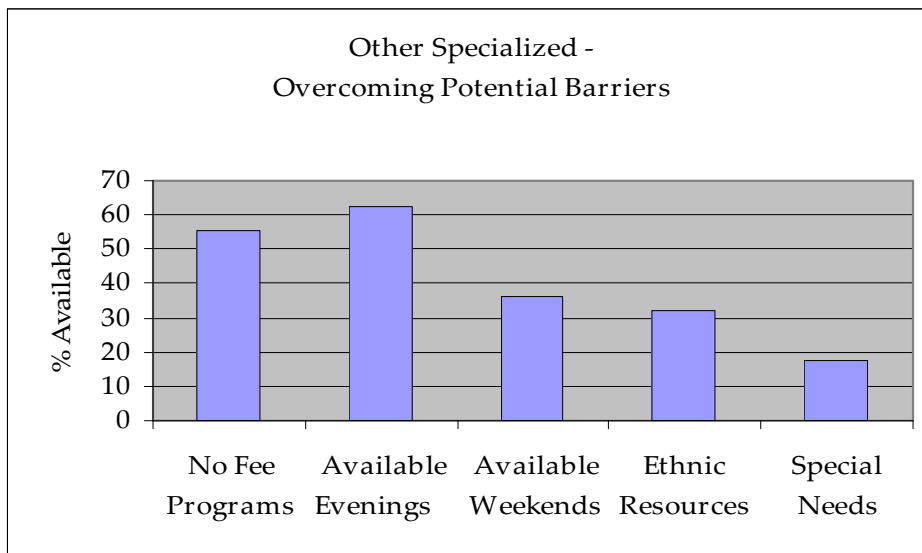
Programming was available in a variety of languages, although English and French were dominant. Programs were available in English in 98.8% (n=84) of cases, and in French in 56.0% (n=47) of cases. Other program language availability was at 7.1%, (n=6), including American Sign (4.7%, n=4) and Quebec Sign (1.2%, n=1).

Specific ethnic/cultural resources existed in 32.0% (n=24) of respondents' programs.

Equitable Participation

Respondents indicated home-visiting accounted for 8.8% (n=7) of program delivery, but despite similarities with the Family Support component, a major difference with this component was with the high level of one-to-one support offered where this type of support accounted for 56.6% (n=47) of all program delivery, over double that of the Family Support component

Graph 2.9 – Potential Program Barriers – Other Specialized



One of the key differences between this component and the other components was the availability of programming for children was low, and this was reflected in the limited availability of special needs supports. The high level of one-to-one program delivery may indicate a high needs population. Of the components targeting adults, this component had the least availability of specific ethnic/cultural resources.

5.0: Results of Neighbourhoods Outcomes

As mentioned previously, the following section of the CSI Final Report places together 2001 Census data and 2004 Birth Data together with the information obtained from the CSI. Eleven variables were selected for integration with the CSI data. The eleven variables that were selected included:

1. Less than high school education
2. Employment rate
3. Unemployment rate
4. Lone-parent status
5. Recent immigrant status
6. Low-income
7. Migration within the last year
8. Migration with the last 5 years
9. Mothers less than 20 years old
10. Preterm births
11. Low birth-weights

The eleven variables, called here “outcome-factors”, were selected based on previous research indicating that these outcome-factors have an effect on developmental outcomes of young children (Best Start, 2002; Coren, E. & Barlwo, J., 2005; KSI Research International, 2003; Ottawa coalition for the prevention of low birth weight, 2003). The outcome-factors were used to identify neighbourhoods in the City of Ottawa that had multiple high levels of individual outcome-factors present.

Neighbourhoods with a high level of an individual outcome-factors were identified by ranking each neighbourhood in the city from 1-50 with ‘1’ being the neighbourhood with the highest occurrence of a particular outcome-factor and ‘50’ being the lowest. This ranking would identify the 10 neighbourhoods in the city with the highest occurrence of a particular variable, or the ‘top-ten’ for that outcome-factor.

Once the outcome-factors ranking for each individual outcome-factor was complete, neighbourhoods were analyzed to determine which neighbourhoods had obtained multiple ‘top ten’ listings for different outcome-factors. Of the 50 Ottawa neighbourhoods, 28 were found to contain at least one listing in the outcomes-factors ‘top-ten’ rankings, and 24 neighbourhoods more than one.

Table 3.0 - Neighbourhood Outcomes Factors

| Neighbourhoods within the "Top Ten" - Outcome Factors | |
|--|--|
| Neighbourhood | # of Outcome Factors in the "top-ten" |
| Pinecrest/Queensway | 10 |
| Alta Vista | 9 |
| Hunt Club East | 8 |
| Vanier | 8 |
| Copeland | 7 |
| Nepean East | 7 |
| Orleans East | 7 |
| Ottawa North East | 6 |
| Barrhaven/Longfields | 5 |
| Dalhousie | 5 |
| Ottawa West | 4 |
| Centre Town | 3 |
| Nepean Central | 3 |
| Orleans South | 3 |
| Overbrook | 3 |
| Riverview/Hawthorne | 3 |
| Sandy Hill | 3 |
| Carleton Heights | 2 |
| Carlington | 2 |
| Cyrville | 2 |
| Goulburn | 2 |
| Nepean North | 2 |
| Ottawa South East | 2 |
| Riverside Park | 2 |
| Blossom Pk - Windsor Pk | 1 |
| Convent Glen | 1 |
| Ottawa East | 1 |
| Rockcliffe Park | 1 |

Ten neighbourhoods found themselves in the 'top-ten' for five or more of the 11 variables. The ten neighbourhoods included:

- Alta Vista
- Barrhaven/ Longfields
- Copeland
- Dalhousie

- Hunt Club East
- Nepean East
- Ottawa North East
- Orleans East
- Pincrest/Queensway
- Vanier

It is the above 10 neighbourhood that have been selected for more detailed documentation, consisting of an overview, for planning purposes, of the types and number of programs contained in these ten neighbourhoods, with specific demographic data from the most recent census, that of 2001.

Not all programs available in each of these neighbourhoods are identified in this report. Programs in specific neighbourhoods have been identified by the use of postal codes, although some programs have no specific physical location. Therefore, certain outreach programs, safety programs, or intervention programs may be available in an area, but will not be indicated specifically, although still available in that area. Information on these programs is provided in the last section of Part 2, under the heading of Citywide.

The neighbourhoods that are listed below are in alphabetical order for convenience.

Alta Vista

Socio-Demographics

During the 2001 Census, the neighbourhood of Alta Vista had 2405 children under the age of 6, which represented 3.74% of the total number of children under 6 in the city.

Low-income families represented 5.22% (n=1255) of the total number of low-income families in the City of Ottawa with an employment rate of 55.03% and an unemployment rate of 7.07%. The number of people with a level of education less than high school represented 4.52% (n=4000) of the total city population, and 4.25% (n=1430) of the city's lone-parent families lived in this neighbourhood.

Alta Vista had 1615 recent immigrants who represented 4.72% of the city's recent immigrant population and 2555 people who only spoke a non-official language in the home, representing 5.71% of the entire population. Alta Vista also had 3.41% (n=17230) of the population who spoke only English in the home and 3.88% (n=1765) who spoke only French in the home.

Of all women who were under the age of 20 and gave birth in 2004, 2.38% (n=5) lived in the Alta Vista neighbourhood. As well, 3.14% (n=22) of pre-term births (gestational period of less than 37 weeks) and 4.51% (n=23) of low birth weight babies (weight of less than 2500 grams) lived in this neighbourhood.

Table 3.1 - Outcomes Factors - Alta Vista

| Outcome Factors | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|------|
| Low-income Families | 5.22% | 1255 |
| Education (Less than High School) | 4.52% | 4000 |
| Employment Rate | 55.03% | |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.07% | |
| Lone Parent Families | 4.25% | 1430 |
| Recent Immigration Status | 4.72% | 1615 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last Year | 3.67% | 1675 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last 5 Years | 3.24% | 4400 |
| Mother's Age <20 | 2.38% | 5 |
| Gestation Period less than 37 Weeks | 3.14% | 22 |
| Birth Weight <2500 grams | 4.51% | 23 |

Program Information

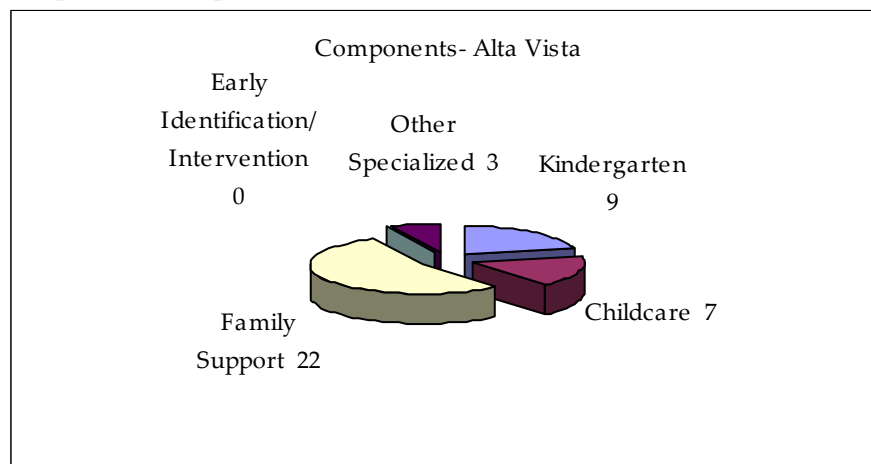
Program Type

Respondents indicated that children-only programs were 51.3% (n=20) of all neighbourhood programs, parent-only programs were 17.9% (n=7) of programs, and joint parent-child programs were 30.8% (n=39) of all programs.

