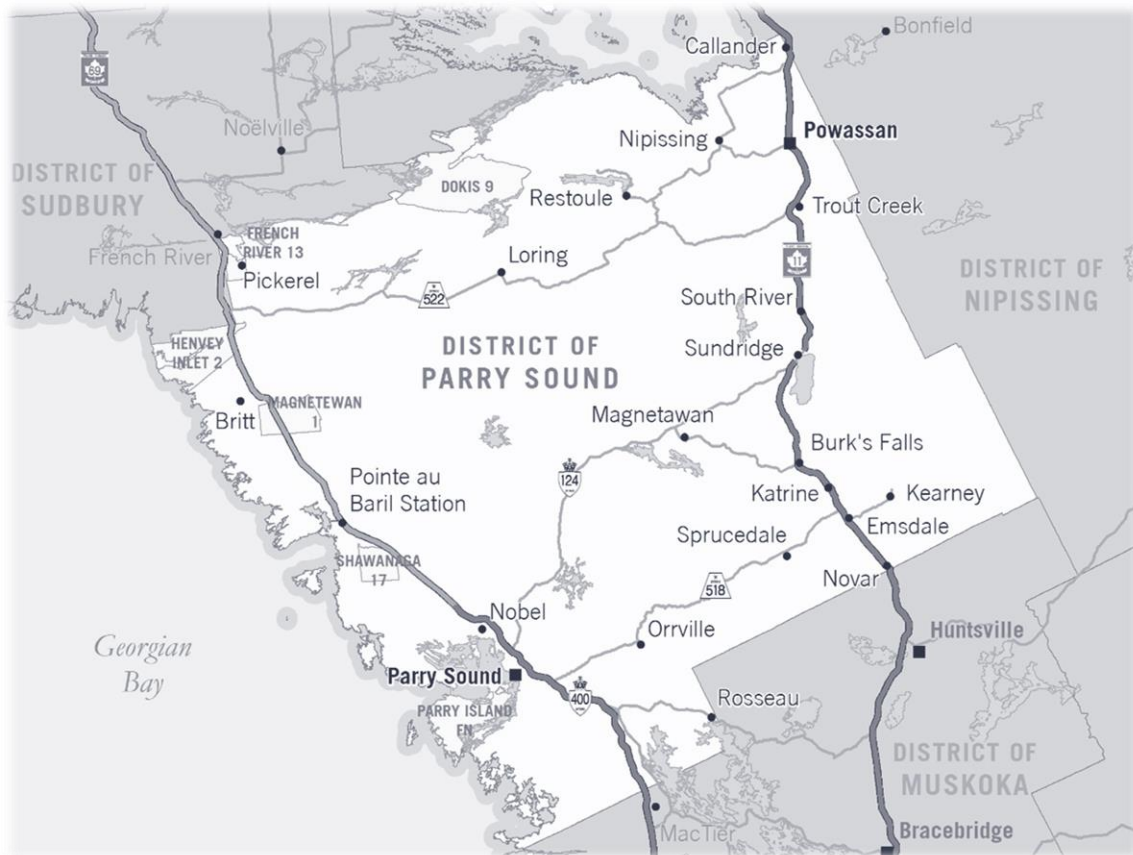


# District of Parry Sound

## Demographic & Socioeconomic Profile

2016 Census of Population



Developed in Partnership with



April 2018

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## INTRODUCTION

The District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board has undertaken this project in order to provide an updated demographic and socioeconomic profile for the District of Parry Sound and its communities based on the Census of Population, 2016. The report builds upon previous profiles and complements existing local data (such as community profiles) by expanding upon the analysis, and provides new insights into the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics (such as income, education, and labour force status) of the District of Parry Sound's local communities.

Specifically, the report is intended to:

- Give some meaning to the raw Census data for the District of Parry Sound and its municipalities and areas.
- Provide an updated socioeconomic snapshot of the people living in the District of Parry Sound through key markers of income, education and labour force status.
- Benchmark the District of Parry Sound's socioeconomic data to Ontario as a relative measure of performance and progress.
- Build upon the District of Parry Sound Social Planning Collaborative's previous work including the community asset mapping (2012), demographic profile (2013) and socio-demographic profile (2013) to further inform the planning and development process in the District of Parry Sound and the municipalities and areas.
- Promote community dialogue and/or action around the socioeconomic 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.
- Support advocacy and inform government policy.

## METHODOLOGY

This is a descriptive report based on a quantitative analysis of some of the Census of Canada 2016 variables: including age; sex; marital status; language; dwellings; households; families; income; education; labour force status; shelter costs; Indigenous Identity; immigration; and mobility status. The distribution of the respective variables is shown pictorially with tables and charts at the district and sub-district level of geography. This includes the District of Parry Sound and some of its census subdivisions (municipalities and areas) for which there is Census data available. Summary statistics are also provided for Ontario for the same variables, so as to provide a benchmark for comparison with the district. A description of the data is also provided through a narrative which highlights the key points of the data distribution by using summary measures of centre and/or spread, or by identifying statistical outliers.

Each variable is looked at independently (univariate analysis). Additionally, some of the variables are looked at with other key variables (bivariate analysis) to see if there is a relationship between them. Specifically, the prevalence of low income and education is cross-tabulated with sex, and broad age groups. Additionally, labour force status is cross-tabulated with sex and education. This analysis is done through the use of two-way tables (for categorical data). Exploring these relationships is important as it may reveal areas that require further investigation, or where strategies and action are required to improve outcomes (for example, educational attainment for a certain age group).

## REPORT PRODUCTION

This study was funded by the District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board (DSPSSAB) and is based on two previous reports prepared in 2013 by Dave Plumstead, MBA, Analyst, for the District of Parry Sound Social Planning Collaborative. For this 2018 report, all indicators, writeups and conclusions were updated by the Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre using the most recent data available. Sections 12 to 14 of this report are new additions that did not appear in the previous 2013 reports.

## NOTES – DATA SOURCES AND QUALITY

- 1) Unless otherwise stated, the data in this report has been sourced from Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016. The 2016 Census of Canada National reintroduced the mandatory long-form census which was replaced in 2011 by the voluntary Household Survey (NHS).
- 2) In terms of statistical reporting through the national census and household survey, the census division (CD) of Parry Sound has 30 census subdivisions (CSD). These subdivisions correspond directly to the District of Parry Sound's 22 municipalities, six First Nation Reserves, and two unorganized territories (hereafter referred to as 'unincorporated areas' in this report).
- 3) The 2016 Census data in this report should not be directly compared with the equivalent data from the 2011 NHS. The long form census and National Household Survey employed different methodology to collect the data. Thus, it is uncertain whether a change in the data between the two periods is a real change or one resulting from the change in methodology or non-response bias.

## NOTES – GENERAL

- 1) The reference period for the income data is 2015 while the reference period for the other data (education, labour force and shelter costs) is 2016.
- 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) To ensure the confidentiality of survey respondents, Statistics Canada randomly rounds (either up or down) all figures and totals to a multiple of '5' or in some cases '10'. Thus when the 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 and data tables.
- 4) Some of the municipalities and areas in the District of Parry Sound have relatively small populations (this is particularly true for the First Nation Reserves). 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.
- 5) Statistics Canada also suppresses data in order to protect confidentiality. For example, if a population has less than 40 persons then all data is suppressed. Additionally, for areas with populations less than 250 persons, or if the number of private households is less than 40, the income data will not be available (the suppressed data however, is included in the aggregate totals). In the District of Parry Sound, four of the First Nation Reserves included in the Census, have populations less than 250 persons. Thus, the income data is not available for these Reserves.<sup>i</sup> Additionally, one Reserve –Henvey Inlet 2 – has a population of less than 40 persons so no data is available, either for confidentiality or data quality reasons.

# 1.0 THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND

The District of Parry Sound is located in Northeastern Ontario (Statistics Canada refers to this area as the Northeast Economic Region). 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 (Figure 1). The district covers an area of 9,326 square kilometres which accounts for 3.4% of Northeastern Ontario's area. Given the district's population of 42,824 people however, it has a larger share of the Northeast's population (7.8%). The District of Parry Sound's population density of 4.6 people per square kilometre is twice that of Northeastern Ontario (2.0) but is well below that of Ontario (14.8).

FIGURE 1: MAP OF THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND WITHIN THE NORTHEAST ECONOMIC REGION AND ONTARIO



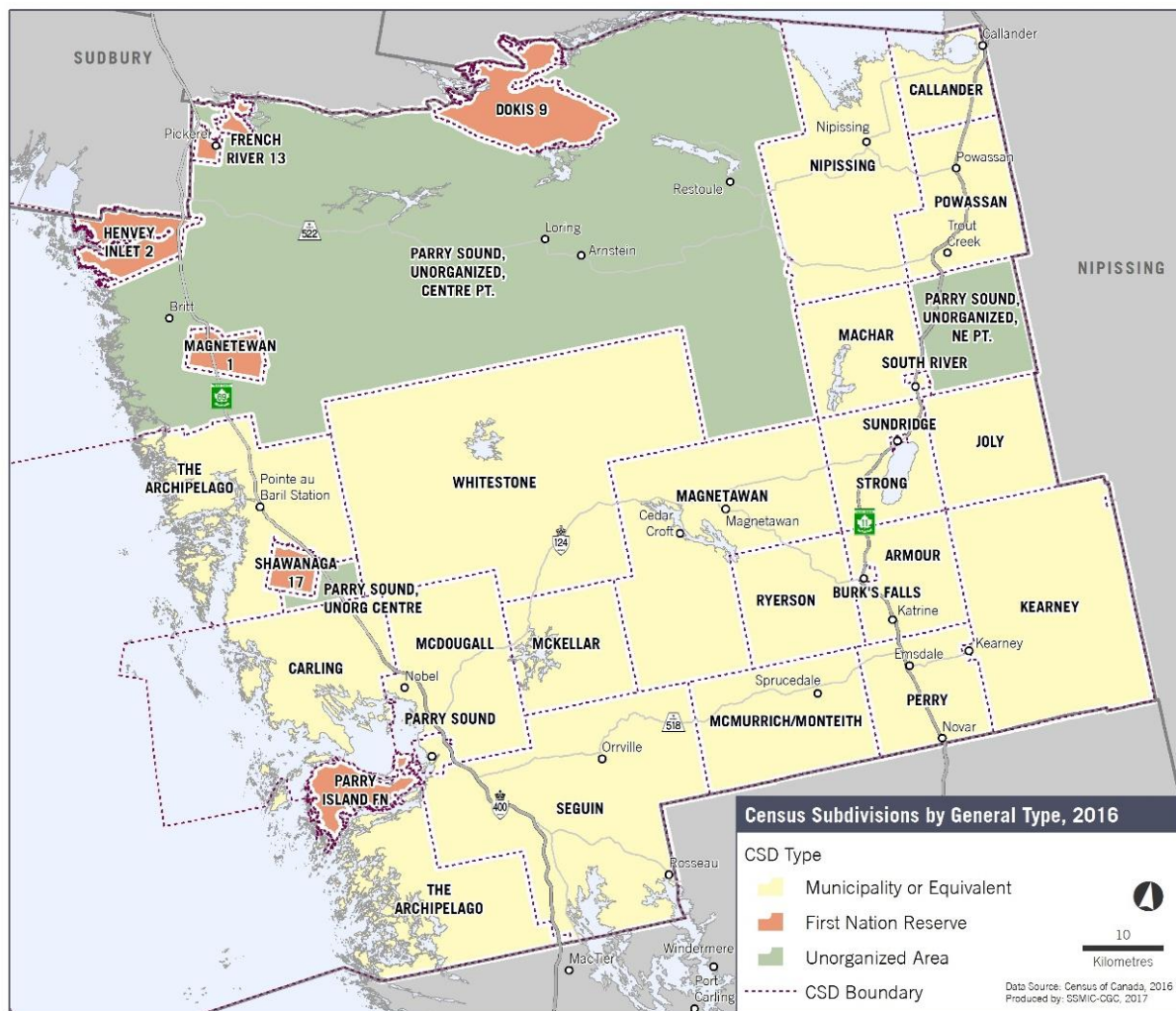


# 1.0 DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND

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 unorganized areas (i.e., areas without municipal representation). The district is predominantly rural with approximately 82% of the population living in rural areas outside the population centres. The remaining 18% live in the district's two population centres of Parry Sound and Powassan.

Please note that a population centre (POPCTR) has a population of at least 1,000 and a population density of 400 persons or more per square kilometre, based on population counts from the current Census of Population. All areas outside population centres are classified as rural areas.<sup>ii</sup>

FIGURE 2: DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS BY GENERAL TYPE



## 2.0 POPULATION

### KEY FINDINGS:

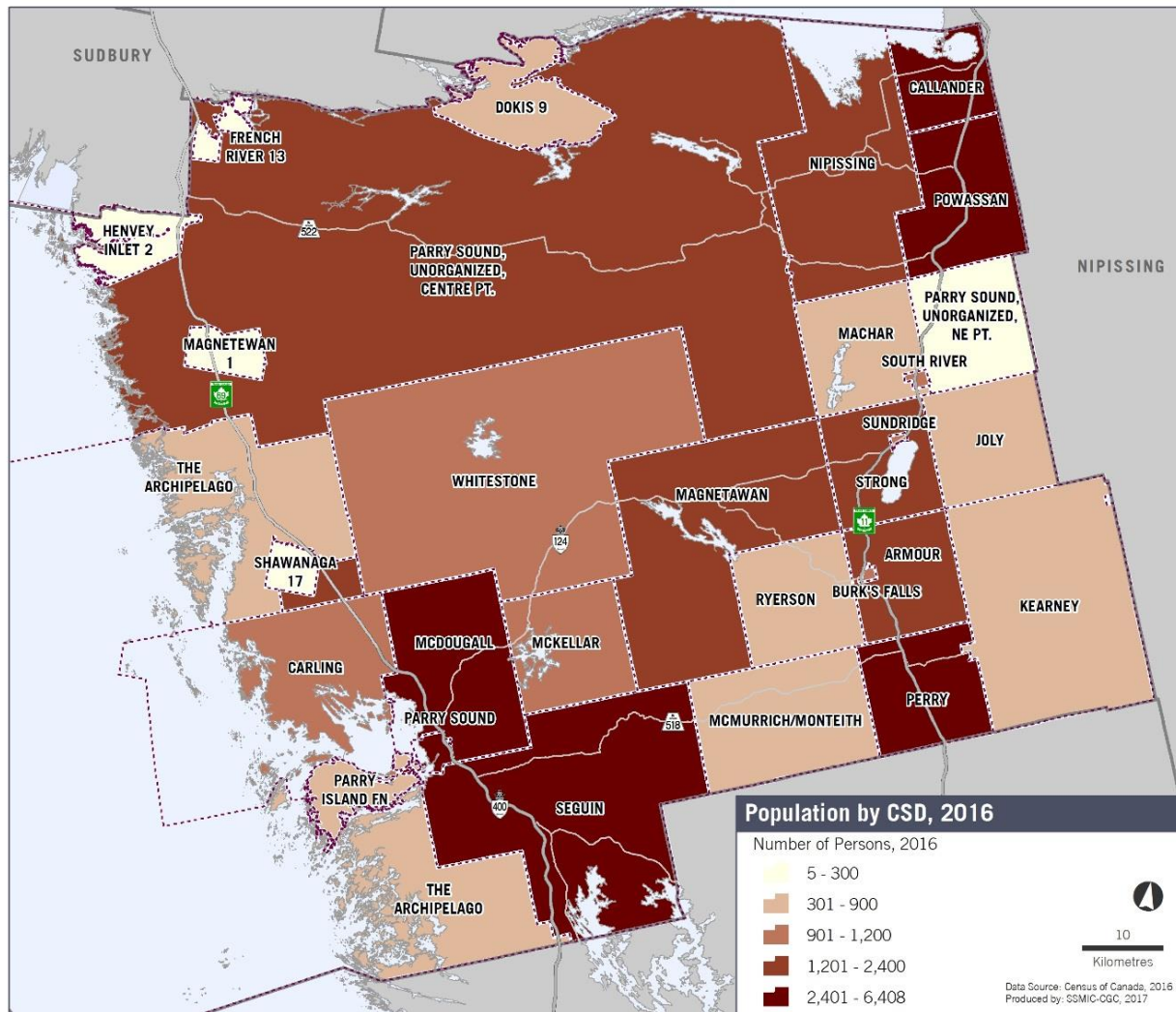
- The District of Parry Sound's population has increased by 1.6%, or by 622 people, since 2011.
  - Seguin had the greatest population increase of 7.9%, or 316 people.
  - Parry Sound, Unorg. North East had the greatest population decrease of 15.8%, or 35 people.
- The District's population is projected to grow by at least 1.8% over the next 15 years, higher than Northeastern Ontario (-1.5%), but below the provincial expected growth rate (17%).
  - The "baby boomer phenomenon" is predicted to drive the District's increase as the population of seniors is expected to increase by 40.2% over the next 15 years.
- The projected changes by age group are similar in direction between the district and Northeastern Ontario, with some variation in magnitude.
  - Of note is the decline in the youth and core-working age populations for the district and Northeastern Ontario compared to the province.

Based on the 2016 Census of Population, there are 42,824 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 Henvey Inlet Reserve, to over 6,400 people in Parry Sound. Parry Sound accounts for the largest share (15%) of the district's population, followed by Seguin (10.1%) and Callander (9%). These municipalities combined account for just over one-third of the district's population (14,575 people).

## 2.0 POPULATION

FIGURE 3: POPULATION BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION, 2016



### 2.1 Population Change, 2011 to 2016

The District of Parry Sound's population has increased 1.6% (662 people) since 2011. This growth rate is significantly higher than Northeastern Ontario's (-0.5%) over the same period, but lower than the provincial rate of 4.6%.

As the map on the following page indicates, population growth has varied across the district, with some areas experiencing population growth and others, a decline. Population growth has been concentrated along parts of the Hwy. 11 corridor in the eastern section of the district, the Parry Sound population centre and in the southern areas bordering the District of Muskoka (Figure 4).

## 2.0 POPULATION

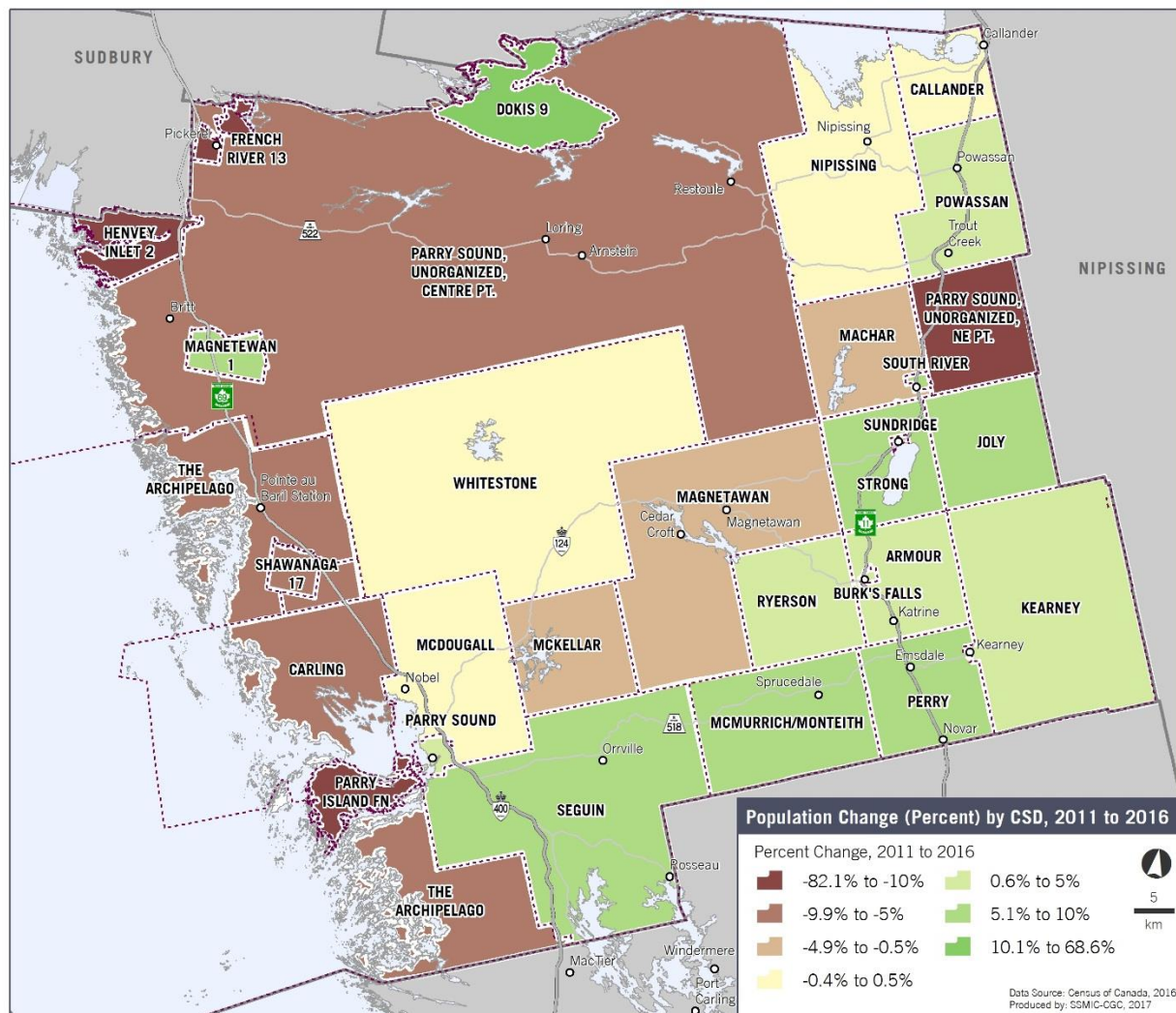
Two First Nations Reserves gained population (Magnetewan and Dokis), while four lost population (Henvey Inlet, Parry Island FN, French River and Shawanaga) between 2011 and 2016. The Henvey Inlet and the Dokis Reserves are clearly outliers with population loss of 82.1% and a population gain of 68.6% 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).

Regarding the municipalities and unorganized areas, Seguin had the highest percentage increase in population of 7.9% (316 people) followed by Strong at 7.3% (98 people). In absolute terms however, Seguin had the largest increase in population in the district followed by Parry Sound (217 people) and Perry (137 people) since 2011.

In terms of population decline, Parry Sound Unorganized North East experienced the greatest percentage decrease of -15.8% (-35 people), followed by Carling at -9.9% (-123 people) and The Archipelago at -6.2% (-35 people). In absolute terms however, Parry Sound Unorganized Centre had the largest decrease in population in the district (-128 people).

## 2.0 POPULATION

FIGURE 4: POPULATION CHANGE (PERCENT) BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION, 2011 TO 2016



### 2.2 Land Area and Population Density, 2016

Table 1 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. The Town of Parry Sound and the Municipality of Powassan are shown in bold in Table 1 as they are the only two municipalities within the district that meet the definition of a Population Centre (as defined by Statistics Canada).<sup>iii</sup>

## 2.0 POPULATION

TABLE 1: LAND AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION, 2016

Place Name	CSD Type	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	People per km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Parry Sound</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>478.2</b>
Sundridge	Village	2.3	417.6
Burk's Falls	Village	3.1	319.2
South River	Village	4.2	268.3
Callander	Municipality	106.0	36.4
<b>Powassan</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>224.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Perry	Township	187.2	13.1
McDougall	Municipality	268.5	10.1
Strong	Township	159.9	9.0
Armour	Township	164.6	8.6
Seguin	Township	595.7	7.2
McKellar	Township	180.9	6.1
Shawanaga 17	F.N. Reserve	32.1	6.1
Machar	Township	184.4	4.8
<b>Parry Sound</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>9,326.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Carling	Township	248.9	4.5
Parry Island First Nation	F.N. Reserve	72.4	4.4
French River 13	F.N. Reserve	27.0	4.3
Nipissing	Township	393.8	4.3
Ryerson	Township	187.9	3.4
McMurrich/Monteith	Township	277.9	3.0
Magnetawan	Municipality	531.5	2.6
Dokis 9	F.N. Reserve	154.4	2.2
Magnetewan 1	F.N. Reserve	47.7	2.1
Kearney	Town	532.0	1.7
Joly TP	Township	194.7	1.6
Parry Sound, Unorg., North East Part	Unorganized Area	183.3	1.0
Whitestone	Municipality	957.9	1.0
The Archipelago	Township	606.1	0.9
Parry Sound, Unorg., Centre Part	Unorganized Area	2,698.2	0.8
Henvey Inlet 2	F.N. Reserve	86.0	0.1

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. Table 1 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 areas, Parry Sound 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 that have 400 or more people per square kilometre. Conversely, although the table

## 2.0 POPULATION

shows over 400 people per square kilometre for Sundridge, its population is less than 1,000 so it is not considered a population centre).

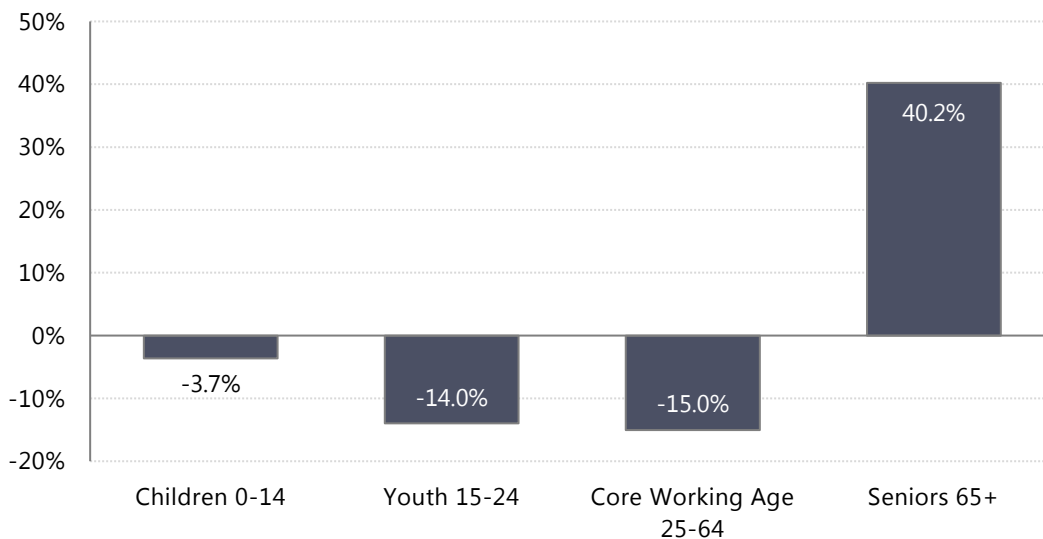
The table also shows the large spread in land area and density across the District of Parry Sound. While the district's total area is 9,300 square kilometres, the sub-district area ranges from just 2.2 square kilometres in Sundridge to approximately 2,700 square kilometres in the unincorporated area of Parry Sound Centre. Consequently, the population density also varies significantly, from less than one person per square kilometre in The Archipelago, Parry Sound Centre and Henvey Inlet, to 478 persons per square kilometre in Parry Sound.

### 2.3 Population Projection, 2017 to 2031

Over the next 15 years, the District of Parry Sound's population is projected to grow minimally at 1.8% (753 people). This growth rate is higher than Northeastern Ontario's projected growth rate over the same period (-1.5%) but well below the provincial 15-year growth rate of 17%.

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 seniors aged 65 years and over.

FIGURE 5: DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND 15 YEAR POPULATION PROJECTION BY GENERAL AGE GROUPS; 2017 TO 2031



Source: Ontario Ministry of Finance, Ontario Population Projections Update, 2016–2041

The district's population of children age 0 to 14 years is projected to decline by 3.7% (184 children) over the next 15 years. Much of this decline will be in the lower age cohort (ages 0 to 4). The older cohorts (5 to 9 years and 10 to 14 years) will decline for the first half of the period, but will then start to increase again, resulting in less of a population decline in these cohorts than the 0 to 4 age cohort.

## 2.0 POPULATION

The District of Parry Sound's youth population is projected to undergo a significant decrease of 14% (570 youth) over the 15 year period. The core working group is also projected to decline by 15% (3,266 people). The baby boomer phenomenon will drive the District of Parry Sound's population growth over the next 15 years as the number of seniors increases by 40.2% (4,773 seniors).

The population projections above represent fundamental demographic change over the next 15 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, Northeast Ontario and Ontario

Table 2 compares the district's projected growth in the population and general age groups with the local Economic Region and Ontario. Total population in the District of Parry Sound over the period is projected to increase while the Northeast Region is projected to decrease. The projected changes in the age-groups for the District of Parry Sound and Northeast Ontario are similar in direction with some small variation in magnitude.

TABLE 2: POPULATION PROJECTION 2017 TO 2031

Age Group	District of Parry Sound		Northeast Ontario		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
Children 0-14	-184	-3.7	-3,655	-4.5	2.5
Youth 15-24	-570	-14.0	-6,995	-10.8	-1.2
Core Working Age 25-64	-3,266	-15.0	-45,725	-15.4	1.4
Seniors 65+	4,773	40.2	47,802	40.7	58.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-8,573</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>

Source: Ontario Ministry of Finance, Ontario Population Projections Update, 2016–2041

Most notable, however, is the declining youth and core working age populations in the District of Parry Sound and Northeast 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

### KEY FINDINGS:

- The District of Parry Sound composed of 50% males and 50% females.
- The District of Parry Sound's population is older than Ontario's based on the median age (52.6 years and 41.3 years, respectively).
  - There is a large variation in age between the district's First Nation Reserves and other areas.
- The number of senior citizens is greater than the number of children and youth combined.
  - The number of youth in the district had the steepest decline out of all the age groups (-12.9%).
- The District of Parry Sound has a high dependency ratio (64) compared to Northeastern Ontario (56) and Ontario (50).

### 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 Whitestone with a population comprised of 53.5% males and 46.9% females, and Parry Sound with a population comprised of 46.3% males and 53.7% females.

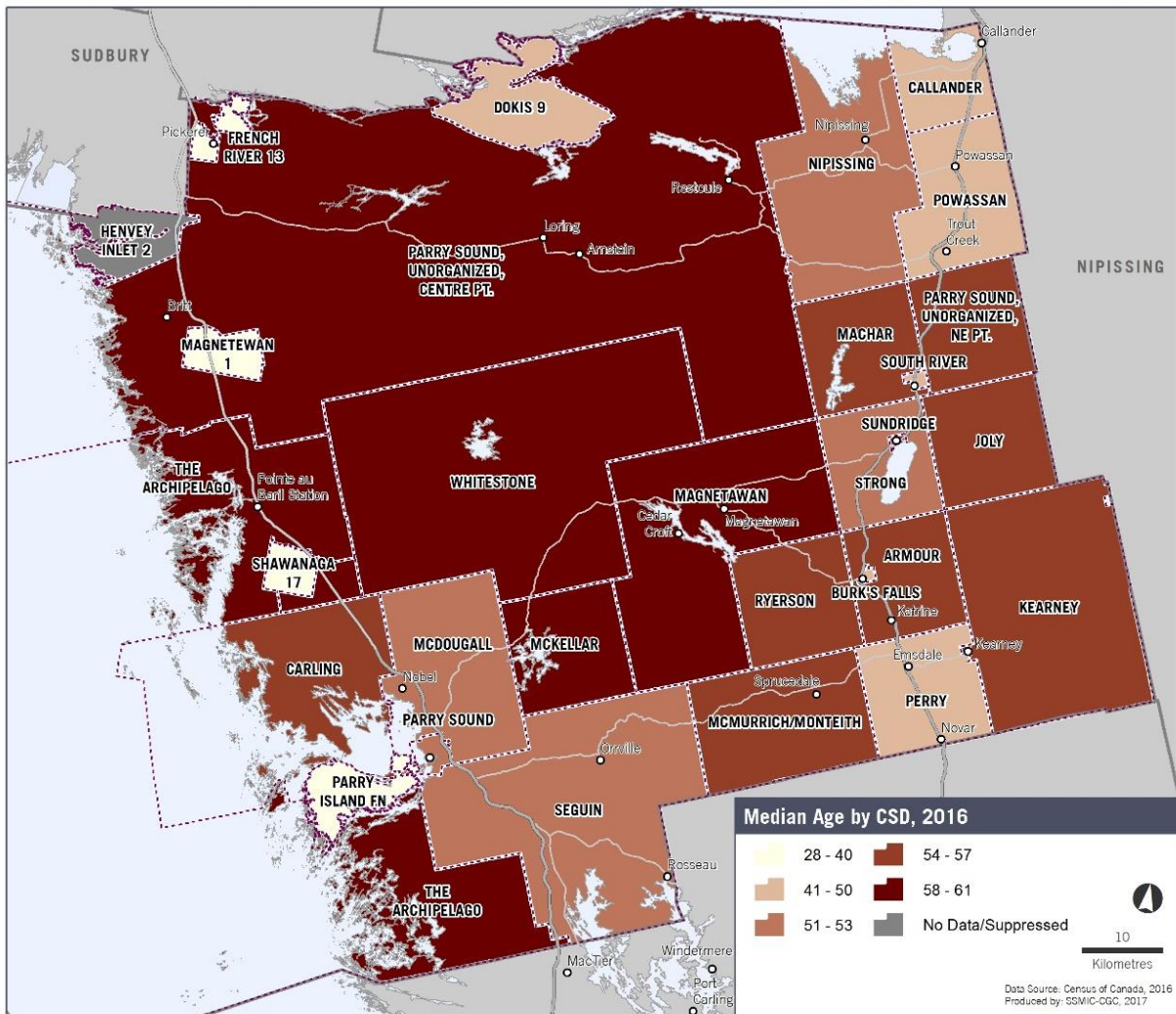
The sexes vary more across the age groups. Most notably, the district has more children and youth (ages 0 to 24 years) that are male (51.9%) than female (48.1%). Additionally, within the seniors group, there is a significantly higher percentage of females (56.9%) who are 80 years and older, than males (43.1%).

### 3.2 Median Age

Figure 6 below shows the median age across the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas. It can be noted that the greatest variation in age is between the district's First Nation Reserves and the other areas. This is in keeping with the national picture, with Canada's Aboriginal population being significantly younger than the general population.

## 3.0 AGE & SEX

FIGURE 6: MEDIAN AGE, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND 2016



With a median age of 52.6 years, the District of Parry Sound's population is significantly older than Ontario's (41.3 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.

## 3.0 AGE & SEX

TABLE 3: GENERAL AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND 2016

Age Group	#	%
Children, 0 to 14 years	5,415	12.6
Youth, 15 to 24 years	3,750	8.8
Core Workers, 25 to 64 years	22,290	52.1
Senior Citizens, 65+ years	11,370	26.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,824</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3 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 12.6% of the district's population while youth (15 to 24 years) comprise a slightly smaller share at 8.8%. The core working group is a relatively large cohort which accounts for a little over half the district's population (52.1%). Senior citizens 65 years of age and over make up the remaining 26.6% of the District of Parry Sound's population. The number of senior citizens in the district is now greater than the number of children and youth combined.

### 3.3.1 General Age Groups Comparison

In comparison with the local Economic Region and Ontario, the District of Parry Sound has a smaller percentage of children and youth and a larger percentage of senior citizens (Table 4). This older population structure results in a relatively high dependency ratio for the district, as will be addressed later in this report.

TABLE 4: GENERAL AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND 2016

Age Group	District of Parry Sound %	Northeast Ontario %	Ontario %
Children, 0 to 14 years	12.6	15.0	16.4
Youth, 15 to 24 years	8.8	11.2	12.7
Core Workers, 25 to 64 years	52.1	53.1	54.2
Senior Citizens, 65+ years	26.6	20.7	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

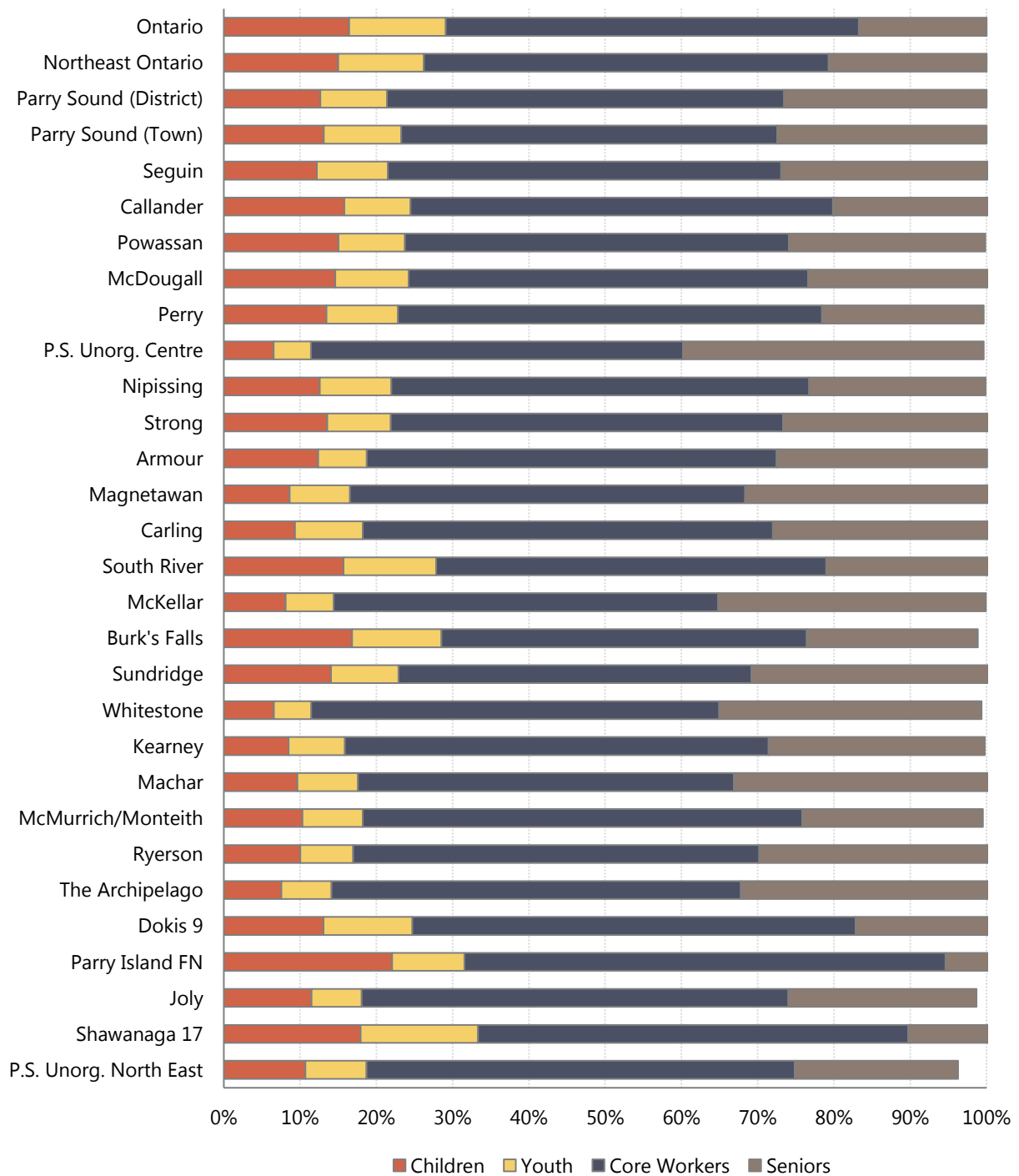
## 3.0 AGE & SEX

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

The chart in Figure 7 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, starting with the area that has the largest population (Ontario). The chart expands on the earlier analysis of median age and provides further insight into the age structure of the municipalities and areas. For example, as previously mentioned 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. In contrast, the Magnetewan 1 Reserve 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.

### 3.0 AGE & SEX

FIGURE 7: GENERAL AGE GROUPS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION, THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND CSDs, 2016



## 3.0 AGE & SEX

### 3.3.2.1 Children ages 0 to 14 years

The proportion of children varies across the respective municipalities and areas, ranging from 6.5% in Parry Sound Centre to 29.7% in the Magnetawan 1 Reserve. Children represent more than 15% of the population on the respective First Nation Reserves, with the exception of Dokis 9, again highlighting the relatively young Aboriginal population in the District of Parry Sound.

In addition to the unincorporated area of Parry Sound Centre, there are municipalities located in the centre of the district where children represent 10% or less of the respective populations. These include Whitestone, McKellar, Magnetawan, Machar and Ryerson. Carling, 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

The proportion of youth also varies across the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas, ranging from 4.9% in Parry Sound Centre and Whitestone to 17.1% in French River. Again, the Reserves (with the exception of Dokis) have younger populations with youth representing between 15% and 17% of the respective populations. Apart from the Reserves, the range in youth population across the municipalities and unincorporated areas narrows to between 4.9% and 12.1% of the respective populations.

### 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 44.6% of the population in Magnetawan to 63.1% in Parry Island First Nation. 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 50.4%). Generally, this would indicate 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 8.5% in the French River Reserve to 39.4% in Parry Sound Centre. Ryerson, Sundridge, Magnetawan, The Archipelago, Machar, Whitestone and McKellar also have a relatively large number of seniors that comprise over 30% of the respective populations.

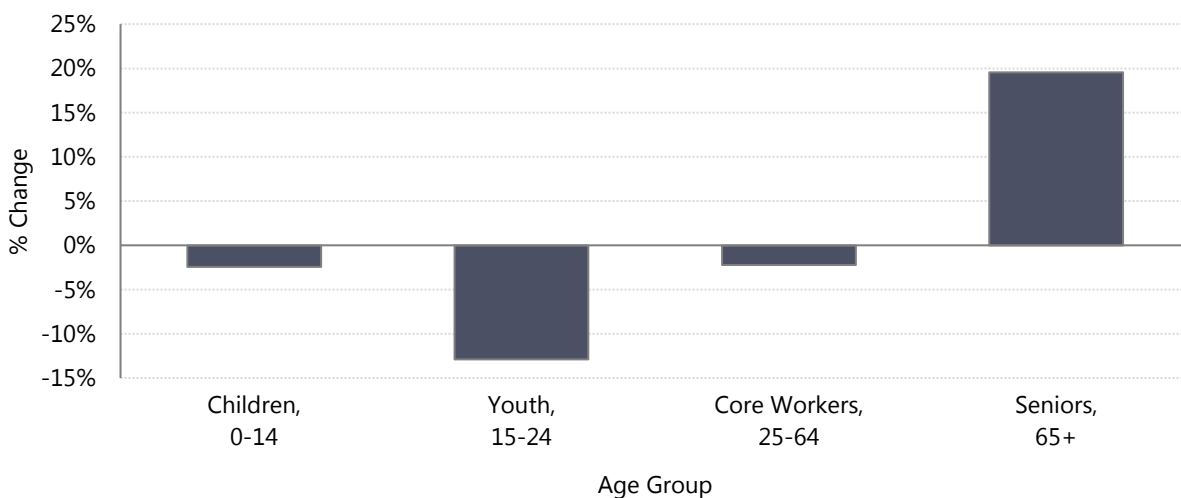
As noted in Figure 7 and previous sections, the district's First Nations Reserves have relatively young populations and senior citizens represent less than 13% of their respective populations. An exception to this however is the Dokis Reserve, which has a larger share of seniors (18.9%).

## 3.0 AGE & SEX

### 3.4 Change in General Age Groups, 2011 to 2016

Figure 8 below shows the percentage change in the District of Parry Sound's general age groups since the 2011 census. It is interesting to view this data in conjunction with the population projections for the same age groups, presented earlier in the report (see Figure 5):

FIGURE 8: DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND: PERCENT CHANGE IN GENERAL AGE GROUPS, 2011 TO 2016



#### 3.4.1 Children Ages 0 to 14 years

The Children age group decreased 2.4% (135 children) over the five year period. Between 2006 and 2011, this age group had a steep decline, particularly in the 10 to 14 age grouping. However, since 2011, this steep decline has leveled off.

#### 3.4.2 Youth Ages 15 to 24 Years

Over the past five years, the number of youth in the District of Parry Sound had the steepest decline at 12.9% (555 youth), out of all the age groups. The 2011 demographic profile report noted that the youth age group was projected to decrease at a faster rate over the next 10 years (2012 to 2022). This appears to be the case.

#### 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 decreased by 2.2% (510 people) since 2011. However, looking at the sub-age groups within this main group reveals that there was an increase in the population of adults 55 to 64 years of age of 4.5% (355 people), and a decrease in the population group 35 and 49 years of age by 15.1% (1,180 people). The younger sub-group ages 25 to 34 years increased by 5.1% (180 people).

The increase in older workers is occurring as a result of the large number of baby boomers (ages 46 to 65) who are moving 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

## 3.0 AGE & SEX

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 baby boomers start exiting the workforce, the core working group in the District of Parry Sound is projected to decrease over the next 10 years, as previously mentioned in the report. This will have significant implications for planning in local labour markets 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 significantly by 19.6% (1,860 seniors) since the 2011 census. Looking at the sub-groups, the 65 to 69 age group increased the most by 26.9% (850 seniors), followed by the 85+ age group at 18.7% (185 seniors), and the 70 to 74 age group at 18.3% (450 seniors). As mentioned earlier in the report, the district's senior citizen population is increasing at an accelerated rate as the baby boomer generation starts moving into its senior years (65+).

### 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 2011 census, for the District of Parry Sound, Northeastern Ontario and Ontario. Parry Sound and Northeastern Ontario have seen a decrease in the proportion of children age 0 to 14, however the decrease has been the steepest in the District of Parry Sound at 2.4%. Perhaps the most notable difference between the areas is the change to the youth age group. Ontario had a small decline in the youth population over the past five years, while the District of Parry Sound and Northeastern Ontario saw a larger decline (-12.9% and -9.5% respectively). The core working age groups saw a small decline in both the District and Northeastern Ontario while Ontario saw a slight increase. The number of seniors has grown significantly in all three areas over the five-year period, and the growth rate in the District is on par with Ontario's growth in the seniors' category.



