2018 Profile of Children, Aged 7 to 14 Years

Simcoe County Census Division and Municipalities
(Census Subdivisions)

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Purpose

Children make up a significant part of the population in Simcoe County. Understanding the distribution and composition of children across Simcoe County is important to providing services and programming. The purpose of this report is to provide information and data to the County of Simcoe's Children and Community Services Department, to help facilitate the creation of a helpful and evidence-based childcare service plan. This service plan will then be presented to County Council.

This report will show the demographics and family characteristics of children, primarily focusing on children, aged 7 to 14 years, living in Simcoe County.

Methodology

The information used in this report was gathered from the 2016 Census. The 2016 Census is the most recent detailed enumeration of Canadian residents. The 2016 Census' response rate was 97.4%, making it one of the most accurate Census data. Information was also gathered from the 2011 and 2006 Census in order to calculate changes for certain variables in the report.

Notes:

Children in this report refer to the **population aged 7 to 14 years** (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4, Tables 1, 2 and 5)**, 0 to 14 years** (Tables 3, 4 and 7), **and 0 to 17 years old** (Table 6). Some data was provided for the age groups 0 to 14 and 0 to 17 years, because the data was not available for the age group 7 to 14 years.

Population in private household: unless otherwise specified, all data in census products are for private households only.

Random rounding and percentage distributions: To ensure the confidentiality of responses collected for the 2016 Census, a random rounding process is used to alter the values reported in individual cells. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the sum of the individual values, since the total and subtotals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentage distributions, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%.
Due to random rounding, counts and percentages may vary slightly between different census products, such as the analytical documents, highlight tables and data tables.

Aboriginal identity and **Francophone** data may still be slightly underrepresented due to unevenly distributed response rates among municipalities.

The **glossary** of principal terms are available on _page 18._ For details on the concepts, definitions, and variables used in the 2016 Census of Population, please consult the _Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016_.

Visit **Simcoe.ca/communitydata** for more Simcoe County reports and local data.

Key Points

- According to the 2016 Census, Simcoe County had 43,850 children, aged 7 to 14 years, making up 9.3% of the total population. From 2011 to 2016, the number of children, aged 7 to 14 years, increased by 1.5% (650).

- In 2016, Simcoe County had 1,620 first generation children, aged 7 to 14 years and 8,350 second generation children. Together, these first and second generation children (9,970) represented 22.7% of the total population of children, aged 7 to 14 years, in Simcoe County.

- In 2016, in Simcoe County, 6.6% (2,885) of the 7-14-year-old population, identified as Aboriginal. In Simcoe County, the number of Aboriginal children, aged 0 to 14 years, grew by 94.3%, from 2,610 in 2006 to 5,070 in 2016.

- In 2016, in Simcoe County, 99.9% of children, aged 7 to 14 years, could speak either English or French or both.

- In 2016, in Simcoe County, 1,985 children, aged 0 to 14 years, identified as being Francophone, representing 2.5% of the total 0-14-year-old population in Simcoe County.

- The top 5 most common mother tongue languages in Simcoe County, amongst children, aged 7 to 14 years, for 2016, were Spanish, Polish, Russian, Urdu, and Portuguese.

- In 2015, in Simcoe County, there were 6,450 children, aged 7 to 14 years, living in low income, accounting for a prevalence of 14.8% low income.

- Simcoe County experienced an increase of 21.6% in the number of children, aged 0 to 17 years, living in low income, from 2005 (11,750) to 2015 (14,285). The prevalence of low income increased by 3.0% from 2005 (11.9%) to 2015 (14.9%).

- In 2016, in Simcoe County, 16,070 children, aged 0 to14 years, were living in a lone parent census family, representing 20.4% of the total population of 0-14-year-old children in Simcoe County, which increased by 7.6% since 2011.

- In 2016, in Simcoe County, 400 children, aged 0 to 14 years, were living with one or two grandparents, without parents present, representing 0.5% of the total population of 0-14-year-old children in Simcoe County, which increased by 12.7% since 2011.

The Population of Children, Aged 7 to 14 Years

In 2016, Simcoe County had 43,850 children, aged 7 to 14 years[1], making up 9.3% of the total population. This population of children in Simcoe County, grew by 650, an increase of 1.5% since 2011. This growth rate was lower than the growth rates of the population of children, aged 7 to 14 years, in Ontario (1.7%) and Canada as a whole (4.1%).

The population of children, aged 7 to 14 years, made up between 6.9% and 14.5% of their respective municipality populations. The municipalities with the largest proportion of children, aged 7 to 14 years, were Christian Island (14.5%), Mnjikaning First Nation (13.2%), and Springwater (11.3%). In Simcoe County, the largest distribution of children, aged 7 to 14 years, were living in Barrie (14,265, 32.5%), Bradford West Gwillimbury (3,610, 8.2%), and Innisfil (3,540, 8.1%).

The population change rates for children, aged 7 to 14 years, amongst Simcoe County municipalities, ranged between -14.8% and 24.9%. Bradford West Gwillimbury had the strongest growth rate at 24.9%, followed by Collingwood (20.1%), Wasaga Beach (14.0%), and New Tecumseth (10.3%). The municipalities that experienced the largest drop in the population of children, aged 7 to 14 years, were Clearview (-14.8%), Adjala-Tosorontio (-14.4%), Tay (-13.8%), Penetanguishene (-8.8%), and Oro-Medonte (-5.9%).

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[1] **'Age'** refers to the age at last birthday before the reference date, that is, before May 10, 2016.