Main programming activities included child care as 14.6% (n=6) of programming, before & after school as 4.9% (n=2) of programming, and kindergarten as 24.4% (n=10) of total programming. Prenatal support was included in 14.6% of programming (n=6), education or information on child development was in 22.0% (n=9) of programming, and family literacy programming was included in 14.6% (n=6) of total programming.

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 3.1 – Components - Alta Vista



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 91.9% (n=34) indicated that the question was not applicable, 0.0% indicated the use of home-visiting, and 8.1% (n=3) indicated programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers were used in 48.5% (n= 16) of all programs.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 24.3% (n=9) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 23.7% (n=9) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 73.7% (n=28) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special needs support was available in 56.1% (n=23) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 91.9 % (n=34) of programs ran during the weekday morning, and 83.8% (n=31) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 21.6% (n=8) of the time, and on the weekends 24.3% (n=9) of the time. There was some seasonality to the programming as 33.3% (n=13) of programs operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, not needing pre-registration, included 27.3% (n=9) of programs.

Language

Programs were available in English-only for 23.1% (n=9) of programs, in French-only for 20.5% (n=8) of programs and in both English and French in 56.4% of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 56.7% (n=17) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 3.2 - Ethnic Resource - Alta Vista

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|------------|----|
| Resources available | 56.7% | 17 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 82.4% | 14 |
| Written Materials | 47.1% | 8 |
| Staff | 17.6% | 3 |
| Other | 0% | 0 |

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 63.4% (n=26) of all programming, and of the remaining programs with a fee, 26.8% (n=11) of them had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy.

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 30.0% (n=9) of the programs, with waiting lists at 16.7% (n=5) of program sites.

Table 3.3 - Program Demand - Alta Vista

| | Percentage | n |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 30.0% | 9 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 53.3% | 16 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 12.2% | 5 |
| | | |
| No waiting list | 50.0% | 15 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 33.3% | 10 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 16.7% | 5 |

Barrhaven/Longfields

Socio-Demographics

During the 2001 Census, the neighbourhood of Barrhaven/Longfields had 4660 children under the age of 6 which represented 7.24% of the total number of children under 6 in the city.

Low-income families represented 1.75% (n=420) of the total number of low-income families in the City of Ottawa and the employment rate for 2001 was 76.14% and the unemployment rate was 4.28%. The number of people with a level of education of less than high school represented 2.47% (n=2185) of the total population and 3.45% (n=1160) of the lone-parent families lived in this neighbourhood.

Barrhaven/Longfields had 1040 recent immigrants who represented 3.04% of the city's recent immigrant population and 1305 people who only spoke a non-official language in the home, representing 2.92% of the entire population. Barrhaven-Longfields also had 5.95% (n=30105) of the population who spoke only English in the home and 0.85% (n=385) who spoke only French in the home.

Of all women who were under the age of 20 and gave birth in 2004, 2.38% (n=5) lived in the Barrhaven-Longfields neighbourhood. As well, 7.29% (n=51) of pre-term births (gestational period of less than 37 weeks) and 7.65% (n=39) of low birth weight babies (weight of less than 2500 grams) lived in this neighbourhood.

Table 4.1 - Outcomes Factors - Barrhaven-Longfields

| Outcome Factors | Percentage | n |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Low-income Families | 1.75% | 420 |
| Education (Less than High School) | 2.47% | 2185 |
| Employment Rate | 76.14% | |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.28% | |
| Lone Parent Families | 3.45% | 1160 |
| Recent Immigration Status | 3.04% | 1040 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last Year | 3.17% | 1450 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last 5 Years | 3.71% | 5045 |
| Mother's Age <20 | 2.38% | 5 |
| Gestation Period less than 37 Weeks | 7.29% | 51 |
| Birth Weight <2500 grams | 7.65% | 39 |

Program Information

Program Type

Respondents indicated that children-only programs in Barrhaven/Longfields were 64.4% (n=29) of all programs, parent-only programs were 15.6% (n=7), and joint programs were 20.0% (N=9) of all programs.

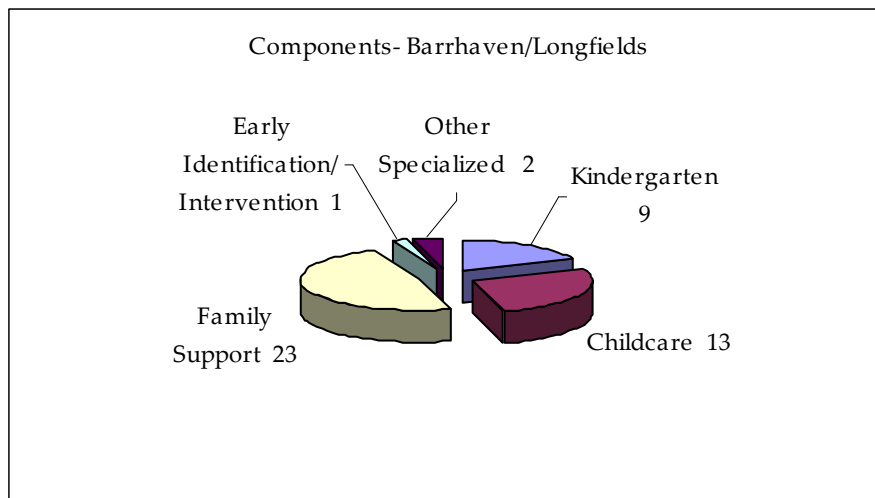
Programming concentrations included child care as 29.2% (n=14) of programming, before & after school as 8.4% (n=4) of programming, and kindergarten as 16.7% (n=8) of total programming.

Prenatal support was included in 2.1% of programming (n=1), education or information on child development was in 16.7% (n=8), parent/caregiver support groups in 10.4% (n=5), and parenting groups in 10.4%, (n=5) of programming.

Barrhaven/Longfields had opportunities for unstructured drop-ins in 12.5% (n=6) of programs, and parent resource libraries in 10.4% (n=5) of programming.

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 4.1 – Components - Barrhaven/Longfields



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 91.5% (n=43) indicated that the question was not applicable, 8.5% (n=4) indicated the use of home-visiting, and 10.6% (n=5) indicated programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers were used in 47.5% (n= 19) of all programs.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 19.1% (n=9) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 36.2% (n=17) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 74.5% (n=35) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special Needs support was available in 68.8% (n=33) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 87.2 % (n=41) of programs ran during the weekday morning, and 74.5 (n=35) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 25.5% (n=12 of the time, and on the weekends 23.4% (n=11) of the time. There was some seasonality to the programming as 53.2% (n=25) of programs operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, not needing pre-registration, were 15.9% (n=7) of programs.

Language

Programs were available in English-only for 40.4% (n=19) of programs, in French-only for 6.4% (n=3) of programs and in both English and French in 53.2% (n=25) of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 50.0% (n=20) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 4.2 - Ethnic Resources – Barrhaven/Longfields

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|------------|----|
| Resources available | 50.0% | 20 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 75.0% | 15 |
| Written Materials | 20.0% | 4 |
| Staff | 45.0% | 9 |
| Other | 12.5% | 5 |

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 50.0% (n=22) of all programming, and of the remaining programs with a fee, 27.1% (n=13) of them had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy.

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 45.0% (n=18) of the programs, with waiting lists at 29.5% (n=13) of program sites.

Table 4.3 - Program Demand - Barrhaven/Longfields

| | Percentage | n |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 45.0% | 18 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 42.5% | 17 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 12.5% | 5 |
| | | |
| No waiting list | 43.2% | 19 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 27.3% | 12 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 29.5% | 13 |

Copeland

Socio-Demographics

During the 2001 Census, the neighbourhood of Copeland had 1605 children under the age of 6 which represented 2.49% of the total number of children under 6 in the city.

Low-income families represented 3.20% (n=770) of the total number of low-income families in the City of Ottawa and the employment rate for 2001 was 55.88% and the unemployment rate was 5.73%. The number of people with a level of education of less than high school represented 3.65% (n=3230) of the total population and 3.20% (n=1075) of the lone-parent families lived in this neighbourhood.

