2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile

Simcoe County Census Division and Municipalities (Census Subdivisions)

Prepared by:

Danxi Rao, Research Assistant
Olga Belanovskaya, Research Analyst

June 2018
v. 3

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Purpose

Children and youth make up a significant part of the population in Simcoe County. Understanding the distribution and composition of children and youth across Simcoe County is important when providing services.

This report will show changing demographics of children and youth 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. This year, the response rate was 97.4%, making it one of the most accurate Census data.

Notes:

Children and youth population in this report refers to the **population aged 0 to 24 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, **immigrants** 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 33. For details on the concepts, definitions, and variables used in the 2016 Census of Population, please consult the *Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016*.

For **detailed information** on each topic area refer to the tables in the Appendix I: Children and Youth and Appendix II: Family.

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

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Key Points

- According to 2016 Census, Simcoe County had 137,320 children and youth aged 0 to 24 years, sharing 28.6% of the total population. From 2011 to 2016, the number of children and youth increased by 2,110 or 1.6%.

- Among the 78,945 children aged 0 to 14 years, 20.4% were living with a single parent, and 12% were part of a stepfamily.

- In 2015, the low-income rate[1] for children and youth was 13.7%, compared to 11.4% for the total population.

- In Simcoe County, 99.8% of children and youth could speak either English or French or both. 5.7% of children and youth reported that their mother tongue was non-official language.

- In Simcoe County, 3,235 children and youth were identified as Francophone, representing 23.7% of all-age Francophone population.

- Over the decade, the number of foreign-born immigrants aged 24 years old or younger increased by 2.4% in Simcoe County, from 3,530 in 2006 to 3,615 in 2016.

- In 2016, Simcoe County had 8,725 Aboriginal children and youth, account for 39.7% of the all-age Aboriginal population.

- Among the 28,840 youth aged 20 to 24 years, 89.9% had successfully completed a high school qualification, rose by 27.1% from 2006 to 2016.

- In 2016, Simcoe County had 140,900 census families in private households. Of them, 83.6% were couple families, and 16.4% were lone-parent families.

- In Simcoe County, 58.4% of census families were living with children, while the remaining 41.6% of couples were living without children.

- The average size of a census family in Simcoe County was 2.9 persons.

- In Simcoe County, the median household total income (before tax) was $76,489 in 2015, an increase of 3.7% from 2005.

- In 2015, the median household total income of a couple with children[2] was $113,259. Couples without children[2] had a median household income of $79,170. The median household total income of lone-parent family[2] was $53,413 in Simcoe County.

---

[1] The low-income rate was based on the prevalence of low-income by Low-Income Measure, After Tax (LIM-AT).
[2] The household type was relates of one-census-family households without additional persons.

Part I: Children and Youth

The Population of Children and Youth in Simcoe County

In 2016, Simcoe County had 137,320 children and youth aged 0 to 24 years[1], sharing 28.6% of the total population. Of those 137,320, 5.1% (24,430) were aged 0-4 years, 5.6% (27,045) were aged 5-9 years, 5.8% (27,625) were aged 10-14 years, 6% (29,015) were aged 15-19 years, and 6.1% (29,205) were aged 20-24 years. *For additional information about the proportion of children and youth by the municipality in Simcoe County, please see the Table 1 (page 49).*

In 2016 the population of children and youth in Simcoe County grew by 2,110, an increase of 1.6% since 2011. This growth rate was higher compared to Ontario (+0.4%) but follows the national trend (+1.4%). Change rates of the population 0 to 24 varied significantly amongst the age groups. Population aged 0 to 4 (+4.6%), 5 to 9 (+8.1%), and 20 to 24 (+7.8%) increased, while the number of children and youth aged 10 to14 (-1.2%) and 15 to 19 (-8.7%) years decreased compared to 2011.

The population change rates among Simcoe County municipalities ranged between -10% and +23.5%. Bradford West Gwillimbury had the strongest growth rate at 23.5%, followed by Wasaga Beach (+14.4%), Essa (+11.2%), and New Tecumseth (+7.3%). Five municipalities experienced drop in population of children and youth 0 to 24 years old including Penetanguishene (-10.1%), Midland (-7.2%), Orillia (-6.3%), Clearview (-5.9%), and Tay (-5.9%). *For additional information about the change of children and youth by the municipality in Simcoe County, please see the Table 2 (page 51).*

Figure 2: Number of population (aged 0 to 24 years) by age category in Simcoe County, 2016.

0 - 4 years	24,430	5.1%
5 - 9 years	27,045	5.6%
10 - 14 years	27,625	5.8%
15 - 19 years	29,015	6.0%
20 - 24 years	29,205	6.1%
0 - 24 years	137,320	28.6%
Total - all ages	479,650	100.0%
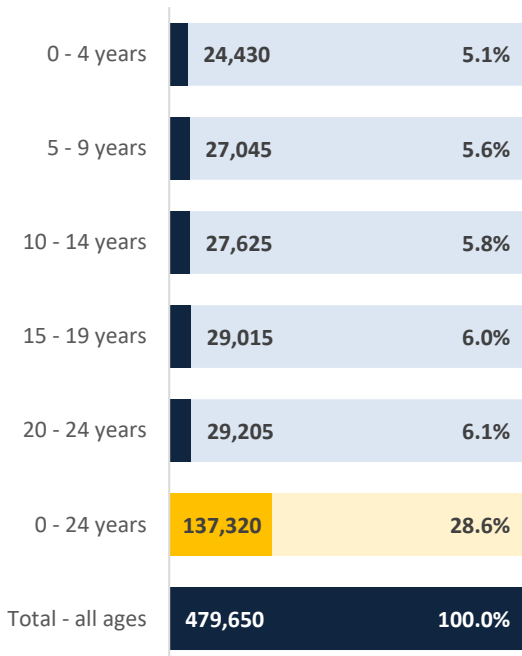
Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016004).

Figure 1: Population change (aged 0 to 24 years) by age category in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

0 - 4 years	+ 4.6%
5 - 9 years	+ 8.1%
10 - 14 years	-1.2%
15 - 19 years	-8.7%
20 - 24 years	+ 7.8%
0 - 24 years	+ 1.6%
Total - all ages	+ 7.5%
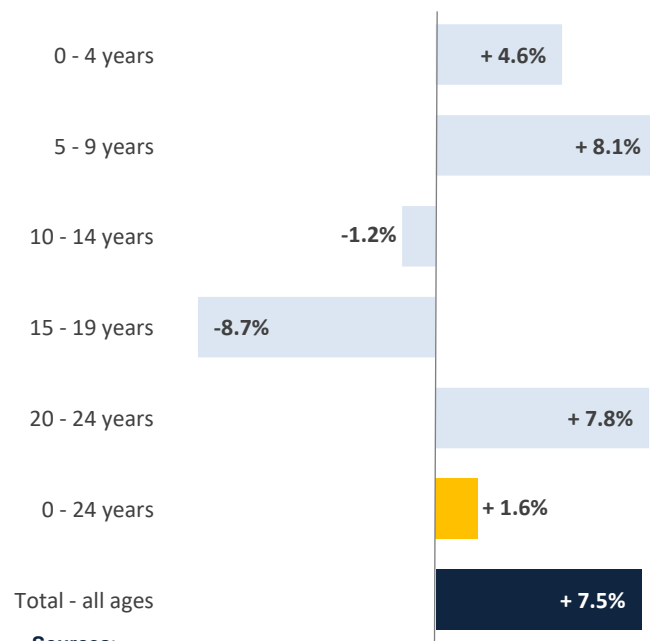
Sources:
a) 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016004).
b) 2011 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-311-XCB2011026).

---

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

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Figure 3: Thematic Map. Population change (aged 0 to 24 years) by municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

	2016 #	% of Total Population	% Change, 2011-2016
Adjala-Tosorontio	3,155	28.7%	-5.7%
Barrie	45,170	31.9%	-1.2%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	11,430	32.4%	23.5%
Christian Island 30	265	40.2%	-
Clearview	4,000	28.3%	-5.9%
Collingwood	5,225	24.0%	5.3%
Essa	7,105	33.7%	11.2%
Innisfil	10,695	29.2%	6.7%
Midland	3,995	23.7%	-7.2%
Mnjikaning First Nation 32	320	36.4%	-5.9%
New Tecumseth	9,810	28.7%	7.3%
Orillia	7,970	25.6%	-6.3%
Oro-Medonte	5,590	26.6%	-3.0%
Penetanguishene	2,135	23.8%	-10.1%
Ramara	2,090	22.0%	-5.6%
Severn	3,370	25.0%	2.1%
Springwater	5,845	30.7%	-1.0%
Tay	2,375	23.7%	-5.8%
Tiny	2,525	21.4%	-5.4%
Wasaga Beach	4,205	20.3%	14.4%
Simcoe County	**137,320**	**28.6%**	**1.6%**
Ontario	3,914,030	29.1%	0.4%

The Change of Population (0-24 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011-2016

% Population Change

- No Data
- -10.10% - -5.00%
- -4.99% - 0.00%
- 0.01% - 5.00%
- 5.01% - 10.00%
- 10.01% - 23.50%

0 5 10 20 Km

Children (Aged 0 to 14 Years) by Family Characteristics

In Simcoe County, 66.5% (52,525) of children aged 0 to 14 years were living in an intact two-parent family[1]. 20.4% (16,070) of children were part of a lone-parent family, and 12% (9,495) were part of a stepfamily[2]. A small share of children (1.1%, or 860) were living without their parents[3], including skip-generation families[4] (children were living with grandparents without parents) and children not in census family (foster children).

Lone-parent families and stepfamilies – result of the death of a parent, a separation or a divorce – are not new phenomena. However, these families are more frequent and more diverse than before. From 2011 to 2016, the number of children living with a lone father grew much faster (+11.7%) than the number of those living with a lone mother (+6.7%). This difference partly reflects the increasing acknowledgement of the role of fathers and their parental responsibilities in Canadian society and the legal system: in the event of a breakup, fathers are increasingly being awarded joint custody of their children (Statistics Canada, 2017).

Figure 4: Family characteristics for children (aged 0 to 14 years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

Children (0-14 years)
N=78,945

Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016041).

The proportion of children living in a lone-parent family, in a stepfamily, or a family without their parents can be expected to increase with the age of children. In Simcoe County, 26% of children aged 0 to 4 years were living in a lone-parent family or stepfamily. A share that increased to 34.6% among children aged 5 to 9 years, and increased to 39% among children 10 to 14 years. Children growing up today are more likely to experience their parents' separation than in previous years (Statistics Canada, 2017).

Figure 5: Number of children (aged 0 to 14 years) living in a lone-parent family, stepfamily, or without parents in Simcoe County, 2016.
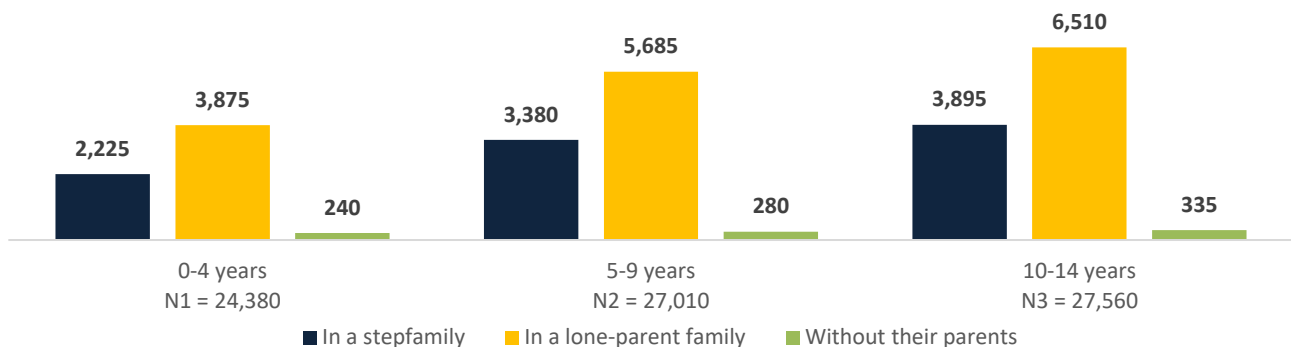
Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016041).

---

[1] In an **intact family**, all children are the biological or adopted children of both persons in the couple.

[2] **Stepfamily**: At least one biological or adopted child is of only one married spouse or common-law partner, and this birth or adoption preceded the current relationship, including 'complex stepfamily' and 'simple stepfamily'.

[3] **Children living without parents** included 'children living with grandparents without parents present' and 'children not in census family' (living with other relatives, or foster children).

[4] **Skip-generation families**: Census families that consist of grandparents and grandchildren, but without the presence of parents in the home.

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

For detailed information about family characteristics of children (0-14 years) by age category in Simcoe County, please see the Table 3 (page 53).

Figure 6: Family characteristics for children (aged 0 to 14 years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

| | | In an intact two-parent family[1] |
| | | **52,525 (66.5%)** |

Living with two biological or adoptive parents
56,285 (71.3%)

In a complex stepfamily[3] (with half-siblings)
3,760 (4.8%)

Children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent
78,485 (99.4%)

Living with one biological or adoprtive parent and one step-parent
5,730 (7.3%)

In a simple stepfamily[2] (without half- or stepsibling)
2,790 (3.5%)

In a complex stepfamily[3] (with half- or stepsiblings)
2,945 (3.7%)

All children *aged 0 to 14 years*
78,945 (100%)

Living with one parent in a lone-parent family
16,070 (20.4%)

Wih a female lone parent
13,150 (16.7%)

With a male lone parent
2,915 (3.7%)

Living with grandparents without parent present
400 (0.5%)

With two parentparents without parents present
230 (0.3%)

With one grandparent without parents present
175 (0.2%)

Children not living with their parents
460 (0.6%)

Living with other relatives
240 (0.3%)

Foster children
220 (0.3%)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Data Tables,* 2016 Census. (No. 98-400-X2016041).

---

[1] In an **intact family**, all children are the biological or adopted children of both persons in the couple. This category also includes children living in census families for whom it cannot be determined whether it is an intact family or a stepfamily.

[2] **Simple stepfamily**: A stepfamily in which all children are the biological or adopted children of one, and only one, married spouse or common-law partner, and whose birth or adoption preceded the current relationship.

[3] **Complex stepfamily**: There are three types of complex stepfamilies. 1) A couple family in which there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of only one parent. 2) A couple family in which there is at least one child of each parent and no children of both parents. 3) A couple family in which there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of each parent.

Low-Income Status

The Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT), is an internationally used measure of low income[1]. 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.

While children made up a smaller proportion of the low-income population, the incidence of living in a low-income household remained higher for children than the all-ages population in 2015[2]. In Simcoe County, the low-income rate[3] among children and youth (0-24 years) was 13.7% compared to 11.4% for the total population. *For detailed information about children and youth (0-24 years) in low-income households by municipality in Simcoe County, please see the* Table 4 *(page 55).*

In 2015, the median total income for a lone-parent family ($53,413) was half the median total income for a couple family with children ($113,259). Children living in a lone-parent family are more likely to live in a low-income household than children in a two-parent family (Statistics Canada, 2017). *For detailed information about household income by census family structure in Simcoe County and municipalities, please see the* Part II: Household Income for Census Family *(page 32).*

Figure 7: Correlation between the proportion of lone-parent families and low-income rate for children and youth (aged 0 to 24 years) in Simcoe County, 2015 and 2016.
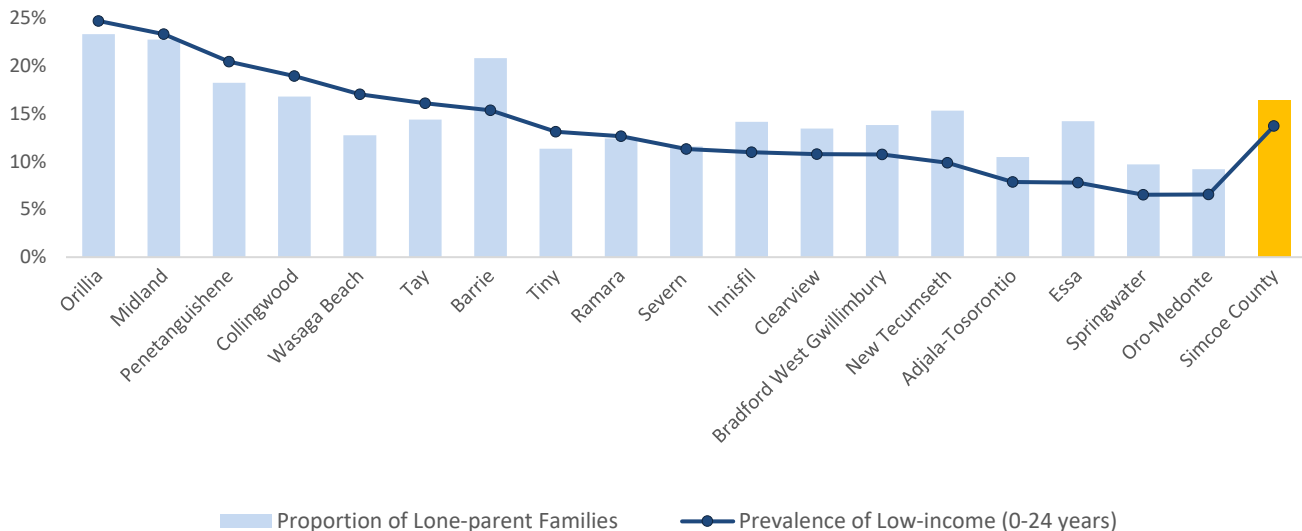
Sources:
a) 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016127).
b) 2016 Census, *Census Profile* (No. 98-316-X2016001).

---

[1] **Low-income status** - 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. **Low-income statistics** are reported for the entire population in private households where low-income concepts are applicable. Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that *the low-income lines are not measures of poverty*.

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

[3] **Prevalence of low income** - Percentage of persons living in families or households below various low-income lines.

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Children and youth (0-24 years) represent over one-third (34.7%) of low-income persons in Simcoe County. Based on low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)[1], there were 53,580 people living in low-income households[2] in 2015[3], of whom 18,585 people were children and youth.