Figure 1: Thematic Map. Population Numbers and Population Change for Children (Aged 7 to 14 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.
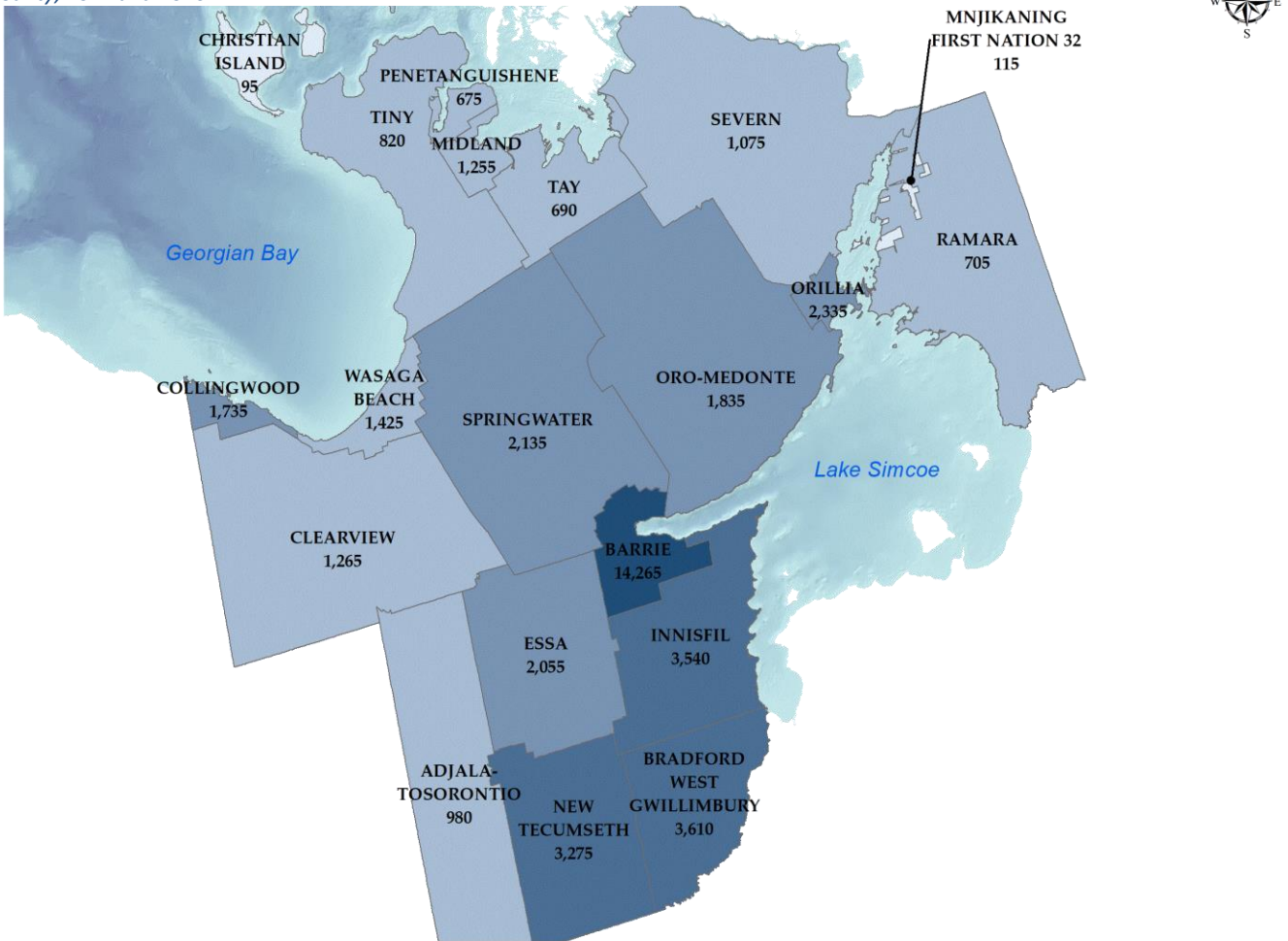
Geographic Name	2016 #	% of Total Population All Ages[1]	% Change 2011-2016	Distribution[2] %
Adjala-Tosorontio	980	9.0%	-14.4%	2.2%
Barrie	14,265	10.3%	-2.5%	32.5%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	3,610	10.3%	24.9%	8.2%
Christian Island*	95	14.5%	-	0.2%
Clearview	1,265	9.1%	-14.8%	2.9%
Collingwood	1,735	8.2%	20.1%	4.0%
Essa	2,055	10.2%	4.1%	4.7%
Innisfil	3,540	9.7%	7.9%	8.1%
Midland	1,225	7.5%	-5.4%	2.8%
Mnjikaning First Nation	115	13.2%	-4.2%	0.3%
New Tecumseth	3,275	9.7%	10.3%	7.5%
Orillia	2,335	7.8%	-3.9%	5.3%
Oro-Medonte	1,835	8.7%	-5.9%	4.2%
Penetanguishene	675	8.1%	-8.8%	1.5%
Ramara	705	7.5%	-4.7%	1.6%
Severn	1,075	8.0%	0.9%	2.5%
Springwater	2,135	11.3%	7.8%	4.9%
Tay	690	6.9%	-13.8%	1.6%
Tiny	820	7.1%	-3.0%	1.9%
Wasaga Beach	1,425	7.0%	14.0%	3.2%
Simcoe County	**43,850**	**9.3%**	**1.5%**	**100.0%**
Ontario	1,213,220	9.2%	1.7%	

Source:
a) Statistics Canada. 2018. *Target group profile of the population by age groups*, Census 2016. Census of Canada (database). Community Data Program (distributor).

b) Statistics Canada. 2017. *Age and Sex for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions*, 2011 Census. Data Table. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-311-XCB2011023.