## 3.0 AGE & SEX

TABLE 5: CHANGE IN GENERAL AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND 2011 - 2016

Age Groups	District of Parry Sound	Northeast ON	Ontario
Children, 0-14	-2.4%	-1.5%	1.2%
Youth, 15-24	-12.9%	-9.5%	-0.6%
Core Workers, 25-64	-2.2%	-3.1%	2.9%
Seniors, 65+	19.6%	14.4%	19.9%
<b>Total Population</b>	1.6%	-0.5%	4.6%

### 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.<sup>4</sup>

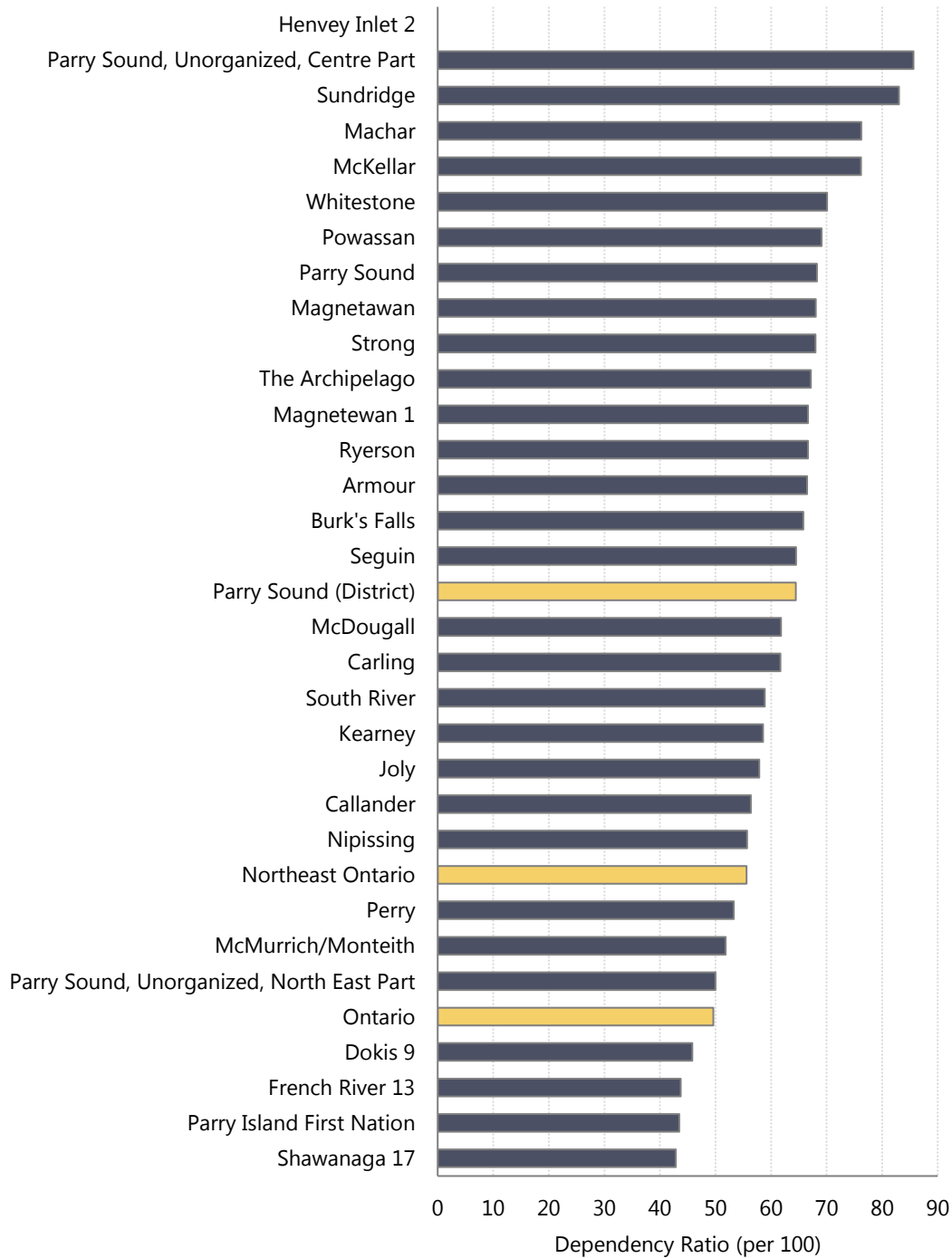
The District of Parry Sound has a dependency ratio of 64 which indicates that there are 64 dependents for every 100 people of working-age. This is a high ratio and it reflects the district's relatively older age structure as outlined in the previous section. In comparison, Northeastern Ontario has a dependency ratio of 56 while Ontario's ratio is 50.

#### 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. In Parry Sound Centre, there are 86 dependents for every 100 people of working-age, versus 43 people per 100 in Shawanaga First Nation. Most of the municipalities and areas have a dependency ratio above that of the province.

### 3.0 AGE & SEX

FIGURE 9: THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND CSDS: DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2016



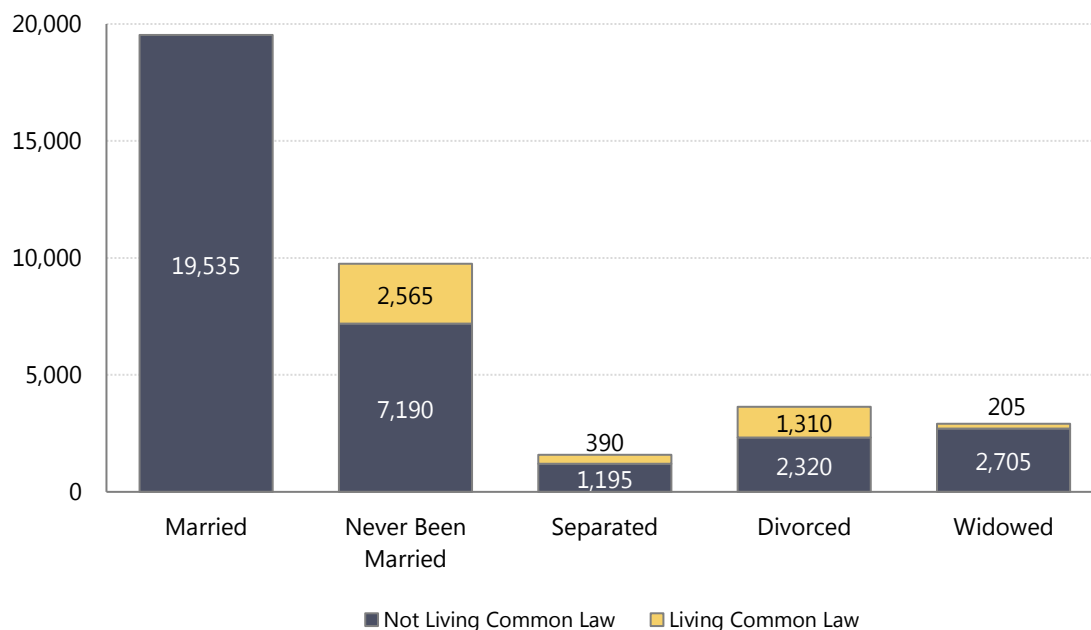
## 4.0 MARITAL STATUS

### KEY FINDINGS:

- 52.2% of the District of Parry Sound are married, while 26.1% are single.
- Compared to Ontario, the district has a greater percentage of those who are separated, divorced or widowed and living common law.
- Two-thirds of the married population in the district are in the core-working group, age 24 to 64 years old, whereas the remaining third are senior citizens.
- Since the 2011 census:
  - The population of divorced people has increased by 10.8%.
  - More divorcees are living in common law relationships.
  - The number of singles living in common law relationships has increased by 18.8%.
  - The widowed population has increased by 2.6%.
- Compared to the district, the province saw greater total change in marital status (5.3% vs. 2.2%).

Figure 10 below shows the marital status of the District of Parry Sound's population, ages 15 years and over. Statistics Canada considers children under the age of 15 years to be single (i.e., never legally married) and not living common law

FIGURE 10: DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, MARITAL STATUS FOR THE POPULATION AGES 15+, 2016



## 4.0 MARITAL STATUS

A little over half (52.2%) of the people 15 years and older living in the district are married, while approximately one-quarter (26.1%) have never been married (i.e., single). Of those who have never been married, 26.2% are living in a common law relationship. Those who have divorced or separated (but are still legally married) make up a further 13.9% of the population ages 15 years and older. Of this group, 36.1% 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 7.8% of this population ages 15 years and over, and a relatively small percentage (7%) of this group live in a common-law relationship.

### 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, Northeast and Ontario. It can be noted that the district has a higher per capita count across the board than Ontario, 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 (26.3%) of these singles are living as common-law compared to Ontario (16%). The district also has a greater percentage of those who are separated, divorced, or widowed and living common-law (24.6%, 36.1% and 7% respectively) than the province (15%, 24.7% and 3.9%).

TABLE 6: MARITAL STATUS FOR THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, NORTHEAST ONTARIO AND ONTARIO, 2016

Marital Status	District of Parry Sound		Northeast Ontario		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
Married	19,535	52.2	217,320	46.6	49.2
Single	9,755	26.1	151,300	32.5	33.7
Separated	1,585	4.2	20,610	4.4	3.4
Divorced	3,630	9.7	40,335	8.7	7.7
Widowed	2,910	7.8	36,530	7.8	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,410</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>466,095</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Living Common Law	4,465	11.9	57,945	12.4	8.1

### 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.

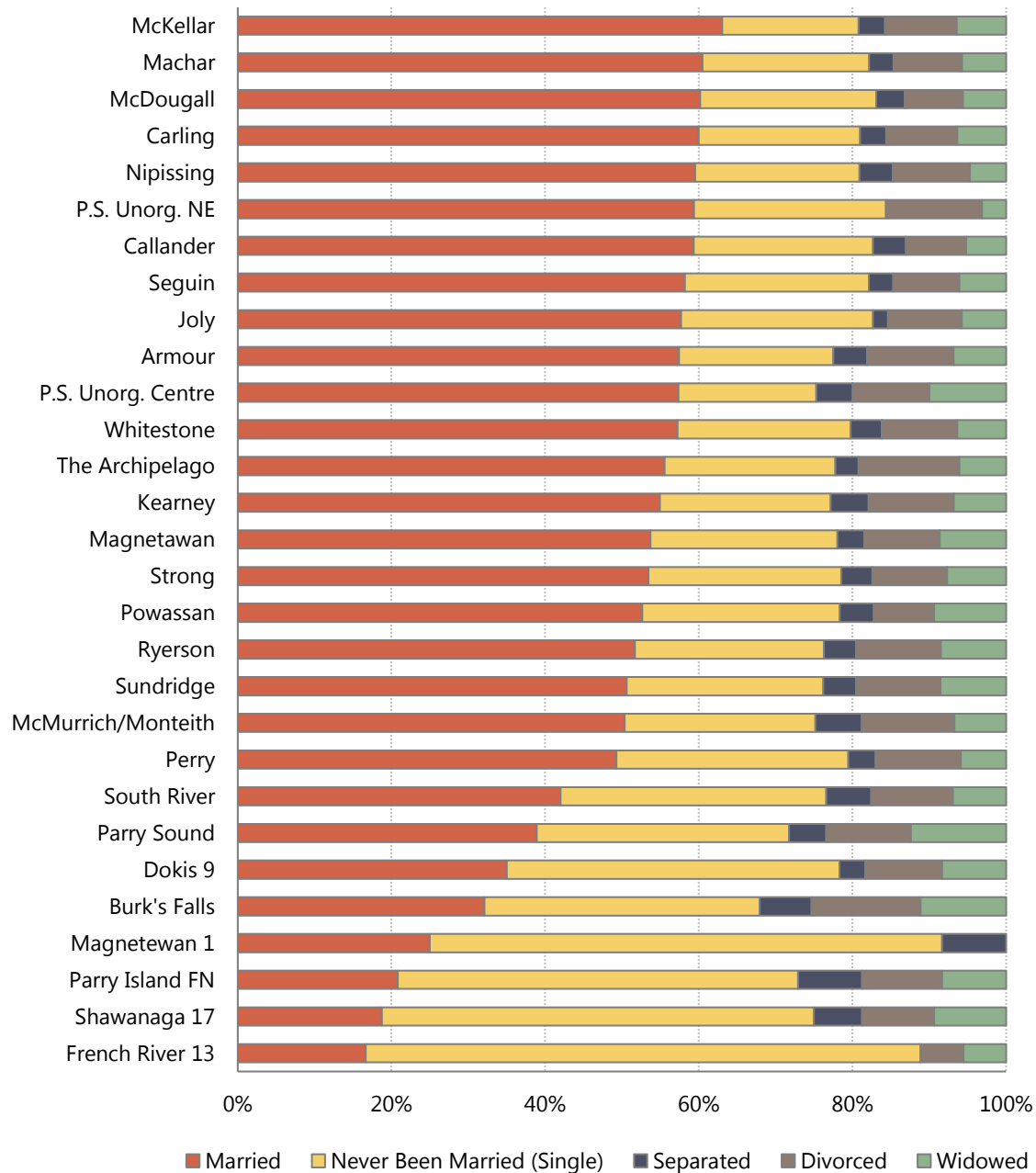
It can be observed from the chart that most of the variation in marital status – particularly those who are single or married - is in the First Nations Reserves and the population centres of South

## 4.0 MARITAL STATUS

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 sub-group in the following sections (note: the census counts for the smaller municipalities and areas – particularly the First Nations Reserves - start getting very small for sub-group 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).

## 4.0 MARITAL STATUS

FIGURE 11: DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, MARITAL STATUS FOR THE POPULATION AGES 15+ BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION, 2016



### 4.2.1 Married

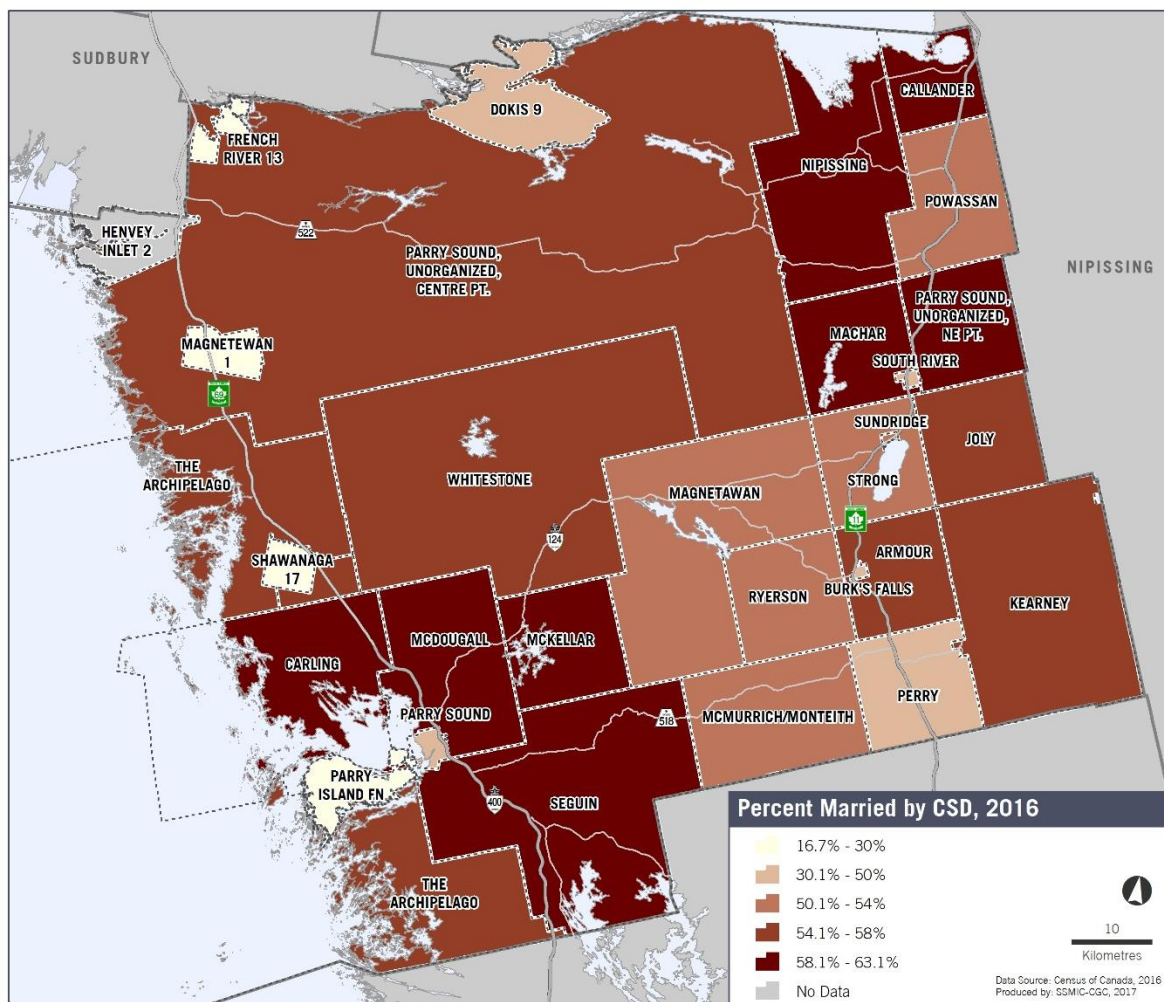
The percentage of the population 15 years and older that is married in the District of Parry Sound, ranges from just 16.7% in the French River Reserve to 63.1% in McKellar. Given the relatively young population of the French River Reserve (and other Reserves in the district) as noted previously in the report, it's not surprising that a small percentage of the Reserve's

## 4.0 MARITAL STATUS

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 Nations 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 49% and 63.1%.

The map in Figure 12 shows the percentage of the population 15 years and older that are married for the municipalities and areas of the District of Parry Sound. The areas with the highest percentage of those married typically surround (but do not include) the population centres of Parry Sound and Powassan.

FIGURE 12: PERCENT MARRIED BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION, 2016



## 4.0 MARITAL STATUS

### 4.2.2 Never Been Married (Single)

Singles refer to people who have never legally been married, and they range from 17.7% of the population (ages 15 years and over) in McKellar to 72.2% in the French River Reserve. Again, a larger percentage of the population in the First Nations 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 Nations Reserves aside, the percentage of singles in the populations of the remaining municipalities and areas ranges between 18% and 30%.

As stated earlier, some of those who are single are in a common law relationship. In the Shawanaga, Parry Island and Magnetewan Reserves, one-third or more of the single population is living as common law. Whitestone, Perry, Parry Sound Unorganized North East, and Ryerson also have a relatively large percentage of the single population living in common law arrangements (over 33%). Burk's Falls and Sundridge have the smallest percentage of singles that live as common law, both at 19%. The remaining municipalities and areas in the District of Parry Sound have between 20% and 30% of their respective single population living as common law.

### 4.2.3 Divorced

The number of divorced people in the respective municipalities and areas ranges from 0% in the Magnetewan Reserve to 14.2% in Burk's Falls. The Archipelago also has a relatively large divorced population at 13.1%. The remaining municipalities and areas in the district have between 5.6% and 12.5% of their respective populations who are divorced.

In terms of living as 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, Ryerson has the largest percentage (53.8%) of people who are divorced and living common law followed by Magnetawan (48%), Nipissing (46.7%), The Archipelago (46.2%) and McDougall (45.7%). In contrast (and again, with the areas mentioned above removed from the analysis), Sundridge has the smallest percentage (16.7%) of people who are divorced and living common law, followed by Parry Sound (21.1%). In the district's remaining municipalities and areas, between 30% and 45% of the respective divorced populations are living as 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 0% in the French River Reserve and Parry Sound,



## 4.0 MARITAL STATUS

Unorganized Northeast to 8.3% in the Magnetewan and Parry Island First Nation Reserves. The Shawanaga Reserve and Burk's Falls also have relatively high percentages of their populations who are separated, at 6.8% and 6.3% respectively. These areas aside, the range of the population that is separated in the district's remaining municipalities and areas narrows to between 1.9% and 6%.

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 16.7% in Parry Sound to 36.4% in Armour.

### 4.2.5 Widowed

The percentage of the population 15 years and older that is widowed in the District of Parry Sound ranges from 0% in the Magnetewan Reserve to 12.4% in Parry Sound. Burk's Falls and Parry Sound, Unorganized Centre also have relatively large percentages of their population who are widowed (11.1% and 10% respectively). The remaining municipalities and areas have less than 10% of their respective populations who are widowed.

There is a relatively small number (205 people) 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. Table 7 is showing the number of people for each variable by sub-group (marital status by age group) as well as the number of people for both variables in the combined sub-groups (main body of table).

TABLE 7: MARITAL STATUS BY AGE GROUP, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

Marital Status	Total	Youth 15 to 24	Core Working Age 25 to 64	Seniors 65+
Married	19,535	60	12,360	7,125
Never Been Married	9,755	3,680	5,560	515
Separated	1,585	5	1,300	290
Divorced	3,630	10	2,555	1,065
Widowed	2,910	0	535	2,385
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>37,410</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>22,270</b>	<b>11,365</b>

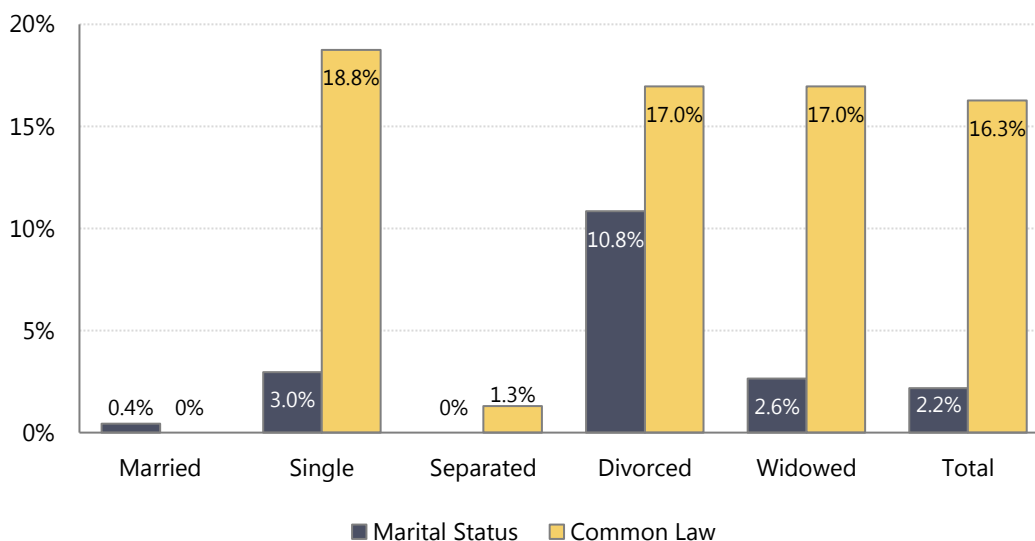
## 4.0 MARITAL STATUS

Nearly two-thirds (63.3%) of the married population in the District of Parry Sound is in the core working-age group (25 to 64) and another 36.5% are senior citizens. Not surprisingly, just a small number (0.3%) of the district's youth are married. Regarding the population of those who have never been married (single), 37.7% of these are youth and 57% are in the core working-age group. Seniors account for the remaining 5.3% of the district's singles. The majority (70.4%) of the people who are divorced in the District of Parry Sound are between the ages of 25 and 64, with seniors making up 29.3%. Not surprisingly, seniors represent the majority (82%) of the widowed population while the core working-age group represents the majority (82%) of those who have separated.

### 4.4 Change in Marital Status, 2011 to 2016

The chart in Figure 13 shows the change in marital status and common law living in the District of Parry Sound since the 2011 census.

FIGURE 13: CHANGE IN MARITAL STATUS IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2011-2016



The number of people who are divorced in the District of Parry Sound increased by 10.8% over the previous five years, and more divorcees (17%) are now living in a common law relationship. The number of separated people did not rise from the previous Census, although there has been a small increase in the number of separated people who are living common law (1.3%). While the district's singles population has increased by 3% (280 people) since 2011, the number of singles living common law has increased by 18.8%. Similarly, the district's widowed population has increased by 2.6% (75 people) since 2011, and the number of singles living common law has increased by 16.3%. Also indicated by the chart, the number of married people has risen by less than a half a percent since 2011 and there was no change in the number of married people living in a common law relationship.

## 4.0 MARITAL STATUS

### 4.4.1 Change in Marital Status, 2011 to 2016; District of Parry Sound and Ontario

Table 8 illustrates the change in marital status since 2011 for the District of Parry Sound compared to Ontario. The change in the number of divorcees was slightly higher in the district than in the province (10.8% and 9.6%, respectively). However, there was a greater increase in the married population in the province (3.1%) compared to the district (0.4%). Overall, the change in marital status was greater for the province (5.3%) compared to the district (2.2%).

TABLE 8: CHANGE IN MARITAL STATUS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2011-2016

Change in Marital Status Between 2011 and 2016	District of Parry Sound		Ontario
	#	%	%
Married	85	0.4	3.1
Single	280	3.0	8.4
Separated	0	0.0	2.8
Divorced	355	10.8	9.6
Widowed	75	2.6	4.0
Living Common Law	625	16.3	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>

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.

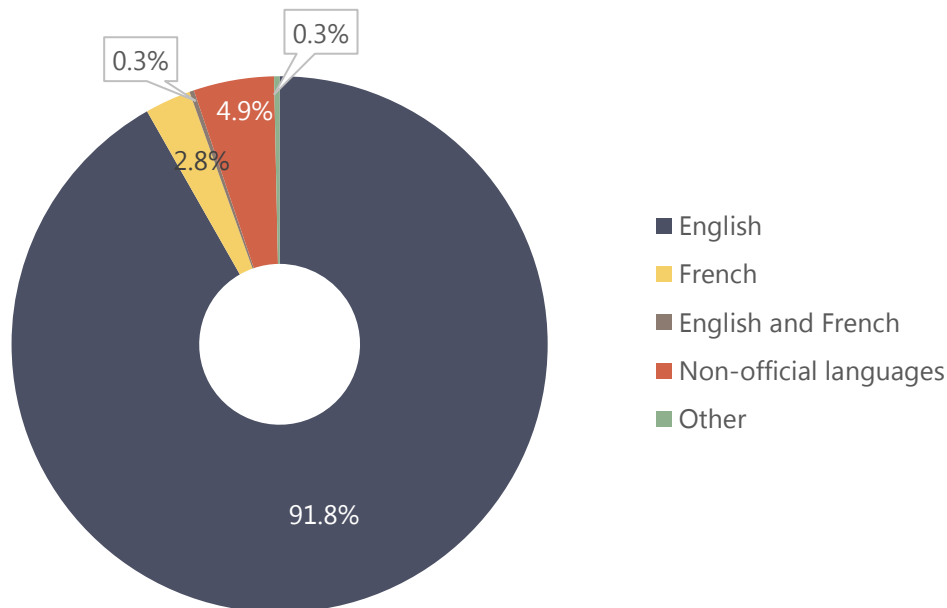
## 5.0 LANGUAGE

### KEY FINDINGS:

- 91.8% of the population in the District of Parry Sound speaks English.
  - Less than half a percent of the population is bilingual.
  - More people in the district speak a non-official language than speak French.
- The top three most common immigrant languages spoken in the district are German, Dutch, and Italian.
- The most common Aboriginal languages that are spoken in the district are Ojibway, Cree and Algonquian.

As shown by Figure 14 – and based on the census definition of ‘mother tongue’ – the majority of the population in the District of Parry Sound speaks English.<sup>iv</sup> 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). Nearly 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 language<sup>v</sup> (‘other’).

FIGURE 14: LANGUAGE SPOKEN (MOTHER TONGUE) IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



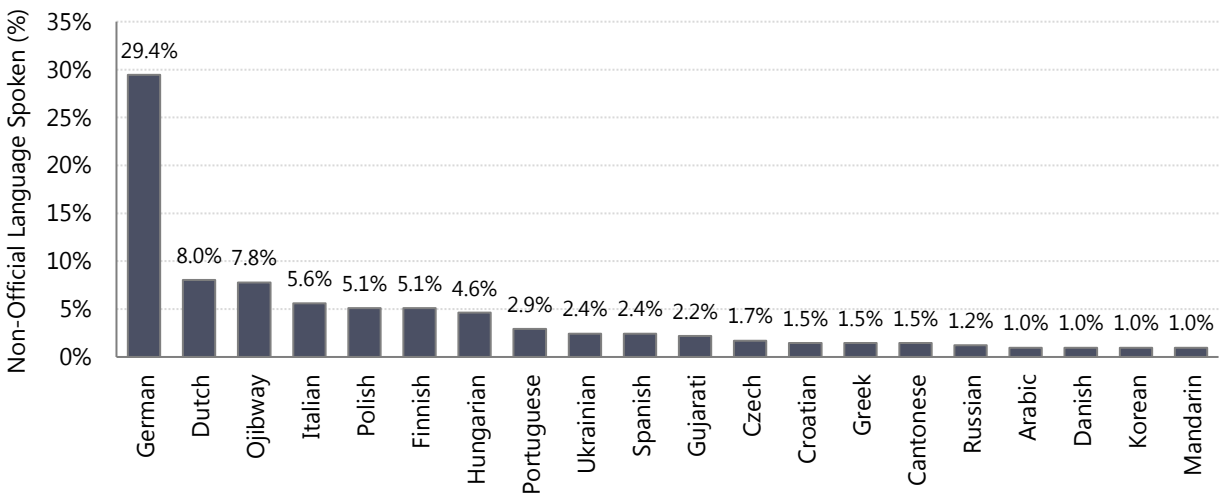
## 5.0 LANGUAGE

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.

### 5.1 Non-Official Languages: District of Parry Sound

As mentioned above, 4.9% of the District of Parry Sound's population – or 2,055 people – speak a non-official language as their mother tongue. The 2016 census recorded 49 non-official languages spoken in the district (which includes 47 immigrant languages and two Aboriginal languages)<sup>vi</sup>. The graph on the following page shows some of the more common languages spoken, based on a count of 20 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).

FIGURE 15: MOST COMMON NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



German is the most common non-official language spoken in the District of Parry Sound, with 29.4% (605 people) of the non-official language population, speaking this language. Dutch is the next most common language spoken (8.0%) followed by Ojibway (7.8%) and Italian (5.6%). Polish and Finnish (5.1% each) round off the six most common non-official languages in the district. These six 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 Hungarian (4.6%), followed by Portuguese (2.9%), Ukrainian and Spanish (2.4%), and Gujarati (2.2%). The remaining languages shown in the chart are spoken by less than 2% of the non-official language population.

## 5.0 LANGUAGE

### 5.2 Language: District of Parry Sound and Ontario

Table 9 shows that in comparison with Ontario, the District of Parry Sound has a significantly larger share of people who speak English. On the contrary, the district has significantly fewer people who speak a non-official language (4.9%) compared to one-quarter of the Ontario population who speak non-official languages.

TABLE 9: LANGUAGE (MOTHER TONGUE), DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2016

Language (Mother Tongue) 2016	District of Parry Sound %	Ontario %
English	91.8	66.9
French	2.8	3.7
Bilingual	0.3	0.4
Non-Official Language	4.9	26.7
Other	0.3	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Both areas have a relatively small French-speaking population although Ontario's is a percentage higher than the district's (3.7% vs. 2.8%). In contrast with the District of Parry Sound (Figure 15), the three most common non-official languages in Ontario are Mandarin, Cantonese, and Italian.

### 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 other variables, small counts become 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).

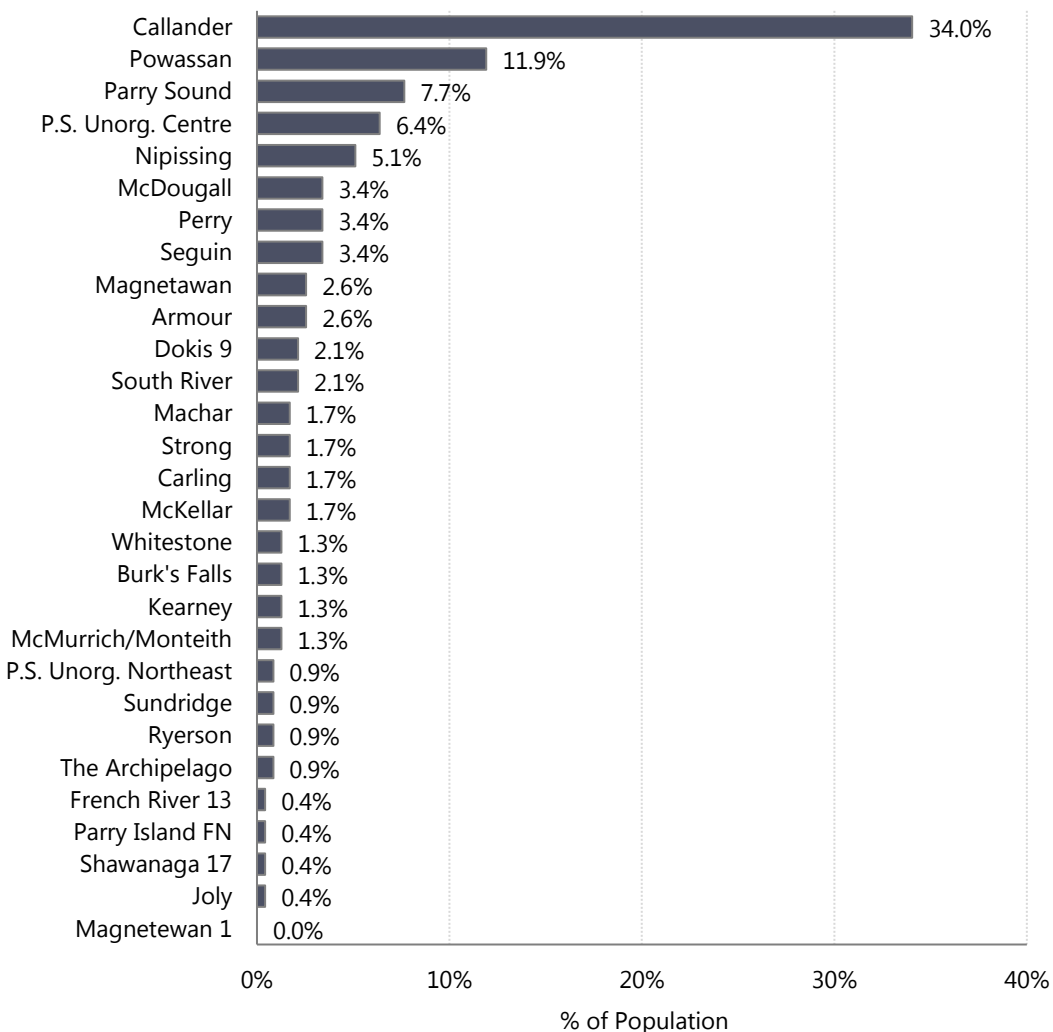
The following sections look at the breakdown of the French and non-official languages by area. In further subsections, the non-official languages are then broken down by immigrant and Aboriginal language, by municipality and area.

## 5.0 LANGUAGE

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

Figure 16 shows the share of the District of Parry Sound's French speaking population for each municipality and area. The chart presents the data in descending order starting with the area that has the largest share of the French-speaking population of the District:

FIGURE 16: SHARE OF THE FRENCH SPEAKING POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT BY CSD, 2016



It is evident from the chart that the majority of the district's French population is concentrated in a few areas. Callander accounts for just over a third (34.0%) of the district's French population followed by Powassan (11.9%) and Parry Sound (7.7%). Parry Sound Unorganized Centre Part and Nipissing round off the top five French-speaking areas with 6.4% and 5.1% of the French population respectively. Together, these five areas account for nearly two-thirds of the District of Parry Sound's French population.

## 5.0 LANGUAGE

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). Seguin, Perry, and McDougall each have 3.4% of the French speaking population, followed by Armour and Magnetawan with 2.6%, and South River and Dokis 9 with 2.1%. All the other municipalities and areas have less than 2% of the French speaking population which in absolute terms translates into 20 or fewer people.

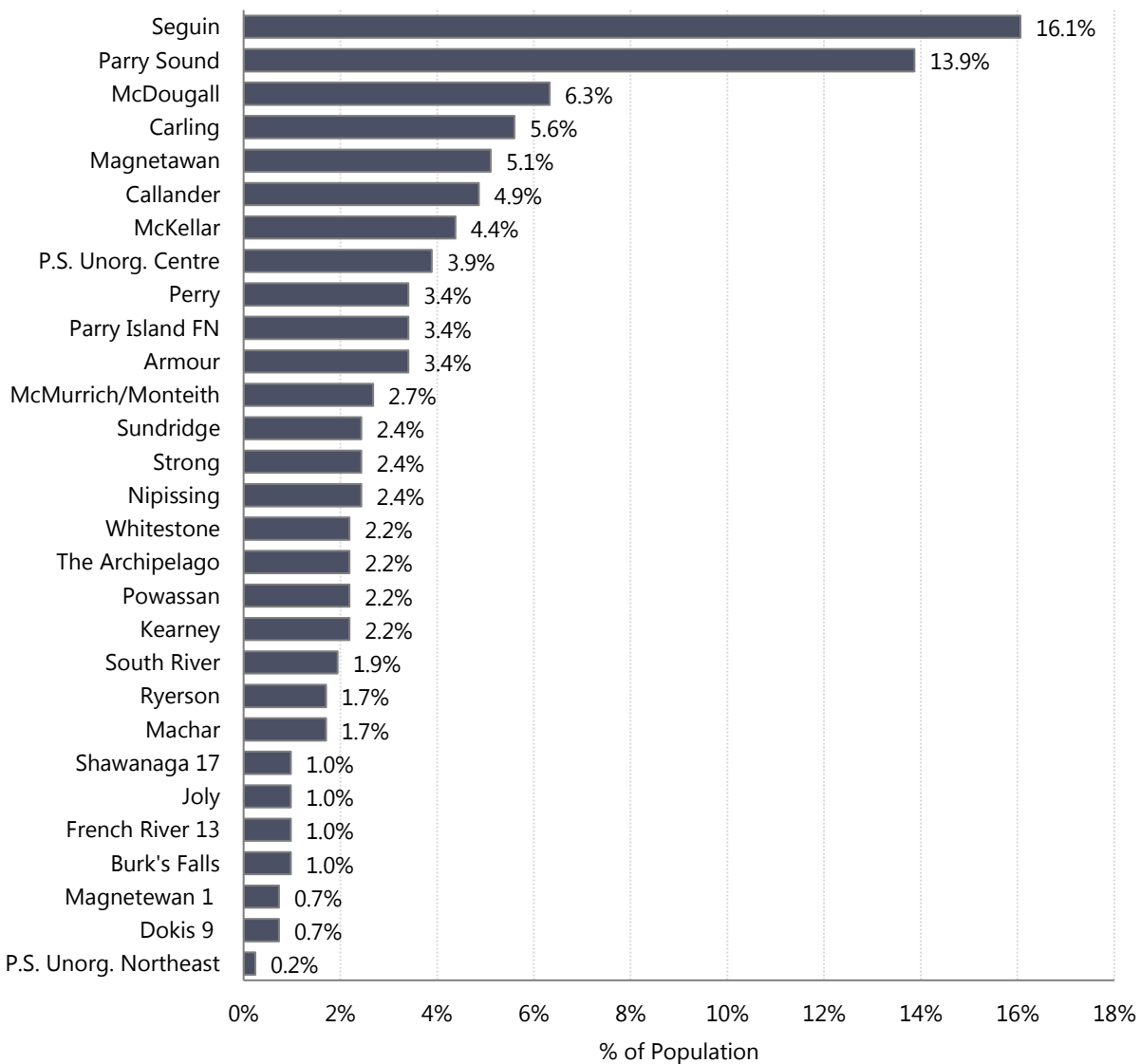
### 5.3.2 Non-Official Language: District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

Figure 17 shows the share 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.



## 5.0 LANGUAGE

FIGURE 17: SHARE OF THE NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SPEAKING POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT BY CSD, 2016



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 percentage (16.1%) of those who speak non-official languages in the district, followed by Parry Sound (13.9%) and McDougall (6.3%). Carling and Magnetawan have 5.6% and 5.1% respectively of the non-official language population, rounding off the municipalities with 5% or more of this population. Together, these five areas account for nearly half of the population who speak non-official languages in the District of Parry Sound.

## 5.0 LANGUAGE

The remaining municipalities and areas each have less than 5% of the population that speak a non-official language in the district, ranging from 4.9% in Callander to 1.0% in Burk's Falls, French River 13, Joly, and Shawanaga 17. The remaining Reserves and unincorporated area have less than 1% of their respective populations that speak a non-official language, which in absolute terms translates to 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).

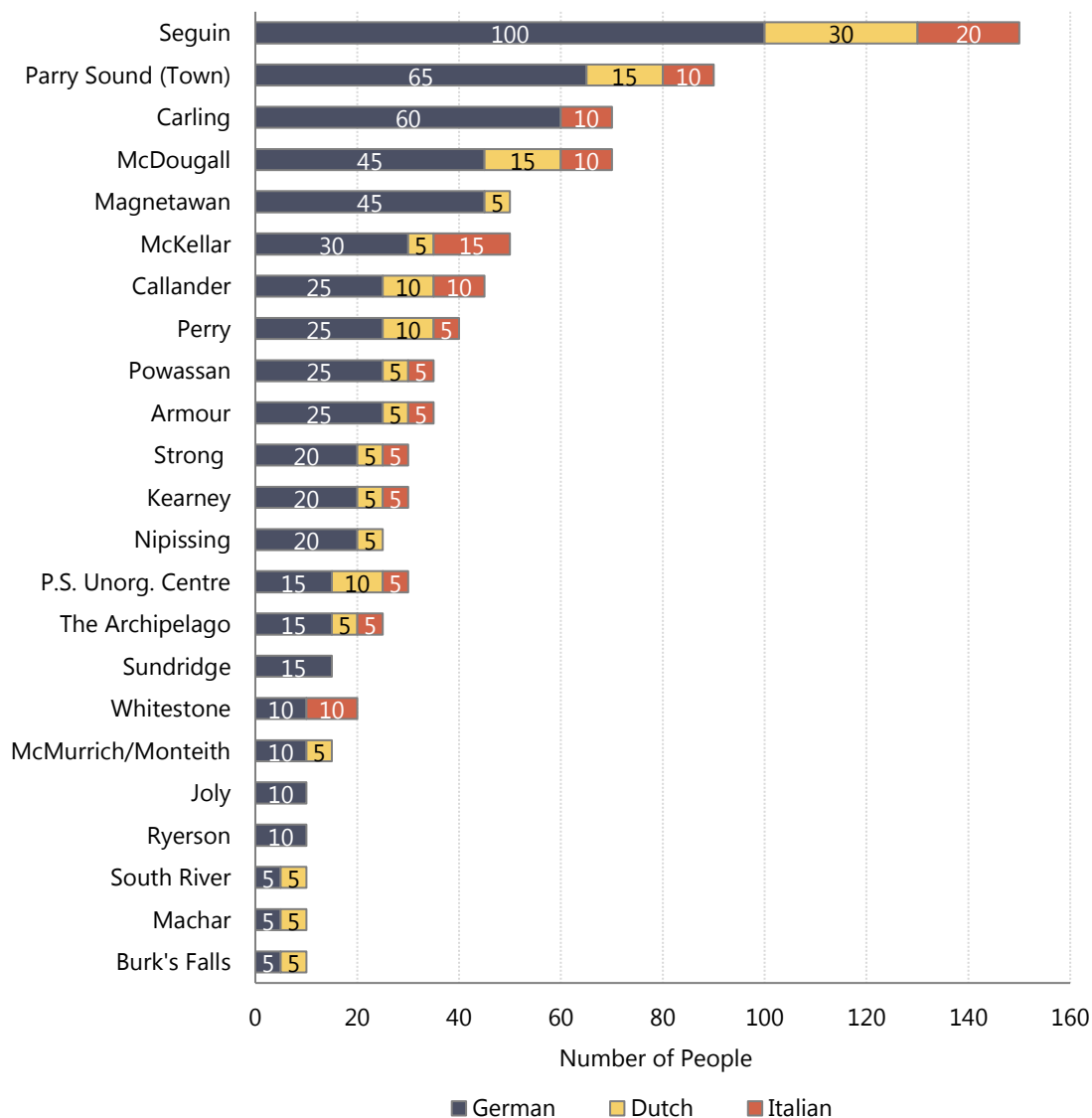
### 5.3.2.1 Immigrant Language: District of Parry Sound's Municipalities and Areas

There were 48 immigrant languages in the District of Parry Sound as recorded in the 2016 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 47.5% of the immigrant languages spoken in the district– this leaves a relatively small number 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.

As mentioned in a previous section, German is the most common immigrant language, spoken by 29.4% (605 people) of the district's immigrant language population. Dutch is the next most common language (8%; 165 people) followed by Italian (5.9%; 115 people). Figure 18 shows the number of people speaking these three languages in the municipalities and areas. The district's Reserves and Parry Sound Unorganized North East Part are not on the chart because there are no people speaking these languages in these areas, as recorded by the 2016 census. The chart presents the data in descending order, starting with the area that has the largest population speaking the languages.

## 5.0 LANGUAGE

FIGURE 18: MOST COMMON IMMIGRANT LANGUAGES BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



It can be noted that the order of the first five municipalities in the above chart is similar to that in Figure 15 for the total non-official language speaking population. These five municipalities account for half (49.1%) the people who speak German, Dutch and Finnish.

Seguin accounts for 16.5% of the German speaking population, followed by Parry Sound (10.7%), Carling (9.9%), McDougall and Magnetawan (7.4%), and McKellar (5.0%). The remaining municipalities and areas have less than 5% of the German speaking population which equates to 30 people or fewer in these remaining areas.

## 5.0 LANGUAGE

Seguin also has the district's largest Dutch speaking population at 18.2% (30 people). Followed by Parry Sound, and Carling with 9.1%. Callander, Perry, and Parry Sound Unorganized Centre Part have the same percentage of the Dutch speaking population (6.1%), although this represents a relatively small number (10) of people in those municipalities. The remaining municipalities and areas have 5% or less of the Dutch speaking population which equates to 10 or fewer people. This does not include Carling, Whitestone, Sundridge, Joly, and Ryerson which do not have any people speaking Dutch as recorded by the census.

The district's Italian speaking population is relatively small (115 people), and this number diminishes quickly at the sub-district level. Furthermore, of the municipalities shown in Figure 18, nine do not have a Italian speaking population as recorded by the census. Seguin has the majority (17.4%) of the Italian speaking population, followed by McKellar (13.0%). Parry Sound, Carling, McDougall, Callander, and Whitestone all have 8.7% of Italian speaking population. Combined, these areas account for 73.9% (85 people) of the Italian speaking population. The remaining areas with Italian 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 175 people in the District of Parry Sound who speak an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue. The most common language is Ojibway (91.4%), with Cree and Algonquian making up the remaining 8.6%. Parry Island First Nation accounts for the majority (40.6%) of the people who report Ojibway is their mother tongue, followed by Shawanaga 17 and French River 13 (12.5% each), Dokis 9 and Magnetewan 1 (9.4% each) and the town of Parry Sound with 6.3%. The Archipelago, Magnetawan and Parry Sound Unorganized Centre part have a very small percentage (3.1%) 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.