In Simcoe County, children under five years old had the highest low-income rate[4] compared with other age groups. In 2015, 16% of children aged 0 to 5 years, and 14.5% of children aged 6 to 17 years lived in a low-income household. Among all children and youth (0-24 years), the lowest low-income rate was among youth aged 18 to 24 years (10.7%). The percent of children aged 0 to 5 living in low-income rose sharply from 12.1% in 2005 to 16% in 2015.

Younger children were more affected by low income, partly because the earnings of new mothers tend to drop in the year of childbirth and for several years after that (Statistics Canada, 2017).

Figure 8: Low-income distribution for children and youth (aged 0 to 24 years) in Simcoe County, 2015.

In 2015, over **one-third** of low-income persons were 24 years old or younger in Simcoe County.

Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016127).

Figure 9: Prevalence (%) of low income (based on LIM-AT) by age category in Simcoe County, 2015.

0-5 years	6-17 years	18-24 years	25-64 years	65+ years	All ages
16.0%	14.5%	10.7%	10.7%	9.6%	11.4%
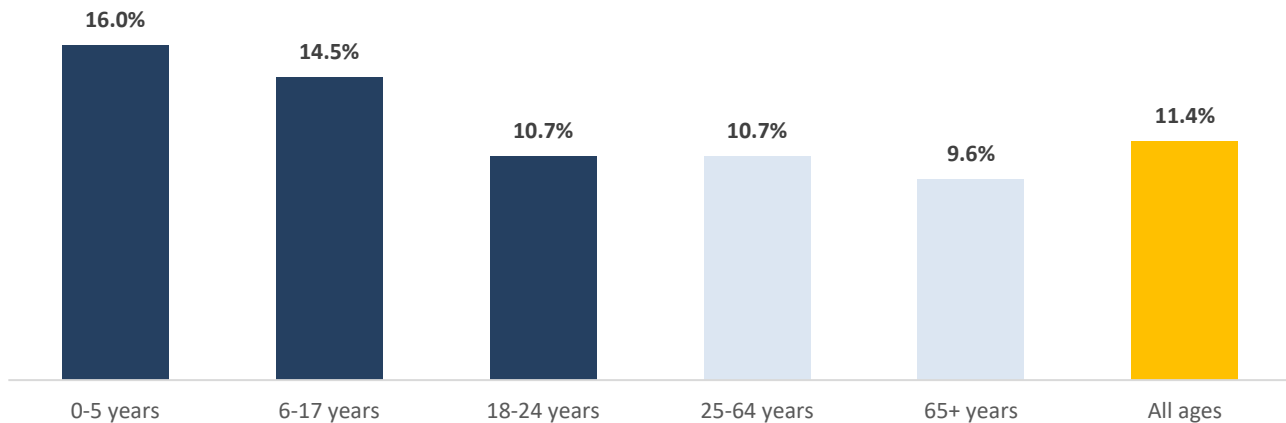
Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016127).

---

[1] **Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)** - The 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.

[2] **Low-income status** - 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. **Low-income statistics** are reported for the entire population in private households where low-income concepts are applicable. Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that *the low-income lines are not measures of poverty*.

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

[4] **Prevalence of low income** - Percentage of persons living in families or households below various low-income lines.

Figure 10: Thematic Map. Prevalence (%) of low income (based on LIM-AT) for children and youth (aged 0 to 24 years) by municipality in Simcoe County, 2015.
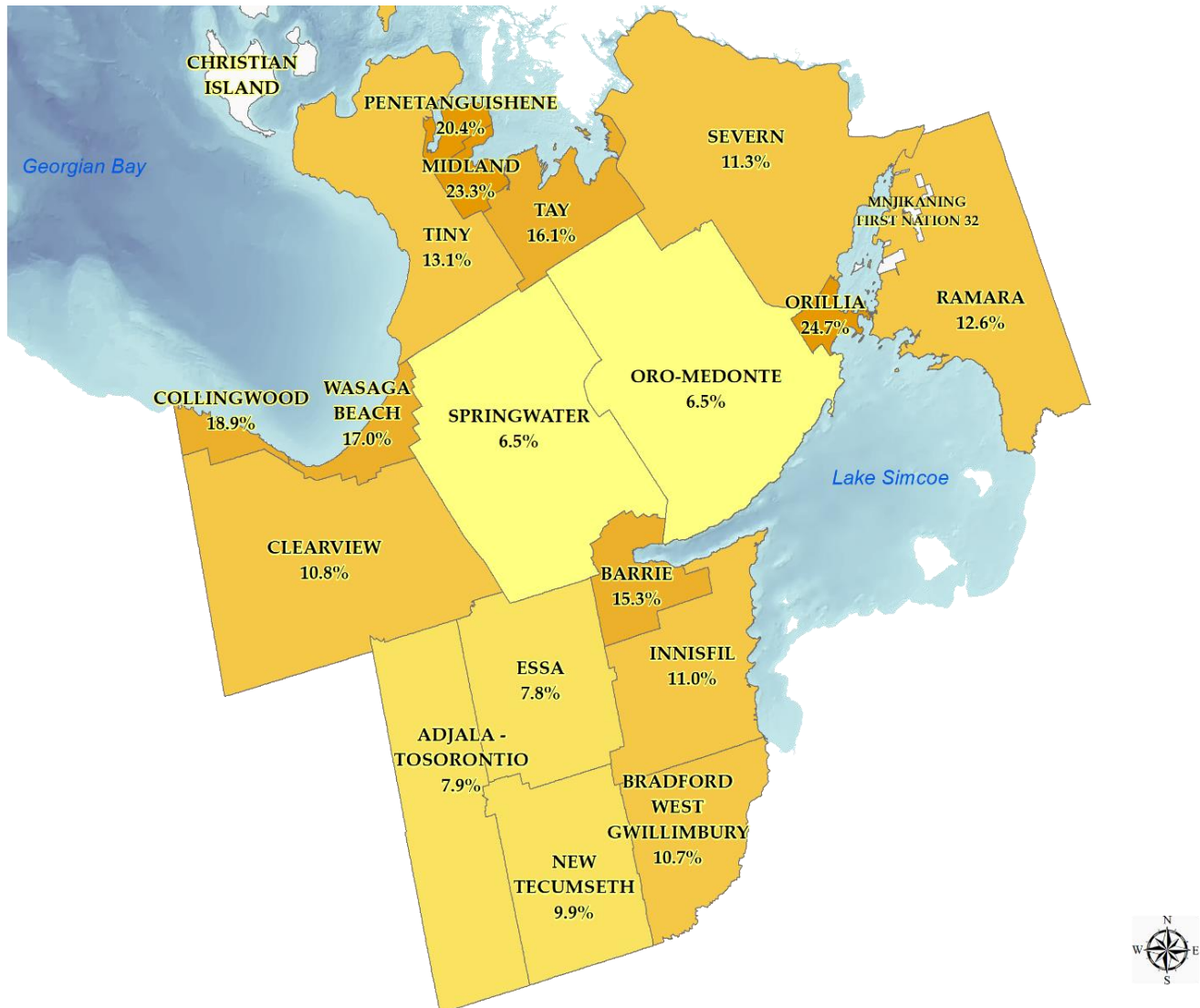
	2015 #	Prevalence of Low Income %
Adjala-Tosorontio	245	7.9%
Barrie	6,915	15.3%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	1,225	10.7%
Clearview	430	10.8%
Collingwood	985	18.9%
Essa	510	7.8%
Innisfil	1,175	11.0%
Midland	930	23.3%
New Tecumseth	965	9.9%
Orillia	1,960	24.7%
Oro-Medonte	365	6.5%
Penetanguishene	420	20.4%
Ramara	265	12.6%
Severn	380	11.3%
Springwater	380	6.5%
Tay	380	16.1%
Tiny	330	13.1%
Wasaga Beach	710	17.0%
Simcoe County	**18,585**	**13.7%**
Ontario	703,665	18.2%

The Prevalence of Low-income (LIM-AT) in the Population (0-24 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2015

Prevalence of Low-Income (LIM-AT)

- No Data
- 0.0% - 7.50%
- 7.51% - 10.00%
- 10.01% - 15.00%
- 15.01% - 20.00%
- 20.01% - 24.70%

0 5 10 20 Km
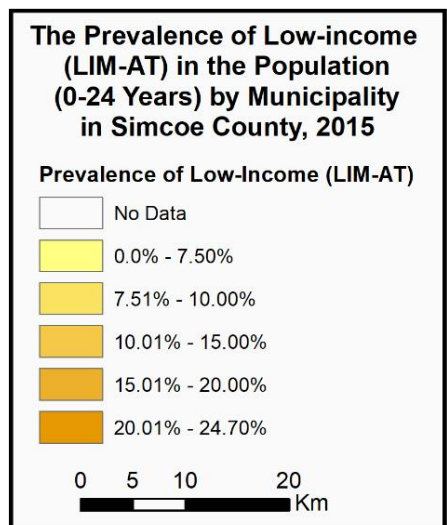
Structural Type of Dwelling

Private dwellings[1] are classified according to their structural types[2], such as single-detached house, apartment or mobile home. According to Statistics Canada, higher house prices, pressures of a long commute to work and an ageing population are three of the many factors that may lead Canadians to live in different dwelling types (Statistics Canada, 2017). *For detailed information about the structural type of dwelling in Simcoe County, please see the .*

In 2016, 79.5% (108,370) of children and youth were living in single-detached houses in Simcoe County. The remaining proportion, 1% (1,315) youth people were residing in an apartment in a building that had five or more storeys, and 19.5% (26,625) children and youth were living in other structural types of dwelling (e.g. semi-detached house, raw house, apartment or flat in a duplex, etc.). In Simcoe County, there were 120 people aged 24 years old and younger who were living in a movable dwelling, including mobile homes, houseboats, recreational vehicles, and railroad cars.

Figure 11: Distribution (%) of children and youth (aged 0 to 24 years) in private dwellings by structural type of dwelling in Simcoe County, 2016.
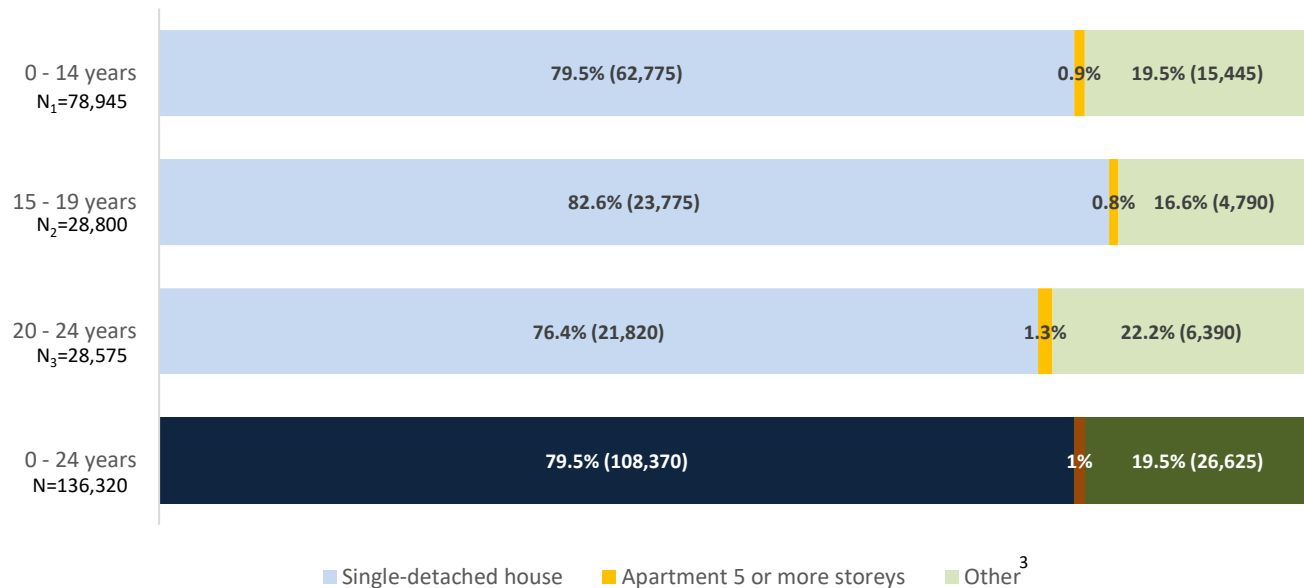
Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016015).

---

[1] **Private dwelling occupied by usual residents** - Refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on May 10, 2016. 'Private dwellings occupied by usual residents' is also referred to as **'occupied private dwellings'** in certain census products.

[2] **'Structural type'** refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single-detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.

[3] The category '**Other**' includes semi-detached house, raw house, apartment or flat in a duplex, apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys, other single-attached house, and movable dwelling (mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats, recreational vehicles and railroad cars).

Language

Almost all children and youth in Simcoe County know at least one official language[1]. In fact, in 2016, 99.8% (136,680) of the population aged 0 to 24 could speak either English or French or both. That year, 92.3% (126,425) of children and youth could conduct a conversation in English only, while 0.2% could speak only French. At the same time, 7.3% (10,040) were bilingual. *For detailed information about the knowledge of official languages in Simcoe County, please see the* Table 6 *(page 58).*

Languages other than English and French are becoming more common in Simcoe County. The proportion of the population (0-24 years) who reported **non-official** language[2] as their mother tongue rose from 4.3% (5,820) in 2011 to 5.7% (7,860) in 2016. According to 2016 Census, children and youth reported 73 types of immigrant languages[3] and two types of Aboriginal languages[4] (Ojibway and Inuktitut) as their mother tongue in Simcoe County. *For detailed information about the most common mother tongue in Simcoe County, please see the* Table 7 *(page 59).*

Overall, the number of children and youth who can conduct a conversation in at least one official language (136,680 people) is higher than the number of children and youth who have English or French or both as their mother tongues (130,690 people). The difference of 5,990 people shows the acquisition of English or French as a second language. *For detailed information about the most common mother tongue in Simcoe County, please see the* Table 8 *(page 60).*

Figure 12: Knowledge of official languages for children and youth (aged 0 to 24 years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

English only	126,425	92.3%
French only	215	0.2%
English and French	10,040	7.3%
Neither English nor French	350	0.3%

Children and youth (0-24 years)
N=137,035
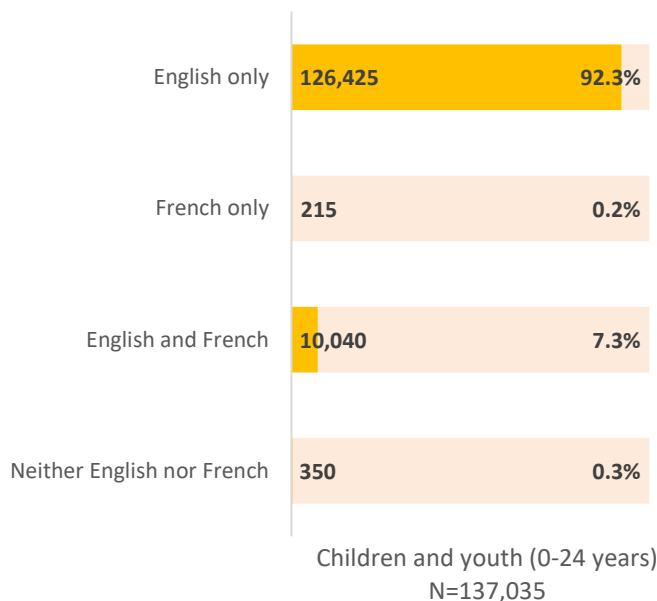
Top 5 Most Common Mother Tongues (non-official languages) in Simcoe County, 2016.

1. Spanish — Hola
2. Russian — Здравствуйте
3. Portuguese — Olá
4. Mandarin — 你好
5. Polish — Cześć

Source: Statistics Canada, *Data Tables,* 2016 Census. (No. 98-400-X2016054).

---

[1] **'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.*

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

[3] **Immigrant language** refer to language (other than English and French) who existence in Canada is originally due to immigration. This expression excludes Aboriginal languages and sign languages, in addition to English and French.

[4] **Aboriginal languages** refer to languages (other than English or French) traditionally spoken by the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, that is, First Nations (North American Indians), Métis and Inuit.

