

2011

CENSUS RESULTS HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, MARITAL STATUS & HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

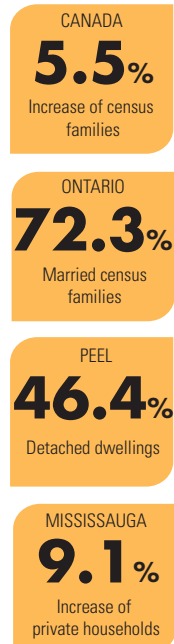
Statistics Canada released families, households, marital status, structural type of dwelling, collectives data on September 19th, 2012, the third topic release from the 2011 Census of Population. The Census recorded 9,389,695 families in Canada, an increase of 5.5% from 2006; Ontario had the same 5.5% increase, Alberta increased by almost double the national average at 10.5%, while Yukon Territory at 12.0% had the most significant increase.

In Canada, 67.0% of census families¹ were married couples, 16.7% were common-law couples, and 16.3% were lone-parent families. The proportion of married census families between 2006 and 2011 increased by 3.1%, in comparison, lone-parent families grew by 8.0% and common-law couples by 13.9%. The largest proportion of married couples amongst census families was recorded in Prince Edward Island at 72.7% followed closely by Ontario at 72.3%, and Alberta at 72.0%. Although the province of Quebec had the lowest percentage of married couples amongst the provinces at 51.9%, it had the highest

proportion of common-law couples at 31.5%. The Territory of Nunavut had the highest proportion of lone-parent families at 28.2%, while Alberta had the lowest in the nation at 14.5%.

In the City of Mississauga the number of census families increased by 12,750 (6.8%) to 199,380. Mississauga continues to remain a more traditional, family-oriented City as 77.5% of census families were married, greater than the national average by 10%; 6.1% were common-law couples, and 16.4% were lone-parent families, proportions very similar to those in the Region of Peel. Between 2006 and 2011 married couples increased in the City of Mississauga by 4.9%, common-law couples by 9.9% and lone-parent families increased by 15.5%, roughly double the national average.

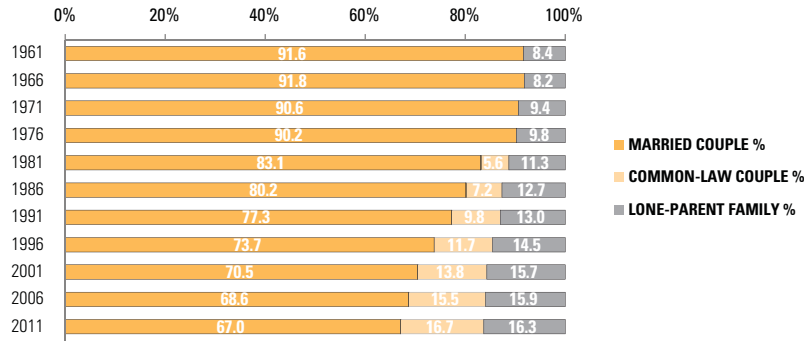
The average number of children at home per census family remained at 1.1 in Canada, 1.4 in Peel, and 1.3 in Mississauga, a decline of 0.1 between 2006 and 2011.



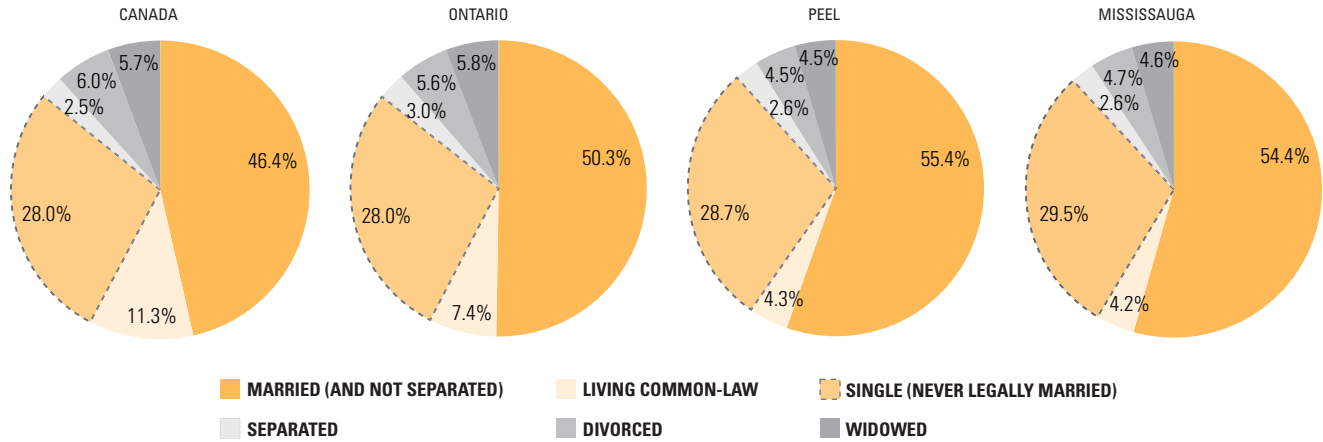
CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, BY PROVINCE