The number of people that speak Cree and Algonquian was very small (five people each) and are in Parry Sound and Parry Island First Nation 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, 2011 to 2016

Table 10 shows the change in the District of Parry Sound's language composition between 2011 and 2016.

## 5.0 LANGUAGE

TABLE 10: CHANGE IN LANGUAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2011 TO 2016

Language (Mother Tongue) District of Parry Sound	2011	2016	Change	
			#	%
English	38,290	38,840	550	1.4
French	1,185	1,175	-10	-0.8
Bilingual	95	115	20	21.1
Non-Official Language	2,075	2,055	-20	-1.0
Other	110	140	30	27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,755</b>	<b>42,325</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1.4</b>

The increase in the English speaking population (1.4%) is the same as the District's overall population increase. The French speaking population has decreased slightly at 0.8% as has the non-official language speaking population (1%). The number of people speaking more than one language in the district has increased. The bilingual population (English & French mother tongue) has increased by more than 21.1%, as has the number of people who speak one and/or both of the official languages along with a non-official language ('other') with a 27.3% increase.

## 6.0 DWELLINGS

### KEY FINDINGS:

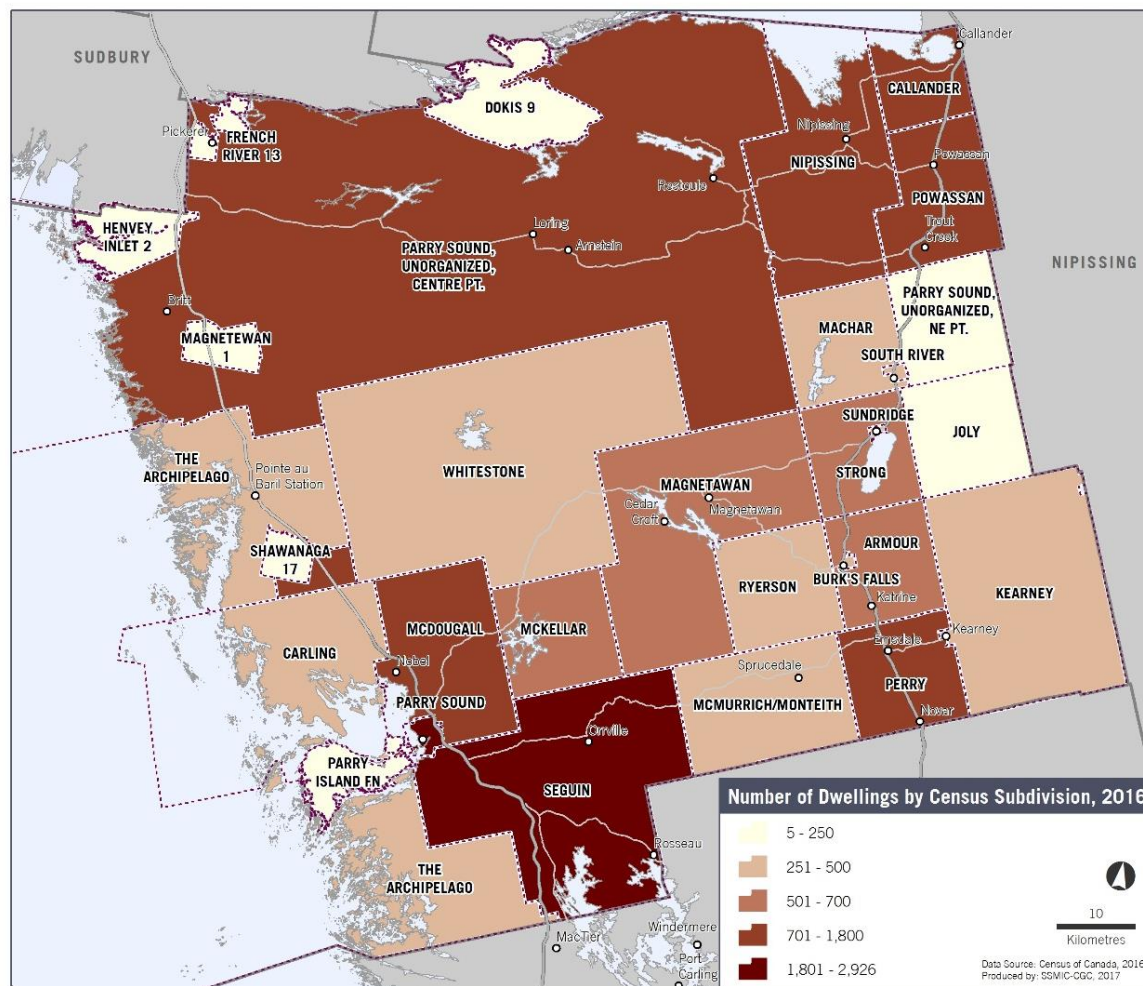
- The number of dwellings in the District of Parry Sound has increased by 3.3% since 2011., compared to the growth in private dwellings in Northeastern Ontario (1.5%) and Ontario (5.8%).
- 90% of the district's population live in single-detached homes.
  - The district has fewer people living in apartments compared to Ontario (7.1% vs. 20.9%).
- The least common dwelling types are movable dwellings, semi-detached houses and row houses.

The previous sections in the report described some of the population characteristics of the District of Parry Sound based on the 2016 census. The following sections now look at dwelling and household characteristics.

Based on the 2016 Census of Population, there are 18,680 occupied private dwellings in the District of Parry Sound (Note: dwellings can also be thought of as households as the two approximate directly. For example, based on the 2016 census, the number of privately occupied dwellings in the district is the same as the number of households (18,680). This section will refer to "dwellings" which is more in keeping with the physical aspects and the structure of the dwellings).

## 6.0 DWELLINGS

FIGURE 19: DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLINGS ACROSS THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



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 150 in most of the Reserves to almost 3,000 in the town of Parry Sound. Parry Sound accounts for the largest share (15.7%) of the district's dwellings, followed by Seguin (9.7%) and Callander (8.4%). These municipalities combined account for approximately one-third (6,325 dwellings) of the district's private occupied dwellings.

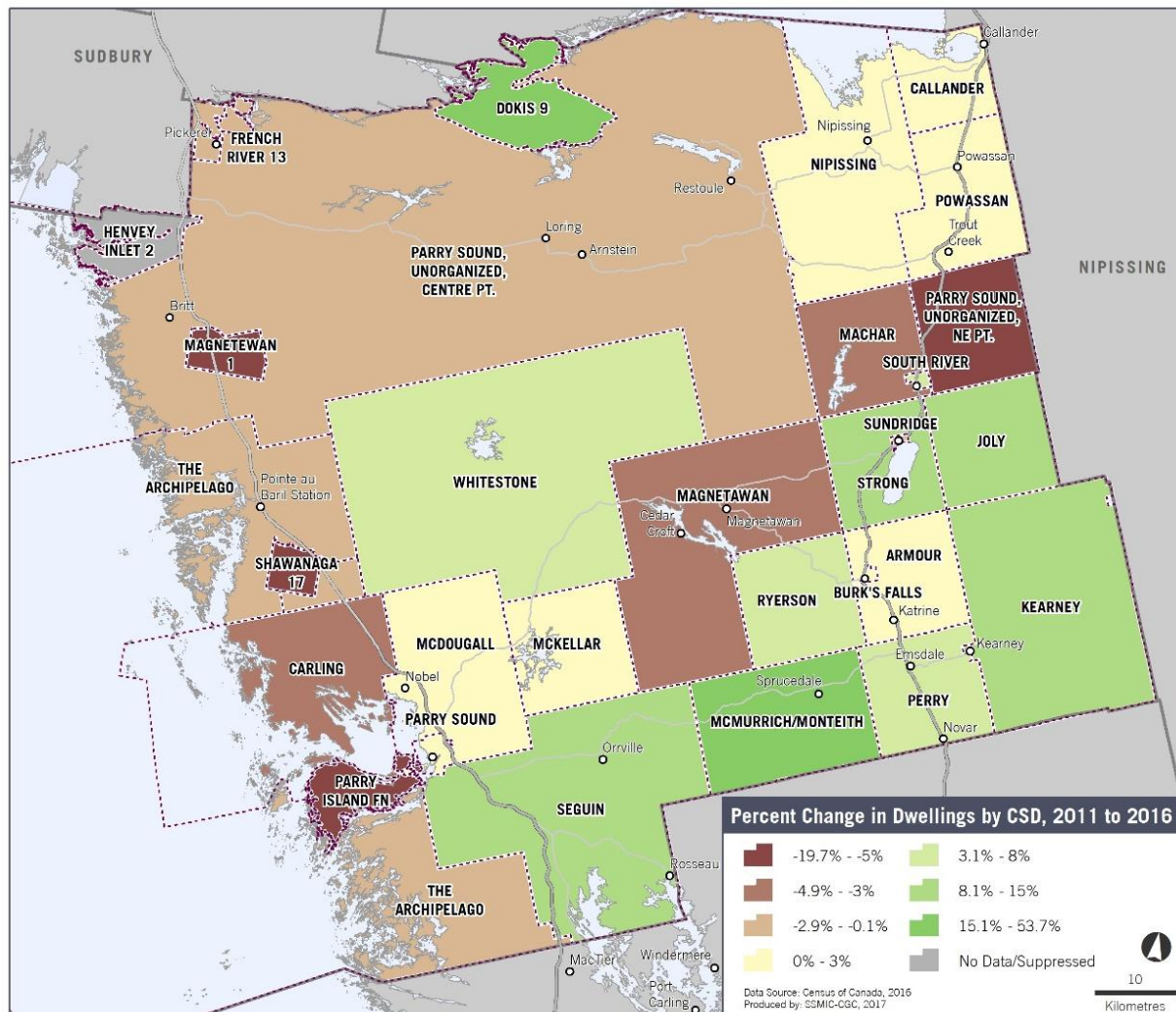
### 6.1 Change in Dwellings, 2011 to 2016

The number of private occupied dwellings in the District of Parry Sound has increased 3.3% (605 dwellings) since 2011, compared to the population increase of 1.6%. This is a national phenomenon whereby the number of households is increasing faster than the number of people

## 6.0 DWELLINGS

living in them, as households become smaller in size and more people live alone. In addition, the District of Parry Sound's growth in private dwellings is almost double the growth seen in Northeastern Ontario (1.5%) over the same period, but lower than the provincial dwelling growth rate of 5.8%.

FIGURE 20: THE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF DWELLINGS BETWEEN 2011 AND 2016 IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND



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 for the municipalities and areas in the District of Parry Sound. The district's First Nation Reserves have seen both increases and decreases in the number of dwellings and population. Most notable is in Dokis 9, which experienced a 68.6% population



## 6.0 DWELLINGS

increase and a 57.9% dwelling increase. This is compared to Parry Island First Nation, where the population decreased 24.3% and the number of dwellings decreased by 19.4%.

Regarding the municipalities and other areas, the McMurrich/Monteith area had the highest percentage increase in dwellings of 14.9% (50 dwellings) followed by Joly at 12.5% (15 dwellings) and Seguin at 11.7% (190 dwellings). Rounding off the top five, Strong's private dwellings increased by 9.9% (55 dwellings), while Kearney had an 7.9% increase (30 dwellings).

As noted by the map above, several municipalities and areas in the district had a decrease in privately occupied dwellings. In relative terms, Magnetawan had the largest decrease of 3.8% (25 dwellings), followed by Machar at 3.7% (15 dwellings), and Carling at 2.9% (15 dwellings).

### 6.2 Structural Type of Dwellings, District of Parry Sound, 2016

The above privately occupied dwellings fall into eight possible categories of 'structural type' as defined by Statistics Canada in the 2016 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, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

Structural Type of Dwelling	Population	
	#	%
Single-detached house	37,450	89.5
Apartment, < five storeys	2,020	4.8
Semi-detached house	610	1.5
Apartment, duplex	780	1.9
Row house	285	0.7
Movable dwelling	275	0.7
Other single-attached house	245	0.6
Apartment, ≥ five storeys	180	0.4
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>41,845</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Almost 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.

Approximately seven 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.

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

## 6.0 DWELLINGS

### 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 between the District of Parry Sound and Ontario.

TABLE 12: STRUCTURAL TYPE OF DWELLING BY PERCENT POPULATION, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2016

Structural Type of Dwelling	District of Parry Sound (%)	Ontario (%)
Single-detached house	89.5	62.4
Apartment, < five storeys	4.8	7.5
Semi-detached house	1.5	6.6
Apartment, duplex	1.9	0.3
Row house	0.7	9.7
Movable dwelling	0.7	0.2
Other single-attached house	0.6	0.2
Apartment, ≥ five storeys	0.4	13.1
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The most notable difference between 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 this dwelling structure.

In terms of rental structures, the district has significantly fewer people living in apartments (7.1%) compared to Ontario (20.9%). There is also a large difference in the type of apartment structure, with 13.1% 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, 2016

Figure 21 that follows illustrates the various types of dwelling structures by the percent of population living in them for each of the municipalities and areas in the District of Parry Sound. To simplify the chart, the three different types of apartment structures (apartments less than five storeys, apartments or flats in a duplex and apartments with five or more storeys), have been combined into one category of "apartments". In addition, 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.

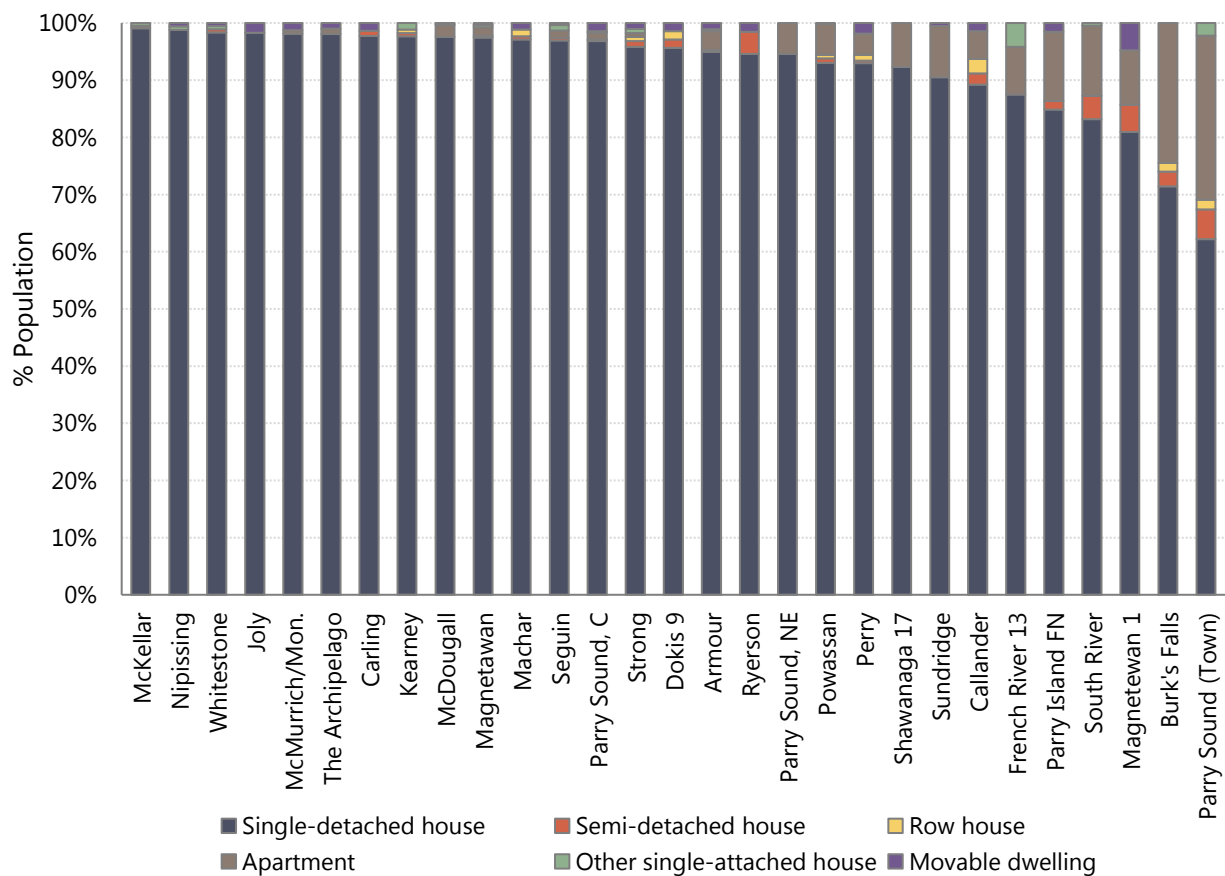
## 6.0 DWELLINGS

### 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 Figure 21 shows that this holds true for most of the district's municipalities and areas. McKellar, Nipissing, and Joly have almost their entire populations living in single-detached houses, and over half of the municipalities and areas have 90% or more of their population living in this type of dwelling.

In general, it can be noted from Figure 21 that the district's population centers, and other densely populated areas including some of the Reserves, have the smallest share of the population living in single-detached houses. These areas tend to have more residents in apartments or other dwelling types. The Town of Parry Sound has the smallest (62.2%) percentage of its population living in single-detached houses, followed by Burk's Falls (71.4%) and Magnetawan 1 (81.0%).

FIGURE 21: DWELLING TYPE BY POPULATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND'S MUNICIPALITIES AND AREAS FOR 2016



## 6.0 DWELLINGS

In absolute terms however, Seguin has the most residents (4,115) living in single-detached houses, followed by Parry Sound (3,800) and Callander (3,400).

### 6.4.2 Apartments

In the town of Parry Sound, just over a quarter of the population live in apartments (28.7%). Burk's Falls also has a similar share of its population living in apartments (24.5%), which in absolute terms translates into 240 people. South River (12.3%), Parry Island First Nation (12.1%), and Magnetewan 1 (9.5%) 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, 40 people for Parry Island First Nation and 10 people for Magnetewan 1. Callander also has a relatively large number of people (185) who live in apartments, based on absolute counts (4.9% of its population).

The remaining municipalities and areas have less than 10% of their respective populations living in apartments. As noted from Figure 21, some municipalities and Reserves do not have anyone living in apartments, as recorded by the census.

### 6.4.3 Movable dwellings

Movable dwellings include mobile homes, houseboats, recreational vehicles and railroad cars. Within each municipality and area of the District of Parry Sound, less than 5% of the population live in movable dwellings. Magnetewan 1, holds the largest proportion of the population in these dwellings at 4.8%, although this represents a relatively small number of people (5).

In absolute terms, Callander has the highest number of people (55) living in movable dwellings, followed by Perry (45), and Parry Sound Centre (30). 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 (5.2%) and Magnetewan 1 (4.8%) have the largest share of their respective populations living in semi-detached houses, followed by South River (4.1%) and Ryerson (3.8%). In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the most people living in semi-detached houses (320), followed by Callander (75) and South River (45). The remaining municipalities and areas in the district have less than 4% of their population living in semi-detached houses, which in absolute terms equates to 20 people or fewer in each area.

## 6.0 DWELLINGS

### 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. Callander has the largest share (2.5%) of population living in row houses; this represents around 95 people for this area. The remaining municipalities and areas contain less than 2% of their respective populations in row houses.

In absolute terms, the town of Parry Sound has the most people (100) living in row houses followed by Callander (95). The remaining municipalities and areas have less than 30 people 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.

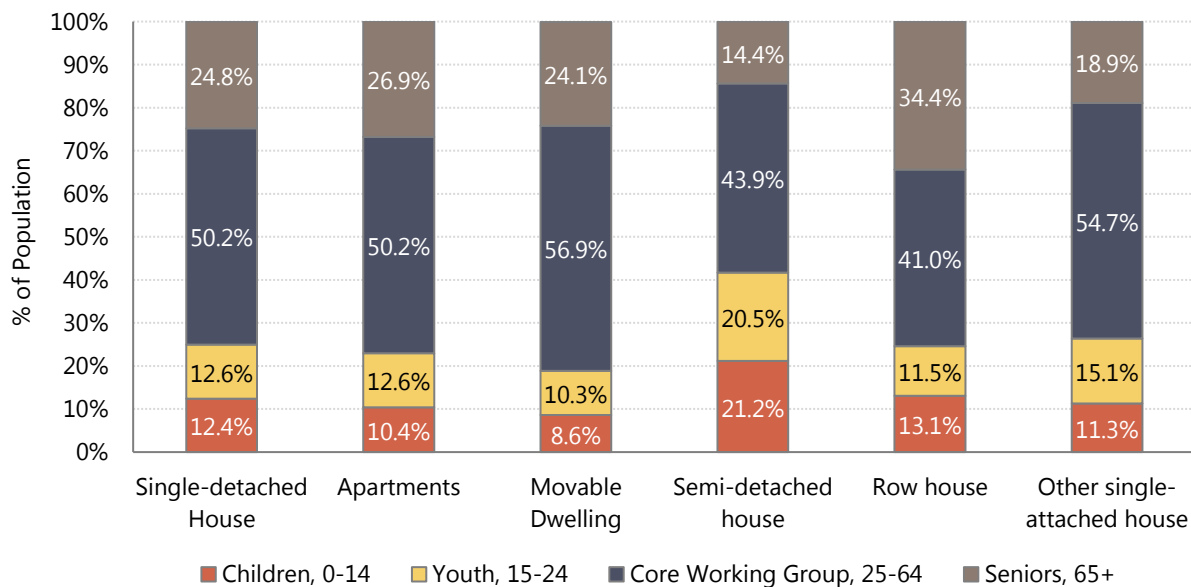
As noted earlier, a very small number of people (245) in the District of Parry Sound live in this type of dwelling. Most of the municipalities and areas do not have anyone living in these dwellings or the counts are too small for analysis. The French River Reserve has the largest share of the population living in this type of dwelling (4.2%), which equates to only 5 people for this area.

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

Figure 22 below shows the distribution of the population living in the various dwelling types, by general age groups. Children are defined as age 0 to 14 years, Youth are age 15 to 24 years, the Core Working Group are 25 to 64 years and Seniors are defined as 65 years and over.

## 6.0 DWELLINGS

FIGURE 22: STRUCTURAL TYPE OF DWELLING BY GENERAL AGE GROUPS FOR THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



It can be noted from Figure 22 that each age group is represented across the various dwelling types. In most of the dwelling types, between 10% and 15% of the people living in them are children and another 10-15% are youth, with the exception of semi-detached houses where children and youth represent 21.2% and 20.5% of the population, respectively.

The Core Working Group represents the majority of the population across all dwelling types, with movable dwellings and other single-attached houses containing the greatest proportion of this group (56.9% and 54.7%, respectively).

Senior citizens account for 24.8% and 26.9% of the population living in the district's single-detached houses and apartments, respectively. Row houses have proportionately more seniors living in them (34.4%), while semi-detached houses have the least (14.4%).

### 6.6 Change in Structural Types of Dwellings, District of Parry Sound, 2011 to 2016

The following section looks at the number of various dwelling types and the change since the last census period in 2011.

## 6.0 DWELLINGS

TABLE 13: STRUCTURAL TYPES OF DWELLING, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2011-2016

Structural Type of Dwelling	2011	2016	% Change
Single-detached house	15,830	16,215	2.4
Apartment, < five storeys	1,120	1,245	11.2
Semi-detached house	270	260	-3.7
Apartment, duplex	270	410	51.9
Row house	220	145	-34.1
Movable dwelling	125	140	12.0
Other single-attached house	95	125	31.6
Apartment, ≥ five storeys	140	135	-3.6
<b>Total Dwellings</b>	<b>18,075</b>	<b>18,680</b>	<b>3.3</b>

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population; Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population

Table 13 shows the district's number of dwellings by structural type in 2011 and 2016. Overall, the number of dwellings has increased by 605 over the five-year period, or by 3.3%. As noted earlier in Section 6.1, dwelling/household growth in the district is outpacing population growth by approximately two to one.

Since 2011, the number of single-detached houses in the district has increased 2.4%. In absolute terms, this represents an increase of 385 houses. The number of purpose-built apartments (i.e. apartment or flat in a duplex) has also increased significantly; over the five-year period, an additional 140 apartments have been added, representing an increase of 51.9% since 2011. The number of apartments with less than five storeys has also shown an increase over the last five years (11.2%). The district's non-conventional housing types which include movable dwellings and other single-attached houses, have increased by 12.0% and 31.6%, respectively.

Apartments in larger apartment buildings (five or more storeys) have decreased by 3.6% over the five-year period. There has also been a decrease in row houses and semi-detached houses (34.1% and 3.7% respectively).

## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

### KEY FINDINGS:

- Couple families with and without children make up two-thirds of the district's family households.
  - Taken together, single households and couples without children make up almost two-thirds of the district's households that do not have children in them.
- The District of Parry Sound has an average household size of 2.2 persons per household.
  - Two-person households make up 45.1% of the district's households.
  - Almost 70% of households have two or fewer people living in them.
- The First Nation reserves have the largest percentage of lone-parent family households.

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.

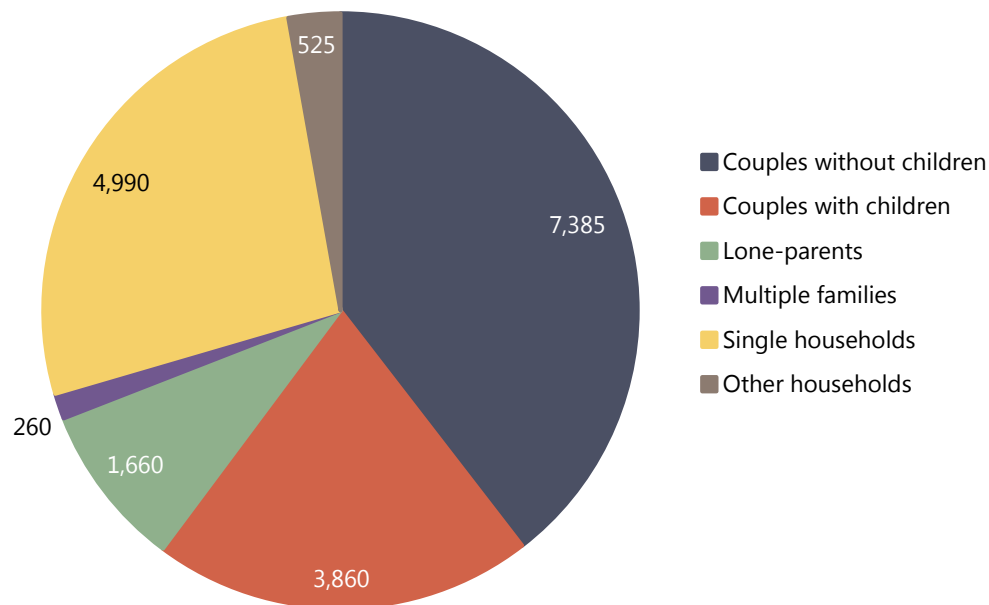
In the 2016 census, households are comprised of two populations: census families and non-census-family households.<sup>15</sup> A census family includes couples with or without children (married or common-law) and lone-parents with at least one child living with them, all living in the same dwelling. Non-census-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).<sup>16</sup>

There are 18,680 households in the District of Parry Sound which corresponds directly to the number of dwellings discussed earlier (the counts vary slightly due to rounding). Figure 23 shows the number of these households based on family household type.



## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

FIGURE 23: TYPES OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND FOR 2016



Couple families (married or common law) with and without children make up close to two-thirds of the district's family households, where those without children account for the larger share (39.5% without children vs. 20.7% with children). Single, or one-person households, account for the next largest (26.7%) household type in the district followed by lone-parents (8.9%). The less common family types – multiple families and other households – account for less than 3% of the district's family households (note: multiple families can include lone-parent families so the number of lone-parent families is higher. In addition, lone-parents are included in one-census-family households with children, or 'Couples with children'. Therefore, for Figure 23 the number of lone-parent census families in private households was used and subtracted from the number of one-census-family households with children). Taking single households and couples without children together, approximately two-thirds of the district's households do not have children.

### 7.1 Family Household Types, District of Parry Sound and Ontario, 2016

The table that follows compares the family household types between the District of Parry Sound and Ontario.

## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 14: FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PERCENT OF POPULATION, 2016

Household Types	District of Parry Sound	Ontario
	%	%
Couples with children	20.7	29.5
Couples without children	39.5	25.4
Lone-parents	8.9	12.5
Multiple families	1.4	2.8
Single households	26.7	25.9
Other households	2.8	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016

The most notable difference between the two areas is in their couple-family households. The District of Parry Sound has a larger percentage (60.2%) of couple families than Ontario (54.9%). 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 similar with respect to multiple family, single, and other households.

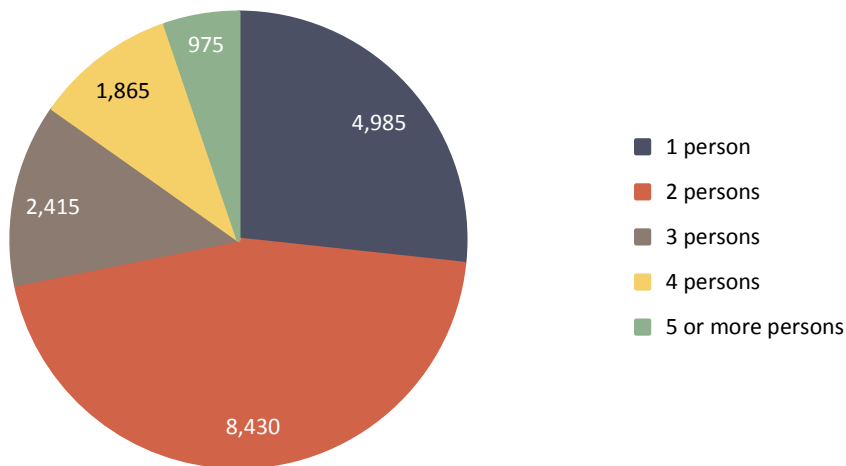
### 7.2 Household Size, District of Parry Sound 2016

Based on a population of 42,824 people living in 18,680 private dwellings, the District of Parry Sound has an average household size of 2.2 persons per household. This is very similar to the average size of households in Northeastern Ontario (2.3) but smaller than Ontario's average of 2.6 persons per household.

Figure 24 shows the number of households in the district by the number of people living in them.

## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

FIGURE 24: HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND IN 2016



Two-person households are the most common in the District of Parry Sound accounting for 45.1% of the households. Single (one-person) households are the next most common and as mentioned earlier, account for a little over one-quarter (26.7%) of the district’s households. Thus, approximately 70% of the households in the District of Parry Sound have two people or fewer, living in them.

With respect to larger households, three and four-person households account for 12.9% and 10.0% respectively, of the households in the District of Parry Sound. The remaining households (5.2%) are relatively large with five or more persons living in them.

### 7.3 Family Households with Children, District of Parry Sound, 2016

Approximately one-third (5,520) 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 families with children at home are shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15: CHILDREN IN FAMILIES BY AGE GROUP, 2016

Age Group	District of Parry Sound	
	#	%
Children 24 years and under	4,730	81.3
All 17 years and under	3,180	67.3
Some 18 years and over and some 17 years and under	470	9.9
Some 18 to 24 years	1,075	22.8
Children 25 years and older	1,085	18.7
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

The majority of children living at home are under the age of 25 years (81.3%) compared to only 18.7% of children at home that are 25 years or older. Of the group under 25 years old, approximately two-thirds of children at home are under the age of 17 years and less than a quarter are between 18 and 24 years old.

TABLE 16: FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT HOME IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

Number of Children at home	Couples	Lone-parents	Total
1	1875	1090	2965
2	1625	420	2045
3 or more	650	150	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>4150</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>5810</b>

Table 16 illustrates the type of family structure in which the children in the District of Parry Sound are living (i.e., couples or lone-parents). It can be noted from the table that most children live in couple families (which represent 71% of the families with children), while a smaller number live in lone-parent family households (29% of families with children).

Approximately half the families with children in the District of Parry Sound have just one child at home. Couple census families represent a little over two-thirds of this group while lone-parents account for the remainder (36.8%). A further 35.2% of the district's families with children, have two children living at home. Most (79.5%) of these are couple-families. A relatively small number (13.8%) of these families with children have three or more children at home.

### 7.4 Change in Family Household Type, District of Parry Sound, 2011 to 2016

Table 17 shows the change in the district's main family household types since 2011 (note: for 2016, lone-parents are included in one-census-family households with children, or 'Couples with children'. Therefore, the number of lone-parent census families in private households was used and subtracted from the number of one-census-family households with children to provide a comparison to 2011 data).

TABLE 17: CHANGE IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE BETWEEN 2011 AND 2016

Household Type	2011	2016	Change
	#	#	%
Couples with children	3,990	3,860	-3.3%
Couples without children	6,630	7,385	11.4%
Lone-parents	1,240	1,660	33.9%
Single households	4,715	4,990	5.8%

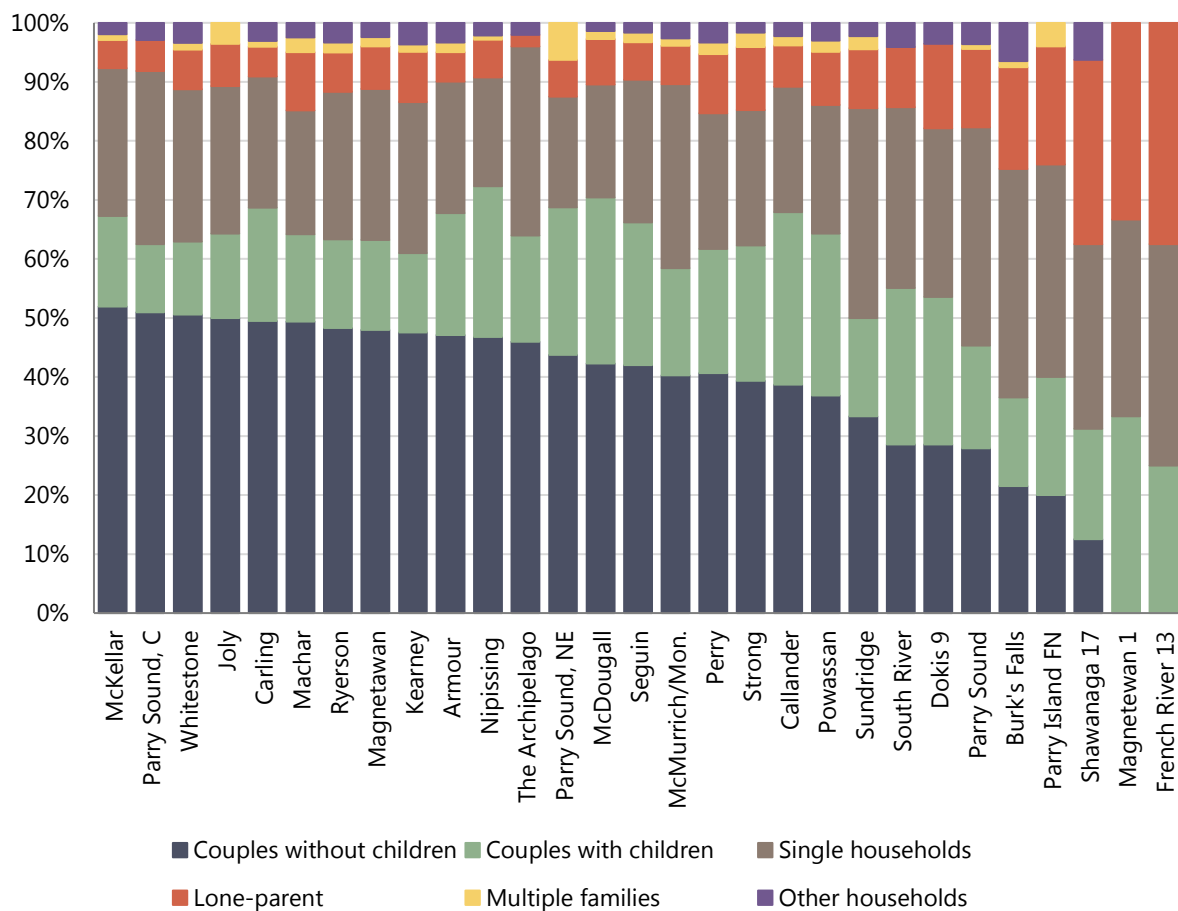
## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

Lone parent households has increased by 33.9%. Couples without children have had the next largest increase (11.4%) followed by single households (5.8%). The number of couples with children has decreased 3.3% since 2011. The changes in the district's families and households in Table 17 is consistent with the provincial trend, with the exception of couples with children, which increased in Ontario (3.7%).

### 7.5 Family Household Type, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2016

The chart below shows the various family household types as a 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.

FIGURE 25: FAMILY HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY AREA IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



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 subsections below provide a summary of the family household variation across the areas.

## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

### 7.5.1 Couples with children

Couples with children range from 11.5% of the households in Parry Sound, Unorganized Centre to 33.3% of the households in Magnetewan 1. Callander and McDougall also have a relatively large proportion of couples with children at 29.2% and 28.2% respectively.

In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (510) of couples with children, followed by Callander (460) and Seguin (440). With the exception of Parry Island First Nation, the Reserves have 20 or fewer of these family households. Joly and Parry Sound, Unorganized North East also have a small number (20 in each area) of couples with children.

### 7.5.2 Couples without children

Couples without children range from 21.5% of the households in Burk's Falls to over half (51.9%) of the households in McKellar (Note: most of the Reserves, with the exception of Dokis 9, 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). Parry Sound, Unorganized Centre also has a relatively large proportion (51.0%) of couples without children, while the town of Parry Sound (27.9%) has a relatively small proportion of couples without children, after Burk's Falls. 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 (820) of couples without children followed by Seguin (765) and Callander (610). Parry Sound Unincorporated Northeast and Parry Island First Nation have the smallest number (35 and 25, respectively) of this family household type followed by Dokis 9 at 40 (excluding the other Reserves due to their relatively small household counts).

### 7.5.3 Lone-parents

The First Nations Reserves have the largest percentages of lone-parent families in the District of Parry Sound, ranging between 13.3% and 33.3% 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 31.3% and 20.0%, respectively. Apart from the Reserves, the percentage of lone-parent family households in the district ranges from 2.0% in The Archipelago to 17.2% in Burk's Falls.

## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (390) of lone-parent families, followed by Powassan (120) and Seguin (115). Together, these municipalities account for approximately 40% of the district's lone-parent family households. In addition to some of the Reserves, Parry Sound Unorganized North East, 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 18.4% of households in Nipissing to 38.7% in Burk's Falls. Parry Sound and Sundridge also have a relatively large proportion of single households at 37.0% and 35.6% respectively, while Parry Sound Unorganized North East and McDougall have relatively small proportions (18.8% and 19.1%), in addition to Nipissing.

In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (1,085) of single households, followed by Seguin (440) and Callander (335). The Shawanaga, French River and Magnetewan Reserves, and Parry Sound Unorganized Northeast, have the smallest number (25 or less) of single households.

### 7.5.5 Multiple families

As previously mentioned, there are only a small number (260) 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. Seguin has the largest number (30) of multiple family households followed by Callander, Powassan and Parry Sound (25). These municipalities account for just over one-third of the multiple family households in the district. The remaining municipalities and areas have counts of 20 or less and some of these do not have any multiple family households, as recorded by the census.

### 7.5.6 Other (non-census-family) households

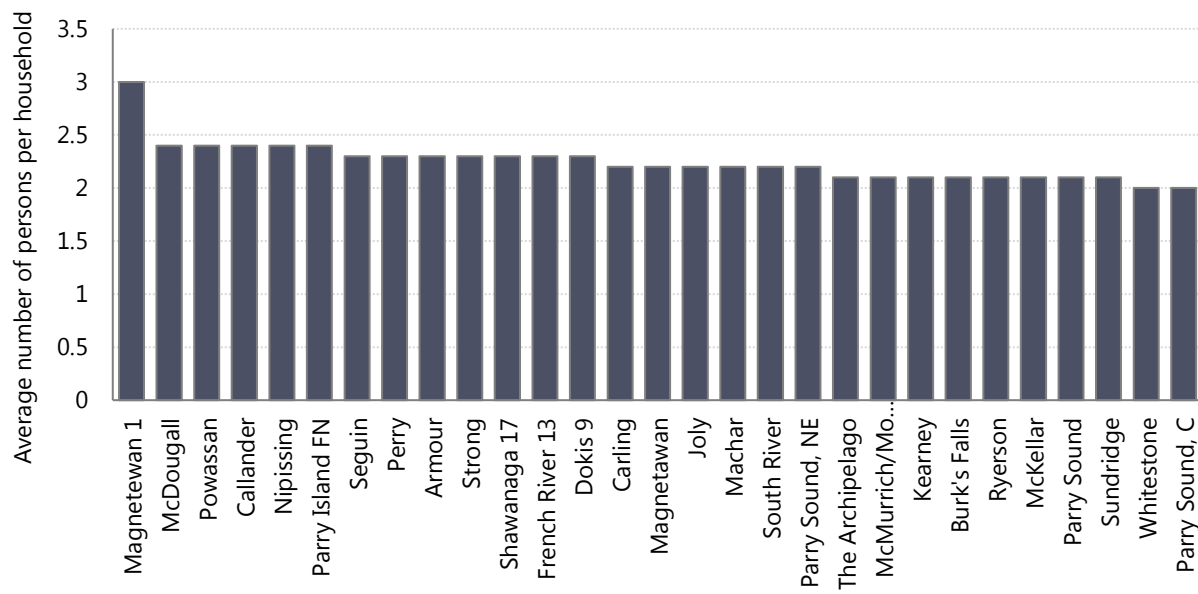
This household type refers to two or more people who share a private dwelling but who do not constitute a census family. Similar to multiple families mentioned above, other non-family households are a relatively small number (525) at the district level so the numbers become very small at the lower levels of geography. Parry Sound has the largest number (105) of these households followed by Powassan (40), Perry and Callander (35 each). These municipalities combined account for 41% of the other non-family households in the district. The remaining municipalities and areas have counts of 30 or less and some do not have any recorded other non-family households.

## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

### 7.6 Household Size, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2016

Figure 26 shows the average household size for the District of Parry Sound’s municipalities and areas. Average household size ranges from 2 persons per household in Parry Sound, Unorganized Centre to 3 in the Magnetewan Reserve. 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).

FIGURE 26: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY MUNICIPALITIES AND AREAS IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



### 7.7 Families with Children, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2016

Figure 27 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.

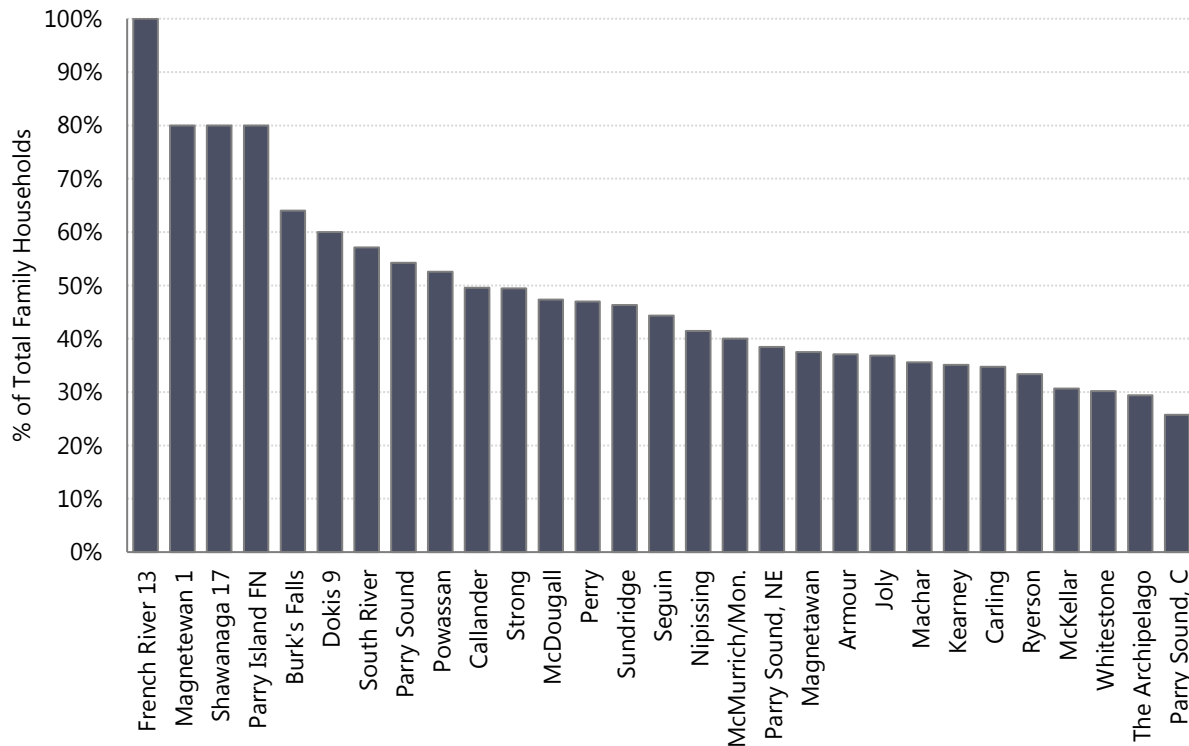
Family households with children range between 25.7% of the households in Parry Sound, Unorganized Centre to all the households on the French River Reserve. In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the largest number (930) of families with children, followed by Callander and Seguin



## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

(585 each), Powassan (510), and McDougall (405). These areas account for half the families with children in the District of Parry Sound.

FIGURE 27: PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN IN MUNICIPALITIES AND AREAS IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



### 7.7.1 Children in Families by Broad Age Groups, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas, 2016

Figure 28 shows the distribution of families with children in broad age groups across the District of Parry Sound. The chart presents the data in descending order starting with the area that has the largest percentage of children.