Figure 13: Thematic Map. Knowledge of French language for children and youth (aged 0 to 24 years) by municipality in Simcoe County, 2016.
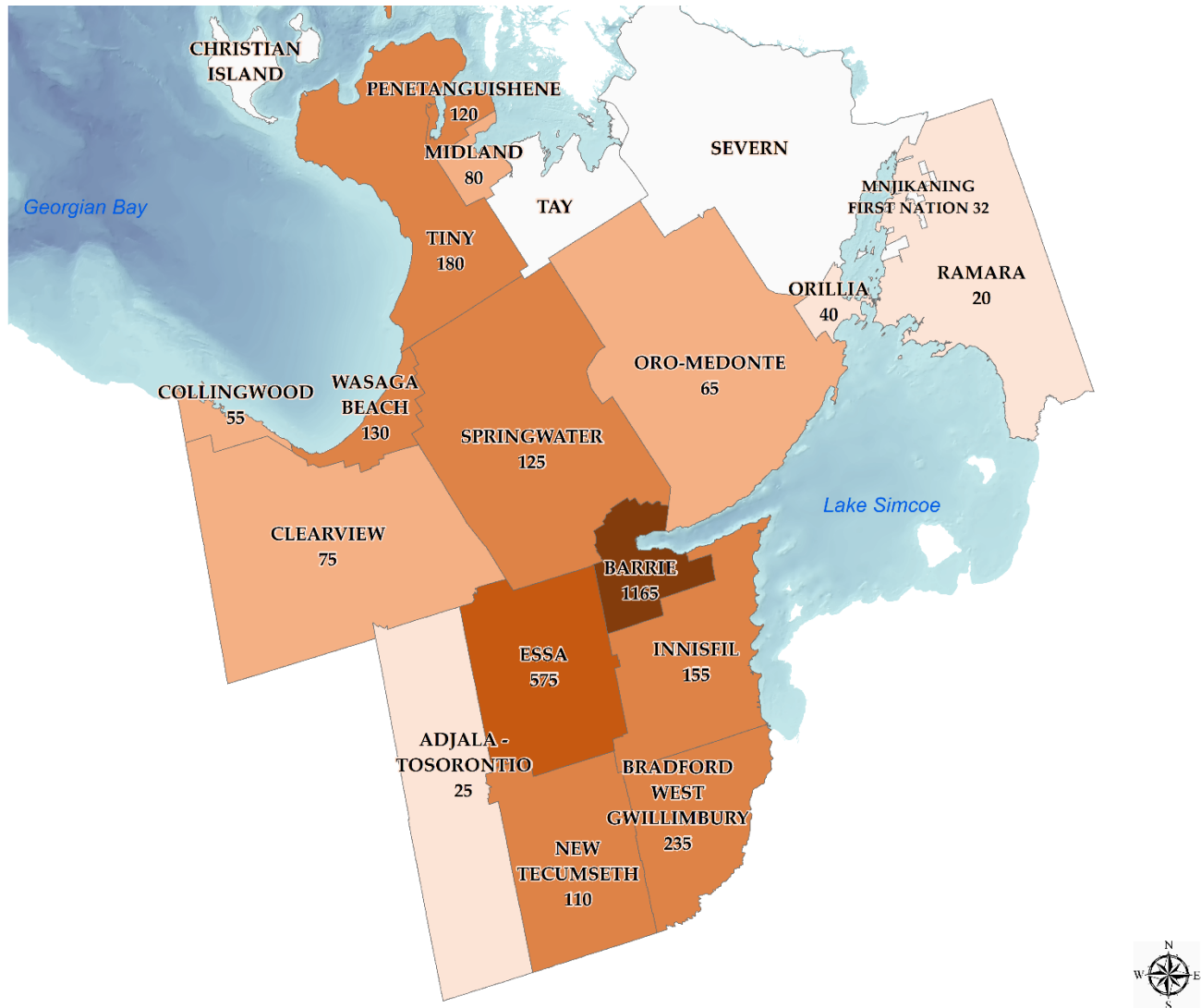
Francophone Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016					
	Total Francophones (all ages)	0-24 years			
		#	% of Total Francophones	% of Total Population (0-24 years)	% Change, 2011-2016
Adjala-Tosorontio	205	25	12.2%	0.8%	-44.4%
Barrie	4,015	1,165	29.0%	2.6%	9.9%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	775	235	30.3%	2.1%	95.8%
Clearview	230	75	32.6%	1.9%	87.5%
Collingwood	420	55	13.1%	1.1%	10.0%
Essa	1,505	575	38.2%	8.1%	40.2%
Innisfil	700	155	22.1%	1.4%	34.8%
Midland	745	80	10.7%	2.0%	-11.1%
New Tecumseth	620	110	17.7%	1.1%	37.5%
Orillia	475	40	8.4%	0.5%	-46.7%
Oro-Medonte	315	65	20.6%	1.2%	-7.1%
Penetanguishene	925	120	13.0%	5.6%	-4.0%
Ramara	110	20	18.2%	1.0%	0.0%
Severn	220	*	*	*	-
Springwater	420	125	29.8%	2.1%	38.9%
Tay	290	*	*	*	-
Tiny	1,095	180	16.4%	7.1%	-26.5%
Wasaga Beach	575	130	22.6%	3.1%	100.0%
Simcoe County	13,660	3,235	23.7%	2.4%	17.9%

Francophone Population (0-24 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2016

Total Francophone Population, 2016

- No Data or Suppressed Data
- 20 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 600
- 601 - 1165

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity

The growth of the immigrant population and changes in source countries of immigration over the decades have led to the greater diversification of the Canada population's Ethnocultural characteristics. In some way, children with an immigrant background help build bridges between adult immigrants who have settled in Canada and the rest of the population. On the one hand, these children, who were born in Canada or immigrated to the country at a young age, learn the values, social norms and official languages of their host country through their school, friends and neighbourhood. On the other, they are familiar with the values and specific cultural practices of their parents' country of origin, not only through their family and cultural community but also through their own experience in their country of origin (Statistics Canada, 2017).

Figure 14: Immigrant status for children and youth (aged 0 to 24 years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

Immigrants	3,620	2.7%
Recent immigrants (2011-2016)	1,090	0.8%
Non-permanent residents	655	0.5%
Non-immigrants	132,040	96.9%

Children and youth (0-24 years)
N=136,320
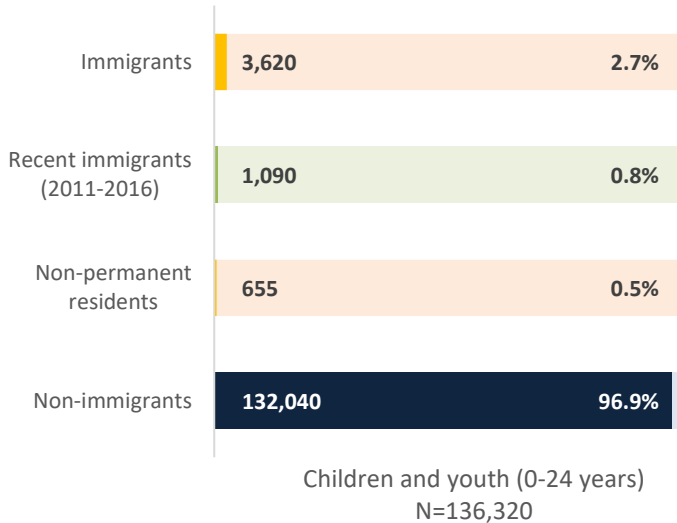
Sources: 2006 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 978-557-X2006015).

Top 5 Most Common Place of Birth for Immigrants (Aged 0 to 24 Years) in Simcoe County, 2016

United Kingdom

Philippines

United States

China

Indian

In 2016, 3,615 individuals under the age of 24 living in Simcoe County were foreign-born[1], representing 2.7% of the total population of children and youth. For those 3,615 young immigrants, 1,090 were recent immigrants[2] (0-24 years) who had permanently settled in Canada between January 1, 2011, and May 10, 2016. Second generation children and youth are not considered immigrants as they were born in Canada, and were excluded from the analysis[3]. *For additional information about immigrants status for children and youth by municipality in Simcoe County, please see the Table 9 (page 61).*

In Simcoe County, 4 in 10 immigrants aged 0 to 24 years were born in an Asian County, 3 in 10 were born in Europe, and 2 in 10 born in both Americas. United Kingdom (11.5%), Philippines (7.2%), and United States (7.2%) were the most-reported countries of birth among children and young immigrants in Simcoe County. *For detailed information about the top 10 most reported place of birth for immigrants (0-24 years) by age category in Simcoe County, please see the Table 10 (page 63).*

---

[1] **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 report.

[2] **Recent immigrant** refers to a person who obtained a landed immigrant or permanent resident status up to five years prior to a given census year. In the 2016 Census, this period is January 1, 2011, to May 10, 2016.

[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. Individuals who were the second generation of immigrants are *excluded* in this report.

Figure 165: Recent immigrants (aged 0 to 24 years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

Municipality	Recent Immigrants (0-24 years)
Barrie	470
Bradford West Gwillimbury	245
Innisfil	100
New Tecumseth	55
Essa	45
Wasaga Beach	40
Orillia	30
Springwater	25
Tiny	20

'Recent immigrant' refers to an immigrant who first obtained his or her landed immigrant or permanent resident status between January 1, 2011 and May 10, 2016.

Recent Immigrants (0-24 years)
N= 1,090
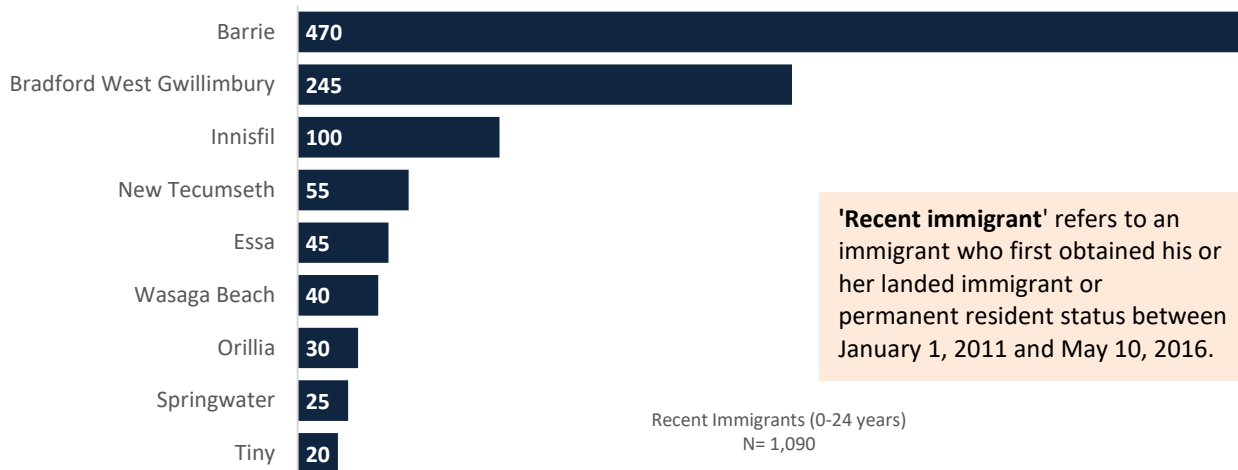
Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016185).

Over the decade, the number of 0 to 24 years old immigrants increased by 2.4% in Simcoe County, from 3,530 in 2006 to 3,615 in 2016. Bradford West Gwillimbury (+365), Innisfil (+250), and New Tecumseth (+115) had significant young immigrants growth. Almost a half (43.1%) of recent immigrants aged 0 to 24 years are settling in Barrie.

Figure 156: Immigrants and recent immigrants by age category in Simcoe County, 2016.

Immigrants
N=61,610

Recent Immigrants (2011-2016)
N'=4115

Age category	Immigrants	Recent Immigrants
0-14 years	1,375	695
15-24 years	2,245	395
25-34 years	4,955	1,125
35-44 years	8,115	955
45-54 years	11,665	425
55-64 years	11,265	225
65-74 years	12,360	195
75+ years	9,630	90
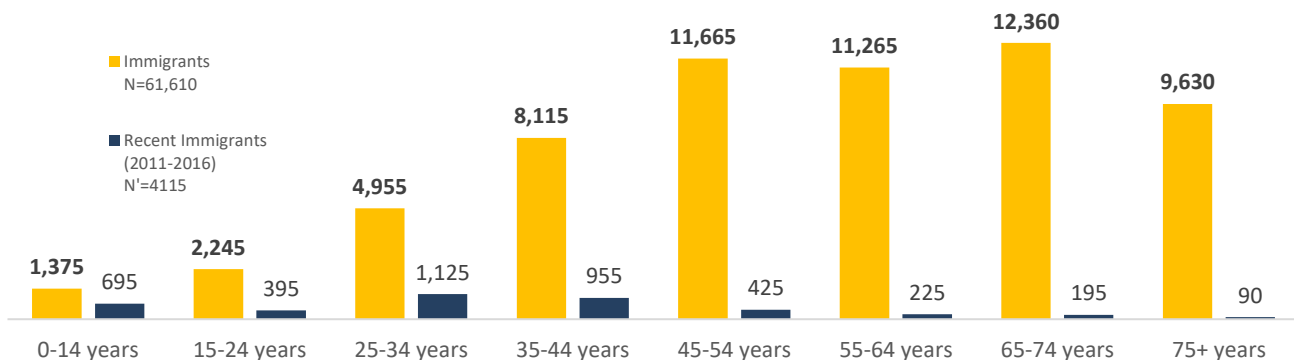
Source: 2016 Census, *Highlight Tables* (No. 98-402-X2016007).

Past and recent sources of immigration have strongly influenced the current ethnic and cultural make-up of Simcoe County's population. In 2016, 13,410 children and youth (0-24 years) were identified as belonging to the visible minority[1] population as defined by the *Employment Equity Act*; they represented almost one-tenth (9.8%) of total young population. South Asians, Chinese and Blacks were the three largest visible minority groups in Simcoe County. The increase in the number of immigrants from non-European countries, as well as their children and grandchildren born in Canada, has contributed to the growth of the visible minority population in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2017). *For additional information about visible minority for children and youth in Simcoe County, please see the* Table 11 *(page 64).*

---

[1] **'Visible minority'** refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the *Employment Equity Act* and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in color". The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

Figure 17: Thematic Map. Immigrants (aged 0 to 24 years) by municipality in Simcoe County, 2016.

	2016 #	% of Total Population (0-24 Years)	% Change, 2006-2016
Adjala-Tosorontio	20	0.6%	-78.9%
Barrie	1,505	3.3%	-17.1%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	670	5.9%	119.7%
Clearview	30	0.8%	-50.0%
Collingwood	100	1.9%	-4.8%
Essa	130	2.0%	44.4%
Innisfil	365	3.4%	217.4%
Midland	75	1.9%	-6.3%
New Tecumseth	245	2.5%	88.5%
Orillia	100	1.3%	-61.5%
Oro-Medonte	40	0.7%	-61.9%
Penetanguishene	35	1.7%	75.0%
Ramara	25	1.2%	25.0%
Severn	35	1.0%	-69.6%
Springwater	95	1.6%	-9.5%
Tay	*	0.4%	-75.0%
Tiny	75	3.0%	275.0%
Wasaga Beach	70	1.7%	55.6%
Simcoe County	**3,615**	**2.7%**	**2.3%**
Ontario	422,585	10.8%	-13.7%

Total Immigrant Population (0-24 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2016

Total Immigrant Population, 2016

- No Data
- 0 - 40
- 41 - 130
- 131 - 365
- 366 - 670
- 671 - 1505

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Aboriginal Identity

One of the defining characteristics of Aboriginal People is that they are a young population. In Simcoe County, 39.7% (8,725) of the Aboriginal population[1] were 24 years of age or younger.

In 2016, Simcoe County had 8,725 Aboriginal children and youth (0-24 years), account for 6.4% of the total children and youth population. The young Aboriginal population includes those who are First Nations (4,495), Metis (3,920), and Inuk (70). Almost one-third (28.5%) of the Aboriginal children and youth had registered or treaty Indian status[2] in Simcoe County. *For detailed information about Aboriginal Population by age category (0-24 years) by municipality in Simcoe County, please see the* [Table 12](#) *(page 65).*

Figure 18: Aboriginal children and youth (aged 0 to 24 years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

Children and Youth (0-24 years)
N=136,325
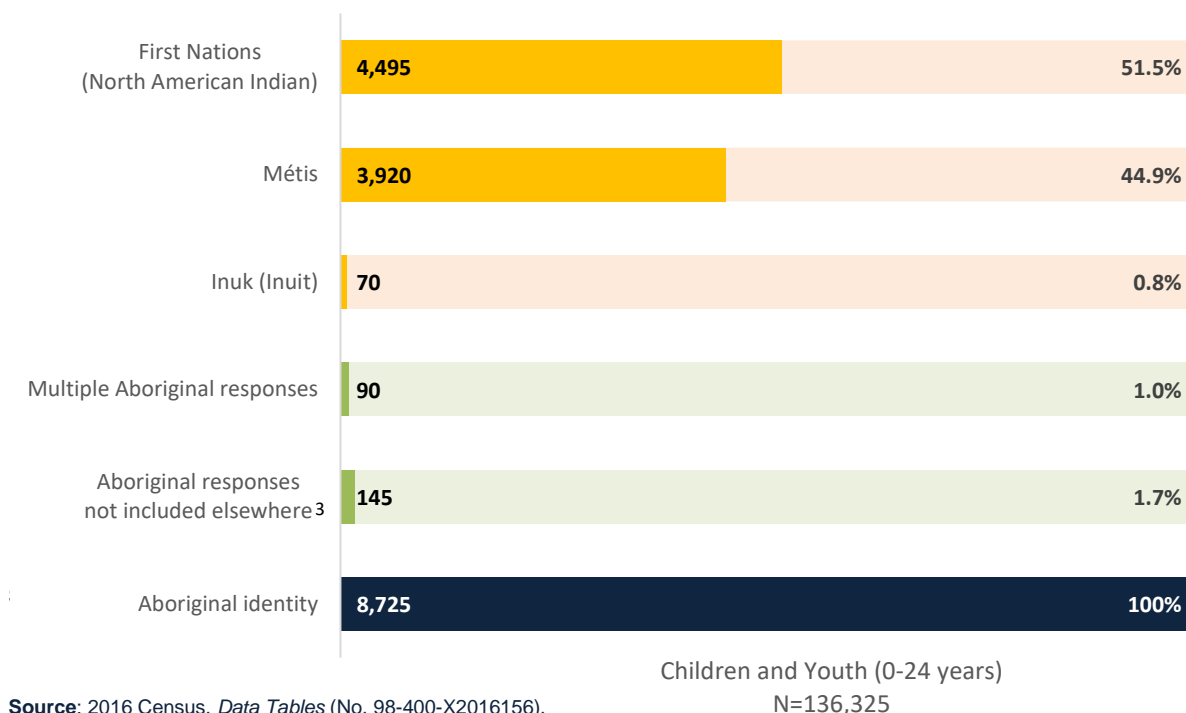
Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016156).

---

[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.

- The term "**Aboriginal**" was used in the 2016 Census questionnaire to refer to First Nations people, Métis and Inuit living in Canada. This term is used throughout related census products. Statistics Canada is currently in the process of developing a consultation and testing strategy to determine the terminology that will be used when referring to these populations in the next census and in future surveys.
- 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](#).

[2] **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.

[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.

Past censuses have emphasized two key characteristics of the Aboriginal Population: Aboriginal people are both young in age and growing in number. In Simcoe County, the number of Aboriginal children and youth (0-24 years) has grown by 66.5%, from 5,240 in 2006 to 8,725 in 2016. On the other hand, the number of non-Aboriginal children and youth (0-24 years) was slightly decreased from 130,070 in 2006 to 127,600 in 2016 (-1.9%). The Aboriginal youth population aged 20 to 24 years had the largest increase of any of the age groups over the 10-years, rising from 895 in 2006 to 1,865 in 2016 (+108.4%)[1].

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).

Figure 19: Aboriginal children and youth (aged 0 to 24 years) in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016.

