

District of Parry Sound Demographic Profile

2011 Census of Population

Developed in partnership with



*District of Parry Sound Community
Development Collaborative*

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INTRODUCTION

The District of Parry Sound Social Planning Collaborative (DPS-SPC) was formed in April, 2012. The Collaborative was formed in response to the social and economic change underway in the District of Parry Sound, and the communities' acknowledgement that increased collaboration and planning capacity are needed to adapt to the change, while ensuring economic and social sustainability, and cultural preservation.

Taking a holistic approach to community development and capacity-building, the Collaborative is committed to cross-sectoral planning in the social, health, education, civic, environment, and economic sectors. Specifically, the District of Parry Sound Social Planning Collaborative is undertaking integrated cross-sectoral planning and development, with the view of developing strategies to create sustainable communities throughout the District of Parry Sound. Additionally, the Collaborative will provide a unified district-wide voice to inform government policy, and public and private investment opportunities.

REPORT PURPOSE

The District of Parry Sound Social Planning Collaborative has undertaken this project in order to provide a demographic profile for the District of Parry Sound and its communities based on the census of population, 2011. The report complements existing local data (such as community profiles) by expanding upon the analysis, and provides new insights into the demographic characteristics of the District of Parry Sound's local communities. While the report presents aggregate data for the District of Parry Sound, it also provides sub-level data for the district's municipalities and areas. This brings the added benefit of looking at the complete demographic picture for the District of Parry Sound, rather than just the individual parts, or the whole in isolation. Viewed from this perspective, the report may also be considered a baseline as it presents a new demographic framework for planning and moving forward, and measuring change and progress at the district and community level.

Specifically, the report is intended to:

- Give some meaning to the raw census data of the District of Parry Sound and its municipalities and areas.
- Provide a snapshot of the people living in the District of Parry Sound and the areas and households they live in.
- Benchmark some of the District of Parry Sound's key demographic variables to the local Economic Region (Northeastern Ontario) and Ontario.
- Inform the Collaborative's planning and development process across the key sectors (above) in the District of Parry Sound and the municipalities and areas.
- Support advocacy and inform government policy.
- Promote further community dialogue and/or action around the demographic evidence as it relates to the Collaborative's mission of creating sustainable conditions for the social and economic well-being of the district's citizens.

METHODOLOGY

This is a descriptive report based on a quantitative analysis of the 2011 census variables: *population; age and sex; marital status; language; dwellings and households*. The distribution of the respective variables is shown pictorially with tables, charts, and maps, at the district and sub-district level of geography. This includes the District of Parry Sound and its 30 census subdivisions (municipalities and areas). Summary statistics are also provided for Northeastern Ontario (local Economic Region) and Ontario for the same variables, so as to provide a benchmark for comparison with the district. A numerical summary of the data is also provided through a high-level narrative which highlights the key points of the data distribution by using summary measures of centre and/or spread, or by identifying statistical outliers.

Given that the data is being looked at for the first time in an exploratory fashion, univariate analysis is the primary method of analysis which looks at each census variable independently. Bivariate analysis is also applied to some of the variables in order to look at the relationship between them. Specifically, age is looked at together with marital status, family household types, and dwelling types respectively. This is done through the use of two-way tables (for categorical data). These relationships are especially important for planning and service delivery as they offer valuable insight into housing and household formation in the District of Parry Sound and its communities.

Additionally, the 2011 census data is compared to the 2006 census data to provide a cross-sectional view of change in the variables and the direction of the change.

REPORT PRODUCTION

This study was funded by the District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board (DPSSAB). The data compilation, analysis, and report writing was done by Dave Plumstead, MBA, Analyst, for the District of Parry Sound Social Planning Collaborative.

NOTES

- 1) Unless otherwise stated, the data in this report has been sourced from Statistics Canada.
- 2) For the purpose of this report and to simplify the writing, the District of Parry Sound's municipalities, towns, villages, and townships are referred to as "municipalities".
- 3) According to the Standard Geographical Classification, census subdivisions that do not have municipal representation are referred to as "unorganized" areas by Statistics Canada. In this report, these areas are referred to as "unincorporated" and they include Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast and Parry Sound Unincorporated Centre.
- 4) To ensure the confidentiality of responses by census participants, Statistics Canada randomly rounds (either up or down) all figures to a multiple of '5' or in some cases '10'. Thus when the census data is summed or grouped, the total value may not match the sum of the individual values because they are independently rounded. (Similarly, percentages that are calculated on rounded data, may not

necessarily add to 100%). Additionally, the counts may vary slightly among census products, for example, between the census profiles, highlight tables or topic-based tabulations.

- 5) Some of the municipalities and areas in the District of Parry Sound have relatively small populations. The data for these areas is more prone to distortion or inaccuracy as a result of Statistics Canada's random rounding process (above), particularly where sub-populations or groups occur. Also, as these small areas can have relatively large percentages of distribution for a given variable relative to their population, the data should be interpreted with caution when making comparisons with other areas.
- 6) The Henvey Inlet Reserve has a 2011 census population of less than 50 people. Due to this small number, most of the census data for the Reserve is suppressed and unavailable. Thus Henvey Inlet is not included in most of the tables, figures and analysis in this report.
- 7) The 2006 population and private dwelling counts for the municipality of Callander and the township of Nipissing were revised upwards after the 2006 census, due to data error. For the District of Parry Sound, the revisions result in a 0.8% increase to the original population and dwelling counts.¹ Although the errors are flagged, the original counts remain in the census data tables as Statistics Canada does not go back and update the numerous tables and data products. Additionally, as census variables are derived from the population and dwelling universe, all census data is associated with the original – unrevised – population and dwelling counts. In this report, the change in the District of Parry Sound's population and dwellings between 2006 and 2011 (section 2.0 and 6.0 respectively) is based on the *revised* 2006 census counts. However, for other variables in the report, the change between 2006 and 2011 is based on the *original* population and dwelling counts because these variables are associated with the original counts, not the revised ones. These variables include age, marital status, types of dwellings, and family household types. For the purpose of this report and the analysis, the difference between the original and revised counts is considered to be insignificant at the aggregate (district) level of data and for Nipissing. However, the difference in population and dwelling counts for Callander is significant and should be taken into consideration when analyzing census data specific to Callander.
- 8) The population projections for the District of Parry Sound are based on population estimates from Statistics Canada. The estimates adjust for census undercoverage and take into account the components of demographic change between census periods. As the population estimates are different than the census population counts, a direct comparison should not be made between the two (generally the population estimates are higher than the census counts).

KEY FINDINGS

Population

- The District of Parry Sound's population is currently 42,162 people. The district accounts for 7.5% of Northeastern Ontario's population.
- Population varies widely across the district, from less than 100 people in the Magnetewan and Henvey Inlet Reserves, to over 6,000 people in Parry Sound.
- Parry Sound accounts for the largest share (14.5%) of the district's population, followed by Seguin (9.5%) and Callander (9.2%).
- The District of Parry Sound is predominantly rural with approximately 80% of the population living in rural areas outside the population centres. The remaining 20% live in the district's three population centres of Parry Sound, Powassan, and South River.
- The District of Parry Sound's population has increased 2.2% (912 people) since 2006. This growth rate is significantly higher than Northeastern Ontario's (0%) over the same period, but lower than Ontario's growth rate of 5.7%.
- Since 2006 the district's First Nations have experienced double digit growth (with the exception of Dokis), but this represents a relatively small number of people due to the small populations of the respective Reserves (420 people or less). The combined population growth of the district's First Nation Reserves is 17.5%. This equates to 164 people, or 13% of the District of Parry Sound's total population growth.
- Regarding the district's municipalities and areas, Parry had the highest percentage increase in population of 15.3% (307 people), followed by Carling at 11.1% (125 people) and Armour at 9.8% (123 people). In absolute terms however, Parry Sound had the largest population increase (373 people).
- Whitestone had the greatest percentage decrease in population of -10.9% (-112 people), followed by Magnetawan at -9.7% (-156 people) and Parry Sound, Unincorporated Centre at -9.3% (-225 people). In absolute terms however, Seguin had the largest decrease in population in the district (-288 people).

Land Area and Population Density

- The District of Parry Sound covers a land area of 9,300 square kilometres and has a population density of 4.5 people per square kilometer. This population density is twice that of Northeastern Ontario (2.0) but well below that of Ontario (14.1).
- As mentioned above, the district is largely rural – the majority of its municipalities and areas have relatively low population densities of fewer than 10 people per square kilometre.

KEY FINDINGS

- The district's three population centres – Parry Sound, South River and Powassan – have areas with 400 or more people per square kilometre.
- The District of Parry Sound has a large spread in land area and density at the sub-district level. Area ranges from just 2.2 square kilometres in Sundridge to approximately 2,700 square kilometres in the unincorporated area of Parry Sound Centre.
- Population density varies widely from less than one person per square kilometre in Whitestone, The Archipelago, Parry Sound Centre and Henvey Inlet, to over 450 people in Parry Sound.

Population Projection, 2012 to 2021(see Note 8)

- Over the next 10 years, the District of Parry Sound's population is projected to grow minimally at approximately 2.0% (830 people).
- The boomer phenomenon will drive the District of Parry Sound's population growth over the next 10 years as the number of senior citizens increases by 26.2% (2,640 seniors).
- The district's children's population ages 0 to 14 years is projected to decline by -2.0% (110 children) over the next 10 years. The majority of this decline will be in the upper age cohort (ages 10 to 14). The younger cohorts (0 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years) will decline for the first half of the period, but will then start to increase again, resulting in a net change close to zero over the 10 years.
- The District of Parry Sound's youth population ages 15 to 24 years is projected to undergo a significant decrease of -15.4% (690 youth) over the period. The core working group (ages 25 to 64) is also projected to become smaller as it contracts by -4.4% (990 people).
- Population growth in the District of Parry Sound (2.0%) is projected to be slightly higher than the Northeastern Region (0.7%), but well below that of the province (11.1%) over the same period.
- While the children's population is expected to decrease in the District of Parry Sound Parry and Northeastern Ontario over the next 10 years (-2% and -0.45% respectively) it is expected to increase by 10.9% in Ontario over the same period.
- The youth population is projected to decrease by -5.8% in Ontario over the next 10 years. The decrease however will be much steeper in the District of Parry Sound (-15.4%) and Northeastern Ontario (-19.2%).

Age and Sex

- The District of Parry Sound's population has the same number of males and females, i.e. an even 50-50 split. This differs slightly from the sex distribution of Northeastern Ontario (49% males, 51% females) and the province (48.7% males, 51.3% females).

KEY FINDINGS

- The distribution of the sexes varies across the district's municipalities and areas. At the two ends of the spectrum are The Archipelago with a population comprised of 53.1% males and 46% females, and Parry Sound with a population comprised of 46.8% males and 53.2% females.
- The median age for the sexes is similar with the district's males being slightly younger (49.3 years) than the females (50.2 years).
- The sexes vary more across the age groups. Most notably, the district has more children and youth (ages 0 to 24 years) that are male (52.3%) than female (47.7%). Additionally, within the seniors group, there is a significantly higher percentage of females (59%) who are 80 years and older, than males (41%).

Median Age

- With a median age of 49.8 years, the District of Parry Sound's population is significantly older than both Northeastern Ontario (45 years) and Ontario (40.4 years).
- The greatest variation in age across the District of Parry Sound is between the district's First Nation Reserves and the other areas. For example, with a median age of 29.5 years, The French River Reserve's population is half the age of unincorporated Parry Sound Centre's population (58.6 years).

General Age Groups – District of Parry Sound

- The children's population ages 0 to 14 years accounts for 13.2% of the district's population while youth (15 to 24 years) comprise a slightly smaller share at 10.2%.
- The core working group (25-64) accounts for a little over half the district's population.
- Senior citizens 65 years of age and over make up the remaining 22.5% of the District of Parry Sound's population.
- The number of senior citizens in the District of Parry Sound is now almost the same as the number of children and youth combined.
- In comparison with the local Economic Region and Ontario, the District of Parry Sound has a smaller per capita number of children and youth and a larger number of senior citizens. This older population structure results in a relatively high dependency ratio for the district.

General Age Groups – Municipalities and Areas

- The proportion of *children* varies across the respective municipalities and areas, ranging from 7.3% in Parry Sound Centre to 25.9% in the French River Reserve.
- Children represent more than 15% of the population on the respective First Nation Reserves, again highlighting the relatively young Aboriginal population in the District of Parry Sound.

KEY FINDINGS

- The unincorporated area of Parry Sound Northeast also stands out as having a relatively large (23.3%) proportion of children in comparison to the other municipalities and areas.
- There are also municipalities located in the centre of the district where children represent less than 10% of the respective populations. These include Whitestone, McKellar, Magnetawan, and Ryerson. Kearney and the Archipelago also have relatively small child populations with less than 10% children.
- The proportion of *youth* also varies across the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas, ranging from 7.1% in Whitestone and the Archipelago to 19% in Parry Island First Nation.
- Again, the Reserves (with the exception of Dokis and Magnetewan) have younger populations with youth representing between 16% and 19% of the respective populations.
- Apart from the Reserves, the range in youth population across the municipalities and unincorporated areas narrows to between 7.1% and 12% of the respective populations.
- The *core working age-group* ranges from 51% of the population in South River and Parry Sound to 59.6% in Joly.
- Sundridge is considered a low outlier with a relatively small core working population of 47.7%.
- Given that Parry Sound and South River are population centres, their small proportion of core workers is somewhat surprising (Powassan is another population centre which also has a relatively small, core working age-group of 52%). Generally, this indicates that only about half the population in these respective population centres may be in the work force.
- The proportion of *senior citizens* in the district ranges from just 7.1% in the Shawanaga Reserve to 28.9% in Sundridge.
- The unincorporated area of Parry Sound Centre is a high outlier, with senior citizens representing one-third of the population. Whitestone, McKellar, Magnetawan and the Archipelago also have a relatively large number of seniors who comprise over 27% of the respective populations.
- As noted earlier, the district's First Nation Reserves have relatively young populations and thus senior citizens represent less than 10% of their respective populations. Exceptions to this however are the Dokis and Magnetewan Reserves which have larger shares of seniors (17.1% and 15.8% respectively).
- Callander, Nipissing, Parry Sound Northeast, Joly, and Perry also have fewer seniors (less than 20% of population) relative to the other municipalities and unincorporated areas.

KEY FINDINGS

Change in General Age Groups, 2006 to 2011

- The district's steepest decline since the 2006 census is in the children's age group which decreased -5.3% (310 children) over the five year period.
- The decrease in the children's group was in the upper ages, from five years and above. The sub age-group 5 to 9 years decreased by -3.2% (60 children) while the 10 to 14 years group decreased by -15.5% (375 children). The number of children in the 0 to 4 years sub age-group actually increased by 8% (125 children) since 2006, thereby reversing a declining trend.
- As noted earlier in the report, although the number of children in the District of Parry Sound is projected to continue to decline over the next 10 years, the majority of this decline will be in the upper age group (ages 10 to 14).
- Over the past five years, the number of youth in the District of Parry Sound has generally remained the same with a minimal -0.2% change. As noted previously however, the youth age-group is projected to decrease at a faster rate over the next 10 years.
- The number of people in the District of Parry Sound's core working group increased by 3.1% (675 people) since 2006.
- The increase within this group was at the older end of the group rather than the younger end. The number of core workers ages 55 to 64 years increased by 12.8% (885 people) compared to just 4.7% (250) for the young core workers ages 25 to 39 years. The middle sub-group ages 40 to 54 years actually decreased by -4.6% (-455 people).
- The number of senior citizens in the District of Parry Sound increased 10.3% (885 seniors) since the 2006 census. In absolute terms, seniors ages 65 to 79 years represented the largest increase (675 seniors) with those ages 80 and above increasing in number by 220 (11.3%). As mentioned earlier in the report, the district's senior citizen population will increase at an accelerated rate as the boomer generation starts moving into its senior years (65+).

Change in general Age Groups: District of Parry Sound, Northeast Ontario and Ontario

- The District of Parry Sound, Northeastern Ontario and Ontario have all seen a decrease in the child population ages 0 to 14 years. However, the decrease has been the steepest in the District of Parry Sound (-5.3%) and Northeastern Ontario (-7.4%) compared to the province (-1.4%).
- Ontario had strong growth (5.3%) in the youth population over the past five years, particularly in comparison with Northeastern Ontario which saw a decline of -3.7% youth over the same period. The District of Parry Sound's youth population generally remained the same over the five-year period.

KEY FINDINGS

- The core working-age groups grew in both the District of Parry Sound and Ontario, although the district's growth rate of 3.1% was half that of the provincial rate of 6.1%. Northeastern Ontario on the other hand experienced flat population growth (0.3%) in its core working-age population.
- The number of senior citizens has grown significantly in all three areas over the five-year period, although Ontario's growth of 13.9% is outpacing the other areas (10.3% and 9.2% for Parry Sound and Northeastern Ontario respectively).

Dependency Ratio

- The District of Parry Sound has a dependency ratio of 55 which indicates that there are 55 dependents for every 100 people of working-age. This is a high ratio and it reflects the district's relatively old age structure.
- In comparison, Northeastern Ontario has a dependency ratio of 49 while Ontario's ratio is 46.
- The Dependency Ratio varies widely from the district's mean and across the municipalities and areas. For example, the ratio in Sundridge is nearly twice that of Joly and Parry Island First Nation. In Sundridge, there are 75 dependents for every 100 people of working-age, vs. just 39 dependents per 100 in Joly and Parry Island First Nation.

Marital Status

- A little over half (53%) of the people 15 years and older living in the District of Parry Sound are married while approximately one-quarter (26%) are single (i.e. never legally married).
- Of those that are single, 22.8% are living in a common law relationship.
- Those who have divorced or separated (but are still legally married) make up a further 13.2% of the district's population ages 15 years and older.
- Of this group, approximately one-third of those who are divorced are living common law, while one-quarter of those who are separated, are also living common law.
- Widowed persons make up the remaining 7.7% of this population ages 15 years and over, and a relatively small percentage (6%) of this group lives in a common law relationship.

Marital Status Comparison: District of Parry Sound and Ontario

- The District of Parry Sound has a higher per-capita count than Ontario of people who are married, divorced, widowed and separated. Singles are the exception, where the district has significantly fewer than the province.
- While the district has fewer per-capita singles, a greater percentage (23%) of these singles are living common law compared to Ontario (14.5%).

KEY FINDINGS

- The district also has a greater percentage of those who are divorced, separated or widowed and living in a common law arrangement (34%, 24% and 6% respectively) than the province (25%, 15% and 4%).

Marital Status: District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

Note: the census counts for the smaller municipalities and areas – particularly the First Nation Reserves - start getting very small for subgroup and sub-subgroup data. For example, the number of people who are divorced, separated or widowed and living common law in the Reserves and some of the other municipalities and areas is recorded as five or less. The accuracy of these small counts is unknown due to the random rounding process so the data needs to be interpreted very cautiously within that context, or not at all, i.e. in some cases, left out of the analysis.

Married

- The percentage of the population 15 years and older that is married in the District of Parry Sound, ranges from just 15% in the French River Reserve to 62.3% in Whitestone.
- South River, Parry Sound and Burk's Falls also have fewer married people relative to the district's other municipalities and areas, with less than 45% of their respective populations married.
- When these three areas and the First Nation Reserves are removed from the analysis, the range of married persons in the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and unincorporated areas narrows to between 51% and 62%.

Single

- Singles range from less than 20% of the population (ages 15 years and over) in McKellar to 70% in the French River Reserve.
- Close to one-third of the respective populations in South River, Parry Sound and Burk's Falls are also single which is relatively high compared to the district's other municipalities and areas.
- These municipalities and First Nation Reserves aside, the percentage of singles in the populations of the remaining municipalities and areas ranges between 20% and 30%.
- As stated earlier, some of those who are single are in a common law relationship. In the Shawanaga and French River Reserves, over one-third of the single population is living common law.
- McMurrich/Monteith and Perry also have a relatively large percentage of their singles population living in common law arrangements, at over 30%.
- Kearney, Strong and the Dokis Reserve have the smallest percentage of singles who live common law at 16.7%, 17.2% and 18.2% respectively.

KEY FINDINGS

- The remaining municipalities and areas in the District of Parry Sound have between 19% and 29% of their respective singles populations who are living common law.

Divorced

- The number of people who are divorced in the respective municipalities and areas ranges from 5.0% in the French River Reserve to 18.8% in the Magnetewan Reserve.
- Burk's Falls and Parry Sound also have a relatively large divorced population at 14.8% and 11.3% respectively.
- The remaining municipalities and areas in the district have between 6.5% and 10.5% of their respective populations who are divorced.
- The number of people who are divorced and living common law is very small (10 or less) in some areas and thus the data cannot be interpreted with accuracy. These areas include the First Nations Reserves, Joly, and Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast. With these areas removed from the analysis, Callander and Carling have the largest percentage (47%) of people who are divorced and living common law followed by Armour (45.5%), Kearney (43.8%), McMurrich /Monteith (42.9%) and Magnetawan (42.3%).
- On the low end of the range (and again, with the areas mentioned above removed from the analysis), Sundridge and South River have the smallest percentage (18.8%) of people who are divorced and living common law, followed by Parry Sound (24%).
- In the district's remaining municipalities and areas, between 30% and 40% of the respective divorced populations are living common law.

Separated

- The percentage of the population 15 years and older that is separated in the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas ranges from just 2.4% in Whitestone to 12.5% in the Magnetewan and Shawanaga Reserves.
- The Parry Island First Nation Reserve and Burk's Falls also have relatively high percentages of their populations who are separated, at 10.3% and 7.4% respectively.
- These areas aside, the range of the population that is separated in the district's remaining municipalities and areas narrows to between 2.5% and 7.0%.
- The number of people who are separated and living common law is very small (10 or less) in more than half the district's municipalities and areas, and the data may be distorted by the random rounding process. Generally, with these areas removed from the analysis, the percentage of people who are separated and living common law in the district ranges from 18% in Parry Sound to 41.7% in Burk's Falls.

KEY FINDINGS

Widowed

- The percentage of the population 15 years and older that is widowed in the District of Parry Sound ranges between 4% in Joly and 11.8% in Parry Sound and Burk's Falls.
- Powassan and Sundridge also have relatively large percentages of their population who are widowed (10.7% and 9.5% respectively).
- Otherwise, the remaining municipalities and areas have less than 9.0% of their respective populations who are widowed.