Copeland had 1250 recent immigrants who represented 3.65% of the city's recent immigrant population and 1430 people who only spoke a non-official language in the home, representing 3.20% of the entire population. Copeland also had 3.65% (n=18475) of the population who spoke only English in the home and 0.65% (n=295) who spoke only French in the home.

Of all women who were under the age of 20 and gave birth in 2004, 2.38% (n=5) lived in the Copeland neighbourhood. As well, 3.29% (n=23) of pre-term births (gestational period of less than 37 weeks) and 3.73% (n=19) of low birth weight babies (weight of less than 2500 grams) lived in this neighbourhood.

Table 5.1 - Outcomes Factors - Copeland

| Outcome Factors | Percentage | n |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Low-income Families | 3.20% | 770 |
| Education (Less than High School) | 3.65% | 3230 |
| Employment Rate | 55.88% | |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.73% | |
| Lone Parent Families | 3.20% | 1075 |
| Recent Immigration Status | 3.65% | 1250 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last Year | 2.65% | 1210 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last 5 Years | 3.03% | 4120 |
| Mother's Age <20 | 2.38% | 5 |
| Gestation Period less than 37 Weeks | 3.29% | 23 |
| Birth Weight <2500 grams | 3.73% | 19 |

Program Information

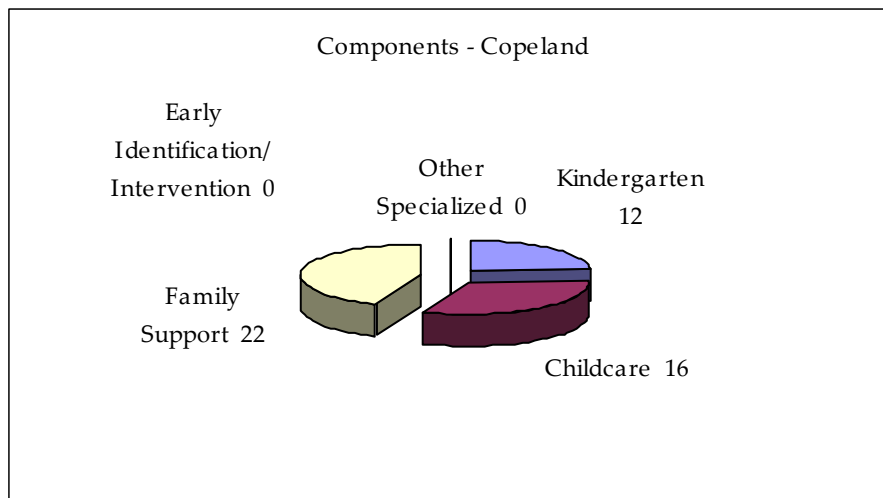
Program Type

Respondents indicated that children-only programs were 76.6% (n=36) of all neighbourhood programs, parent- only programs were 8.5% (n=4) of programs, and joint parent/child programs were 14.9% (n=6) of all programs.

Main programming activities included child care as 34.0% (n=17) of programming, before & after school as 10.0% (n=5), and kindergarten as 26.0% (n=13) of total programming not including other kindergarten-type programming (e.g. Montessori) identified as an additional 6.0% (n=3). Education or information on child development was in 22.0% (n=9) of programming, lending of children's books in 10.0% (n=5) of programming, a parent resource library was available for 6.0% of programs (n=3), and both prenatal support, and information and referrals, were each included in 2.0% of programming (n=1)

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 5.1 - Components - Copeland



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 90.9% (n=40) indicated that the question was not applicable, 0.0% indicated the use of home-visiting, and 11.4% (n=5) indicated programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers were used in 56.7% (n= 17) of all programs.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 13.0% (n=6) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 25.5% (n=12) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 80.9% (n=38) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special needs support was available in 48.0% (n=24) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 83.0% (n=40) of programs ran during the weekday mornings, 81.3% (n=39) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 14.6% (n=7) of the time, and on the weekends 18.8% (n=9) of the time. There was some seasonality where 60.0% (n=27) of programs operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, not needing pre-registration, were 11.1% (n=5) of programs.

Language

Programs were available in English-only for 43.8% (n=21) of programs, in French 8.3% (n=4), in both English and French in 25% (n=12) of the programs, with at least one other language available for 22.9% (n=11) of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 70.6% (n=24) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 5.2 Ethnic Resources - Copeland

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|------------|----|
| Resources available | 70.6% | 24 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 52.0 % | 13 |
| Written Materials | 28.0% | 7 |
| Staff | 44.0% | 11 |
| Other | 8.8% | 3 |

Other resources included: community or religious leaders 4% (n=2), or a multicultural officer 4% (n=2).

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 34.0% (n=16) of all programming, and of the remaining programs with a fee, 28.0% (n=14) had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy.

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 61.5% (n=16) of the programs, with waiting lists at 48.1% (n=13) of program sites.

Table 5.3 Program Demand - Copeland

| | Percentage | n |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 61.5% | 16 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 38.5% | 10 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 0 | 0 |
| No waiting list | 33.3% | 9 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 18.5% | 5 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 48.1% | 13 |

Dalhousie

Socio-Demographics

During the 2001 Census, the neighbourhood of Dalhousie had 845 children under the age of 6 which represented 1.31% of the total number of children under 6 in the city.

Low-income families represented 4.03% (n=970) of the total number of low-income families in the City of Ottawa and the employment rate for 2001 was 59.40% and the unemployment rate was 10.06%. The number of people with a level of education of less than high school represented 3.05% (n=2700) of the total population and 2.17% (n=730) of the lone-parent families lived in this neighbourhood.

Dalhousie had 1535 recent immigrants who represented 4.49% of the city's recent immigrant population and 2560 people who only spoke a non-official language in the home, representing 5.73% of the entire population. Dalhousie also had 1.22% (n=6175) of the population who spoke only English in the home and 0.78% (n=355) who spoke only French in the home.

Of all women who were under the age of 20 and gave birth in 2004, 3.33% (n=7) lived in the Dalhousie neighbourhood. As well 2.14% (n=15) of pre-term births (gestational period of less than 37 weeks) and 2.16% (n=11) of low birth weight babies (weight of less than 2500 grams) lived in this neighbourhood.

Table 6.1 - Outcomes Factors - Dalhousie

| Outcome Factors | Percentage | n |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Low-income Families | 4.03% | 970 |
| Education (Less than High School) | 3.05% | 2700 |
| Employment Rate | 59.40% | |
| Unemployment Rate | 10.06% | |
| Lone Parent Families | 2.17% | 730 |
| Recent Immigration Status | 4.49% | 1535 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last Year | 2.77% | 1265 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last 5 Years | 2.65% | 3600 |
| Mother's Age <20 | 3.33% | 7 |
| Gestation Period less than 37 Weeks | 2.14% | 15 |
| Birth Weight <2500 grams | 2.16% | 11 |

Program Information

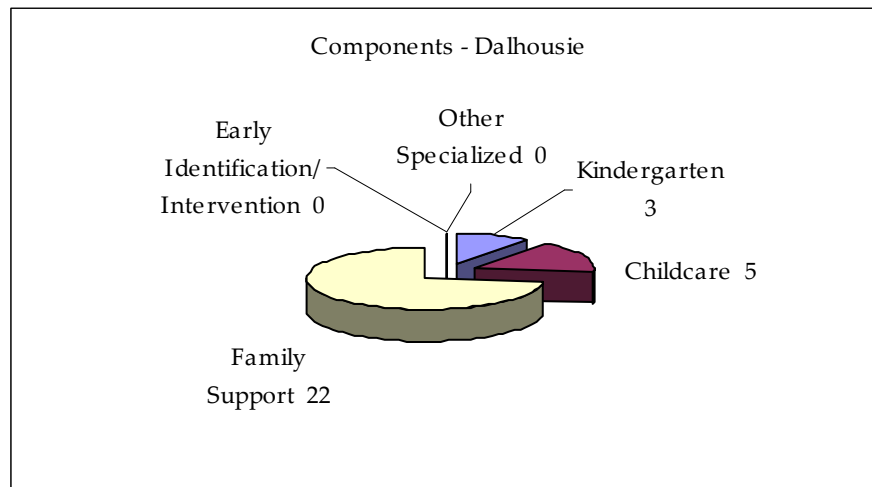
Program Type

Respondents indicated that children-only programs were 36.7% (n=11) of all neighbourhood programs, parent- only programs were 50.0% (n=15) of programs, and joint parent/child programs were 13.3% (n=4) of all programs.