2006   2016
N' = 5,240   N = 8,725
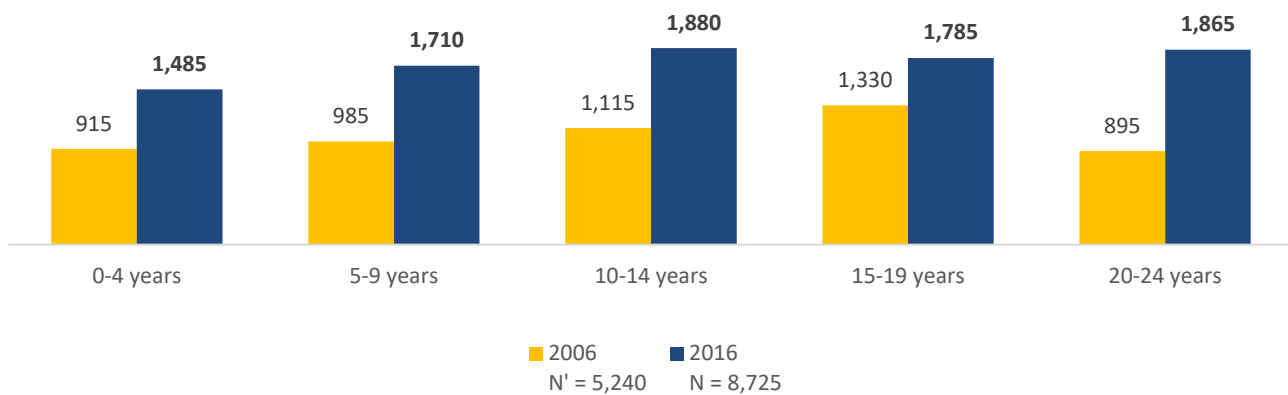
Sources:
a) 2006 Census, *Aboriginal Population Profile* (No. 92-594-XWE).
b) 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016156).

---

[1] **Note:** Population estimates for concepts such as Aboriginal identity and Registered or Treaty Indian status are influenced by numerous factors. Users should be aware that point estimates and changes over time are influenced by a combination of natural growth, changes to coverage and to measurement, and other factors affecting how people self-identify. It is not possible to quantify the impact these changes have in isolation from each other (Statistics Canada, 2017).

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Figure 20: Thematic Map. Aboriginal children and youth (aged 0 to 24 years) by municipality in Simcoe County, 2016.
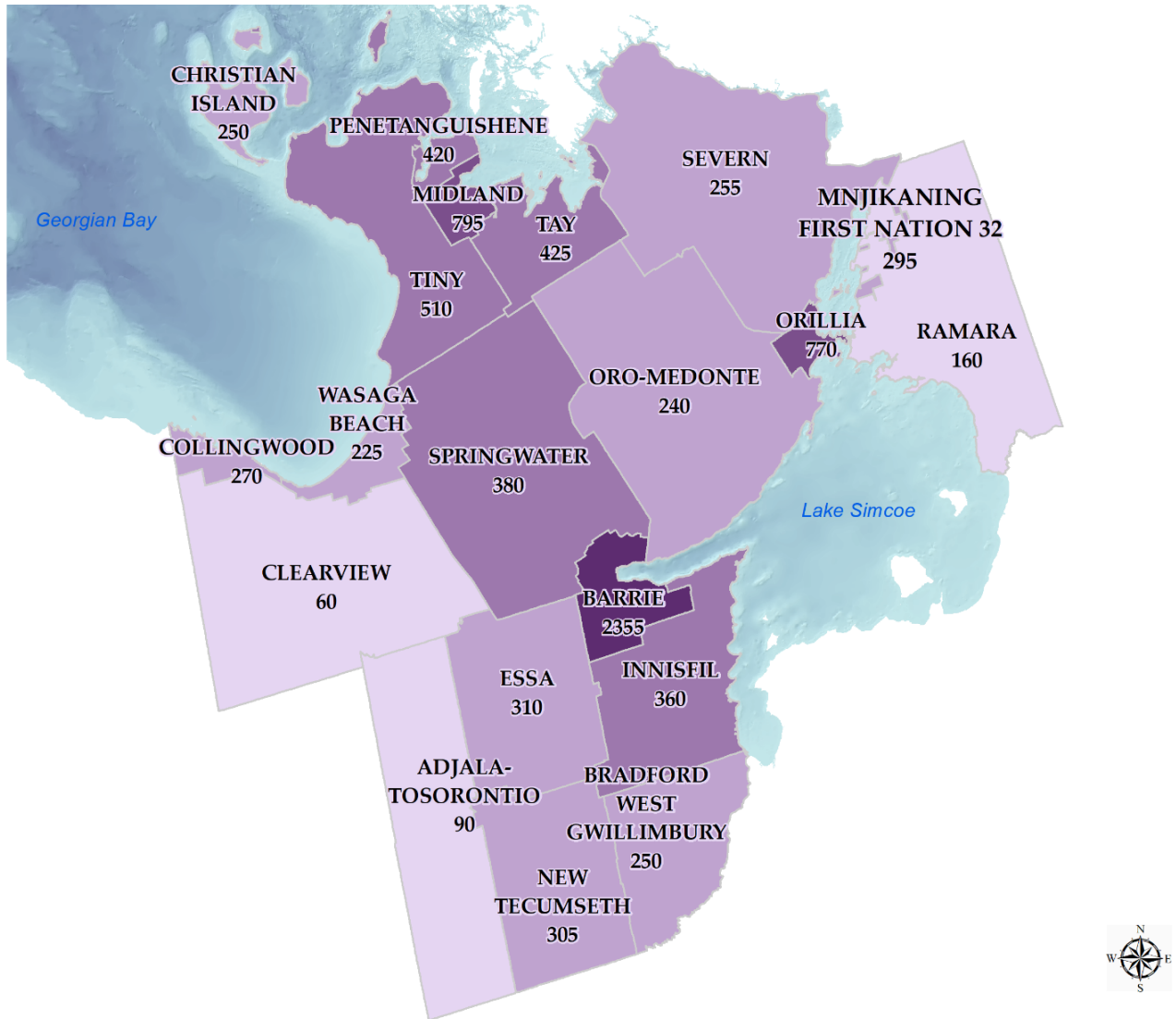
	2016 #	% of Total Population (0-24 Years)	% Change, 2006-2016
Adjala-Tosorontio	90	2.9%	350.0%
Barrie	2,355	5.2%	98.7%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	250	2.2%	163.2%
Christian Island 303	250	94.3%	-9.1%
Clearview	60	1.5%	50.0%
Collingwood	270	5.2%	157.1%
Essa	310	4.4%	210.0%
Innisfil	360	3.4%	140.0%
Midland	795	19.9%	39.5%
Mnjikaning First Nation 32	295	92.2%	-9.2%
New Tecumseth	305	3.1%	110.3%
Orillia	770	9.7%	43.9%
Oro-Medonte	240	4.3%	100.0%
Penetanguishene	420	19.7%	-8.7%
Ramara	160	7.7%	39.1%
Severn	255	7.6%	96.2%
Springwater	380	6.5%	261.9%
Tay	425	17.9%	4.9%
Tiny	510	20.2%	78.9%
Wasaga Beach	225	5.4%	309.1%
Simcoe County	**8,725**	**6.4%**	**67.0%**
Ontario	153,035	3.9%	45.6%

The Number of Aboriginal Population Aged 0-24 by Municipality

Aboriginal Population (0-24 Years), 2016

- 60 - 160
- 161 - 310
- 311 - 510
- 511 - 795
- 796 - 2355
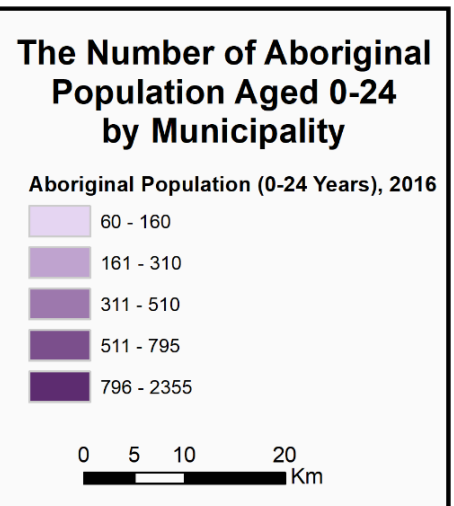
Education (Aged 20 to 24 Years)

In Simcoe County, 43.8% (12,640) of youth aged 20 to 24 years attended, either full-time or part-time, any accredited educational institution or program between September 2015 and May 2016[1].

According to 2016 Census, 50.2% (14,470) of youth had completed a high school diploma or equivalency certificate[2]; 39.7% (11,455) of youth (20-24 years) had either college or university qualifications; and 10.1% (2,910) of youth didn't have a certificate, diploma or degree in 2016. *For detailed information about the highest certificate, diploma or degree for youth (20-24 years) by municipality in Simcoe County, please see the Table 13 (page 67).*

Figure 21: Highest certificate, diploma or degree for youth (aged 20 to 24 years) in Simcoe County, 2016.

Apprenticeship or trades certificate
940 (3.3%)

College diploma
6,280 (21.8%)

Secondary - High school diploma
14,470 (50.2%)

Postsecondary
11,455 (39.7%)

University degree
4,235 (14.7%)

No certificate, diploma or degree
2,910 (10.1%)

Youth (20-24 years)
N=28,840
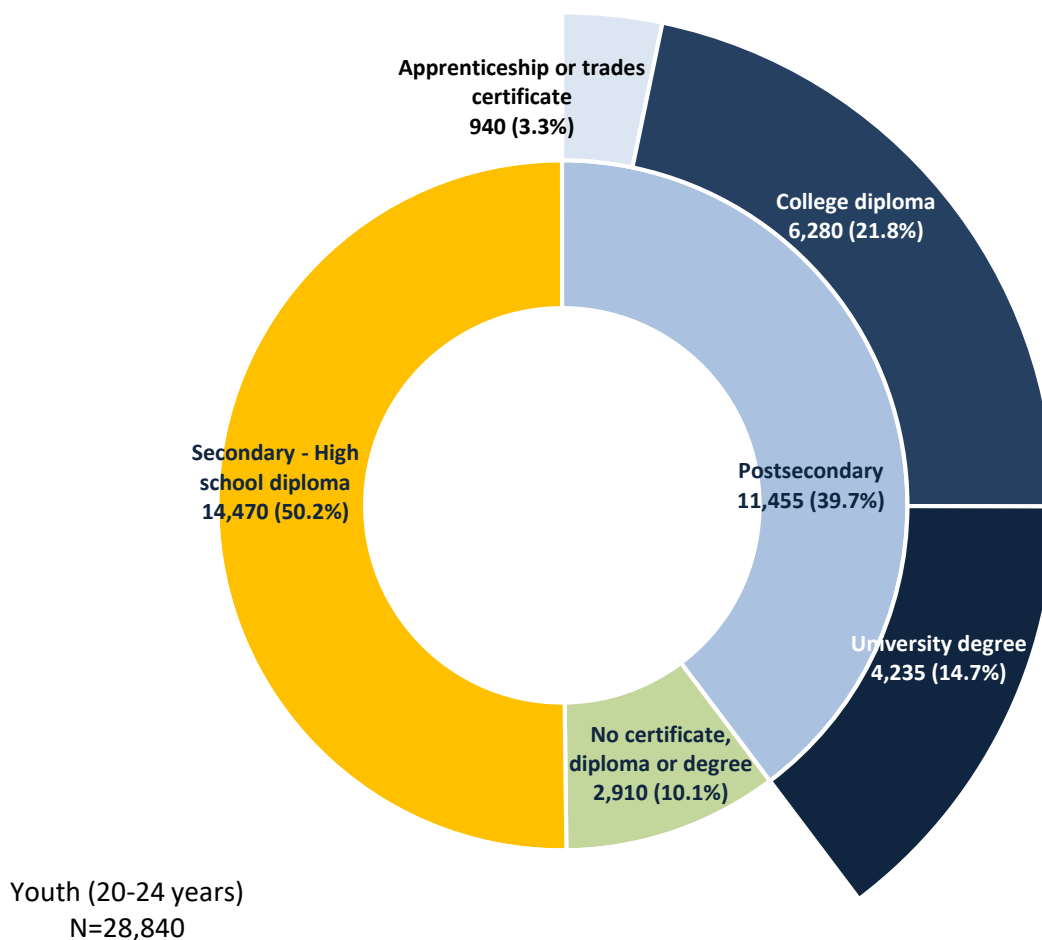
Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016242)

---

[1] The person may have attended more than one educational institution or have been enrolled in more than one program. This variable collects information on school attendance at any time during the nine-month period between September 2015 and May 10, 2016.

[2] **Highest certificate, diploma or degree** is the classification used in the census to measure the broader concept of 'Educational attainment.' This variable refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed and is derived from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported.

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Figure 22: Educational attainment for youth (aged 20 to 24 years) in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016.
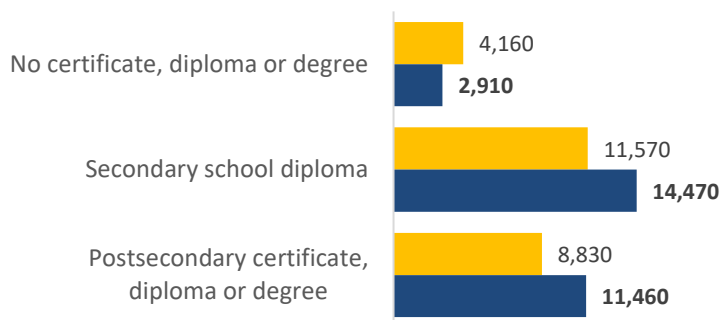
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree
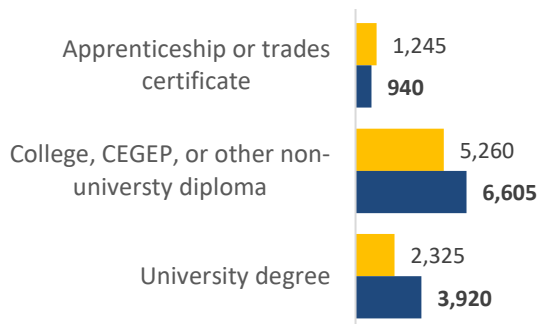
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above
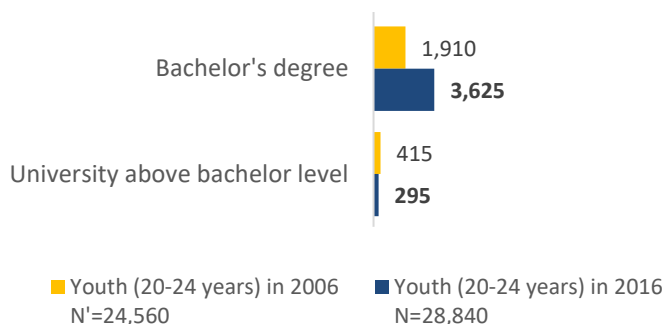
With a growing demand for knowledge and skills to meet the needs of the labour market, postsecondary education is critical to a prosperous future for Simcoe County. The number of youth (20-24 years) postsecondary graduates[1] rose by 29.8%, from 8,830 in 2006 to 11,460 in 2016. Over the past ten years, the number of youth (20-24 years) with a bachelor's degree[2], rose significantly from 1,910 in 2006 to 3,625 in 2016 (+89.8%).

Youth have equipping themselves for the jobs of today. In Simcoe County, there are 11,460 youth (20-24 years) with postsecondary qualifications.

The most common fields of study[3] were - *Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP)*:

1) Health and related fields (19.5%);

2) Architecture, engineering, and related technologies (17.3%);

3) Business, management and public administration (14.1%).

■ Youth (20-24 years) in 2006 N'=24,560   ■ Youth (20-24 years) in 2016 N=28,840

---

[1] **Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree** including three major categories 1) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma; 2) College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; and 3) University certificate, diploma or degree.

[2] **University above bachelor level** includes persons who have obtained any of the following: 1) degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry; 2) master's degree or 3) earned doctorate.

[3] **Field of study of highest postsecondary qualification** - Major field of study is measured using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2016. Although the classification name has changed, CIP Canada 2016 is directly comparable to the previous classification, CIP Canada 2011.

Part II: Family

Census Family

In 2016, Simcoe County had 140,900 census families[1] in private households, including 83.6% (117,765) were couple families and 16.4% (23,135) were lone-parent families. *For additional information about census family structure by municipality in Simcoe County, please see the Table 14 (page 69).*

Of those 117,765 couple census families, 81.8% (96,305) were married couples, and 18.2% (21,465) were common-law couples[2]. Married couples represented the majority of couples in 2016, although common-law unions are becoming more frequent (+15.8% from 2011 to 2016), compared with married couples (+5.5%). *For additional information about number and age of children for census families in Simcoe County, please see the Table 15 (page 74).*

Of those 23,135 lone-parent census families, 77.4% (17,900) were female parents, and 22.6% (5,235) were male parents. From 2011 to 2016, the number of male lone-parent families have accounted for a significant increase (+12.5%) than female lone-parent families (+9.8%).

This shift has taken place against a backdrop of major social and economic changes: more people spending more time pursuing higher levels of education; weaker marital ties (with common-law unions becoming more common and marriage losing popularity); and increased participation of women in the labour force (Statistics Canada, 2017).

In Simcoe County, there were 68,310 persons not in census families in private households in 2016.

Figure 23: Family structure in Simcoe County, 2016.
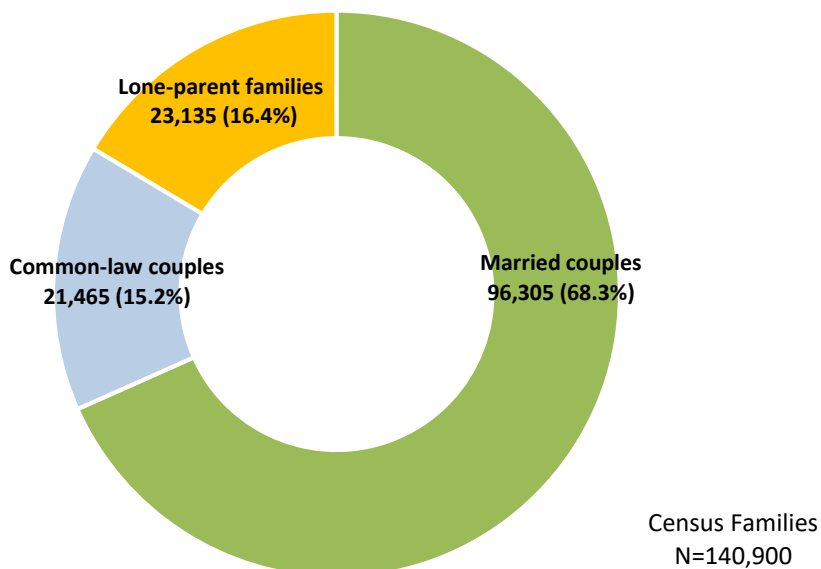
Source: 2016 Census, *Census Profile* (No. 98-316-X2016001).