GEOGRAPHIC NAME	CENSUS FAMILIES (2011)	CENSUS FAMILIES (2006)	CENSUS FAMILIES (2006 to 2011)
Canada	9,389,695	8,896,840	5.5%
Newfoundland and Labrador	159,385	155,730	2.3%
Prince Edward Island	40,850	39,185	4.2%
Nova Scotia	270,065	267,415	1.0%
New Brunswick	224,590	217,795	3.1%
Quebec	2,203,630	2,121,610	3.9%
Ontario	3,612,200	3,422,320	5.5%
Manitoba	327,875	312,805	4.8%
Saskatchewan	285,370	267,455	6.7%
Alberta	999,530	904,850	10.5%
British Columbia	1,238,155	1,161,420	6.6%
Yukon	9,335	8,335	12.0%
Northwest Territories	10,930	10,875	0.5%
Nunavut	7,780	7,035	10.6%

CENSUS FAMILIES IN CANADA - (1961 TO 2011)



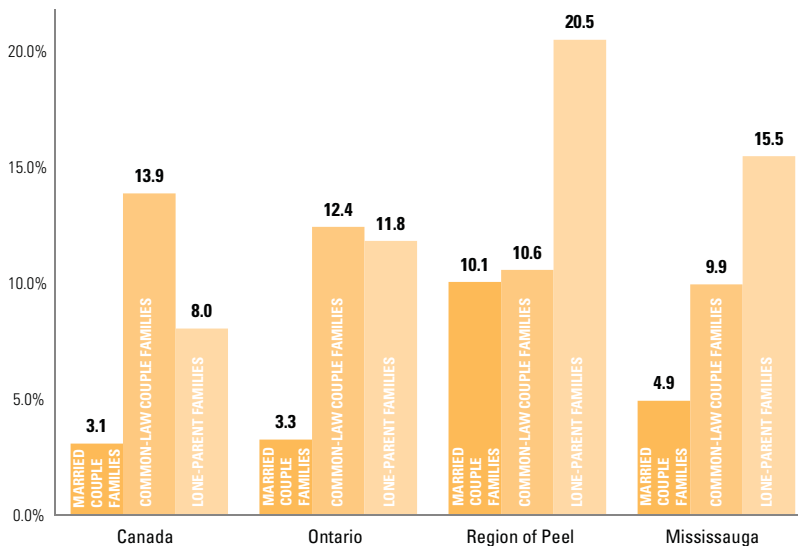
MARITAL STATUS (15+)



MARITAL STATUS

Of the total Canadian population 15 years of age and over, 57.7% were either married (46.4%) or living with a common-law partner (11.3%). The remaining 42.3% of the population were not married and not living with a common-law partner, which includes those that were single (never legally married), separated, divorced or widowed. The Atlantic Provinces of Newfoundland (62.4%), New Brunswick (60.0%) and Prince Edward Island (59.6%) had the largest proportion of population that were married or living with a common-law partner. The Territories (45.9%) followed by Quebec (43.6%) had the largest proportion of the population that is not married and not living with a common-law partner. In Mississauga, 58.6% were married or living with a common-law partner, and 41.4% are not married and not living with a common-law partner, compared to 59.7% and 40.3% for the Region of Peel.

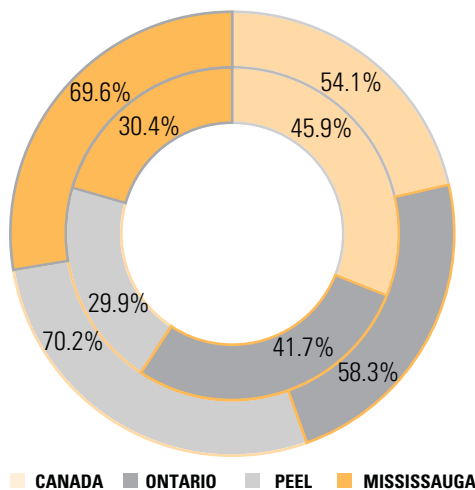
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CENSUS FAMILY TYPE (2006 TO 2011)



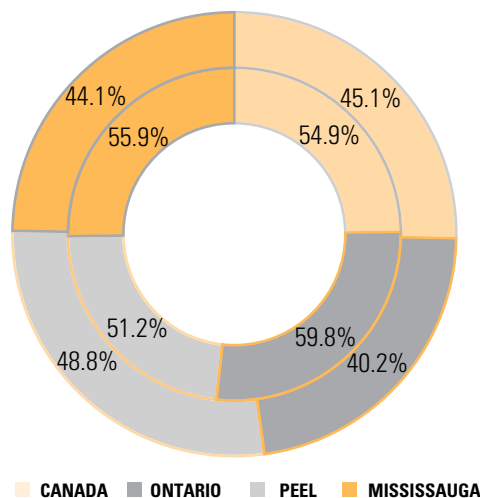
CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME BY AGE