Marital Status and Age

- A little over two-thirds (69%) of the district's married population are in the core working-age group (25 to 64 years) and another 30% are senior citizens. Not surprisingly, just a small number (0.5%) of the district's youth are married.
- Regarding the singles population, 44% of these are youth and 52% are in the core working-age group. Seniors account for the remaining 4% of the district's singles.
- The majority (78%) of the people who are divorced in the District of Parry Sound are between the ages of 25 and 64, with seniors making up the remaining 22%.
- Not surprisingly, seniors represent the majority (80%) of the widowed population while the core working-age group represents the majority (84%) of those who have separated.

Change in Marital Status, 2006 to 2011

- The number of people who are divorced in the District of Parry Sound increased 17% over the previous five years, and more (5%) divorced people are now living in a common law relationship.
- Separations are also up by 15% and there has been an equal increase in the number of separated people who are living common law.
- While the district's singles population has increased by 11.5% (980 people) since 2006, the number of singles living common law has increased three-fold.
- The number of married people in the district has declined by half a percent since 2006 as has the number widowed. However, there are now more (13%) widowed living in a common law relationship.

Change in Marital Status, 2006 to 2011; District of Parry Sound and Ontario

- The District of Parry Sound's divorce rate (17%) is comparable with Ontario's (16.5%) as is the increase in singles (11.5% and 11.2% respectively) since 2006.

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- However, there is a significant difference in the married population which since 2006, has increased in Ontario (3.8%) but decreased in the District of Parry Sound (-0.4%).
- The district's widowed population is also moving in the opposite direction to Ontario, having had a slight decrease (-0.5%) over the five year period (vs. 4.2% increase in Ontario).
- A significant difference can also be noted in the increase in marital separation since 2006, with the district rate (14.9%) being over one and a half times the provincial rate (9.1%).
- Fewer marriages and more separations may partly explain the district's larger increase (20.4%) in common law living, compared to Ontario (14.4%) during the same period.

Language

- Based on the census definition of 'mother tongue', the majority (91.7%) of the population in the District of Parry Sound speaks English.
- Those who speak French represent a very small (2.8%) percentage of the population, and less than half a percent of the population is bilingual (English & French).
- Five percent of the district's population speak non-official languages which include immigrant and Aboriginal languages.
- Less than half a percent of the district's population speak one and/or both of the official languages along with a non-official language.

Non-Official Languages, District of Parry Sound

- The 2011 census recorded 49 non-official languages spoken in the District of Parry Sound which includes 46 immigrant languages and three Aboriginal languages.
- German is the most common non-official language spoken in the district, with 35% of the non-official language population speaking this language. Dutch is the next most common language spoken (9.4%), followed by Ojibway (8.5%) and Finnish (6.3%). Polish rounds off the five most common non-official languages in the district with 5.6% of the non-official language population speaking this language. These five languages account for approximately two-thirds of the non-official languages spoken in the District of Parry Sound.
- The next most common languages spoken in the district are Italian and Hungarian (4.5%) followed by Ukrainian (2.4%) and Portuguese (2.1%). The remaining non-official languages are spoken by less than 2% of the non-official language population.

Language: District of Parry Sound and Ontario

- In comparison with Ontario, the District of Parry Sound has a significantly larger share of people who speak English (91.7% vs. 68.2%).

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- The district has significantly fewer people who speak a non-official language, as one-quarter of the Ontario population now speak non-official languages.
- Both the District of Parry Sound and Ontario have a relatively small French-speaking population although Ontario's is a percentage higher than the district's.
- Contrast with the District of Parry Sound, the three most common non-official languages spoken in Ontario are Italian, Chinese, and Cantonese.

Language: District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

French

- The majority of the district's French population is concentrated in a few areas. Callander accounts for a little over a third (36.7%) of the district's French population followed by Powassan (9.7%) and Parry Sound (8.9%). Parry Sound unincorporated centre and Nipissing round off the top five French-speaking areas with 5.9% and 5.5% of the French population respectively. Together, these five areas account for two-thirds of the District of Parry Sound's French population.

Non-Official Languages

Note: non-official languages include languages other than English and French, i.e. Aboriginal and immigrant languages.

- Seguin accounts for the largest (13.3%) percentage of those who speak non-official languages in the district, followed by Parry Sound (10.6%) and Carling (7.0%). McDougall, Magnetawan and Callander have 6.7%, 6.0% and 5.3% respectively of the non-official language population, rounding off the municipalities with 5% or more of this population. Together, these six areas account for approximately half of the people who speak non-official languages in the District of Parry Sound.
- The remaining municipalities and areas each have less than 5% of the population who speak non-official languages in the district.

i) Immigrant Languages

Note: the immigrant languages include the non-official languages minus the Aboriginal languages.

- Seguin accounts for 16% of the German speaking population, followed by Carling (11.7%) Magnetawan (9.0%) Parry Sound (8.3%), McDougall (6.9%) and Perry (5.5%). The remaining municipalities and areas have less than 5% of the German speaking population which equates to 35 people or fewer in these remaining areas.
- Seguin also has the district's largest Dutch speaking population at 12.8% (25 people). Carling, Parry Sound, McDougall, and Perry have the same percentage (7.7%) of the Dutch

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speaking population respectively, although this represents a relatively small number of people (15) in those municipalities. The remaining municipalities and areas have 5% or less of the Dutch speaking population which equates to 10 people or fewer.

- Seguin has the majority (27%) of the Finnish speaking population, followed by Parry Sound (19.2%) and McDougall (15.4%). Combined, these areas account for 61.5% (80 people) of the Finnish speaking population. The remaining areas with Finnish speaking people have 8% or less of the population (10 or fewer people).

ii) Aboriginal Languages

- The census recorded 185 people in the District of Parry Sound who speak an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue.
- The most common language is Ojibway (95%) with Cree and Inuktitut making up the remaining 5.4%.
- Parry Island First Nation accounts for the majority (43%) of the people reporting Ojibway as their mother tongue, followed by Shawanaga (20%), and the French River and Magnetewan Reserves (8.6% each). Dokis reserve has a very small percentage (2.9%) of those who reported speaking Ojibway but this should be interpreted with caution as it represents a very small number (5) and may have been distorted by random rounding.
- In terms of the off-Reserve Ojibway speaking population, The Archipelago and Parry Sound also have a small percentage of those reporting Ojibway as their mother tongue (2.9% and 5.7% respectively). But again, these represent small counts of 10 or fewer and should be interpreted with caution.
- The number of people reporting speaking Cree and Inuktitut is very small, in Burk's Falls and Parry Sound respectively. Once again however, these counts should be interpreted with caution because they are very small and may have been distorted by random rounding.

Change in Language in the District of Parry Sound, 2006 to 2011

Note: see cautionary note on page 54 regarding the comparability of 2011 census language data with previous census language data.

- In view of the cautionary note, the district's English speaking population has increased 1.7% since 2006 which is in-step with the district's overall population increase (2%).
- The French speaking population has increased significantly at 24% as has the non-official language speaking population (10.6%).
- The number of people speaking more than one mother tongue language in the district has decreased. The bilingual population (English & French mother tongue) has decreased by more

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than half, as has the number of people who speak one and/or both of the official languages along with a non-official language. Although the percentage of change since 2006 for these groups is large, the absolute change in the number of people is relatively small.

Dwellings

- Based on the 2011 Census of Population, there are 18,075 private dwellings in the District of Parry Sound that are 'occupied by usual residents'.
- The district's household distribution looks similar to its population distribution described earlier. For example, the number of dwellings varies from less than 100 in most of the Reserves to nearly 3,000 in Parry Sound.
- Parry Sound accounts for the largest share (15.7%) of the district's dwellings, followed by Seguin (9.0%) and Callander (8.6%). As with population, these municipalities combined account for approximately one-third (6,000 dwellings) of the district's private occupied dwellings.

Change in Dwellings, 2006 to 2011

- The number of private occupied dwellings in the District of Parry Sound has increased 4.4% (760 dwellings) since 2006 (revised count) which is twice the district's population growth rate.
- The District of Parry Sound's growth in private dwellings is higher than Northeastern Ontario's (2.5%) over the same period, but lower than the provincial rate of 7.3%.
- Generally, the change in the number of privately occupied dwellings follows the change in population. The exceptions are The Archipelago and South River which have had increases in the number of privately occupied dwellings since 2006, despite declines in population over the same period.
- In terms of increase, the growth in dwellings follows the growth in population and is concentrated along the Hwy. 11 corridor in the eastern section of the district, and around the Parry Sound population centre. The district's First Nation Reserves have also seen increases in the number of privately occupied dwellings with all of them experiencing double digit growth. The combined growth in dwellings on the First Nation Reserves is 19.6% which equates to 73 dwellings, or 9.5% of the District of Parry Sound's total dwelling growth.
- Regarding the municipalities and other areas, Parry had the highest percentage increase in dwellings of 14.2% (120 dwellings) followed by Parry Sound at 13% (326) and Armour at 10.8% (59). Rounding off the top five, Callander's private dwellings increased by 8.7% (125) while McKellar and Machar had an 8.3% increase (40 and 31 dwellings respectively). These combined areas account for the majority (92%) of the district's growth in privately occupied dwellings. In absolute terms, McDougall and Powassan also had a significant increase of 60 and 45 dwellings respectively.

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- Seven municipalities and areas in the district had a decrease in privately occupied dwellings. In relative terms, Whitestone had the largest decrease of -11.7% (-55 dwellings), followed by Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast at -10.3% (-10), and Magnetawan at -6.4% (-45). In absolute terms however, Seguin had the largest decrease of -103 dwellings (6%).

Structural Type of Dwellings, District of Parry Sound, 2011

- Nine out of every ten people in the District of Parry Sound live in a single-detached house which indicates a relatively high rate of homeownership in the district.
- A further six percent live in apartments, with the majority living in apartment buildings with fewer than five storeys. A small number of people live in an apartment / flat in a duplex, or in apartment buildings with five or more storeys.
- The remaining four percent of the district's population live in semi-detached houses, row houses, movable dwellings, and other single –attached houses.

Structural Type of Dwellings: District of Parry Sound and Ontario

- In terms of the type of dwellings people live in, the most notable difference between the District of Parry Sound and Ontario is in the proportion of their respective populations that live in houses and apartments. Whereas 90% of the people in the District of Parry Sound live in single-detached houses, less than two-thirds of Ontarians live in the same.
- On the rental side, the district has significantly fewer people living in apartments (6%) compared to Ontario (22.5%). There is also a large difference in the type of apartment structure, with 12% of Ontarians living in apartment buildings with five or more storeys, versus less than one percent in the district.
- The above differences in dwelling type largely reflect the difference in housing tenure, and the predominantly rural housing characteristics of the District of Parry Sound versus the urban housing characteristics of the province.

Structural Type of Dwellings, District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas, 2011

Single-detached houses

- Strong, Seguin, and Nipissing have close to their entire populations (98%+) living in single-detached houses and another two-thirds of the municipalities and areas have over 90% of their population living in this type of dwelling.
- The district's population centres – and other densely populated areas – as well as some of the Reserves have the smallest share of population living in single-detached houses. These areas tend to have relatively more apartments or other dwelling types. Parry Sound (the district's

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largest population centre) has the smallest (67%) percentage of its population living in single-detached houses, followed by Burk's Falls (74.2%) and the French River Reserve (77.8%).

- In absolute terms however, Parry Sound has the most people (4,000) living in single-detached houses, followed by Seguin (3,880) and Callander (3,480).

Apartments

- In Parry Sound nearly one-quarter of the population live in apartments (1,400 people). Burk's Falls also has a relatively large share (18.6%) of its population living in apartments, which in absolute terms translates into 180 people. South River (12.9%), Sundridge (8.2%), and Powassan (5.6%) round off the top five municipalities that have the largest share of their population living in apartments. In absolute terms, the population share for these latter three areas translates into 135 people for South River, 80 people for Sundridge and 175 people for Powassan. Callander also has a relatively large number of people (170) who live in apartments, based on absolute counts (4.4% of its population).
- The remaining municipalities and areas have less than 4.0% of their respective populations living in apartments which translate into 80 people or less. Some of the municipalities and Reserves do not have anyone living in apartments, as recorded by the census.

Movable dwellings

- Most of the municipalities and areas in the District of Parry Sound either do not have anyone living in moveable dwellings as recorded by the census or have a small share of their population that does so (less than 5%).
- The exception is the French River Reserve which has 11% of its population living in this type of dwelling structure (although this represents a relatively small number of people [15]). Joly and the Magnetewan Reserve have the next largest share (5.3%) of population living in movable dwellings but again, the absolute counts are relatively small (15 and 5 respectively. Note: the Magnetewan count could be significantly distorted by random rounding).
- In absolute terms, Perry has the largest number (35) of people living in movable dwellings, followed by Parry Sound Unincorporated Centre (30), and Ryerson (20). The remaining municipalities and areas have 15 people or less living in these types of dwellings.

Semi-detached houses

- Approximately one-third of the municipalities do not have anyone living in semi-detached houses (as recorded by the census) and another third have 10 or less people living in this type of dwelling.
- Of the remaining areas, Parry Sound and Burk's Falls have the largest share (5.2%) of their respective populations living in semi-detached houses, followed by Parry Island First Nation (3.6%) and South River (3.3%). In absolute terms, this ranges between 305 people in Parry Sound and 15 people in Parry Island First Nation.

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- While Callander and Powassan have relatively small percentages of their populations living in semis, in absolute terms they have relatively large numbers of people (70 and 45 people respectively). The remaining municipalities and areas in the district have less than 3.0% of their population living in semis, which in absolute terms equates to 15 people or less in each area.

Row houses

- Two-thirds of the district's municipalities and areas have 10 people or less living in row houses.
- The French River Reserve has the largest share (11%) of population living in row houses but this represents a relatively small number of people (15). Compared to other areas in the district, the other Reserves also have relatively large shares of their respective population living in row houses (between 2% - 5%) but most of these represent very small population counts (5) that may have been distorted by random rounding. The exception is Parry Island First Nation which has 20 people living in row houses.
- In absolute terms, Callander has the most people (135) living in row houses, followed by Parry Sound (110) – these two areas account for 58% of the district's population that live in row houses. The remaining municipalities and areas have 35 people or fewer living in this type of dwelling.

Other single-attached houses

- As noted earlier, a very small number of people (215) in the District of Parry Sound live in this type of dwelling. Most of the municipalities and areas do not have anyone living in these dwellings, or the counts are too small for analysis.
- Parry Sound has the largest (2.5%) share of population living in these other single-attached houses, which equates to 150 people.

Structural Type of Dwellings and General Age Groups, District of Parry Sound

- The respective age groups are distributed fairly evenly across the various dwelling types, with some variations noted. In most of the dwelling types, between 10.5% and 13.5% of the people living in them are children, with the exception of row houses and semi-detached houses where there are proportionately more children (21.8% and 16.5% respectively).
- Youth comprise between 10% and 14% of the respective populations in the various dwellings, although row houses have a smaller number of youth below this range (8.2%).
- Between 53.5% and 54.5% of people living in the district's apartments and single-detached houses are in the core working age-group. Semi-detached and row houses have proportionately fewer (48%) people in this age-group living in them while the more unconventional dwelling types –movable dwellings and other single-attached houses – have more (60%).

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- Senior citizens account for 22% and 25% of the people living in the district's single-detached houses and apartments, respectively. Row houses have proportionately more (27%) seniors living in them while movable dwellings, semis, and other-attached houses have fewer (20%, 15.3%, and 14% respectively).

Change in Structural Type of Dwellings, District of Parry Sound, 2006 to 2011

(Note: to compare 2006 and 2011 sub-variable census data such as that for the structural type of dwellings, the original 2006 census counts are used – not the revised counts used in section 6.1 and described in endnote 12. This is because the counts are not adjusted at the lower, sub-variable level of data so they do not correspond with the revised total for that variable. Thus the change in the total number of dwellings for this section will not be the same as the change in total dwellings described earlier – see endnotes 12 and 14.)

- Since 2006, the number of single-detached houses in the district has increased 5.1%. In absolute terms however, this represents an increase of 720 houses which accounts for the majority of the growth in the district's dwellings.
- The number of purpose-built apartments (i.e., apartments that are located in apartment buildings) has also increased significantly. Over the five year period, an additional 225 apartments have been added to the district's housing stock, which is a 21.7% increase since 2006. These additional apartments also account for 25% of the net growth in dwellings. Apartments in the larger apartment buildings (five or more storeys) have more than doubled over the five-year period.
- There has also been a significant increase in row and semi-detached houses (19% and 17.4% respectively) with an additional 75 dwellings added since 2006.
- In terms of decline, the district's non-conventional housing types which include movable dwellings and other single-attached houses, have had steep decreases of -35% which translates into 125 fewer dwelling units of these types. There has also been a -3.5% decrease in apartments that are located in duplexes.

Family Households

- Couple families (married or common law) make up close to two-thirds of the district's family households, with those without children accounting for the larger share (38.1% vs. 23.4% with children).
- Singles account for the next largest (26.1%) household type in the district followed by lone-parents (8.2%).
- The less common family types – multiple families and other households – account for less than 5% of the district's family households.

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- When taking the single households and couples without children together, approximately two-thirds of the district's households do not have children in them.

Family Household Types, District of Parry Sound and Ontario, 2011

- The most notable difference between the District of Parry Sound and Ontario in family household type is in their couple-family households. The District of Parry Sound has a larger percentage (61.5%) of couple families than Ontario (57.6%). However, the district has significantly more per-capita couples without children (38.1% vs. 25.1%) – and fewer couples with children (23.4% vs. 32.5%) – than the province.
- The district also has a smaller percentage of lone-parent households than the province (8.2% vs. 11% respectively).
- The two areas are closer on their percentages of multiple family, single, and other households.

Household Size, District of Parry Sound, 2011

- The District of Parry Sound has an average household size of 2.3 persons per household. This is the same average size as households in Northeastern Ontario but smaller than Ontario's average size of 2.6 persons per household.
- Two-person households are the most common in the District of Parry Sound, accounting for 43.7% of the households.
- One-person (single) households are the next most common and as mentioned earlier, account for a little over one-quarter (26.1%) of the district's households. Thus 70% of the households in the District of Parry Sound have two people or fewer, living in them.
- Moving into the larger households, three and four-person households account for 13.5% and 11.1% respectively, of the households in the District of Parry Sound.
- The remaining households (5.7%) are relatively large with five or more persons living in them.

Family Households with Children, District of Parry Sound, 2011

Note: For this section on family households, “children” refers to sons and daughters – regardless of age – who live in the same dwelling as their parent(s).

- Approximately one-third (5,995) of the district's family households (i.e., couples and lone-parents) have children living in them.
- The majority of children live in couple families (which represent 73% of the families with children), while a smaller number live in lone-parent families (27% of families with children).

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- One-fifth of the children living at home in the District of Parry Sound are under the age of six, while a little over two-thirds are between the ages of six and 14. Teenagers ages 15 to 17 years account for a further 13.6% of the children at home.
- Close to one-third of the children living at home in the district are older children. Those between the ages of 18 and 24 account for another fifth of the district's children while those 25 years of age and over make up the remaining 12%.
- Approximately half the families with children in the District of Parry Sound have just *one* child at home. Families with couples represent a little over two-thirds of this group while lone-parents account for the remainder (35.3%).
- A further 36% of the district's families with *children*, have *two* children living at home. Most (80%) of these are couple-families.
- A relatively small number (14.5%) of these families with children have *three or more* children at home.

Change in Family Household Type, District of Parry Sound, 2006 to 2011

- Single households have increased by 11.7% since 2006, which is the largest increase amongst the various family and household types in the District of Parry Sound.
- Lone-parent families have had the next largest increase (7.6%) followed by couples without children (4.4%).
- The number of couples with children has decreased 1.8% since 2006.

Family Household Type, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2011

Couples with children

- Couples with children range from 13.7% of the households in Parry Sound Unincorporated Centre to 35.3% of the households in Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast. Callander and McDougall also have a relatively large number of couples with children at 31.5% and 30.4% respectively.
- In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (545) of couples with children, followed by Callander (490) and Seguin (445). With the exception of Perry Island First Nation, the Reserves have 20 or fewer of these family households. Joly also has a small number (20) of couples with children.

Couples without children

- Couples without children range from one quarter of the households in Burk's Falls and Parry Sound to over half (51.8%) of the households in Whitestone (Note: most of the Reserves have

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less than 20% of this household type but the data may be unreliable due to the small counts on the Reserves and the effect of random rounding).

- McKellar also has a relatively large number (50.0%) of couples without children, while South River (28.3%) and Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast (29.4%) have relatively small numbers, after Burk's Falls and Parry Sound (above).
- In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (735) of couples without children followed by Seguin (675) and Callander (595). Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast and Perry Island First Nation have the smallest number (25) of this family household type followed by Jolly [55] (excluding the other Reserves due to their relatively small household counts).

Lone-parents

- The First Nation Reserves have the largest percentages of lone-parent families in the District of Parry Sound, ranging between 16.0% and 28.5% of their respective family households. As mentioned previously however, the relatively small counts in many of the Reserves are more prone to distortion from random rounding and thus the data should be interpreted very cautiously. Two of the Reserves – the Shawanaga and Parry Island First Nation Reserves – have reasonable cell counts (25≥) and their share of lone parent families are 27.8% and 21.9% respectively.
- Apart from the Reserves, the percentage of lone-parent family households in the district ranges from 3.9% in Carling to 13.2% in Burk's Falls.
- In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest (350) number of lone-parent families, followed by Callander (120) and Powassan (105). Together, these municipalities account for approximately 40% of the district's lone-parent family households.
- In addition to some of the Reserves, Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast, Joly, and The Archipelago have the smallest number of lone-parent families (15 or less) although these numbers may be more distorted by rounding.

Single households

- Single households range from 16.0% of households in Nipissing to 40.0% on the French River Reserve (again, in absolute terms this represents a relatively small number of 20 households).
- Parry Sound and Burk's Falls also have a relatively large share of single households at 38.0% and 37.4% respectively, while in addition to Nipissing, Callander and McDougall have relatively small shares (18.3% and 19.4%).
- In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (1,075) of single households, followed by Seguin (355) and Powassan (305). The Shawanaga, French River and Magnetewan Reserves, and Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast, have the smallest number (20 or less) of single households.

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Multiple families

- As stated in an earlier section, there are only a small number (250) of multiple family households in the District of Parry Sound to begin with, and the numbers become even smaller when broken down at the sub-district level. Parry Sound has the largest (35) number of multiple family households followed by Callander and Seguin (25). These municipalities account for one-third of the multiple family households in the district.

Other (non-family) households

- This household type refers to two or more people who share a private dwelling but who do not constitute a family. Similar to the above, other non-family households are a relatively small number (530) at the district level so the numbers become very small at the lower levels of geography. Parry Sound has the largest (100) number of these households followed by Seguin (45), Callander and Powassan (40 each). These municipalities combined account for 42% of the other non-family households in the district.