---

[1] **Census family structure** refers to the combination of relatives that comprise a census family. Classification on this variable considers the presence or absence of: married spouses or common-law partners and children.
Census family is defined as 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 living in the same dwelling.

[2] **Common-law status** refers to whether the person is living with a person of the opposite sex or of the same sex as a couple but is not legally married to that person. All persons aged less than 15 are considered as not living common law.

Census Families with Children

In Simcoe County, 58.4% (82,255) of census families were living with children[1] (e.g. two-or-more-generations families), while the remaining 41.6% (58,640) of census families were living without children (e.g. one-generation families). From 2011 to 2016, the number of couples without children (+10.2%) grew faster than couples with children (+4.4%). This is mostly due to population ageing. As the large baby-boom generation (born 1946-1965) grows older more and more couples are becoming empty nesters due to their children leaving home (Statistics Canada, 2017). *For additional information about number and age combination of children for census families in Simcoe County, please see the* [Table 15](#) *(page 74).*

Figure 24: Census family structure in Simcoe County, 2016.
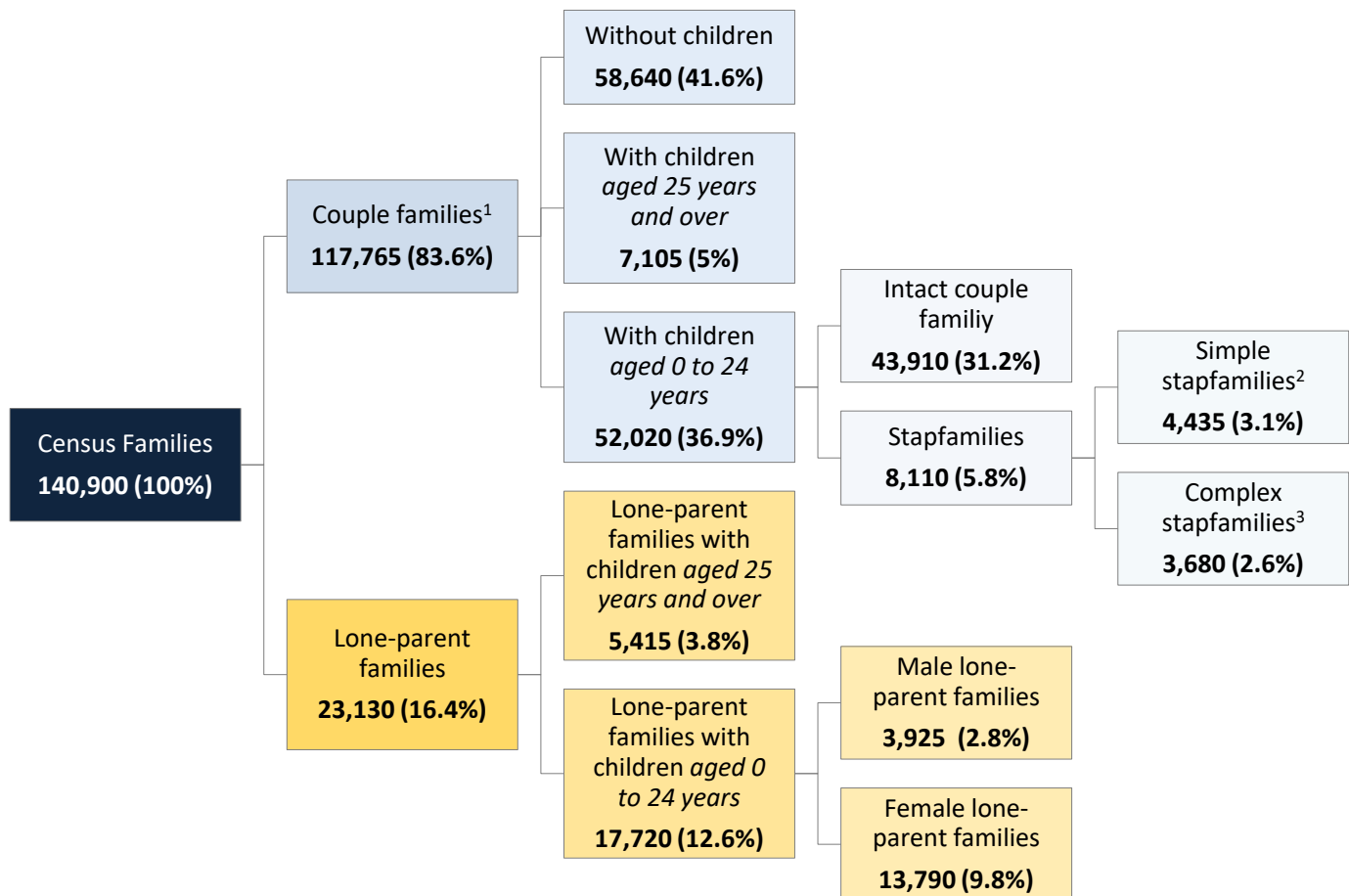
Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016025).

---

[1] **Couple family with children**: A census family that contains a married couple or a couple living common law and at least one child. 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 spouse, partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

[2] **Simple stepfamily**: A stepfamily in which all children are the biological or adopted children of one, and only one, married spouse or common-law partner, and whose birth or adoption preceded the current relationship.

[3] **Complex stepfamily**: There are three type of complex stepfamilies. First, a couple family in which there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of only one parent. Second, a couple family in which there is at least one child of each parent and not children of both parent. Third, a couple family in which there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of each parent.

Lone-Parent Families

The chart below provides an overview of the proportion of lone-parent families in 2011 and 2016 by municipality in Simcoe County. In 2016, Orillia (23.3%) had the highest proportion of lone-parent families, followed by Midland (22.7%), and Barrie (20.8%). High separation and divorce rates have led to more people living alone instead of in couples (Statistics Canada, 2017). *For additional information about census family structure by municipality in Simcoe County, please see the Table 14 (page 69).*

Figure 25: Proportion (%) of lone-parent families by municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

2011		2016
16%	**Simcoe County**	**16.4%**
22.7%	Orillia	23.3%
21.4%	Midland	22.7%
19.6%	Barrie	20.8%
19.0%	Penetanguishene	18.2%
18.3%	Collingwood	16.8%
15.0%	New Tecumseth	15.3%
16.3%	Tay	14.4%
13.5%	Essa	14.2%
13.9%	Innisfil	14.1%
13.3%	Bradford West Gwillimbury	13.8%
12.4%	Clearview	13.5%
10.9%	Wasaga Beach	12.7%
11.2%	Ramara	12.4%
12.1%	Severn	11.6%
11.3%	Tiny	11.3%
10.2%	Adjala-Tosorontio	10.5%
9.8%	Springwater	9.7%
9.7%	Oro-Medonte	9.2%
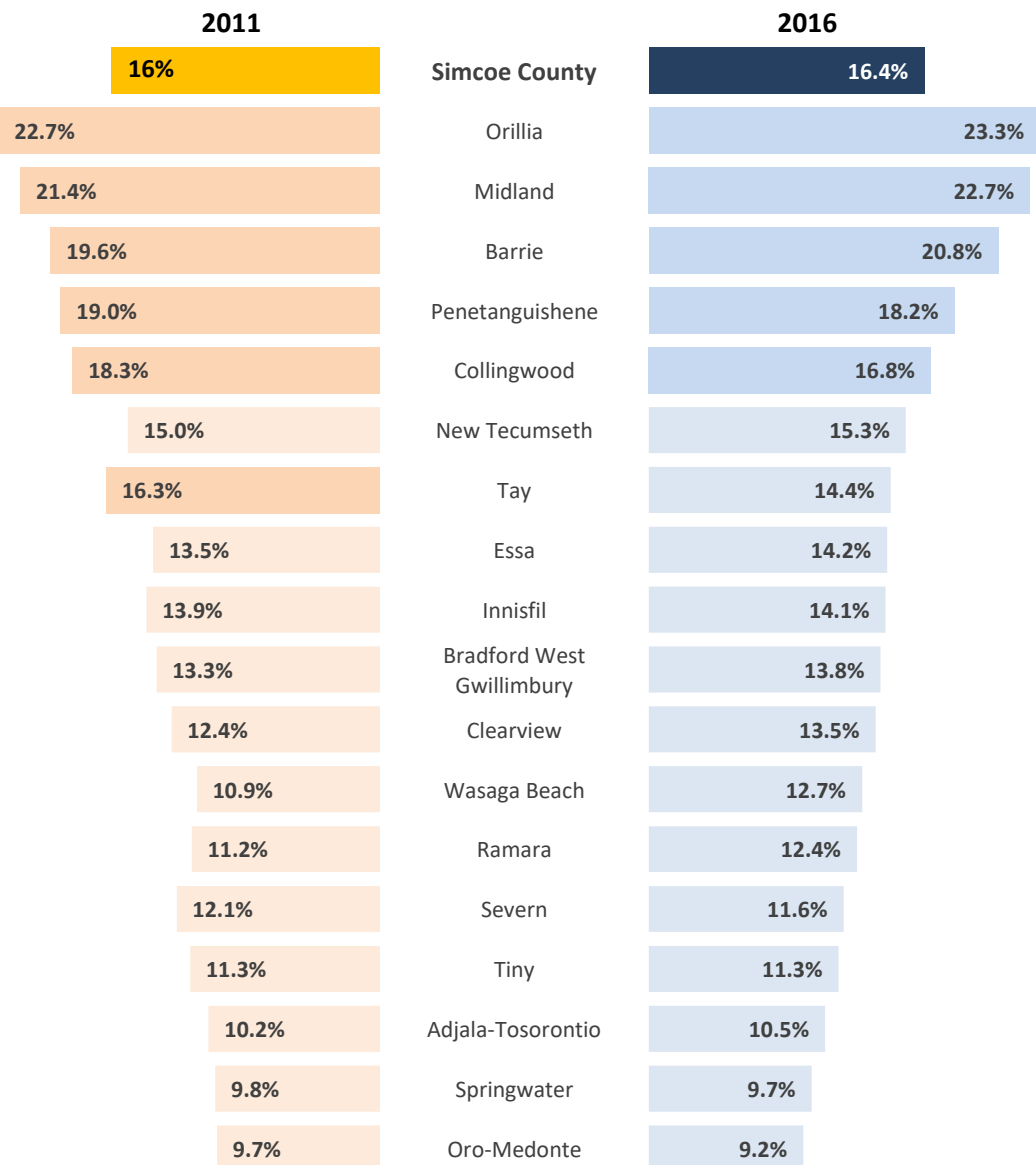
Note: Total is the total number of census families in private households for each geography area.

Sources:
a) 2012 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-316-XWE).
b) 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016001).

Family Size

According to 2016 Census, the average size of a census family in Simcoe County was 2.9 persons[1]. There were 82,255 census families with children, including 59,125 couple families and 23,130 lone-parent families. 43.3% of couple families had two children. 60% of lone-parent families consisted of a single parent with one child. *For additional information about the family size, please see the Table 16 (page 76).*

Today, proportionally fewer households are composed of a "parent(s) and kid(s)" family and more people are living alone, as part of a couple without children. The changes of family size (family models) are the results of demographic shifts, such as population ageing and increasing ethnocultural diversity, as well as social, economic and legislative changes. The evolving living arrangements and families of residents can also have impacts on the housing market, caregiving and care to receive, and intergenerational relationships (Statistics Canada, 2017).

Figure 26: Census family structure in Simcoe County, 2016.

Couples without children 58,640

Couples with child(ren)

Couples with 1 child 23,150

Couples with 2 children 25,580

Couples with 3+ children 10,400

Lone-parent with child(ren)

Lone-parent with 1 child 13,770

Lone-parent with 2 children 6,980

Lone-parent with 3+ children 2,380

Census Families
N=140,900
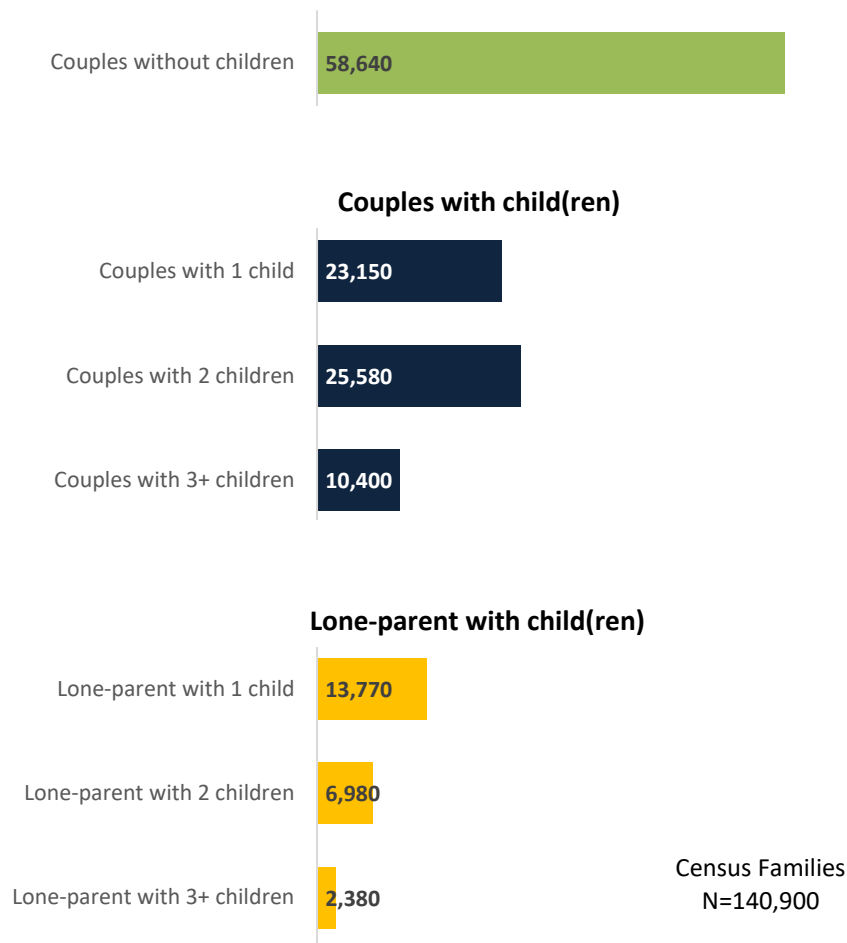
Source: 2016 Census, *Census Profile* (No. 98-316-X2016001).

---

[1] In this data release of the 2016 Census, census family of either a couple with or without children or a lone-parent family are households with only one census family and *no other persons.*

- Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

Households

The following chart provides the distribution of private households by household type[1] in Simcoe County Census Division in 2016. *For additional information private household by house type by municipality in Simcoe County, please see the Table 17 (page 81) and the Table 18 (page 82).*

Figure 27: Household type by census family structure in Simcoe County, 2016.

```
                    Total private households
                        183,535 (100%)

        ┌──────────────────────────┬──────────────────────────┐
 Census family households        Non-census-family households[2]
      136,045 (74.1%)                  47,490 (25.9%)

 One-census-family households      One-person households
      131,340 (71.5%)                  41,225 (22.5%)

 Multiple-census-family           Two-or-more person
   households[3]                   non-census-family households
      4,705 (2.6%)                     6,270 (3.4%)
```
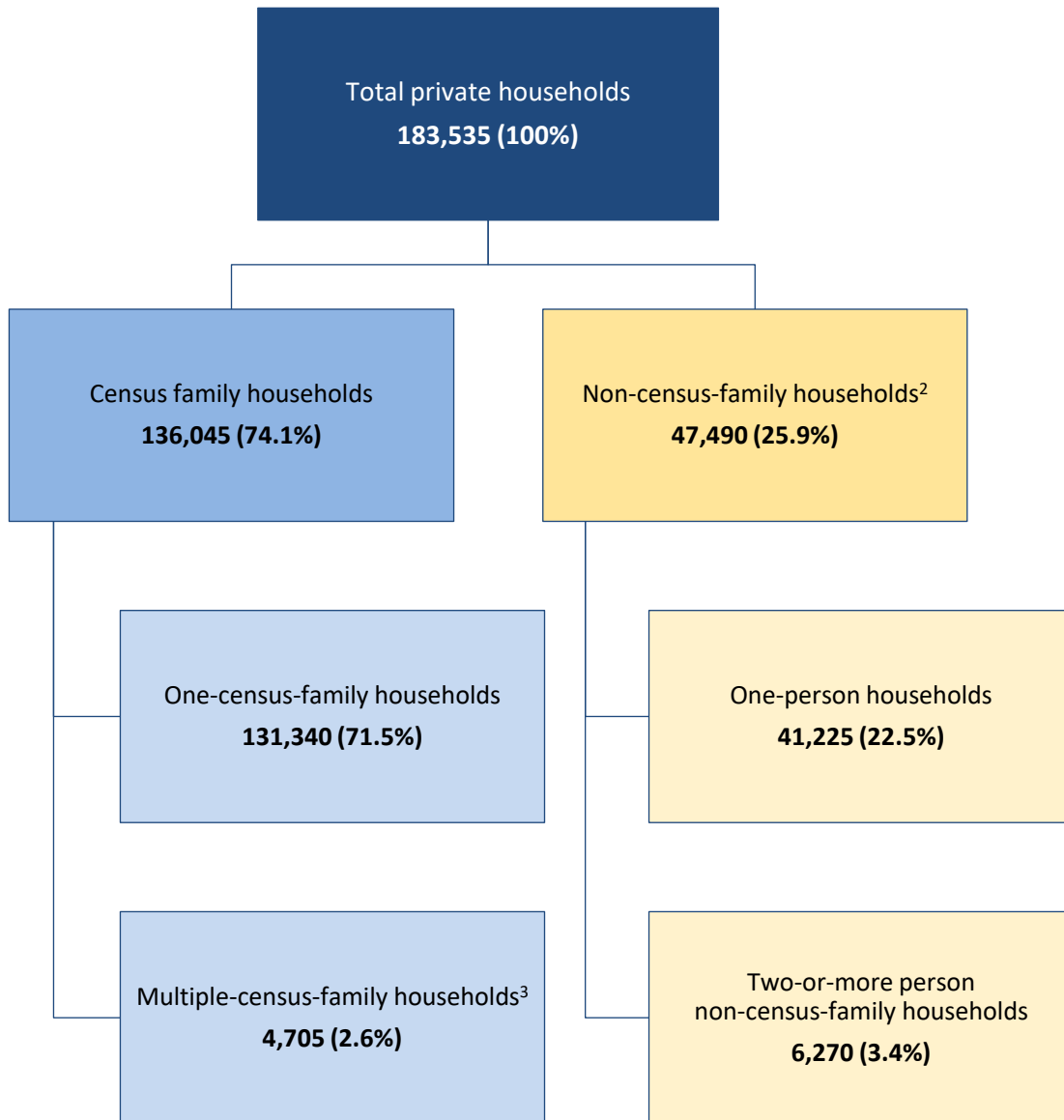
Source: 2016 Census, *Census Profile* (No. 98-316-X2016001).