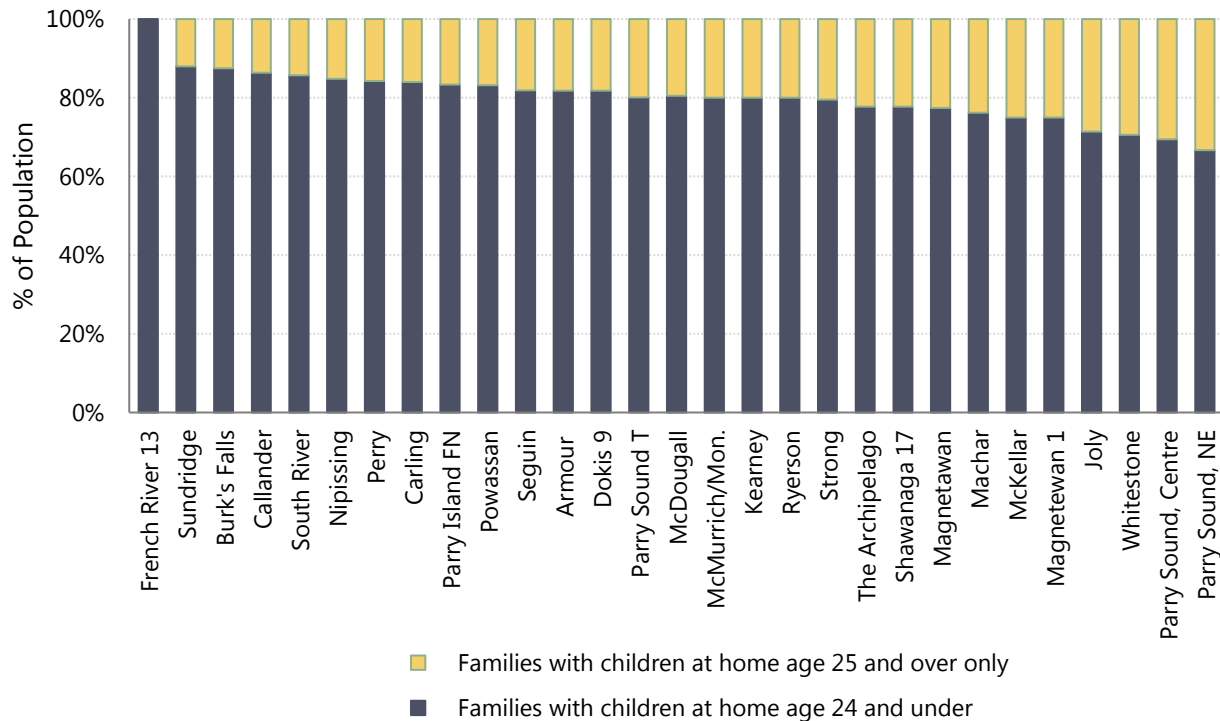
It should be noted that some areas have small counts of 10 or less including Parry Island First Nation, the Dokis, Shawanaga, Magnetewan Reserves, Joly and The Archipelago. Caution should be used when interpreting these results as these small counts make the data more prone to distortion through random rounding.

In the French River Reserve, all families with children at home have children under the age of 25 years, however in absolute terms, this is represented by fewer than 30 families for this area. Following, Sundridge and Burk's Falls have the next highest percentage of families with children

## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

at home under the age of 25 years (88.0% and 87.5%, respectively). Both Parry Sound, Unorganized North East and Parry Sound, Unorganized Centre have the lowest percent of families with children at home under the age of 25 years (66.7% and 69.4%, respectively). In absolute terms, Callander has the highest number of families with children under 25 years (505 families), compared to the Magnetewan Reserve which has 15 families.

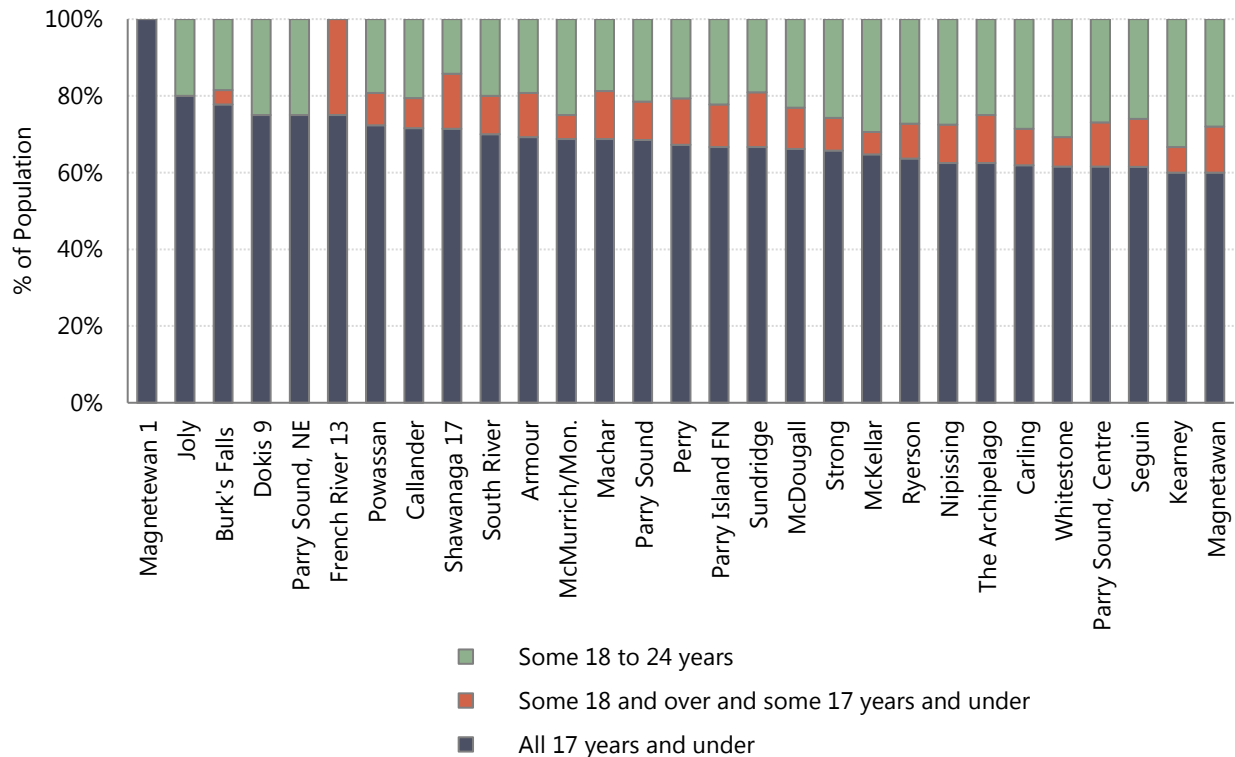
FIGURE 28: FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AT HOME IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



As stated previously in Section 7.3, the category of Families with children age 24 years and under can be broken down further (Figure 29). Within this category, approximately two-thirds of children are 17 years and under and less than a quarter are between the age of 18 and 24 years.

## 7.0 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

FIGURE 29: FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 25 YEARS OLD IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



All the children in the Magenetwan Reserve are 17 years and younger, however in absolute terms this equates only to 15 families for this area. Joly and Burk's Falls have the following highest percentage of families with children 17 years and younger. Magnetawan and Kearney have the lowest percentage of families with children 17 years and younger. However, Kearney and Whitestone have the highest percentage of families with children between the ages of 18 and 24 years (33.3% and 30.8%, respectively).

In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the greatest number of families with children 17 years and younger (510 families) followed by Callander (365 families) and Powassan (300 families). Parry Sound and Seguin have the greatest number of families with children between 18 and 24 years (160 and 125 families, respectively).

## 8.0 INCOME

### KEY FINDINGS:

- Approximately 97.5% of the population in the District of Parry Sound have some source of income.
- Median income for the district is \$30,313 compared to the median income for the province, \$33,539.
- Only five of the municipalities and areas are at the provincial median income level or higher while the remaining twenty are below it.
- The majority (81.3%) of the income in the district is made up of market income; the remaining 18.7% comes from government transfer payments.
  - Compared to Ontario, the district has less market income and receives more government transfer payments.
- 15% of the district population live in households below the after-tax Low Income Measure, compared to 14% in Ontario.
  - Seniors represent a larger share of those living below the LIM-AT compared to Ontario.
- The median family income for the District of Parry Sound is approximately \$73,897.

### 8.1 Median Income, the District of Parry Sound

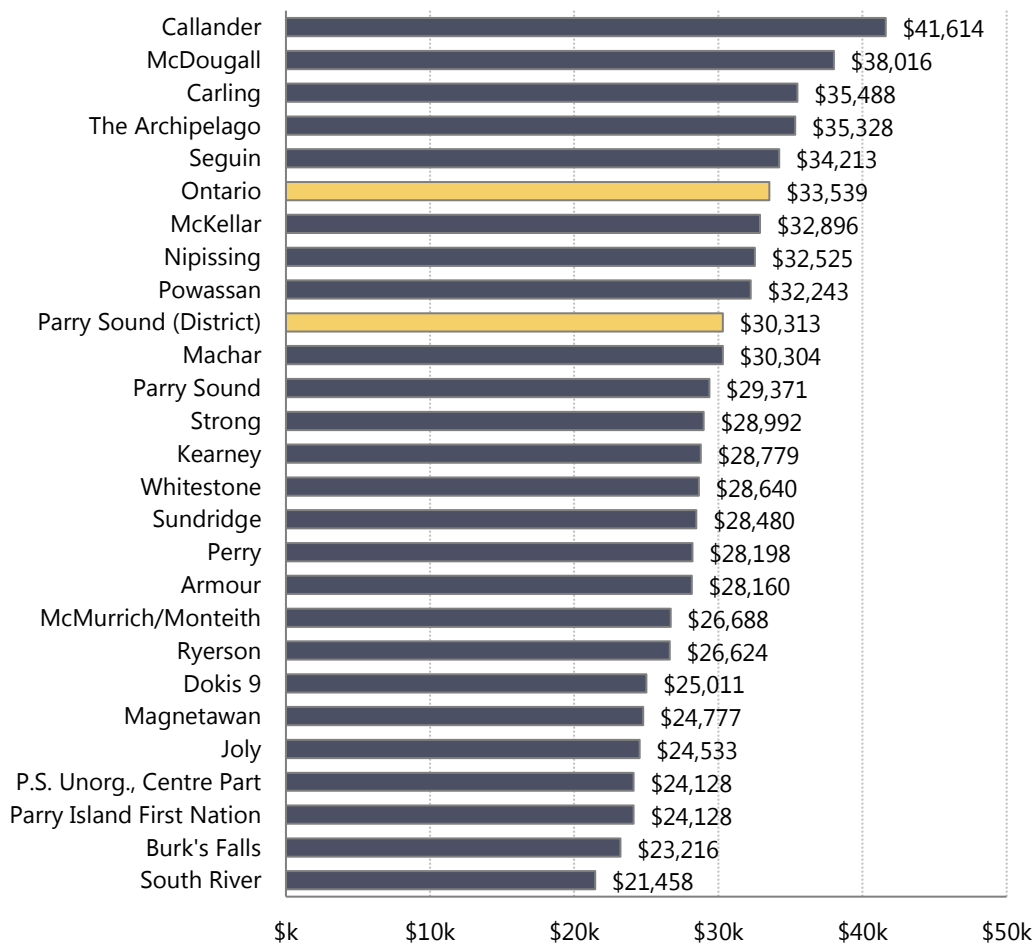
Based on the 2016 Census, there are 35,560 people ages 15 years and older living in the District of Parry Sound, who have some source of income (approximately 97.5% of the population ages 15 years+). The median income for these individuals is \$30,313 while the average income is \$39,937. In contrast, the provincial median income is higher at \$33,539 while the average income is \$47,915. The large difference between the median and average income at both the provincial and district level indicates that the income distribution is strongly skewed to the right, i.e., there is a relatively small number of people with relatively large incomes.

#### 8.1.1 Median Income, Municipalities and Areas

Figure 30 shows the median income for the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas for which there is data. The data is presented in descending order, starting with the municipality that has the highest median income.

## 8.0 INCOME

FIGURE 30: MEDIAN INCOME BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2015

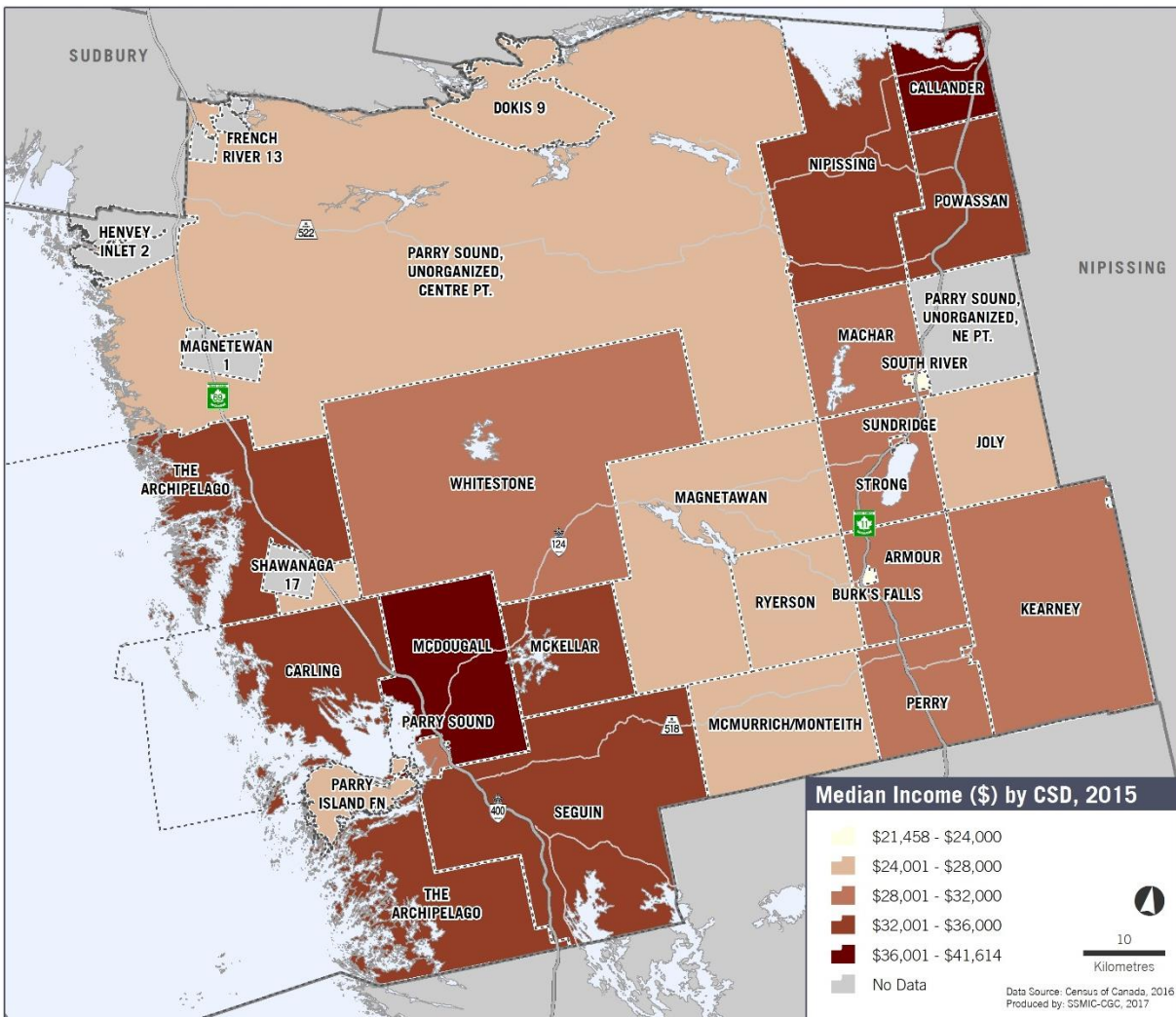


Median incomes range from just above \$21,000 in South River, to \$41,614 in Callander. Only five of these municipalities and areas are at the provincial median income level or higher, while the other twenty are below it.

For further reference and planning purposes, the map in Figure 31 shows the median income for the municipalities and areas described above.

## 8.0 INCOME

FIGURE 31: MAP OF MEDIAN INCOME BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2015



### 8.1.2 Median Income and Sex

There is a significant difference between the sexes in terms of their income. The median income of males in the District of Parry Sound is \$36,246 which is close to 50% higher than that of females, which is \$25,453. This income disparity is also present at the provincial level whereby the median income of males (\$39,889) is 39% higher than females (\$28,676).

Income disparity between the sexes is also present in the municipalities and areas shown in Figure 31, although it varies by area. The difference in median income between males and females is the smallest in Burk's Falls (7.6%), South River (20.8%) and Parry Sound (25.2%), and the largest in July (62.1%), Machar (57.6%) and Nipissing (57.2%). In the remaining municipalities and areas, male median incomes are between 32.2% and 53.9% higher than females, with the

## 8.0 INCOME

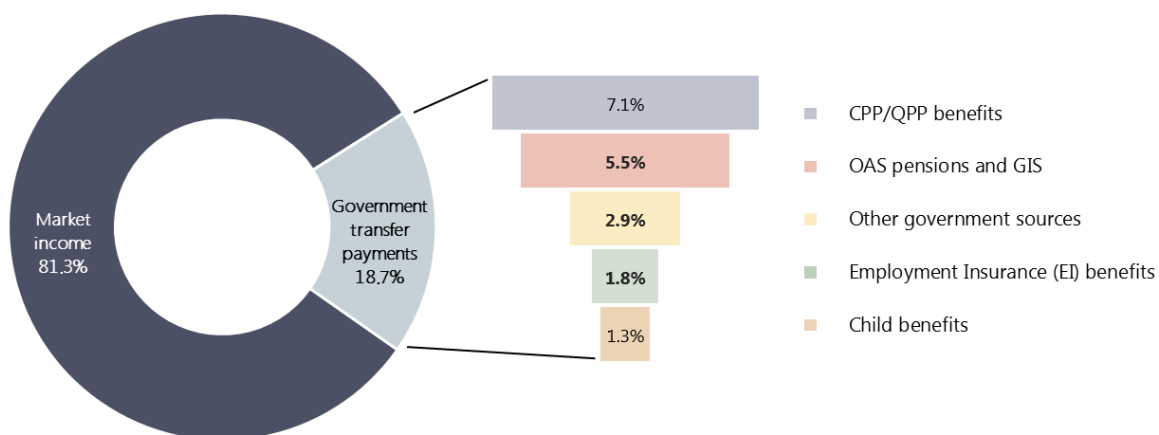
exception of Parry Island First Nation, where female median income was reported to be 15.6% higher than the male median income.

### 8.2 Composition of Income, District of Parry Sound

Figure 32 shows the various sources of income for people ages 15 years and older in the District of Parry Sound. It can be noted from the chart that the majority (81.3%) of the income in the district is market income while the remaining 18.7% is from government transfer payments.

In terms of market income, employment income accounts for over half (59.7%) of the district's total income, or 73.4% of market income. This includes wages and salaries (55.4%) and self-employment income (4.3%).

FIGURE 32: COMPOSITION OF INCOME FOR THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2015



The remaining 26.7% of the market income is comprised of investment income (7.1%), private retirement income (16%) and market income not included elsewhere (3.6%), which includes severance pay, alimony, child support, bursaries, study grants, etc.

In terms of government transfer payments, the CPP/QPP, OAS and GIS account for 12.6% of the income in the District of Parry Sound. These income sources also represent the majority (67.5%) of the district's government transfers. Income from employment insurance and child benefits represent a relatively small amount of the income in the district at 1.8% and 1.3% respectively (or 16.7% of government transfer payments). The remaining (2.9%) income in the District of Parry Sound is from other government sources which include social assistance, provincial income supplements for seniors, training programs, veterans' pensions/allowances, workers compensation, and various tax credits and refunds.

## 8.0 INCOME

### 8.2.1 Composition of Income, District of Parry Sound and Ontario

Table 18 shows the composition of income for the population ages 15 years and older in the District of Parry Sound and Ontario:

TABLE 18: INCOME SOURCE (%), DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2015

Income Source (%), 2015	District of Parry Sound	Ontario
Market income (%)	81.3	88.9
Government transfer payments (%)	18.7	11.1
CPP/QPP benefits (%)	7.1	3.7
OAS pensions and GIS (%)	5.5	2.9
Other government sources (%)	2.9	1.1
Employment Insurance (EI) benefits (%)	1.8	1.5
Child benefits (%)	1.3	2.0

It can be noted that the District of Parry Sound has significantly less market income and more government transfer payments than Ontario. The province derives an additional 7.6% of its income from market sources. This also means that the provincial income from government transfer payments is less than the district by the same amount (7.6% of total income).

In terms of market income, Ontario derives a larger share of its total income from employment – which as noted earlier includes wages and salaries, and self-employment – than the District of Parry Sound (73% vs. 59.7% respectively). The district however, has nearly twice the percentage of private retirement income (13.0% vs. 7.5%). Meanwhile income from investments is comparable between the province and district (6.1% vs. 5.8%) as is other market income (2.3% vs. 2.9% in the district).

Returning to Table 18, it can be noted that in terms of government transfer payments, the income in the District of Parry Sound that comes from the CPP/QPP, and OAS and GIS, is proportionally almost twice that of Ontario. This reflects the district's relatively large share of senior citizens as described in the Section 3. In contrast to the province, there is also slightly more income in the district that comes from employment insurance and other government sources. The income from child benefits however is lower in the district.

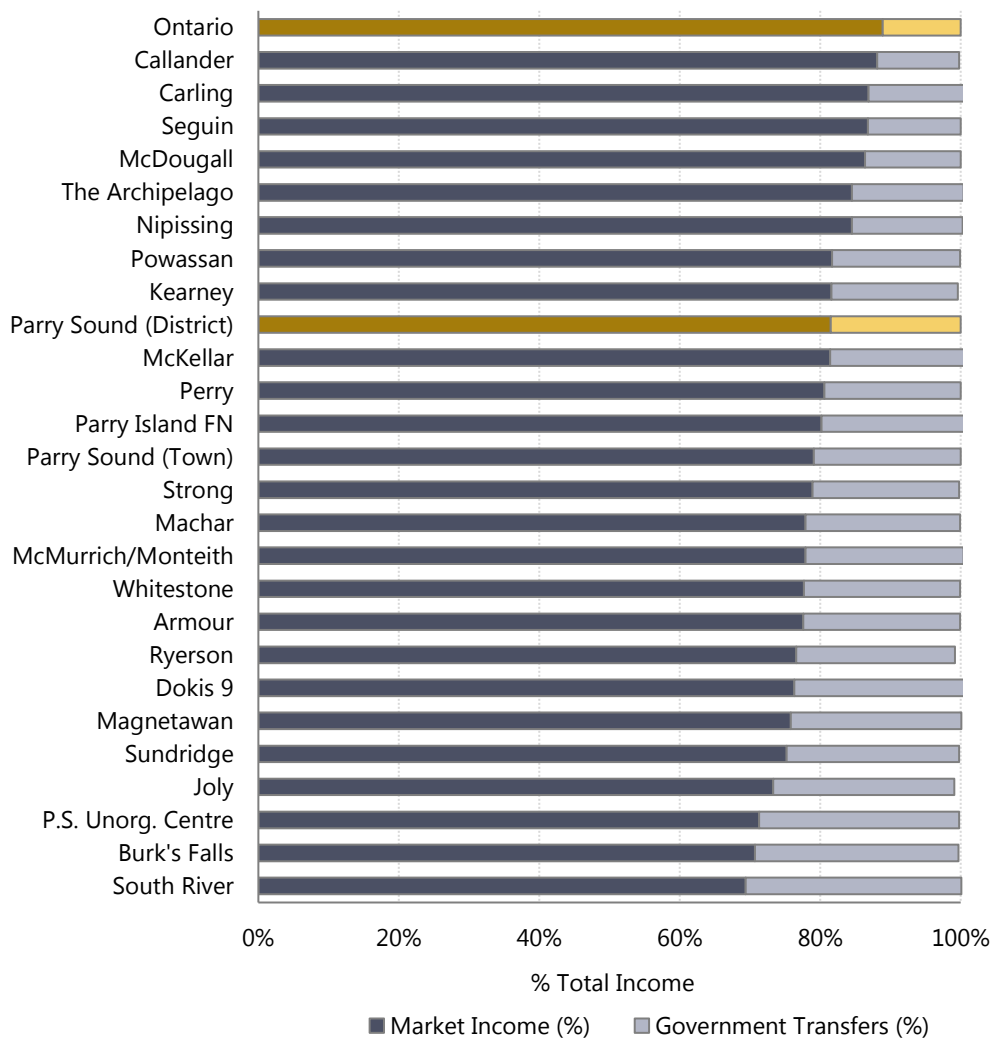
### 8.2.2 Composition of Income, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

Figure 33 shows the composition of income by market income and government transfer payments for individuals 15 years and older, living in the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas for which there is data (and which were presented earlier in Figure 30). The data is presented in descending order, starting with the municipality that has the highest proportion of market income:



## 8.0 INCOME

FIGURE 33: COMPOSITION OF INCOME BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND 2015

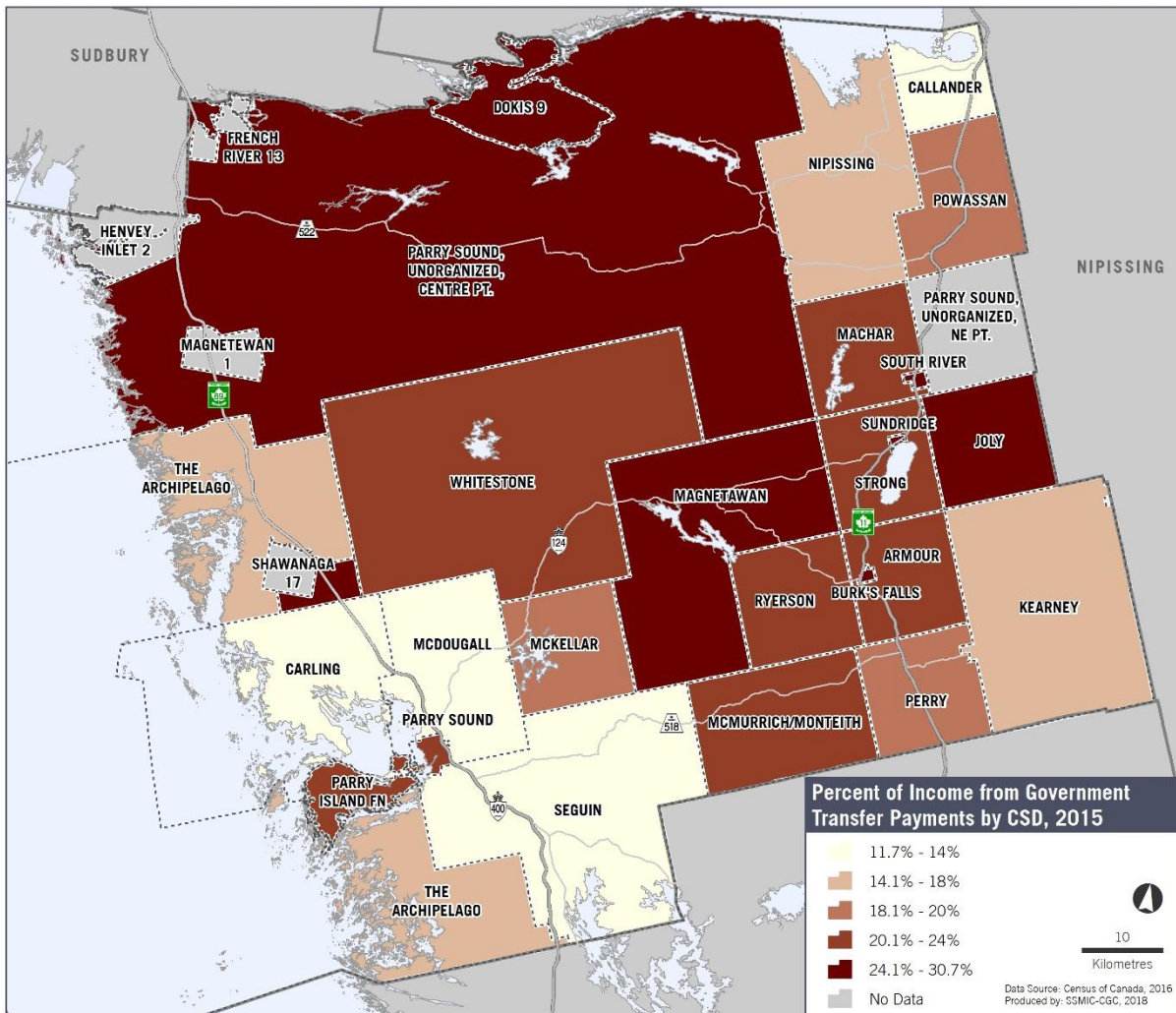


As noted by the chart, Callander had the largest proportion (88.1%) of market income and the smallest proportion (11.7%) of government transfer payments in the District of Parry Sound, while South River had the smallest proportion (69.4%) of market income and the largest proportion (30.7%) of government transfer payments. These two areas aside, the proportion of market income in the remaining municipalities and areas ranges between 70.7% in Burk's Falls and 86.9% in Carling (and subsequently the proportion of government transfer payments ranges between 29% and 13.7% in these areas).

For further reference and planning purposes, the map in Figure 34 shows the median income for the municipalities and areas described above.

## 8.0 INCOME

FIGURE 34: MAP COMPOSITION OF INCOME BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND 2015



### 8.3 Prevalence of Low Income

One of the measures used by Statistics Canada – and this report – is the Low-Income Measure (LIM) After Tax. The LIM represents half the median, after-tax income of households, adjusted for household size.

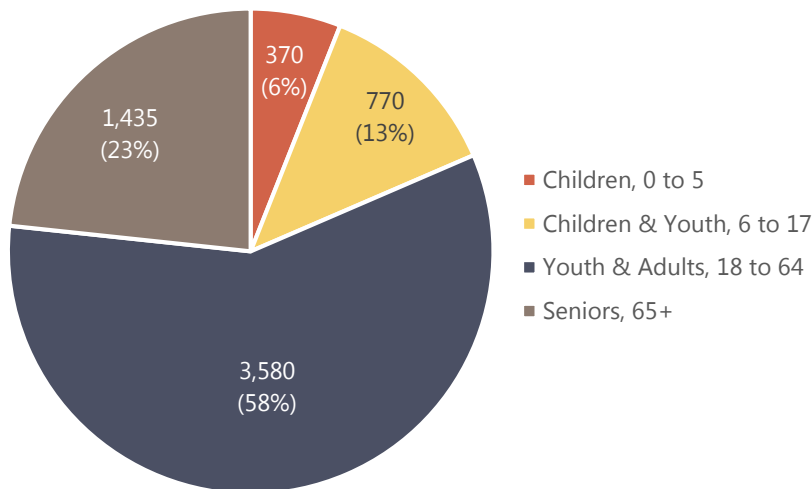
According to the 2016 Census, 15.1% of the District of Parry Sound's population, or 6,155 people, live in households with income below the after-tax Low Income Measure (LIM-AT). This is slightly higher than Ontario, where 14.4% of the population lives in low income households as measured by the LIM-AT.

## 8.0 INCOME

### 8.3.1 Prevalence of Low Income by Broad Age Groups

Figure 35 shows the number of people living below the Low Income Measure in the District of Parry Sound, by broad age groups.

FIGURE 35: PREVALENCE OF LIM-AT HOUSEHOLDS BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2015



Almost two-thirds of the people living in households below the LIM-AT are between the ages of 18 and 64 years. This represents 15.1% of the household population in this age group. A further 12.5% are a mix of children and youth ages 6 to 17 years, resulting in a 17.6% prevalence of low income for this age group. Senior citizens represent another 23.3% of those living in households under the LIM-AT which represents 13.4% of the seniors' household population. Children under the age of six account for the remaining 6.0% of those living under the LIM-AT and this represents 19.2% of the children in the District of Parry Sound, under the age of six.

#### 8.3.1.1 Share and Prevalence of Low Income by Broad Age Groups-Comparison with Ontario

Table 19 shows the number and percentage of people living in households that are below the after-tax Low Income Measure (LIM) for the District of Parry Sound compared to Ontario.

## 8.0 INCOME

TABLE 19: SHARE AND PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2015

People Living in Households Below the LIM-AT by Age Group	District of Parry Sound		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%
Children, 0 to 5	370	6.0	165,140	8.7
Children & Youth, 6 to 17	770	12.5	324,765	17.1
Youth & Adults, 18 to 64	3,580	58.2	1,155,315	60.8
Seniors, 65+	1,435	23.3	253,755	13.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,155</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,898,975</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In the District of Parry Sound, senior citizens represent a significantly larger share of those living below the LIM-AT than in Ontario. Conversely, the district has a smaller share of children and youth under the age of 18 years, that live in households that are below the LIM-AT. This reflects the difference in population structure whereby the district has proportionately more senior citizens and fewer children and youth than the province (see Section 3).

In terms of the prevalence of low income within the age groups however, the District of Parry Sound has a lower percentage in the Children and Children & Youth age groups, but a higher percentage in the Youth & Adults and Seniors age groups, as noted in Table 20.

TABLE 20: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME BY AGE GROUP, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2015

Prevalence of Low Income by Age Group	District of Parry Sound (%)	Ontario (%)
Children, 0 to 5	19.2	19.8
Children & Youth, 6 to 17	17.6	17.8
Youth & Adults, 18 to 64	15.1	13.7
Seniors, 65+	13.4	12.0
Low Income	15.1	14.4

### 8.3.2 Prevalence of Low Income by Sex

In the District of Parry Sound, 51.2% of those living below the after-tax Low Income Measure (LIM-AT) are females while the remaining 48.9% are males. Given that the district's general population is comprised equally of males and females, it appears that females are over-represented in low income households. However, the share of males and females living in low income households in the district is comparable to the province (53.3% females, 46.6% males).

In terms of the prevalence of low income within the sexes, 15.5% of the district's females are living below the LIM-AT as are 14.7% of the males. This is higher than Ontario for both sexes (13.8% and 14.4% for females and males, respectively).

## 8.0 INCOME

### 8.3.3 Prevalence of Low Income by Age Group and Sex

Table 21 shows the prevalence of low income by sex and age group in the District of Parry Sound and the relationship between the two.

TABLE 21: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME BY SEX, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2015

Sex M/F	Age Group				Total
	0 to 5	6 to 17	18 to 64	65 and over	
Male (%)	17.8	17.2	15.1	12.2	14.7
Female (%)	20.8	18	15.1	14.6	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>

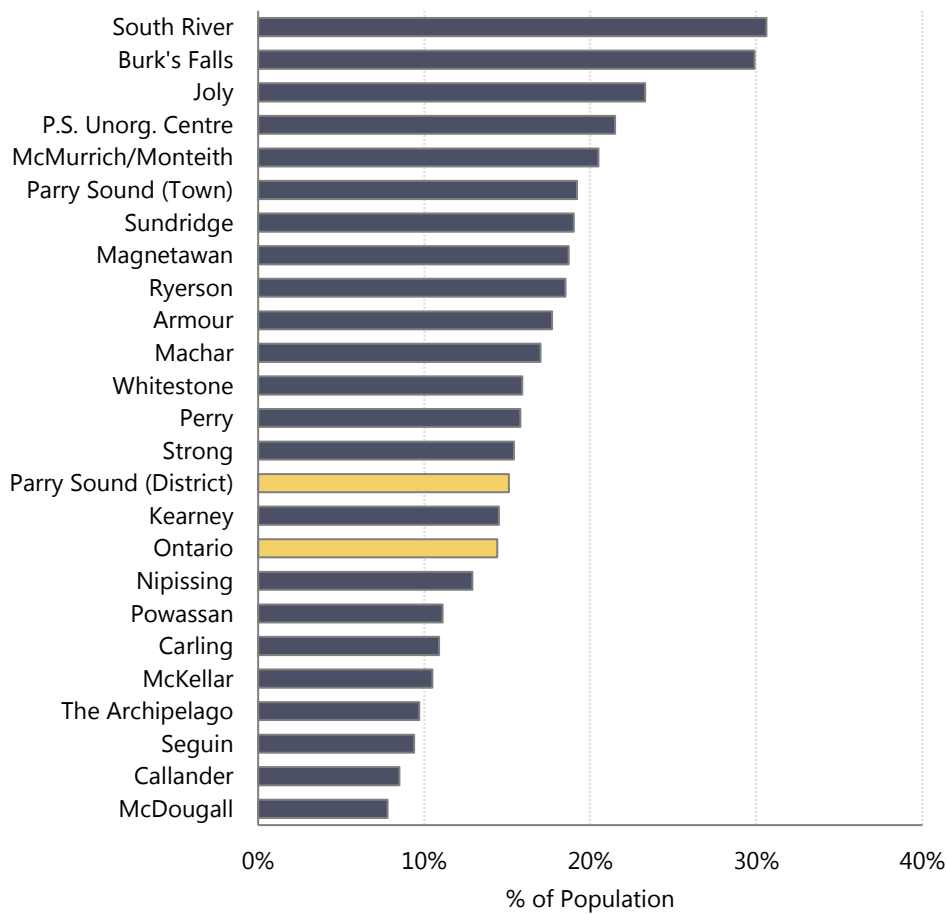
The prevalence of low income is greater amongst females than males in the district. The prevalence is also greater in the lower age groups than in the higher ones. In the children age 0 to 5 age group, 19.2% of children were living in low income in 2015, while in the 18 to 64 age group, and the 65 and over age group, 15.1% and 13.4% were living in low income, respectively.

### 8.3.4 Prevalence of Low Income, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

Figure 36 shows the prevalence of low income – as measured by the percentage of the population living in households that are below the after tax Low Income Measure – in the district’s municipalities and areas for which there is data (and which were presented earlier in Figure 30). The data is presented in descending order, starting with the municipality that has the largest percentage of people living in low income households.

## 8.0 INCOME

FIGURE 36: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2015

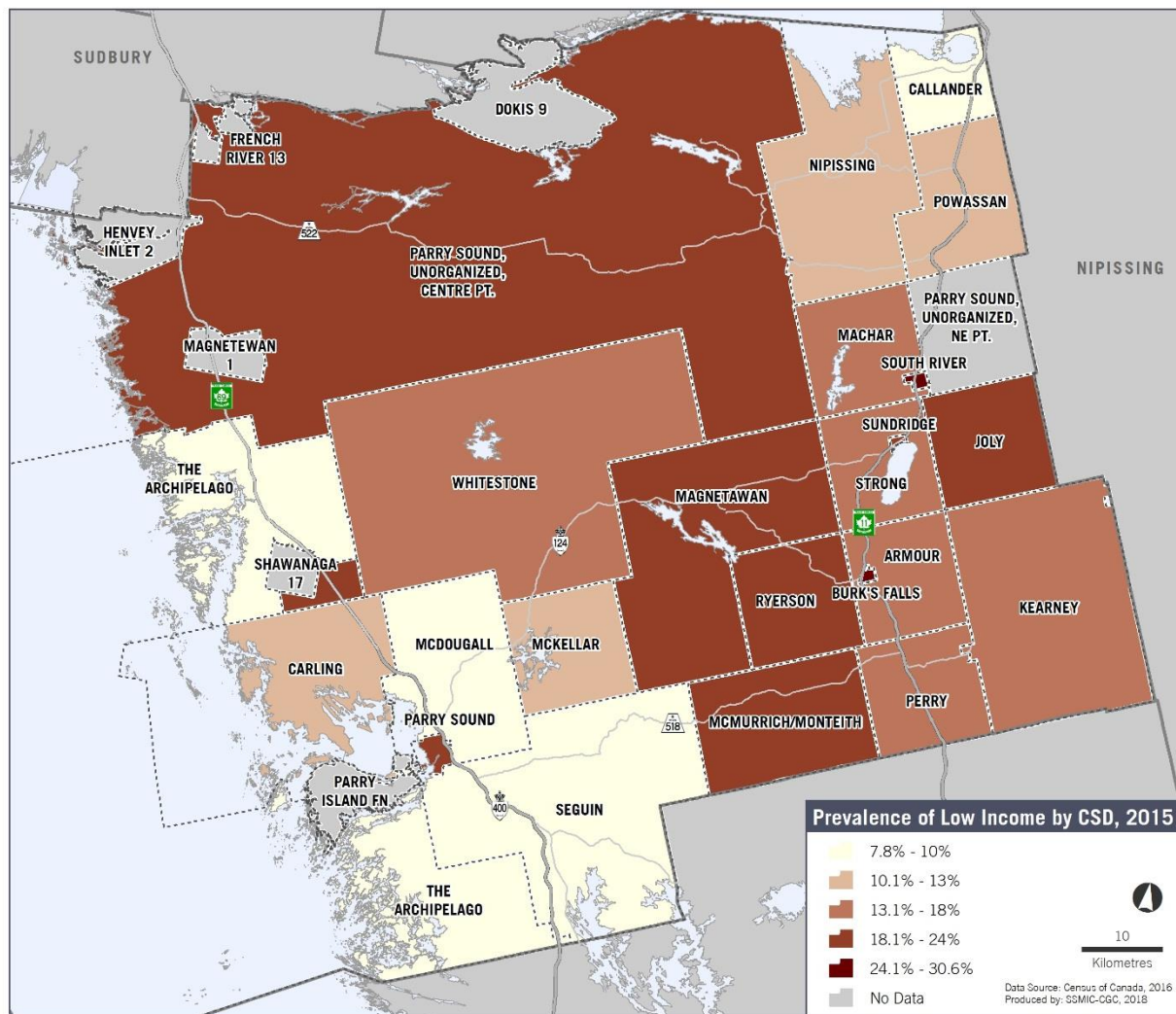


The prevalence of low income varies across the municipalities and areas, ranging from 7.8% of the population in McDougall, to over 30% of the population in South River. Generally, with some exceptions, the above corresponds to the median income and income composition data for these areas described earlier, i.e., the prevalence of low income is lower in the municipalities and areas that have higher median incomes and a greater share of market income over government transfers –and vice versa. Results for Dokis 9 and Parry Island First Nation were suppressed.

For further reference and planning purposes, the map in Figure 37 shows the median income for the municipalities and areas described above.

## 8.0 INCOME

FIGURE 37: MAP OF PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2015



### 8.4 Median Income of Family Households, the District of Parry Sound

While the sections above have described individual income for those 15 years and older, these remaining sections examine family and household income.

Table 22 shows the median income for the common family and household types in the District of Parry Sound.

## 8.0 INCOME

TABLE 22: MEDIAN INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE FOR THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND

Median Income by Family Type	Dist. of Parry Sound
<b>Family</b>	\$73,897
Couples without children	\$68,674
Couples with children	\$95,943
Lone-parents	\$47,317
<b>Household</b>	\$60,251
Two-or-more person households	\$73,893
One-person (single) household	\$29,613

As noted from the table, the district's median family income is approximately \$73,897. Families comprised of couples without children account for 54.1% of the families in the District of Parry Sound and have a median income that is a little lower than that for all families. On the other hand, couples with children – approximately 31.6% of the district's family population -have a median income that is almost 30% higher than the median family income. Lone-parents account for the remaining 11.5% of the district's families and have a median income that is approximately two-thirds of the median family income, and half that of couple families with children.

Switching over to the household population, the district's median household income is \$60,251. Single households account for a little over one-quarter (26.7%) of the district's household population and have a median income of \$29,613. This is the lowest income out of the common family and household types. Additionally, given that this income is just \$4,000 above the low income threshold for households with one person (see table of LIM thresholds in Appendix A), the prevalence of low income for single households in the District of Parry Sound would be relatively high.

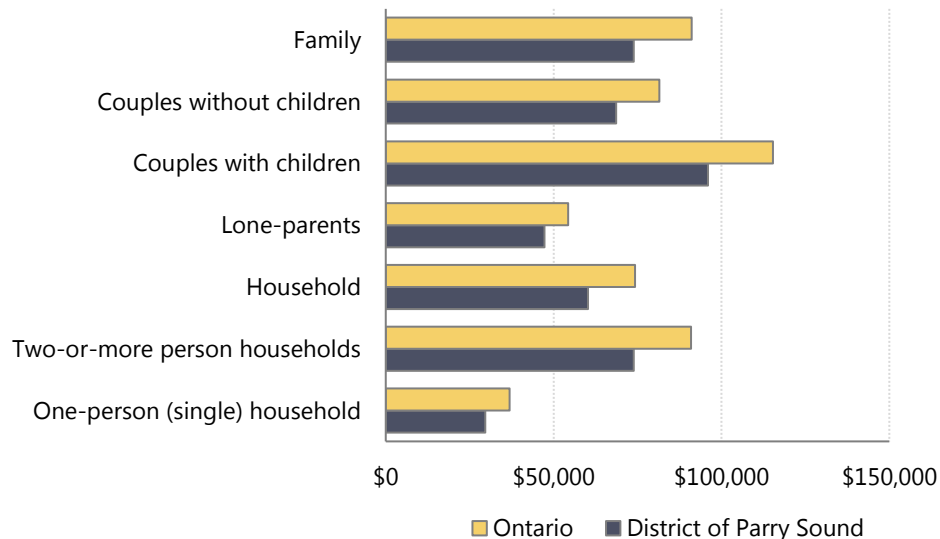
### 8.4.1 Median Income of Family and Households, District of Parry Sound and Ontario

In comparing the district's median incomes with Ontario, it can be noted from Figure 38 that the provincial incomes are higher across the board.



## 8.0 INCOME

FIGURE 38: MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLDS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2015



Ontario's median family income is approximately 23% (\$17,192) higher than the District of Parry Sound while household income is also 23% higher (\$14,036). In relative terms, the largest difference in income is between single (one-person) households, where the provincial median income is 24.6% higher than the district (or approximately \$7,287). The smallest difference is between lone-parent families, where the provincial median is 14.9% (\$7,046) higher than the district. Ontario's median income across the remaining family and household types is between 18.6% and 23.1% higher than the District of Parry Sound (between \$12,785 and \$19,438).