Household Size, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2011

- Average household size ranges from 2 persons per household in Parry Sound Unincorporated Centre to 2.7 in Perry Island First Nation.

Families with Children, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2011

- Family households with children range between 30.0% of the households in Parry Sound Centre to all the households on the French River Reserve. In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (940) of families with children, followed by Callander (625), Seguin (550), Powassan (505), and McDougall (420). These areas account for half the families with children in the District of Parry Sound.

Children in Families by Broad Age Groups, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2011

- Note: Magnetewan has very small counts of five people in each age group and thus the data may be unreliable due to random rounding. For this reason it will be left out of the analysis.
- Regarding children under six, some of the areas (in addition to Magnetewan) have small counts of 10 or less which makes the data more prone to distortion through random rounding. These areas include The Archipelago, and the French River and Dokis Reserves. With these areas removed from the analysis, children under the age of six ranges from 14.0% of the children in families in Nipissing, to 33.3% on the Shawanaga Reserve.
- Moving into the next age group, the percentage of children ages 6 to 14 years in families, ranges between 25.0% in Ryerson to 45% on the French River and Dokis Reserves. Joly has the highest percentage (21.4%) of children ages 15 to 17 years living in families while Powassan has the

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lowest at 10.2% (note: this excludes The Archipelago which has the lowest percentage of 5.0% but an absolute count of only five people).

- In terms of the older children in the district's families, Strong has the highest percentage (26.5%) of children ages 18 to 24 in families (excluding Joly which has the highest percentage of 28.6% but an absolute count of only 10 people), while the unincorporated area of Parry Sound Northeast has the lowest at 14.3% (excluding the Shawanaga Reserve which has the lowest percentage of 13.3% but an absolute count of only 10 people).
- The unincorporated area of Parry Sound Centre and the Archipelago have the highest percentage (20.0%) of children in families that are 25 years and over while Strong has the lowest at 7.4% (excluding five other areas that have lower percentages but also an absolute count of 10 people or less. These include Joly, Parry Sound Northeast, Shawanaga Reserve, Machar and Parry Island First Nation).

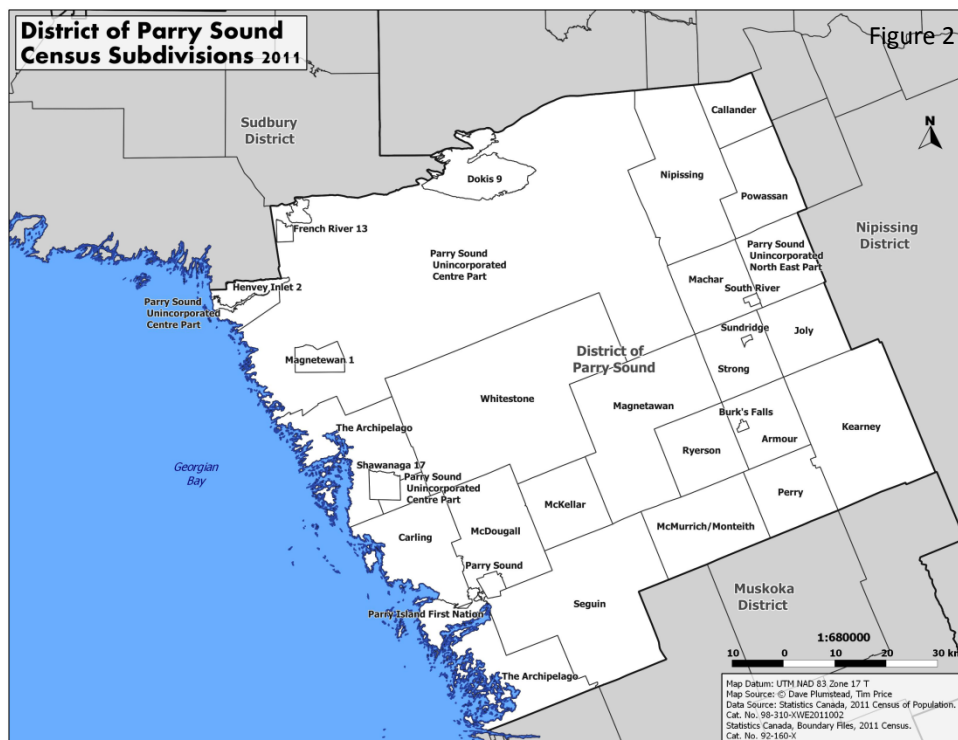
1.0 DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND



The District of Parry Sound is located in Northeastern Ontario. The district sits on the eastern shore of Georgian Bay and is bordered by Muskoka District to the south, Nipissing District to the North and East, and Sudbury and Manitoulin Districts to the Northwest. The district covers an area of 9,300 square kilometers which accounts for 3.3% of Northeastern Ontario's area. Given the district's population of approximately 42,100 people however, it has a larger share of the Northeast's population (7.5%). The District of Parry Sound's population density of 4.5 people per square kilometre is twice that of Northeastern Ontario (2.0) but is well below that of Ontario (14.1).

As shown by the map below, the District of Parry Sound is comprised of 22 various townships, towns, villages and municipalities. The district also includes six First Nations and two

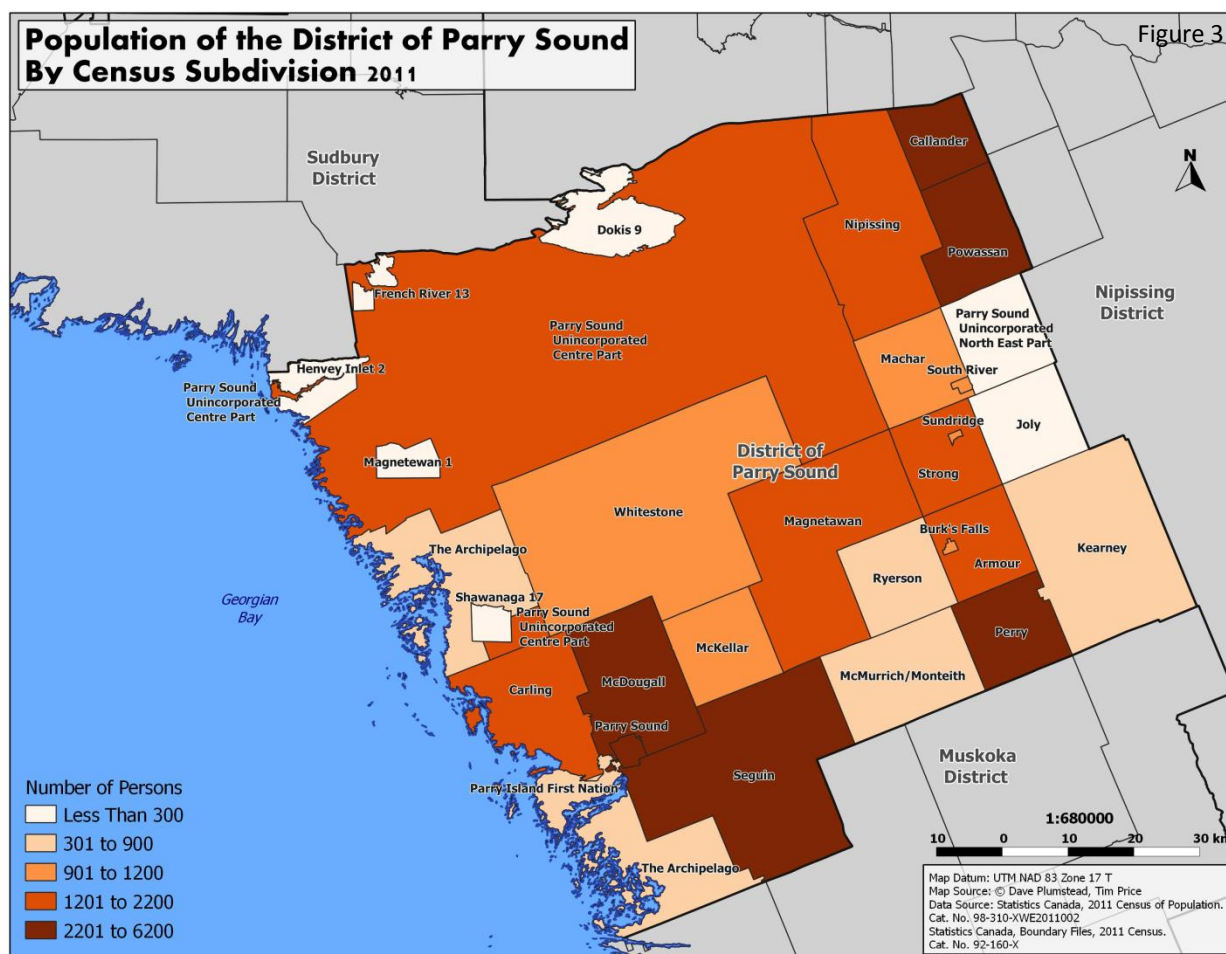
unincorporated areas (i.e., areas without municipal representation). The district is predominantly rural



with approximately 80% of the population living in rural areas outside the population centres. The remaining 20% live in the district's three population centres of Parry Sound, Powassan, and South River.²

2.0 POPULATION, 2011

Based on the 2011 Census of Population, there are 42,162 people living in the District of Parry Sound. Figure 3 below shows the district's population distribution across the municipalities and areas:



Population varies widely across the District of Parry Sound, from less than 100 people in the Magnetewan and Henvey Inlet Reserves, to over 6,000 people in Parry Sound. Parry Sound accounts for the largest share (14.5%) of the district's population, followed by Seguin (9.5%) and Callander (9.2%). These municipalities combined account for approximately one-third of the district's population (14,000 people).

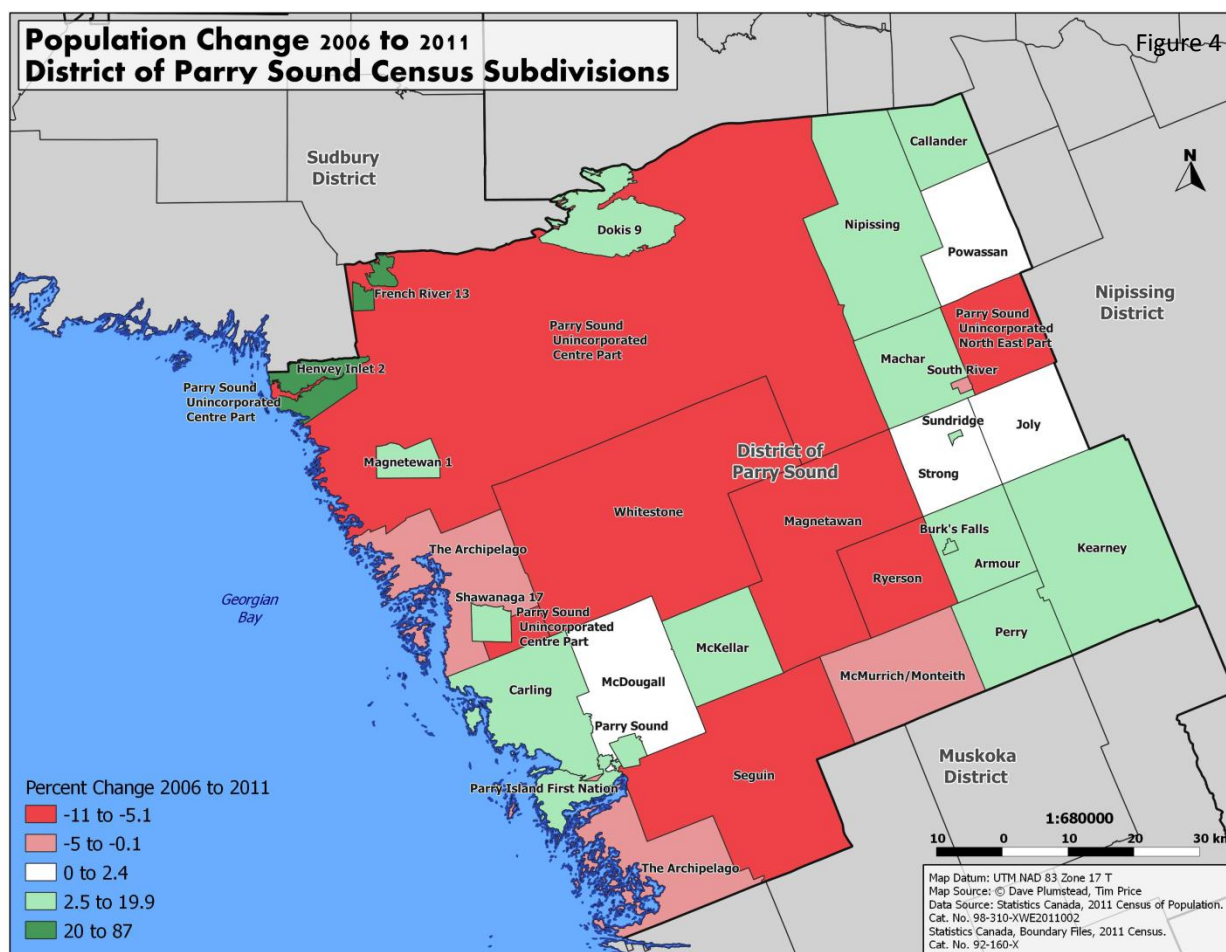
2.1 Population Change, 2006 to 2011

The District of Parry Sound's population has increased 2.2% (912 people) since 2006.³ This growth rate is significantly higher than Northeastern Ontario's (0%) over the same period, but lower than the provincial rate of 5.7%.

As the map on the following page indicates, population growth has varied across the district, with some areas experiencing population growth and others, decline. Population growth has been concentrated along the Hwy. 11 corridor in the eastern section of the district, and around the Parry Sound population

2.0 POPULATION, 2011

centre. The district's First Nations have also seen increases in population with most experiencing double digit growth. This represents a relatively small number of people however, due to the small populations of the respective Reserves (420 people or less). Henvey Inlet and the French River First Nations are



clearly outliers with population growth of 38% and 87% respectively. Again however, it should be noted that a small absolute change in the population in these areas can result in a large relative change (the data for these small areas should also be interpreted with caution as the random rounding process can distort small numbers). The combined population growth of the district's First Nation Reserves is 17.5%. This equates to 164 people, or 13% of the District of Parry Sound's total population growth.

Regarding the municipalities and other areas, Perry had the highest percentage increase in population of 15.3% (307 people) followed by Carling at 11.1% (125 people) and Armour at 9.8% (123 people). In absolute terms however, Parry Sound had the largest increase in population in the district since 2006 (373 people).

In terms of population decline, Whitestone experienced the greatest decrease of -10.9% (-112 people), followed by Magnetawan at -9.7% (-156 people) and Parry Sound, Unincorporated Centre at -9.3% (-225 people). In absolute terms however, Seguin had the largest decrease in population in the district (-288 people).

2.0 POPULATION, 2011

2.2 Land Area and Population Density, 2011

Table 1. Land Area & Population Density

	Area Sq. Km.	People Sq. Km
Parry Sound	13.3	463.2
Sundridge	2.2	441.3
Burk's Falls	3.1	309.8
South River	4.0	259.5
Callander	106.0	36.5
Powassan	224.6	15.0
Perry	187.2	12.4
McDougall	268.3	10.1
Strong	159.3	8.4
Armour	164.4	8.3
Seguin	595.4	6.7
Shawanaga 17	32.1	6.6
McKellar	181.1	6.3
Parry Island FN	72.3	5.8
French River 13	26.5	5.2
Carling	248.6	5.0
Machar	184.6	5.0
Nipissing	393.6	4.3
Ryerson	188.1	3.4
McMurrich/ Monteith	278.1	2.8
Magnetawan	531.8	2.7
Magnetewan 1	47.3	2.0
Kearney	531.3	1.6
Joly	194.3	1.5
Dokis 9	154.3	1.3
Parry Sound, Northeast	183.3	1.2
Whitestone	957.5	0.9
The Archipelago	606.5	0.9
Parry Sound, Centre	2697.6	0.8
Henvey Inlet 2	85.6	0.3
District of Parry Sound	9322.8	4.5

Data Source: Statistics Canada
2011 Census; Cat. no. 98-310-XWE2011002

The side table shows the land area and population density of the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas. The table presents the areas in descending order, starting with the area that has the greatest population density.

As mentioned earlier, the District of Parry Sound is largely rural as evidenced by the majority of municipalities and areas that have relatively low population densities. The table shows that the majority of the municipalities and areas have less than 10 people per square kilometre. The outliers – Parry Sound, Sundridge, Burk's Falls and South River – have significantly higher population densities of over 250 people per square kilometre. Two of these areas (Parry Sound and South River) and Powassan are *population centres* which mean they have populations of 1,000 or more, and 400 or more people per square kilometre (note: although not shown in the table, there are areas within Powassan and South River that have 400 or more people per square kilometre. Conversely, although the table shows over 400 people per square kilometre for Sundridge, its population is less than 1,000 so it is not considered a population centre).

The table also shows the large spread in land area and density across the District of Parry Sound. While the district's total area is 9,300 square kilometres, the sub-district area ranges from just 2.2 square kilometres in Sundridge to approximately 2,700 square kilometres in the unincorporated area of Parry Sound Centre.

Consequently the population density also varies significantly, from less than one person per square

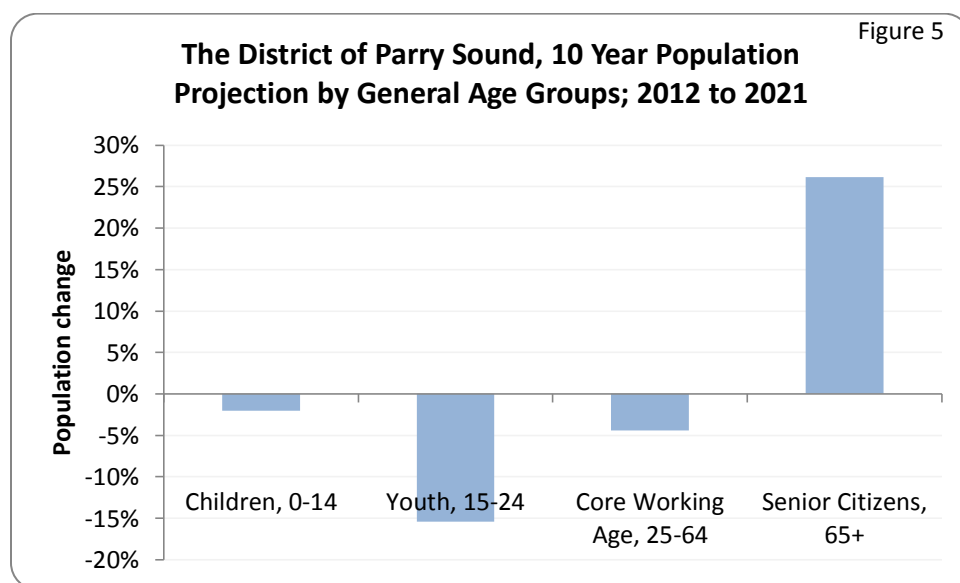
kilometre in Whitestone, The Archipelago, Parry Sound Centre and Henvey Inlet to over 450 people in Parry Sound.

2.3 Population Projection, 2012 to 2021

Over the next 10 years, the District of Parry Sound's population is projected to grow minimally at 2.0% (830 people). This growth rate is slightly higher than Northeastern Ontario's projected growth over the same period (0.7%) but well below the provincial 10-year growth rate of 11%.

2.0 POPULATION, 2011

The chart below shows that the District of Parry Sound's population growth will vary significantly across the general age groups and will be driven by senior citizens ages 65 years and over.



The district's children's population ages 0 to 14 years is projected to decline by -2.0% (110 children) over the next 10 years. The majority of this decline will be in the upper age cohort (ages 10 to 14). The younger cohorts (0 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years) will decline for the first half of the period, but will then start to increase again, resulting in a net change close to zero over the 10 years.

The District of Parry Sound's youth population is projected to undergo a significant decrease of -15.4% (690 youth) over the period. The core working group is also projected to become smaller as it contracts by -4.4% (990 people). The boomer phenomenon will drive the District of Parry Sound's population growth over the next 10 years as the number of senior citizens increases by 26.2% (2,640 seniors).

The above population projections represent fundamental demographic change over the next 10 years in the District of Parry Sound. This change will affect service levels across major sectors such as early learning and childcare, housing, education, and health. The decline in the core working group is also a major consideration in the planning and development of the local labour force and economy.

2.4 Population Projection Comparison: District of Parry Sound, Northeastern Ontario and Ontario

Table 2 on the following page compares the district's projected growth in the population and general age groups with the local Economic Region and Ontario. Total population growth in the District of Parry Sound over the period is projected to be slightly higher than the Northeast Region, but significantly lower than the province. The projected changes in the age-groups for the District of Parry Sound and Northeastern Ontario are similar in direction with some small variation in magnitude.

2.0 POPULATION, 2011

Table 2. Population Projection 2012 to 2021	District of Parry Sound %	North- east ON %	Ontario %
Children, 0-14 years	-2.0	-0.4	10.9
Youth, 15-24 years	-15.4	-19.2	-5.8
Core Workers, 25-64 years	-4.4	-3.7	8.1
Senior Citizens, 65+ years	26.2	28.6	37.9
Total	2.0	0.7	11.1
Data source: Ontario Ministry of Finance Population Projections Update, 2011-2036; Spring 2012 (district data summed for NE Ontario).			

Most notable however is the declining children and youth populations in the District of Parry Sound and Northeastern Ontario relative to the province. Additionally, the provincial growth rate for senior citizens is projected to be significantly higher than that for the District of Parry Sound and Northeast Ontario.