[1] **'Household type'** refers to the differentiation of households on the basis of whether they are census family households or non-census-family households. Census family households are those that contain at least one census family.

[2] **Non-census-family households** are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family. Census family households may be differentiated based on the presence of additional persons (that is, persons not in a census family).

[3] **Multiple-census-family household** - This category includes households that consist of two or more census families. There may also be persons not in a census family in these households.

Household Income

In 2015, the median household income (before tax) in Simcoe County was $76,489, an increase of 3.7% from 2005[1]. Ontario had the slowest growth in median household income (+3.8%) compared to other provinces in Canada over the decade, the decline in the manufacturing sector partly underlines these trends (Statistics Canada, 2017). *For additional information about median household income (before-tax and after-tax) by municipality in Simcoe County, please see the* <u>Table 19</u> *(page 83).*

Figure 28: Thematic Map. Median household total income (before tax) by municipality in Simcoe County, 2015.

Median Total Income of Private Households in 2015 ($)	
Adjala-Tosorontio	$100,523
Springwater	$99,553
Oro-Medonte	$95,667
Bradford West Gwillimbury	$93,254
Essa	$87,243
New Tecumseth	$85,988
Innisfil	$83,516
Clearview	$78,519
Barrie	$77,904
Severn	$77,009
Ramara	$72,160
Tiny	$69,915
Tay	$65,190
Collingwood	$64,369
Wasaga Beach	$62,150
Penetanguishene	$59,738
Orillia	$55,802
Midland	$54,878
Mnjikaning First Nation*	$44,800
Christian Island*	$32,608
Simcoe County	**$76,489**
Ontario	$74,287
Canada	$70,336

Source: 2016 Census, *Data Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016099).

---

[1] In the context of **households**, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.
Private Households included one-census-family households, multiple-census-family households, and non-census-family household

Household Income for Census Families

In Simcoe County, the median household total income of a census family was $91,607 in 2015. Couples with children ($113,259) had the highest household income compared to other census family types. Couples without children had a median household income of $79,170.

The median household total income of lone-parent family was $53,413 in 2015. Male lone-parent family had a median income of $69,120, while female lone-parent family had a median income of $50,071 – the lowest income among all census family types.

Household Income[1] by Household Types (Including Census Family Structure) in Simcoe County, 2005 and 2015[2]						
Household Type	Number of Households	% Change, 2006-2016	Median Total Income[1]	% Change, 2005-2015[2] (2015 constant $)	Median After-tax Income	% Change, 2005-2015[2] (2015 constant $)
One-census-family households	121,170	11.5%	$89,002	5.3%	$77,278	7.6%
Couple census family	104,390	9.3%	$95,361	6.0%	$82,176	8.3%
Without children	52,030	20.1%	$79,170	6.6%	$69,383	9.2%
With children	52,360	0.3%	$113,259	9.6%	$96,398	11.4%
Lone-parent census family	16,775	28.2%	$53,413	10.4%	$49,275	10.2%
With a male lone parent	3,735	-	$69,120	-	$59,927	-
With a female lone parent	13,045	-	$50,071	-	$46,758	-
Other census family households[3]	14,875	37.2%	$112,613	5.2%	$100,160	8.5%
Census family households	**136,045**	**13.9%**	**$91,607**	**6.1%**	**$79,616**	**8.4%**
Non-census-family households	47,495	27.8%	$40,019	6.6%	$35,936	8.5%
Total – Households	**183,535**	**17.2%**	**$76,489**	**3.7%**	**$67,022**	**6.0%**

Source: 2016 Census, *Highlight Tables* (No. 98-400-X2016006).

*Dollar amounts have been inflated where necessary to 2015 constant dollars using the consumer price index (CPI).

Figure 29: Median household total income (before tax) for census families in Simcoe County, 2015.

Couple Families
without Children
$79,170

Couple Families
with Children
$113,259

Lone-parent Families
with Children
$53,413

*Dollar amounts have been inflated where necessary to 2015 constant dollars using the consumer price index (CPI).

---

[1] **'Total income'** refers to the sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. In the context of **households**, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period. In the context of **census families**, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

[2] **Dollar amounts have been inflated where necessary to 2015 constant dollars using the consumer price index (CPI).** The income data used for the 2016 Census is based on income information collected in 2015. For the 2006 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2005 for all income variables.

[3] **Other census family households** included one-census-family households with additional persons and multiple-census-family households.

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

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 languages' refer to languages (other than English or French) traditionally spoken by the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, that is, First Nations (North American Indians), Métis and Inuit.

'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.

'After-tax income' refers to total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

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

'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).

'Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys': A dwelling unit attached to other dwelling units, commercial units, or other non-residential space in a building that has fewer than five storeys.

'Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys': A dwelling unit in a high-rise apartment building which has five or more storeys.

'Apartment or flat in a duplex': One of two dwellings, located one above the other, may or may not be attached to other dwellings or buildings.

'Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma' - This category includes persons who have obtained a certificate, diploma or equivalent award in the skilled trades or in entry-level vocations, career and technical occupations. This may allow them to obtain or maintain an industry, government or professional designation. Persons who obtained qualifications from secondary level vocational training programs in the province of Quebec - such as the Diplôme d'études professionnelles/Diploma of Vocational Studies (DEP/DVS) - are included in this category. This category also includes persons who

have obtained a journeyperson certificate in the trades through successful completion of the examinations for a Certificate of Qualification (C of Q) as well as persons with qualifications in the trades that are higher than that of pre-employment, apprenticeship or entry level. Persons who also have a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, other than an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, are excluded from this category.

'Average income' - Average income of a specified group is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of that group by the number of units in that group. Average incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative). For confidentiality reasons, averages are estimated only from the sampled population and will be available on October 25, 2017, with the next major Census of Population release.

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.

'Census family status' refers to whether or not the person is a member of a census family and, if so, his or her status in that census family, either as a member of a couple, as a lone parent or as a child.

'Census family structure' refers to the combination of relatives that comprise a census family. Classification on this variable considers the presence or absence of: married spouses or common-law partners and children.

'Certificate, diploma or degree' - This category includes persons who have obtained any certificates, diplomas or degrees, or their equivalents.

'Children not living in an intact family': Children aged 0 to 14 not living in an intact two-parent family include those living in lone-parent families, stepfamilies and skip-generation families (with grandparents and without parents), and those not living in census families with other relatives, with non-relatives, or as foster children.

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' - This category includes persons who obtained a postsecondary certificate or diploma from a community college; a CEGEP (either general/pre-university or technical); an institute of technology; a school of nursing; a private business school; a private or public trade school; or a vocational school. Included in this category are persons who obtained a teaching or nursing certificate awarded by a provincial department of education, with the exception of teachers' or nurses' qualifications at the bachelor level or above obtained at university-affiliated faculties of education or nursing. Persons with an apprenticeship or trades certificate and no other college, CEGEP or other postsecondary and non-university certificate or diploma are excluded from this category. Persons with university certificates, diplomas or degrees are also excluded from this category.

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

'Common-law status' refers to whether the person is living with a person of the opposite sex or of the same sex as a couple but is not legally married to that person. All persons aged less than 15 are considered as not living common law.

'Complex stepfamily':
- Child(ren) from one married spouse or common-law partner and at least one other biological or adopted child of the couple.
- Child(ren) from each married spouse or common-law partner and no other children.
- Child(ren) from each married spouse or common-law partner and at least one other biological or adopted child of the couple.

'Couple family' refers to a family that contains a married or common-law couple. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. In economic families, a couple family is a family where the reference person has a legally married spouse or common-law partner in the family (regardless of whether or not the reference person also has children).

'Couple family with children' refers to a census family that contains a married couple or a couple living common law and at least one child. 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 spouse, partner or child living in the dwelling.

E

'Ethnic origin' refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors. An ancestor is usually more distant than a grandparent.

F

'Family characteristics of individuals': A person living in a private household can be a married spouse, a common-law partner, a lone parent, a child, or a person not in a census family. Persons not in census families include individuals living alone or living with other relatives or non-relatives.

'Family size' refers to the number of persons in the family.

'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.

H

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' is the classification used in the census to measure the broader concept of 'Educational attainment.'

This variable refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed and is derived from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported.

The general hierarchy used in deriving this variable (high school, trades, college, university) is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. At the detailed level, someone who has

completed one type of certificate, diploma or degree will not necessarily have completed the credentials listed below it in the hierarchy. For example, a person with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma may not have completed a high school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a 'master's degree' necessarily have a 'certificate or diploma above bachelor level.' Although the hierarchy may not fit all programs perfectly, it gives a general measure of educational attainment.

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

Users are advised to consult data quality comments for this variable, available in the *Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.

'Household type' refers to the differentiation of households on the basis of whether they are census family households or non-census-family households. Census family households are those that contain at least one census family. Non-census-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family. Census family households may be differentiated based on the presence of additional persons (that is, persons not in a census family).

I

'Intact family': All children are the biological or adopted children of both married spouses or of both common-law partners.

'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.

'Immigrant language' refer to language (other than English and French) who existence in Canada is originally due to immigration. This expression excludes Aboriginal languages and sign languages, in addition to English and French.

'Immigrant status' refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.

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

'Legal marital status' refers to the marital status of the person under the law not taking into account common-law status. All persons aged less than 15 are considered as never married. Civil unions are included. Same-sex marriage has been legal in all provinces and territories of Canada since 2005.

The **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.

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.

M

Major Field of study (based on the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2016)

'Field of study' refers to the discipline or area of learning/training associated with a particular course or programme of study.

This variable refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest completed postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, classified according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2016.

This **'Major field of study'** variable can be used either independently or in conjunction with the 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' variable. When the latter is used with 'Major field of study,' it should be noted that different fields of study will be more common for different types of postsecondary qualifications. At the detailed program level, some programs are only offered by certain types of institutions.

There was an explicit instruction in the questionnaire which instructed respondents to be as specific as possible in indicating a subfield or subcategory of specialization within a broad discipline or area of training.

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

This variable shows the 'Variant of CIP 2016 - Alternative primary groupings' CIP variant, with the hierarchy of the primary groupings and two-digit series. When a primary grouping contains more than one subseries from series '30. Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies,' these subseries are grouped together. An exception is made for '30.01 Biological and physical sciences' due to its large size. For more information on the CIP classification, see the Classification of Instructional Programs, Canada 2016.

'Marital status' refers to whether or not a person is living in a common-law union as well as the legal marital status of those who are not living in a common-law union. All persons aged less than 15 are considered as never married and not living common law.

'Median income' - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves, i.e., the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative). Median is the measure of central tendency that is available for 100% of the population.

'Mobile home': A single dwelling, designed and constructed to be transported on its own chassis and

capable of being moved to a new location on short notice. It may be placed temporarily on a foundation pad and may be covered by a skirt.

'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).

'Multiple languages' category included 'English and French', 'English and non-official language', 'French and non-official language', and 'English, French and non-official language'. 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.

N

'No certificate, diploma or degree' - This category includes persons who have not obtained any certificates, diplomas or degrees or their equivalents.

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

'Non-permanent residents' includes persons from another country who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them.

O

'Other single-attached house': A single dwelling that is attached to another building and that does not fall into any of the other categories, such as a single dwelling attached to a non-residential structure (e.g., a store or a church) or occasionally to another residential structure (e.g., an apartment building).

P

'Period of immigration' refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.

'Place of birth' refers to the name of the geographic location where the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth.

In the 2016 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to the name of the province, territory or country in which the person was born. It refers to a province or territory if the person was born in Canada. It refers to a country if the person was born outside Canada.

'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.

'Private dwelling occupied by usual residents': refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on May 10, 2016. Unless otherwise specified, all data in housing products are for private dwellings occupied by usual residents, rather than for unoccupied private dwellings or dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or by temporarily present persons.

Note: 'Private dwellings occupied by usual residents' is also referred to as 'occupied private dwellings' in certain census products.

'Private household' refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad. The household universe is divided into two sub-universes on the basis of whether the household is occupying a collective dwelling or a private dwelling. The latter is a private household.

For census purposes, households are classified into three groups: private households, collective households and households outside Canada.

Unless otherwise specified, all data in census products are for private households only.

'Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (highest)' - This category includes persons who have obtained a certificate, diploma or degree beyond the secondary school level from a postsecondary institution or a vocational certificate, diploma or degree awarded by provincial/territorial or federal authorities, such as the journeyperson designation in the trades or teaching and nursing certificates. Possession of a postsecondary qualification does not imply that the person has also completed a secondary school (high school) diploma or equivalency certificate. Persons who have a secondary school diploma or equivalency certificate as their only completed educational credential are excluded from this category.

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.

'Recent immigrant' refers to an immigrant who first obtained his or her landed immigrant or permanent resident status in the five years prior to a given census. In the 2016 Census, the period is from January 1, 2011 to May 10, 2016.

'Relationship structure' refers to whether the family contains biological or adopted children of only one married spouse or common-law partner whose birth or adoption preceded the current relationship. The family can contain such children of each married spouse or common-law partner. It also considers whether or not the family also includes biological or adopted children of either married spouses or

common-law partners.

'Row house': One of three or more dwellings joined side by side (or occasionally side to back), such as a townhouse or garden home, but not having any other dwellings either above or below. Townhouses attached to a high-rise building are also classified as row houses.

S

'School attendance' refers to whether a person attended, either full-time or part-time, any accredited educational institution or program during all or part of a specified reference period. The person may have attended more than one educational institution or have been enrolled in more than one program.

Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree from an educational institution or program such as an elementary school, secondary school (high school), registered apprenticeship program, trade school, college, CEGEP or university. Educational institutions also include seminaries, schools of nursing, private business schools, private or public trade schools, institutes of technology, vocational schools, and schools for people who are deaf or blind. Attendance includes participation in courses or programs offered over the Internet, through correspondence and by other non-traditional methods of delivery.

Attendance does not include training received from an employer unless it could be used as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree from an accredited educational institution. A person is considered to have attended an educational institution if they were enrolled during the reference period but were absent, for example, due to illness.

This variable collects information on school attendance at any time during the nine-month period between September 2015 and May 10, 2016. Individuals were asked to identify all types of schools attended. There was an explicit instruction to include distance learning for credit. In the 2006 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey, this variable was called 'Attendance at School'; the name was changed to 'School attendance' in the 2016 Census in order to comply with the standard definitions, but the variable is measured in the same way. Please note that the French name 'Fréquentation scolaire' did not change.

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

When interpreting school attendance in connection with geography, users are advised that the estimates for school attendance should not be interpreted as the number/proportion of students who attended school while residing in the given geography, due to differences in where the student is counted on Census Day. Like all respondents, students are enumerated at their usual place of residence on Census Day, which may or may not correspond to the geography in which they resided while attending school. For example, students who return to live with their parents during the year are instructed to be enumerated at their parents' address.

'Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate' refers to whether or not a person has completed a secondary school or high school diploma, graduation certificate, or equivalency certificate. Secondary school (high school) diploma or graduation certificate includes academic or vocational high school diplomas or certificates as may be obtained by graduating from a secondary school. High school equivalency certificate includes the successful completion of a high school equivalency test such as the General Educational Development (GED) test, or obtaining an Adult Basic Education (ABE) certificate where it is equivalent to the completion of secondary school.

This variable indicates whether a person has completed a high school diploma or equivalency certificate. It also indicates what, if any, the person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree is. It uses the hierarchy of educational credentials specified in the "Highest certificate, diploma or degree" classification to create two separate hierarchies; one branching from "No high school diploma or equivalency certificate" and the other from "With high school diploma or equivalency certificate."

Persons who obtained trades qualifications from secondary-level vocational training programs in the province of Quebec, such as the Diplôme d'études professionnelles/Diploma of Vocational Studies (DEP/DVS), are included in the category "apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma."

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

Users are advised to consult data quality comments for this variable, available in the *Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016*.

'Semi-detached house': One of two dwellings attached side by side (or back to back) to each other, but not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A semi-detached dwelling has no dwellings either above it or below it, and the two units together have open space on all sides.

'Single-detached house': A single dwelling not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A single-detached house has open space on all sides, and has no dwellings either above it or below it. A mobile home fixed permanently to a foundation is also classified as a single-detached house.

'Simple stepfamily': All children are biological or adopted children of only one married spouse or common-law partner, and their birth or adoption preceded the current relationship.

'Stepfamily' refers to couple families with children that contain at least one biological or adopted child of only one married spouse or common-law partner whose birth or adoption preceded the current relationship. The family can contain such children of each married spouse or common-law partner. The family can also contain biological or adopted children from the current relationship. If the current married spouse or common-law partner has adopted the child(ren) of the other married spouse or common-law partner then it is no longer a stepfamily.

'Stepfamily status' refers to whether or not the family contains any children who are biological or adopted children of only one married spouse or common-law partner and whose birth or adoption preceded the current relationship. The family can contain such children of each married spouse or common-law partner.

'Structural type' refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single-detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.

T

A **'thematic map'** shows the spatial distribution of one or more specific data themes for selected geographic areas. The map may be qualitative in nature (e.g., predominant farm types) or quantitative (e.g., percentage population change).