Notes:
- Data for Christian Island 30 & 30A for 2011 was not available.
* Christian Island 30 and Christian Island 30A data are combined.
[1] Total population percentage was calculated by taking each municipality's number of 7-14 year old persons, and dividing by each municipality's total population (all ages).
[2] Distribution was calculated by taking the population numbers of 7-14 year olds in each municipality and dividing by total population number of 7-14 year olds in Simcoe County.

Population of Children, Aged 7 to 14 Years, by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011-2016
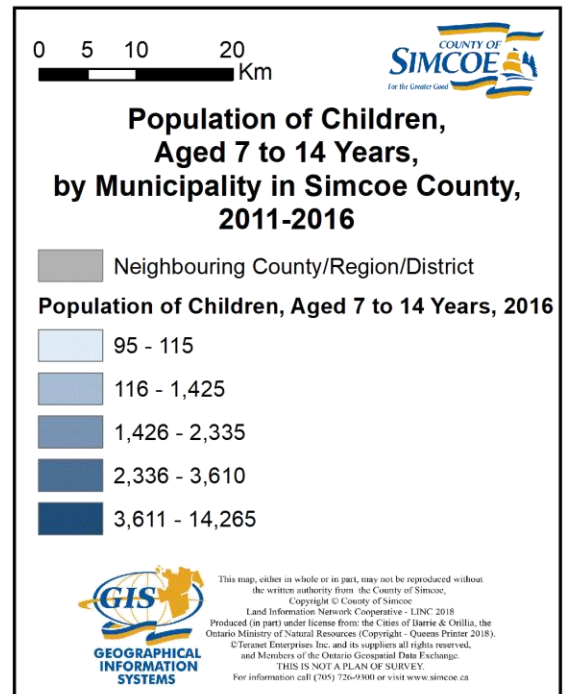
Neighbouring County/Region/District

Population of Children, Aged 7 to 14 Years, 2016

- 95 - 115
- 116 - 1,425
- 1,426 - 2,335
- 2,336 - 3,610
- 3,611 - 14,265

Generation Status

In 2016, in Simcoe County, 1,620 children, aged 7 to 14 years, were foreign-born (first generation) and 8,350 children, were born in Canada to at least one foreign-born parent (second generation). This first and second generation population, aged 7 to 14 years (9, 970), represented 22.7% of the total 7-14-year-old population of children in Simcoe County. In 2016, the municipalities with the largest proportion of children, aged 7 to 14 years, who were first or second generation, were Bradford West Gwillimbury (50.0%), Innisfil (29.5%), and New Tecumseth (28.4%). In 2016, the largest distribution of children, aged 7 to 14 years, who were first or second generation, lived in Barrie (35.6%) and Bradford West Gwillimbury (18.1%).

Table 1: Generation Status of Children (Aged 7 to 14 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2016.

Generation Status[1] of Children (Aged 7 to 14 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2016			
Geographic Name	**Total First[2] and Second[3] Generation #**	**% of Total Population (Aged 7-14 Years)**	**Distribution %**
Adjala-Tosorontio	175	17.9%	1.8%
Barrie	3,545	24.9%	35.6%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	1,805	50.0%	18.1%
Christian Island*	***	***	***
Clearview	155	12.3%	1.6%
Collingwood	355	20.5%	3.6%
Essa	335	16.3%	3.4%
Innisfil	1,045	29.5%	10.5%
Midland	160	13.1%	1.6%
Mnjikaning First Nation	***	***	***
New Tecumseth	930	28.4%	9.3%
Orillia	285	12.2%	2.9%
Oro-Medonte	205	11.2%	2.1%
Penetanguishene	70	10.4%	0.7%
Ramara	80	11.3%	0.8%
Severn	70	6.5%	0.7%
Springwater	360	16.9%	3.6%
Tay	***	***	***
Tiny	115	14.0%	1.2%
Wasaga Beach	235	16.5%	2.4%
Simcoe county	**9,970**	**22.7%**	**100.0%**
Ontario	579,945	47.8%	

Source:
Statistics Canada. 2018. *Target group profile of the population by age groups, Census, 2016*. Census of Canada (database). Community Data Program (distributor).
Note:
*Christian Island 30 and Christian Island 30A data are combined.
*** Value is less than 20, so data is suppressed. Data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.
1. **'Generation status'** refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada.
2. **'First generation'** includes persons who were born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who now, or once were, immigrants to Canada
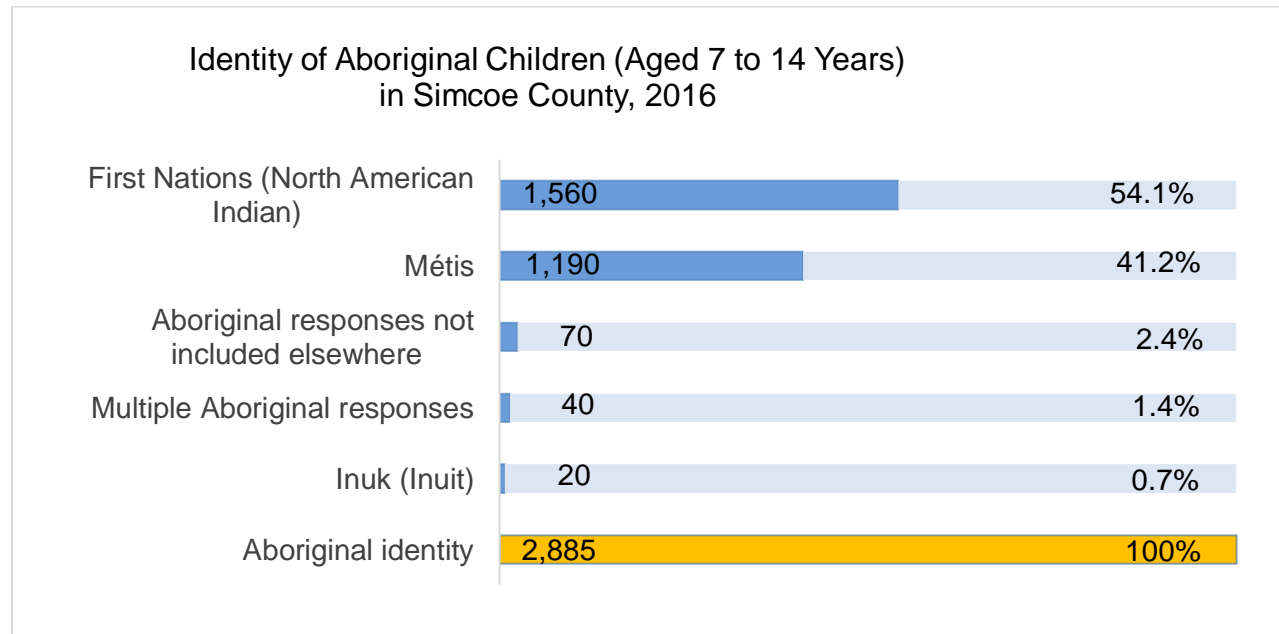3. **'Second generation'** includes persons who were born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside Canada. For the most part, these are the children of immigrants.