3.0 AGE & SEX

3.1 Sex

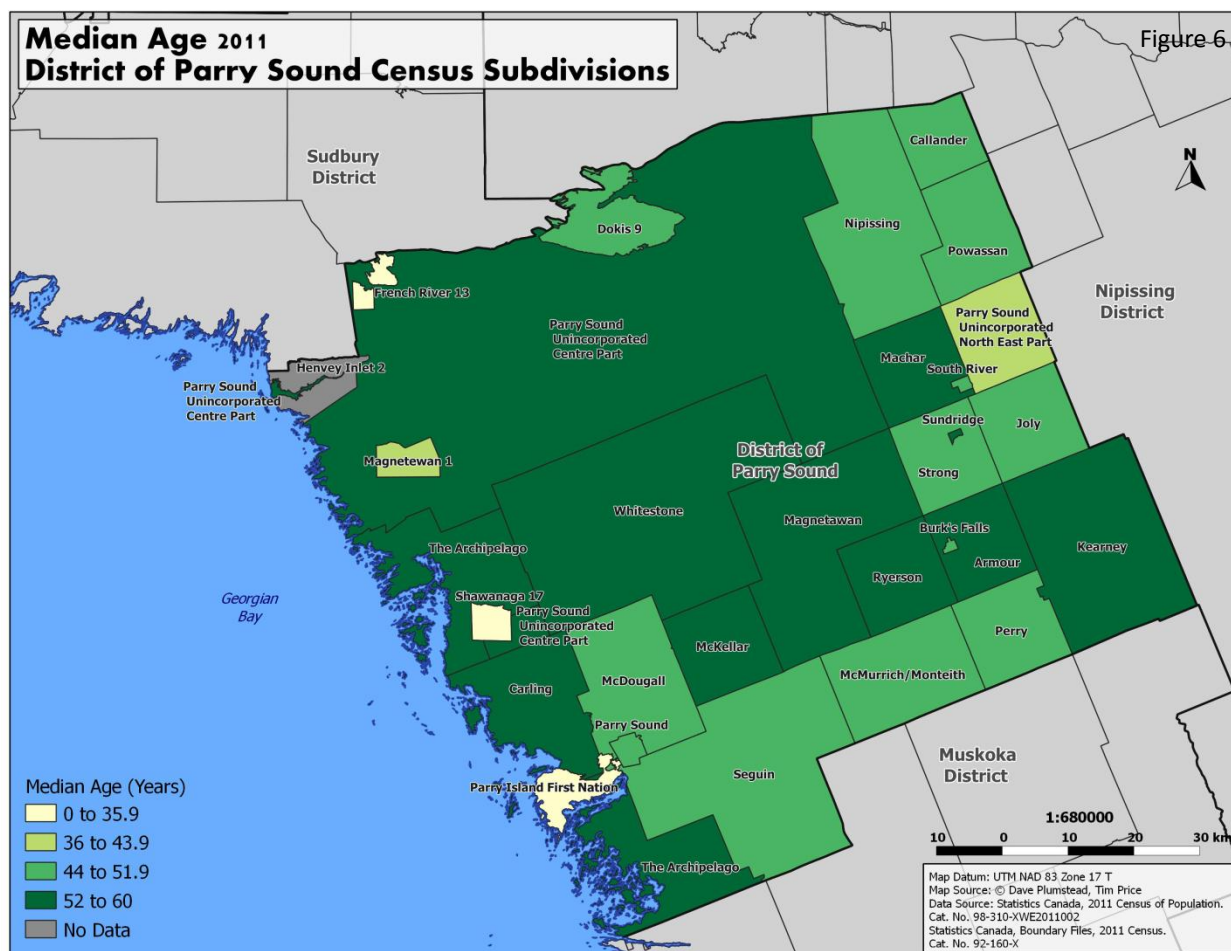
The District of Parry Sound's population has the same number of males and females, i.e. an even 50-50 split. This differs slightly from the sex distribution of Northeastern Ontario (49% males, 51% females) and the province (48.7% males, 51.3% females), which has fewer males than females. The distribution of the sexes however, varies across the district's municipalities and areas. At the two ends of the spectrum are The Archipelago with a population comprised of 53.1% males and 46% females, and Parry Sound with a population comprised of 46.8% males and 53.2% females.

The median age for the sexes is similar, with the district's males being slightly younger (49.3 years) than the females (50.2 years). However, the sexes vary more across the age groups. Most notably, the district has more children and youth (ages 0 to 24 years) that are male (52.3%) than female (47.7%).

Additionally, within the seniors group, there is a significantly higher percentage of females (59%) who are 80 years and older, than males (41%).

3.2 Median Age

Figure 6 below shows the median age across the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas. It



3.0 AGE & SEX

can be noted that the greatest variation in age is between the district's First Nation Reserves and the other areas. For example, with a median age of 29.5 years, The French River Reserve's population is half the age of unincorporated Parry Sound Centre's population (58.6 years). This is in keeping with the national picture, with Canada's Aboriginal population being significantly younger than the general population.

With a median age of 49.8 years, the District of Parry Sound's population is significantly older than both Northeastern Ontario (45 years) and Ontario (40.4 years). This also means that one out of every two people in the district is entering their pre-senior/retirement years.

3.3 General Age Groups

While median age is a useful summary measure of how old a population is, organizing the ages into general age groups is beneficial for additional analysis and planning across many sectors.

Table 3. General Age Groups, District of Parry Sound 2011	#	% Pop.
Children, 0-14 years	5,550	13.2
Youth, 15-24 years	4,305	10.2
Core Workers, 25-64 years	22,800	54.1
Senior Citizens, 65+ years	9,510	22.5
District of Parry Sound	42,165	100.0
Data source: 2011 Census Statistics Canada 98-311-XCB2011023		

The side table shows the general age groups for the District of Parry Sound in absolute and relative terms. The children's population ages 0 to 14 years accounts for 13.2% of the district's population while youth (15 to 24 years) comprise a slightly smaller share at 10.2%. The core working group is a relatively large cohort which accounts for a little over half the district's population. Senior citizens 65

years of age and over make up the remaining 22.5% of the District of Parry Sound's population. The number of senior citizens in the district is now almost the same as the number of children and youth combined.

3.3.1 General Age Groups Comparison

Table 4. General Age Groups, Population Share 2011	District of Parry Sound %	North-east ON %	Ontario %
Children, 0-14 years	13.2	15.2	17.0
Youth, 15-24 years	10.2	12.3	13.4
Core Workers, 25-64 years	54.1	54.5	55.1
Senior Citizens, 65+ years	22.5	18.0	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1
Data source: Data source: 2011 Census Statistics Canada 98-311-XCB2011023 /24			

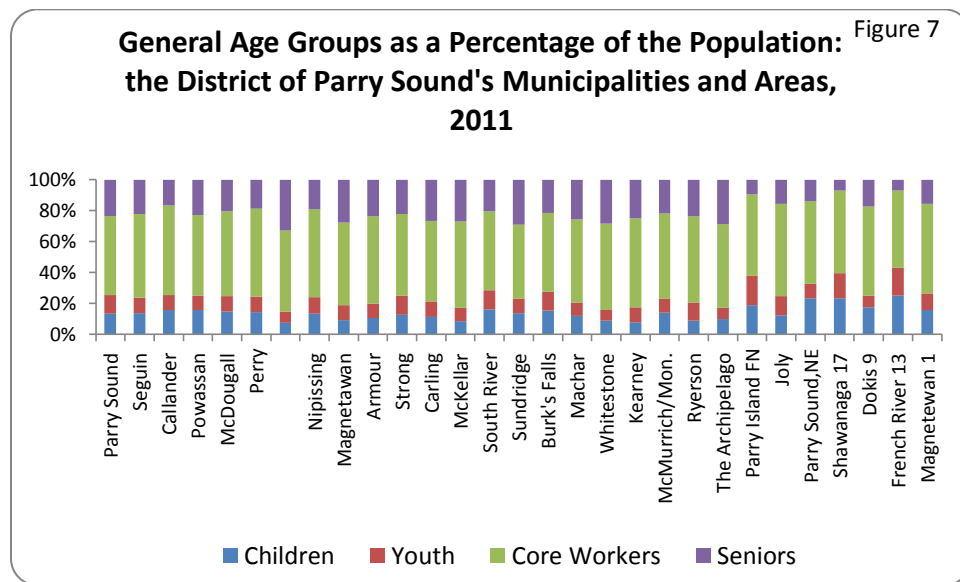
In comparison with the local Economic Region and Ontario, the District of Parry Sound has a smaller per capita number of children and youth and a larger number of senior citizens. This older population structure results in a relatively high dependency ratio for the district, as seen further in the report.

3.3.2 General Age Groups as a Percentage of Population: District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

The chart on the following page shows the population share of the general age groups across the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas. The chart presents the areas in descending order from left to right, starting with the area that has the largest population (Parry Sound). The chart expands on the earlier analysis of median age and provides further insight into the age structure of the municipalities

3.0 AGE & SEX

and areas. For example, again it can be noted that the unincorporated area of Parry Sound Centre has the district's oldest population as shown by the relatively small number of children and youth and the large number of senior citizens. Contrast this to the French River Reserve which has the district's youngest population as shown by the relatively small number of senior citizens and large number of children and youth. The variation in the age groups across the areas is summarized in the sections that follow.



3.3.2.1 Children ages 0 to 14 years

The proportion of children varies across the respective municipalities and areas, ranging from 7.3% in Parry Sound Centre to 25.9% in the French River Reserve. Children represent more than 15% of the population on the respective First Nation Reserves, again highlighting the relatively young Aboriginal population in the District of Parry Sound. The unincorporated area of Parry Sound Northeast also stands out as having a relatively large (23.3%) proportion of children in comparison to the other municipalities and areas.

In addition to the unincorporated area of Parry Sound Centre, there are municipalities located in the centre of the district where children represent less than 10% of the respective populations. These include Whitestone, McKellar, Magnetawan, and Ryerson. Kearney and the Archipelago also have relatively small child populations with less than 10% children.

3.3.2.2 Youth ages 15 to 24 years

As noted in the chart, the proportion of youth also varies across the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas, ranging from 7.1% in Whitestone and the Archipelago to 19% in Parry Island First Nation. Again, the Reserves (with the exception of Dokis and Magnetewan) have younger populations with youth representing between 16% and 19% of the respective populations. Apart from the Reserves, the range in youth population across the municipalities and unincorporated areas narrows to between 7.1% and 12% of the respective populations.

3.0 AGE & SEX

3.3.2.3 Core Working Group ages 25 to 64 years

The core working age-group is large in comparison to the children and youth groups and varies less across the district. The core working group ranges from 51% of the population in South River and Parry Sound to 59.6% in Joly. Sundridge is considered a low outlier with a relatively small core working population of 47.7%. Given that Parry Sound and South River are population centres, their small proportion of core workers is somewhat surprising (Powassan is another population centre which also has a relatively small, core working age-group of 52%). Generally, this indicates that only half the population in these respective population centres is in the work force.

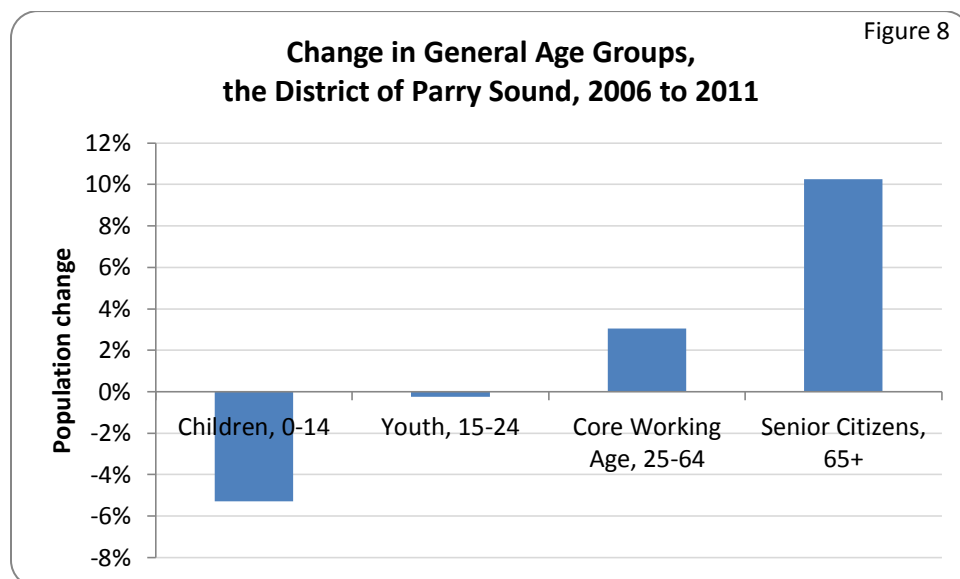
3.3.2.4 Senior Citizens ages 65 years and older

The proportion of senior citizens ranges widely across the District of Parry Sound, from just 7.1% in the Shawanaga Reserve to 28.9% in Sundridge. The unincorporated area of Parry Sound Centre is a high outlier, with senior citizens representing one-third of the population. Whitestone, McKellar, Magnetawan and the Archipelago also have a relatively large number of seniors that comprise over 27% of the respective populations.

As noted in Figure 7 and previous sections, the district's First Nation Reserves have relatively young populations and thus senior citizens represent less than 10% of their respective populations. Exceptions to this however are the Dokis and Magnetawan Reserves which have larger shares of seniors (17.1% and 15.8% respectively). Callander, Nipissing, Parry Sound Northeast, Joly, and Perry also have fewer seniors (less than 20% of population) relative to the other municipalities and unincorporated areas.

3.4 Change in General Age Groups, 2006 to 2011

Figure 8 below shows the percentage change in the District of Parry Sound's general age groups since the 2006 census. It's interesting to view this data in conjunction with the population projections for the same age groups, presented earlier in the report (see figure 5, p. 34):



3.0 AGE & SEX

3.4.1 Children Ages 0 to 14 years

The district's steepest decline was in the children's age group which decreased -5.3% (310 children) over the five year period. However, looking at the data in more detail reveals that the decrease was in the upper ages, from five years and above. The sub age-group 5 to 9 years decreased by -3.2% (60 children) while the 10 to 14 years group decreased by -15.5% (375 children). The number of children in the 0 to 4 years sub age-group actually increased by 8% (125 children) since 2006, thereby reversing the district's declining trend. The increase in the District of Parry Sound is also following the national trend which saw an 11% increase in the 0 to 4 years age-group over the same period. According to Statistics Canada, "this was the highest growth rate for this age group since the 1956 to 1961 period during the baby boom" (Statistics Canada, 2012). As noted earlier in the report, although the number of children in the District of Parry Sound is projected to continue to decline over the next 10 years, the majority of this decline will be in the upper age group (ages 10 to 14).

The above has significant implications for planning in the District of Parry Sound, specifically in the early learning and childcare, and education sectors.

3.4.2 Youth Ages 15 to 24 Years

Over the past five years, the number of youth in the District of Parry Sound has generally remained the same with a minimal -0.2% change. As noted previously however, the youth age-group is projected to decrease at a faster rate over the next 10 years.

3.4.3 Core Working Group Ages 25 to 64 Years

The number of people in the District of Parry Sound's core working group increased by 3.1% (675 people) since 2006. However, looking at the sub age-groups within this main group reveals that the increase was at the older end of the group rather than the younger end. The number of core workers ages 55 to 64 years increased by 12.8% (885 people) compared to just 4.7% (250) for the young core workers ages 25 to 39 years. The middle sub-group ages 40 to 54 years actually decreased by -4.6% (-455 people). This is occurring as a result of the large number of baby boomers (ages 46 to 65) who are passing through into the older part of the core working group. This phenomenon is also playing out at the national level where according to Statistics Canada "2011 census data showed for the first time that there were more people in the age group where people typically leave the labour force (55 to 64), than in the age group where people typically enter it (15 to 24)".

As the boomers start exiting the workforce, the core working group in the District of Parry Sound is projected to start decreasing over the next 10 years as mentioned earlier in the report. This has significant implications for planning in local labour market and economic development.

3.4.4 Senior Citizens Ages 65 Years and Older

The number of senior citizens in the District of Parry Sound increased 10.3% (885 seniors) since the 2006 census. In absolute terms, seniors ages 65 to 79 years represented the largest increase (675 seniors) with those ages 80 and above increasing in number by 220 (11.3%). As mentioned earlier in the report, the district's senior citizen population will increase at an accelerated rate as the boomer generation starts moving into its senior years (65+).

3.0 AGE & SEX

3.4.5 Change in general Age Groups: District of Parry Sound, Northeastern Ontario and Ontario

Table 5 below shows the change in general age groups since the 2006 census, for the District of Parry Sound, Northeastern Ontario and Ontario. While all three areas have seen a decrease in the children's

Table 5. Change in General Age Groups, 2006 to 2011	District of Parry Sound %	North-east ON %	Ontario %
Children, 0-14 years	-5.3	-7.4	-1.4
Youth, 15-24 years	-0.2	-3.7	5.3
Core Workers, 25-64 years	3.1	0.3	6.1
Senior Citizens, 65+ years	10.3	9.2	13.9
Total Population	3.0	0.0	5.7
Data source: 2006 and 2011 Census Statistics Canada; 97- 551-XCB-2006013; 98-311-XCB2011023/24			

population ages 0 to 14 years, the decrease has been the steepest in the District of Parry Sound and Northeastern Ontario. Perhaps the most notable difference between the areas is in the change to the youth and core working-age groups. Ontario had strong growth in the youth population over the past five years, particularly in comparison with Northeastern Ontario

which saw a decline in its youth population. The core working groups grew in both the District of Parry Sound and Ontario, although the district's growth rate was half that of the provincial rate. Northeastern Ontario on the other hand experienced flat population growth in its core working-age population. The number of seniors has grown significantly in all three areas over the five-year period although provincial growth is outpacing the other areas.

3.5 Dependency Ratio, District of Parry Sound

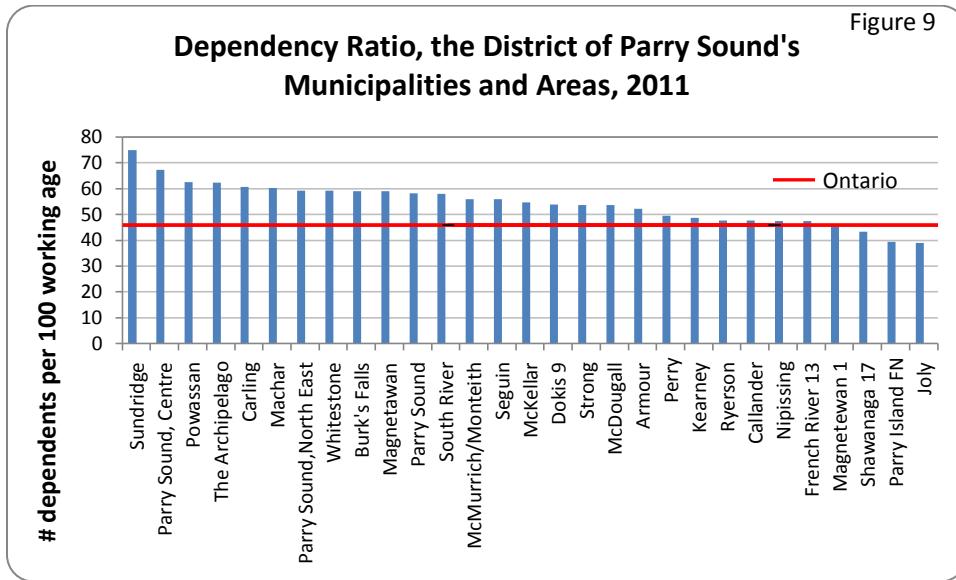
The dependency ratio is a useful measure of how well a given population can look after itself. The ratio looks at the 'dependent' part of the population in relation to the 'working-age' part of the population. In this case, dependents are children (ages 0-14) and senior citizens (ages 65+), and the working-age population is youth (15-24) and the core working group (25-64). The notion behind the ratio is that children and seniors are more likely to be economically and socially dependent on the productive, working-age population. Areas with a high dependency ratio for example, may face a greater burden in supporting their dependent population.⁴

The District of Parry Sound has a dependency ratio of 55 which indicates that there are 55 dependents for every 100 people of working-age. This is a high ratio and it reflects the district's relatively older age structure as outlined in the previous section. In comparison, Northeastern Ontario has a dependency ratio of 49 while Ontario's ratio is 46.

3.5.1 Dependency Ratio, District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

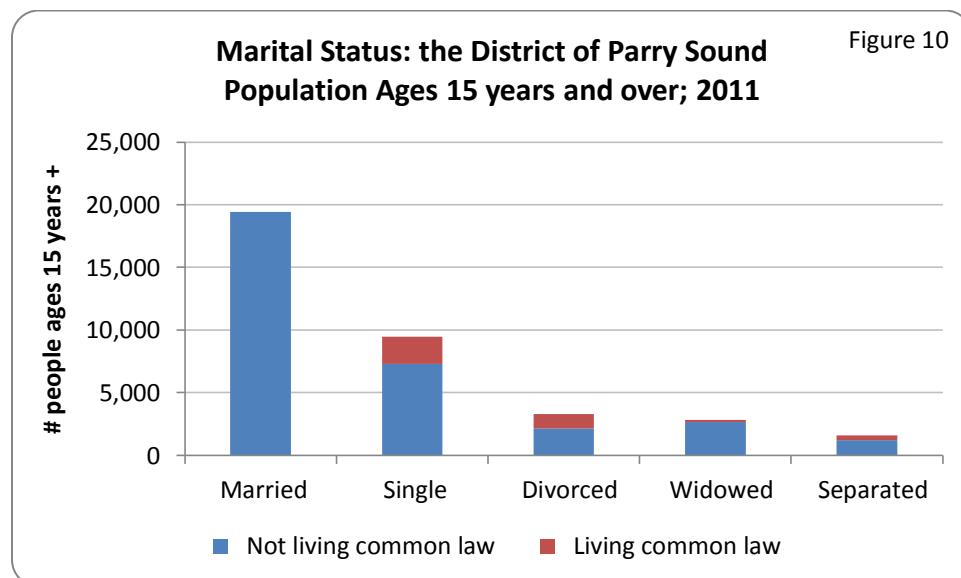
As shown in Figure 9 on the following page, the Dependency Ratio varies widely from the district's mean and across the municipalities and areas. The ratio in Sundridge is nearly twice that of Joly and Parry Island First Nation. In Sundridge, there are 75 dependents for every 100 people of working-age, vs. just 39 people per 100 in Joly and Parry Island First Nation. Most of the municipalities and areas have a dependency ratio above that of the province.

3.0 AGE & SEX



4.0 MARITAL STATUS, 2011

The chart below shows the marital status of the District of Parry Sound's population, ages 15 years and over.⁵



A little over half (53%) of the people 15 years and older living in the district are married, while approximately one-quarter (26%) are single (i.e., never legally married). Of those who are single, 22.8% are living in a common law relationship. Those who have divorced or separated (but are still legally married) make up a further 13.2% of the population ages 15 years and older. Of this group, approximately one-third of those who are divorced are living common law, while one-quarter of those who are separated, are also living common law. Widowed persons make up the remaining 7.7% of this population ages 15 years and over, and a relatively small percentage (6%) of this group lives common law.

4.1 Marital Status Comparison: District of Parry Sound and Ontario

Table 6 below compares the marital status of the population for the District of Parry Sound and Ontario.