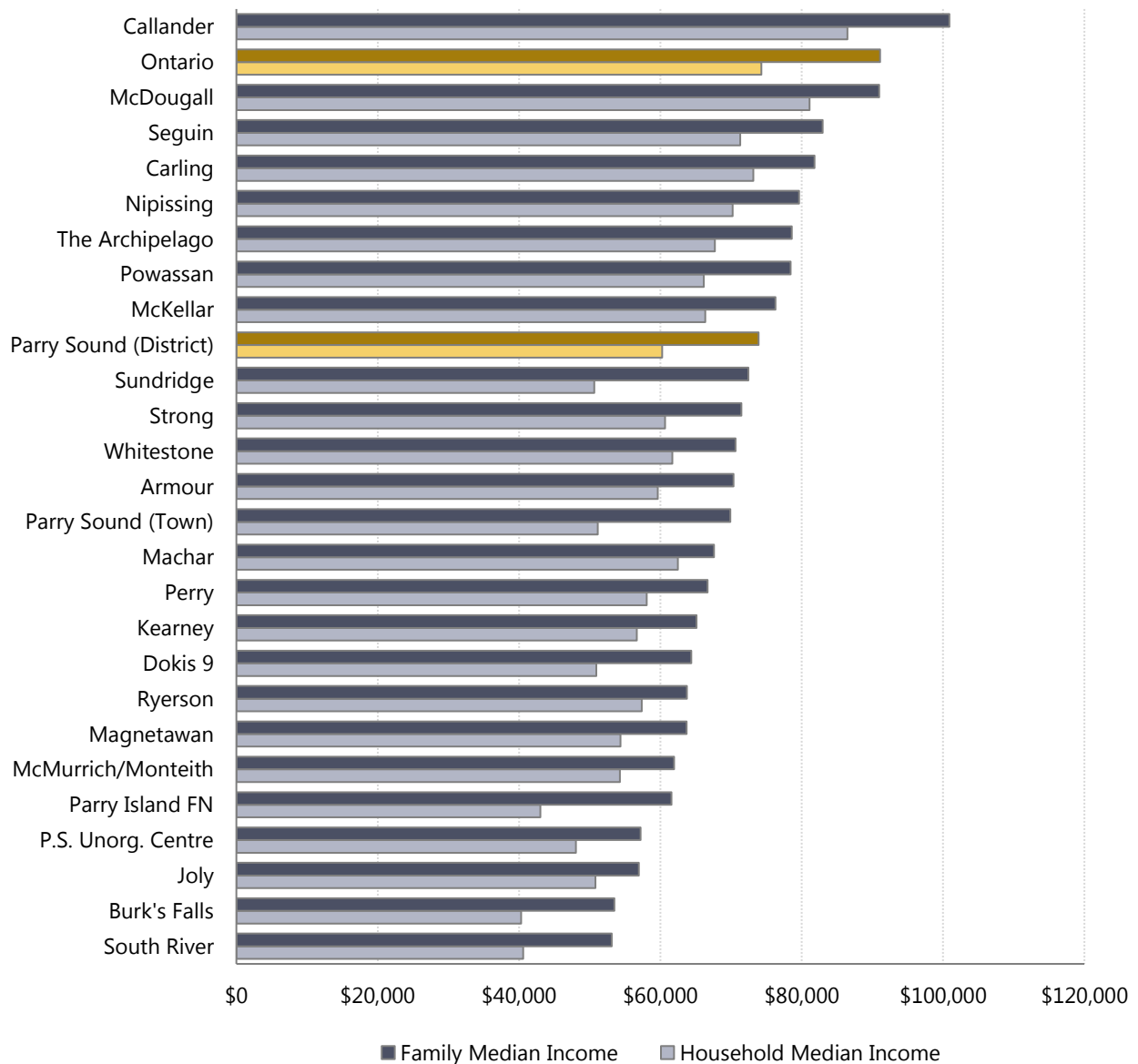
### 8.4.2 Median Income of Family and Households, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

Figure 39 shows the median income for families and households in the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas, for which there is data. The data is presented in descending order, starting with the municipality that has the highest median income for families.

Median family income ranges from approximately \$53,120 in South River to almost double (\$100,896) that in Callander. Although median household income generally follows the same order as family income for the municipalities and areas, it can be noted that some municipalities have higher family incomes but lower household incomes, than the next municipality in the ranking (for example, Burk's Falls, Parry Sound Centre, Parry Island First Nation, Dokis 9, Sundridge, Parry Sound).

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FIGURE 39: MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLDS BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2015



For further reference, the table in Appendix B shows the median income for the common family and household types, for the municipalities and areas. Generally, similar patterns in the variation of income between the municipalities and areas can be noted, for the various types of families and households. However, a few observations stand out. For example, the median income for lone-parents in McDougall (\$73,216) is an outlier. Also, the median income for single households in some of the municipalities and areas is relatively low. In Parry Island First Nation and South River, half the single households are living below the Low Income Measure (\$22,133 see table in Appendix A).

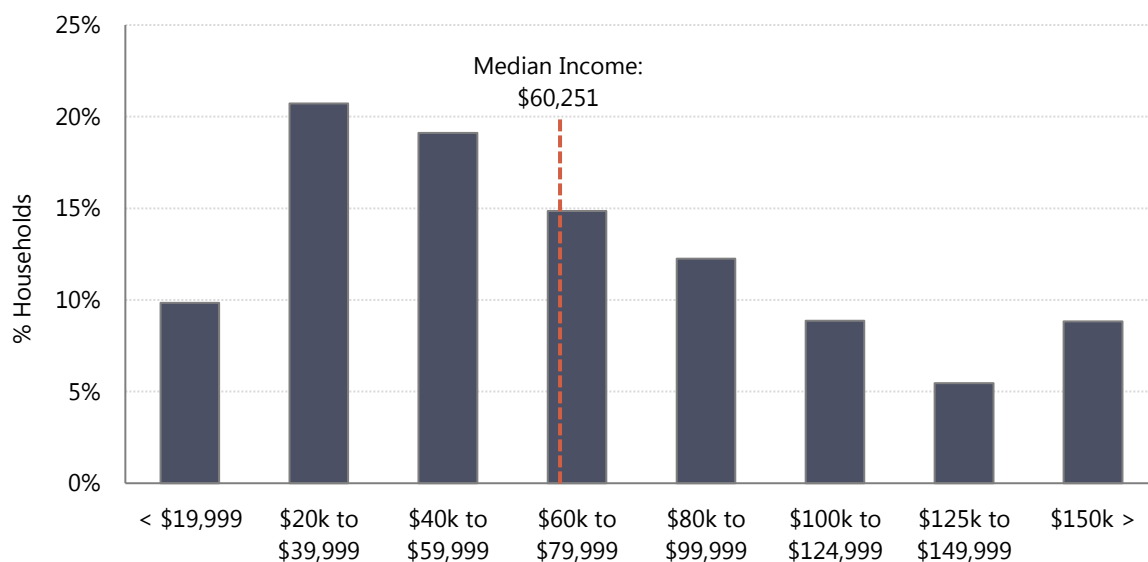
## 8.0 INCOME

### 8.5 Household Income Distribution

While the previous sections have described income in terms of the median for individuals, families and households, this section looks at the distribution of income for households in the District of Parry Sound and some of its municipalities and areas.

Figure 40 shows the distribution of household income in the District of Parry Sound. Income is shown in increments of \$20,000 up to an income level of \$100,000, and then in increments of \$25,000.

FIGURE 40: HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2015



A little under one-third (30.6%) of the district's households are at a lower income level, with income under \$40,000. Within this group, 9.9% of households earn less than \$19,999, while the other 20.7% of the household income is between \$20,000 and \$40,000. Moving into the mid-income levels, approximately 19.1% of the households in the District of Parry Sound have incomes between \$40,000 and \$60,000, while another 14.9% have household incomes between \$60,000 and \$80,000.

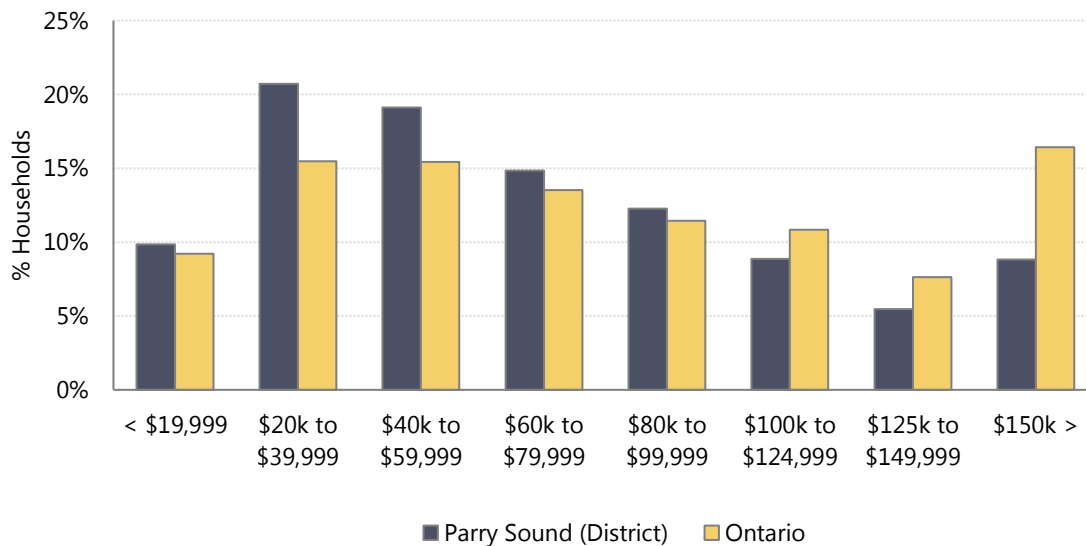
The remaining 35% of the district's households are in the upper-income levels with income over \$80,000. Approximately 12.3% of the households have income between \$80,000 and \$100,000 with another 8.9% between \$100,000 and \$125,000. The remaining 14.3% of the district's households in this group have an income over \$125,000.

## 8.0 INCOME

### 8.5.1 Household Income Distribution, the District of Parry Sound and Ontario

The chart on the following page compares the District of Parry Sound's household income distribution with that of Ontario.

FIGURE 41: HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2015



The district has the same pattern of household income distribution as the province. However, it can be noted that the district has a higher proportion of households in the lower income groups and a lower proportion of households in the higher income groups, with the cross-over occurring at the \$80,000 income level. For example, 64.6% of the households in the District of Parry Sound have incomes under \$80,000 compared to 53.6% of the households in Ontario. This leaves 35% of the district's households with incomes of \$80,000 or more, compared with 46% of the province's households.

The biggest difference between the district and province is in the \$20,000 to \$40,000 income group (where the district has 1.3 times the per-capita households) and the \$150,000 > group (where the province has almost twice the per-capita households). The percentage of households with low income under \$20,000 is nearly the same in the district and province, while the percentage of households in the remaining income groups in each of the two areas is within 2.2% of each other, with the exception of the \$40,000 to \$60,000 group, which was a 3.7% difference.

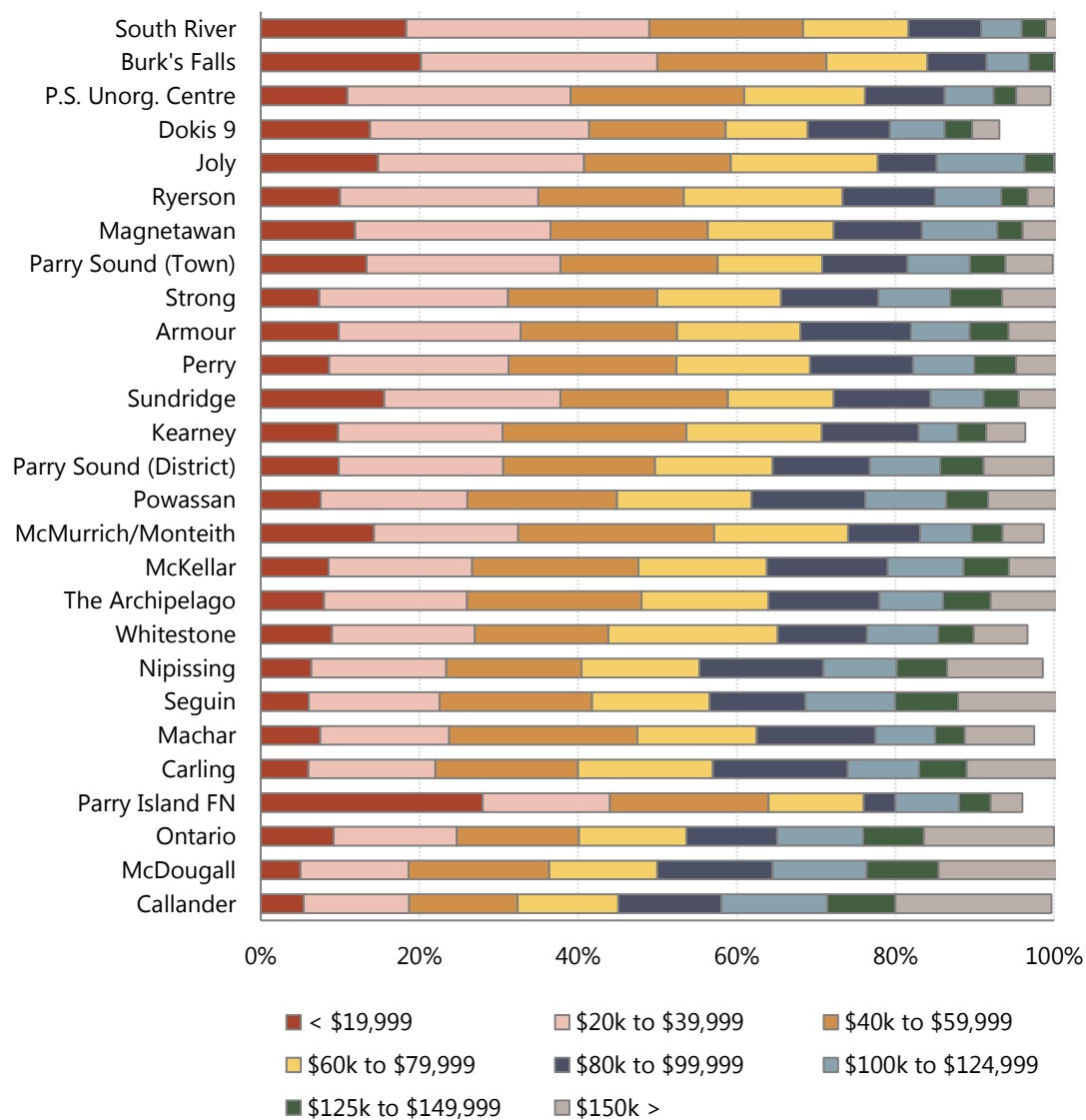
## 8.0 INCOME

### 8.5.2 Household Income Distribution, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

Figure 42 shows the income distribution for the same municipalities and areas presented in earlier sections of the report and for which there is data. In order to look for patterns in the data, the data has been organized in descending order, starting with the area that has the largest percentage of households in the \$20,000 to \$39,999 income group (which is the largest income group in most of the areas). Although this is a busy chart, it gives a general picture of the household income distribution across these areas (the table in Appendix C, provides the percentage of households in each income group and area). It should also be noted that the household population for some of the areas in the chart falls short of adding up to 100%. This is due to random rounding of the data which has a larger effect on smaller populations. This is particularly evident for Dokis 9, Parry Island First Nation, Kearney, Whitestone, and Machar that have smaller household populations. Thus, the data for these areas should be interpreted accordingly.

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FIGURE 42: HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2015



A general pattern in the data can be noted. The municipalities and areas at the top of the chart have a higher percentage of households in the lower income groups under \$40,000. Moving through the chart from top to bottom, the percentage of households in these lower income groups decrease as the percentage of households in the middle to upper income groups increase.

The greatest variation in household income amongst the municipalities and areas is in the lower income groups. The percentage of households with incomes under \$40,000 ranges from 18.6% in McDougall to 50% in Burk's Falls. South River, Parry Island First Nation and Dokis 9 also have a relatively large percentage of households in this group (between 41% and 49%) while in

## 8.0 INCOME

addition to McDougall, Callander and Carling also have relatively few (22% or less). In the remaining municipalities in the chart, between 22.5% and 40.7% of the respective households have income under \$40,000.

Moving into the mid-income levels, the percentage of households with incomes between \$40,000 and \$60,000 ranges from 13.7% in Callander to 24.7% in McMurrich/Monteith. These two areas aside, the range narrows to between 16.9% and 23.8% in the remaining municipalities and areas. A similar variation is seen at the next income level, \$60,000 to \$80,000. Dokis 9 and Parry Island First Nation have the lowest (10.3% and 12%) percentage of households in this income group while Ryerson and Whitestone have the highest (20% and 21.3% respectively). These areas aside, the range narrows to between 12.7% and 18.5%.

The percentage of households in the upper income levels over \$80,000 ranges from 17% in Burk's Falls to over half (54.6%) of the households in Callander.

It can be noted from the chart that in terms of general income distribution, Callander presents a good example of household income that is evenly distributed. The percentage of households in each income group is consistent, and if the data were put into a chart similar to Figure 40, it would show more of an even (normal) income distribution.

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### KEY FINDINGS:

- 50% of the district population has a postsecondary education.
  - Another 20% of the population does not have any certificate, diploma, or degree.
- In the District of Parry Sound, more females than males have a higher level of education.
  - Over 50% of those with education above a bachelor level are female and over 50% of those with a college certificate or diploma are female.
  - The majority of those with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma are male (73.4%).
- Of the population with postsecondary education, the majority are in the core working age group (25-64 years old).
- More seniors have an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma and fewer have a college or other certificate or diploma.
- The district has more youth without a high school education compared to the province.

### 9.1 Educational Attainment, the District of Parry Sound

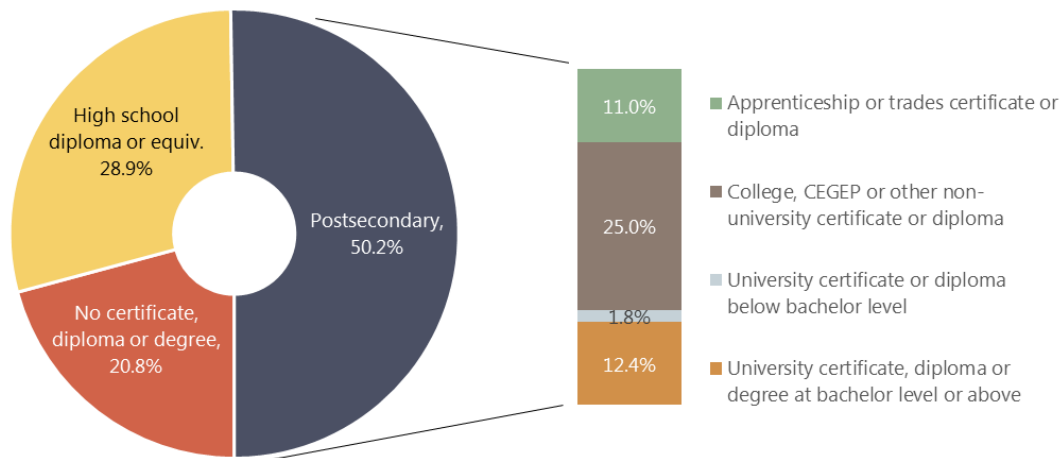
The 2016 Census asked respondents (ages 15 years and over) questions about their educational qualifications and the certificates, diplomas and degrees they may have obtained. The level of educational attainment was then derived from this data, based on the respondent's most advanced certificates, diplomas or degrees, and a general hierarchy of credentials that is tied to 'in class' duration, obtained through high school, trades, college, and university.

Figure 43 shows the level of education for the District of Parry Sound's population ages 15 years and older (note: the category "university certificate or diploma below bachelor level" should be interpreted with caution as it may have been over-reported in the Census. This category however, represents a small percentage of the population).<sup>vii</sup>



## 9.0 EDUCATION

FIGURE 43: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



More than half (50.2%) the population in the district has a postsecondary education while another fifth of the population does not have any certificate, diploma or degree (i.e. less than high school). The remaining 28.9% has a high school diploma or equivalent (such as General Educational Development or Adult Basic Education).

Within the postsecondary group, 50% - or 24.6% of the district's total population ages 15 years and older - has a college or other, non-university certificate or diploma. A further 21.9% of this group - or 11% of the total population - has an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma. A small percentage (3.7%) of those with a postsecondary education - or 1.8% of the district's total population - has a university certificate or diploma that is below the bachelor's level.

Those with a university bachelor's degree or higher represent one-quarter of the district's population that has a postsecondary education, or 12.4% of the district's total population ages 15 years and older.

### 9.1.1 Educational Attainment, the District of Parry Sound and Ontario

The table below shows the district's education levels from above, alongside those of Ontario.

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TABLE 23: EDUCATION LEVELS FOR THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND VS. ONTARIO

Educational Attainment	District of Parry Sound		Ontario
	#	%	%
No certificate, diploma or degree	7,585	20.8	17.5
High school diploma or equivalent	10,550	28.9	27.4
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	18,320	50.2	55.1
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	4,020	11.0	6.0
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	9,125	25.0	20.8
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	670	1.8	2.2
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	4,505	12.4	26.0

There is a significant difference between the two in terms of low education and postsecondary education. In the District of Parry Sound, 20.8% of the population (ages 15 years and older) has no certificates, diplomas or degrees compared to 17.5% in the province. On the postsecondary front, the proportion of people with postsecondary education in the district is 4.9% less than the province.

The table also shows significant differences within the postsecondary group. For example, 5% more of the population in the District of Parry Sound has an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, compared to the province. On the other hand, it has a 13.6% lower proportion of people with a university bachelor's degree or higher.

Given the strong relationship between education and income, Table 23 goes a long way in explaining the difference in income between the district and province, described earlier.

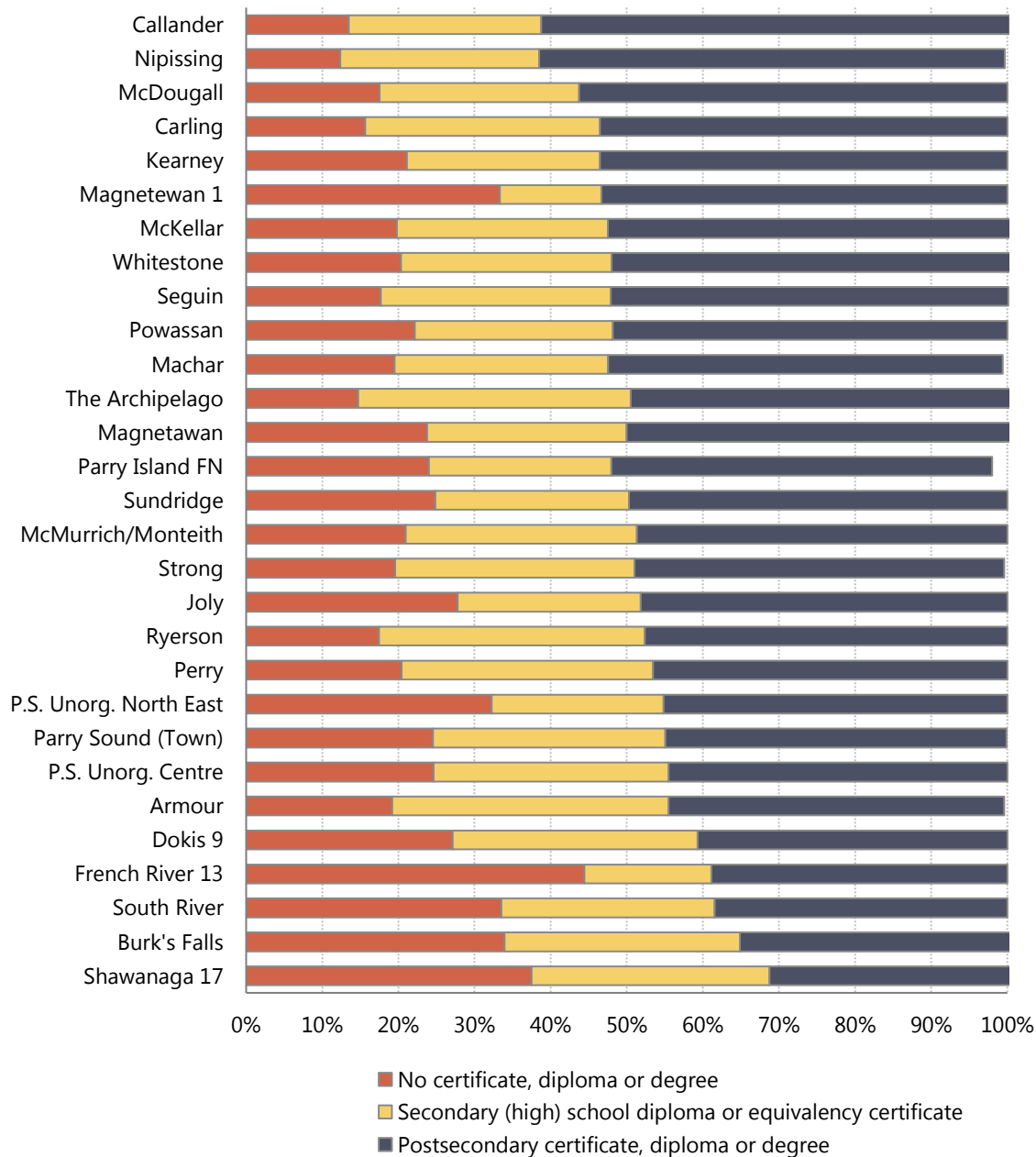
### 9.1.2 Educational Attainment, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

Figure 44 shows the three main categories of educational attainment for the population ages 15 years and older, in the District of Parry Sound's municipalities and areas. The data has been arranged in descending order, starting with the municipality that has the largest population with a postsecondary education (Note: The education for the First Nations Reserves – except Henvey Inlet where the data has been suppressed by Statistics Canada due to low population counts, were not included in the previous income section because the data was suppressed to meet confidentiality standards. Having said that, the Reserve data should be interpreted with caution because the Reserve populations are relatively small to begin with, and become even smaller when they are broken down into subgroups such as those for education. Thus, the data is more prone to distortion from the random rounding process, and the survey counts for educational attainment may differ significantly from those found in the actual Reserve populations).

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The level of education varies widely across the areas. For example, the percentage of the population 15 years and older with a postsecondary education, ranges from 34.4% on the Shawanaga Reserve to nearly twice (61.5%) that, in Callander. Meanwhile, those with a high school diploma or equivalent ranges from 13.3% of the population on the Magnetewan Reserve to 36.3% in Armour. Nipissing has the smallest percentage (12.4%) of the population without a certificate, diploma or degree while the French River Reserve has the largest (44.4%).

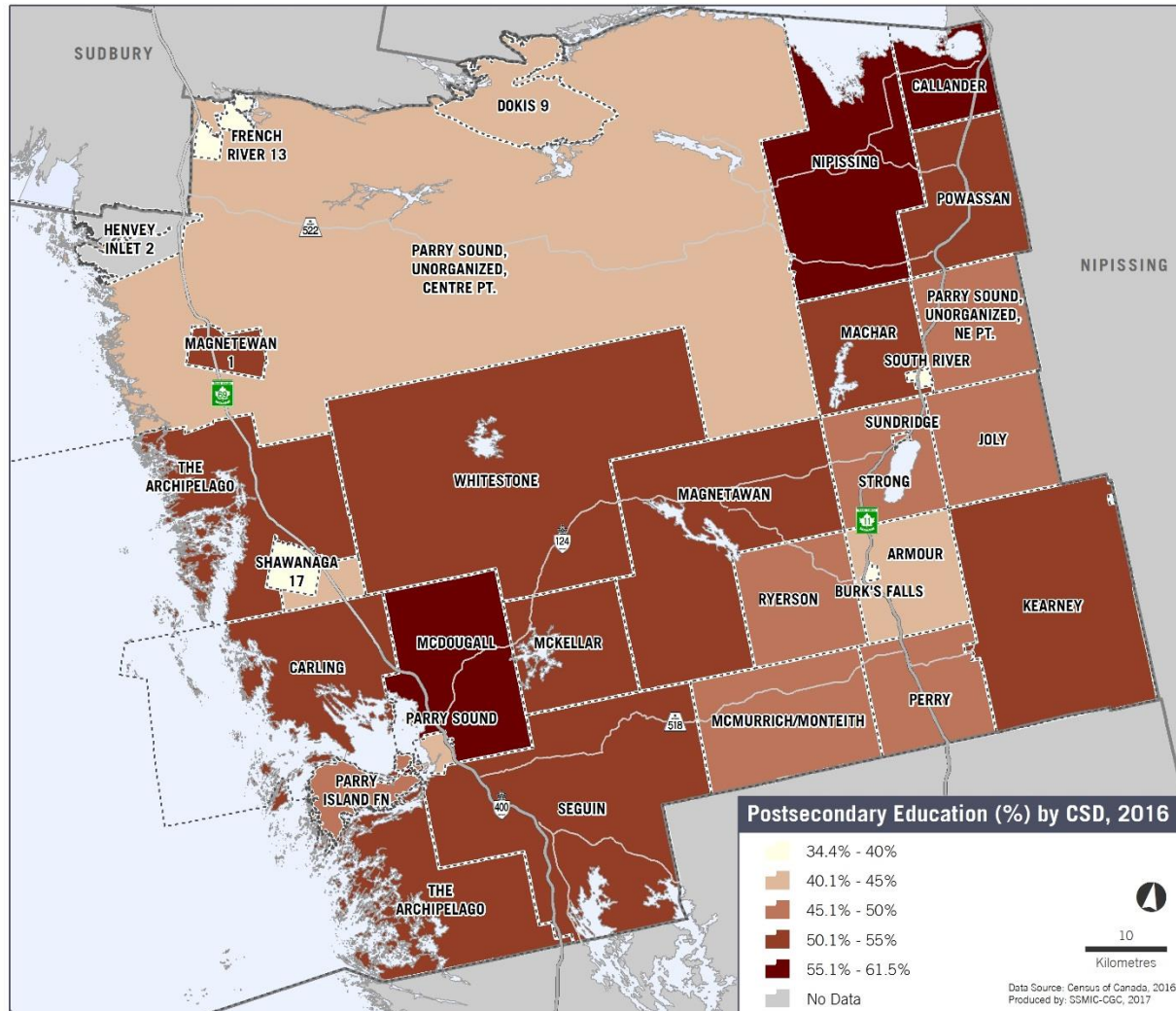
FIGURE 44: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



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For further reference and planning purposes, the following map and the table in Appendix D shows the levels of postsecondary education by percentage population, for the municipalities and areas above.

FIGURE 45: PERCENT OF POPULATION (15+) WITH A POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION, 2016



Although the data is presented in the same order as the chart above (i.e., descending order based on postsecondary education), clear patterns or relationships in the data are not readily evident. However, it is still interesting to look at the range of postsecondary education levels across the municipalities and areas, and also any outliers or anomalies. For example, the Magnetewan 17 Reserve stands out as an outlier with a large percentage of its postsecondary population having a college diploma or certificate (Note: in absolute terms however, this represents a small number of households and again, the data should be interpreted with caution as it may have been significantly distorted by random rounding). Sundridge meanwhile is

## 9.0 EDUCATION

somewhat of an anomaly, having the largest percentage of population in the district with a university education (bachelor's or higher) but also a relatively large population without a postsecondary education.

### 9.2 Educational Attainment and Sex, District of Parry Sound 2016

The table below shows the highest level of educational attainment in the District of Parry Sound, by the percentage of males and females ages 15 years and over.

TABLE 24: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SEX, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

Educational Attainment and Sex, 2016	District of Parry Sound		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
No certificate, diploma or degree	22.2	19.4	20.8
High school diploma or equivalent	27.9	30.0	28.9
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	49.9	50.6	50.2
<b>Percentage of population 15 yrs. +</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As mentioned earlier, approximately one fifth of the district's population ages 15 years and over does not have a high school education (i.e., no certificate, diploma or degree) and males account for a larger percentage (2.8% more) of this group than females. Conversely, 28.9% of the population ages 15 years and over has a high school diploma or equivalent of the percentage and females account for a larger percentage (2.1% more) of this group than males. For the remaining 50.2% of the district's population that has a postsecondary education, the share of females is slightly larger (0.7% more) than for males. Generally, the distribution of the sexes across educational attainment follows that of population, where males and females comprise equal shares.

Table 25 below looks at the relationship between educational attainment and sex in the District of Parry Sound by showing the percentage of males and females within each education group.

TABLE 25: COMPARISON OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BETWEEN SEXES, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

Comparison of Education by Sex, 2016	District of Parry Sound		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
No certificate, diploma or degree	53.3	46.7	100
High school diploma or equivalent	48.2	51.8	100
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	49.6	50.5	100

A larger share of males than females (6.6% more) do not have a certificate, diploma or degree, while a larger share of females (3.6% more) have a high school diploma or equivalent. The share of males and females with a postsecondary education is approximately the same. So, although the difference between the number of males and females in each group is small, more females

## 9.0 EDUCATION

than males in the District of Parry Sound have attained a higher level of education. This becomes more evident when breaking down postsecondary education further by sex, as in the next subsection.

### 9.2.1 Postsecondary Education and Sex, District of Parry Sound

The table below looks at the relationship between the various levels of postsecondary education and the sexes, by showing the percentage of males and females within each postsecondary group.

TABLE 26: COMPARISON OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BETWEEN SEXES, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

Comparison of Postsecondary Education by Sex, 2016	District of Parry Sound		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	73.4	26.5	100
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	42.3	57.7	100
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	44.8	56.0	100
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	43.6	56.4	100

A large difference between the sexes is observed at the university level, where over half (56.4%) of those with a university certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level are female, versus 43.6% male. There are also more females (57.7%) in the District of Parry Sound who have a college certificate or diploma, than males (42.3%).

Males on the other hand, make up the majority (73.4%) of those with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma. There are also more males than females, who have a university certificate or diploma that is below the bachelor level.

The strong relationship between postsecondary education and sex described above, is an interesting finding. Particularly, there are fewer males and more females than expected in the district, that have a college or other, non-university certificate or diploma, or a bachelor's degree or higher. In absolute terms, this effect is large as it translates into approximately 2,055 more females than males in the district, with this higher level of education. Additionally, while male participation in apprenticeship and trades programs is more common, there are still fewer females than expected, with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma.

### 9.2.2 Education and Sex, the District of Parry Sound and Ontario

Table 27 below compares the percentages of males and females within each education group, for the District of Parry Sound (DPS) and Ontario (ON).

## 9.0 EDUCATION

TABLE 27: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SEX, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2016

Education Level	District of Parry Sound		Ontario	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
No Certificate, diploma or degree	53.3	46.7	49.7	50.3
High school diploma or equivalent	48.2	51.8	49.1	50.9
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	49.6	50.5	47.7	52.3

The table reveals that the percentage of males and females attaining the respective education levels are similar between the district and province. Having said that, there are subtle differences which may be of importance. For example, more males than females are without a high school education in the district, versus more females than males in the province (the spread is also wider in the district). This could be significant, given the relative standing of females to males in educational attainment, as described earlier for the district.

The table below compares levels of postsecondary education by sex, between the District of Parry Sound and Ontario.

TABLE 28: COMPARISON OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BETWEEN SEXES, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2016

Postsecondary Education and Sex, 2016	District of Parry Sound		Ontario	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	73.4	26.5	70.9	29.1
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	42.3	57.7	42.7	57.3
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	44.8	56.0	44.2	55.8
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	43.6	56.4	46.5	53.5

There are proportionately more females in the province than in the district, with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, and more males that have a university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above.

### 9.2.3 Educational Attainment and Sex, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

For reference and planning purposes, Appendix E includes four charts showing educational attainment by sex, for the district's municipalities and areas (Please note: several CSDs are somewhat distorted from random rounding. This includes the Shawanaga, Magnetewan, and French River Reserves).

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The percentage of males and females with less than a high school education varies widely throughout the municipalities and areas, ranging from 39.9% males and 61% females in Magnetawan, to 73.3% males and 26.7% females in Joly.

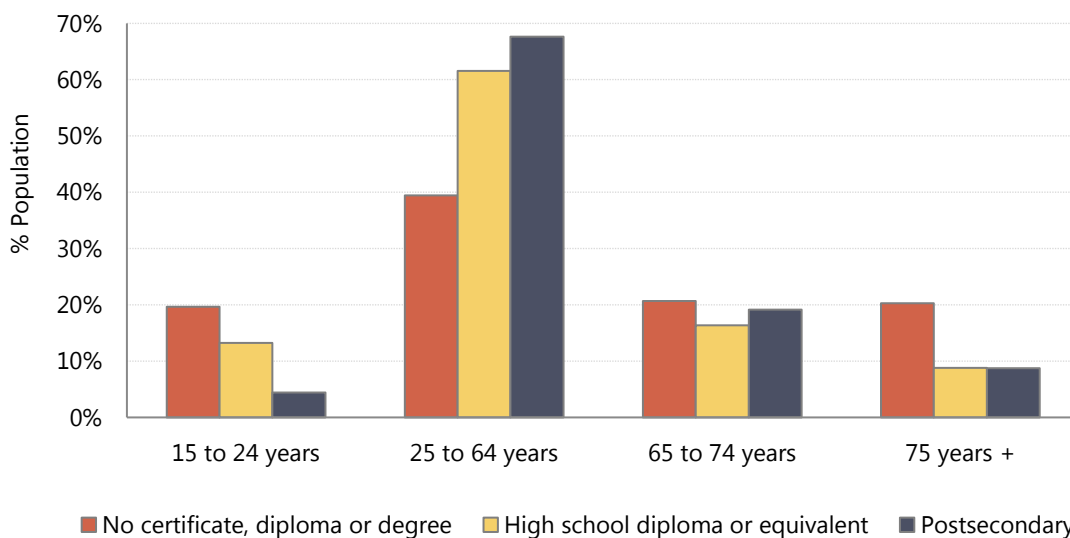
The percentage of males and females with a postsecondary education ranges from 28.6% males and 71.4% females in the Parry Sound Unorganized North East part, to 64.6% males and 33.3% females in The Archipelago. Several municipalities and areas have close to the same number of males and females with a postsecondary education, and these include Armour, Callander, Carling, McKellar, and Sundridge.

### 9.3 Educational Attainment and General Age Groups, District of Parry Sound 2016

Figure 46 shows the level of educational attainment in the District of Parry Sound, by the general age groups. As mentioned earlier, more than half the district's population 15 years of age and over, (50.2% or 18,320 people) has a postsecondary education. The majority (67.7%) of this postsecondary population is in the core working group, between the ages of 25 and 64 years. Another 19.1% of those with a postsecondary education are senior citizens 65 years to 74 years of age, 8.8% are aged 75 and older, while the remaining 4.4% are youth between the ages of 15 and 24 years.

Also from a previous section, a further 28.9% of the district's population (or 10,550 people) has a high school diploma or equivalent. Those in the core working group also account for the majority (61.6%) of those with this level of education, followed by seniors 65 to 74 years (16.3%), youth between the ages of 15 and 24 years (13.3%) and seniors aged 75 and over.

FIGURE 46: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY GENERAL AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016





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Those with less than a high school education (i.e., no certificate, diploma or degree) comprise the remaining 17.5% of the district's population, 15 years of age and over (or 7,585 people). Core workers ages 25 to 64, account for 39.4% of those without a high school education, while seniors age 65 to 74 years (20.7%), seniors aged 75 and over (20.3%) and youth between the ages of 15 and 24 (19.6%) accounted for similar shares.

Table 29 below looks at the relationship between educational attainment and age in the District of Parry Sound, by showing the percentage of people within each age group by their level of education.

TABLE 29: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

Educational Attainment	District of Parry Sound			
	15 to 24 (%)	25 to 64 (%)	65 to 74 (%)	75+ (%)
No certificate, diploma or degree	40.2	13.7	23.1	37.8
High school diploma or equivalent	37.8	29.7	25.4	22.9
Postsecondary	22.0	56.6	51.5	39.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Not surprisingly, the older age groups are associated with higher levels of educational attainment, as measured by the completion of postsecondary education. Some youth in the 15 to 24 age group would not yet have completed high school, or postsecondary education. Having said that, the fact that 40.2% of the district's youth do not have a certificate, diploma, or degree seems high. For example, based on census data, the district's youth population (ages 15 to 24) is approximately 3,750. On the assumption that those ages 15 to 17 have not yet completed high school, this equates to approximately 1,125 -or 30.0% of this group - that would not have a certificate, diploma or degree.

With regard to the district's core working group between the ages of 25 and 64, the postsecondary rate of 56.6% appears on the low side. By many accounts, more of the workforce will need education and training that goes beyond a high school diploma, to meet the job demands of the future. By some accounts, approximately 77.0% of Ontario's workforce will need some sort of postsecondary education to meet future job requirements (Miner, 2010). Held to this benchmark, the district's postsecondary rate for the core working group is considerably low.

### 9.3.1 Postsecondary Education and Age Groups, District of Parry Sound

Table 30 looks at the relationship between postsecondary education and age groups, by showing the percentage of people within each age group which has attained the respective levels of postsecondary education.

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TABLE 30: POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

Postsecondary Education	District of Parry Sound			
	15 to 24 (%)	25 to 64 (%)	65 to 74 (%)	75+ (%)
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	15.3	20.1	24.0	34.9
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	61.3	51.6	43.7	43.3
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	1.8	3.3	5.1	4.0
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	21.5	25.0	27.1	17.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

There appears to be a moderate relationship between postsecondary education and age in the District of Parry Sound. Proportionately, more seniors 65 years and over have an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, and fewer have a college, or other certificate or diploma, compared to the other younger age groups. Additionally, the number of people with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma appears to increase with age, with over one-third of the district's senior citizens having an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma. By many accounts, Canada is facing a shortage of skilled trades and labour as the aging population leaves the workforce, and this can be seen playing out at the local level as well. A university education at the bachelor level or higher, is seen as equally important across the core working age and 65 to 74 year age groups as they have the same percentage of people with this level of education.

### 9.3.2 Educational Attainment and Age Groups, the District of Parry Sound and Ontario

The table below compares the percentage of people in each age group that have attained the respective levels of education, for the District of Parry Sound (DPS) and Ontario (ON).

TABLE 31: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2016

Educational Attainment	15 to 24 (%)	25 to 64 (%)	65 to 74 (%)	75+ (%)
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
DPS. No certificate, diploma or degree	40.2	13.7	23.1	37.8
ON. No certificate, diploma or degree	33.3	10.4	22.5	38.8
DPS. High school diploma or equivalent	37.8	29.7	25.4	22.9
ON. High school diploma or equivalent	42.2	24.5	26.6	24.1
DPS. Postsecondary	22.0	56.6	51.5	39.4
ON. Postsecondary	24.4	65.1	50.8	37.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Earlier it was stated that the percentage of the district's youth ages 15 to 24 without a certificate, diploma or degree seemed high (40.2%). This appears to be the case as the district has significantly more youth than the province, without a high school education. Additionally, fewer

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of the district's youth have a high school diploma or equivalent, or a postsecondary education, than the province's youth.

The percentage of the district's core working group (ages 25 to 64) with a postsecondary education is also well below that of the provincial core working group.

### 9.3.3 Postsecondary Education and Age Groups, District of Parry Sound and Ontario

The table below compares the levels of postsecondary education by age groups, between the District of Parry Sound and Ontario.

TABLE 32: POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2016

Postsecondary Education	15 to 24 (%)	25 to 64 (%)	65 to 74 (%)	75+ (%)
DPS. Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	15.3	20.1	24.0	34.9
ON. Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	6.8	9.5	17.3	24.8
DPS. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	61.3	51.6	43.7	43.3
ON. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	42.4	37.9	36.4	34.1
DPS. University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	1.8	3.3	5.1	4.0
ON. University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	4.1	3.6	5.1	6.7
DPS. University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	21.5	25.0	27.1	17.8
ON. University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	46.6	49.0	41.1	34.4

Generally, in most cases across the age-groups, the District of Parry Sound has more people with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, or a college, or other certificate or diploma, and fewer people with a university education at a bachelor level or higher, than Ontario.

#### 9.3.3.1 Youth Ages 15 to 24

The percentage of youth in the district and province are comparable in terms of those with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, and a university certificate or diploma that is below the bachelor level. However, there is a significant difference between the two youth populations in the postsecondary areas of college and university. In the District of Parry Sound, an additional 18.9% of the youth population has a college, or other non-university certificate or diploma, compared with the province. Meanwhile, there are 25.1% fewer youth in the district with a university degree, diploma, or certificate that is at the bachelor's level or higher.

#### 9.3.3.2 Core Working Group Ages 25 to 64

A little over one-fifth of the district's core workers have an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, versus a little under one-tenth of Ontario's same working group. There is also a significant difference at the university and college level. In Ontario, the percentage of core

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workers with a university bachelor's degree, diploma, certificate or higher, is approaching twice that of the District of Parry Sound. Ontario on the other hand has 13.7% fewer core workers with a college, or other non-university certificate or diploma, compared with the district.

### 9.3.3.3 Senior Citizens ages 65 to 74 and 75+

The percentage of seniors in the district and province follow similar trends as the core working age and youth age groups. Typically, the district has a higher percentage of seniors with apprenticeships and trades certificates and college diplomas and a lower percentage of university graduates than the province.

### 9.3.4 Educational Attainment and Age, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

The tables in Appendix F include the counts for postsecondary levels by the respective age groups, for the district's municipalities and areas for which there is data. As the tables are rather large they have been included more for planning and reference purposes. But it is interesting to see how the education levels vary by age group and municipality/area. This data will be particularly useful for labour force planning and development, and program/service design and delivery.

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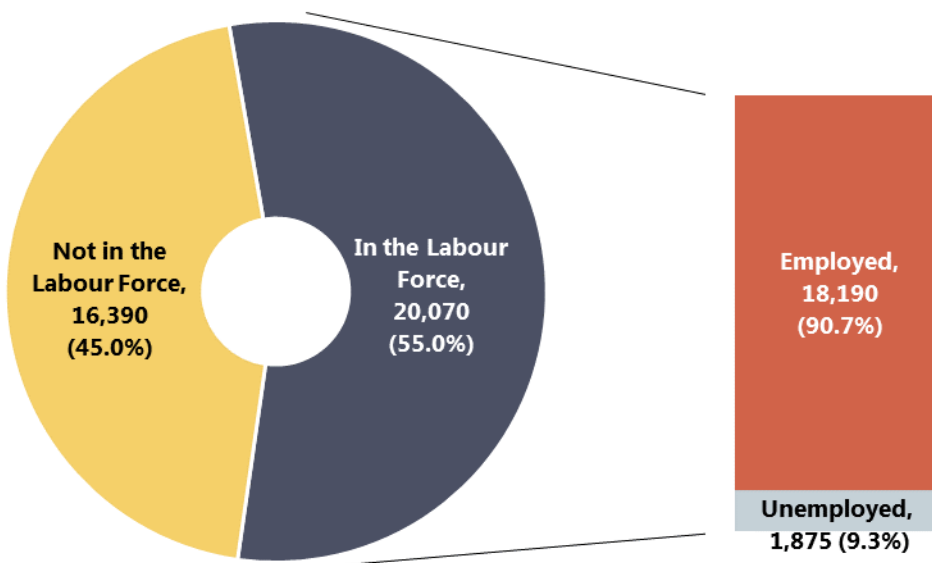
### KEY FINDINGS:

- 55% of the district population is participating in the labour force.
  - 9.3% are unemployed.
  - Compared to Ontario, the district has a smaller labour force with more unemployed people.
- There are more males in the labour force than females with males having a higher labour participation rate.
  - Ontario has higher participation rates for both sexes
  - The youth unemployment rate is much higher than the province.

### 10.1 Labour Force Participation and Unemployment

According to the 2016 Census of Canada, the District of Parry Sound's potential labour force – the population ages 15 years and over – is approximately 36,460 people. The chart below shows the labour force status of this population:

FIGURE 47: LABOUR FORCE IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



A little over half (55%) of the district's population ages 15 years and over is participating in the labour force. Of this group, 9.3% (1,875, people) are unemployed while the remainder is

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employed. The remaining 45% (16,390) of the population ages 15 years and over is not in the labour force for whatever reason (i.e., they are neither employed nor unemployed). These reasons could include education/training; retirement; taking care of children/family; labour force discouragement; illness/disability; etc.