	CANADA		ONTARIO		PEEL		MISSISSAUGA	
	2011	% CHANGE (2006 TO 2011)	2011	% CHANGE (2006 TO 2011)	2011	% CHANGE (2006 TO 2011)	2011	% CHANGE (2006 TO 2011)
Total number of children at home	9,971,320	2.4%	4,083,925	2.7%	494,150	11.2%	264,905	5.1%
Under six years of age	2,217,355	10.1%	839,960	4.9%	95,840	6.1%	47,405	-0.5%
6 to 14 years	3,322,875	-5.1%	1,323,750	-4.8%	157,465	3.1%	80,720	-4.5%
15 to 17 years	1,240,565	-2.3%	496,005	0.5%	57,700	12.2%	31,430	4.8%
18 to 24 years	2,062,245	6.6%	888,985	7.3%	110,505	18.1%	62,810	13.5%
25 years and over	1,128,280	11.2%	535,230	15.4%	72,645	28.6%	42,545	22.9%

MARRIED COUPLES WITH CHILDREN (OUTSIDE RING) & MARRIED COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN (INSIDE RING)



COMMON-LAW COUPLES WITH CHILDREN (OUTSIDE RING) & COMMON-LAW COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN (INSIDE RING)



HOUSEHOLDS

In Canada, 13,320,615 private households² were recorded, an increase of 7.1% from 2006. Of the households in Canada, 29.4% were of couples with children at home, 26.6% were without children at home, 27.6% were one-person family households, 10.3% were lone-parent family households and the remaining 6.1% were multiple-family and other households. The number of private households in Mississauga increased by 9.1%, to 234,580. Almost 44% of households were comprised of couples with children, 19.0% were without children, 11.7% were lone-parent, 17.7% one-person households, 5.0% multiple-family households and 2.7% were other households.

The average household size in Canada remained constant at 2.5, in comparison to 2006. The average household size in Ontario was slightly above the national average at 2.6. In Mississauga the average number of persons in private households declined from 3.1 to 3.0, and remained at 3.2 in the Region of Peel.

MISSISSAUGA QUICK FACTS

77.5%

Percentage of married census families

199,380

Number of census families







3.0

Average household size

39.1%

Percentage of detached dwellings

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE

HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE	CANADA	ONTARIO	PEEL	MISSISSAUGA
 1 person	27.6%	25.2%	15.4%	17.7%
 2 persons	34.1%	32.4%	24.1%	25.6%
 3 persons	15.6%	16.4%	19.2%	19.5%
 4 persons	14.3%	16.0%	22.6%	21.6%
 5 persons	5.4%	6.4%	10.6%	9.4%
 6 or more persons	2.9%	3.6%	8.2%	6.2%

STRUCTURAL TYPE OF DWELLING

Across Canada the dominant structural type of dwelling was a detached house (55.0%), followed by apartments (32.6%), row house (5.9%), semi-detached (4.9%), and movable dwelling (1.4%). A detached house was the dominant structure in each province, with the lowest percentage in

Quebec at 46.4%. In Ontario, detached houses (55.6%) and apartments (29.7%) were the dominant structures. In Mississauga detached homes (39.1%) and apartments (35.4%) were the dominant structures, followed by row house (14.1%) and semi-detached (11.3%). The Region of Peel had a slightly larger proportion of detached houses at 46.4%, followed by apartments at 28.9%, row house (12.7%), and semi-detached (11.8%).

PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY STRUCTURAL TYPE

	CANADA		ONTARIO		PEEL		MISSISSAUGA	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total number of occupied private dwellings	13,320,615	100.0%	4,887,505	100.0%	402,940	100.0%	234,585	100.0%
Detached house	7,329,150	55.0%	2,718,880	55.6%	186,945	46.4%	91,695	39.1%
Semi-detached house	646,245	4.9%	279,470	5.7%	47,725	11.8%	26,455	11.3%
Row house	791,600	5.9%	415,225	8.5%	51,170	12.7%	33,100	14.1%
Apartment, building that has 5 or more storeys	1,234,770	9.3%	789,970	16.2%	75,895	18.8%	58,825	25.1%
Apartment, building that has fewer than 5 storeys	2,397,550	18.0%	498,160	10.2%	23,895	5.9%	16,600	7.1%
Apartment, duplex	704,485	5.3%	160,460	3.3%	16,830	4.2%	7,535	3.2%
Other single-attached house	33,310	0.3%	9,540	0.2%	130	0.0%	80	0.0%
Movable dwelling	183,510	1.4%	15,800	0.3%	345	0.1%	295	0.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population

DEFINITIONS

Census Family¹ – Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child. A couple may be of opposite sex or same sex.

Household² – Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone.

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