Table 6. Marital Status 2011	District of Parry Sound %	Ontario %
Married	53.1	50.3
Single	25.9	32.8
Divorced	8.9	7.4
Widowed	7.7	6.0
Separated	4.3	3.5
Total Population	100.0	100.0
Living common law	10.5	7.4

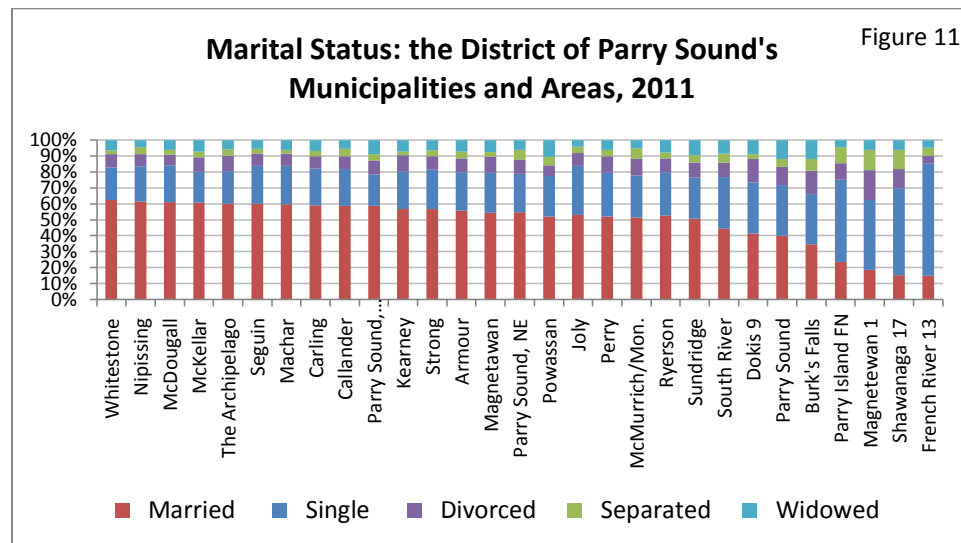
Data source: 2011 Census
Statistics Canada;
98-312-XCB2011043

It can be noted that the district has a higher per-capita count across the board, except for singles, where it has significantly fewer than the province. Although not shown in the table, while the district has fewer per-capita singles, a greater percentage (23%) of these singles are living common law compared to Ontario (14.5%). The district also has a greater percentage of those who are divorced, separated or widowed and living common law (34%, 24% and 6% respectively) than the province (25%, 15% and 4%).

4.0 MARITAL STATUS, 2011

4.2 Marital Status: District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

Figure 11 shows the marital status of the District of Parry Sound's population 15 years and older, for the municipalities and areas. The chart presents the data in descending order, starting with the area that has the largest percentage of married couples:



It can be noted from the chart that most of the variation in marital status – particularly those who are single or married -is in the First Nation Reserves and the population centres of South River and Parry Sound. Burk's Falls also varies significantly from the mean in the number of married and single people. The variation in marital status across the municipalities and areas is summarized by subgroup in the following sections (note: the census counts for the smaller municipalities and areas – particularly the First Nation Reserves - start getting very small for subgroup and sub-subgroup data. For example, the number of people who are divorced, separated or widowed and living common law in the Reserves and some of the other municipalities and areas is recorded as five or less. The accuracy of these small counts is unknown due to the random rounding process so the data needs to be interpreted very cautiously within that context, or not at all, i.e. left out of the analysis).

4.2.1 Married

The percentage of the population 15 years and older that is married in the District of Parry Sound, ranges from just 15% in the French River Reserve to 62.3% in Whitestone. Given the relatively young population of the French River Reserve (and other Reserves in the district) as noted previously in the report, it's not surprising that a small percentage of the Reserve population is married. South River, Parry Sound and Burk's Falls also have fewer married people relative to the district's other municipalities and areas, with less than 45% of their respective populations married. When these three areas and the First Nation Reserves are removed from the analysis, the range of married persons in the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and unincorporated areas narrows to between 51% and 62%.

4.0 MARITAL STATUS, 2011

4.2.2 Single

Singles refer to people who have never legally been married, and they range from less than 20% of the population (ages 15 years and over) in McKellar to 70% in the French River Reserve. Again, a larger percentage of the population in the First Nation Reserves is single, given their younger age structure. Close to one-third of the respective populations in South River, Parry Sound and Burk's Falls are also single, which is relatively high compared to the district's other municipalities and areas. These municipalities and First Nation Reserves aside, the percentage of singles in the populations of the remaining municipalities and areas ranges between 20% and 30%.

As stated earlier, some of those who are single are in a common law relationship. In the Shawanaga and French River Reserves, over one-third of the single population is living common law.

McMurrich/Monteith and Perry also have a relatively large percentage of their singles population living in common law arrangements (over 30%). Kearney, Strong and the Dokis Reserve have the smallest percentage of singles that live common law, at 16.7%, 17.2% and 18.2% respectively. The remaining municipalities and areas in the District of Parry Sound have between 19% and 29% of their respective singles population living common law.

4.2.3 Divorced

The number of divorced people in the respective municipalities and areas ranges from 5.0% in the French River Reserve to 18.8% in the Magnetewan Reserve. Burk's Falls and Parry Sound also have a relatively large divorced population at 14.8% and 11.3% respectively. The remaining municipalities and areas in the district have between 6.5% and 10.5% of their respective populations who are divorced.

In terms of living common law, the number of people who are divorced and living common law is very small (10 or less) in some areas and thus the data cannot be interpreted with accuracy. These areas include the First Nations Reserves, Joly, and Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast. With these areas removed from the analysis, Callander and Carling have the largest percentage (47%) of people who are divorced and living common law followed by Armour (45.5%), Kearney (43.8%), McMurrich /Monteith (42.9%) and Magnetawan (42.3%). On the low end of the range (and again, with the areas mentioned above removed from the analysis), Sundridge and South River have the smallest percentage (18.8%) of people who are divorced and living common law, followed by Parry Sound (24%). In the district's remaining municipalities and areas, between 30% and 40% of the respective divorced populations are living common law.

4.2.4 Separated

The percentage of the population 15 years and older who are separated in the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas ranges from just 2.4% in Whitestone to 12.5% in the Magnetewan and Shawanaga Reserves. The Parry Island First Nation Reserve and Burk's Falls also have relatively high percentages of their populations who are separated, at 10.3% and 7.4% respectively. These areas aside, the range of the population that is separated in the district's remaining municipalities and areas narrows to between 2.5% and 7.0%.

4.0 MARITAL STATUS, 2011

The number of people who are separated and living common law is very small (10 or less) in more than half the district's municipalities and areas, and the data may be distorted by the random rounding process. Thus, interpreting this data in terms of proportions and comparisons can be misleading and/or inaccurate. Generally, with these areas removed from the analysis, the percentage of people who are separated and living common law in the district ranges from 18% in Parry Sound to 41.7% in Burk's Falls.

4.2.5 Widowed

The percentage of the population 15 years and older that is widowed in the District of Parry Sound ranges from 4% in Joly to 11.8% in Parry Sound and Burk's Falls. Powassan and Sundridge also have relatively large percentages of their population who are widowed (10.7% and 9.5% respectively). Otherwise, the remaining municipalities and areas have less than 9.0% of their respective populations who are widowed.

There are a relatively small number (175) of widowed people living common law in the District of Parry Sound and this number is too small (10 or less) for most of the municipalities and areas, to accurately describe the distribution.

4.3 Marital Status and Age

The two-way table below looks at the relationship between marital status and age in the District of Parry Sound. The table is showing the number of people for each variable by sub-group (marital status in the right margins and age in the bottom margins) as well as the number of people for both variables in the combined sub-groups (main body of table).

Table 7. Marital Status and Age, District of Parry Sound, 2011	Youth 15-24	Core working- age 25-64	Senior Citizens 65 +	Total
Married	100	13,445	5,895	19,440
Single	4,185	4,905	380	9,470
Divorced	5	2,550	720	3,275
Widowed	0	575	2,265	2,840
Separated	5	1,325	255	1,585
Total Population	4,295	22,800	9,515	36,610
Data source: 2011 Census Statistics Canada; 98-312-XCB2011039				

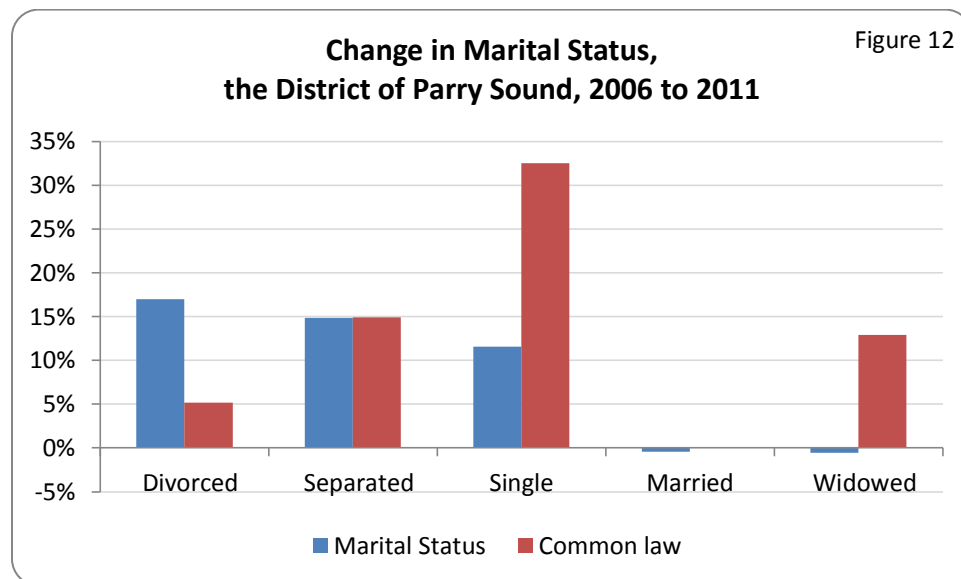
A little over two-thirds (69%) of the married population in the District of Parry Sound is in the core working-age group (25 to 64) and another 30% are senior citizens. Not surprisingly, just a small number (0.5%) of the district's youth are married. Regarding the singles population, 44% of these are youth and 52% are in the core working-age group. Seniors account for the remaining 4% of the district's

singles. The majority (78%) of the people who are divorced in the District of Parry Sound are between the ages of 25 and 64, with seniors making up the remaining 22%. Not surprisingly, seniors represent the majority (80%) of the widowed population while the core working-age group represents the majority (84%) of those who have separated.

4.4 Change in Marital Status, 2006 to 2011

The chart on the following page shows the change in marital status and common law living in the District of Parry Sound since the 2006 census. The chart shows the data in descending order, starting with the marital status-group that had the largest change:

4.0 MARITAL STATUS, 2011



The number of people who are divorced in the District of Parry Sound increased by 17% over the previous five years, and more (5%) divorcees are now living in a common law relationship. Separations are also up by 15% and there has been an equal increase in the number of separated people who are living common law. While the district's singles population has increased by 11.5% (980 people) since 2006, the number of singles living common law has increased three-fold. Also indicated by the chart, the number of married people has declined by half a percent since 2006 as has the number of people who are widowed. However, there are now more (13%) widowed people living in a common law relationship.

4.4.1 Change in Marital Status, 2006 to 2011; District of Parry Sound and Ontario

The following table shows that the direction and magnitude of change in marital status since 2006 for the District of Parry Sound is similar to the province in some areas but different in others. The divorce

Table 8. Change in Marital Status 2006 to 2011	District of Parry Sound %	Ontario %
Married	-0.4	3.8
Single	11.5	11.2
Divorced	17.0	16.5
Widowed	-0.5	4.2
Separated	14.9	9.1
Living common law	20.4	14.4
Population 15 yrs.>	4.4	7.3

Data source: 2006 & 2011
Census Statistics Canada;
97-552-XCB2006009;
98-312-XCB2011043

rate is comparable between the two as is the increase in singles. However, there is wide divergence in the remaining data. Most notably, a significant difference can be noted in the married population which is on the increase in Ontario but on the decrease in the District of Parry Sound. The district's widowed population is also moving in the opposite direction to Ontario, having had a slight decrease over the five year period. A significant difference can also be noted in the rate of marital separation, with the district rate being over one and a half times the provincial rate. Fewer marriages and more separations may partly

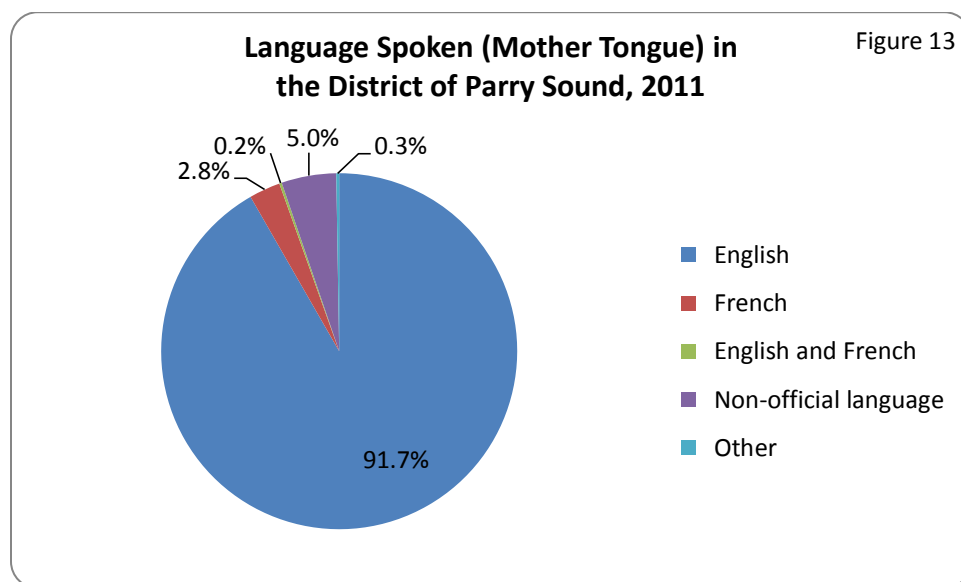
explain the district's larger increase (20.4%) in common law living over Ontario (14.4%) during the same period.

4.0 MARITAL STATUS, 2011

The above data in section 4.4 reflects significant changes in family and household formation that are underway in the District of Parry Sound. Some of these changes in turn, are reflective of macro societal trends and changes to social and economic structure. Others are reflective of micro change which is happening within families. Family and household formation in the District of Parry Sound is looked at in greater detail further on in the report.

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As shown by the chart below – and based on the census definition of ‘mother tongue’ – the majority of the population in the District of Parry Sound speaks English.⁶ Those who speak French represent a very small percentage of the population, and less than half a percent of the population is bilingual (English & French). Five percent of the district’s population speaks non-official languages which include immigrant and Aboriginal languages. A very small percentage of the population speaks one and/or both of the official languages along with a non-official language⁷ (‘other’).



There are more people in the district who speak a non-official language (2,075 people) than there are who speak French (1,185). The non-official languages offer insight into the district’s immigrant and Aboriginal population, although more details about these groups will not be available until the release of the National Household Survey results (which replaced the 2011 long-form census) in the spring of 2013.

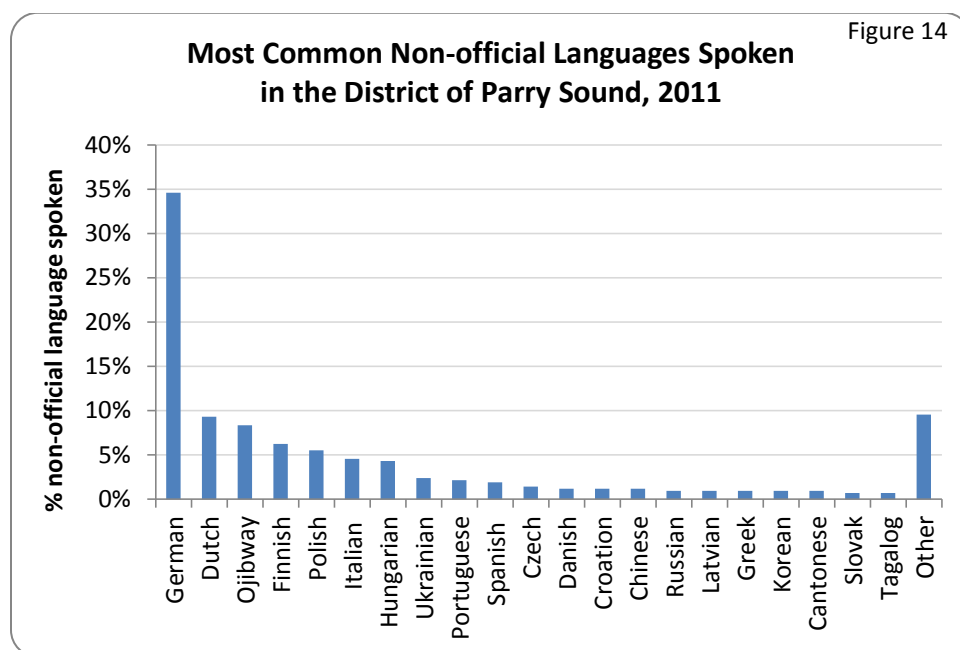
5.1 Non-Official Languages: District of Parry Sound

As mentioned above, 5% of the District of Parry Sound’s population – or 2,075 people – speak a non-official language as their mother tongue. The 2011 census recorded 49 non-official languages spoken in the district (which includes 46 immigrant languages and three Aboriginal languages)⁸. Due to the relatively small number of people who speak non-official languages in the district, many of these languages are spoken by a very small number of people. The chart on the following page shows some of the more common languages spoken, based on a count of 15 or more people speaking the language (the analysis for counts smaller than this becomes less accurate due to the effects of random rounding of the data).

German is the most common non-official language spoken in the District of Parry Sound, with 35% (725 people) of the non-official language population, speaking this language. Dutch is the next most common language spoken (9.4%) followed by Ojibway (8.5%) and Finnish (6.3%). Polish rounds off the five most common non-official languages in the district with 5.6% of the non-official language population,

5.0 LANGUAGE

speaking this language. These five languages account for approximately two-thirds of the non-official languages spoken in the District of Parry Sound. The remaining languages have fewer than 100 people respectively, speaking them.



The next most common languages spoken in the district are Italian and Hungarian (4.5%) followed by Ukrainian (2.4%) and Portuguese (2.1%). The remaining languages shown in the chart are spoken by less than 2% of the non-official language population. The 'other' category includes another 28 languages spoken in the district by a relatively small number of people (less than 15 for each respective language).

5.2 Language: District of Parry Sound and Ontario

Table 9. Language (Mother Tongue) 2011	District of Parry Sound %	Ontario %
English	91.7	68.2
French	2.8	3.9
Bilingual	0.2	0.4
Non-Official Language	5.0	25.7
Other	0.3	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Data source: 2011 Census
Statistics Canada;
98-314-XCB2011028

The side table shows that in comparison with Ontario, the District of Parry Sound has a significantly larger share of people who speak English. On the flip side, the district has significantly fewer people who speak a non-official language as one-quarter of the Ontario population now speak non-official languages.

Both areas have a relatively small French-speaking population although Ontario's is a percentage higher than the district's. In contrast with the

District of Parry Sound above (figure 14), the three most common non-official languages in Ontario are Italian, Chinese, and Cantonese.

5.0 LANGUAGE

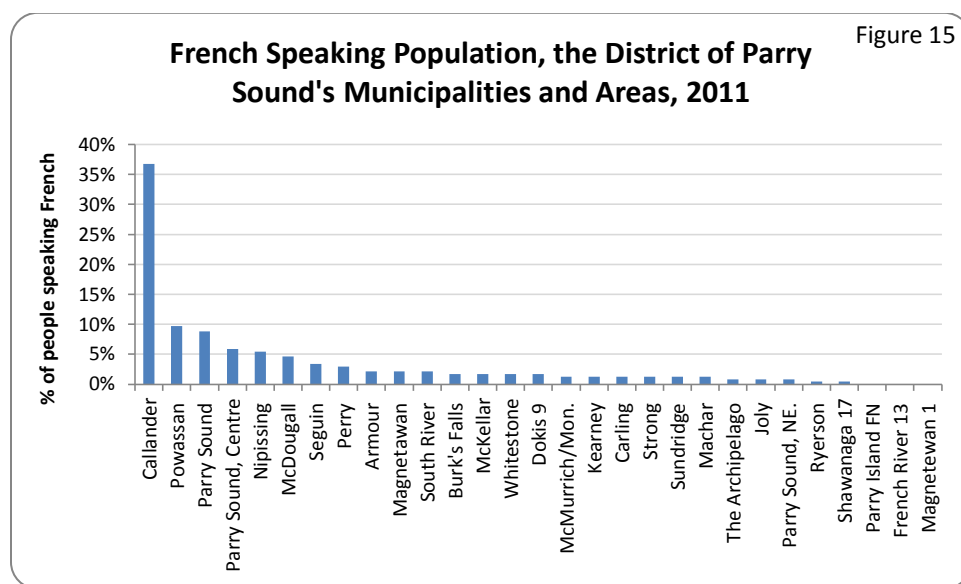
5.3 Language: District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

Note: Given that the majority of the District of Parry Sound is English speaking, there are relatively small numbers of people speaking French or non-official languages (i.e., Aboriginal and immigrant languages) in the district. These numbers become even smaller when breaking them down by language sub-groups across the district's 30 municipalities and areas. As noted earlier in the report for some of the other variables, small counts become more prone to distortion through the random rounding of the census data. Interpreting these counts needs to be approached with caution to avoid misrepresentation of the sub-group population. Generally, the analysis of the data that follows will be kept to the larger counts (i.e., depending on the sub-group, populations of more than 15 or 20).

The following sections look at the breakdown of the French and non-official languages by area. In further subsections, the non-official languages are then broken down by immigrant and Aboriginal language, by municipality and area.

5.3.1 French Language: District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

The chart below shows the percentage of people who speak French in the District of Parry Sound by municipality and area. The chart presents the data in descending order starting with the area that has the largest percentage of the French-speaking population:



It is evident from the chart that the majority of the district's French population is concentrated in a few areas. Callander accounts for a little over a third (36.7%) of the district's French population followed by Powassan (9.7%) and Parry Sound (8.9%). Parry Sound unincorporated centre and Nipissing round off the top five French-speaking areas with 5.9% and 5.5% of the French population respectively. Together, these five areas account for two-thirds of the District of Parry Sound's French population.