Aboriginal Population

Aboriginal Identity

In 2016, in Simcoe County, 6.6% (2,885) of children, aged 7 to 14 years, identified as Aboriginal. This population of children includes the following: First Nations (1,560, 54.1%), Metis (1,190, 41.2%), and Inuk (20, 0.7%).

Figure 2: Identity of Aboriginal Children (Aged 7 to 14 Years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

Identity of Aboriginal Children (Aged 7 to 14 Years) in Simcoe County, 2016

First Nations (North American Indian)	1,560	54.1%
Métis	1,190	41.2%
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	70	2.4%
Multiple Aboriginal responses	40	1.4%
Inuk (Inuit)	20	0.7%
Aboriginal identity	2,885	100%

Source:
Statistics Canada. 2018. *Target group profile of the population by age groups, Census, 2016.* Census of Canada (database). Community Data Program (distributor).
Notes:
1. 'Aboriginal identity' includes persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada) and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada
2. **'Multiple Aboriginal responses'** includes persons who are any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).
3. **'Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere'** includes persons who are not First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) but who have Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or Membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Aboriginal Population Numbers

In 2016, the following municipalities had the largest proportion of Aboriginal children, aged 7 to 14 years, Christian Island (100%) Mnjikaning First Nation (91.3%), and Penetanguishene (22.2%). In 2016, the largest distribution of Aboriginal identifying children, aged 7 to 14 years, lived in Barrie (26.7%), Midland (7.5%), and Orillia (7.5%).

Table 2: Population Numbers for Aboriginal Children (Aged 7 to 14 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2016

Aboriginal Population (Aged 7 to 14 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2016			
Geographic Name	**2016 #**	**% of Total Population (Aged 7-14 Years)**	**Distribution %**
Adjala-Tosorontio	***	***	***
Barrie	770	5.4%	26.7%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	80	2.2%	2.8%
Christian Island 30	80	100.0%	2.8%
Clearview	***	***	***
Collingwood	90	5.2%	3.1%
Essa	130	6.3%	4.5%
Innisfil	170	4.8%	5.9%
Midland	215	17.6%	7.5%
Mnjikaning First Nation 32	105	91.3%	3.6%
New Tecumseth	130	4.0%	4.5%
Orillia	215	9.2%	7.5%
Oro-Medonte	55	3.0%	1.9%
Penetanguishene	150	22.2%	5.2%
Ramara	55	7.8%	1.9%
Severn	120	11.1%	4.2%
Springwater	140	6.5%	4.9%
Tay	115	16.7%	4.0%
Tiny	130	15.8%	4.5%
Wasaga Beach	95	6.6%	3.3%
Simcoe County	**2,885**	**6.6%**	**100.0%**
Ontario	48,650	4.0%	

Source:
Statistics Canada. 2018. *Target group profile of the population by age groups, Census, 2016.* Census of Canada (database). Community Data Program (distributor).
Notes:
*Christian Island 30 and Christian Island 30A data are combined.
*** Data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information. Data suppression has occurred for two values to prevent disclosure by subtraction.

Aboriginal Population Change

Past Censuses have emphasized two key characteristics of the Aboriginal Population: Aboriginal people are both young in age and growing in number. Two main factors have contributed to the growing Aboriginal population: 1) natural growth, which includes increasing life expectancy and relatively high fertility rate; 2) the changes in the self-reported identification, more people are newly identifying as Aboriginal on the Census (Statistics Canada, 2017)[2]. In Simcoe County, the number of Aboriginal children, aged 0 to 14 years, has grown by 94.3%, from 2,610 in 2006 to 5,070 in 2016. The municipalities that experienced the largest growth are Springwater (290.9%), Wasaga Beach (275.0%), and Severn (260.0%).The only municipality that experienced a decline in growth was Penetanguishene (-9.6%).

Table 3: Population Change of Aboriginal Children (Aged 0 to 14 years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2006 to 2016.