Ontario's labour force participation rate during the same period was 64.7% while its unemployment rate was 7.4% - thus the district has a relatively smaller labour force with more people unemployed.

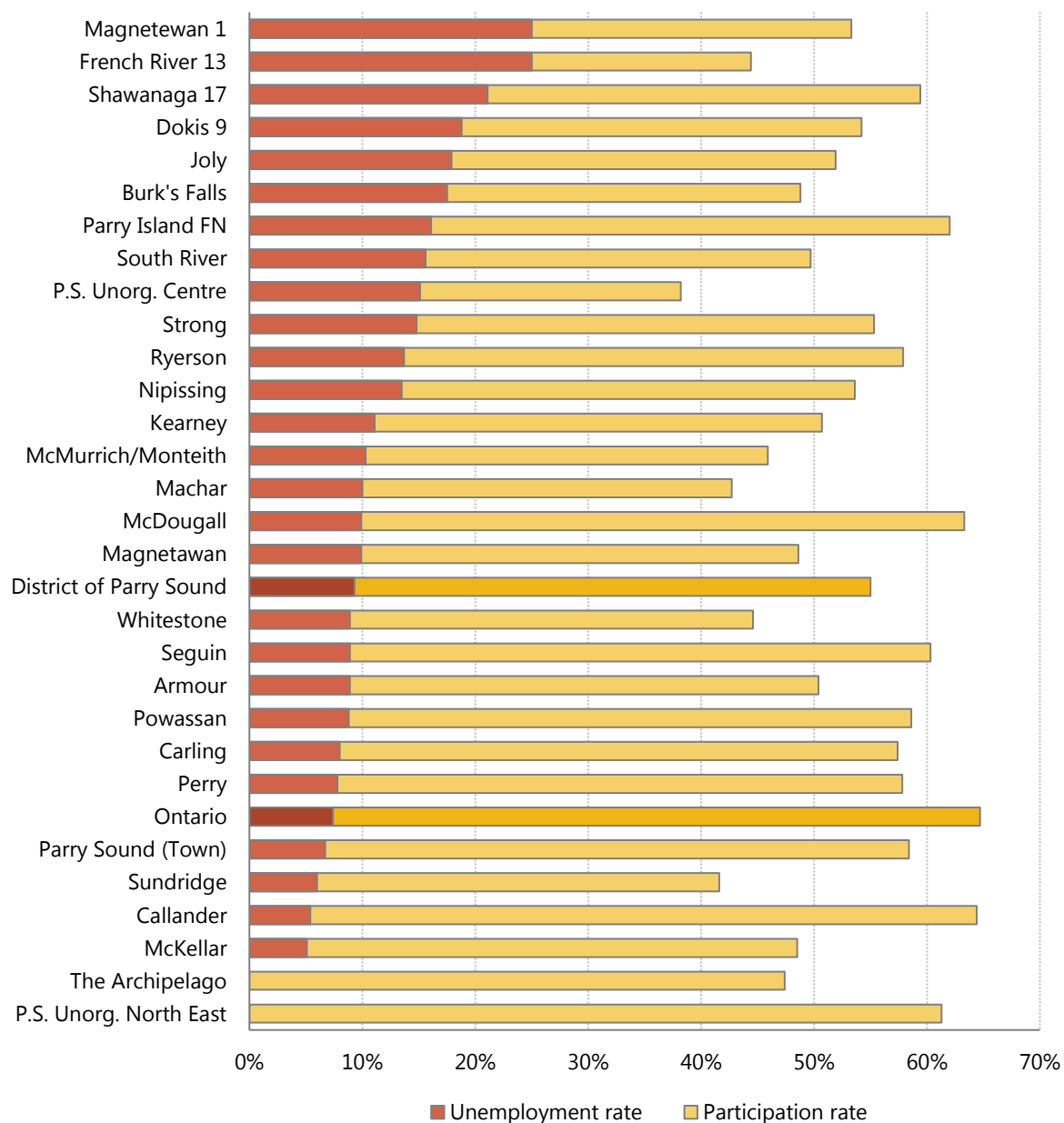
### 10.1.1 Labour Force Participation and Unemployment, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

Unemployment and participation rates vary by municipality and area, as shown in Figure 48. The unemployment rate ranges from 0% in The Archipelago and Parry Sound Unorganized, North East to 25.0% - or one quarter of the population- in the Magnetewan and French River Reserves. (It should be noted however, that these Reserves have small populations with 165 people or less, so this represents a relatively small number of people, and the data may be affected by random rounding.) Many of the municipalities and areas in this group have relatively high unemployment rates that start above 10.0%. While in absolute terms this represents a relatively small number of people, it would still translate into increased social and economic pressure in these respective areas.

In terms of labour force participation, the percentage of the population ages 15 years and over that is in the labour force ranges from 38.2% in Parry Sound Unorganized Centre, to 64.4% in Callander. In Parry Sound Unorganized Centre, Sundridge, Machar, Whitestone, McMurrich/Monteith, The Archipelago, McKellar, Magnetawan, Burk's Falls, South River and the French River Reserve, the participation rates are below 50.0%, indicating that over half the population ages 15 years and over in these respective areas, is not in the labour force. Most of these areas also have relatively large senior citizen populations which helps to explain the lower participation rates.

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FIGURE 48: UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



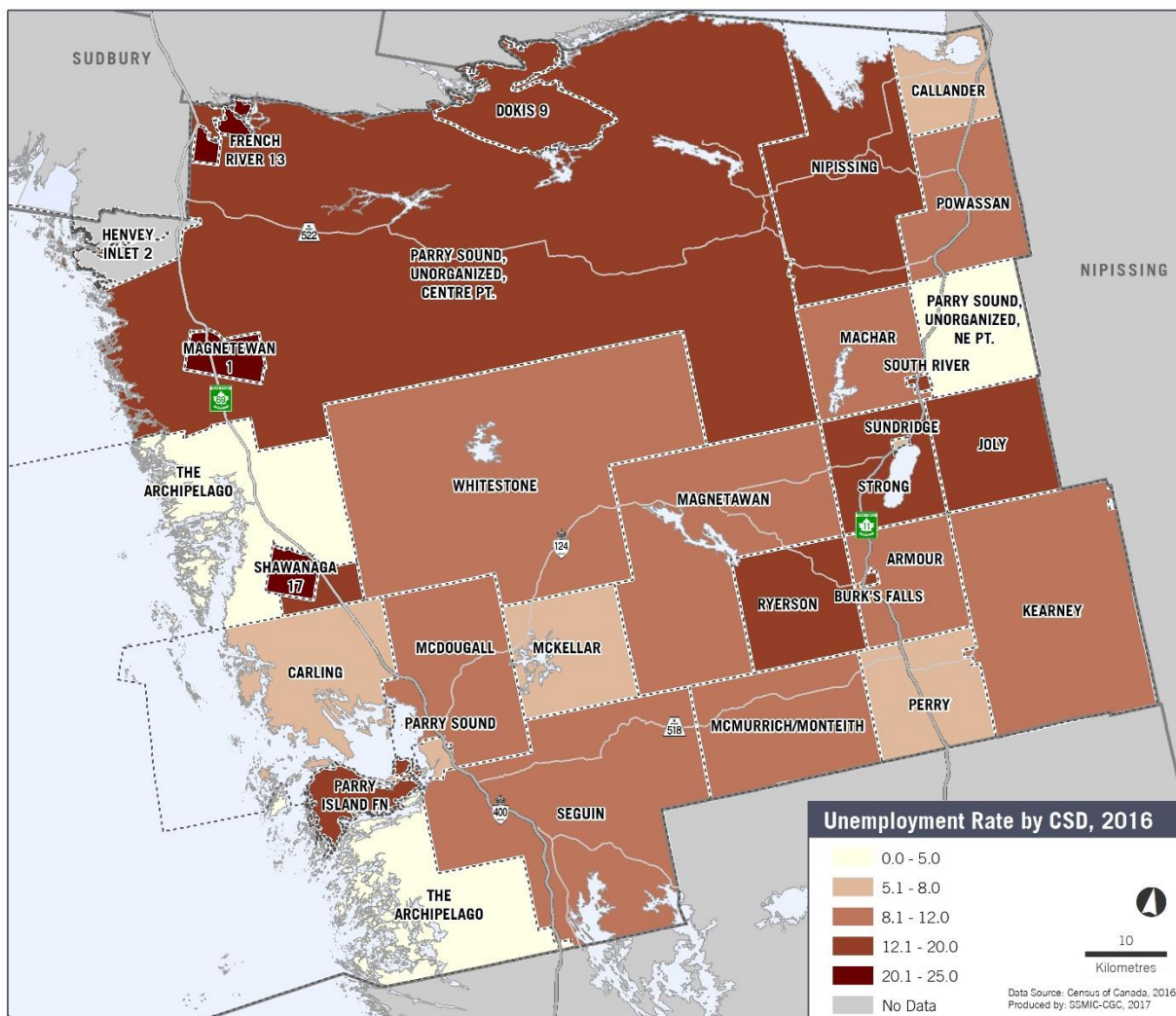
The labour force participation rate in the Parry Sound Census Subdivisions varies between 38.2% in Parry Sound Unorganized Centre and 64.4% in Callander. The size of the labour force in the District of Parry Sound and the municipalities and areas, above, has a strong influence on the local economies. Economic growth and output are very much dependent upon the human capital that is available. Many of the municipalities in Figure 48 have relatively low participation rates under 60%. Coupled with this, the district has a relatively older population, which will only be growing into the future. But the population growth across the younger age groups in the

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district is expected to be negative (Plumstead, 2013). Thus, these demographic conditions will likely result in fewer workers and less output (unless another component of growth- such as productivity – increases to compensate). The above is a major consideration when developing plans and strategies for sustainable communities and economic stability in the District of Parry Sound, because the size and composition of the workforce will have a large impact on the local economies.

For further reference and planning purposes, the map in Figure 49 shows the unemployment rates for the municipalities and areas described above.

FIGURE 49: MAP OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016





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### 10.2 Labour Force Participation, Unemployment, and Sex, District of Parry Sound

The table below shows the labour force status by sex for the population ages 15 years and older, in the District of Parry Sound:

TABLE 33: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND SEX, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

Labour Force	Male	Female	Total
In the Labour Force	10,595	9,470	20,070
Not in the Labour Force	7,600	8,790	16,390
Total /Potential Labour Force	18,195	18,260	36,460
Participation Rate	58.2%	51.9%	55.0%
Unemployment Rate	10.7%	7.9%	9.3%

Males and females comprise an equal share of the population ages 15 years and older - the potential labour force - in the district. However, as shown in the table, the labour force status between the two differs considerably. More males are in the district's labour force than females (52.8% and 47.2% respectively). Additionally, males have a higher labour participation rate, with 58.2% of the male population ages 15 years and over in the labour force, versus 51.9% of the female population. Perhaps most surprising is the difference in unemployment between the two, with males having an unemployment rate that is nearly three percentage points higher than that of females (10.7% vs. 7.9%). This likely ties back to the education levels discussed earlier in the report, where the district's males generally have lower levels of education (and hence employment opportunities) than females.

#### 10.2.1 Labour Force Participation, Unemployment, and Sex, District of Parry Sound and Ontario

The table below compares the district's labour force status of males and females, with Ontario:

TABLE 34: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND SEX, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2016

Labour Force Status	Male (%)	Female (%)
DPS, Labour Force Composition	52.8	47.2
ON, Labour Force Composition	51.7	48.3
DPS, Participation Rate	58.2	51.9
ON, Participation Rate	69.1	60.6
DPS, Unemployment Rate	10.7	7.9
ON, Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.4

The composition of the labour force in terms of the share of males and females is comparable between the district and province. However, the province has significantly higher participation

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rates for both sexes, meaning that it has a greater percentage of the respective male and female population ages 15 years and over in the labour force, than the district does. Finally, whereas the district has a high unemployment rate for males (10.7%) relative to females (7.9%), the unemployment rate for males and females in the province is the nearly the same, and lower (7.5% males, 7.4% females).

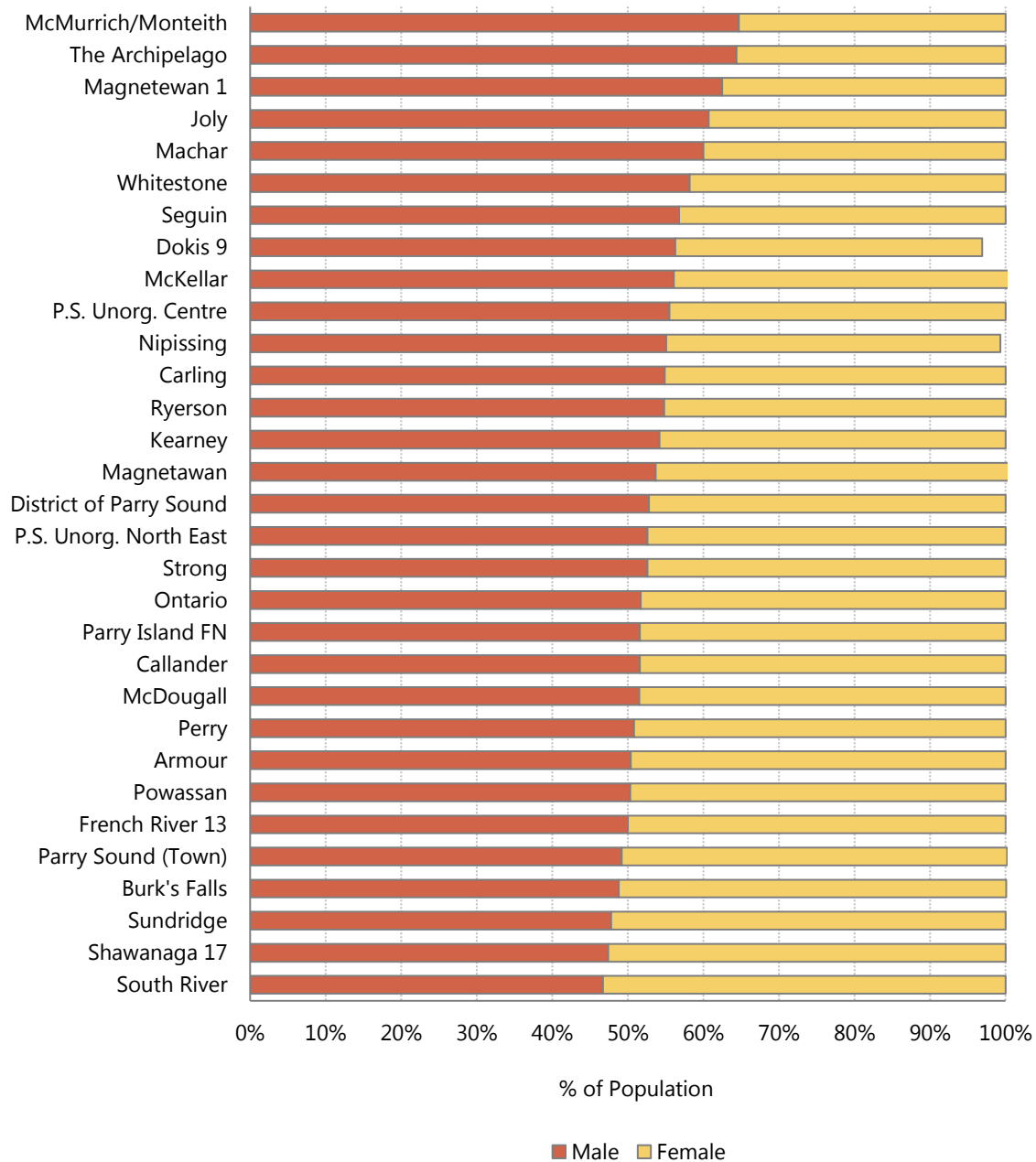
### 10.2.2 Labour Force Participation, Unemployment, and Sex, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and areas, 2016

#### 10.2.2.1 Labour Force Composition

Figure 50 shows the labour force composition by sex for the municipalities and areas in the district. The data is presented in descending order, starting with the area that has the largest percentage of males in the labour force. District and provincial data is also shown for reference.

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FIGURE 50: LABOUR FORCE COMPOSITION BY SEX BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



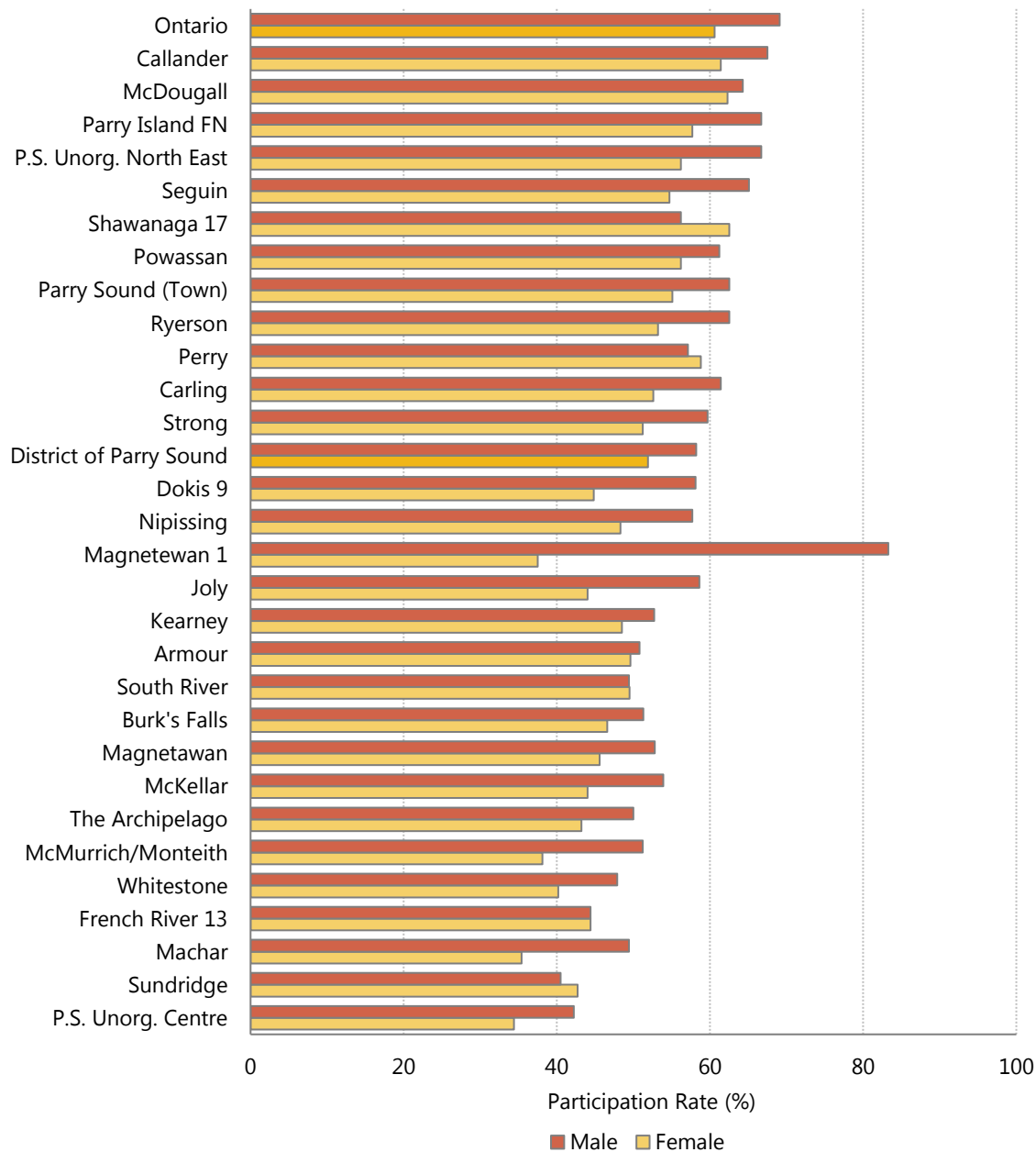
The percentage of the labour force that is male in the respective municipalities and areas, ranges from 64.7% in McMurrich/Montieth to 46.7% in South River. Subsequently, the percentage of the labour force that is female ranges from 53.3% in South River to 36.1% in McMurrich/Montieth.

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### 10.2.2.2 Labour Force Participation

Figure 51 shows the labour force participation rates for males and females in the municipalities and areas. The data is presented in descending order, starting with the area that has the highest labour force participation overall.

FIGURE 51: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



As noted earlier, the participation rates for females are lower than for males at the district and provincial level, and this plays out across the municipalities and areas as well. The exceptions are

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Shawanaga 17, Perry, and Sundridge where female labour force participation is higher than for males, and South River and French River 13 where the participation rates are the same.

Shawanaga 17, McDougall and Callander all have female participation rates above 60% which is relatively high in the district. The Magnetewan 1 Reserve also has the highest (83.3%) male participation rate in the district.

In Parry Sound Unorganized Centre, Machar, McMurrich/Monteith, and the Magnetewan 1 Reserve, female participation is below 40% which is low for the district.

In the remaining municipalities and areas, female participation rates vary between 40% in Whitestone and 57.7% in Parry Island First Nation. Meanwhile, male participation rates vary between 40.5% in Sundridge and 67.5% in Callander. It can also be noted that the largest difference (10.0% or more) between male and female participation rates are in McMurrich/Monteith, Joly, Seguin, Parry Sound Unorganized North East and the Dokis 9 and Magnetewan 1 Reserves.

### 10.2.2.3 Unemployment

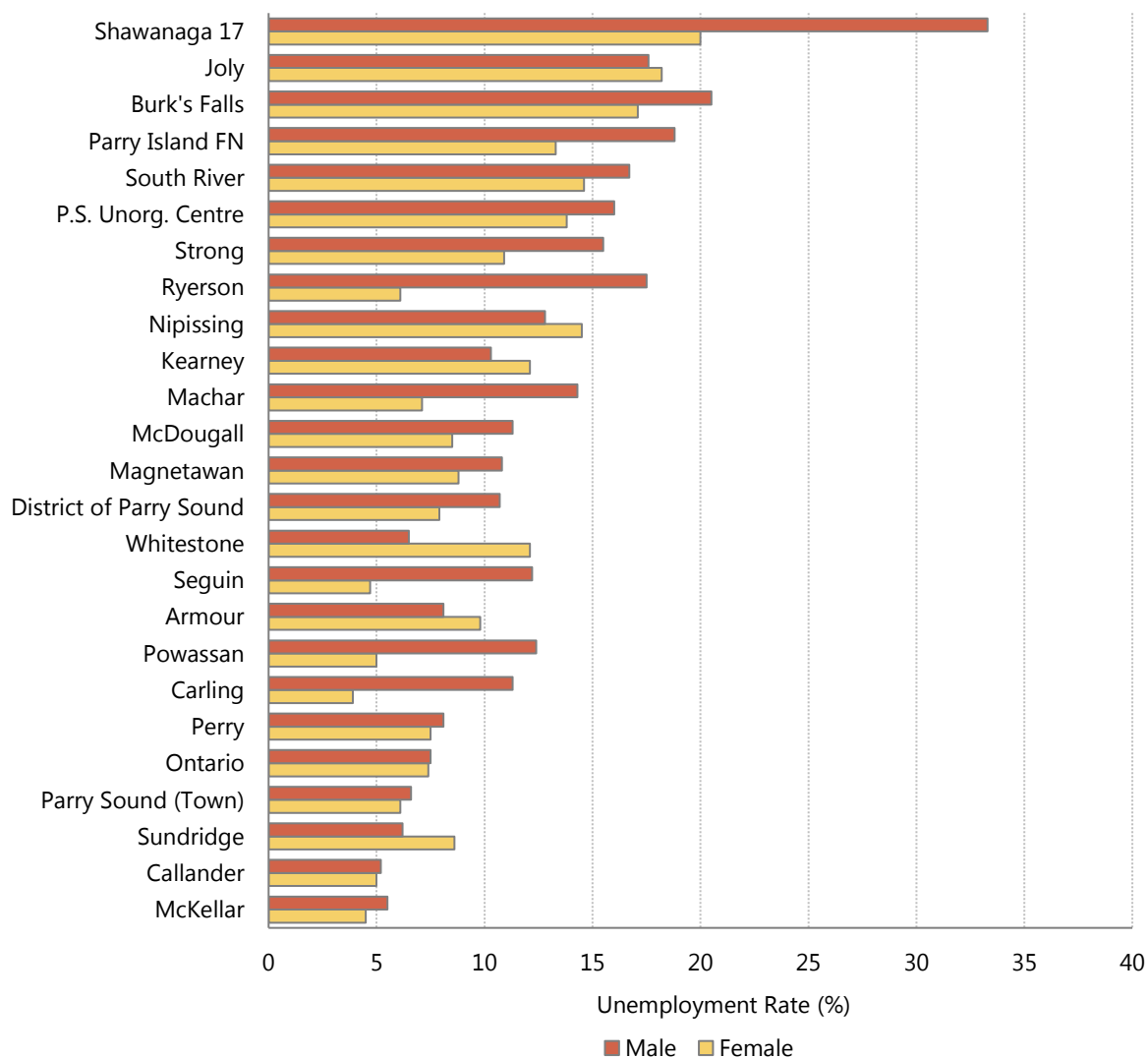
Figure 52 shows the unemployment rates for males and females in the municipalities and areas. The data is presented in descending order, starting with the area that has the highest unemployment rate (see also Figure 48).

Notes: 1) Parry Sound Unorganized North East, The Archipelago, McMurrich/Monteith, and the Dokis 9, French River 13, and Magnetewan 1 Reserves are not included in the chart because the counts for unemployed males and/or females are zero. Thus, the subgroup data is inaccurate due to random rounding. 2) The counts for unemployed males and/or females in Sundridge, McKellar, Joly, Machar, Carling, Ryerson, and the Shawanaga 17 and Parry Island First Nation Reserves are 10 or less. Thus, this data should be interpreted with caution as it may have been significantly distorted by random rounding.

The unemployment rate for males is higher than that for females for most municipalities and areas. Male unemployment ranges between 5.2% in Callander and 33.3% in the Shawanaga 17 Reserve. Meanwhile, female unemployment ranges from 3.9% in Carling to 20% in the Shawanaga 17 Reserve.

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FIGURE 52: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY CSD, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



### 10.3 Labour Force Status and Age Groups, District of Parry Sound with Comparison to Ontario

The table below shows the participation and unemployment rates by general age groups, in the District of Parry Sound, the Northeast Ontario economic region and Ontario as a whole.

TABLE 19: LABOUR PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY GENERAL AGE GROUP

Age Groups	District of Parry Sound		Northeast Ontario		Ontario	
	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate
15 to 24 years	62.6	16.6	64.6	18.8	60.2	17.6
25 to 64 years	74.4	8.4	74.8	7.6	80.3	5.8
65 years and over	13.4	8.2	11.4	8.7	15	5.1

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Over sixty percent of the district's youth population ages 15 to 24 years is in the labour force, but 16.6% of the group is unemployed. The district's youth participation rate is a little higher than Ontario (60.2%) and the youth unemployment rate is slightly lower than the province (17.6%). Furthermore, the district's youth participation rate is a little lower than Northeast Ontario (64.6%) and the youth unemployment rate is lower than the economic region (18.8%).

Three quarters of the district's core working group between the ages of 25 and 64, is in the labour force, and 8.4% of that group are unemployed. The younger part of this group (ages 25-34) has a higher participation rate (86.2%), and slightly higher unemployment (9.3%). The participation rate for the district's core working group is lower than Ontario's (80.3%), while the unemployment rate is higher than Ontario's (5.8%). The participation rate for the district's core working group is similar to Northeast Ontario's (74.8%), while the unemployment rate is higher than Northeast Ontario's (7.6%).

Over thirteen percent of the district's senior citizens ages 65 years and older, remain in the labour force, and 8.2% are unemployed. The participation rate of the district is a little lower than the provincial rate (15%) for seniors, while the unemployment rate is a little higher than the province (51%). Furthermore, the participation rate of the district is higher than the Northeast Ontario rate (11.4%) for seniors, while the unemployment rate is similar than the economic region (8.7%).

### 10.3.1 Labour Force Status and Age Groups, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

The unemployment and participation rates for the general age groups in the district's municipalities and areas are listed in tables in Appendix Ha-c for reference. It should be noted in many of the municipalities and areas, the labour force counts can be quite low for the three general age groups and are prone to significant distortion by random rounding. This is particularly true for the number of youth and seniors who are unemployed in the municipalities and areas, where many of the counts are low. Thus, the data needs to be interpreted cautiously as the published survey counts may differ from the actual population counts.

Referring to the first table in Appendix H, youth unemployment is recorded as zero in eleven of the district's municipalities and areas covered in this report. Again, this data may not reflect the actual unemployment in the population due to the rounding of the data. In the remaining areas, youth unemployment ranges between 6.5% in Callander to 100% in the Magnetewan Reserve. Meanwhile, participation rates range from 28.6% of the youth population (ages 15 to 24 years) in Joly to 92.9% in McKellar.

Unemployment for the core working group (second table in Appendix H) ranges from a low of 0% in The Archipelago and the French River and Magnetewan Reserves to a high of 18.8% in the

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Shawanaga Reserve. Meanwhile, participation rates range from 58.9% of the working age population (ages 25 to 64 years) in Whitestone to 84.3% in McDougall.

As noted above, although the unemployment rate for senior citizens is recorded as zero in twenty of the district's CSDs, this data may not reflect the actual unemployment in the population due to the rounding of the data.

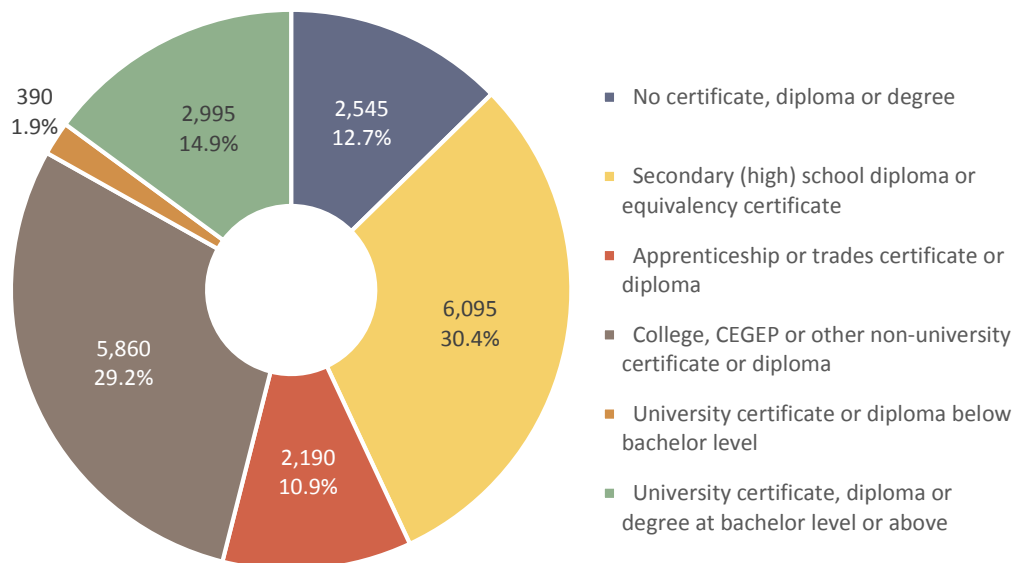
### 10.4 Labour Force Status and Education, District of Parry Sound

Earlier it was noted that the District of Parry Sound's potential labour force –the population ages 15 years and over – is approximately 36,460 people. This section now looks at the education levels of this population.

#### 10.4.1 Education Levels of the District of Parry Sound's Labour Force

Figure 53 shows the number of people in the District of Parry Sound's labour force, ages 15 years and over, by their level of education. Close to one-third of the district's labour force has a high school diploma or equivalent while another 12.7% has less than a high school education (i.e., no certificate, diploma or degree).

FIGURE 53: EDUCATION LEVEL OF LABOUR FORCE IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



The remaining 57% of the labour force has a postsecondary education. Of this postsecondary group, just over half – or 29.2% of the district's total labour force – has a college or other, non-university certificate or diploma. A further 10.9% has an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma.



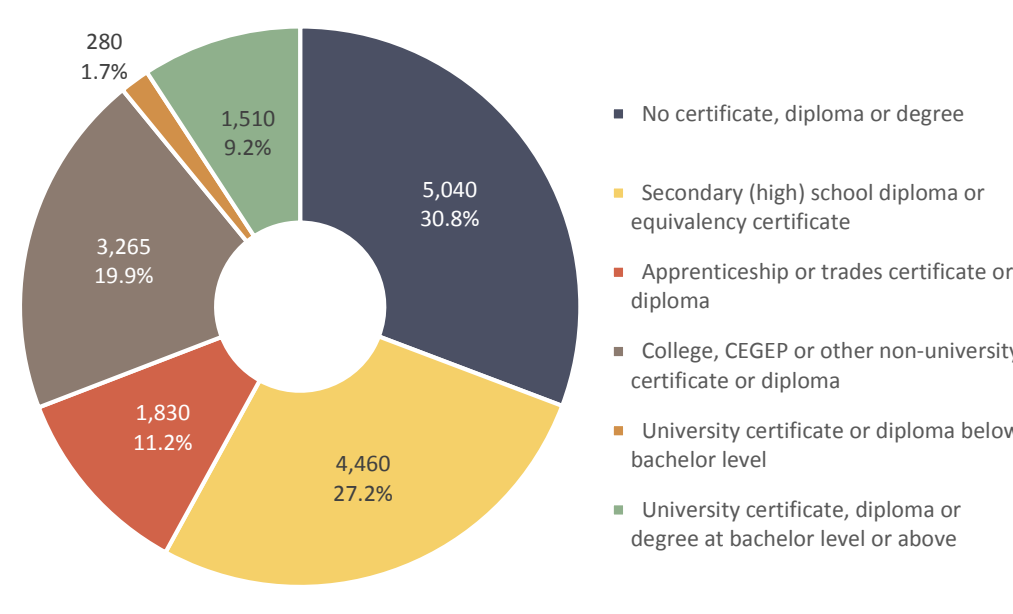
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Those with a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above, account for 14.9% of the district's labour force and 1.9% has a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level.

### 10.4.2 Education Levels for Those Not in the District of Parry Sound's Labour Force

The chart below now looks at the number of people, ages 15 years and over, who are not in the district's labour force, by their level of education.

FIGURE 54: EDUCATION LEVEL OF INDIVIDUALS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



As mentioned earlier in the report, these people may not be in the labour force for a number of reasons, including education/training; retirement; taking care of children/family; labour force discouragement; illness/disability; etc.

Of those not in the district's labour force, 58% have a high school diploma or equivalent, or less than a high school education. A further 19.9% have a college or other, non-university certificate or diploma, while 11.2% have an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma. The remaining 10.9% of those not in the district's labour force, have a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above (9.2%) or a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level (1.7%).

### 10.4.3 Education Levels of the Labour Force in the District of Parry Sound and Ontario

As evidenced by Table 35 below, the District of Parry Sound's labour force is generally less educated than Ontario's labour force, as measured by the educational levels and hierarchy used

## 10.0 LABOUR FORCE

in this report. The district's labour force has a higher percentage of people with a high school education or less than the province as a whole. Overall, the district's labour force has a lower percentage of people with a postsecondary education (57%) than Ontario (63.7%).

TABLE 35: EDUCATION LEVELS OF LABOUR FORCE IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2016

Education Level	District of Parry Sound (%)	Northeast ON (%)	ON (%)
No certificate, diploma or degree	12.7	11.8	9.7
High school diploma or equivalent	30.4	27.6	26.6
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	10.9	9.1	5.9
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	29.2	32.3	24.1
University cert. or dip. below bachelor level	1.9	1.5	2.3
University cert., dip. or degree at bachelor level or above	14.9	17.7	31.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

In the District of Parry Sound, 43.1% of the labour force has a high school diploma or equivalent, or less than a high school education (i.e., no certificate, diploma or degree). This is considerably higher than the percentage of people in Ontario's labour force with the same, lower levels of education (36.3%).

In terms of those with a postsecondary education, the district's labour force has a larger percentage of people with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, than Ontario's labour force (10.9% vs. 5.9% respectively). The district also has proportionately more people in the labour force who have a college or other, non-university certificate or diploma (29.2% vs. 24.1%).

On the other hand, the District of Parry Sound's labour force has a smaller percentage of people with a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level, than Ontario's labour force (1.9% vs. 2.3% respectively). It also has less than half the percentage of people with a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above (14.9% vs. 31.4%).

### 10.4.4 Education Levels of the Labour Force in the District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

The percentage of the labour force by education level for the municipalities and areas is listed in a table in Appendix I for reference. It should be noted in referencing the table that the number of people in the district with a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level is a relatively small number to start with (390 people), and becomes even smaller when divided across 29 geographies. Thus, many of the counts for this education level are zero and may have been significantly affected by random rounding. Also, as mentioned previously, the First Nation Reserves have small populations and by extension, small labour forces. Thus, the counts across

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the six categories of education are relatively small for the Reserves, which can lead to relatively large percentages and/or distorted data through random rounding.

In referencing the table, the percentage of the labour force with less than a high school education (i.e., no certificate, diploma or degree) is highest in Parry Sound Unorganized North East and the Dokis, French River and Shawanaga Reserves where between 21% to 27% of the labour force is in this category. Again however, this represents a relatively small number of people and caution should be applied in interpreting the data, due to the small counts. On the other end, Sundridge and Callander have the smallest percentage (less than 8%) of the labour force that has less than a high school education. In the remaining municipalities and areas, the percentage of the labour force in this category ranges between 8% and 18%.

The percentage of people in the labour force with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, ranges between 5.0% and 20% in most of the areas. The Magnetewan Reserve is an outlier, with approximately 25% of its labour force having an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, however this represents a relatively small number of people and caution should be applied in interpreting the data.

The percentage of the labour force that has a college or other, non-university certificate or diploma, ranges widely across the municipalities and areas, from 13.3% to 40.5%. This is the most common postsecondary level of education in most of the municipalities and areas.

A university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level is not a common postsecondary level in the District of Parry Sound. Many of the municipalities and areas covered in this report do not have anyone in the labour force with this level of education, (although as per the earlier note, some of the data may have been rounded and differ from the actual count in the population).

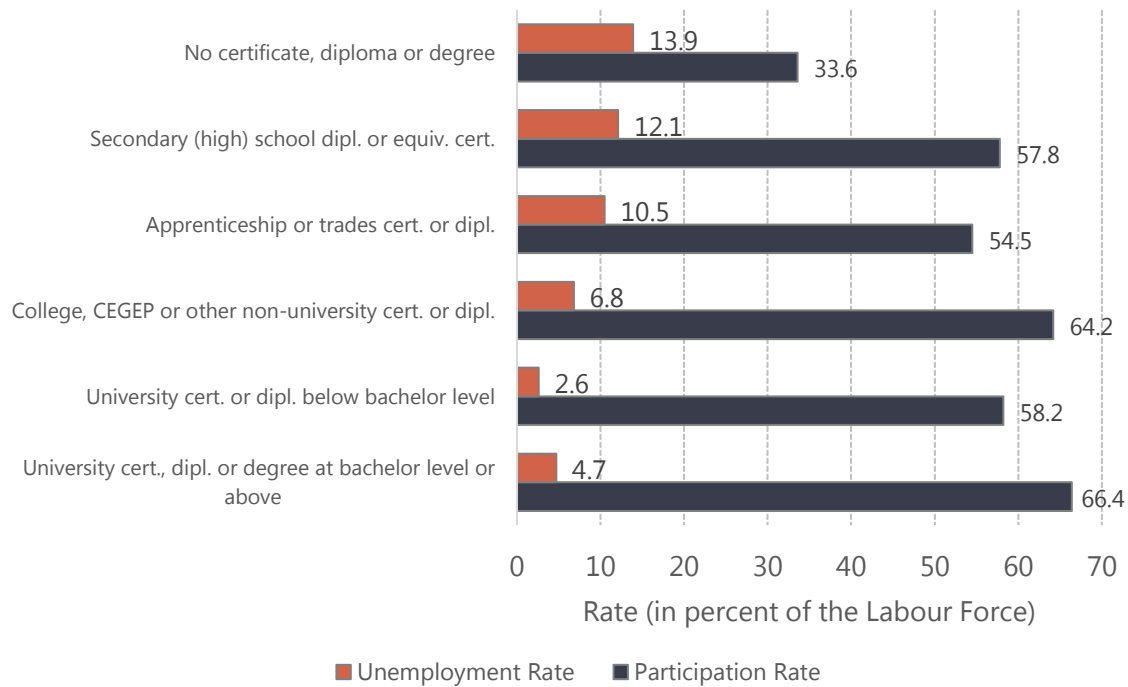
The percentage of the labour force with a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above, ranges between 7.1% (Joly) and 22.1% (Callander) across the municipalities and areas. This does not include the areas that do not have anyone with this level of education as recorded by the Census of Canada.

### **10.5 Labour Force Participation, Unemployment, and Education, District of Parry Sound**

The figure below shows the participation and unemployment rates by the level of education for those in the District of Parry Sound's labour force. The data is arranged from the lowest level of education to the highest, based on the general hierarchy of education used by Statistics Canada and throughout this report.

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FIGURE 55: PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY EDUCATION LEVEL IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



The strong relationship between education and unemployment is well known, with higher levels of unemployment often associated with lower levels of education, and vice-versa. As shown above, this is also the case in the District of Parry Sound. For example, those without a high school education have a local unemployment rate of approximately 13.9% while those with a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above, have a rate of 4.7%. In between these opposites, people with a high school diploma or equivalent also face high unemployment (12.1%) but this drops off to 10.5% for those with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, and 6.8% for those with a college or other, non-university certificate or diploma.

In terms of labour force participation, only about one-third of those without a high school education are in the district's labour force. The participation rate nearly doubles however (to 57.8%) for those with a high school diploma or equivalent, showing what a large impact a high school diploma can have on the local labour force.

It's interesting to note that the district's labour force participation rate (54.5%) for those with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, is lower than for those with a high school - and no postsecondary - education. Given the reported demand for the trades, and the current public

## 10.0 LABOUR FORCE

policy aimed at increasing the number of workers with this qualification, it begs the question of where the other 45.5% are and why they are not in the district's labour force.

Close to two-thirds (64.2%) of those with a college or other, non-university certificate or diploma, are in the district's labour force. Labour force participation then drops to 58.2% for those with a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level, but increases to two-thirds (66.4%) for those with a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above— this is the highest participation rate for all the groups.

### 10.5.1 Labour Force Participation, Unemployment, and Education, District of Parry Sound and Ontario

The table below compares the District of Parry Sound's participation and unemployment rates by education level (from above), with Ontario.

TABLE 36: PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, NORTHEAST ONTARIO, AND ONTARIO, 2016

Education Level	DPS	NE ON	ON
No certificate, diploma or degree; participation rate	33.6	31	35.8
No certificate, diploma or degree; unemployment rate	13.9	16.6	11.8
High school diploma or equivalent; participation rate	57.8	60.3	62.7
High school diploma or equivalent; unemployment rate	12.1	11.6	9.8
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma; participation rate	54.5	57.8	63.4
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma; unemployment rate	10.5	10.9	6.4
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; participation rate	64.2	72.8	75
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; unemployment rate	6.8	7	5.7
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level; participation rate	58.2	59.9	67.2
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level; unemployment rate	2.6	5.8	6.1
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above; participation rate	66.4	73.3	78.1
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above; unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	5.6

At the lower levels of education, i.e., for those with or without a high school education, the labour force participation and unemployment rates do not vary significantly between the province and district. Generally, Ontario has slightly higher participation rates for these groups, and lower unemployment.

For the postsecondary levels, Ontario has higher participation rates in all levels and lower unemployment rates at the Apprenticeship or trades level and the College, CEGEP or other non-university level. Additionally, nearly four-fifths of the people in the province who have a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above, are in the labour force, versus two-thirds of the people with the same level of education in the district.

## 11.0 HOUSING

### KEY FINDINGS:

- 83% of the District of Parry Sound are homeowners (compared to 70% in Ontario).
- 23% of households in the district spend 30% or more of the total household income on shelter costs compared to 28% of households in the province.
  - 47% of the district's renters spend 30% or more of the total household income on shelter costs.
- Compared to Ontario, the district has more renters spending above the affordability threshold.
  - Joly, Burk's Falls and the Town of Parry Sound have the largest share of the households spending 30% or more of total income on shelter costs.