Programming concentrations (RR=100%, n=30) included child care as 26.7% (n=8) of programming and kindergarten as 13.3% (n=4) of total programming. Prenatal support was included in 23.3% of programming (n=7), breastfeeding support was included in programs 26.7% (n=8) of the time and prenatal nutrition 33.3% (n=10) of the time. General nutrition advice was available in 36.7% of programs. Education or information on child development was available in 30.0% (n=9) of programming, and family literacy programming was included in 14.6% (n=6) of total programming. Parental support groups were available in 23.3% (n=7) of programs and referrals were provided in 30.0% (n=10) of programming.

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 6.1 - Components – Dalhousie



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 85.7% (n=24) indicated that the question was not applicable 7.4% (N=2) indicated the use of home-visiting, and 14.3% (n=4) indicated programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers were used in 28.6% (n=6) of all programs.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 55.6% (n=15) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 57.1% (n=16) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 57.1% (n=16) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special needs support was available in 26.7 % (n=8) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 74.1% (n=20) of programs ran during the weekday morning and 66.7% (n=18) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 29.6% (n=8) of the time, and on the weekends 7.4% (n=2) of the time.

There was some seasonality where 23.1% (n=6) operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, not needing pre-registration, were 37.9% (n=11) of programs.

Language

Programs were available in English-only for 20.0% (n=6) of programs, and in both English and French in 53.3% (n=16) of the programs and with at least one other language available for 20.0% (n=6) of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 76.7% (n=20) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 6.2 Ethnic Resources - Dalhousie

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Resources available | 76.7% | 20 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 45.0% | 9 |
| Written Materials | 25.0% | 5 |
| Staff | 75.0% | 15 |
| Other | 3.8% | 1 |

Other resources included: toys and books 3.3% (n=1).

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 80.0% (n=24) of all programming and of the remaining programs with a fee, 16.7% (n=5) of them had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy.

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 54.4% (n=6) of the programs, with waiting lists at 42.9% (n=6) of program sites.

Table 6.3 Program Demand - Dalhousie

| | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|---|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 54.4% | 6 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 36.4% | 4 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 9.1% | 1 |
| No waiting list | 42.9% | 6 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 14.3% | 2 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 42.9% | 6 |

Hunt Club East

Socio-Demographics

During the 2001 Census, the neighbourhood of Hunt Club East had 3230 children under the age of 6 which represented 5.02% of the total number of children under 6 in the city.

Low-income families represented 6.34% (n=1525) of the total number of low-income families in the City of Ottawa and the employment rate for 2001 was 64.98% with the unemployment rate 7.78%. The number of people with a level of education of less than high school represented 4.07% (n=3600) of the total population and 5.40% (n=1815) of the lone-parent families lived in this neighbourhood.

Hunt Club East had 1410 recent immigrants who represented 4.12% of the city's recent immigrant population and 2805 people who only spoke a non-official language in the home, representing 6.27% of the entire population. Hunt Club East also had 3.35% (n=16960) of the population who spoke only English in the home and 2.10% (n=955) who spoke only French in the home.

Of all women who were under the age of 20 and gave birth in 2004, 2.38% (n=5) lived in the Hunt Club East neighbourhood. As well, 4.43% (n=31) of pre-term births (gestational period of less than 37 weeks) and 4.71% (n=24) of low birth weight babies (weight of less than 2500 grams) lived in this neighbourhood.

Table 7.1 - Outcomes Factors - Hunt Club East

| Outcome Factors | Percentage | n |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Low-income Families | 6.34% | 1525 |
| Education (Less than High School) | 4.07% | 3600 |
| Employment Rate | 64.98% | |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.78% | |
| Lone Parent Families | 5.40% | 1815 |
| Recent Immigration Status | 4.12% | 1410 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last Year | 3.05% | 1395 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last 5 Years | 3.38% | 4595 |
| Mother's Age <20 | 2.38% | 5 |
| Gestation Period less than 37 Weeks | 4.43% | 31 |
| Birth Weight <2500 grams | 4.71% | 24 |

Program Information

Program Type

Respondents indicated that children-only programs were 53.3% (n=24) of all neighbourhood programs, parent- only programs were 26.7% (n=12) of programs, and joint parent/child programs were 20.0% (n=9) of all programs.

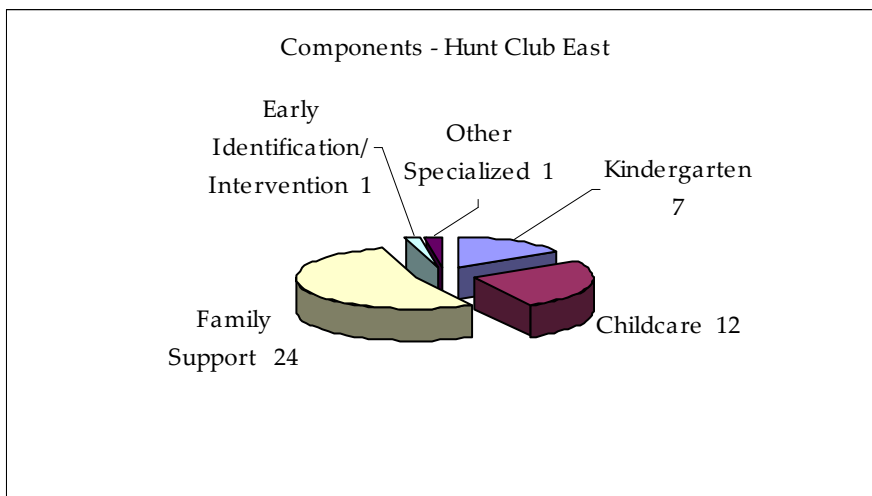
Programming concentrations (RR=100%, n=45) included child care as 26.7% (n=12) of programming, before & after school as 6.6% (n=3), and kindergarten as 26.7% (n=12) of total programming. Prenatal support, including prenatal nutrition, was included in 15.6% of programming (n=7) and education or information on child development was part of 8.9% (n=4) of programming.

Unstructured drop-in activities were in 13.3% (n=6) of programs, as were program referrals.

Non-children's programs in this neighbourhood are made up of a smaller number of diverse programs, rather than a concentration in any one area.

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 7.1 – Components - Hunt Club East



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 86% (n=37) indicated that the question was not applicable, 4.8% (n=2) indicated the use of home-visiting, and 14.0% (n=6) indicated programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers were used in 45.9% (n=17) of all programs.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 30.9% (n=16) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 36.4% (n=16) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 72.7% (n=32) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special needs support was available in 62.2% (n=28) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 92.9% (n=39) of programs ran during the weekday morning, and 85.7% (n=36) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 26.2% (n=11) of the time, and on the weekends 16.7% (n=7) of the time.

There was some programming seasonality where 37.8% (n=17) of programs operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, not needing pre-registration, were 31.8% (n=14) of programs.

Language

Programs were available in English-only for 27.9% (n=12) of programs, French-only for 7.0% (n=3) of the programs and in both English and French in 62.8% (n=27) of the programs and with at least one other language available for 2.2% (n=1) of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 60.0% (n=21) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 7.2 Ethnic Resources – Hunt Club East

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|------------|----|
| Resources available | 60.0% | 21 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 47.6% | 10 |
| Written Materials | 38.1% | 8 |
| Staff | 52.4% | 11 |
| Other | 17.1% | 6 |

Other resources included: people 6.6% (n=3) and videos 2.2 % (n=1).

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 69.8% (n=30) of all programming, and of the remaining programs with a fee, 22.2% (n=10) of them had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy (RR=100%, n=45).

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 27.8% (n=10) of the programs, with waiting lists at 24.3% (n=9) of program sites.

Table 7.3 Program Demand – Hunt Club East

| | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|----|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 27.8% | 10 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 55.6% | 20 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 16.7% | 6 |
| No waiting list | 45.9% | 17 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 29.7% | 11 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 24.3% | 9 |

Nepean East

Socio-Demographics

During the 2001 Census, the neighbourhood of Nepean East had 2490 children under the age of 6 which represented 3.87% of the total number of children under 6 in the city.

Low-income families represented 3.72% (n=895) of the total number of low-income families in the City of Ottawa and the employment rate for 2001 was 62.57% and the unemployment rate was 6.11%. The number of people with a level of education of less than high school represented 5.28% (n=4675) of the total population and 4.76% (n=1600) of the lone-parent families lived in this neighbourhood.

Nepean East had 1920 recent immigrants who represented 5.61% of the city's recent immigrant population and 2600 people who only spoke a non-official language in the home, representing 5.82% of the entire population. Nepean East also had 4.65% (n=23525) of the population who spoke only English in the home and 0.58% (n=265) who spoke only French in the home.

Of all women who were under the age of 20 and gave birth in 2004, 3.33% (n=7) lived in the Nepean East neighbourhood. As well 2.71% (n=19) of pre-term births (gestational period of less than 37 weeks) and 2.55% (n=13) of low birth weight babies (weight of less than 2500 grams) lived in this neighbourhood.