Aboriginal Population (Aged 0 to14 Years) Percent Change by Municipality In Simcoe County, 2006-2016[1]			
Geographic Name	**2016 #**	**% of Total Population (Aged 0-14 Years)**	**% Change 2006 - 2016**
Adjala-Tosorontio	40	2.3%	200.0%
Barrie	1,345	5.3%	106.1%
Bradford West	150	2.1%	130.8%
Christian Island*	145	100.0%	-
Clearview	30	1.3%	50.0%
Collingwood	160	5.1%	63.2%
Essa	190	4.8%	164.3%
Innisfil	250	3.9%	138.1%
Midland	485	21.1%	70.2%
Mnjikaning First Nation	185	90.2%	-
New Tecumseth	200	3.4%	95.0%
Orillia	445	10.1%	52.5%
Oro-Medonte	110	3.4%	37.5%
Penetanguishene	235	20.6%	-9.6%
Ramara	100	8.6%	11.8%
Severn	185	9.8%	260.0%
Springwater	215	6.3%	290.9%
Tay	220	16.4%	22.2%
Tiny	230	16.5%	43.8%
Wasaga Beach	150	6.1%	275.0%
Simcoe County	**5,070**	**6.4%**	**94.3%**
Ontario	89,550	4.1%	39.2%

Source:
Statistics Canada. 2017. *Aboriginal identity population by both sexes, total - age, 2016 counts, Canada and census subdivisions, 2016 Census*. Highlight Table. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-402-X2016009.
Notes:
- Christian Island and Mnjikaning First Nation 2006 data wasn't available
* Christian Island 30 and Christian Island 30A data are combined.
1. Only the 2016 counts provided in this table are unadjusted. Therefore, the 2016 Census counts are not based on adjusted counts for the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements of previous census years, while the percentage change is based on adjusted counts.
The growth rates for the Aboriginal identity population for the periods 2011 to 2016 and 2006 to 2016 (continue on next page)

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[2]Statistics Canada. (2017, October 25). *The Daily - Aboriginal peoples in Canada: Key results from the 2016 Census.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171025/dq171025a-eng.htm

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have been adjusted for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements, and other changes in reserves to allow for comparison of the different census year periods.
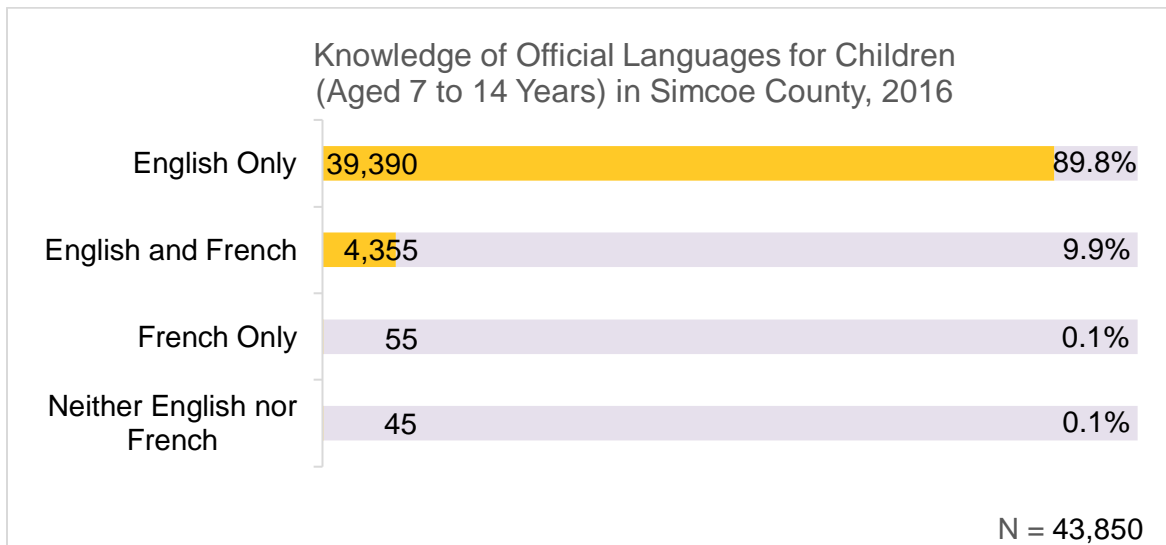
Language

Knowledge of Official Languages

Almost all children, aged 7 to 14 years, in Simcoe County know at least one official language. In fact, in 2016, 99.9% (43,800) of the population, aged 7 to 14 years, could speak either English or French, or both in Simcoe County. That year, 89.8% of children, aged 7 to 14 years, knew English only, 0.1% knew French only, and 9.9% knew both English and French.

Overall, the number of children who can conduct a conversation in at least one official language (43,800 children) is higher than the number of children who have English or French or both as their mother tongues (41,405 children). The difference of 2,395 people shows the acquisition of English or French as a second language.

Figure 3: Knowledge of Official Languages for Children (Aged 7 to 14 Years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

Source:
Statistics Canada. 2018. *Target group profile of the population by age groups, Census, 2016*. Census of Canada (database). Community Data Program (distributor).
Notes:
'Knowledge of official languages' refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both languages or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

Francophone

In 2016, in Simcoe County, 1,985 children, aged 0-14 years, identified as being Francophone[1], representing 2.5% of the total 0-14-year-old population in Simcoe County, which is less than the Ontario percentage of 5.0%. In 2016, the municipalities with the largest percentage of Francophone children, aged 0 to 14 years, were: Essa (9.9%), Tiny (5.0%), and Penetanguishene (4.4%). In 2016, the areas with the largest distribution of the Francophone population, aged 0 to 14 years, were Barrie (34.8%) and Essa (19.6%).