'Total income' refers to the sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:
- Statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons, private households, census families and economic families;
- Statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises, companies, establishments and locations; and
- Statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons, total income refers to receipts from certain sources, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

In the context of census families, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

In the context of households, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:
- employment income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities);
- income from investment sources, such as dividends and interest on bonds, accounts, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds;
- income from employer and personal pension sources, such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs);
- other regular cash income, such as child support payments received, spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships;
- income from government sources, such as social assistance, child benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, Old Age Security benefits, Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:
- one-time receipts, such as lottery winnings, gambling winnings, cash inheritances, lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals;
- capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income;
- employers' contributions to registered pension plans, Canada Pension Plan, Québec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance;
- voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

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

U

'University certificate, diploma or degree (highest)' - This category refers to persons who have obtained a university (level) certificate or diploma or degree from a degree-granting institution.

V

'Visible minority' refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the *Employment Equity Act* and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

Y

'Year of immigration' refers to the year in which the immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.

Data Sources

1. Statistics Canada. 2012. Age Groups (25) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2011 Census. Data Tables. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-311-XCB2011026.

2. Statistics Canada. 2017. Age (in Single Years) and Average Age (127) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census. Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016004.

3. Statistics Canada. 2017. Structural Type of Dwelling (10), Age (20) and Sex (3) for the Population in Occupied Private Dwellings of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016015.

4. 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 Censuses. Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016041.

5. Statistics Canada. 2017. Mother Tongue (269), Knowledge of Official Languages (5), Age (15A) and Sex (3) for the Population Excluding Institutional Residents of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census. Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016054.

6. Statistics Canada. 2017. Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001.

7. Statistics Canada. 2018. Census Family Structure Including Stepfamily Status and Number and Age Combinations of Children for Census Families with Children in Private Households. 2016 Census of Population. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016025.

8. Statistics Canada. 2017. Low-income Indicators (4), Individual Low-income Status (6), Age (8) and Sex (3) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census. Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016127.

9. Statistics Canada. 2017. Household Income Statistics (3) and Household Type Including Census Family Structure (11) for Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census - 100% Data. Data Table. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016099.

10. Statistics Canada. 2017. Median household total income and after-tax income by household type. Income Highlight Tables, 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016006.

11. Statistics Canada. 2017. Aboriginal Identity (9), Age (20), Registered or Treaty Indian Status (3) and Sex (3) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census - 25% Sample Data. Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016156.

12. Statistics Canada. 2007. Simcoe, Ontario (Code3543) (table). Aboriginal Population Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE.

13. Statistics Canada. 2012. Structural Type of Dwelling (10), Age Groups (21) and Sex (3) for the Population in Occupied Private Dwellings of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2011 Census. Data Tables. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-313-XCB2011028.

14. Statistics Canada. 2007. Immigrant Status and Place of Birth (38), Sex (3) and Age Groups (10) for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census. Data Tables. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-557-XCB2006015.

15. Statistics Canada. 2017. Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (11), Place of Birth (272), Age (7A) and Sex (3) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census. Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016185.

16. Statistics Canada. 2007. Visible Minority Groups (15), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (9), Age Groups (10) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census. Data Tables. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-562-XCB2006016.

17. Statistics Canada. 2017. Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity Highlight Tables, 2016 Census. Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016007.

18. Statistics Canada. 2008. Attendance at school (3), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (13), Age Groups (10A) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data. Data Tables. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-560-XCB2006033.

19. Statistics Canada. 2017. Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016 (14), School Attendance (3), Age (13A) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census - 25% Sample Data. Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016242.

20. Statistics Canada. 2012. Census Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE.

21. Census Profile - Age, Sex, Marital Status, Families, Households, Dwellings and Language for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2011 Census Statistics Canada, 98-314-XCB2011006.

22. 2006 Census Statistics Canada. Profile for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions, Census Subdivisions and Dissemination Areas, 2006 Census. 2006 Electronic Profiles. Catalogue no. POB94581002.

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

23. Statistics Canada. 2007. Attendance at school (3), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (13), Age Groups (10A) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data. Data Tables. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-560-XCB2006033.

24. Statistics Canada. 2018. Immigrant status and period of immigration, 2016 counts, both sexes, age (total), Canada and census divisions, 2016 Census – 25% Sample data. 2016 Census of Population. Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity Highlight Tables. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-402-X2016007.

25. Statistics Canada. 2014. Target group profile of the Francophone population, Census, 2011. Census, 2011 - Target group profile.

26. Statistics Canada. 2018. Target group profile of the Francophone population, Census, 2016. Census, 2016 - Target Group Profile.

References

Statistics Canada. (2017, October 25). *Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, 2016 Census.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/009/98-500-x2016009-eng.cfm

Statistics Canada. (2017, September 13). *Census in Brief - Children living in low-income households.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/98-200-x/2016012/98-200-x2016012-eng.cfm

Statistics Canada. (2017, October 25). *Census in Brief - Children with an immigrant background: Bridging cultures.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/98-200-x/2016015/98-200-x2016015-eng.cfm

Statistics Canada. (2017, May 3). *Census in Brief - Dwellings in Canada.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/98-200-x/2016005/98-200-x2016005-eng.cfm

Statistics Canada. (2017, August 2). *Census in Brief - Portrait of children's family life in Canada in 2016.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/98-200-x/2016006/98-200-x2016006-eng.cfm

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

Statistics Canada. (2017, May 3). *The Daily - Age and sex, and type of dwelling data: Key results from the 2016 Census.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/170503/dq170503a-eng.htm

Statistics Canada. (2017, November 29). *The Daily - Education in Canada: Key results from the 2016 Census.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171129/dq171129a-eng.htm

Statistics Canada. (2017, August 2). *The Daily - Families, households and marital status: Key results from the 2016 Census.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/170802/dq170802a-eng.htm

Statistics Canada. (2017, September 13). *The Daily - Household income in Canada: Key results from the 2016 Census.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/170913/dq170913a-eng.htm

Statistics Canada. (2017, October 25). *The Daily - Immigration and ethnocultural diversity: Key results from the 2016 Census.* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171025/dq171025b-eng.htm

Statistics Canada, 2. C. (2017, May 3). *Data Table - Age (in Single Years) and Average Age (127) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census - 100% Data .* Retrieved from Statistics Canada: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dt-td/Ap-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=109526&PRID=0&PTYPE=109445&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2016&THEME=115&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=

Appendix I: Children and Youth

Table 1: Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

	Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016														
	0-4 years			**5-9 years**			**10-14 years**			**15-19 years**			**20-24 years**		
	#	% of Total Population	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total Population	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total Population	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total Population	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total Population	% Change, 2011-2016
Adjala-Tosorontio	475	4.3%	4.4%	585	5.3%	-3.3%	655	6.0%	-15.5%	750	6.8%	-11.2%	695	6.3%	4.5%
Barrie	7,745	5.5%	-6.3%	8,770	6.2%	1.4%	9,010	6.4%	-3.5%	9,605	6.8%	-7.1%	10,035	7.1%	9.9%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	2,570	7.3%	39.7%	2,530	7.2%	47.1%	2,135	6.0%	16.0%	2,130	6.0%	3.4%	2,070	5.9%	15.3%
Christian Island[1]	50	7.6%	-	50	7.6%	-	55	8.3%	-	65	9.8%	-	40	6.1%	-
Clearview	685	4.8%	10.5%	750	5.3%	-5.1%	845	6.0%	-14.6%	930	6.6%	-8.8%	785	5.5%	-5.4%
Collingwood	945	4.3%	-3.6%	1,115	5.1%	28.2%	1,075	4.9%	18.1%	1,005	4.6%	-13.7%	1,085	5.0%	4.8%
Essa	1,360	6.5%	17.7%	1,330	6.3%	18.8%	1,285	6.1%	-1.9%	1,455	6.9%	4.3%	1,675	7.9%	18.8%
Innisfil	1,995	5.5%	18.8%	2,140	5.9%	14.7%	2,190	6.0%	1.4%	2,270	6.2%	-9.9%	2,100	5.7%	16.7%
Midland	695	4.1%	1.5%	810	4.8%	11.7%	785	4.7%	-9.2%	860	5.1%	-18.5%	840	5.0%	-13.8%
Mnjikaning First Nation 32	60	6.8%	-20.0%	75	8.5%	7.1%	65	7.4%	-7.1%	55	6.3%	-15.4%	65	7.4%	8.3%
New Tecumseth	1,850	5.4%	14.9%	2,000	5.8%	17.3%	1,995	5.8%	1.8%	2,065	6.0%	-3.1%	1,900	5.5%	9.5%
Orillia	1,415	4.5%	-5.7%	1,495	4.8%	-1.3%	1,495	4.8%	-1.6%	1,585	5.1%	-18.3%	1,980	6.4%	-2.5%
Oro-Medonte	885	4.2%	-4.8%	1,090	5.2%	0.0%	1,220	5.8%	-3.9%	1,290	6.1%	-7.5%	1,100	5.2%	1.9%
Penetanguishene	345	3.9%	-4.2%	355	4.0%	-19.3%	445	5.0%	-5.3%	465	5.2%	-16.2%	530	5.9%	-3.6%
Ramara	330	3.5%	3.1%	375	4.0%	-5.1%	455	4.8%	-9.0%	475	5.0%	-12.0%	455	4.8%	-1.1%
Severn	570	4.2%	16.3%	610	4.5%	8.0%	705	5.2%	-2.1%	755	5.6%	-10.7%	735	5.5%	8.1%
Springwater	905	4.7%	6.5%	1,195	6.3%	3.5%	1,330	7.0%	3.9%	1,275	6.7%	-15.8%	1,145	6.0%	3.6%
Tay	425	4.2%	3.7%	430	4.3%	-9.5%	490	4.9%	-2.0%	520	5.2%	-22.4%	510	5.1%	9.7%
Tiny	410	3.5%	5.1%	485	4.1%	10.2%	500	4.2%	-10.7%	555	4.7%	-23.4%	575	4.9%	3.6%
Wasaga Beach	725	3.5%	13.3%	850	4.1%	15.6%	885	4.3%	12.7%	880	4.3%	-1.1%	870	4.2%	39.2%
Simcoe County	**24,430**	**5.1%**	**4.6%**	**27,045**	**5.6%**	**8.1%**	**27,625**	**5.8%**	**-1.2%**	**29,015**	**6.0%**	**-8.7%**	**29,205**	**6.1%**	**7.8%**

Sources:

a) Statistics Canada. 2012. *Age Groups (25) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2011 Census.* Data Tables. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-311-XCB2011026.

b) Statistics Canada. 2017. *Age (in Single Years) and Average Age (127) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census.* Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016004.

Notes:

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

2. Statistics Canada is committed to protect the privacy of all Canadians and the confidentiality of the data they provide to us. As part of this commitment, some population counts of geographic areas are adjusted in order to ensure confidentiality.

   The adjustment to counts of the total population for any dissemination block is controlled to ensure that the population counts for dissemination areas will always be within 5 of the actual values. The adjustment has no impact on the population counts of census divisions and large census subdivisions.

Table 2: Population Change (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

0 - 4 years

Municipality	Change
Simcoe County	4.6%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	39.7%
Innisfil	18.8%
Essa	17.7%
Severn	16.3%
New Tecumseth	14.9%
Wasaga Beach	13.3%
Clearview	10.5%
Springwater	6.5%
Tiny	5.1%
Adjala-Tosorontio	4.4%
Tay	3.7%
Ramara	3.1%
Midland	1.5%
Collingwood	-3.6%
Penetanguishene	-4.2%
Oro-Medonte	-4.8%
Orillia	-5.7%
Barrie	-6.3%

5 - 9 years

Municipality	Change
Simcoe County	8.1%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	47.1%
Collingwood	28.2%
Essa	18.8%
New Tecumseth	17.3%
Wasaga Beach	15.6%
Innisfil	14.7%
Midland	11.7%
Tiny	10.2%
Severn	8.0%
Springwater	3.5%
Barrie	1.4%
Oro-Medonte	0.0%
Orillia	-1.3%
Adjala-Tosorontio	-3.3%
Ramara	-5.1%
Clearview	-5.1%
Tay	-9.5%
Penetanguishene	-19.3%

10 - 14 years

Municipality	Change
Simcoe County	-1.2%
Collingwood	18.1%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	16.0%
Wasaga Beach	12.7%
Springwater	3.9%
New Tecumseth	1.8%
Innisfil	1.4%
Orillia	-1.6%
Essa	-1.9%
Tay	-2.0%
Severn	-2.1%
Barrie	-3.5%
Oro-Medonte	-3.9%
Penetanguishene	-5.3%
Ramara	-9.0%
Midland	-9.2%
Tiny	-10.7%
Clearview	-14.6%
Adjala-Tosorontio	-15.5%

Sources:

a) Statistics Canada. 2012. *Age Groups (25) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2011 Census.* Data Tables. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-311-XCB2011026.

b) Statistics Canada. 2017. *Age (in Single Years) and Average Age (127) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census.* Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016004.

Table 2: Population Change (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011-2016 (continued).
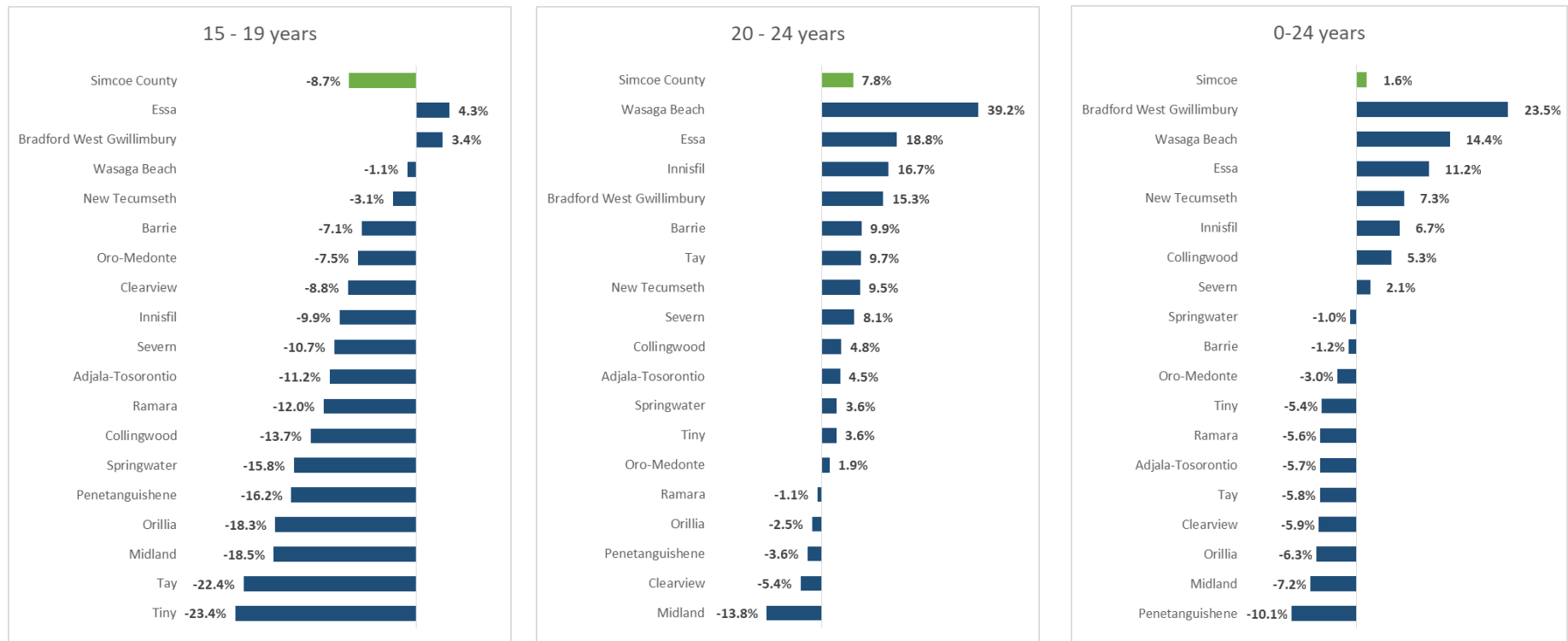
15 - 19 years

Municipality	Change
Simcoe County	-8.7%
Essa	4.3%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	3.4%
Wasaga Beach	-1.1%
New Tecumseth	-3.1%
Barrie	-7.1%
Oro-Medonte	-7.5%
Clearview	-8.8%
Innisfil	-9.9%
Severn	-10.7%
Adjala-Tosorontio	-11.2%
Ramara	-12.0%
Collingwood	-13.7%
Springwater	-15.8%
Penetanguishene	-16.2%
Orillia	-18.3%
Midland	-18.5%
Tay	-22.4%
Tiny	-23.4%

20 - 24 years

Municipality	Change
Simcoe County	7.8%
Wasaga Beach	39.2%
Essa	18.8%
Innisfil	16.7%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	15.3%
Barrie	9.9%
Tay	9.7%
New Tecumseth	9.5%
Severn	8.1%
Collingwood	4.8%
Adjala-Tosorontio	4.5%
Springwater	3.6%
Tiny	3.6%
Oro-Medonte	1.9%
Ramara	-1.1%
Orillia	-2.5%
Penetanguishene	-3.6%
Clearview	-5.4%
Midland	-13.8%

0-24 years

Municipality	Change
Simcoe	1.6%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	23.5%
Wasaga Beach	14.4%
Essa	11.2%
New Tecumseth	7.3%
Innisfil	6.7%
Collingwood	5.3%
Severn	2.1%
Springwater	-1.0%
Barrie	-1.2%
Oro-Medonte	-3.0%
Tiny	-5.4%
Ramara	-5.6%
Adjala-Tosorontio	-5.7%
Tay	-5.8%
Clearview	-5.9%
Orillia	-6.3%
Midland	-7.2%
Penetanguishene	-10.1%

Table 3: Family Characteristics for Children (Aged 0 to 14 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

Family Characteristics of Children	0-4 years			5-9 years			10-14 years		
Family Characteristics for Children (Aged 0 to 14 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016									
	#	% of Total Population (0-4 years)	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total Population (5-9 years)	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total Population (10-14 years)	% Change, 2011-2016
Children in census families (as in sons, daughters or grandchildren)	24,230	99.4%	4.4%	26,865	99.5%	7.9%	27,395	99.4%	-1.2%
Living with two biological or adoptive parents[1]	19,695	80.8%	3.9%	19,020	70.4%	5.0%	17,580	63.8%	-2.0%
In an intact family[2]	18,045	74.0%	4.6%	17,660	65.4%	4.3%	16,815	61.0%	-2.3%
In a complex stepfamily[3]	1,650	6.8%	-2.9%	1,355	5.0%	14.8%	760	2.8%	4.1%
Living with one biological or adoptive parent and one step-parent	580	2.4%	0.0%	2,025	7.5%	12.8%	3,130	11.4%	-1.7%
In a simple stepfamily[4]	380	1.6%	0.0%	975	3.6%	13.4%	1,435	5.2%	-6.2%
In a complex stepfamily[3]	195	0.8%	-4.9%	1,050	3.9%	12.3%	1,700	6.2%	2.7%
Living with one parent in a lone-parent census family[1]	3,875	15.9%	7.9%	5,685	21.0%	16.4%	6,510	23.6%	0.9%
With a male lone parent	555	2.3%	14.4%	1,020	3.8%	19.3%	1,345	4.9%	6.3%
With a female lone parent	3,320	13.6%	6.8%	4,665	17.3%	15.8%	5,165	18.7%	-0.5%
Living with grandparents without parents present	90	0.4%	12.5%	135	0.5%	17.4%	175	0.6%	9.4%
With two grandparents without parents present	40	0.2%	-20.0%	85	0.3%	6.3%	95	0.3%	0.0%
With one grandparent without parents present	45	0.2%	50.0%	55	0.2%	57.1%	75	0.3%	15.4%
Persons not in census families	150	0.6%	42.9%	145	0.5%	70.6%	160	0.6%	-11.1%
Living with other relatives[5]	75	0.3%	87.5%	85	0.3%	183.3%	80	0.3%	23.1%
Foster children	75	0.3%	7.1%	65	0.2%	8.3%	80	0.3%	-30.4%
Total - Family characteristics of children	**24,380**	**100.0%**	**4.6%**	**27,010**	**100.0%**	**8.1%**	**27,560**	**100.0%**	**-1.3%**

Notes:

1. One or more grandparents of the child may also be present in the household.

2. In an **intact family**, all children are the biological or adopted children of both persons in the couple. This category also includes children living in census families for whom it cannot be determined whether it is an intact family or a stepfamily.