Table 8.1 - Outcomes Factors - Nepean East

| Outcome Factors | Percentage | n |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Low-income Families | 3.72% | 895 |
| Education (Less than High School) | 5.28% | 4675 |
| Employment Rate | 62.57% | |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.11% | |
| Lone Parent Families | 4.76% | 1600 |
| Recent Immigration Status | 5.61% | 1920 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last Year | 4.86% | 2220 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last 5 Years | 4.14% | 5635 |
| Mother's Age <20 | 3.33% | 7 |
| Gestation Period less than 37 Weeks | 2.71% | 19 |
| Birth Weight <2500 grams | 2.55% | 13 |

Program Information

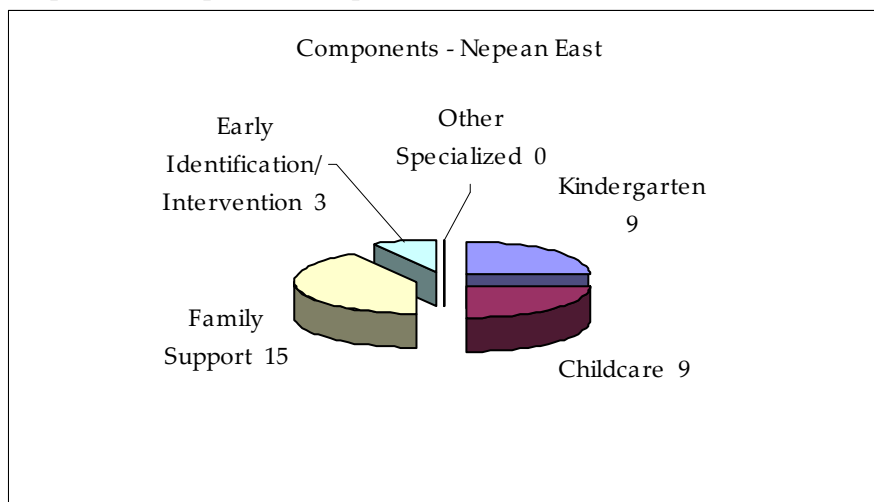
Program Type

Respondents indicated that children-only programs were 85.3% (n=29) of all neighbourhood programs, parent- only programs were 5.9% (n=2) of programs, and joint parent/child programs were 8.8% (n=3) of all programs.

Programming concentrations (RR=100%, n=36) included child care as 22.2% (n=8) of programming, before & after school as 5.6% (n=2), and kindergarten as 27.8% (n=8) of total programming. Other programming focuses included special needs 8.4% (n=3).

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 8.1 - Components- Nepean East



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 87.5% (n=28) indicated that the question was not applicable 3.1% (n=1) indicated the use of home-visiting, and 12.5% (n=4) of programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers were used in 41.9% (n=13) of all programs

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 20.6% (n=7) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 23.6% (n=8) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 88.2% (n=30) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special needs support was available in 69.4% (n=25) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 76.5% (n=26) of programs ran during the weekday morning, and 82.4% (n=28) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 5.9% (n=2) of the time, and on the weekends 14.7% (n=5) of the time.

There was some programming seasonality where 58.8% (n=20) of programs operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, operated on a non-registration basis, were 5.9% (n=2) of programs.

Language

Programs were available in English-only for 57.1% (n=20) of programs, French-only for 2.9% (n=1) of the programs, and in both English and French in 37.1% (n=13) of the programs, with at least one other language available for 2.9% (n=1) of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 58.3% (n=14) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 8.2 Ethnic Resources - Nepean East

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|------------|----|
| Resources available | 58.3% | 14 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 85.7% | 12 |
| Written Materials | 64.3% | 9 |
| Staff | 14.3% | 2 |
| Other | 8.3% | 2 |

Other resources included: music and art 5.6% (n=2).

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 38.2% (n=13) of all programming, and of the remaining programs with a fee, 25.0% (n=9) of them had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy (RR= 100%, n=36).

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 12.5% (n=3) of the programs, with waiting lists at 22.2% (n=6) of program sites.

Table 8.3 Program Demand- Nepean East

| | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|----|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 12.5% | 3 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 75.0% | 18 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 12.5% | 3 |
| No waiting list | 55.6% | 15 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 22.2% | 6 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 22.2% | 6 |

Orleans East

Socio-Demographics

During the 2001 Census, the neighbourhood of Orleans East had 3630 children under the age of 6 which represented 5.64% of the total number of children under 6 in the city.

Low-income families represented 1.48% (n=355) of the total number of low-income families in the City of Ottawa and the employment rate for 2001 was 75.54% and the unemployment rate was 4.33%. The number of people with a level of education of less than high school represented 3.59% (n=3175) of the total population and 3.76% (n=1265) of the lone-parent families lived in this neighbourhood.

Orleans East had 235 recent immigrants who represented 0.69% of the city's recent immigrant population and 890 people who only spoke a non-official language in the home, representing 1.99% of the entire population. Orleans East also had 4.66% (n=23545) of the population who spoke only English in the home and 10.45% (n=4750) who spoke only French in the home.

Of all women who were under the age of 20 and gave birth in 2004, 3.33% (n=7) lived in the Orleans East neighbourhood. As well, 6.14% (n=43) of pre-term births (gestational period of less than 37 weeks) and 4.31% (n=22) of low birth weight babies (weight of less than 2500 grams) lived in this neighbourhood.

Table 9.1 - Outcomes Factors - Orleans East

| Outcome Factors | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|------|
| Low-income Families | 1.48% | 355 |
| Education (Less than High School) | 3.59% | 3175 |
| Employment Rate | 75.54% | |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.33% | |
| Lone Parent Families | 3.76% | 1265 |
| Recent Immigration Status | 0.69% | 235 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last Year | 4.10% | 1875 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last 5 Years | 4.34% | 5895 |
| Mother's Age <20 | 3.33% | 7 |
| Gestation Period less than 37 Weeks | 6.14% | 43 |
| Birth Weight <2500 grams | 4.31% | 22 |

Program Information

Program Type

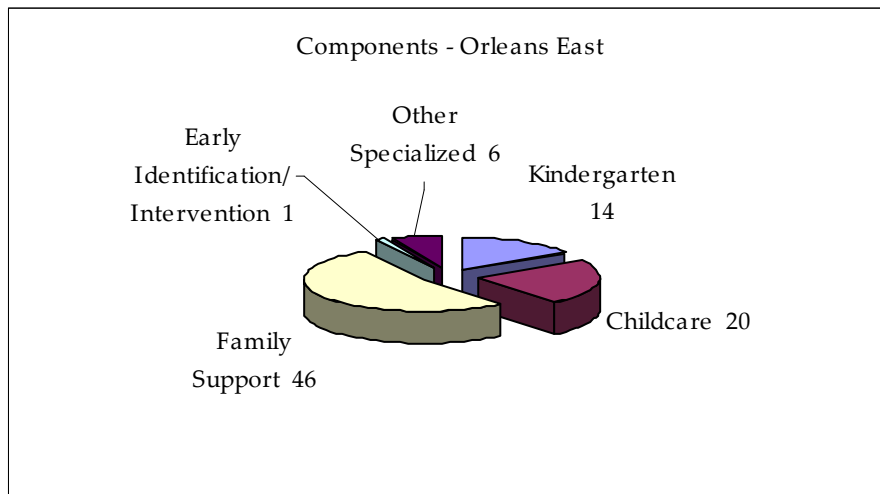
Respondents indicated that children-only programs were 57.6% (n=49) of all neighbourhood programs, parent- only programs were 22.4% (n=19) of programs, and joint parent/child programs were 20.0% (n=17) of all programs.

Programming concentrations (RR=100%, n=41) included child care as 21.8% (n=19) of programming, before & after school as 9.0% (n=8), and kindergarten as 17.2% (n=15) of total programming. Prenatal support was included in 2.3% of programming (n=2), education or information on child development was in 8.0% (n=7), parent/caregiver support groups in 8.0% (n=7), and parenting groups in 5.7%, (n=5) of programming. Counselling and recreation programs shared 2.3% (n=2).

Orleans East had opportunities for unstructured drop-ins at 11.5% (n=10) of programs, and toy lending libraries in 5.7% (n=5) of programs.

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 9.1 – Components - Orleans East



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 94.8% (n=68) indicated that the

question was not applicable 1.4% (n=1) indicated the use of home-visiting, and 8.3% (n=6) of programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers were used in 40.3% (n=20) of all programs.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 28.9% (n=24) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 31.6% (n=27) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 77.6% (n=66) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special needs support was available in 51.7% (n=45) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 84.2% (n=64) of programs ran during the weekday mornings and 75.0% (n=57) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 27.6% (n=21) of the time, and on the weekends 17.1% (n=13) of the time.

There was some seasonality to the programming where 39.2% (n=29) of programs operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, not needing pre-registration, were 36.4% (n=28) of programs.