Table 4: Francophone Population of Children (Aged 0 to 14 Years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

Francophone[1] Population of Children (Aged 0 to 14 Years) in Simcoe County, 2016			
Geographic Name	**2016 #**	**% of Total Population (Aged 0 to 14 Years)**	**Distribution %**
Adjala-Tosorontio	20	1.2%	1.0%
Barrie	690	2.7%	34.8%
Bradford West	200	2.8%	10.1%
Christian Island*	***	***	***
Clearview	40	1.8%	2.0%
Collingwood	40	1.3%	2.0%
Essa	390	9.9%	19.6%
Innisfil	85	1.3%	4.3%
Midland	55	2.4%	2.8%
Mnjikaning First Nation 32	***	***	***
New Tecumseth	65	1.1%	3.3%
Orillia	30	0.7%	1.5%
Oro-Medonte	25	0.8%	1.3%
Penetanguishene	50	4.4%	2.5%
Ramara	25	2.2%	1.3%
Severn	***	***	***
Springwater	95	2.8%	4.8%
Tay	***	***	***
Tiny	70	5.0%	3.5%
Wasaga Beach	90	3.7%	4.5%
Simcoe County	**1,985**	**2.5%**	**100.0%**
Ontario	109,155	5.0%	

Source:
Statistics Canada. 2018. *Target group profile of the Francophone population, Census, 2016*. Census of Canada (database). Community Data Program (distributor).
Notes:
* Christian Island 30 and Christian Island 30A data are combined.
*** Value is less than 20, so data is suppressed. Data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.
[1] For the 2016 **Francophone** data, used in this profile, and obtained from the Community Data Program's Target Group Profile, the following are individuals that are included: individuals with French as their first official language spoken, French as their mother tongue and or French as the language spoken most often at home. For a complete detailed list of individuals included, please look at the glossary.

Non Official Mother Tongue Languages

In 2016, in Simcoe County, the proportion of children, aged 7 to 14 years, that was reported having non-official languages as their mother tongue was highest for Spanish (0.6%, 260), followed by Polish (0.4%, 185), Russian (0.4%, 155), Urdu, (0.3%, 130) and Portuguese (0.3%, 130) .

Figure 4: Top 5 Most Common Mother Tongue Non- Official Languages for Children (Aged 7 to 14 Years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

Top 5 Most Common Mother Tongues (Non-Official Languages) Amongst Children, Aged 7 to 14 Years, in Simcoe County.

1. Spanish Hola
2. Polish Cześć
3. Russian Здравствуйте
4. Urdu صبح بخير
5. Portuguese Olá

Source:

Statistics Canada. 2018. *Target group profile of the population by age groups, Census, 2016.* Census of Canada (database). Community Data Program (distributor).

Notes:

'Mother tongue' refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has two mother tongues only if the two languages were used equally often and are still understood by the person. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has two mother tongues only if both languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns both languages at the same time.

Low Income

Low Income (LIM-AT)

The Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT), is an internationally used measure of low income. The concept underlying the LIM-AT is that a household has low income if its income is less than half of the median income of all households. In 2015, in Simcoe County, there were 6,450 children, aged 7 to 14 years, living in low income, accounting for a prevalence of 14.8% low income. The low income prevalence was the highest in Midland (24.1%), Orillia (21.5%), and Collingwood (20.7%), and the lowest in Springwater (6.1%), Adjala-Tosorontio (6.2%), and Oro-Medonte (9.5%). The largest distribution of children, aged 7 to 14 years, living in low income, was in Barrie (36.2%).

Table 5: Number and Prevalence of Children (Aged 7 to 14 Years) Living in Low Income (LIM-AT) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2015.

Number and Prevalence of Children (Aged 7 to 14 Years) Living in Low Income (LIM-AT) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2015.			
Geographic Name	**Low Income (LIM-AT)[1] #**	**Prevalence of Low Income (LIM-AT %)[2]**	**Distribution %**
Adjala-Tosorontio	60	6.2%	0.9%
Barrie	2,335	16.4%	36.2%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	520	14.4%	8.1%
Clearview	140	11.1%	0.0%
Collingwood	360	20.7%	2.2%
Essa	210	10.2%	5.6%
Innisfil	500	14.1%	3.3%
Midland	295	24.1%	7.8%
New Tecumseth	410	12.5%	4.6%
Orillia	500	21.5%	0.0%
Oro-Medonte	175	9.5%	6.4%
Penetanguishene	115	17.0%	7.8%
Ramara	70	10.0%	2.7%
Severn	130	12.1%	1.8%
Springwater	130	6.1%	1.1%
Tay	135	19.4%	2.0%
Tiny	85	10.4%	2.0%
Wasaga Beach	275	19.2%	2.1%
Simcoe	**6,450**	**14.8%**	**1.3%**
Ontario	219,840	18.2%	4.3%

Source:
Statistics Canada. 2018. *Target group profile of the population by age groups, Census, 2016.* Census of Canada (database). Community Data Program (distributor).
Notes:
1. **'Low income measure after tax (LIM-AT)'** refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median-adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases.
2. **'Prevalence of low income'** is the proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified low-income line.

2018 Children, Aged 7 to 14 Years, Profile – Simcoe County

Change in Low Income (LIM-AT)

Simcoe County experienced an increase of 21.6% in the number of children, aged 0 to 17 years, living in low income, from 2005 (11,750) to 2015 (14,285), which is much higher than the increase of 9.0% that Ontario experienced. In Simcoe County, the prevalence of low income increased by 3.0% from 2005 (11.9%) to 2015 (14.9%). This increase in the prevalence of low income was highest in Orillia (10.5%), followed by Midland (7.3%), and Bradford West Gwillimbury (5.3%). On the other hand, the municipalities with the largest decrease in the prevalence of low-income were: Severn (-4.1%), Oro-Medonte (-3.6%), and Springwater (-0.9%).

Table 6: Number of, Prevalence of and Change in Population of Children (Aged 0-17 Years) Living in Low Income (LIM-AT) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2005 to 2015.