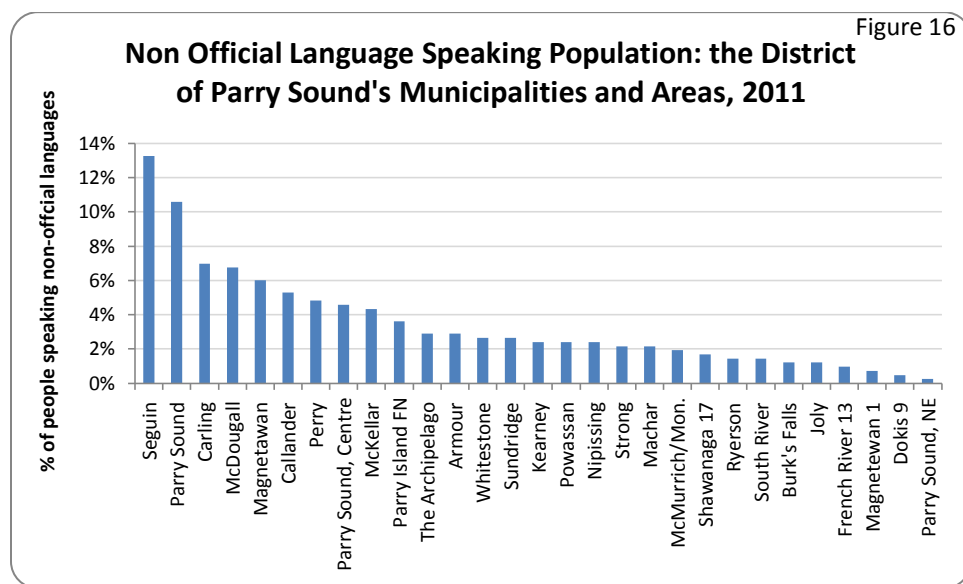
The remaining French population is spread out in relatively small numbers through the other municipalities and areas (each of these areas has less than 5% of the district's French population). Perry, Seguin, and McDougall have between 3.0% and 4.5% of the French speaking population, followed by

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South River, Magnetawan and Armour which are all at 2%. All the other municipalities and areas have less than 2% of the French speaking population which in absolute terms translates into 20 people or fewer.

5.3.2 Non-Official Language: District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

The chart below shows the percentage of people who speak a non-official language in the District of Parry Sound by municipality and area. Again, non-official languages include languages other than English and French, i.e., Aboriginal and immigrant languages. The chart presents the data in descending order starting with the area that has the largest percentage of those who speak non-official languages.



Unlike the district's French population described above, the number of people speaking non-official languages in the District of Parry Sound is distributed a little more evenly across the municipalities and areas. Seguin accounts for the largest (13.3%) percentage of those who speak non-official languages in the district, followed by Parry Sound (10.6%) and Carling (7.0%). McDougall, Magnetawan and Callander have 6.7%, 6.0% and 5.3% respectively of the non-official language population, rounding off the municipalities with 5% or more of this population. Together, these six areas account for approximately half of the people who speak non-official languages in the District of Parry Sound.

The remaining municipalities and areas each have less than 5% of the population that speaks non-official languages in the district. The range is from 4.8% in Perry down to 1.2% in Joly. The remaining Reserves and unincorporated area have less than 1% of the population that speaks non-official languages which in absolute terms translates into 20 people or fewer. Due to these small numbers, the analysis becomes less accurate (the Reserves will be included in the sub-section on Aboriginal language).

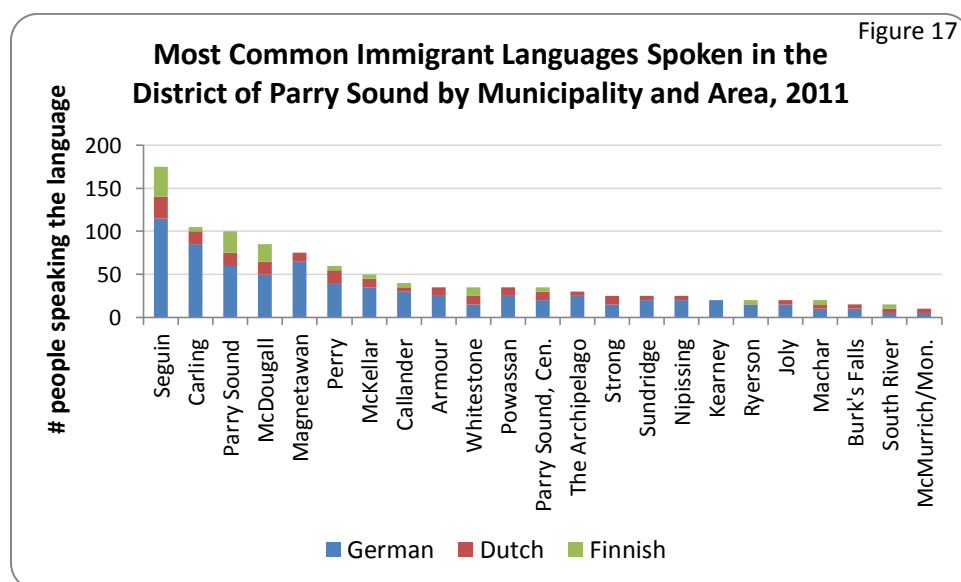
5.3.2.1 Immigrant Language: District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

There were 46 immigrant languages in the District of Parry Sound as recorded in the 2011 census (the immigrant languages include the non-official languages described in the sections above, minus the Aboriginal languages). However, the three most common immigrant languages account for 50% of the

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immigrant languages spoken in the district – this leaves relatively small numbers of people who speak the remaining immigrant languages, throughout the district’s municipalities and areas. Due to the relatively small numbers involved and the uncertainty in analyzing these numbers, only the three most common languages spoken in the district’s municipalities and areas will be presented.⁹

As mentioned in a previous section, German is the most common immigrant language, spoken by 35% (725 people) of the district’s immigrant language population. Dutch is the next most common language (9.4%; 195 people) followed by Finnish (6.3%; 130 people). The chart below shows the number of people speaking these three languages in the municipalities and areas. The district’s Reserves and Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast are not on the chart because there are no people speaking these languages in these areas, as recorded by the 2011 census. The chart presents the data in descending order, starting with the area that has the largest number of people speaking the languages.



It can be noted that the order of the first five municipalities in the above chart is similar to that in Figure 16 for the total non-official language speaking population. These five municipalities account for half the people who speak German, Dutch and Finnish.

Seguin accounts for 16% of the German speaking population, followed by Carling (11.7%) Magnetawan (9.0%) Parry Sound (8.3%), McDougall (6.9%) and Perry (5.5%). The remaining municipalities and areas have less than 5% of the German speaking population which equates to 35 people or fewer in these remaining areas.

Seguin also has the district’s largest Dutch speaking population at 12.8% (25 people). Carling, Parry Sound, McDougall, and Perry have the same percentage (7.7%) of the Dutch speaking population respectively, although this represents a relatively small number (15) of people in those municipalities. The remaining municipalities and areas have 5% or less of the Dutch speaking population which equates to 10 people or less. This does not include Kearney and Ryerson which do not have any people speaking Dutch as recorded by the census.

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The district's Finnish speaking population is relatively small (130 people) to begin with so this number diminishes quickly at the sub-district level. Furthermore, of the municipalities shown on the chart, 11 do not have a Finnish speaking population as recorded by the census. Seguin has the majority (27%) of the Finnish speaking population, followed by Parry Sound (19.2%) and McDougall (15.4%). Combined, these areas account for 61.5% (80 people) of the Finnish speaking population. The remaining areas with Finnish speaking people in them have 8% or less of the population (10 or fewer people).

5.3.2.2 Aboriginal Language: District of Parry Sound's Reserves and Municipalities

The census recorded 185 people in the District of Parry Sound who speak an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue. The most common language is Ojibway (95%), with Cree and Inuktitut making up the remaining 5.4%. Parry Island First Nation accounts for the majority (43%) of the people reporting Ojibway as their mother tongue, followed by Shawanaga (20%), and the French River and Magnetewan Reserves (8.6% each). Dokis Reserve has a very small percentage (2.9%) of those who reported speaking Ojibway but this should be interpreted with caution as it represents just five people and may have been distorted by random rounding. In terms of the off-Reserve Ojibway speaking population, The Archipelago and Parry Sound also have a small percentage of those reporting to speak Ojibway as their mother tongue (2.9% and 5.7% respectively). But again, these represent small counts of 10 or less and should be interpreted with caution.

The number of people reporting to speak Cree and Inuktitut was very small (five people each) and are in Burk's Falls and Parry Sound respectively. Once again however, these counts should be interpreted with caution because they may have been distorted by random rounding.

5.4 Change in Language in the District of Parry Sound, 2006 to 2011

Note: "Statistics Canada has observed changes in patterns of response to both the mother tongue and home language questions that appear to have arisen from changes in the placement and context of the language questions on the 2011 Census questionnaire relative to previous censuses. As a result, Canadians appear to have been less inclined than in previous censuses to report languages other than English or French as their only mother tongue, and also more inclined to report multiple languages as their mother tongue and as the language used most often at home. Data users are advised to exercise caution when evaluating trends related to mother tongue and home language that compare 2011 Census data to that of previous censuses".¹⁰

Table 10. Language (Mother Tongue) District of Parry Sound	2006 #	2011 #	Change %
English	37,645	38,290	1.7
French	955	1,185	24.0
Bilingual	205	95	-53.6
Non-Official Language	1,875	2,075	10.6
Other	230	110	-52.2
Total	40,920	41,755	2.1
Data source: 2011 Census Statistics Canada; 98-314-XCB2011028			

In view of the caution above, the side table shows the change in the District of Parry Sound's language composition since 2006. The increase in the English speaking population (1.7%) is in-step with the district's overall population increase (2%). The French speaking population has increased significantly at 24% as has the non-official language speaking population (10.6%).

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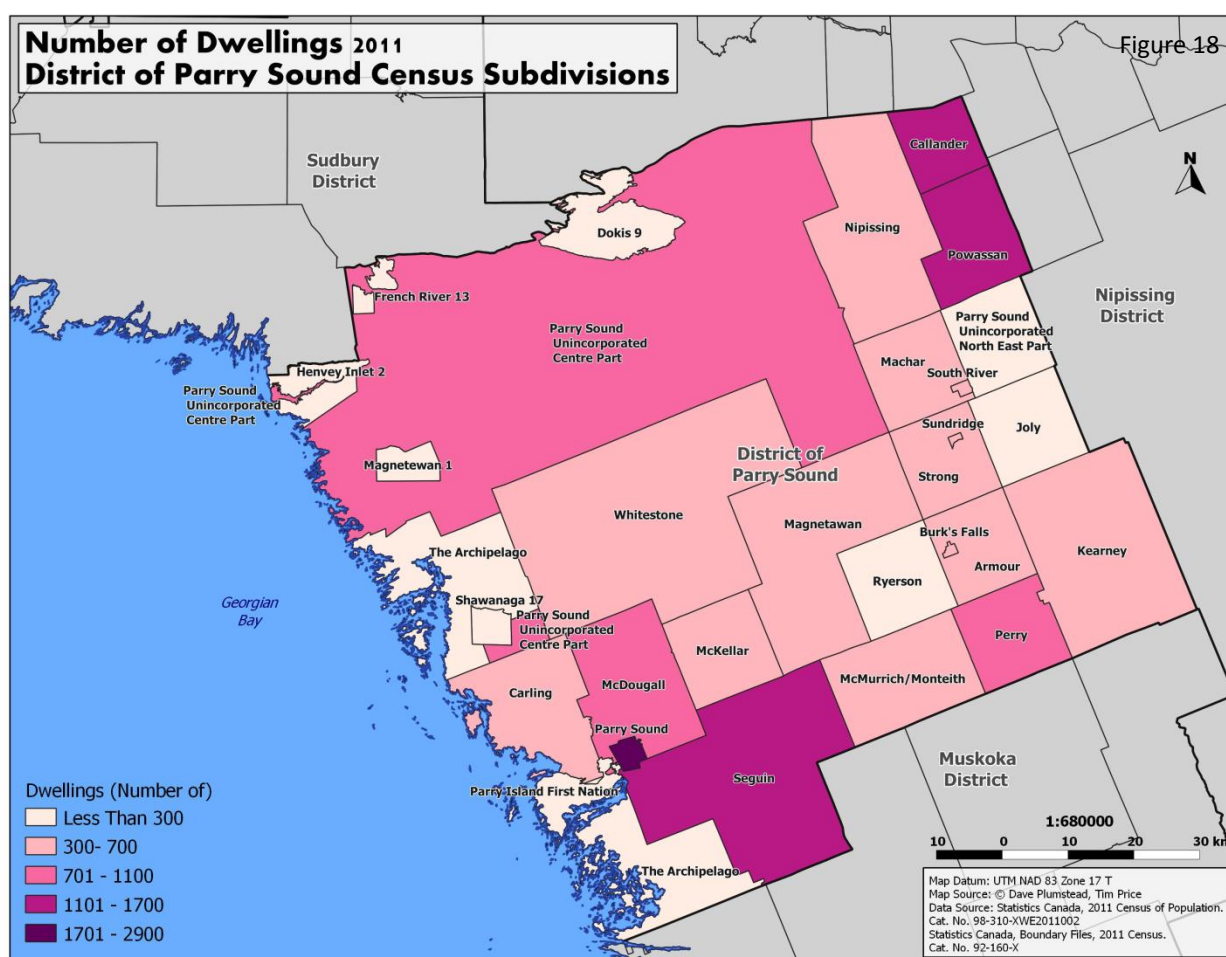
The number of people speaking more than one language in the district has decreased. The bilingual population (English & French mother tongue) has decreased by more than half, as has the number of people who speak one and/or both of the official languages along with a non-official language ('other'). It can be noted however that although the percentage of change since 2006 for these groups is large, the absolute change in the number of people is relatively small. The cautionary note from above should also be applied, as the change to the 2011 census questionnaire may have affected how people answered the questions which in turn affects comparability to previous censuses.

6.0 DWELLINGS

The previous sections in the report described some of the population characteristics of the District of Parry Sound based on the 2011 census. This section and the next, now look at dwelling and household characteristics.

Based on the 2011 Census of Population, there are 18,075 private dwellings in the District of Parry Sound that are ‘occupied by usual residents’¹¹ (note: dwellings can also be thought of as households as the two approximate directly. For example, based on the 2011 census, the number of privately occupied dwellings in the district is the same as the number of households (18,080). This section will refer to “dwellings” which is more in keeping with the physical aspects and the structure of the dwellings).

Figure 18 below shows the distribution of these dwellings across the municipalities and area:



Not surprisingly, the district’s household distribution looks similar to its population distribution in Figure 3. Given the correlation between the number of dwellings and the number of people living in them, the proportion of dwellings in the respective municipalities and areas is generally the same as the proportion of population. For example, the number of dwellings varies from less than 100 in most of the

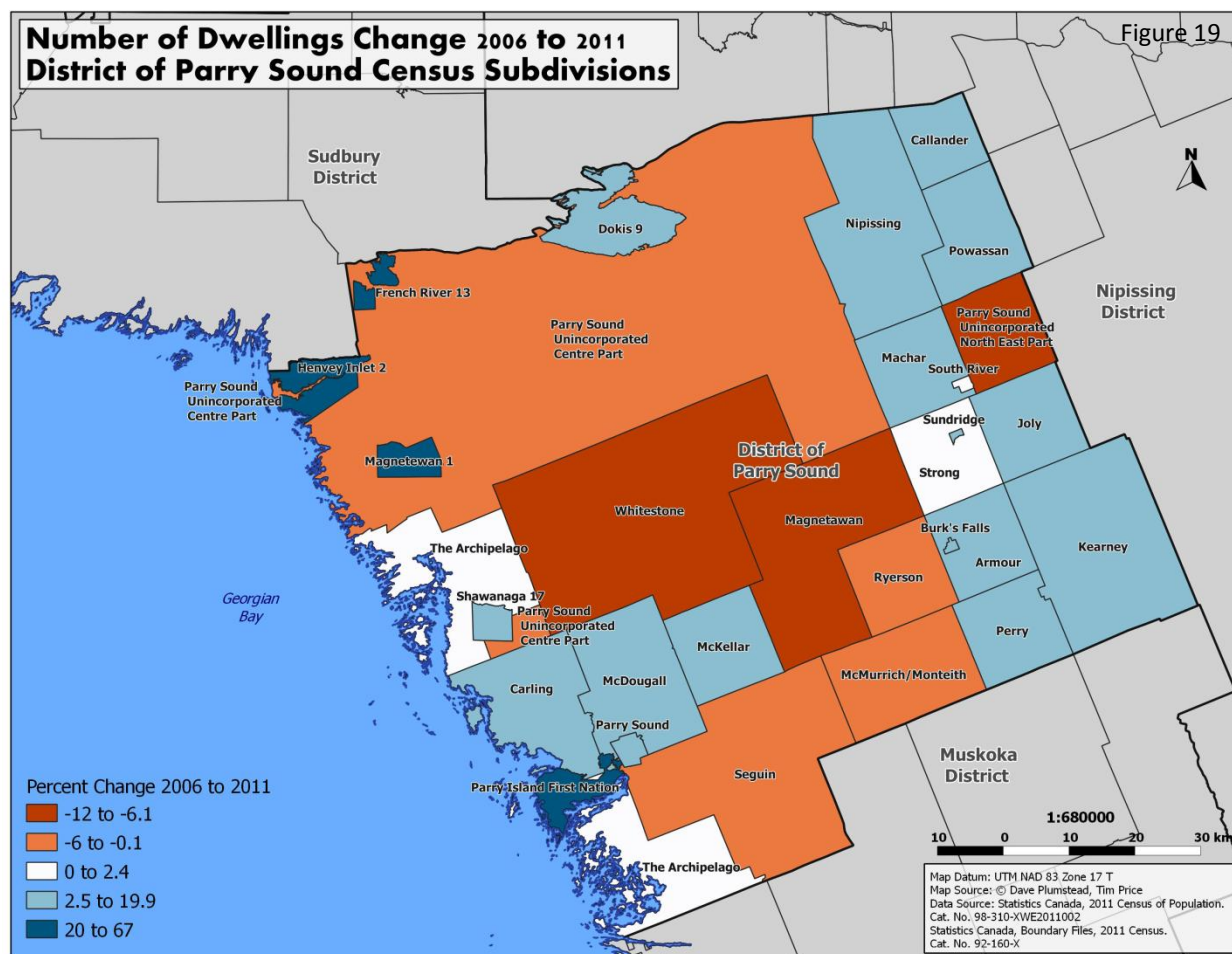
6.0 DWELLINGS

Reserves to nearly 3,000 in Parry Sound. Parry Sound accounts for the largest share (15.7%) of the district's dwellings, followed by Seguin (9.0%) and Callander (8.6%). As with population, these municipalities combined account for approximately one-third (6,000 dwellings) of the district's private occupied dwellings.

6.1 Change in Dwellings, 2006 to 2011

The number of private occupied dwellings in the District of Parry Sound has increased 4.4% (760 dwellings) since 2006,¹² which is twice the district's population growth rate. This is a national phenomenon whereby the number of households is increasing faster than the number of people living in them, as households become smaller in size and more people live alone. the District of Parry Sound's growth in private dwellings is higher than Northeastern Ontario's (2.5%)¹³ over the same period, but lower than the provincial dwelling growth rate of 7.3%.

The map below shows the change in the number of private, occupied dwellings since 2006 across the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas:



6.0 DWELLINGS

The map is a close mirror image to that of the district's population change in Figure 4, presented earlier in the report. Generally, the change in the number of privately occupied dwellings follows the change in population. The exceptions are The Archipelago and South River which have had increases in the number of privately occupied dwellings since 2006, despite declines in population over the same period (these areas are covered further on in the analysis). In terms of increase, the growth in dwellings follows the growth in population and is concentrated along the Hwy. 11 corridor in the eastern section of the district, and around the Parry Sound population centre. The district's First Nation Reserves have also seen increases in the number of privately occupied dwellings with all of them experiencing double digit growth. The combined growth in dwellings on the First Nation Reserves is 19.6% which equates to 73 dwellings, or 9.5% of the District of Parry Sound's total dwelling growth.

Regarding the municipalities and other areas, Perry had the highest percentage increase in dwellings of 14.2% (120 dwellings) followed by Parry Sound at 13% (326) and Armour at 10.8% (59). Rounding off the top five, Callander's private dwellings increased by 8.7% (125) while McKellar and Machar had an 8.3% increase (40 and 31 dwellings respectively). These combined areas account for the majority (92%) of the district's growth in privately occupied dwellings. In absolute terms, McDougall and Powassan also had a significant increase of 60 and 45 dwellings respectively.

As noted by the map above, seven municipalities and areas in the district had a decrease in privately occupied dwellings. In relative terms, Whitestone had the largest decrease of -11.7% (55 dwellings), followed by Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast at -10.3% (10), and Magnetawan at -6.4% (45). In absolute terms however, Seguin had the largest decrease of -103 dwellings (6%).

6.2 Structural Type of Dwellings, District of Parry Sound, 2011

The above privately occupied dwellings fall into eight possible categories of 'structural type' as defined by Statistics Canada in the 2011 census and shown in the table below. The table shows the categories of dwellings by the number of people in the District of Parry Sound, living in the dwellings.

Table 11. Structural Type of Dwelling and Population

	Population	
	#	%
Single-detached house	37,430	90.4
Apartment, < five storeys	1,755	4.2
Semi-detached house	620	1.5
Apartment, duplex	540	1.3
Row house	425	1.0
Movable dwelling	250	0.6
Other single-attached house	215	0.5
Apartment, ≥ five storeys	185	0.4
Total Population	41,420	100.0

Data source: 2011 Census Statistics Canada; 98-313-XCB2011028

Nine out of every ten people in the District of Parry Sound live in a single-detached house which indicates a relatively high rate of homeownership in the district (housing tenure data will be included in the National Household Survey results).

A further six percent of the population lives in apartments, with the majority living in apartment buildings with fewer than five storeys. A small number of people live in an apartment / flat in a duplex, or in apartment buildings with five or more storeys.

6.0 DWELLINGS

The remaining four percent of the district's population live in semi-detached houses, row houses, movable dwellings, and other single –attached houses.