### 11.1 Housing Tenure

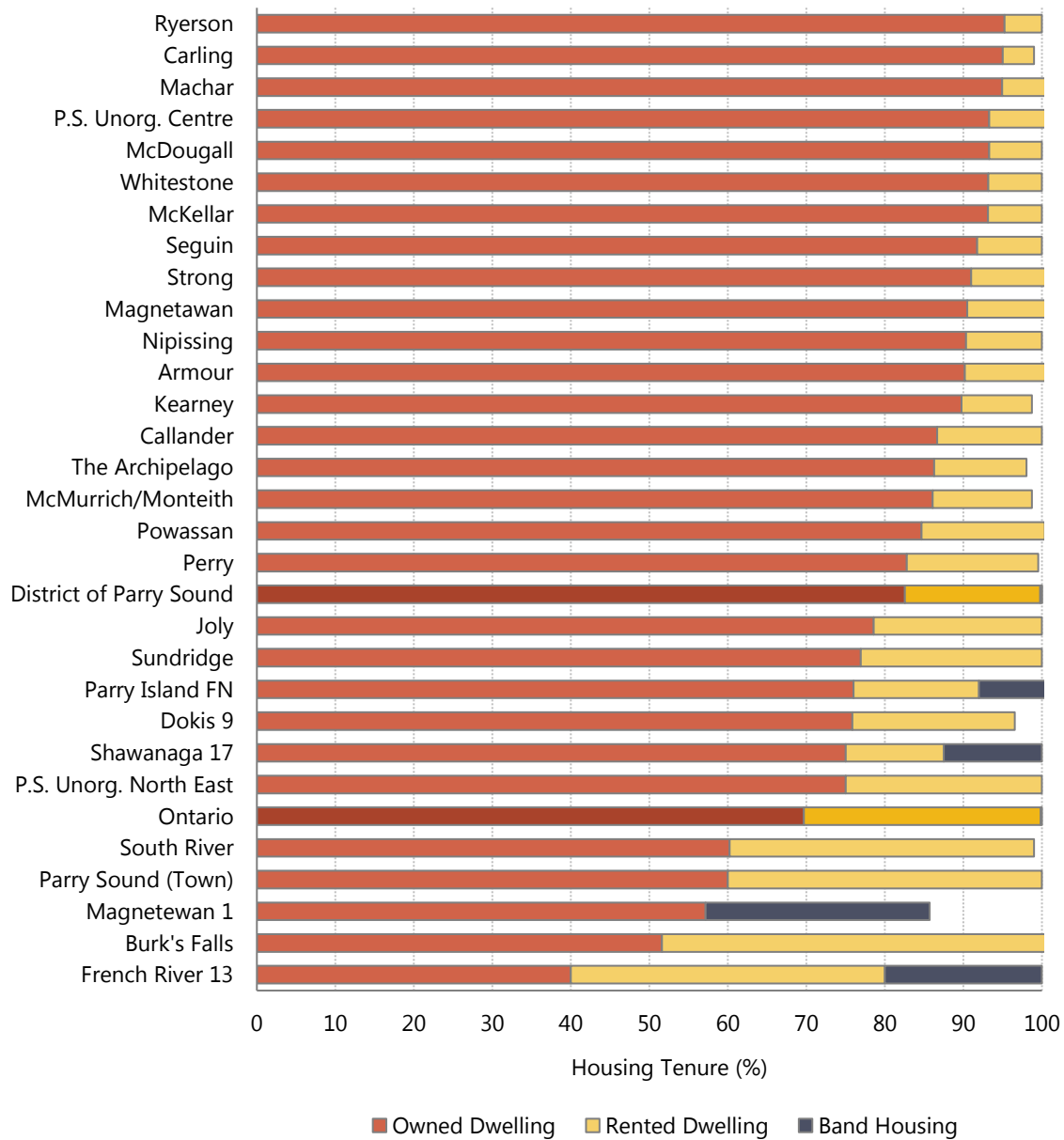
The 2016 Census of Canada recorded 18,675 dwellings/households in the District of Parry Sound. The majority (82.5%) of these households are homeowners, while the remainder (17.2%) are renters. A small percentage (0.2%) is band housing. The district's housing tenure differs significantly from Ontario, which has a lower homeownership rate (69.7%) and larger (30.2%) percentage of renters.

Figure 56 shows the housing tenure throughout the district's municipalities and areas. The data is presented in descending order, starting with the municipality that has the highest percentage of homeowners. Data for the District of Parry Sound and Ontario have been included for the purpose of comparison.

(Note: the number of renters is 10 or less in the Shawanaga 17 and Magnetewan 1 Reserves, thus the data may have been distorted by rounding and differ from the actual counts in the population).

# 11.0 HOUSING

FIGURE 56: HOUSING TENURE BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

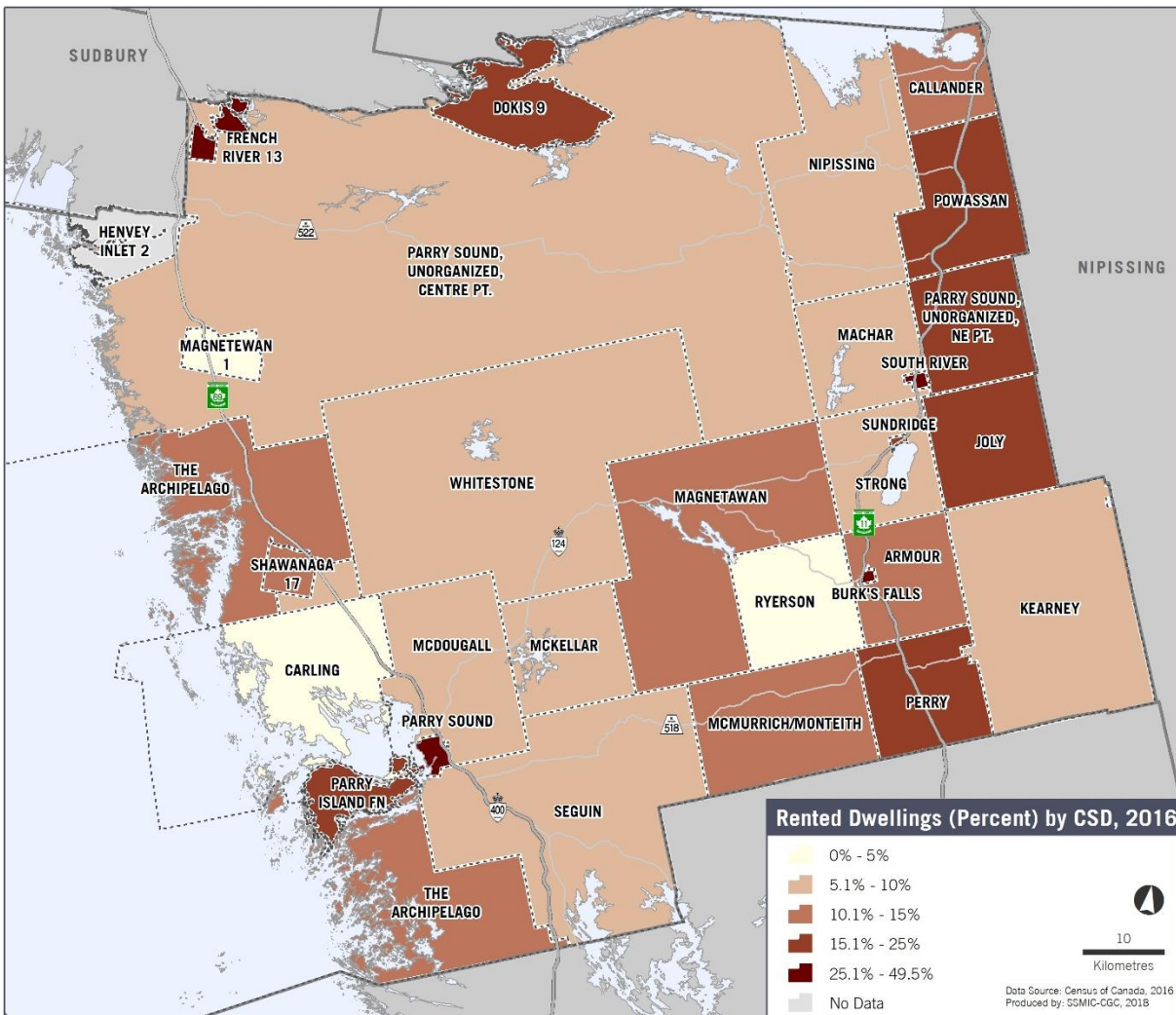


Housing tenure ranges from approximately 40% renters and 40% owners and 20% band housing in French River 13, to 4.8% renters and 95.2% owners in Ryerson, as recorded by the Census.

In absolute terms, Parry Sound has the majority (1,170 people) of the district's renters. Burk's Falls has the next largest number of renters (230), followed by Callander (210) and Powassan (205). The map in Figure 57 shows the percentage of dwellings that are rented in each Census Subdivision of the District of Parry Sound.

# 11.0 HOUSING

FIGURE 57: MAP OF RENTED DWELLINGS (PERCENT) BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



## 11.2 Housing Affordability, District of Parry Sound

According to national housing standards, housing is *acceptable* to live in when it is *suitable* (has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the family household), *adequate* (does not require any major repairs), and *affordable* (does not cost more than 30.0% of before-tax household income).

This section looks at the *affordability* standard in terms of the owners and renters (above) in the District of Parry Sound, and the number of these households that are spending more than 30.0% of their income on housing. Often the focus and concern around housing affordability is directed more towards renters, as owners may choose to pay more than 30.0% of their income on their housing costs (which include mortgage, utilities, other municipal services, and property



## 11.0 HOUSING

taxes). Thus, it can be unclear whether owners are spending above the affordability threshold by choice, or if they are experiencing problems related to housing affordability.

In the District of Parry Sound, 23.5% of the households spend 30.0% or more of total household income on shelter costs. Amongst the district's homeowners, 18.6% are spending 30.0% or more of their income on shelter costs (however, a little more than half the owners have a mortgage). At the time of the survey, average homeowner shelter costs were \$1,064. On the rental side, 47% the district's renters are spending 30.0% or more of their total household income on shelter costs (and 16.1% of the renters are in subsidized housing). Average shelter costs for renters during the survey were \$852.

Compared to Ontario, the District of Parry Sound has fewer households overall, spending above the affordability threshold (27.7% vs 23.7% respectively). However, whereas the district has fewer owners spending 30.0% or more of their income on shelter costs than the province (18.6% vs. 19.8% respectively), it has more renters spending above the affordability threshold (47% vs. 45.7%).

### 11.2.1 Housing Affordability, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

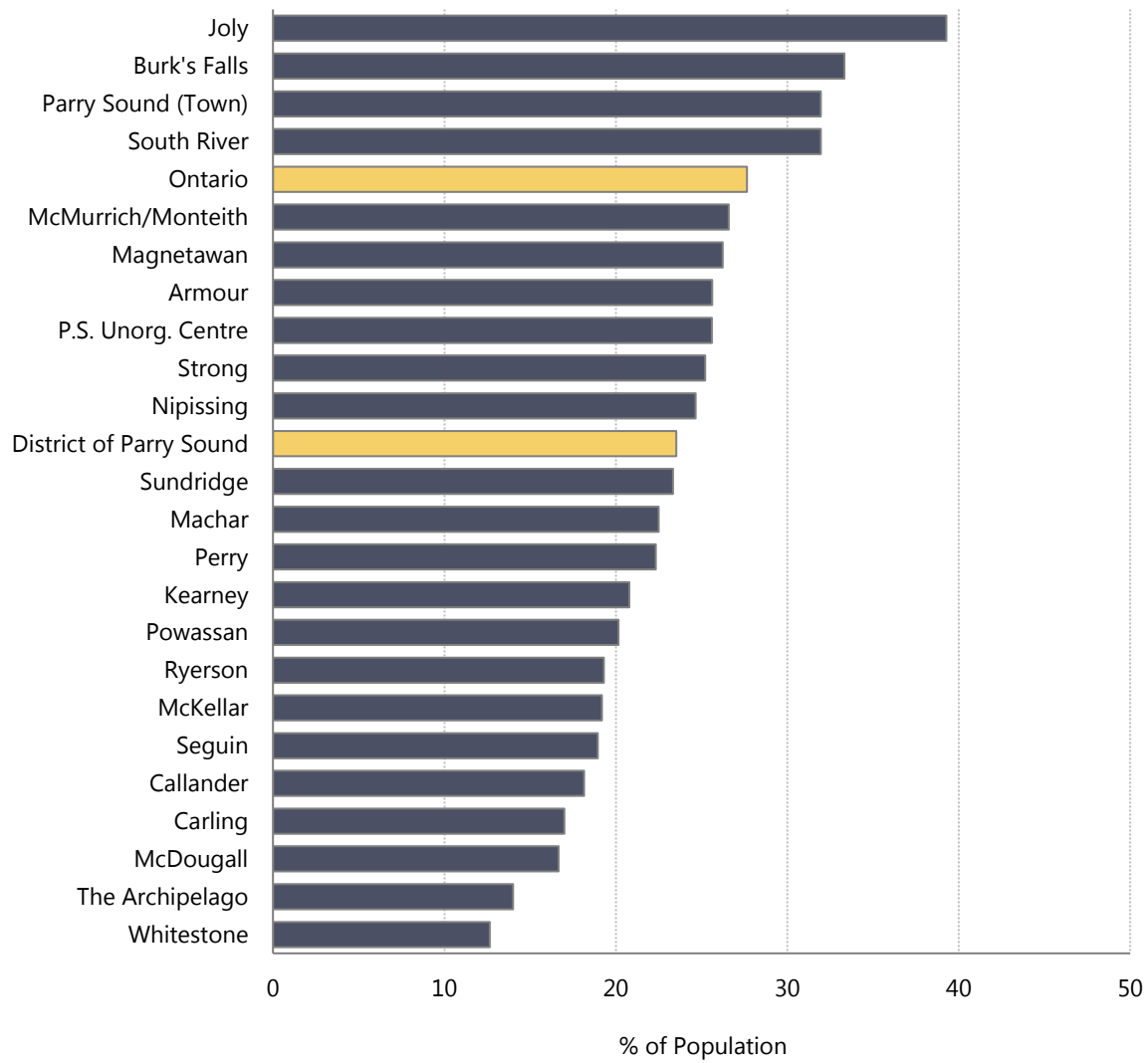
Figure 58 shows the percentage of households in the district's municipalities, which spend 30.0% or more of their total household income on shelter costs (note: the data for the district's First Nations is not included because it has been suppressed by Statistics Canada). The data is presented in descending order, starting with the municipality that has the largest percentage of households spending above the affordability threshold.

In the Town of Parry Sound, nearly one-third (32%) of the households are spending 30.0% or more of their household income on shelter costs which is the third highest in the district. In absolute terms, this equates to 935 households, and includes 18.2% of the homeowners and 53% of the renters. Only Joly and Burk's Falls have a larger share of their households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs at 39.3% and 33.3% respectively. On the low end of the range, Whitestone has the smallest percentage (12.6%) of households spending 30.0% or more of income on shelter costs. In absolute terms however, this equates to a relatively small number (55) of households comprised mainly of homeowners.

The percentage of households spending over the affordability threshold in the remaining municipalities and areas ranges from 14% (35 households) in The Archipelago to 32% (155 households) in South River.

# 11.0 HOUSING

FIGURE 58: HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING 30% OR MORE OF TOTAL INCOME ON SHELTER COSTS IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



## 12. INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

### KEY FINDINGS:

- 7% of the population in the District of Parry Sound identify as Indigenous.
  - Of those, 70% identified as First Nation.
- The district has fewer persons who identify as Indigenous compared to Northeast Ontario but more than Ontario.
- First Nation Reserves in the district have more than 90% of their populations that identify as Indigenous compared to 0-12% in the other municipalities and areas.
- Almost 50% of the Indigenous population in the district are 25 to 64 years old.
  - Within the total population, 12% of children (0 to 14 years old) in the district identify as Indigenous and 4% of senior citizens identify as Indigenous.

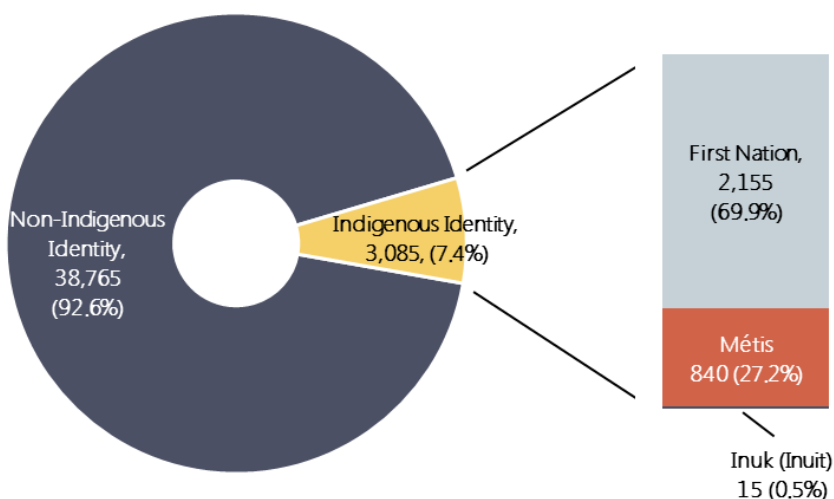
Indigenous identity refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Indigenous group, that is, First Nation, Métis or Inuk (Inuit), and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. Please note that Statistics Canada refers to the Indigenous Identity population as “Aboriginal” Identity. The terminology has been changed in this report to match that used by the District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board.

### 12.1 Indigenous Population, the District of Parry Sound

According to the 2016 Census of Canada, 3,085 persons identified as Indigenous in the District of Parry Sound. The chart in Figure 59 below shows number and percentage of persons who identify as Indigenous.

## 12.0 INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

FIGURE 59: INDIGENOUS IDENTITY IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



Approximately 7.4% of the district's population identified as Indigenous. Of this group, 69.9% of the Indigenous population identified as First Nation, 27.2% identified as Métis, and 0.5% identified as Inuk (Inuit).

### 12.1.1 Indigenous Population, the District of Parry Sound, Northeast Ontario and Ontario

Table 37 below shows the number of people who identify as Indigenous in the District of Parry Sound as well as the percentage of the total population who identify as Indigenous. Northeast Ontario and Ontario are shown for the purposes of comparison.

TABLE 37: INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, NORTHEAST ONTARIO AND ONTARIO, 2016

Indigenous Identity	Dist. of Parry Sound		Northeast Ontario		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Indigenous identity	3,085	7.4	69,515	12.9	374,395	2.8
Single Indigenous responses	3,010	7.2	67,705	12.6	361,125	2.7
First Nations	2,155	5.1	41,465	7.7	236,685	1.8
Métis	840	2.0	25,975	4.8	120,585	0.9
Inuk (Inuit)	15	0.0	260	0.0	3,860	0.0
Multiple Indigenous responses	25	0.1	775	0.1	5,725	0.0
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere	50	0.1	1,030	0.2	7,540	0.1
Non- Indigenous identity	38,765	92.6	468,840	87.1	12,867,765	97.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,850</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>538,355</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,242,160</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 12.0 INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

There are significant differences between the District of Parry Sound, Northeast Ontario and the province of Ontario in terms of the percentage of persons who identify as Indigenous. The District of Parry Sound has proportionally fewer persons who identify as Indigenous than Northeast Ontario (a difference of 5.5 percentage points) but proportionally more than Ontario (a difference of 4.6 percentage points). The table also shows similar differences within the First Nations and Métis populations.

### 12.1.2 Indigenous Population, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

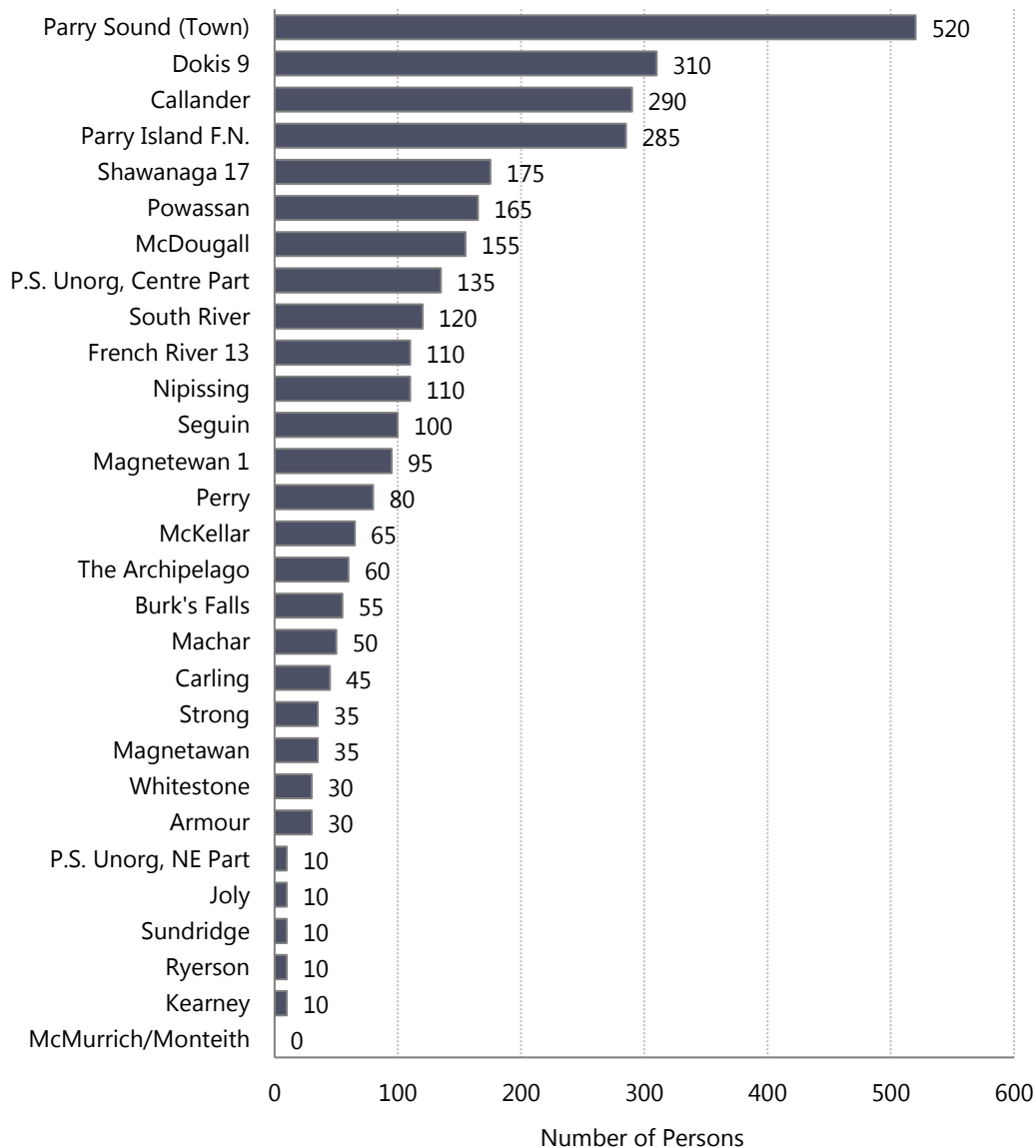
Figure 60 on the following page shows the Indigenous population in the district's municipalities, reserves and unorganized areas. The data is presented in descending order, starting with the Census Subdivision that has the largest Indigenous population.

The Town of Parry Sound has the largest Indigenous population (520 persons) followed by the Dokis 9 Reserve (310), Callander (290) and the Parry Sound First Nation (285).

McMurrich/Montheith, Kearney, Ryerson, Sundridge, Joly, and Parry Sound Unorganized Northeast all had recorded Indigenous populations of 10 or less, which may be affected by random rounding. The remaining CSDs range from 30 in Armour to 175 in Shawanaga 7.

## 12.0 INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

FIGURE 60: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO IDENTIFY AS INDIGENOUS BY CSD, 2016



The following map in Figure 61 shows the percent of population that identifies as Indigenous for each CSD in the district. Note that CSDs in the Southeastern portion of the district typically have low percentages of Indigenous Identity population, while CSDs to the north and west parts of the district have higher percentages.

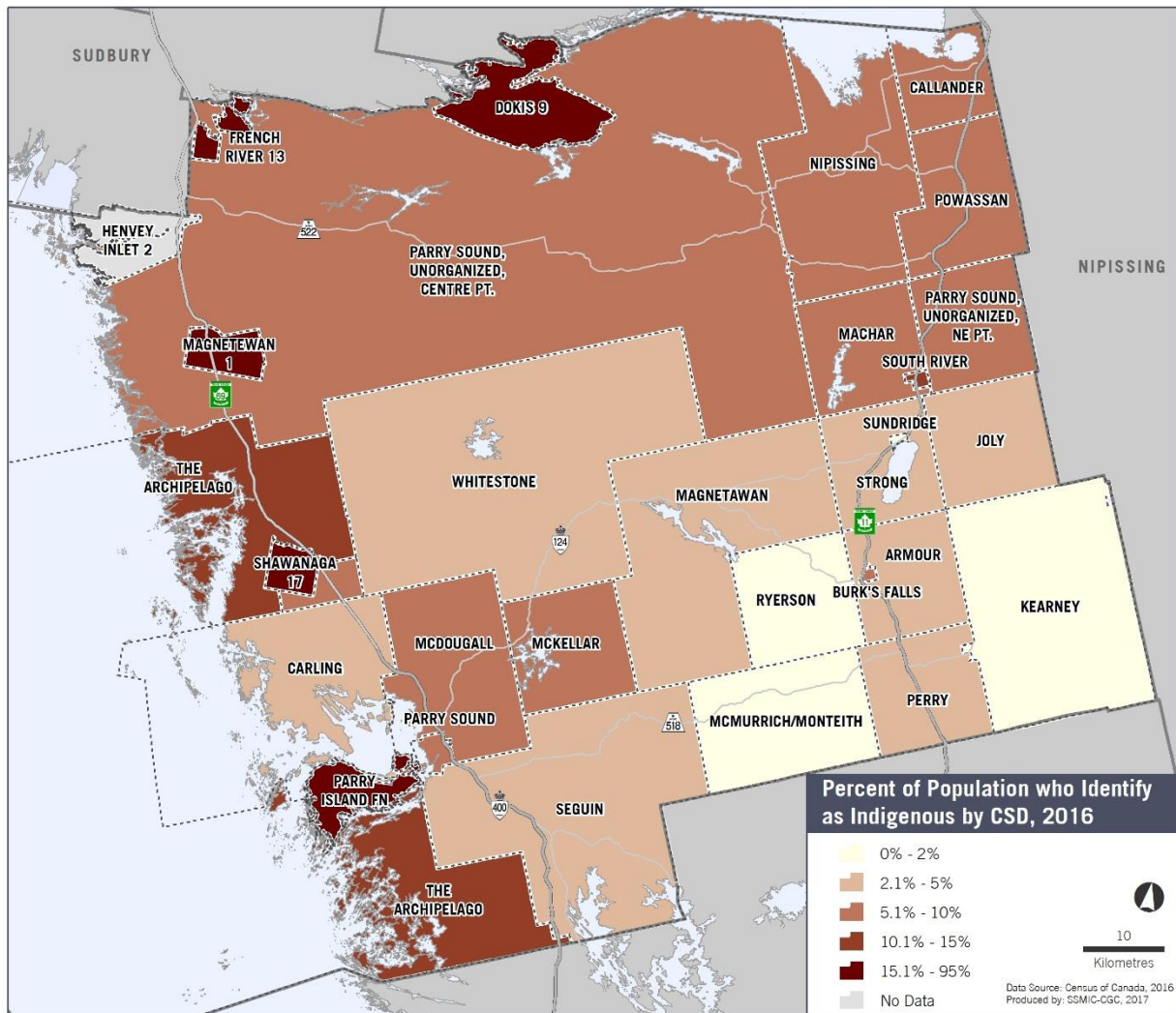
The First Nations Reserves in the District of Parry Sound all have percentages greater than 89% while the rest of the municipalities and unorganized areas range from 0% in McMurrich/Monteith to 12.2% in The Archipelago. As previously mentioned, the Town of

# 12.0 INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

Parry Sound has an Indigenous population of 520 which represents 8.5% of the total population of the town.

Please see Appendix J for a further breakdown of the Indigenous population by CSD.

FIGURE 61: PERCENT OF POPULATION THAT IDENTIFIES AS INDIGENOUS BY CSD, 2016



## 12.2 Indigenous Identity and General Age Groups, District of Parry Sound 2016

The following table shows the general age breakdown of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population of the District of Parry Sound.

## 12.0 INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

TABLE 38: INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016

Age Group	Indigenous Population			Non-Indigenous Population		
	#	% of Indigenous Pop.	% of Total Pop. in Age Group	#	% of Non-Indigenous Pop.	% of Total Pop. in Age Group
Children, 0 to 14 years	620	20.1	11.5	4,770	12.3	88.6
Youth, 15 to 24 years	465	15.1	12.6	3,240	8.4	87.4
Core Workers, 25 to 64 years	1,525	49.4	7.0	20,355	52.5	93.0
Senior Citizens, 65+ years	470	15.2	4.3	10,395	26.8	95.6
<b>District of Parry Sound</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>38,765</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92.6</b>
Average Age	38.6	-	-	48.1	-	-

The average age of the district's Indigenous population is nearly 10 years younger than the non-Indigenous population.

Of the 3,085 Indigenous persons in the district, 620 or 20.1% are children age 0 to 14 years and 465 or 15.1% are youth age 15 to 24 years. Nearly 50% of Indigenous persons in the district (1,525 persons) are in the core working age group of 25 to 64 years and the remaining 470 or 15.2% are seniors age 65+.

Of all the children 0 to 14 in the district, 11.5% identify as Indigenous. Of all the senior citizens age 65+, only 4.3% identify as Indigenous.

### 12.2.1 Indigenous Identity and General Age Groups, the District of Parry Sound and Ontario

The following table shows the general age breakdown of the Indigenous population of the District of Parry Sound and Ontario.

TABLE 39: INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND AND ONTARIO, 2016

Age Group	District of Parry Sound		Ontario
	#	% of Total Pop.	% of Total Pop.
Children 0-14	620	11.5	4.1
Youth 15-24	465	12.6	3.7
Core Working Age 25-64	1,525	7.0	2.7
Seniors 65+	470	4.3	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>

This table shows a significant difference between the District of Parry Sound and Ontario in terms of the percentage of persons who identify as Indigenous. In the District, 7.8% of the population identifies as Indigenous, compared to 2.8% in the province.



## 12.0 INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

In all age groups, the District of Parry Sound has a higher percentage of the population who identify as Indigenous than those of Ontario. The Youth 15-24 age group had the greatest difference in the percentage of person who identified as Indigenous between the District and Ontario, at 12.6% and 3.7% respectively (a difference of 8.8 percentage points). Conversely, the Senior 65+ age group had the smallest difference in the percentage of person who identified as Indigenous between the District and Ontario, at 4.3% and 1.4% respectively (a difference of 2.9 percentage points).

### 12.2.2 Indigenous Identity and General Age Groups, District of Parry Sound Municipalities and Areas

Figure 62 shows the number of persons who identify as Indigenous by age group in the District of Parry Sound's municipalities, reserves and areas. The data has been arranged in descending order, starting with the municipality that has the largest Indigenous Identity population. Note: The data for Henvey Inlet has been suppressed by Statistics Canada due to low population counts.

The Town of Parry Sound has the highest population of persons who identified as Indigenous in all age groups. According to the 2016 Census, in the Town of Parry Sound there were 100 children aged 0 to 14 who identified as Indigenous (representing 12% of all children in the town); 85 youth aged 15 to 24 who identified as Indigenous (representing 12.8% of all youth in the town); 250 working age persons aged 25 to 64 who identified as Indigenous persons (representing 8.1% of the working age population in the town); and 85 seniors aged 65+ who identified as Indigenous (representing 5.6% of the senior population in the town).

Callander had the second highest population of children aged 0 to 14 who identified as Indigenous at 85 (representing 13.6% of all children in the municipality).

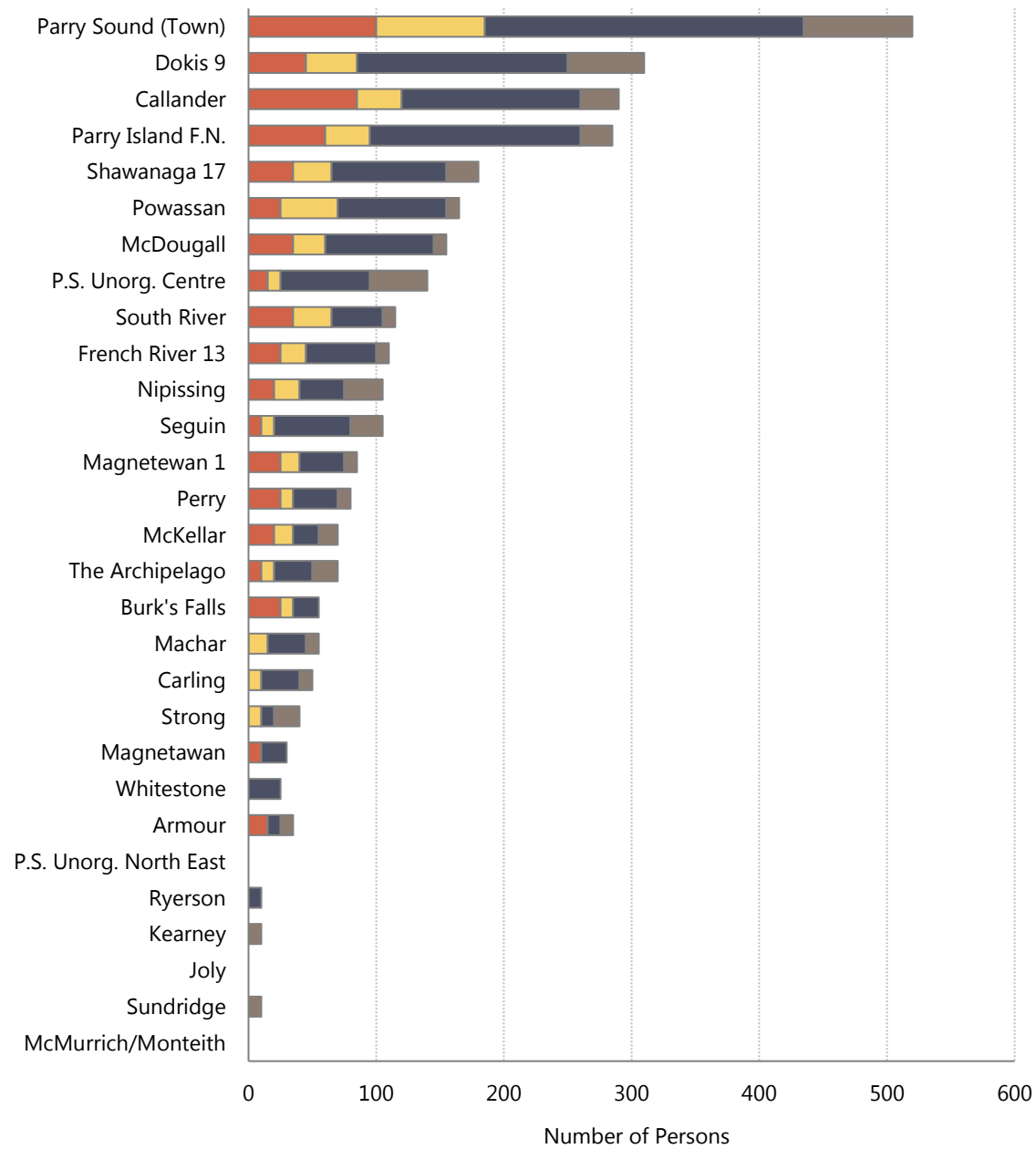
Powassan had the second highest population of youth aged 15 to 24 who identified as Indigenous at 45 (representing 16.1% of all youth in the municipality).

Parry Island First Nation and Dokis 9 had the second highest population of working age adults aged 25 to 64 who identified as Indigenous at 165 (representing 84.6% of all working age adults in Dokis and 89.2% in Parry Sound First Nation).

Dokis 9 had the second highest population of seniors aged 65+ who identified as Indigenous at 60 (representing 92.4% of all seniors in the reserve).

# 12.0 INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

FIGURE 62: NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO IDENTIFY AS INDIGENOUS BY AGE GROUP BY CSD, 2016



## 13.0 IMMIGRATION

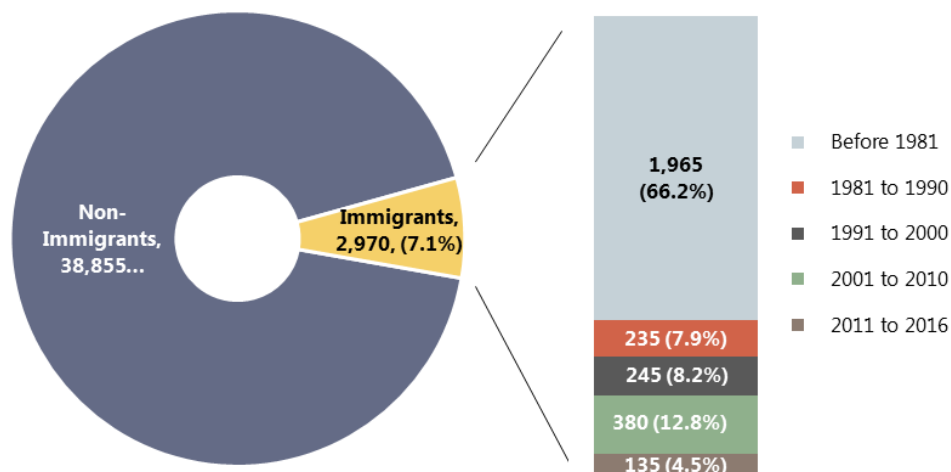
### KEY FINDINGS:

- 7% of the District of Parry Sound population are immigrants.
  - Almost 5% of that population immigrated between 2011 and 2016.
- The district has more immigrants than Northeastern Ontario but less than the province.
- The district has a similar proportion of non-immigrant population compared to Northeastern Ontario but more than the province.

### 13.1 Immigrant Population and Period of Immigration, the District of Parry Sound

According to the 2016 Census of Canada, 2,970 immigrants resided in the District of Parry Sound. The chart in Figure 63 shows the number and percentage of persons who immigrated.

FIGURE 63: IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



Approximately 7.1% of the district's population were immigrants. Of this group, 1,965 (or 66.2% of the immigrant population) immigrated before 1981, 235 (or 7.9% of the immigrant population) immigrated between 1981 and 1990, 245 (or 8.2% of the immigrant population) immigrated between 1991 and 2000, 380 (or 12.8% of the immigrant population) immigrated between 2001 and 2010, and 135 (or 4.5% of the immigrant population) immigrated between 2011 and 2016.

## 13.0 IMMIGRATION

### 13.2 Immigrant Population and Period of Immigration, the District of Parry Sound and Ontario

Table 40 shows the number and percentage of immigrants who reside in the District of Parry Sound as well as the period of immigration for those persons. Northeast Ontario and Ontario are shown for the purposes of comparison.

TABLE 40: IMMIGRANT STATUS AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, NORTHEAST ONTARIO AND ONTARIO, 2016

Immigrant status and period of immigration	Dist. of Parry Sound		Northeast Ontario		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Immigrants	2,970	7.1	29,385	5.5	3,852,145	29.1
Before 1981	1,965	4.7	18,755	3.5	1,077,745	8.1
1981 to 1990	235	0.6	2,235	0.4	513,990	3.9
1991 to 2000	245	0.6	2,375	0.4	834,510	6.3
2001 to 2010	380	0.9	3,765	0.7	953,730	7.2
2001 to 2005	125	0.3	1,595	0.3	490,560	3.7
2006 to 2010	260	0.6	2,165	0.4	463,170	3.5
2011 to 2016	135	0.3	2,255	0.4	472,175	3.6
Non-immigrants	38,855	92.9	507,470	94.3	9,188,815	69.4
Non-permanent residents	25	0.1	1,495	0.3	201,200	1.5
Total	41,845	100	538,355	100	13,242,160	100

There are significant differences between the District of Parry Sound, Northeast Ontario and Ontario as a whole in terms of the percentage of immigrants. The District of Parry Sound has proportionally more immigrants than Northeast Ontario (a difference of 1.6 percentage points) but proportionally less than Ontario (a difference of 22 percentage points).

## 14.0 MOBILITY STATUS

### KEY FINDINGS:

- Almost two-thirds of the Mover population in the District of Parry Sound are Migrants.
  - The majority of the Migrant population have moved from within the province.
- The district sees fewer non-migrant movers compared to Northeast Ontario and Ontario.
- The district sees a similar proportion of external movers compared to Northeast Ontario, but less than observed in the province.

The section that follows looks at mobility status for the District of Parry Sound.

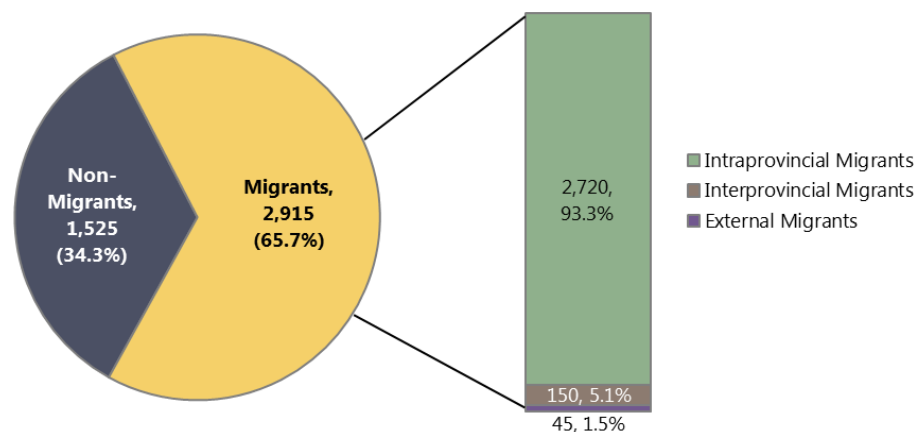
Non-movers refers to persons who have not moved, whereas movers are persons who have moved from one residence to another. Movers can be further subdivided into non-migrants and migrants. Non-Migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian reserve. Migrants can be divided into internal migrants or external migrants. Internal migrants are persons who have moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian reserve within Canada. This can be further broken down into intraprovincial migrants, moving within a province and interprovincial migrants, persons moving between provinces. External migrants are persons who lived outside of Canada at the time of reference (i.e. either the year prior or 5 years prior). The census provides mobility data regarding a person's place of residence in reference to the place of residence on the same date 1 year later or 5 years later. That is, whether an individual is living at the same place of residence as 1 year ago or 5 years ago.

### 14.1 Mobility Status with 1 Year

In Figure 64, the distribution of the population in the District of Parry Sound is broken down, first by non-migrants and migrants, then the migrant population is further broken down by intra- and interprovincial migrants (internal migrants) and external migrants in reference to place of residence 1 year before the census.

## 14.0 MOBILITY STATUS

FIGURE 64: PROPORTION OF MOVER POPULATION FROM 1 YEAR AGO IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



As illustrated, of the mover population, 34.3% are non-migrants. The remaining 65.7% are migrants. Of the migrant population, 98.4% are internal migrants, those who have moved within Canada. The remaining 1.5% of the migrant population have moved to the district from outside of Canada.

TABLE 41: MOBILITY STATUS FROM 1 YEAR AGO IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, NORTHEAST ONTARIO AND ONTARIO, 2016

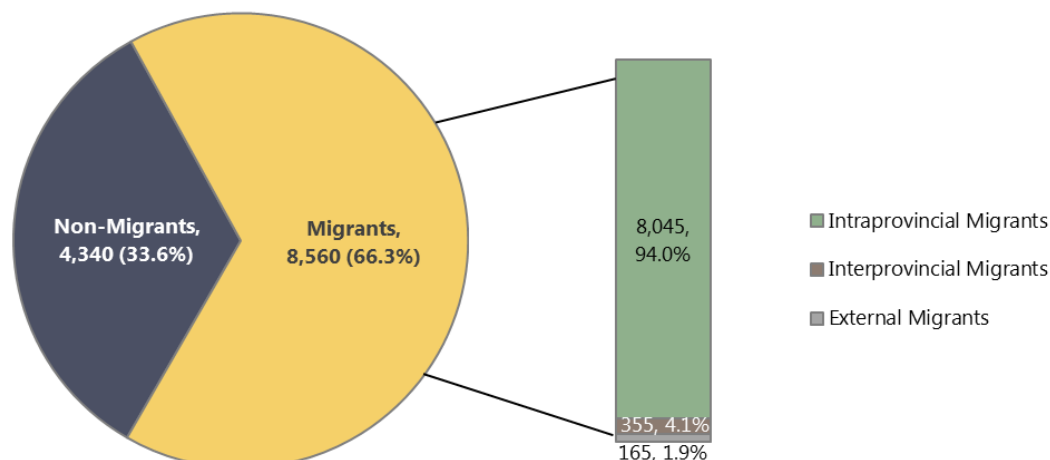
Mobility Status	District of Parry Sound		Northeast Ontario		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-Movers	37,115	89.3%	471,690	88.4%	11,475,985	87.6%
Movers	4,440	10.7%	61,725	11.6%	1,631,005	12.4%
Non-Migrants	1,525	3.7%	40,035	7.5%	941,380	7.2%
Migrants	2,915	7.0%	21,690	4.1%	689,625	5.3%
Internal Migrants	2,870	6.9%	20,635	3.9%	535,180	4.1%
Intraprovincial Migrants	2,720	6.5%	18,695	3.5%	467,890	3.6%
Interprovincial Migrants	150	0.4%	1,940	0.4%	67,295	0.5%
External Migrants	45	0.1%	1,060	0.2%	154,445	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>533,415</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13,106,990</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 41 provides the comparison of mobility status for the District of Parry Sound compared to Northeast Ontario and Ontario with reference to place of residence 1 year ago before the census. The district sees fewer non-migrant movers and more migrant movers compared to both Northeast Ontario and Ontario. Of these migrant movers, the district has the largest share of the population coming from intraprovincial migrants. The district sees a similar proportion of the population that moved from out of province and from external migrants, as observed in Northeast Ontario and Ontario.

## 14.0 MOBILITY STATUS

### 14.2 Mobility Status from 5 years Prior

FIGURE 65: PROPORTION OF MOVER POPULATION FROM 5 YEARS AGO IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 2016



The data illustrated in Figure 65 is very similar to what was previously shown in Figure 64 for the mover population, but in reference to place of residence 5 years before the census. Similarly, persons who have moved within Canada make up the majority of the mover population (66.3%). Of this group, a large proportion of migrants moved from within the province (94.0%) and a small proportion lived outside Canada (1.9%).

TABLE 42: MOBILITY STATUS FROM 5 YEARS AGO FOR THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, NORTHEAST ONTARIO AND ONTARIO, 2016

Mobility Status	District of Parry Sound		Northeast Ontario		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-Movers	27,265	67.9%	340,760	66.6%	7,887,825	62.9%
Movers	12,905	32.1%	170,985	33.4%	4,658,215	37.1%
Non-Migrants	4,340	10.8%	106,080	20.7%	2,545,875	20.3%
Migrants	8,560	21.3%	64,905	12.7%	2,112,340	16.8%
Internal Migrants	8,400	20.9%	61,360	12.0%	1,562,375	12.5%
Intraprovincial Migrants	8,045	20.0%	55,740	10.9%	1,380,900	11.0%
Interprovincial Migrants	355	0.9%	5,615	1.1%	181,475	1.4%
External Migrants	165	0.4%	3,550	0.7%	549,965	4.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,170</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>511,745</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,546,040</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Similar again to what is observed in Table 41, Table 42 shows that the district sees fewer non-migrant movers and more migrant movers compared to both Northeast Ontario and Ontario. Of these migrant movers, the district sees more people who have moved within the province compared to where they lived five years ago (20%). The district and Northeast Ontario both see

## 14.0 MOBILITY STATUS

a smaller proportion of people (0.4% and 0.7%, respectively) who have moved from outside of Canada compared to where they lived five years ago.



## 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:

$$\frac{\text{Children ages 0-14 + seniors ages 65 and Up}}{\text{Youth ages 15-24 + core working group ages 25-64}}$$

**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.

**ABE:** Adult Basic Education

**DPS:** District of Parry Sound.

**Employed:** by Census definition, this refers to persons who, during the survey reference week:

(a) did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. It also includes persons who did unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household;

(b) had a job but were not at work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. This category excludes persons not at work because they were on layoff or between casual jobs, and those who did not then have a job (even if they had a job to start at a future date).