Geographic name	Number of persons in low income, 2015	Number of persons in low income, 2005	% Change 2005-2015	Prevalence of low income (%), 2015	Prevalence of low income (%), 2005	Prevalence of low income (%), Difference
Adjala-Tosorontio	200	150	33.3%	9.3%	5.6%	3.7%
Barrie	5,045	4,160	21.3%	16.2%	12.6%	3.6%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	1040	430	141.9%	12.2%	6.9%	5.3%
Clearview	350	430	-18.6%	12.3%	12.5%	-0.2%
Collingwood	765	635	20.5%	20.5%	18.7%	1.8%
Essa	415	310	33.9%	8.7%	7.0%	1.7%
Innisfil	975	690	41.3%	12.7%	9.3%	3.4%
Midland	720	585	23.1%	25.6%	18.3%	7.3%
New Tecumseth	780	520	50.0%	11.1%	7.7%	3.4%
Orillia	1,425	1,010	41.1%	26.8%	16.3%	10.5%
Oro-Medonte	305	520	-41.3%	7.7%	11.3%	-3.6%
Penetanguishene	305	260	17.3%	21.6%	14.2%	7.4%
Ramara	210	220	-4.5%	14.3%	12.2%	2.1%
Severn	315	460	-31.5%	13.6%	17.7%	-4.1%
Springwater	295	350	-15.7%	7.1%	8.0%	-0.9%
Tay	305	325	-6.2%	18.4%	15.3%	3.1%
Tiny	265	280	-5.4%	15.5%	13.7%	1.8%
Wasaga Beach	555	415	33.7%	18.6%	15.5%	3.1%
Simcoe County	**14,285**	**11,750**	**21.6%**	**14.9%**	**11.9%**	**3.0%**
Ontario	489,910	449,635	9.0%	18.4%	16.7%	1.7%

Source:
Statistics Canada. 2017. *Population in private households for income status, number of persons in low income, prevalence of low income based on the low-income concept - Low-income measure, after-tax (LIM-AT), by age groups (total - age groups), Canada and census subdivisions (municipalities), 2016 Census*. Highlight Table. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-402-X2016006.

Notes:
1. **'Low income measure after tax (LIM-AT)'** refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of (continue on next page)

median-adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases.

2. **'Prevalence of low income'** is the proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified low-income line.

3. The low-income concepts are also not applied in the territories and in certain areas based on census subdivision type (such as Indian reserves). The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing and First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.

Family Characteristics of Children

Children Living in Lone Parent Census Families

In 2016, in Simcoe County, 16,070 children, aged 0 to 14 years, were living in a lone parent Census family, representing 20.4% of the total population of 0-14-year-old children in Simcoe County, which increased by 7.6% since 2011. There were more children living with a female lone parent (13,150) than a male lone parent (2,915). The number of children living with a male lone parent increased by 11.7 % from 2011, whereas, the number of children living with a female lone parent increased by 6.7%. This increase in children living with a male lone parent follows the same trend as seen in Canada overall (Statistics Canada, 2018)[3]. According to Statistics Canada, "in 1976, stay-at-home fathers accounted for approximately 1 in 70 of all Canadian families with a stay-at-home parent. By 2015, the proportion had risen to about 1 in 10" (Statistics Canada, 2018).

In 2016, the municipalities with the largest proportion of children, aged 0 to 14 years, living in a lone parent Census family were: Orillia (35.0%), Midland (32.2%), Christian Island (31.3%), and Mnjikaning First Nation (29.3%). In Simcoe County, the largest distribution of children living in a lone parent Census family was in Barrie (37.5%). The municipalities with the largest increase in children living in lone parent Census families from 2011 to 2016 were Wasaga Beach (41.3%) and Bradford West Gwillimbury (34.7%). The municipalities with the largest decrease in children living in lone parent Census families from 2011 to 2016 were: Tay (-14.9%) and Adjala-Tosorontio (-11.6%).

Children Living with Grandparents (Without parents present)

In 2016, in Simcoe County, 400 children, aged 0 to14 years, were living with one or two grandparents, without parents present, representing 0.5% of the total population of 0-14-year-old children in Simcoe County, (same as Ontario's percentage of 0.5%), which increased by 12.7% since 2011.***

Source:
Statistics Canada. 2017. *Family Characteristics of Children (17), Age (4B) and Sex (3) for the Population aged 0 to 14 Years in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 and 2011 Census.* Data Table. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016041.
Note:
*** Data for Children Living with Grandparents has not been included by municipalities in this report to preserve confidentiality. Data suppression has been adopted to protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.

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[3]Statistics Canada. (2018, May 17). The Daily - Changing profile of stay-at-home parents. Retrieved from Statistics Canada: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-630-x/11-630-x2016007-eng.htm

Table 7: Population of Children (Aged 0 to 14 Years) Living in a Lone Parent Family in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

Population of Children Living in a Lone Parent Family[1] (Aged 0 to 14 Years), 2011-2016				
Geographic Name	**2016 #**	**% of Total Population (Aged 0-14 Years)**	**Distribution %**	**% Change (2011-2006)**
Adjala-Tosorontio	190	11.1%	1.2%	-11.6%
Barrie	6,025	23.6%	37.5%	5.4%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	970	13.4%	6.0%	34.7%
Christian Island[*]	50	31.3%	0.3%	-
Clearview	380	16.6%	2.4%	4.1%
Collingwood	730	23.4%	4.5%	3.5%
Essa	615	15.6%	3.8%	15.0%
Innisfil	1,050	16.6%	6.5%	8.2%
Midland	740	32.2%	4.6%	7.2%
Mnjikaning First Nation 32	60	29.3%	0.4%	-7.7%
New Tecumseth	960	16.5%	6.0%	6.1%
Orillia	1,540	35.0%	9.6%	8.8%
Oro-Medonte	380	11.9%	2.4%	1.3%
Penetanguishene	330	28.9%	2.1%	-4.3%
Ramara	235	20.3%	1.5%	6.8%
Severn	320	17.0%	2.0%	12.3%
Springwater	375	11.0%	2.3%	2.7%
Tay	285	21.2%	1.8%	-14.9%
Tiny	265	19.0%	1.6%	12.8%
Wasaga Beach	565	23.1%	3.5%	41.3%
Simcoe County	**16,070**	**20.4%**	**100.0%**	**7.6%**
Ontario	419,375	19.0%		3.3%

Source:

Statistics Canada. 2017. *Family Characteristics of Children (17), Age (4B) and Sex (3) for the Population aged 0 to 14 Years in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 and 2011 Census.* Data Table. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016041.