6.3 Structural Type of Dwellings: District of Parry Sound and Ontario

Table 12 compares the percentage of the population living in the various dwelling types, in the District

Table 12. Structural Type of Dwelling by Percent Population	District of Parry Sound	Ontario
Single-detached house	90.4	61.8
Apartment, < five storeys	4.2	7.3
Semi-detached house	1.5	6.4
Apartment, duplex	1.3	3.3
Row house	1.0	8.8
Movable dwelling	0.6	0.2
Other single-attached house	0.5	0.2
Apartment, ≥ five storeys	0.4	12.0
Total Population	100.0	100.0
Data source: 2011 Census Statistics Canada; 98-313-XCB2011028		

of Parry Sound and Ontario. The most notable difference between the two is in the proportion of their respective populations that live in houses and apartments. Whereas 90% of the people in the District of Parry Sound live in single-detached houses, less than two-thirds of Ontarians live in the same.

On the rental side, the district has significantly fewer people living in apartments (6%) compared to Ontario (22.5%). There is also a large difference in the type of apartment structure with 12% of Ontarians living in

apartment buildings with five or more storeys, versus less than one percent in the district.

The above differences in dwelling type largely reflect the difference in housing tenure, and the predominantly rural housing characteristics of the District of Parry Sound versus the urban housing characteristics of the province.

6.4 Structural Type of Dwellings, District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas, 2011

The chart on the following page shows the various types of dwellings by the share of the population that is living in them for each of the municipalities and areas. To simplify the chart, the three different types of apartment structures noted earlier, have been combined into one category of "apartments". Also, the chart presents the data in descending order, starting with the area that has the largest share of its population living in single-detached houses.

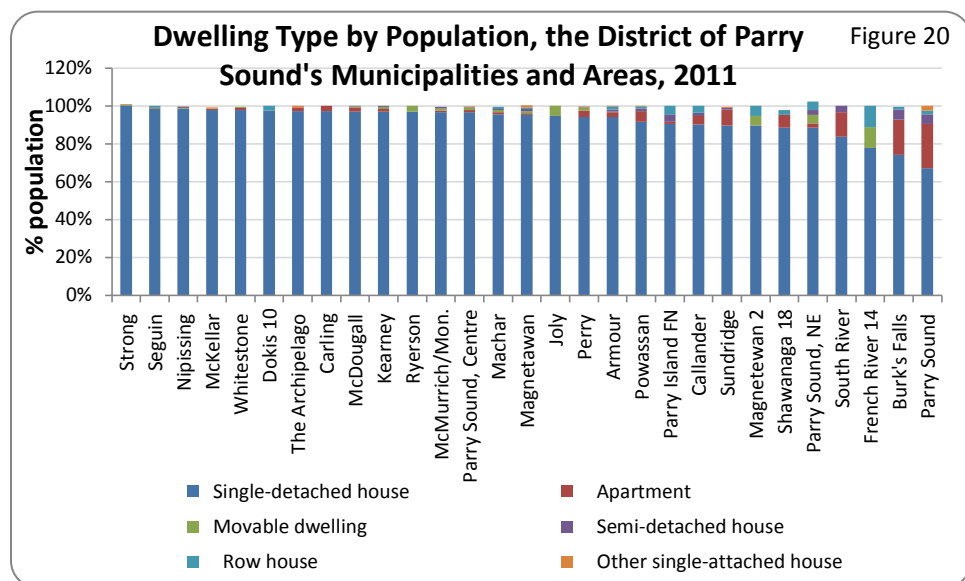
6.4.1 Single-detached houses

As noted earlier, the population living in single-detached houses is relatively high in the District of Parry Sound and the chart shows that this holds true for most of the district's municipalities and areas. Strong, Seguin, and Nipissing have close to their entire populations (98%+) living in single-detached houses, and another two-thirds of the municipalities and areas have over 90% of their population living in this type of dwelling.

Generally, it can be noted from the chart that the district's population centres – and other densely populated areas – as well as some of the Reserves, have the smallest share of population living in single-detached houses. These areas tend to have relatively more apartments or other dwelling types. Parry

6.0 DWELLINGS

Sound (the district's largest population centre) has the smallest (67%) percentage of its population living in single-detached houses, followed by Burk's Falls (74.2%) and the French River Reserve (77.8%).



In absolute terms however, Parry Sound has the most people (4,000) living in single-detached houses, followed by Seguin (3,880) and Callander (3,480).

6.4.2 Apartments

In Parry Sound nearly one-quarter of the population live in apartments (1,400 people). Burk's Falls also has a relatively large share (18.6%) of its population living in apartments which in absolute terms translates into 180 people. South River (12.9%), Sundridge (8.2%), and Powassan (5.6%) round off the top five municipalities that have the largest share of their population living in apartments. In absolute terms, the population share for these latter three areas translates into 135 people for South River, 80 people for Sundridge and 175 people for Powassan (note: the Shawanaga Reserve also has a relatively large share [7%] of population living in apartments but this represents a small number of people [15] relative to the areas mentioned above). Callander also has a relatively large number of people (170) who live in apartments, based on absolute counts (4.4% of its population).

The remaining municipalities and areas have less than 4.0% of their respective populations living in apartments, which translate into 80 people or less. As noted from the chart, some of the municipalities and Reserves do not have anyone living in apartments, as recorded by the census.

6.4.3 Movable dwellings

Moveable dwellings are single dwellings used as a place of residence that can be moved on short notice, i.e., mobile homes, travel trailer, etc. Most of the municipalities and areas in the District of Parry Sound either do not have anyone living in moveable dwellings as recorded by the census or have a small share of their population that does so (less than 5%). The exception is the French River Reserve which has 11% of its population living in this type of dwelling structure (although this represents a relatively small number of people [15]). Joly and the Magnetawan Reserve have the next largest share (5.3%) of

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population living in movable dwellings but again, the absolute counts are relatively small (15 and 5 respectively). Note: the Magnetewan count could be significantly distorted by random rounding).

In absolute terms, Perry has the largest number (35) of people living in movable dwellings, followed by Parry Sound Unincorporated Centre (30), and Ryerson (20). The remaining municipalities and areas have 15 people or less living in these types of dwellings.

6.4.4 *Semi-detached houses*

This is another dwelling type that is not common across the district. Approximately one-third of the municipalities do not have anyone living in semi-detached houses as recorded by the census, and another third have 10 or fewer people living in this type of dwelling (and as with previous variables in this report, these small counts are prone to distortion by random rounding). Of the remaining areas, Parry Sound and Burk's Falls have the largest share (5.2%) of their respective populations living in semi-detached houses, followed by Parry Island First Nation (3.6%) and South River (3.3%). In absolute terms, this ranges between 305 people in Parry Sound and 15 people in Parry Island First Nation. While Callander and Powassan have relatively small percentages of their populations living in semis, in absolute terms they have relatively large numbers of people (70 and 45 people respectively). The remaining municipalities and areas in the district have less than 3.0% of their population living in semis which in absolute terms, equates to 15 people or fewer in each area.

6.4.5 *Row houses*

Similar to the other less common dwelling types mentioned above, two thirds of the district's municipalities and areas have 10 people or fewer living in row houses. The French River Reserve has the largest share (11%) of population living in row houses but this represents a relatively small number of people (15). Compared to other areas in the district, the other Reserves also have relatively large shares of their respective populations living in row houses (between 2% - 5%) but most of these represent very small population counts (5) that may have been distorted by random rounding. The exception is Parry Island First Nation which has 20 people living in row houses.

In absolute terms, Callander has the most people (135) living in row houses, followed by Parry Sound (110) – these two areas account for 58% of the district's population that live in row houses. The remaining municipalities and areas have 35 people or fewer living in this type of dwelling.

6.4.6 *Other single-attached houses*

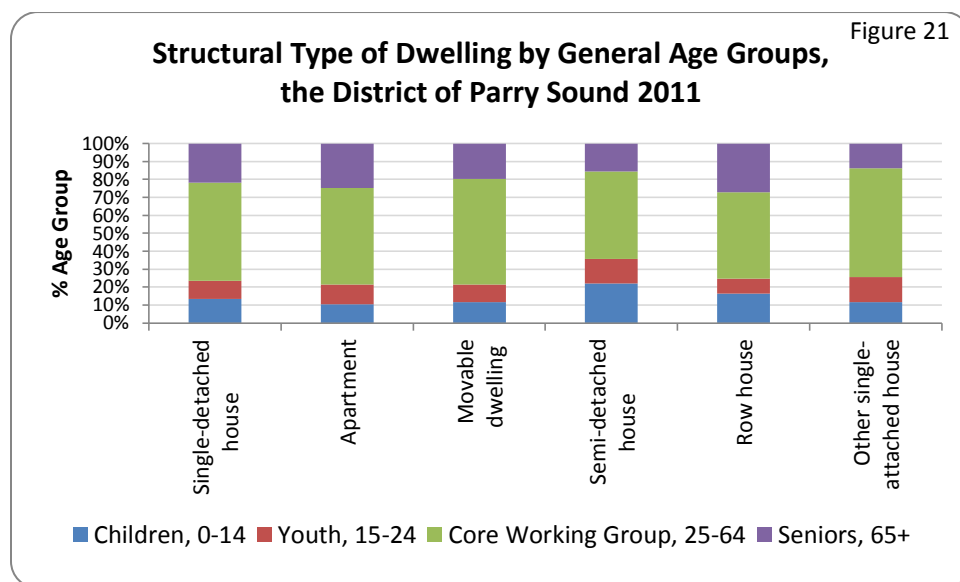
Other single-attached houses include single dwellings that are attached to other buildings, but do not fall into any of the other dwelling types. Examples are a single dwelling attached to a store or restaurant, or some other non-residential building.

As noted earlier, a very small number of people (215) in the District of Parry Sound live in this type of dwelling. Most of the municipalities and areas do not have anyone living in these dwellings or the counts are too small for analysis. Parry Sound has the largest (2.5%) share of population living in these other single-attached houses, which equates to 150 people.

6.0 DWELLINGS

6.5 Structural Type of Dwellings and General Age Groups, District of Parry Sound

Figure 21 below shows the distribution of the population living in the various dwelling types, by the general age-groups:



It can be noted from the chart that the respective age groups are distributed fairly evenly across the various dwelling types, with some variations noted. In most of the dwelling types, between 10.5% and 13.5% of the people living in them are children, with the exception of row houses and semi-detached houses where there are proportionately more children (21.8% and 16.5% respectively). Youth comprise between 10% and 14% of the respective populations in the various dwellings, although row houses have a smaller number of youth below this range (8.2%).

Between 53.5% and 54.5% of the people living in the district's apartments and single-detached houses are in the core working age-group. Semi-detached and row houses have proportionately fewer (48%) people in this age-group living in them while the more unconventional dwelling types –movable dwellings and other single-attached houses – have more (60%).

Senior citizens account for 22% and 25% of the people living in the district's single-detached houses and apartments, respectively. Row houses have proportionately more (27%) seniors living in them while movable dwellings, semis, and other-attached houses have fewer (20%, 15.3%, and 14% respectively).

6.6 Change in Structural Type of Dwellings, District of Parry Sound, 2006 to 2011

While the above sections looked at the various types of dwellings and the number and age of the people living in them, this section looks at the number of various dwelling types and their change since the last census period in 2006 (Note: to compare 2006 and 2011 sub-variable census data such as that for the structural type of dwellings, the original 2006 census counts are used – not the revised counts used

6.0 DWELLINGS

earlier in section 6.1 and described in endnote 12. This is because the counts are not adjusted at the lower, sub-variable level of data so they do not correspond with the revised total for that variable. Thus the change in the total number of dwellings for this section will not be the same as the change in total dwellings in section 6.1).¹⁴

Table 13. Structural Type of Dwelling, District of Parry Sound

	2006 #	2011 #	Change %
Single-detached house	15,110	15,830	5.1
Apartment, < five storeys	965	1,115	15.5
Semi-detached house	230	270	17.4
Apartment, duplex	285	275	-3.5
Row house	185	220	18.9
Movable dwelling	195	125	-35.9
Other single-attached house	155	100	-35.5
Apartment, ≥ five storeys	70	145	107.1
Total Dwellings	17,190	18,075	5.1%

Data source: 2006, 2011 Census
Statistics Canada; 98-313-XCB2011028;
97-554-XCB-2006032

The side table shows the district's number of dwellings by their structural type in 2006 and 2011.

Overall, the number of dwellings has increased by 885 over the five-year period, or 5% (unrevised). As noted earlier in section 6.1, dwelling /household growth in the district is outpacing population growth by approximately two to one.

Since 2006, the number of single-detached houses in the district has increased 5.1%. In absolute terms

however, this represents an increase of 720 houses which accounts for the majority of the growth in the district's dwellings. The number of purpose-built apartments (i.e., apartments that are located in apartment buildings) has also increased significantly. Over the five year period, an additional 225 apartments have been added to the district's housing stock, which is a 21.7% increase since 2006. These additional apartments also account for 25% of the net growth in dwellings. Apartments in the larger apartment buildings (five or more storeys) have more than doubled over the five-year period. There has also been a significant increase in row and semi-detached houses (19% and 17.4% respectively), with an additional 75 dwellings added since 2006.

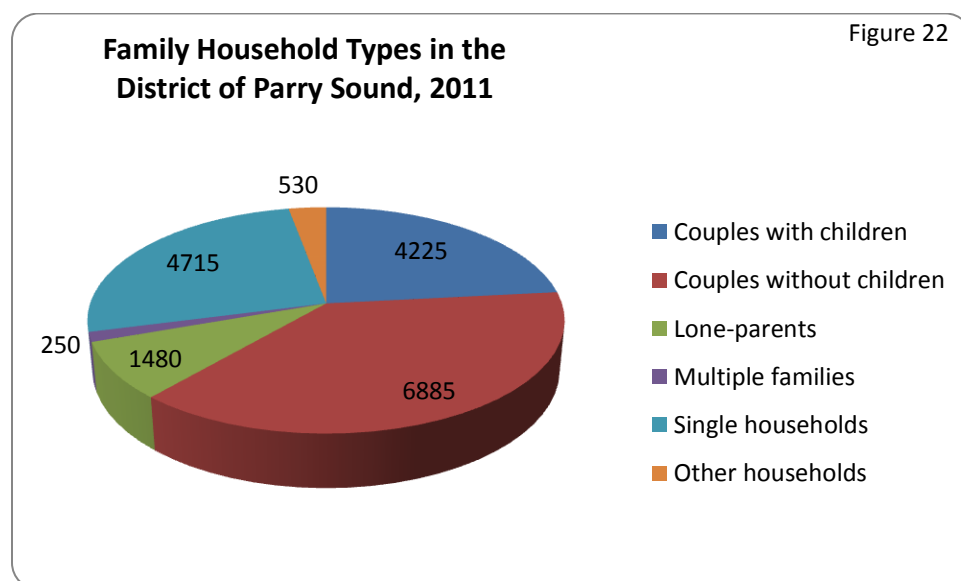
In terms of decline, the district's non-conventional housing types which include movable dwellings and other single-attached houses, have had steep decreases of -35% which translates into 125 fewer dwelling units of these types. There has also been a -3.5% decrease in apartments that are located in duplexes.

7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLD TYPES

The previous section looked at the number and type of private dwellings in the District of Parry Sound, and the population that was living in them. This section now turns to the composition of the family households that live in the district's dwellings.

In the 2011 census, households are comprised of two populations: family and non-family households.¹⁵ Family households include couples with or without children (married or common law) and lone-parents. This group also includes multiple families which consist of two or more census families that occupy the same dwelling. Non-family households include one person living alone (i.e., single) or two or more people sharing a dwelling but who do not constitute a census family ('other' households).¹⁶

There are 18,080 households in the District of Parry Sound which corresponds directly to the number of dwellings discussed earlier (the counts vary slightly due to rounding). The chart below shows the number of these households based on their family household type:



Couple families (married or common-law) make up close to two-thirds of the district's family households, with those without children accounting for the larger share (38.1% vs. 23.4% with children). Singles account for the next largest (26.1%) household type in the district followed by lone-parents (8.2%). The less common family types – multiple families and other households – account for less than 5% of the district's family households (note: multiple families can include lone-parent families so the number of lone-parent families is higher. See Table 17 and also endnote 16). Taking the single households and couples without children together, approximately two-thirds of the district's households do not have children in them.

7.1 Family Household Types, District of Parry Sound and Ontario, 2011

The table on the following page compares the family household types between the District of Parry Sound and Ontario.

7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLD TYPES

Table 14. Family Household Types, %	District of Parry Sound	Ontario
Couples with children	23.4	32.5
Couples without children	38.1	25.1
Lone-parents	8.2	11.0
Multiple families	1.4	2.6
Single households	26.1	25.2
Other households	2.9	3.7
Total	100	100

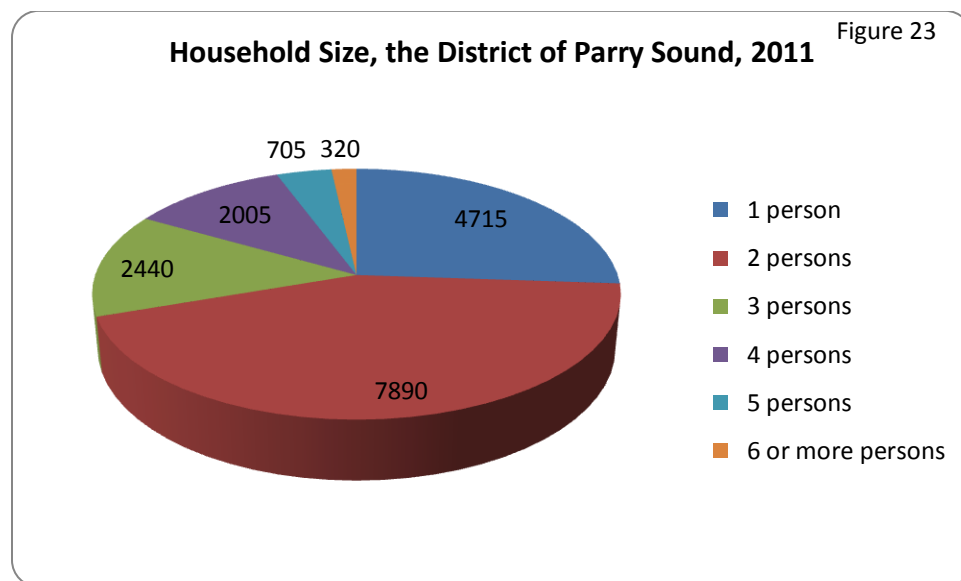
Data source: 2011 Census Statistics Canada; 98-314-XCB-2011006

The most notable difference between the two is in their couple-family households. The District of Parry Sound has a larger percentage (61.5%) of couple families than Ontario (57.6%). However, the district has significantly more per-capita couples without children – and fewer couples with children – than the province. The district also has a smaller percentage of lone-parent households than the province. The two areas are closer on their percentages of multiple family, single, and other households.

7.2 Household Size, District of Parry Sound 2011

Based on a population of 41,420 people living in 18,075 private dwellings, the District of Parry Sound has an average household size of 2.3 persons per household. This is the same average size as households in Northeastern Ontario but smaller than Ontario's average size of 2.6 persons per household.

The chart below shows the number of households in the district by the number of people living in them:



Two-person households are the most common in the District of Parry Sound accounting for 43.7% of the households. Single (one-person) households are the next most common and as mentioned earlier, account for a little over one-quarter (26.1%) of the district's households. Thus, 70% of the households in the District of Parry Sound have two people or fewer, living in them.

Moving into the larger households, three and four-person households account for 13.5% and 11.1% respectively, of the households in the District of Parry Sound. The remaining households (5.7%) are relatively large with five or more persons living in them.

7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLD TYPES

7.3 Family Households with Children, District of Parry Sound, 2011

Approximately one-third (5,995) of the district's family households (i.e., couples and lone-parents) have children living in them (note: "children" in this case refers to sons and daughters – regardless of age – who live in the same dwelling as their parent[s]). The number and broad age groups of the children are shown in the table below.

Table 15. Number of Children in Families by Age Group

	#	%
< 6 years	2,010	19.8
6 to 14 years	3,475	34.2
15 to 17 years	1,385	13.6
18 to 24 years	2,095	20.6
25 > years	1,210	11.9
Total Children	10,170	100

Source: 2011 Census Statistics
Canada 98-314-XCB2011006

One-fifth of the children living at home in the District of Parry Sound are under the age of six, while a little over one-third are between the ages of six and 14. Teenagers ages 15 to 17 years account for a further 13.6% of the children at home.

Close to one-third of the children living at home in the district are older children. Those between the ages of 18 and 24 account for another fifth of the district's children while those 25 years of age and over make up the remaining 12%.

Table 16. Families by Number of Children at Home

# Children At home	Couples	Lone-parents	Total
1	1,915	1,045	2,960
2	1,735	425	2,160
3 or more	715	160	875
Total	4,365	1,630	5,995

The side table now shows the type of family the children in the District of Parry Sound are living in (i.e., couples or lone-parents) based on the number of children at home. It can be noted from the table that the majority of children live in couple families (which represent 73% of the families with children), while a smaller number live in lone-parent families (27% of families with children).

Approximately half the families with children in the District of Parry Sound have just *one* child at home. Families with

couples represent a little over two-thirds of this group while lone-parents account for the remainder (35.3%). A further 36% of the district's families with children, have *two* children living at home. Most (80%) of these are couple-families. A relatively small number (14.5%) of these families with children have *three or more* children at home.

7.4 Change in Family Household Type, District of Parry Sound, 2006 to 2011

Table 17. Change in Main Family and Household Type

	2006 #	2011 #	Change %
Couples with children	4,445	4,365	-1.8
Couples without children	6,795	7,095	4.4
Lone-parents	1,520	1,635	7.6
Single households	4,250	4,715	11.7

Data source: 2006, 2011 Census
Statistics Canada; 98-312-XCB2011035;
97-553-XCB-2006023

Table 17 shows the change in the district's main family and household types since 2006 (note: the counts for couples and lone-parents in the table are for census families which differ from the counts for family households [see also, endnote 16]. Thus, they are not the same as the counts presented in the

7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLD TYPES

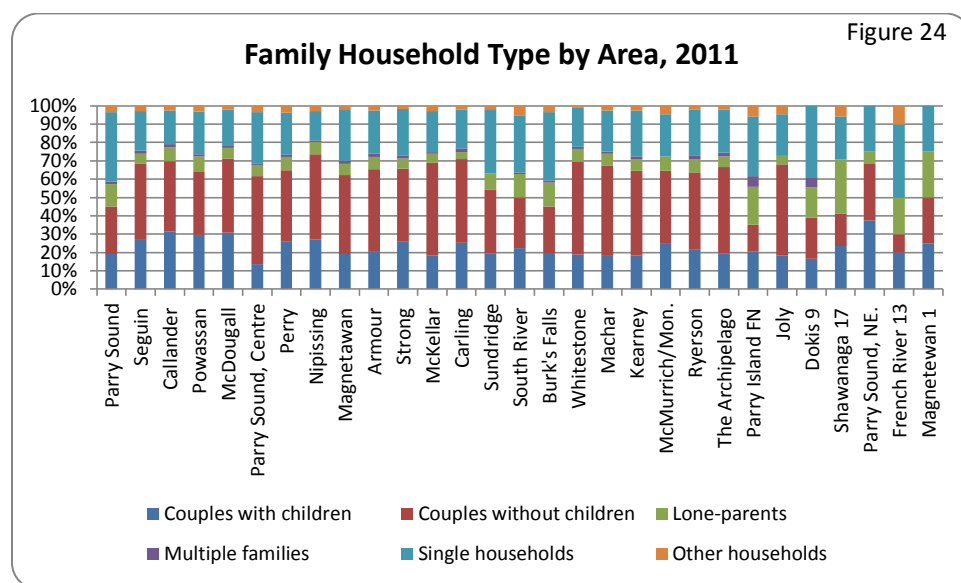
sections above. The counts for family households are presented differently between the 2006 and 2011 census -i.e., in a different format and in different data products - so comparing census families offers a more direct comparison).