Language

Programs were available in English-only for 38.6% (n=32) of programs, in French-only for 29.8% (n=24) of programs and in both English and French in 31.2% (n=26) with at least one other language available for 1.2% (n=1) of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 38.7% (n=24) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 9.2 Ethnic Resources - Orleans East

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Resources available | 38.7% | 24 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 87.5% | 21 |
| Written Materials | 62.5% | 15 |
| Staff | 45.8% | 11 |
| Other | 3.2% | 2 |

Other resources included: videotapes 2.2% (n=2).

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 56.1% (n=46) of all programming, and of the remaining programs with a fee, 13.8% (n=12) of them had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy.

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 29.5% (n=18) of the programs, with waiting lists at 20.0% (n=12) of program sites.

Table 9.3 Program Demand - Orleans East

| | Percentage | n |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 29.5% | 18 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 41.4% | 36 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 11.5% | 7 |
| | | |
| No waiting list | 61.7% | 37 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 18.3% | 11 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 20.0% | 12 |

Ottawa North East

Socio-Demographics

During the 2001 Census, the neighbourhood of Ottawa North East had 1505 children under the age of 6 which represented 2.34% of the total number of children under 6 in the city.

Low-income families represented 4.80% (n=1155) of the total number of low-income families in the City of Ottawa and the employment rate for 2001 was 58.34% and the unemployment rate was 5.51%. The number of people with a level of education of less than high school represented 4.21% (n=3725) of the total population and 4.05% (n=1360) of the lone-parent families lived in this neighbourhood.

Ottawa North East had 735 recent immigrants who represented 2.15% of the city's recent immigrant population and 1115 people who only spoke a non-official language in the home, representing 2.49% of the entire population. Ottawa North East also had 1.88% (n=9525) of the population who spoke only English in the home and 7.77% (n=3535) who spoke only French in the home.

Of all women who were under the age of 20 and gave birth in 2004 10.00% (n=21) lived in the Ottawa North East neighbourhood. As well, 2.29% (n=16) of pre-term births (gestational period of less than 37 weeks) and 2.35% (n=12) of low birth weight babies (weight of less than 2500 grams) lived in this neighbourhood.

Table 10.1 - Outcomes Factors - Ottawa North East

| Outcome Factors | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|------|
| Low-income Families | 4.80% | 1155 |
| Education (Less than High School) | 4.21% | 3725 |
| Employment Rate | 58.34% | |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.51% | |
| Lone Parent Families | 4.05% | 1360 |
| Recent Immigration Status | 2.15% | 735 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last Year | 3.20% | 1460 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last 5 Years | 2.92% | 3965 |
| Mother's Age <20 | 10.00% | 21 |
| Gestation Period less than 37 Weeks | 2.29% | 16 |
| Birth Weight <2500 grams | 2.35% | 12 |

Program Information

Program Type

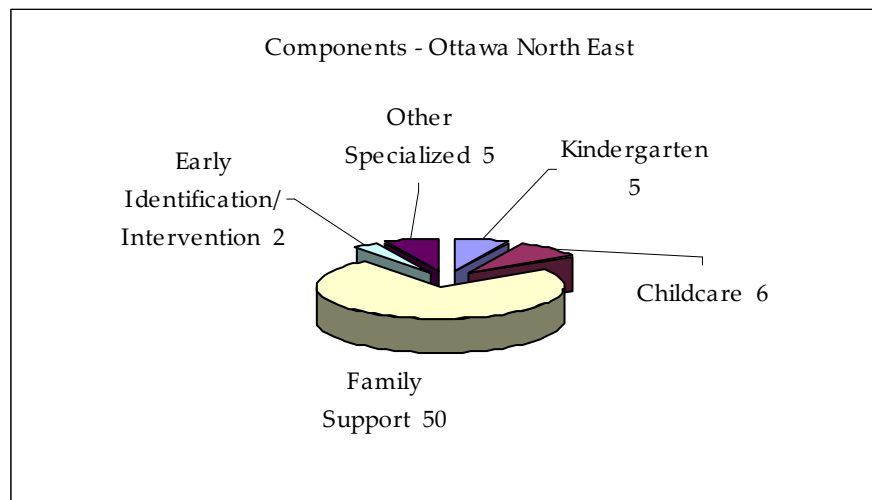
Respondents indicated that children-only programs were 29.4% (n=20) of all neighbourhood programs, parent- only programs were 44.1% (n=30) of programs, and joint parent/child programs were 26.5% (n=18) of all programs.

Programming concentrations included child care as 10.3% (n=7) of programming and kindergarten as 13.2% (n=9) of total programming.

Teen parenting programs dominated the programming in this neighbourhood, with 52.9% (n=36) of programs aimed at supporting this group. These programs included the following activities: prenatal support 20.6% (n=14), parent support groups 20.6% (n=14), and parenting courses 22.1% (n=15) in addition to other specific courses listed, including substance abuse 6.0% (n=4) and educational upgrading 3.0% (n=2). Education or information on child development was part of 19.1% (n=13) of total programming, and family literacy was included as 11.8% (n=8).

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 10.1 – Components - Ottawa North East



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 65.2% (n=43) indicated that the

question was not applicable 6.2% (n=4) indicated the use of home-visiting, and 34.8% (n=23) of programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers were used in 45.3% (n=29) of all programs.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 31.3% (n=21) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 33.8% (n=23) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 47.1% (n=32) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special needs support was available in 39.7% (n=27) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 85.1% (n=57) of programs ran during the weekday morning, and 86.6%, (n=58) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 22.4% (n=15) of the time, and on the weekends 22.4% (n=15) of the time.

There was some seasonality to the programming where 29.4% (n=20) of programs operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, not needing pre-registration, were 21.5% (n=14) of programs.

Language

Programs were available in English-only for 42.6% (n=29) of programs, in French-only for 8.8% (n=6) of programs and both English and French in 47.1% (n=32) of programs, with at least one other language available for 1.5% (n=1) of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 46.0% (n=29) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 10.2 Ethnic Resources - Ottawa North East

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|------------|----|
| Resources available | 46.0% | 29 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 55.2% | 16 |
| Written Materials | 17.2% | 5 |
| Staff | 37.9% | 11 |
| Other | 19.0% | 12 |

Other resources included: puppets, dolls, puzzles 9.0% (n=6) and people 3.0% (n=2).

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 79.4% (n=54) of all programming, and of the remaining programs with a fee, 19.1% (n=13) of them had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy.

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 50.8% (n=33) of the programs, with waiting lists at 36.2% (n=21) of program sites.

Table 10.3 Program Demand - Ottawa North East

| | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|----|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 50.8% | 33 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 41.5% | 27 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 7.7% | 5 |
| No waiting list | 39.7% | 23 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 24.1% | 14 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 36.2% | 21 |

Pinecrest/Queensway

Socio-Demographics

During the 2001 Census, the neighbourhood of Pinecrest-Queensway had 2580 children under the age of 6 which represented 4.01% of the total number of children under 6 in the city.

Low-income families represented 7.94% (n=1910) of the total number of low-income families in the City of Ottawa and the employment rate for 2001 was 55.30% and the unemployment rate was 7.56%. The number of people with a level of education of less than high school represented 6.42% (n=5680) of the total population and 6.34% (n=2130) of the lone-parent families lived in this neighbourhood.

Pinecrest-Queensway had 2645 recent immigrants who represented 7.73% of the city's recent immigrant population and 3105 people who only spoke a non-official language in the home, representing 6.94% of the entire population. Pinecrest-Queensway also had 4.59% (n=23205) of the population who spoke only English in the home and 1.43% (n=650) who spoke only French in the home.

Of all women who were under the age of 20 and gave birth in 2004 10% (n=21) lived in the Pinecrest-Queensway neighbourhood. As well, 4.00 % (n=28) of pre-term births (gestational period of less than 37 weeks) and 4.31% (n=22) of low birth weight babies (weight of less than 2500 grams) lived in this neighbourhood.