Note:

- Data is not available for Christian Island in 2011.

* Christian Island 30 and Christian Island 30A data are combined.

1. One or more grandparents of the child may also be present in the household of children who are **'living with one parent in a lone parent census family'**.

Glossary

A

'Aboriginal identity' refers to whether the person identified with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. This includes those who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the *Constitution Act*, 1982, Section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

'Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere' includes persons who are not First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) but who have Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or Membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

'Age' refers to the age of a person (or subject) of interest at last birthday (or relative to a specified, well-defined reference date).

Many age groups can be used, such as 5-year age groups and open age groups:
- 5-year age groups: 0 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, …, 95 to 99;
- Broader age groups: 0 to 14 (children), 15 to 64 (working-age population), 55 to 64;
- Open age groups: 65+ (seniors), 85+ and 100+ (centenarians).

C

'Census family' is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

F

For the 2016 **'Francophone'** data, used in this profile, and obtained from the Community Data Program's Target Group Profile, the following are individuals that are included (list obtained from the Community Data Program website):

FOL = First official language spoken; MT = Mother tongue; HLnDr = Language spoken most often at home

1. French only (FOL/MT/HLnDr)
2. French (FOL) and French & Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
3. French (FOL) and English & French (MT/HLnDr)
4. French (FOL) and English, French & Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
5. French (FOL) and Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
6. English (FOL) and French (MT/HLnDr)
7. English (FOL) and French & Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
8. English (FOL) and English, French & Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
9. English (FOL) and English & French (MT/HLnDr)

10. English & French (FOL) and French (MT/HLnDr)
11. English & French (FOL) and English & French (MT/HLnDr)
12. English & French (FOL) and French & Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
13. English & French (FOL) and English, French & Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
14. English & French (FOL) and Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
15. English & French (FOL) and English & Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
16. French (FOL) and English & Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
17. French (FOL) and English (MT/HLnDr)
18. English & French (FOL) and English OR English & Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)
19. Non-official language (FOL) and French OR French & Non-official language (MT/HLnDr)

'First Generation' includes persons who were born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who now, or once were, immigrants to Canada

'First Nations' (North American Indian) - Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2016 Census of Population. For additional information, refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

I

'Immigrant' refers to a person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident. Such a person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this group.

K

'Knowledge of official languages' refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

L

'Low-income measure, after tax', refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases. Using data from the 2016 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of the adjusted household after-tax income, multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is determined based on all persons in private households where low-income concepts are applicable. Thresholds for specific household sizes are presented in Table 4.2 Low-income measures thresholds (LIM-AT and LIM-BT) for private households of Canada, 2015, *Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.*

Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016

Table 4.2
Low-income measures thresholds (LIM-AT and LIM-BT) for private households of Canada, 2015

2016

Release date: September 13, 2017

Household size [1]	After-tax income	Before-tax income
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

[1] To convert to other household sizes, multiply the value in the one-person household by the square root of the desired household size.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

When the unadjusted after-tax income of household pertaining to a person falls below the threshold applicable to the person based on household size, the person is considered to be in low income according to LIM-AT. Since the LIM-AT threshold and household income are unique within each household, low-income status based on LIM-AT can also be reported for households.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

'Low-income status' refers to the income situation of the statistical unit in relation to a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income that is below the low-income line are considered to be in low income.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

The low-income concepts are not applied in the territories and in certain areas based on census subdivision type (such as Indian reserves). The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing and First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.

Since their initial publication, Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that the low-income lines are not measures of poverty. Rather, low-income lines reflect a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse off than average. These measures have enabled Statistics Canada to report important trends, such as the changing composition of those below the low-income lines over time.

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M

'Mother tongue' refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has two mother tongues only if the two languages were used equally often and are still understood by the person. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has two mother tongues only if both languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns both languages at the same time.

'Multiple Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).

N

'Non-official language' refers to all languages other than English and French. It includes Aboriginal, immigrant and sign languages.

P

'Prevalence of low income' - The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified low-income line.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

R

'Registered or Treaty Indian status' refers to whether or not a person is a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

S

'Second generation' includes persons who were born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside Canada. For the most part, these are the children of immigrants.

Data Sources

Statistics Canada. 2017. *Aboriginal identity population by both sexes, total - age, 2016 counts, Canada and census subdivisions, 2016 Census.* Highlight Table. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-402-X2016009-T1-CSD-Eng.

Statistics Canada. 2017. *Age and Sex for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions,* 2011 Census. Data Table. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. *98-311-XCB2011023.*

Statistics Canada. 2017. *Family Characteristics of Children (17), Age (4B) and Sex (3) for the Population aged 0 to 14 Years in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 and 2011 Census*. Data Table. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016041.

Statistics Canada. 2017. *Population in private households for income status, number of persons in low income, prevalence of low income based on the low-income concept - Low-income measure, after-tax (LIM-AT), by age groups (total - age groups), Canada and census subdivisions (municipalities), 2016 Census.* Highlight Table. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-402-X2016006.

Statistics Canada. 2018. *Target group profile of the Francophone population, Census, 2016*. Census of Canada (database). Community Data Program (distributor).

Statistics Canada. 2018*. Target group profile of the population by age groups, Census, 2016*. Census of Canada (database). Community Data Program (distributor).