**Family:** In this report, ‘family’ refers to the economic family which according to the Statistics Canada definition, “refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common law, adoption or a foster relationship. A couple may be of opposite or same sex” (note: this is different than the ‘census family’ which

## GLOSSARY

includes a married couple with or without children, a common law couple with or without children, or a lone-parent with children).

**GED:** General Educational Development.

**Household:** In this report, 'household' refers to a non-family household which includes "either one person living alone in a private dwelling or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but who do not constitute a census family".

**Labour Force:** Consists of people ages 15 years and over, who are either employed or unemployed.

**LIM:** Low Income Measure. By Statistics Canada definition, the Low-income measure (after-tax) is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of households observed at the person level, where 'adjusted' indicates that a household's needs are taken into account. Adjustment for household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase as the number of members increase, although not necessarily by the same proportion per additional member.

**NHS:** National Household Survey.

**Participation:** This is the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over that was in the labour force during the reference week (May 1 to May 7, 2016) of the Census of Canada. The participation rate for a particular group such as sex (males and females), is the number of that group that is in the labour force, expressed as a percentage of the total number in that group.

**Shelter Costs:** As per the Census, shelter costs for owners include, where applicable, the mortgage payment, the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services, property taxes and condominium fees. Shelter costs for renters include, where applicable, the monthly rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.

**Unemployed:** By Census definition, this refers to persons who, during the survey reference week, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:

- (a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
- (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

**Unemployment rate:** This is the number of people unemployed, expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

## APPENDIX

### A. Low Income Measure Thresholds for Households of Canada, 2015

This table displays the results of Low-income measures thresholds (Low-income measure, after tax and Low-income measure, before tax) for private households of Canada, 2015. The information is grouped by Household size (appearing as row headers), After-tax income and Before-tax income (appearing as column headers).

<b>Household size</b>	<b>After-tax income</b>	<b>Before-tax income</b>
1 person	\$22,133	\$25,516
2 persons	\$31,301	\$36,084
3 persons	\$38,335	\$44,194
4 persons	\$44,266	\$51,031
5 persons	\$49,491	\$57,054
6 persons	\$54,215	\$62,500
7 persons	\$58,558	\$67,508

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, see [http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/tab/t4\\_2-eng.cfm](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/tab/t4_2-eng.cfm) for more details.

# APPENDIX

## B. Median Income by Family or Household Type (\$), 2015

	<b>Family Median Income</b>	<b>Med. Inc. Couple Fam With Child</b>	<b>Med. Inc. Couple Fam Without Children</b>	<b>Med. Inc. Lone Parents</b>	<b>Household Median Income</b>	<b>One person households</b>	<b>Two or more person households</b>
Ontario	\$91,089	\$115,381	\$81,459	\$54,363	\$74,287	\$36,900	\$90,967
Parry Sound (District)	\$73,897	\$95,943	\$68,674	\$47,317	\$60,251	\$29,613	\$73,893
Armour	\$70,336	\$85,760	\$65,920	\$45,184	\$59,648	\$26,656	\$70,208
Burk's Falls	\$53,504	\$72,448	\$52,096	\$34,688	\$40,288	\$23,040	\$53,632
Callander	\$100,896	\$126,336	\$90,496	\$55,808	\$86,455	\$39,488	\$101,024
Carling	\$81,792	\$96,256	\$79,744	\$50,560	\$73,173	\$38,656	\$81,472
Dokis 9	\$64,384	\$96,768	\$53,427	\$36,480	\$50,944	\$27,648	\$66,048
Joly	\$56,960	\$78,848	\$51,200	-	\$50,816	\$28,288	\$58,240
Kearney	\$65,109	\$85,504	\$61,056	\$51,328	\$56,661	\$32,128	\$64,896
Machar	\$67,584	\$90,624	\$64,640	\$40,320	\$62,464	\$37,248	\$68,352
Magnetawan	\$63,701	\$82,944	\$59,776	\$42,240	\$54,336	\$23,744	\$63,872
McDougall	\$90,965	\$120,320	\$79,616	\$73,216	\$81,115	\$37,056	\$91,776
McKellar	\$76,288	\$90,880	\$73,728	\$55,808	\$66,368	\$35,648	\$76,288
McMurrich/Monteith	\$61,952	\$74,752	\$60,032	\$50,688	\$54,272	\$25,856	\$61,056
Nipissing	\$79,616	\$94,464	\$75,605	\$53,568	\$70,229	\$31,968	\$79,616
P.S. Unorg. Centre	\$57,184	\$74,240	\$54,144	\$42,880	\$48,032	\$28,416	\$57,318
Parry Island FN	\$61,568	\$54,656	\$76,416	\$46,208	\$43,008	\$18,112	\$61,568
Parry Sound (Town)	\$69,911	\$95,232	\$70,848	\$44,672	\$51,153	\$28,309	\$69,522
Perry	\$66,662	\$87,552	\$59,648	\$45,440	\$58,069	\$27,584	\$68,023
Powassan	\$78,421	\$98,688	\$68,352	\$49,536	\$66,133	\$28,672	\$78,117
Ryerson	\$63,744	\$79,104	\$59,776	-	\$57,344	\$30,400	\$63,936
Seguin	\$82,944	\$103,424	\$75,520	\$53,376	\$71,296	\$40,768	\$83,456
South River	\$53,120	\$67,328	\$50,560	\$27,520	\$40,576	\$21,376	\$53,248
Strong	\$71,475	\$94,848	\$62,848	\$41,600	\$60,672	\$30,976	\$71,578
Sundridge	\$72,448	\$102,144	\$64,000	\$49,536	\$50,624	\$23,008	\$70,997
The Archipelago	\$78,592	\$96,256	\$74,368	-	\$67,712	\$40,064	\$78,080
Whitestone	\$70,656	\$77,483	\$70,144	\$52,352	\$61,696	\$30,912	\$69,504

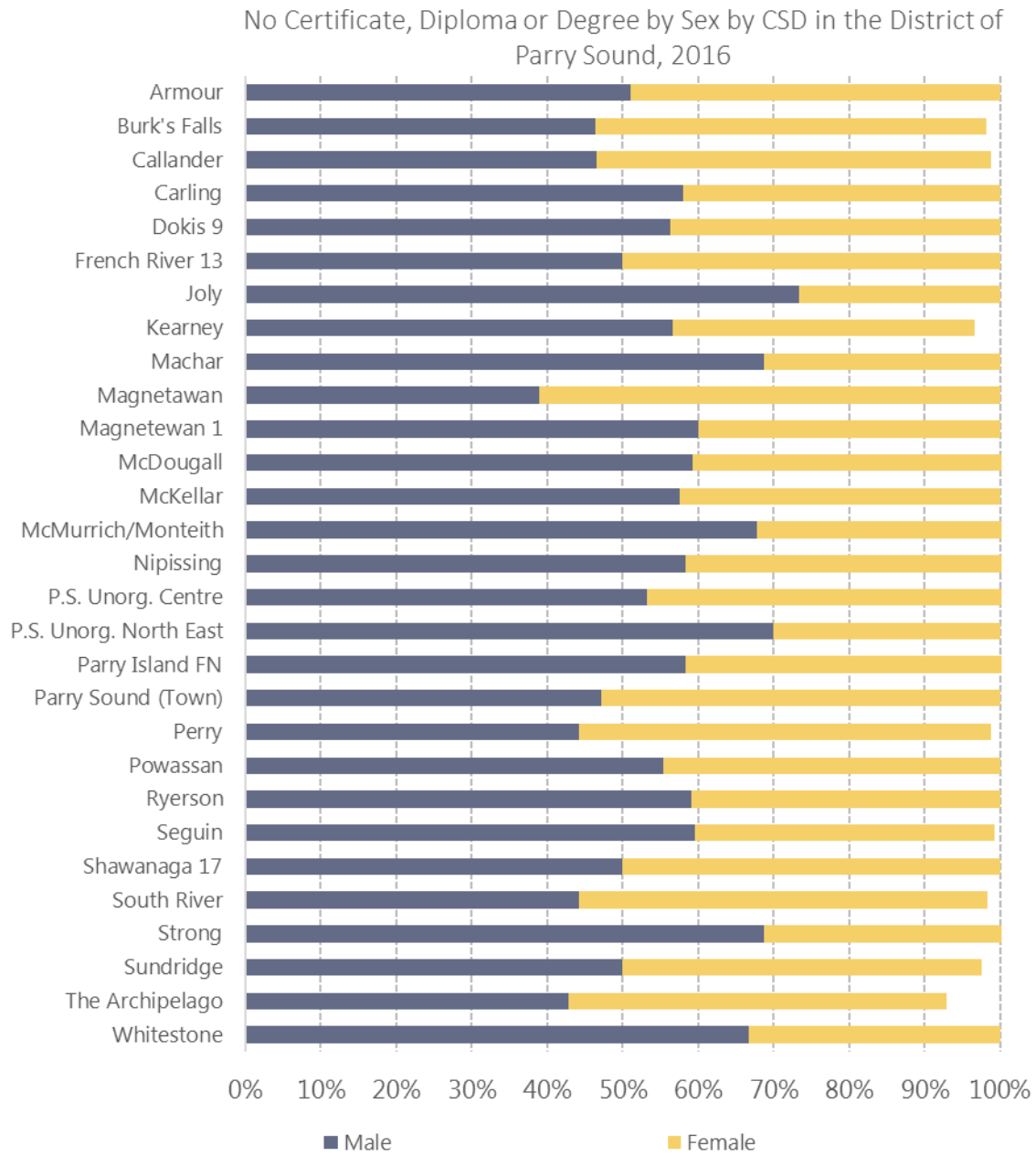
# APPENDIX

## C. Household Income Distribution, 2015

	< \$19,999 (%)	\$20k to \$39,999 (%)	\$40k to \$59,999 (%)	\$60k to \$79,999 (%)	\$80k to \$99,999 (%)	\$100k to \$124,999 (%)	\$125k to \$149,999 (%)	\$150k > (%)
Ontario	9.2	15.5	15.4	13.5	11.4	10.8	7.6	16.4
Parry Sound (District)	9.9	20.7	19.1	14.9	12.3	8.9	5.5	8.8
Armour	9.8	23.0	19.7	15.6	13.9	7.4	4.9	7.4
Burk's Falls	20.2	29.8	21.3	12.8	7.4	5.3	3.2	1.1
Callander	5.4	13.3	13.7	12.7	13.0	13.3	8.6	19.7
Carling	6.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	9.0	6.0	13.0
Dokis 9	13.8	27.6	17.2	10.3	10.3	6.9	3.4	3.4
Joly	14.8	25.9	18.5	18.5	7.4	11.1	3.7	7.4
Kearney	9.8	20.7	23.2	17.1	12.2	4.9	3.7	4.9
Machar	7.5	16.3	23.8	15.0	15.0	7.5	3.8	8.8
Magnetawan	11.9	24.6	19.8	15.9	11.1	9.5	3.2	5.6
McDougall	5.0	13.6	17.7	13.6	14.5	11.8	9.1	15.9
McKellar	8.6	18.1	21.0	16.2	15.2	9.5	5.7	8.6
McMurrich/Monteith	14.3	18.2	24.7	16.9	9.1	6.5	3.9	5.2
Nipissing	6.4	17.0	17.0	14.9	15.6	9.2	6.4	12.1
P.S. Unorg. Centre	11.0	28.1	21.9	15.2	10.0	6.2	2.9	4.3
Parry Island FN	28.0	16.0	20.0	12.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	4.0
Parry Sound (Town)	13.3	24.4	19.8	13.2	10.8	7.9	4.4	6.0
Perry	8.7	22.6	21.2	16.8	13.0	7.7	5.3	5.8
Powassan	7.5	18.5	18.9	17.0	14.3	10.2	5.3	8.7
Ryerson	10.0	25.0	18.3	20.0	11.7	8.3	3.3	3.3
Seguin	6.0	16.5	19.2	14.8	12.1	11.3	8.0	12.9
South River	18.4	30.6	19.4	13.3	9.2	5.1	3.1	2.0
Strong	7.4	23.8	18.9	15.6	12.3	9.0	6.6	8.2
Sundridge	15.6	22.2	21.1	13.3	12.2	6.7	4.4	6.7
The Archipelago	8.0	18.0	22.0	16.0	14.0	8.0	6.0	10.0
Whitestone	9.0	18.0	16.9	21.3	11.2	9.0	4.5	6.7

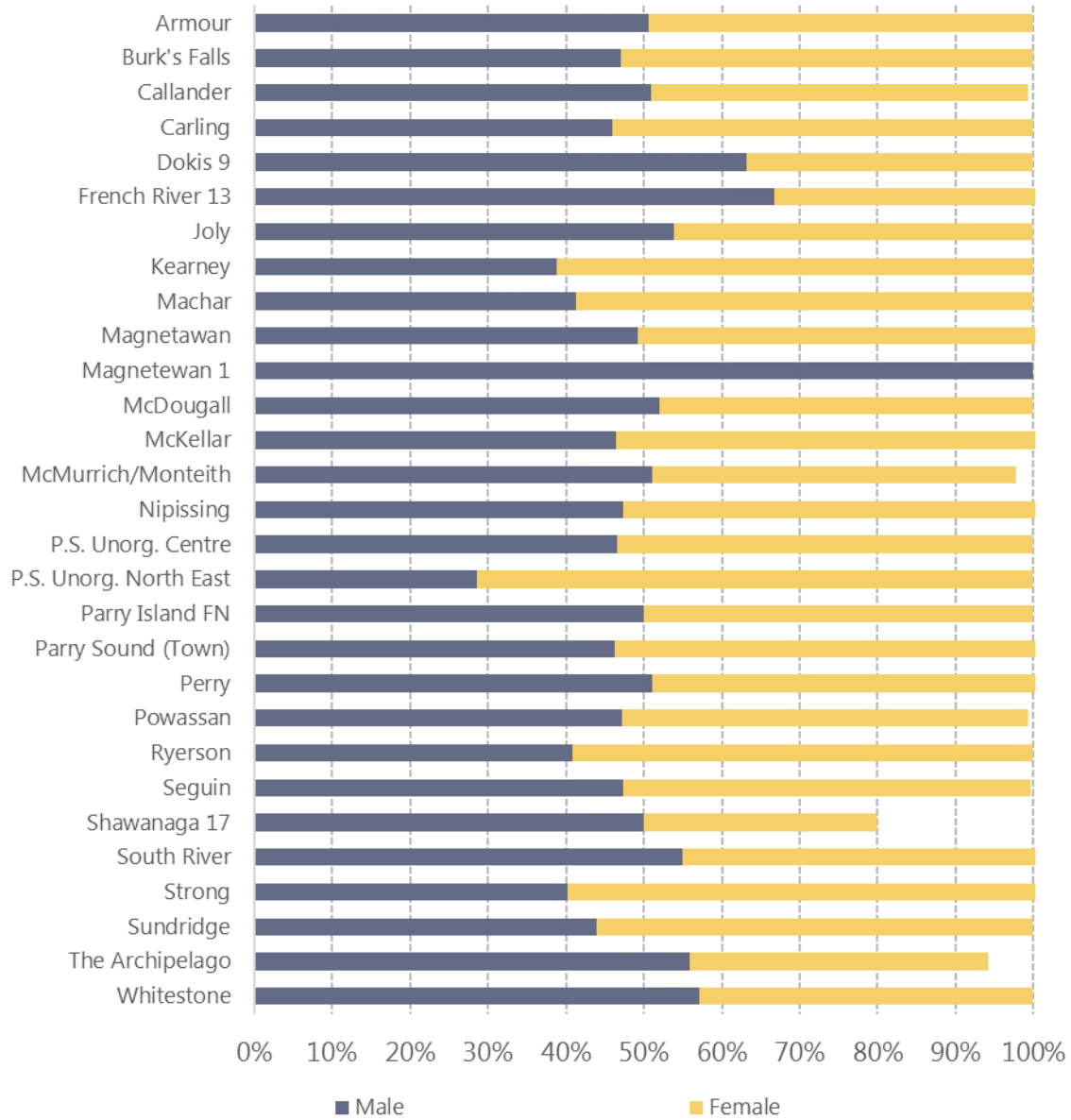
# APPENDIX

## E. Educational Attainment by Sex, Municipalities and Areas 2016



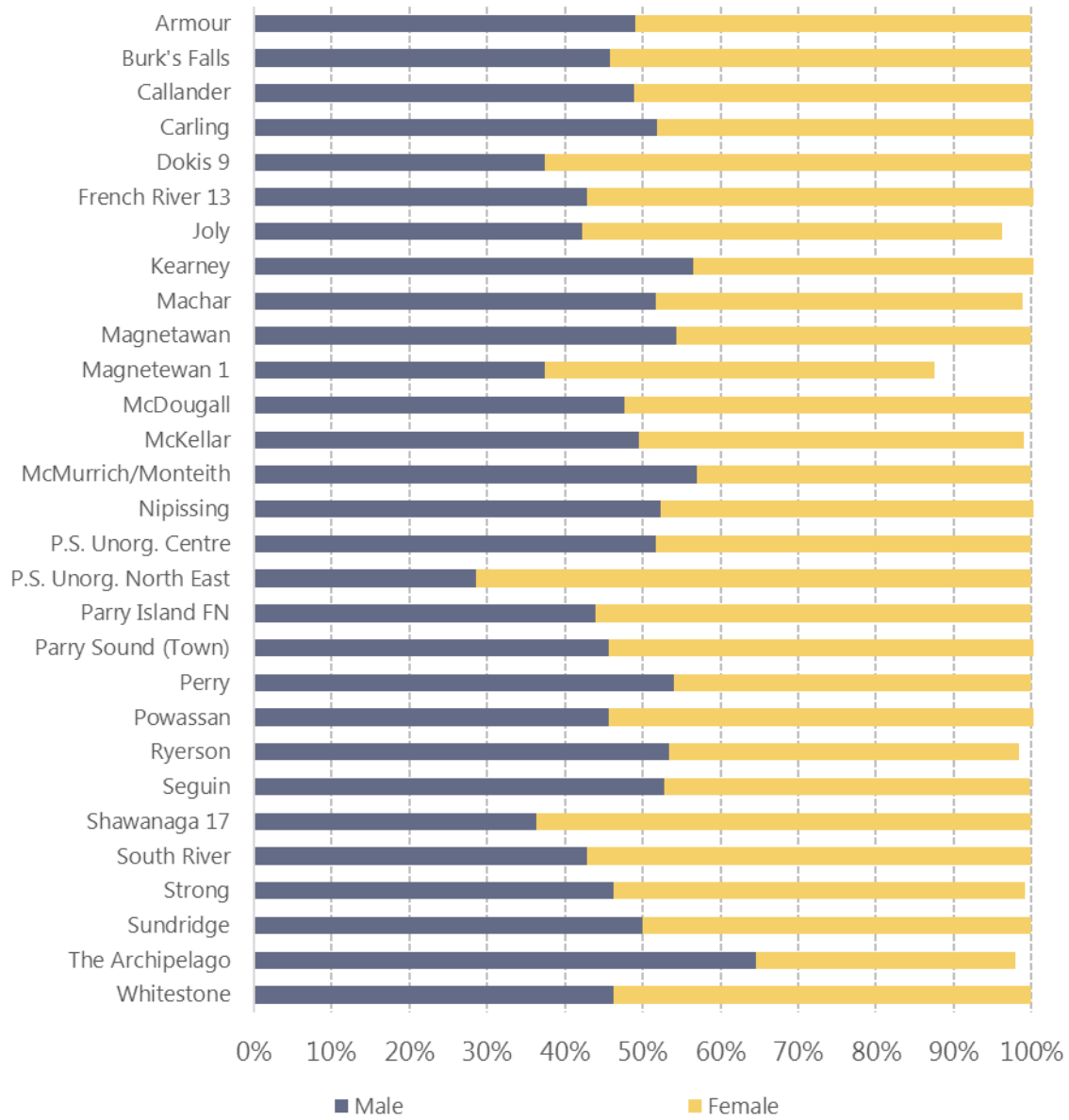
# APPENDIX

High School Diploma or Equivalent by Sex by CSD in the District of Parry Sound, 2016



# APPENDIX

Postsecondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree by Sex by CSD in the District of Parry Sound, 2016





# APPENDIX

## Fa. Educational Attainment, Youth Ages 15 to 24; Census Subdivisions

CSD	Total – Age 15-24		No certificate, diploma or degree		Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate		Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma		College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma		University certificate or diploma below bachelor level		University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Armour	60		15	25.0	35	58.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	16.7
Burk's Falls	120		50	41.7	45	37.5	10	8.3	15	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Callander	350		155	44.3	115	32.9	10	2.9	60	17.1	0	0.0	15	4.3
Carling	70		10	14.3	45	64.3	15	21.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	14.3
Dokis 9	35		10	28.6	20	57.1	10	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
French River 13	20		15	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Joly	35		15	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kearney	60		20	33.3	15	25.0	0	0.0	20	33.3	0	0.0	10	16.7
Machar	70		20	28.6	35	50.0	0	0.0	10	14.3	0	0.0	10	14.3
Magnetawan	95		20	21.1	50	52.6	0	0.0	10	10.5	0	0.0	10	10.5
Magnetewan 1	20		10	50.0	10	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
McDougall	255		125	49.0	70	27.5	20	7.8	25	9.8	0	0.0	15	5.9
McKellar	75		20	26.7	40	53.3	0	0.0	10	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
McMurrich/Monteith	75		35	46.7	25	33.3	0	0.0	15	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nipissing	135		35	25.9	55	40.7	0	0.0	25	18.5	0	0.0	15	11.1
P.S. Unorg. Centre	80		40	50.0	10	12.5	10	12.5	15	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
P.S. Unorg. North East	0		0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x
Parry Island FN	30		15	50.0	10	33.3	10	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Parry Sound (Town)	670		295	44.0	230	34.3	10	1.5	90	13.4	0	0.0	35	5.2
Perry	260		105	40.4	115	44.2	15	5.8	20	7.7	0	0.0	10	3.8
Powassan	280		165	58.9	75	26.8	10	3.6	35	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ryerson	55		15	27.3	25	45.5	0	0.0	10	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seguin	350		120	34.3	135	38.6	20	5.7	45	12.9	15	4.3	20	5.7
Shawanaga 17	30		15	50.0	10	33.3	0	0.0	10	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
South River	170		75	44.1	75	44.1	0	0.0	10	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Strong	125		50	40.0	45	36.0	0	0.0	30	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sundridge	60		15	25.0	40	66.7	10	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
The Archipelago	45		10	22.2	30	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Whitestone	70		25	35.7	35	50.0	0	0.0	10	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

# APPENDIX

## Fb. Educational Attainment, Core Working Ages 25 to 64; Census Subdivisions

CSD	Total – Ages 25-64		No certificate, diploma or degree		Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate		Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma		College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma		University certificate or diploma below bachelor level		University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Armour	780		140	17.9	265	34.0	85	10.9	190	24.4	40	5.1	60	7.7
Burk's Falls	485		130	26.8	180	37.1	45	9.3	85	17.5	10	2.1	40	8.2
Callander	2,130		115	5.4	505	23.7	230	10.8	775	36.4	30	1.4	475	22.3
Carling	590		70	11.9	195	33.1	60	10.2	150	25.4	0	0.0	115	19.5
Dokis 9	195		45	23.1	60	30.8	10	5.1	60	30.8	0	0.0	20	10.3
French River 13	60		20	33.3	10	16.7	0	0.0	20	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Joly	185		35	18.9	65	35.1	15	8.1	50	27.0	10	5.4	10	5.4
Kearney	420		75	17.9	105	25.0	55	13.1	100	23.8	15	3.6	70	16.7
Machar	435		85	19.5	135	31.0	70	16.1	115	26.4	0	0.0	25	5.7
Magnetawan	730		125	17.1	175	24.0	110	15.1	215	29.5	20	2.7	90	12.3
Magnetawan 1	40		0	0.0	0	0.0	10	25.0	10	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
McDougall	1,410		140	9.9	335	23.8	190	13.5	455	32.3	20	1.4	270	19.1
McKellar	555		80	14.4	170	30.6	65	11.7	145	26.1	10	1.8	85	15.3
McMurrich/Monteith	465		60	12.9	175	37.6	60	12.9	130	28.0	0	0.0	40	8.6
Nipissing	945		105	11.1	235	24.9	120	12.7	340	36.0	20	2.1	130	13.8
P.S. Unorg. Centre	985		140	14.2	350	35.5	145	14.7	255	25.9	15	1.5	75	7.6
P.S. Unorg. North East	115		45	39.1	25	21.7	15	13.0	20	17.4	0	0.0	10	8.7
Parry Island FN	190		35	18.4	50	26.3	15	7.9	55	28.9	10	5.3	25	13.2
Parry Sound (Town)	3,105		490	15.8	965	31.1	220	7.1	870	28.0	35	1.1	515	16.6
Perry	1,330		190	14.3	430	32.3	235	17.7	360	27.1	30	2.3	85	6.4
Powassan	1,645		190	11.6	450	27.4	180	10.9	600	36.5	10	0.6	220	13.4
Ryerson	375		50	13.3	145	38.7	40	10.7	100	26.7	10	2.7	40	10.7
Seguin	2,210		240	10.9	710	32.1	225	10.2	565	25.6	55	2.5	415	18.8
Shawanaga 17	105		25	23.8	35	33.3	10	9.5	25	23.8	0	0.0	10	9.5
South River	510		135	26.5	155	30.4	35	6.9	145	28.4	10	2.0	35	6.9
Strong	750		105	14.0	250	33.3	90	12.0	210	28.0	10	1.3	85	11.3
Sundridge	375		40	10.7	85	22.7	45	12.0	125	33.3	0	0.0	80	21.3
The Archipelago	215		10	4.7	70	32.6	40	18.6	50	23.3	15	7.0	30	14.0
Whitestone	540		80	14.8	160	29.6	65	12.0	185	34.3	10	1.9	40	7.4

# APPENDIX

## Fc. Educational Attainment, Seniors 65 to 74; Census Subdivisions

CSD	Total – Ages 65-74		No certificate, diploma or degree		Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate		Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma		College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma		University certificate or diploma below bachelor level		University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Armour	265		55	20.8	85	32.1	30	11.3	60	22.6	10	3.8	35	13.2
Burk's Falls	130		55	42.3	15	11.5	10	7.7	30	23.1	0	0.0	15	11.5
Callander	485		75	15.5	125	25.8	55	11.3	115	23.7	20	4.1	105	21.6
Carling	220		50	22.7	40	18.2	10	4.5	50	22.7	20	9.1	55	25.0
Dokis 9	40		10	25.0	10	25.0	10	25.0	10	25.0	0	0.0	10	25.0
French River 13	10		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Joly	30		10	33.3	0	0.0	15	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kearney	155		40	25.8	30	19.4	15	9.7	45	29.0	10	6.5	10	6.5
Machar	255		50	19.6	45	17.6	35	13.7	65	25.5	10	3.9	45	17.6
Magnetawan	250		65	26.0	65	26.0	40	16.0	45	18.0	10	4.0	20	8.0
Magnetawan 1	10		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
McDougall	405		80	19.8	115	28.4	25	6.2	80	19.8	20	4.9	85	21.0
McKellar	225		50	22.2	40	17.8	35	15.6	45	20.0	0	0.0	50	22.2
McMurrich/Monteith	115		40	34.8	10	8.7	15	13.0	45	39.1	0	0.0	15	13.0
Nipissing	280		20	7.1	70	25.0	35	12.5	85	30.4	15	5.4	50	17.9
P.S. Unorg. Centre	540		130	24.1	160	29.6	95	17.6	100	18.5	15	2.8	35	6.5
P.S. Unorg. North East	30		0	0.0	10	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3
Parry Island FN	25		0	0.0	0	0.0	10	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Parry Sound (Town)	760		210	27.6	215	28.3	55	7.2	160	21.1	10	1.3	110	14.5
Perry	310		65	21.0	100	32.3	75	24.2	65	21.0	0	0.0	15	4.8
Powassan	460		115	25.0	130	28.3	60	13.0	115	25.0	10	2.2	30	6.5
Ryerson	140		35	25.0	35	25.0	25	17.9	30	21.4	10	7.1	15	10.7
Seguin	775		160	20.6	210	27.1	95	12.3	160	20.6	15	1.9	130	16.8
Shawanaga 17	15		10	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South River	120		40	33.3	25	20.8	15	12.5	25	20.8	10	8.3	10	8.3
Strong	230		55	23.9	55	23.9	35	15.2	45	19.6	10	4.3	30	13.0
Sundridge	220		55	25.0	55	25.0	10	4.5	55	25.0	10	4.5	40	18.2
The Archipelago	120		25	20.8	40	33.3	20	16.7	20	16.7	10	8.3	10	8.3
Whitestone	190		50	26.3	35	18.4	25	13.2	60	31.6	0	0.0	20	10.5

# APPENDIX

## G. Educational Attainment, Seniors 75+; Census Subdivisions

CSD	Total – Ages 75+		No certificate, diploma or degree		Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate		Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma		College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma		University certificate or diploma below bachelor level		University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Armour	115		20	17.4	60	52.2	10	8.7	15	13.0	10	8.7	0	0.0
Burk's Falls	90		45	50.0	15	16.7	15	16.7	15	16.7	0	0.0	10	11.1
Callander	220		85	38.6	55	25.0	35	15.9	30	13.6	0	0.0	15	6.8
Carling	110		30	27.3	30	27.3	0	0.0	15	13.6	0	0.0	30	27.3
Dokis 9	25		15	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
French River 13	10		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Joly	20		10	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kearney	75		15	20.0	30	40.0	20	26.7	15	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Machar	60		10	16.7	20	33.3	10	16.7	0	0.0	10	16.7	15	25.0
Magnetawan	170		90	52.9	35	20.6	15	8.8	10	5.9	0	0.0	15	8.8
Magnetawan 1	0		0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x
McDougall	245		65	26.5	80	32.7	30	12.2	45	18.4	0	0.0	30	12.2
McKellar	155		50	32.3	25	16.1	50	32.3	20	12.9	0	0.0	10	6.5
McMurrich/Monteith	80		30	37.5	10	12.5	10	12.5	30	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nipissing	100		20	20.0	20	20.0	20	20.0	30	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
P.S. Unorg. Centre	315		160	50.8	65	20.6	25	7.9	50	15.9	10	3.2	0	0.0
P.S. Unorg. North East	0		0	x	0	x	0	x	10	x	0	x	0	x
Parry Island FN	10		10	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Parry Sound (Town)	740		300	40.5	200	27.0	65	8.8	125	16.9	0	0.0	55	7.4
Perry	200		75	37.5	60	30.0	40	20.0	25	12.5	10	5.0	0	0.0
Powassan	340		135	39.7	55	16.2	55	16.2	85	25.0	0	0.0	10	2.9
Ryerson	60		15	25.0	10	16.7	15	25.0	10	16.7	0	0.0	15	25.0
Seguin	375		135	36.0	65	17.3	60	16.0	75	20.0	0	0.0	35	9.3
Shawanaga 17	10		10	100.0	0	0.0	10	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South River	105		60	57.1	10	9.5	25	23.8	15	14.3	0	0.0	10	9.5
Strong	115		30	26.1	35	30.4	15	13.0	25	21.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sundridge	150		90	60.0	25	16.7	10	6.7	10	6.7	0	0.0	10	6.7
The Archipelago	90		30	33.3	25	27.8	25	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	11.1
Whitestone	85		25	29.4	10	11.8	10	11.8	40	47.1	0	0.0	0	0.0

## APPENDIX

### Ha. Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate, Youth Ages 15 to 24; Census Subdivisions

CSD	Total - LF Status - Age 15 to 24	In the LF	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the LF	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Armour	60	45	40	0	15	<b>75</b>	66.7	<b>0</b>
Burk's Falls	120	80	55	30	40	<b>66.7</b>	45.8	<b>37.5</b>
Callander	350	230	220	15	120	<b>65.7</b>	62.9	<b>6.5</b>
Carling	70	50	40	10	25	<b>71.4</b>	57.1	<b>20</b>
Dokis 9	40	20	15	0	20	<b>50</b>	37.5	<b>0</b>
French River 13	20	10	0	0	15	<b>50</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Joly	35	10	10	0	25	<b>28.6</b>	28.6	<b>0</b>
Kearney	60	45	35	0	20	<b>75</b>	58.3	<b>0</b>
Machar	70	50	40	10	20	<b>71.4</b>	57.1	<b>20</b>
Magnetawan	95	65	55	10	25	<b>68.4</b>	57.9	<b>15.4</b>
Magnetewan 1	20	10	0	10	10	<b>50</b>	0	<b>100</b>
McDougall	250	165	115	50	90	<b>66</b>	46	<b>30.3</b>
McKellar	70	65	65	0	10	<b>92.9</b>	92.9	<b>0</b>
McMurrich/Monteith	80	25	10	10	55	<b>31.2</b>	12.5	<b>40</b>
Nipissing	130	70	50	20	55	<b>53.8</b>	38.5	<b>28.6</b>
P.S. Unorg. Centre	75	35	15	20	40	<b>46.7</b>	20	<b>57.1</b>
P.S. Unorg. North East	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Parry Island FN	30	15	10	10	20	<b>50</b>	33.3	<b>66.7</b>
Parry Sound (Town)	665	465	425	45	200	<b>69.9</b>	63.9	<b>9.7</b>
Perry	260	145	115	25	120	<b>55.8</b>	44.2	<b>17.2</b>
Powassan	280	160	140	20	120	<b>57.1</b>	50	<b>12.5</b>
Ryerson	55	35	25	0	25	<b>63.6</b>	45.5	<b>0</b>
Seguin	350	255	195	60	95	<b>72.9</b>	55.7	<b>23.5</b>
Shawanaga 17	30	10	0	0	15	<b>33.3</b>	0	<b>0</b>
South River	175	95	75	20	75	<b>54.3</b>	42.9	<b>21.1</b>
Strong	125	65	60	10	55	<b>52</b>	48	<b>15.4</b>
Sundridge	60	35	35	0	25	<b>58.3</b>	58.3	<b>0</b>
The Archipelago	45	35	35	0	15	<b>77.8</b>	77.8	<b>0</b>
Whitestone	70	45	35	0	30	<b>64.3</b>	50	<b>0</b>

## APPENDIX

### Hb. Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate, Working Age 25 to 64; Census Subdivisions

CSD	Total - LF Status - Age 25 to 64	In the LF	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the LF	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Armour	785	530	475	50	255	<b>67.5</b>	60.5	<b>9.4</b>
Burk's Falls	480	300	260	45	180	<b>62.5</b>	54.2	<b>15</b>
Callander	2130	1705	1625	75	430	<b>80</b>	76.3	<b>4.4</b>
Carling	590	475	435	35	120	<b>80.5</b>	73.7	<b>7.4</b>
Dokis 9	195	125	105	20	70	<b>64.1</b>	53.8	<b>16</b>
French River 13	60	40	35	0	25	<b>66.7</b>	58.3	<b>0</b>
Joly	185	125	105	20	60	<b>67.6</b>	56.8	<b>16</b>
Kearney	425	300	270	30	120	<b>70.6</b>	63.5	<b>10</b>
Machar	435	275	260	20	155	<b>63.2</b>	59.8	<b>7.3</b>
Magnetawan	735	495	445	50	240	<b>67.3</b>	60.5	<b>10.1</b>
Magnetewan 1	40	25	20	0	10	<b>62.5</b>	50	<b>0</b>
McDougall	1405	1185	1105	75	225	<b>84.3</b>	78.6	<b>6.3</b>
McKellar	555	370	350	25	185	<b>66.7</b>	63.1	<b>6.8</b>
McMurrich/Monteith	465	280	260	20	185	<b>60.2</b>	55.9	<b>7.1</b>
Nipissing	950	655	570	85	295	<b>68.9</b>	60	<b>13</b>
P.S. Unorg. Centre	985	610	525	85	375	<b>61.9</b>	53.3	<b>13.9</b>
P.S. Unorg. North East	115	95	90	10	25	<b>82.6</b>	78.3	<b>10.5</b>
Parry Island FN	185	135	115	20	50	<b>73</b>	62.2	<b>14.8</b>
Parry Sound (Town)	3105	2440	2285	150	665	<b>78.6</b>	73.6	<b>6.1</b>
Perry	1330	1030	960	60	305	<b>77.4</b>	72.2	<b>5.8</b>
Powassan	1650	1330	1215	115	320	<b>80.6</b>	73.6	<b>8.6</b>
Ryerson	375	300	255	45	75	<b>80</b>	68	<b>15</b>
Seguin	2210	1740	1625	120	470	<b>78.7</b>	73.5	<b>6.9</b>
Shawanaga 17	100	80	65	15	25	<b>80</b>	65	<b>18.8</b>
South River	515	340	290	50	175	<b>66</b>	56.3	<b>14.7</b>
Strong	750	565	485	80	185	<b>75.3</b>	64.7	<b>14.2</b>
Sundridge	375	270	245	25	105	<b>72</b>	65.3	<b>9.3</b>
The Archipelago	215	165	155	0	50	<b>76.7</b>	72.1	<b>0</b>
Whitestone	535	315	280	30	225	<b>58.9</b>	52.3	<b>9.5</b>

## APPENDIX

### Hc. Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate, Seniors 65+; Census Subdivisions

CSD	Total - LF Status - Age 65+	In the LF	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the LF	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Armour	380	40	45	0	340	<b>10.5</b>	11.8	<b>0</b>
Burk's Falls	220	20	20	0	200	<b>9.1</b>	9.1	<b>0</b>
Callander	710	120	105	15	585	<b>16.9</b>	14.8	<b>12.5</b>
Carling	320	45	40	0	285	<b>14.1</b>	12.5	<b>0</b>
Dokis 9	65	15	0	0	55	<b>23.1</b>	0	<b>0</b>
French River 13	10	0	0	0	10	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Joly	45	10	0	10	45	<b>22.2</b>	0	<b>100</b>
Kearney	230	15	15	0	215	<b>6.5</b>	6.5	<b>0</b>
Machar	315	25	15	10	290	<b>7.9</b>	4.8	<b>40</b>
Magnetawan	415	50	45	0	365	<b>12</b>	10.8	<b>0</b>
Magnetewan 1	10	0	0	0	10	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
McDougall	650	120	105	20	530	<b>18.5</b>	16.2	<b>16.7</b>
McKellar	380	55	55	0	325	<b>14.5</b>	14.5	<b>0</b>
McMurrich/Monteith	200	40	35	0	160	<b>20</b>	17.5	<b>0</b>
Nipissing	375	55	50	0	330	<b>14.7</b>	13.3	<b>0</b>
P.S. Unorg. Centre	850	85	75	10	765	<b>10</b>	8.8	<b>11.8</b>
P.S. Unorg. North East	35	0	0	0	35	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Parry Island FN	30	10	0	0	20	<b>33.3</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Parry Sound (Town)	1510	180	170	10	1330	<b>11.9</b>	11.3	<b>5.6</b>
Perry	515	50	45	10	460	<b>9.7</b>	8.7	<b>20</b>
Powassan	795	115	105	10	685	<b>14.5</b>	13.2	<b>8.7</b>
Ryerson	200	35	40	0	165	<b>17.5</b>	20	<b>0</b>
Seguin	1145	235	215	20	910	<b>20.5</b>	18.8	<b>8.5</b>
Shawanaga 17	25	0	0	0	20	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
South River	225	25	25	0	200	<b>11.1</b>	11.1	<b>0</b>
Strong	345	40	30	0	305	<b>11.6</b>	8.7	<b>0</b>
Sundridge	370	35	30	0	345	<b>9.5</b>	8.1	<b>0</b>
The Archipelago	210	25	25	0	185	<b>11.9</b>	11.9	<b>0</b>
Whitestone	275	40	40	0	235	<b>14.5</b>	14.5	<b>0</b>

# APPENDIX

## I. Educational Attainment of the Labour Force; Census Subdivisions

CSD	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree		No certificate, diploma or degree		Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate		Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma		College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma		University certificate or diploma below bachelor level		University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Armour	610		70	11.5	235	38.5	80	13.1	160	26.2	30	4.9	45	7.4
Burk's Falls	405		70	17.3	165	40.7	40	9.9	85	21.0	15	3.7	30	7.4
Callander	2,060		155	7.5	495	24.0	220	10.7	700	34.0	35	1.7	455	22.1
Carling	565		65	11.5	185	32.7	60	10.6	135	23.9	10	1.8	110	19.5
Dokis 9	155		40	25.8	55	35.5	10	6.5	40	25.8	0	0.0	15	9.7
French River 13	40		10	25.0	10	25.0	0	0.0	15	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Joly	140		25	17.9	35	25.0	15	10.7	40	28.6	0	0.0	10	7.1
Kearney	360		60	16.7	100	27.8	20	5.6	110	30.6	20	5.6	55	15.3
Machar	350		55	15.7	110	31.4	60	17.1	95	27.1	0	0.0	30	8.6
Magnetawan	610		75	12.3	160	26.2	120	19.7	195	32.0	10	1.6	50	8.2
Magnetewan 1	40		0	0.0	10	25.0	10	25.0	10	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
McDougall	1,470		180	12.2	370	25.2	170	11.6	450	30.6	15	1.0	285	19.4
McKellar	490		80	16.3	145	29.6	60	12.2	115	23.5	10	2.0	75	15.3
McMurrich/Monteith	340		45	13.2	115	33.8	35	10.3	105	30.9	0	0.0	30	8.8
Nipissing	775		80	10.3	175	22.6	90	11.6	310	40.0	10	1.3	115	14.8
P.S. Unorg. Centre	730		90	12.3	215	29.5	100	13.7	220	30.1	20	2.7	85	11.6
P.S. Unorg. North East	95		25	26.3	20	21.1	15	15.8	25	26.3	0	0.0	10	10.5
Parry Island FN	155		20	12.9	35	22.6	15	9.7	50	32.3	10	6.5	20	12.9
Parry Sound (Town)	3,080		460	14.9	1,010	32.8	210	6.8	825	26.8	35	1.1	540	17.5
Perry	1,220		155	12.7	430	35.2	195	16.0	330	27.0	25	2.0	90	7.4
Powassan	1,600		200	12.5	430	26.9	175	10.9	555	34.7	20	1.3	220	13.8
Ryerson	365		50	13.7	125	34.2	35	9.6	105	28.8	0	0.0	45	12.3
Seguin	2,235		245	11.0	755	33.8	220	9.8	530	23.7	55	2.5	425	19.0
Shawanaga 17	95		20	21.1	35	36.8	10	10.5	25	26.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
South River	455		70	15.4	180	39.6	30	6.6	130	28.6	0	0.0	35	7.7
Strong	675		95	14.1	230	34.1	75	11.1	190	28.1	10	1.5	75	11.1
Sundridge	335		25	7.5	90	26.9	35	10.4	110	32.8	0	0.0	70	20.9
The Archipelago	225		20	8.9	90	40.0	40	17.8	30	13.3	20	8.9	30	13.3
Whitestone	395		55	13.9	105	26.6	40	10.1	160	40.5	10	2.5	30	7.6



# APPENDIX

## J. Indigenous Identity Population; Census Subdivisions

Place Name	Total Pop. 2016*	Indigenous ID Pop.		First Nations ID Pop.		Métis ID Pop.		Inuk (Inuit) ID Pop.	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ontario	13,242,160	374,395	<b>2.8</b>	236,685	<b>1.8</b>	120,585	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Northeast Ontario	538,355	69,515	12.9	41,465	7.7	25,975	4.8	260	0.0
Parry Sound	41,850	3,085	7.4	2,155	5.1	840	2.0	15	0.0
Armour	1,385	30	2.2	15	1.1	10	0.7	0	0.0
Burk's Falls	980	55	5.6	40	4.1	15	1.5	0	0.0
Callander	3,810	290	7.6	145	3.8	130	3.4	0	0.0
Carling	1,105	45	4.1	25	2.3	20	1.8	0	0.0
Dokis 9	345	310	89.9	295	85.5	10	2.9	0	0.0
French River 13	120	110	91.7	110	91.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Henvey Inlet 2 IRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joly	345	10	2.9	10	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kearney	785	10	1.3	0	0.0	10	1.3	0	0.0
Machar	880	50	5.7	20	2.3	30	3.4	0	0.0
Magnetawan	1,365	35	2.6	30	2.2	10	0.7	0	0.0
Magnetawan 1	100	95	95.0	95	95.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
McDougall	2,695	155	5.8	85	3.2	70	2.6	0	0.0
McKellar	1,100	65	5.9	50	4.5	15	1.4	0	0.0
McMurrich/Monteith	855	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nipissing	1,670	110	6.6	55	3.3	45	2.7	0	0.0
P.S. Unorg, Centre	2,070	135	6.5	50	2.4	85	4.1	0	0.0
P.S. Unorg, Northeast	190	10	5.3	0	0.0	10	5.3	0	0.0
Parry Island F.N.	320	285	89.1	280	87.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Parry Sound (Town)	6,110	520	8.5	360	5.9	150	2.5	0	0.0
Perry	2,430	80	3.3	50	2.1	30	1.2	0	0.0
Powassan	3,230	165	5.1	60	1.9	90	2.8	10	0.3
Ryerson	695	10	1.4	10	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seguin	4,240	100	2.4	60	1.4	35	0.8	0	0.0
Shawanaga 17	195	175	89.7	175	89.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
South River	1,095	120	11.0	95	8.7	20	1.8	0	0.0
Strong	1,435	35	2.4	10	0.7	20	1.4	0	0.0
Sundridge	885	10	1.1	10	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
The Archipelago	490	60	12.2	25	5.1	35	7.1	0	0.0
Whitestone	935	30	3.2	10	1.1	25	2.7	0	0.0

## END NOTES

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<sup>ii</sup> For more information on the definition of a “Population Centre”, please see the Statistics Canada Dictionary entry at <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/geo049a-eng.cfm>.

<sup>iii</sup> See endnote ii.

<sup>iv</sup> 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, 2016).

<sup>v</sup> Non-official languages include immigrant and Aboriginal languages – generally all languages other than English and French.

<sup>vi</sup> 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.

<sup>vii</sup> Comparisons with other data sources suggest that the category 'university certificate or diploma below bachelor's level' was over-reported in the NHS. This category likely includes some responses that are actually college certificates or diplomas, bachelor's degrees or other types of education (e.g., university transfer programs, bachelor's programs completed in other countries, incomplete bachelor's programs, non-university professional designations). Data users are advised to interpret the results for the 'university certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level' category with caution.