Table 11.1 - Outcomes Factors - Pinecrest-Queensway

| Outcome Factors | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|------|
| Low-income Families | 7.94% | 1910 |
| Education (Less than High School) | 6.42% | 5680 |
| Employment Rate | 55.30% | |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.56% | |
| Lone Parent Families | 6.34% | 2130 |
| Recent Immigration Status | 7.73% | 2645 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last Year | 5.01% | 2290 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last 5 Years | 4.68% | 6365 |
| Mother's Age <20 | 10.00% | 21 |
| Gestation Period less than 37 Weeks | 4.00% | 28 |
| Birth Weight <2500 grams | 4.31% | 22 |

Program Information

Program Type

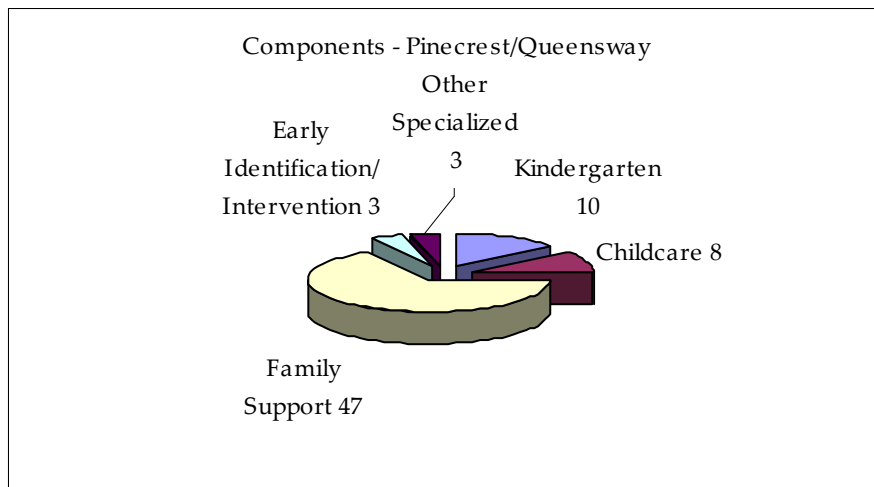
Respondents indicated that children-only programs were 38.0% (n=27) of all neighbourhood programs, parent- only programs were 36.6% (n=26) of programs, and joint parent/child programs were 25.4% (n=18) of all programs.

Programming concentrations (RR=100%, n=71) included child care as 16.9% (n=12) of programming, before & after school as 4.2% (n=3), and kindergarten as 16.9% (n=12) of total programming. Prenatal support was included in 12.7% of programming (n=9), education or information on child development was in 19.7% (n=14) of programming, and family literacy programming was included in 18.3% (n=13) of total programming. Parenting courses were available in 21.1% (n=15) of the programs, and information and referrals in 22.5% (n=16).

Pinecrest/Queensway had opportunities for unstructured drop-ins in 23.9% (n=17) of programs, and toy lending libraries in 16.9% (n=12) of programs. A parent resource library was available in 13.6% (n=3) of programs.

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 11.1 – Components - Pinecrest/Queensway



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 79.7% (n=55) indicated that the question was not applicable, 14.7% (n=10) indicated the use of home-visiting, and 23.2% (n=16) of programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers were used in 58.6% (n=41) of all programs.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 28.1% (n=18) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 38.5% (n=25) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 73.8% (n=48) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special needs support was available in 56.3% (n=40) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 85.7% (n=60) of programs ran during the weekday morning, and 77.1% (n=54) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 32.9%, (n=23) of the time, and on the weekends 45.7% (n=32) of the time.

There was some seasonality (RR=100%, n=71) to the programming where 45.1% (n=32) of programs operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, not needing pre-registration, were 33.8% (n=22) of programs.

Language

Programs were available in English-only for 25.4% (n=18) of programs, in French-only for 2.8% (n=2) of programs, and in both English and French in 60.6% (n=43) of programs with at least one other language available for 11.2% (n=8) of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 70.6% (n=48) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 11.2 Ethnic Resources - Pincrest-Queensway

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|------------|----|
| Resources available | 70.6% | 48 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 87.5% | 42 |
| Written Materials | 45.8% | 22 |
| Staff | 60.4% | 29 |
| Other | 10.3% | 7 |

Other resources included: people 4.2% (n=3) and activities 2.8% (n=2).

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 72.5% (n=50) of all programming, and of the remaining programs with a fee, 25.4% (n=18) of them had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy.

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 24.6% (n=9) of the programs, with waiting lists at 20.3% (n=13) of program sites.

Table 11.3 Program Demand - Pincrest-Queensway

| | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|----|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 24.6% | 16 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 55.4% | 36 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 20.0% | 13 |
| No waiting list | 48.4% | 31 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 31.3% | 20 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 20.3% | 13 |

Vanier

Socio-Demographics

During the 2001 Census, the neighbourhood of Vanier had 1205 children under the age of 6 which represented 1.87% of the total number of children under 6 in the city.

Low-income families represented 5.09% (n=1225) of the total number of low-income families in the City of Ottawa and the employment rate for 2001 was 58.26% and the unemployment rate was 8.06%. The number of people with a level of education of less than high school represented 5.23% (n=4630) of the total population and 3.88% (n=1305) of the lone-parent families lived in this neighbourhood.

Vanier had 800 recent immigrants who represented 2.34% of the city's recent immigrant population and 740 people who only spoke a non-official language in the home, representing 1.66% of the entire population. Vanier also had 1.21% (n=6125) of the population who spoke only English in the home and 10.11% (n=4595) who spoke only French in the home.

Of all women who were under the age of 20 and gave birth in 2004, 9.52% (n=20) lived in the Vanier neighbourhood. As well, 2.86% (n=20) of pre-term births (gestational period of less than 37 weeks) and 3.73% (n=19) of low birth weight babies (weight of less than 2500 grams) lived in this neighbourhood.

Table 12.1 - Outcomes Factors - Vanier

| Outcome Factors | Percentage | n |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| Low-income Families | 5.09% | 1225 |
| Education (Less than High School) | 5.23% | 4630 |
| Employment Rate | 58.26% | |
| Unemployment Rate | 8.06% | |
| Lone Parent Families | 3.88% | 1305 |
| Recent Immigration Status | 2.34% | 800 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last Year | 3.12% | 1425 |
| Moved out of Census Subdivision in Last 5 Years | 2.53% | 3445 |
| Mother's Age <20 | 9.52% | 20 |
| Gestation Period less than 37 Weeks | 2.86% | 20 |
| Birth Weight <2500 grams | 3.73% | 19 |

Program Information

Program Type

Respondents indicated that children-only programs were 51.2% (n=21) of all neighbourhood programs, parent- only programs were 17.1% (n=7) of programs, and joint parent/child programs were 31.7% (n=13) of all programs.

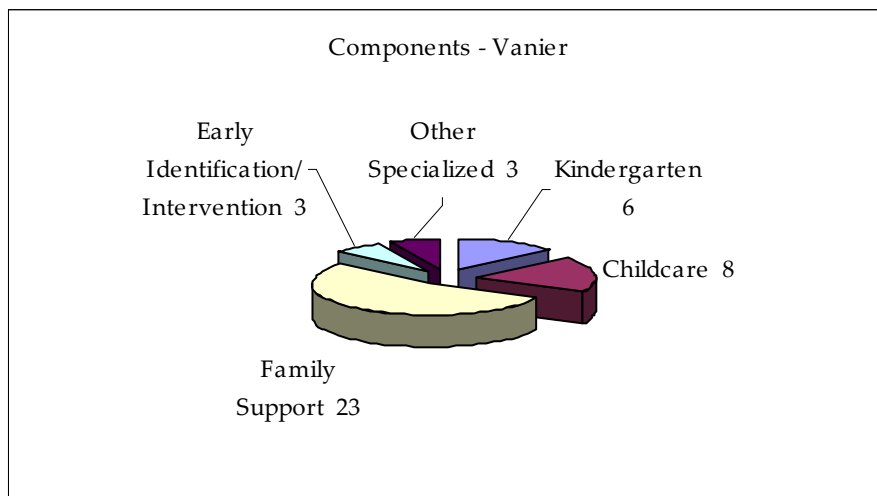
Programming concentrations (RR=100%, n=41) included child care as 23.3% (n=10) of programming, before & after school as 9.3% (n=4), and kindergarten as 44.2% (n=19) of total programming.

Prenatal support was included in 20.9% of programming (n=9), education or information on child development was in 37.2% (n=16) of programming, and family literacy programming was included in 14.6% (n=6) of total programming.

Vanier had opportunities for unstructured drop-ins at 18.6% (n=8) of programs and toy lending libraries at 25.6% (n=11), including 5 programs for mobile toy lending, 11.6%. A parent resource library was available in 13.6% (n=3) of programs. Vanier also had two programs that provided equipment lending (4.7%) and 7 programs that offered clothing exchange opportunities (16.3%).

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 12.1 - Components - Vanier



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 48.8% (n=20) indicated that the question was not applicable, 9.8% (n=4) indicated the use of home-visiting, and 51.2% (n=21) indicated programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers were used in 51.2% (n=21) of all programs.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 33.3% (n=14) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 45.2% (n=19) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 73.8% (n=31) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special needs support was available in 20.9% (n=9) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 90.2% (n=37) of programs ran during the weekday morning, and 82.9% (n=34) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 41.5% (n=17) of the time, and on the weekends 36.6% (n=15) of the time.

There was some seasonality to the programming where 34.1% (n=14) of programs operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, not needing pre-registration, were 27.5% (n=11) of programs.