As noted previously in the report (in the section on marital status), single households have increased by 11.7% since 2006, which is the largest increase amongst the various family and household types in the District of Parry Sound. Lone-parent families have had the next largest increase (7.6%) followed by couples without children (4.4%). The number of couples with children has decreased 1.8% since 2006.

The above change in the district's families and households is consistent with the national trend where according to Statistics Canada, "the only household type that decreased in number during the five years prior to the 2011 Census was couple households with children (-0.5%). This decline relates at least partly to the aging of the baby boom generation. As this large cohort grows older, many of their children have already reached adulthood and left the parental home" (Statistics Canada, 2012).

7.5 Family Household Type, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2011

The chart below shows the various family household types as their percentage of the total number of households in each municipality and area. The chart presents the data in descending order, starting with the municipality that has the largest number of households.



Based on the ordering of the data by the number of households, there is no clear pattern in the distribution of the various family households across the district's municipalities and areas. The sub-sections below provide a summary of the family household variation across the areas.

7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLD TYPES

7.5.1 Couples with children

Couples with children range from 13.7% of the households in Parry Sound Unincorporated Centre to 35.3% of the households in Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast. Callander and McDougall also have a relatively large number of couples with children at 31.5% and 30.4% respectively.

In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (545) of couples with children, followed by Callander (490) and Seguin (445). With the exception of Perry Island First Nation, the Reserves have 20 or fewer of these family households. Joly also has a small number (20) of couples with children.

7.5.2 Couples without children

Couples without children range from one quarter of the households in Burk's Falls and Parry Sound to over half (51.8%) of the households in Whitestone (Note: most of the Reserves have less than 20% of this household type but the data may be unreliable due to the small counts on the Reserves and the effect of random rounding). McKellar also has a relatively large number (50.0%) of couples without children, while South River (28.3%) and Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast (29.4%) have relatively small numbers, after Burk's Falls and Parry Sound (above). As couples without children are the most common family household type in the District of Parry Sound, they account for over one-third of the households in the remaining municipalities and areas.

In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (735) of couples without children followed by Seguin (675) and Callander (595). Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast and Perry Island First Nation have the smallest number (25) of this family household type followed by Jolly [55] (excluding the other Reserves due to their relatively small household counts).

7.5.3 Lone-parents

The First Nation Reserves have the largest percentages of lone-parent families in the District of Parry Sound, ranging between 16.0% and 28.5% of their respective family households. As mentioned previously however, the relatively small counts in many of the Reserves are more prone to distortion from random rounding and thus the data should be interpreted very cautiously. Two of the Reserves – the Shawanaga and Parry Island First Nation Reserves – have reasonable cell counts (25≥) and their share of lone parent families are 27.8% and 21.9% respectively. Apart from the Reserves, the percentage of lone-parent family households in the district ranges from 3.9% in Carling to 13.2% in Burk's Falls.

In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest (350) number of lone-parent families, followed by Callander (120) and Powassan (105). Together, these municipalities account for approximately 40% of the district's lone-parent family households. In addition to some of the Reserves, Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast, Joly, and The Archipelago have the smallest number of lone-parent families (15 or less) although these numbers may be more distorted by rounding.

7.5.4 Single households

Single households range from 16.0% of households in Nipissing to 40.0% on the French River Reserve (again, in absolute terms this represents a relatively small number of 20 households). Parry Sound and

7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLD TYPES

Burk's Falls also have a relatively large share of single households at 38.0% and 37.4% respectively, while in addition to Nipissing, Callander and McDougall have relatively small shares (18.3% and 19.4%).

In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (1,075) of single households, followed by Seguin (355) and Powassan (305). The Shawanaga, French River and Magnetewan Reserves, and Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast, have the smallest number (20 or less) of single households.

7.5.5 Multiple families

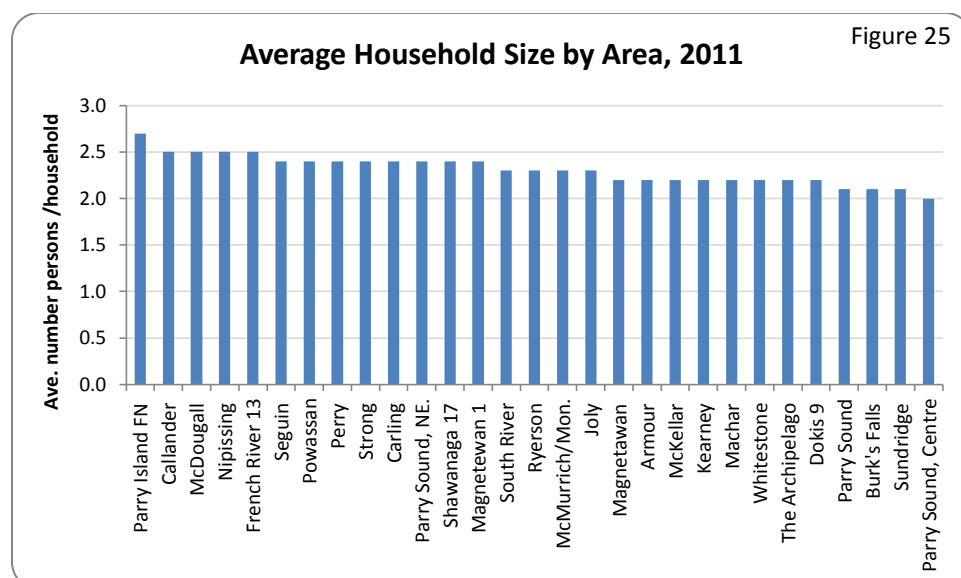
As stated in an earlier section, there are only a small number (250) of multiple family households in the District of Parry Sound to begin with, and the numbers become even smaller when broken down at the sub-district level. Parry Sound has the largest (35) number of multiple family households followed by Callander and Seguin (25). These municipalities account for one-third of the multiple family households in the district. The remaining municipalities and areas have counts of 15 or less and some of these do not have any multiple family households, recorded by the census.

7.5.6 Other (non-family) households

This household type refers to two or more people who share a private dwelling but who do not constitute a family. Similar to the above, other non-family households are a relatively small number (530) at the district level so the numbers become very small at the lower levels of geography. Parry Sound has the largest (100) number of these households followed by Seguin (45), Callander and Powassan (40 each). These municipalities combined account for 42% of the other non-family households in the district. The remaining municipalities and areas have counts of 35 or less and some of these do not have other, non-family households that were recorded by the census.

7.6 Household Size, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2011

Figure 25 below shows the average household size for the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas:

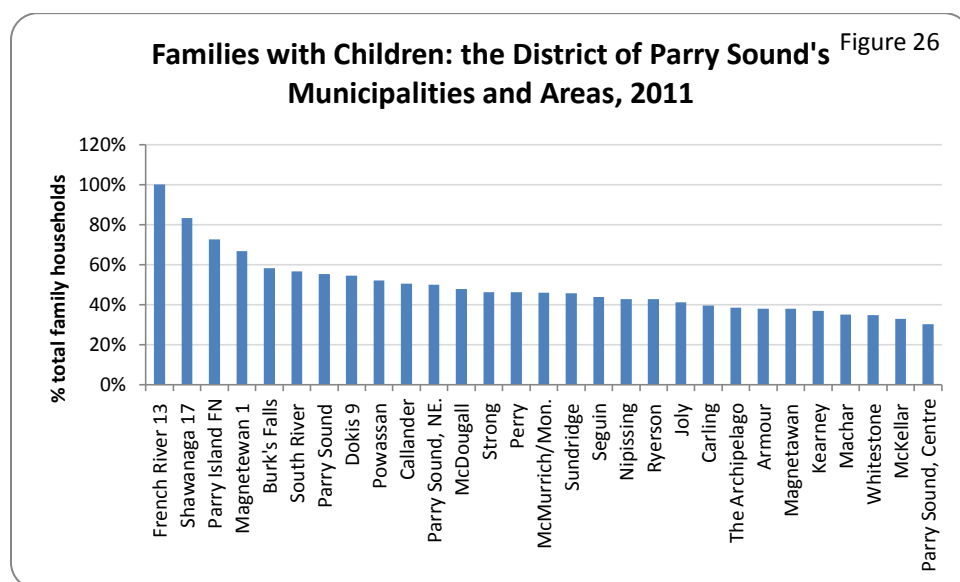


7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLD TYPES

Average household size ranges from 2 persons per household in Parry Sound Unincorporated Centre to 2.7 in Perry Island First Nation. As household size is an indicator of family household formation and composition, the chart reflects some of the population and family household characteristics described previously in the report for each area. For example, generally the larger households are indicative of populations with fewer senior citizens and single households, and more families and children (and vice-versa for the smaller households).

7.7 Families with Children, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2011

The chart below shows the percentage of family households with children, in each of the district's municipalities and areas (as noted earlier, "children" in this case refers to sons and daughters – regardless of age – who live in the same dwelling as their parent[s]). The data is presented in descending order, starting with the area that has the largest percentage of families with children:



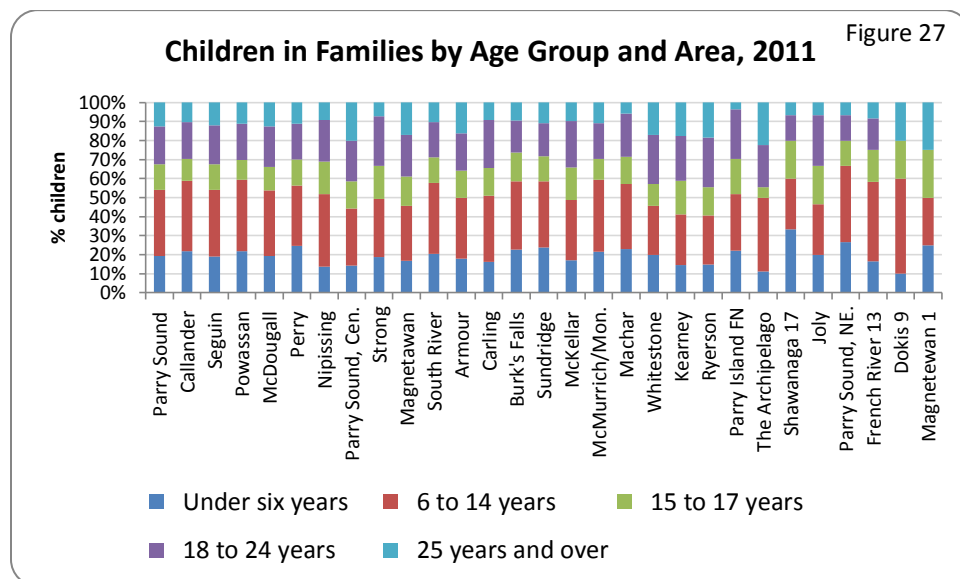
Family households with children range between 30.0% of the households in Parry Sound Centre to all the households on the French River Reserve. In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (940) of families with children, followed by Callander (625), Seguin (550), Powassan (505), and McDougall (420). These areas account for half the families with children in the District of Parry Sound.

7.7.1 Children in Families by Broad Age Groups, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2011

The chart on the following page shows the broad age-groups of the children in families across the district's Municipalities and areas. The chart presents the data in descending order starting with the area that has the largest number of children. (Note: Magnetewan has very small counts of five people in each age group and thus the data may be unreliable due to random rounding. For this reason it will be left out of the analysis).

7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLD TYPES

Regarding children under six, some of the areas (in addition to Magnetewan) have small counts of 10 or less which makes the data more prone to distortion through random rounding. These areas include The Archipelago, and the French River and Dokis Reserves. With these areas removed from the analysis, children under the age of six ranges from 14.0% of the children in families in Nipissing, to 33.3% on the Shawanaga Reserve.



Moving into the next age group, the percentage of children ages 6 to 14 years in families, ranges between 25.0% in Ryerson to 45% on the French River and Dokis Reserves. Joly has the highest percentage (21.4%) of children ages 15 to 17 years living in families while Powassan has the lowest at 10.2% (note: this excludes The Archipelago which has the lowest percentage of 5.0% but an absolute count of only five people).

In terms of the older children in the district's families, Strong has the highest percentage (26.5%) of children ages 18 to 24 in families (excluding Joly which has the highest percentage of 28.6% but an absolute count of only 10 people), while the unincorporated area of Parry Sound Northeast has the lowest at 14.3% (excluding the Shawanaga Reserve which has the lowest percentage of 13.3% but an absolute count of only 10 people). The unincorporated area of Parry Sound Centre and the Archipelago have the highest percentage (20.0%) of children in families that are 25 years and over while Strong has the lowest at 7.4% (excluding five other areas that have lower percentages but also an absolute count of 10 people or less. These include Joly, Parry Sound Northeast, Shawanaga Reserve, Machar and Parry Island First Nation).

GLOSSARY

Census Subdivision: According to the Statistics Canada definition, “census subdivision is the general term for municipalities (as determined by provincial/territorial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g., Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unincorporated territories)”.

Dependency Ratio: The dependency ratio is the number of dependents (children and seniors) in the population relative to the working age population (youth and core working group). The ratio is calculated by the following formula:
$$\frac{\text{Children ages 0-14} + \text{seniors ages 65} +}{\text{Youth ages 15-24} + \text{core working group ages 25-64}}$$

Dwellings: The census dwellings referred to in this report are private dwellings “occupied by usual residents”. This excludes seasonal dwellings (not intended for year-round use), dwellings occupied by temporary residents and unoccupied dwellings.

Population Density: As per the Statistics Canada definition, population density is the number of persons per square kilometre. It is calculated by dividing the total population for a given area, by the land area.

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APPENDIX

A. General Age Group Counts for Municipalities and Areas, 2011

Municipality /Area	Total	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+
Parry Sound	6190	830	745	3170	1450
Seguin	3990	545	390	2165	885
Callander	3865	605	375	2240	640
Powassan	3380	530	315	1765	770
McDougall	2705	390	275	1480	550
Perry	2315	330	230	1315	435
Parry Sound, Centre	2200	160	160	1155	725
Nipissing	1705	225	185	975	325
Magnetawan	1455	135	140	775	405
Armour	1375	145	125	775	325
Strong	1340	170	165	710	300
Carling	1250	140	125	650	330
McKellar	1145	95	100	640	310
South River	1050	170	130	535	215
Sundridge	985	135	90	470	285
Burk's Falls	965	150	115	495	210
Machar	925	110	80	500	240
Whitestone	920	80	65	510	260
Kearney	840	65	80	485	210
McMurrich/Monteith	780	110	70	430	170
Ryerson	635	55	75	355	150
The Archipelago	565	55	40	305	160
Parry Island First Nation	420	80	80	225	40
Joly	285	35	35	170	45
Parry Sound, North East	215	50	20	115	30
Shawanaga 17	210	50	35	115	15
Dokis 9	205	35	15	115	35
French River 13	135	35	25	70	10
Magnetewan 1	95	15	10	55	15
District of Parry Sound	42160	5550	4305	22800	9510

Source: 2011 Census Statistics Canada 98-311-XCB2011023.

Census age group data summed by author, to form general age-groups.

As the table is showing rounded census counts, the totals may not correspond.

APPENDIX

B. Counts for Age Groups: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, Municipalities and Areas, 2011

Municipality /Area	0 -14	0-4	5-9	10-14
Parry Sound	830	255	270	310
Callander	605	190	220	195
Seguin	545	160	170	210
Powassan	530	160	175	190
McDougall	390	115	130	145
Perry	330	125	100	110
Nipissing	225	50	60	115
Strong	170	60	55	60
South River	170	45	50	70
Parry Sound, Centre	160	35	60	65
Burk's Falls	150	45	50	65
Armour	145	50	45	50
Carling	140	35	50	55
Magnetawan	135	45	40	50
Sundridge	135	50	40	50
McMurrich/Monteith	110	35	35	40
Machar	110	40	35	35
McKellar	95	25	30	35
Whitstone	80	30	25	30
Parry Island First Nation	80	30	35	20
Kearney	65	20	20	25
The Archipelago	55	15	20	20
Ryerson	55	20	20	15
Shawanaga 17	50	25	10	20
Parry Sound, North East	50	15	20	20
Joly	35	10	10	10
French River 13	35	15	10	20
Dokis 9	35	5	10	20
Magnetewan 1	15	5	5	10
District of Parry Sound	5550	1700	1795	2050

Source: 2011 Census Statistics Canada 98-311-XCB2011023

As the table is showing rounded census counts, the totals may not correspond.

ENDNOTES

¹ Callander's 2006 population was revised upwards from 3,249 to 3,579 (10.1%) and the number of dwellings was revised from 1,303 to 1,430 (9.7%). Nipissing's 2006 population was revised from 1,642 to 1,644 (0.12%) and the number of dwellings was revised from 660 to 661 (0.15%). For the District of Parry Sound, this results in a net population change of 332 (0.8%) and a net dwelling change of 128 (0.7%). From a statistical perspective and for the purpose of this report, the changes at the district level and for Nipissing are considered to be insignificant. The population and dwelling changes for Callander however are significant and should be taken into consideration when analyzing census data for Callander.

² Statistics Canada has replaced the term "urban area" with "population centre". Population centres are characterized by areas that have a population of 1,000 or more people, and a population density of 400 or more people per square kilometre. All the areas outside of population centres are considered to be rural.

³ The percentage change in the District of Parry Sound's population between 2006 and 2011 is based on the revised 2006 count of 41,250, not the original count of 40,918. After the publication of the 2006 census population counts, Statistics Canada revised Callander's population upward from 3,249 to 3,579 and Nipissing's population from 1,642 to 1,644 (both due to data error), giving a net population change of +332 for the district. Thus the revised 2006 population count is the original count of 40,918 + 332 = 41,250. It should be noted that after Statistics Canada uncovers data errors, it flags the data but it does not go back and update all the original data tables, i.e., the original census data is left as is. In future census publications, the data is adjusted where possible but this is not always the case. The current 2011 census tables are still using the unrevised 2006 population count for the District of Parry Sound.

⁴ The dependency ratio is not meant to minimize or overlook the contribution of children and senior citizens – for example, there are a number of seniors in the workforce. Nor does the ratio take into account the working-age people who are unemployed or not in the workforce. Rather, the dependency ratio reflects the age structure of a given population and provides a general measure of dependency relative to productive capacity.

⁵ Statistics Canada considers children under the age of 15 years to be single (i.e., never legally married) and not living common law.

⁶ As per the census definition, "mother tongue" refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census (May 10, 2011).

⁷ Non-official languages include immigrant and Aboriginal languages – generally all languages other than English and French.

⁸ When the Aboriginal languages are removed from the group of "non-official" languages, the remaining languages are considered to be "immigrant languages". Immigrant languages are languages other than English, French, and Aboriginal, whose presence in Canada is originally due to immigration.

⁹ For example, in the immigrant language data table for the district's municipalities and areas, there are 1,334 cells (46 languages X 29 areas). The majority of these cells (1,151) contain zeros. Another 152 cells contain values of 5 or 10 which are dubious for analysis because of the random rounding process. This

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leaves only 31 cells (17% of the data) with values greater than 10 for analysis, and the majority of these counts are for the three most common immigrant languages spoken in the district.

¹⁰ For the first time in 2011, three language questions (knowledge of official languages, home language and mother tongue) were included on the census questionnaire and administered to 100% of the population. Language data published for all censuses since 1996 have been based almost exclusively on responses from the long-form census questionnaire which was based on a sample (20% of the population). Therefore the analysis of 2011 census language data is being compared with 2006 long-form census data.

¹¹ As defined by Statistics Canada, private dwellings occupied by usual residents are “a separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside, and in which a person or a group of persons live permanently”. This excludes seasonal dwellings (not intended for year-round use), dwellings occupied by temporary residents and unoccupied dwellings. The total number of private dwellings for the District of Parry Sound recorded by the census is 33,764.

¹² The percentage change in the District of Parry Sound’s dwellings between 2006 and 2011 is based on the revised 2006 count of 17,315, not the original count of 17,187. After the publication of the 2006 census population counts, Statistics Canada revised Callander’s number of private occupied dwellings upward from 1,303 to 1,430 and Nipissing’s dwellings from 660 to 661 (both due to data error), giving a net population change of +128 for the district. Thus the revised 2006 population count is the original count of 17,187 + 128 = 17,315. It should be noted that after Statistics Canada uncovers data errors, it flags the data but it does not go back and update all the original data tables, i.e., the original census data is left as is. In future census publications, the data is adjusted where possible but this not always the case. The current 2011 census tables are still using the unrevised 2006 population count for the District of Parry Sound.

¹³ This does not include the private dwellings on three Reserves in Northeastern Ontario that were ‘incompletely enumerated’ during the 2011 census.

¹⁴ The change in the district’s total number of dwellings between 2006 and 2011 in this section (6.6) is 885 which is 125 more than the change noted in section 6.1 (760). The 2006 count is unrevised and includes the original count of dwellings in Callander and Nipissing which is approximately 125 lower than the revised count.

¹⁵ Based on the Statistics Canada definition, a *census family* refers to “a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child. A couple may be of opposite sex or same sex.

¹⁶ The category of “family households” is different than “census families” as it includes single households and other ‘non-family’ households. Thus, it combines the census family and household populations and approximates to the number of private dwellings. Census families on the other hand do not include single or other households and thus do not account for everyone living in the private dwellings. The counts for family types such as couples with or without children, or lone-parents, will differ depending

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on which category they are in. For example, the number of lone- parent families reported for family households is different (lower) than the number of lone parents for census families because some of the 'multiple families' counted in the family household domain are lone-parent families (and are counted as such under 'census families').