Language

No programs were available exclusively in English, while 38.1% (n=16) were available in French-only and 59.5% (n=25) were available in both English and French with at least one other language available for 2.3% (n=1) of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 61.5% (n=24) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 12.2 Ethnic Resources- Vanier

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|------------|----|
| Resources available | 61.5% | 24 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 50.0% | 13 |
| Written Materials | 30.8% | 8 |
| Staff | 53.8% | 14 |
| Other | 30.8% | 12 |

Other resources included: as necessary 11.6% (n=5) and materials 11.6% (n=5).

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 63.4% (n=26) of all programming, and of the remaining programs with a fee, 34.9% (n=15) of them had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy.

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 41.7% (n=15) of the programs, with waiting lists at 25.7% (n=9) of program sites.

Table 12.3 Program Demand- Vanier

| | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|----|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 41.7% | 15 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 44.4% | 16 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 13.9% | 5 |
| No waiting list | 51.4% | 18 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 22.9% | 8 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 25.7% | 9 |

Citywide

Program Type

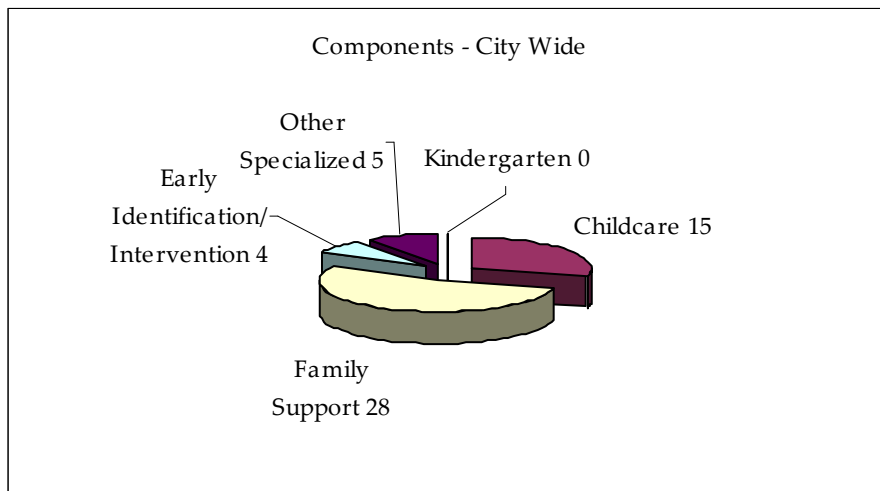
Citywide programming is a series of programs that have no specific location to their operation, and as a matter of course operate on a city-wide basis. These programs are available in virtually all neighbourhoods across the region.

Respondents indicated that children-only programs were 17.6% (n=9) of all neighbourhood programs, parent-only programs were 62.7% (n=9) of programs, and joint parent-child programs were 19.6% (n=10) of all programs.

Programming concentrations included child care as 34.6% (n=18) of programming, and kindergarten as 5.8% (n=3) of total programming. Prenatal support was included in 19.2% (n=10) of programming, breastfeeding promotion in 23.1% (n=12) of programming and parenting courses were in 36.5% (n=19) of programming. Education or information on child development was contained in 46.2% (n=24) of programming.

A breakdown of programs in each component of the neighbourhood's service sector is below.

Graph 13.1 - Components - Citywide



Program Delivery

When respondents were asked if program activities were delivered by home-visiting or one-to-one support within the neighbourhood, 42.0% (n=21) indicated that the

question was not applicable 49.0% (n=24) indicated the use of home-visiting, and 40.0% (n=20) of programming was delivered by one-to-one support.

Volunteers provided some help in 41.7% (n=20) of all programs.

Target Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate the ages of the children that took part in their programming. The results show that infants participated in 63.3% (n=31) of programs, toddlers (19 months to 31 months) in 58.0% (n=29) of programs, and preschoolers (32 months to 6 years) participated in 60.0% (n=30) of programming.

Special Needs Support

Special needs support was available in 38.5% (n=20) of the local programs.

Program Access and Availability

Availability of programming was significant throughout the week where 85.1% (n=40) of programs ran during the weekday morning, and 85.1% (n=40) of programming was available in the weekday afternoons. Off-peak programming was available during weekday evenings 76.6% (n=36) of the time, and on the weekends 53.2% (n=25) of the time.

There was some seasonality to the programming where 22.4% (n=11) of programs operated on a seasonal basis.

Open programs, not needing pre-registration, were 25% (n=12) of programs.

Language

Programs were available in English-only for 17.3% (n=9) of programs, in French-only for 5.8% (n=3) of programs, while both English and French were available in 65.4% (n=34) of programs, with at least one other language available for 11.5% (n=6) of programs.

Ethnic Resources

Respondents indicated ethnic resources were available in 55.5% (n=25) of neighbourhood programs. The types of resources are outlined in the chart below.

Table 13.1 Ethnic Resources- Citywide

| | Percentage | n |
|---------------------|------------|----|
| Resources available | 55.5% | 25 |
| If Yes: | | |
| Interpreters | 68.0% | 17 |
| Written Materials | 36.0% | 9 |
| Staff | 60.0% | 15 |
| Other | 11.1% | 5 |

Other resources included: non-print materials 3.8% (n=2) and cultural interpretation 3.8% (n=2).

Cost

No fee programs accounted for 57.7% (n=30) of all programming, and of the remaining programs with a fee, 23.1% (n=12) of them had a provision for a fee waiver or a subsidy.

Program Demand

Respondents indicated program demand exceeded capacity in 20.0% (n=9) of the programs, with waiting lists at 31.0% (n=5) of program sites.

Table 13.2 Program Demand- Citywide

| | Percentage | n |
|---|------------|----|
| Demand Exceeded Capacity on a Regular Basis | 20.0% | 9 |
| Demand was a Good Match for their Capacity Most of the Time | 62.2% | 28 |
| Had more than Enough Capacity to Meet the Demand Most of the Time | 17.8% | 8 |
| No waiting list | 57.1% | 24 |
| Waiting list only at some sites | 11.9% | 5 |
| Waiting list at all sites | 31.0% | 13 |

6.0: Summary

To summarize, it is necessary to return to the questions asked in the Method section on page 12, and answer those questions here.

1) “What program components, as described by the Early Years Study, are currently available in a community?”

In this regard, the identification of the five different Early Years program components are Kindergarten, Child Care, Family Support and Other Early Child Development Programs, Early Identification/Intervention Programs for Children and their Families and Other Services (Mustard & McCain, 1999).

All five components are available in the Ottawa area.

2) “To what extent are the existing program components consistent with the Early Years Study’s principles?” The Early Years Study identified 12 principles related to services for young children and their parents/caregivers which were grouped into five clusters. The five clusters that emerged were:

- a) Programming should be available, accessible and affordable to all children;
- b) Programming that is available should be child-focused and parent/caregiver focused;
- c) Programming should be sensitive to cultural diversity;
- d) Programming should support equitable participation;
- e) Services and programs should be provided in an integrated fashion.

Programming is generally accessible, available, and affordable to all children across the city, and sensitive to cultural diversity and equitable participation. The child care component may be the main exception to this where only 8.4% of programs had weekday evening child care available and 8.0% weekend care. Also, 89.4% of child care programs charged a fee. In addition, only 27.5 % (n=88) of the child care programs provided for infant child care, while preschool child care was available in 92.0% (n=325) of the programs.

There was also a low occurrence of aboriginal language programming contained in this round of data collection, but it can not be ruled out that with an 80.5% response rate to the questionnaire, some aboriginal language programming was not captured that existed in the 19.5% of agencies or programs that did not return a questionnaire.

All the programming contained in the CSI is child and parent/caregiver focused. Integrated programming has been shown to exist by the high incidence of program linkages, where 89.7% (n=1312) of programs indicated sharing resources within their own agency and 67.8% (n=742) of program respondents indicated sharing resources with other agencies or organizations.

3) "How are the existing programs resourced?"

This question has partially been answered in the agency analysis, where 51.2% of agencies receive municipal government funding, 46.9% receive provincial government funding, 61.5% of agencies have user fees and 23.1% receive money from charitable organizations. Also, 43.2% of programs charge some form of fee.

4) "How are the programs utilized?"

As stated previously, due to the low response rate and inconsistency in answers, the present CSI can not determine the answer to this question, although the level of use can be examined by program demand, where 34.7% (n=434) of program sites reported that the demand for the program exceeded their capacity on a regular basis, and 52.6% (n=658) reported that the demand was a good match for their capacity. Additionally, 27.7% (n=345) reported having a waiting list at all sites, and 21.5% (n=268) at some of the sites.

5) "What are the characteristics of the service sector of a community?"

The general characteristics of the service sector are a broad number of programs (n=1567) with coverage in all five components. Generally speaking, programming is equitable, accessible, and consistent with the principals of the Early Years Study.

Appendix I –Program List

A link to the programs collected in this report will be forthcoming.

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