3. **Complex stepfamily**:
   - Child(ren) from one married spouse or common-law partner and at least one other biological or adopted child of the couple.
   - Child(ren) from each married spouse or common-law partner and no other children.
   - Child(ren) from each married spouse or common-law partner and at least one other biological or adopted child of the couple.

4. **Simple stepfamily**: All children are biological or adopted children of only one married spouse or common-law partner, and their birth or adoption preceded the current relationship.

5. Excluding foster children.

Table 4: Individuals (Aged 0 to 24 Years) in Low-Income Households by Age Category Based on LIM-AT by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2015.

Individuals (Aged 0 to 24 Years) in Low-Income Status Based on Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2015	0-5 years		6-17 years		18-24 years	
	#	Prevalence of low income (0-5 years)	#	Prevalence of low income (6-17 years)	#	Prevalence of low income (18-24 years)
Adjala-Tosorontio	60	10.3%	140	9.0%	45	4.6%
Barrie	1,710	18.2%	3,335	15.4%	1,870	13.4%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	370	12.0%	675	12.5%	180	6.1%
Clearview	100	12.0%	245	12.1%	80	7.0%
Collingwood	220	19.3%	540	20.8%	220	14.9%
Essa	155	9.6%	260	8.3%	95	5.3%
Innisfil	300	12.4%	675	12.8%	205	6.8%
Midland	235	27.6%	485	24.7%	210	17.9%
New Tecumseth	240	10.7%	545	11.3%	180	6.6%
Orillia	555	32.5%	875	24.2%	535	20.4%
Oro-Medonte	70	6.4%	235	8.2%	60	3.7%
Penetanguishene	125	30.9%	185	18.4%	110	16.9%
Ramara	65	16.5%	145	13.5%	55	8.8%
Severn	115	16.8%	200	12.2%	65	6.2%
Springwater	60	5.5%	230	7.5%	85	5.1%
Tay	80	15.8%	220	19.0%	80	11.3%
Tiny	80	16.3%	190	15.6%	65	8.1%
Wasaga Beach	165	18.4%	395	18.9%	155	13.0%
Simcoe County	**4,715**	**16.0%**	**9,575**	**14.5%**	**4,300**	**10.7%**

Notes:

1. **Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)** - The 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.

   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.

2. **'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.

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

4. 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.

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Table 5: Structural Type of Dwelling for the Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

Structural Type of Dwelling[1] for the Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) in Occupied Private Dwellings[2] by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016									
Structural Type of Dwelling	0-14 years			15-19 years			20-24 years		
	#	% of Total Population	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total Population	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total Population	% Change, 2011-2016
Single-detached house	62,775	79.5%	1.8%	23,775	82.6%	-9.9%	21,820	76.4%	8.7%
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	720	0.9%	-5.3%	235	0.8%	-11.3%	360	1.3%	-27.3%
Other attached dwelling	15,385	19.5%	11.8%	4,775	16.6%	-2.9%	6,345	22.2%	4.2%
Semi-detached house	3,490	4.4%	6.7%	1,080	3.8%	-5.3%	1,075	3.8%	-6.1%
Row house	6,205	7.9%	16.2%	1,770	6.1%	-0.8%	1,940	6.8%	12.5%
Apartment or flat in a duplex	2,930	3.7%	14.2%	1,015	3.5%	5.2%	1,435	5.0%	19.1%
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	2,640	3.3%	6.5%	870	3.0%	-11.7%	1,820	6.4%	-7.1%
Other single-attached house	120	0.2%	4.3%	45	0.2%	0.0%	75	0.3%	50.0%
Movable dwelling[3]	60	0.1%	0.0%	*	*	*	45	0.2%	12.5%
Total - Structural type of dwelling	**78,945**	**100.0%**	**3.6%**	**28,800**	**100.0%**	**-8.9%**	**28,575**	**100.0%**	**7.1%**

Sources:

a) Statistics Canada. 2012. *Structural Type of Dwelling (10), Age Groups (21) and Sex (3) for the Population in Occupied Private Dwellings of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2011 Census.* Data Tables. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-313-XCB2011028.

b) Statistics Canada. 2017. *Structural Type of Dwelling (10), Age (20) and Sex (3) for the Population in Occupied Private Dwellings of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census* Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016015.

Notes:

1. **'Structural type'** refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single-detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.
2. **'Private dwelling'** refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of some other person or group of persons.
3. The category **'Movable dwelling'** includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats, recreational vehicles and railroad cars.

* Value is less than 20, so data is suppressed. Data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.

Table 6: Knowledge of Official Language for the Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

Knowledge of Official Language[1] for the Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016														
Knowledge of Official Languages	0-4 years			5-9 years			10-14 years			15-19 years			20-24 years		
	#	% of Total	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total	% Change, 2011-2016	#	% of Total	% Change, 2011-2016
English only	23,445	96.0%	4.5%	24,915	92.2%	4.3%	24,895	90.2%	-2.8%	26,165	90.4%	-9.5%	27,005	93.0%	7.6%
French only	110	0.5%	-21.4%	60	0.2%	0.0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
English and French	590	2.4%	9.3%	2,030	7.5%	94.3%	2,650	9.6%	16.7%	2,770	9.6%	1.5%	2,000	6.9%	9.0%
Neither English nor French	270	1.1%	25.6%	30	0.1%	20.0%	20	0.1%	100.0%	*	*	*	20	0.1%	-33.3%
Total - Knowledge of official languages	24,410	100.0%	4.6%	27,035	100.0%	8.1%	27,590	100.0%	-1.3%	28,950	100.0%	-8.6%	29,045	100.0%	7.7%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2017. *Mother Tongue (269), Knowledge of Official Languages (5), Age (15A) and Sex (3) for the Population Excluding Institutional Residents of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census.* Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016054.

Notes:

1. **'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.

* Value is less than 20, so data is suppressed. Data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.

Table 7: Top 10 Most Common Mother Tongue for the Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2016.

Top 10 Most Common Mother Tongue for the Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2016									
0-4 years		**5-9 years**		**10-14 years**		**15-19 years**		**20-24 years**	
Mother Tongue	#	Mother Tongue	#	Mother Tongue	#	Mother Tongue	#	Mother Tongue	#
English	22,460	English	25,070	English	25,660	English	26,860	English	26,680
French	285	French	330	French	350	French	415	French	470
Spanish	155	Spanish	160	Spanish	150	Spanish	165	Spanish	175
Russian	135	Russian	130	Russian	110	Portuguese	100	Mandarin	155
Mandarin	85	Mandarin	85	Urdu	100	Mandarin	90	Portuguese	145
Urdu	70	Urdu	85	Portuguese	95	Urdu	85	Polish	115
Portuguese	70	Polish	75	Polish	80	Polish	85	Punjabi (Panjabi)	110
Polish	65	Portuguese	55	Mandarin	50	Russian	80	Russian	80
Tamil	45	Persian (Farsi)	40	Punjabi (Panjabi)	50	Punjabi (Panjabi)	80	German	70
Assyrian Neo-Aramaic	40	Vietnamese	40	Persian (Farsi)	40	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	55	Urdu	65

Source: Statistics Canada. 2017. *Mother Tongue (269), Knowledge of Official Languages (5), Age (15A) and Sex (3) for the Population Excluding Institutional Residents of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census.* Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016054.

Notes:

1. **'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.

Table 8: Francophone Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

Francophone Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016					
	Total - Francophone	0-24 years			
		#	% of Total Francophone	% of Total Population (0-24 years)	% Change, 2011-2016
Adjala-Tosorontio	205	25	12.2%	0.8%	-44.4%
Barrie	4,015	1,165	29.0%	2.6%	9.9%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	775	235	30.3%	2.1%	95.8%
Clearview	230	75	32.6%	1.9%	87.5%
Collingwood	420	55	13.1%	1.1%	10.0%
Essa	1,505	575	38.2%	8.1%	40.2%
Innisfil	700	155	22.1%	1.4%	34.8%
Midland	745	80	10.7%	2.0%	-11.1%
New Tecumseth	620	110	17.7%	1.1%	37.5%
Orillia	475	40	8.4%	0.5%	-46.7%
Oro-Medonte	315	65	20.6%	1.2%	-7.1%
Penetanguishene	925	120	13.0%	5.6%	-4.0%
Ramara	110	20	18.2%	1.0%	0.0%
Severn	220	*	*	*	-66.7%
Springwater	420	125	29.8%	2.1%	38.9%
Tay	290	*	*	*	-60.0%
Tiny	1,095	180	16.4%	7.1%	-26.5%
Wasaga Beach	575	130	22.6%	3.1%	100.0%
Simcoe County	**13,660**	**3,235**	**23.7%**	**2.4%**	**17.9%**

Source:
  a) Statistics Canada. 2014. *Target group profile of the Francophone population, Census, 2011.* Census, 2011 - Target group profile.
  b) Statistics Canada. 2018. *Target group profile of the Francophone population, Census, 2016.* Census, 2016 - Target Group Profile.

Note: * Value is less than 20, so data is suppressed. Data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Table 9: Immigrant Status for the Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2016.

Immigrant Status[1] for the Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016										
	0-14 years					15-24 years				
	Immigrants[2]			Recent Immigrants[3]		Immigrants[2]			Recent Immigrants[3]	
	#	% of Total Population (0-14 years)	% Change, 2006-2016	#	% of Total Immigrants	#	% of Total Population (15-24 years)	% Change, 2006-2016	#	% of Total Immigrants
Adjala-Tosorontio	*	*	*	*	-	20	1.4%	-73.3%	*	*
Barrie	520	2.0%	-31.6%	285	54.8%	985	5.0%	-6.6%	185	18.8%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	275	3.8%	205.6%	155	56.4%	395	9.4%	83.7%	90	22.8%
Clearview	*	*	*	*	*	20	1.2%	-33.3%	*	*
Collingwood	35	1.1%	-41.7%	*	*	65	3.1%	44.4%	*	*
Essa	25	0.6%	-54.5%	20	80.0%	105	3.9%	133.3%	25	23.8%
Innisfil	160	2.5%	220.0%	80	50.0%	205	4.6%	215.4%	20	9.8%
Midland	25	1.1%	-16.7%	*	*	50	3.1%	0.0%	*	*
New Tecumseth	125	2.1%	127.3%	45	36.0%	120	3.0%	60.0%	*	*
Orillia	30	0.7%	-73.9%	20	66.7%	70	2.0%	-51.7%	*	*
Oro-Medonte	*	*	*	*	*	25	1.0%	-64.3%	*	*
Penetanguishene	*	*	*	*	*	25	2.8%	150.0%	*	*
Ramara	*	*	*	*	*	15	1.6%	-25.0%	*	*
Severn	*	*	*	*	*	25	1.7%	-66.7%	*	*
Springwater	40	1.2%	-33.3%	*	*	55	2.3%	22.2%	*	*
Tay	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Tiny	40	2.9%	-	20	50.0%	35	3.1%	250.0%	*	*
Wasaga Beach	45	1.8%	350.0%	30	66.7%	25	1.4%	-16.7%	*	*
Simcoe County	**1,370**	**1.7%**	**-6.5%**	**690**	**50.4%**	**2,245**	**3.9%**	**8.7%**	**395**	**17.6%**

Source:

c) Statistics Canada. 2007. *Immigrant Status and Place of Birth (38), Sex (3) and Age Groups (10) for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census.* Data Tables. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-557-XCB2006015.

d) Statistics Canada. 2017. *Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (11), Place of Birth (272), Age (7A) and Sex (3) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census.* Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016185.

Notes:

1. **Immigrant status** refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.

2. **'Immigrants'** includes persons who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category. In the 2016 Census of Population, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.

3. **'Recent immigrant'** refers to an immigrant who first obtained his or her landed immigrant or permanent resident status between January 1, 2011 and May 10, 2016.

* Value is less than 20, so data is suppressed. Data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.

- The value not available for a specific reference period.

Table 10: Top 10 Most Common Places of Birth for Immigrants (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016.

Top 10 Most Common Place of Birth for the Immigrants (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016							
0-14 years				**15-24 years**			
Place of Birth[1]	#	% of Total Immigrants (0-14 years)	% Change, 2006-2016	Place of Birth[1]	#	% of Total Immigrants (15-24 years)	% Change, 2006-2016
United States[2]	145	10.6%	-42.0%	United Kingdom[3]	285	12.7%	29.5%
United Kingdom[3]	130	9.5%	-13.3%	Philippines	205	9.1%	215.4%
China[5]	130	9.5%	18.2%	Pakistan	120	5.3%	-
India	110	8.0%	175.0%	United States[2]	115	5.1%	0.0%
Pakistan	70	5.1%	-	India	100	4.5%	566.7%
Israel	60	4.4%	-	Germany	95	4.2%	-
Philippines	55	4.0%	22.2%	China[5]	90	4.0%	125.0%
Syria[4]	55	4.0%	-	Ukraine	80	3.6%	-
Ukraine	45	3.3%	-	Colombia	70	3.1%	-
Russian Federation	45	3.3%	-	Russian Federation	60	2.7%	-

Sources:

a) Statistics Canada. 2007. *Immigrant Status and Place of Birth (38), Sex (3) and Age Groups (10) for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census*. Data Tables. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-557-XCB2006015.

b) Statistics Canada. 2017. *Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (11), Place of Birth (272), Age (7A) and Sex (3) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census*. Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016185.

Notes:

1. **'Place of birth'** refers to the name of the geographic location where the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth.
   In the 2016 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to the name of the province, territory or country in which the person was born. It refers to a province or territory if the person was born in Canada. It refers to a country if the person was born outside Canada.
2. The official name of **United States** is United States of America.
3. The official name of **United Kingdom** is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. United Kingdom includes Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland (excludes Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and British Overseas Territories).
4. The official name of **Syria** is Syrian Arab Republic.
5. **China** excludes Hong Kong and Macao.
- The value not available for a specific reference period.

Table 11: Visible Minority for the Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016.

Visible Minority for the Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016						
Visible Minorities[1]	**0-14 years**			**15-24 years**		
	#	% Total Population (0-14 years)	% Change, 2006-2016	#	% Total Population (15-24 years)	% Change, 2006-2016
Black	2,295	2.9%	87.3%	1,190	2.1%	128.8%
South Asian	1,785	2.3%	91.9%	1,125	2.0%	184.8%
Chinese	905	1.1%	94.6%	480	0.8%	118.2%
Latin American	750	1.0%	78.6%	510	0.9%	126.7%
Filipino	740	0.9%	78.3%	445	0.8%	169.7%
Southeast Asian	585	0.7%	120.8%	315	0.5%	46.5%
Multiple visible minorities[2]	385	0.5%	45.3%	270	0.5%	145.5%
Visible minority, n.i.e.[3]	330	0.4%	53.5%	185	0.3%	428.6%
West Asian	230	0.3%	91.7%	125	0.2%	47.1%
Arab	215	0.3%	104.8%	80	0.1%	166.7%
Korean	165	0.2%	32.0%	100	0.2%	-60.8%
Japanese	125	0.2%	-26.5%	60	0.1%	-42.9%
Visible minority	**8,520**	**10.8%**	**80.5%**	**4,890**	**8.5%**	**107.2%**
Not a visible minority	70,425	89.2%	-6.8%	52,485	91.5%	-0.1%
Total - Population by visible minority	78,945	100.0%	-1.6%	57,370	100.0%	4.5%

Sources:
a) Statistics Canada. 2007. *Visible Minority Groups (15), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (9), Age Groups (10) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census.* Data Tables. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-562-XCB2006016.
b) Statistics Canada. 2017. *Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity Highlight Tables, 2016 Census.* Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016007.

Notes:
1. **Visible minority** refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.
2. **Multiple visible minorities** includes persons who gave more than one visible minority group by checking two or more mark-in responses, e.g., 'Black' and 'South Asian.'
3. The abbreviation **'n.i.e.'** means 'not included elsewhere.' Includes persons with a write-in response such as 'Guyanese,' 'West Indian,' 'Tibetan,' 'Polynesian,' 'Pacific Islander,' etc.

Table 12: Aboriginal Population (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2016.

Aboriginal Population[1] (Aged 0 to 24 Years) by Age Category by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2016										
	0-4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20-24 years	
	#	% of Total Population (0-4 years)	#	% of Total Population (5-9 years)	#	% of Total Population (10-14 years)	#	% of Total Population (15-19 years)	#	% of Total Population (20-24 year)
Adjala-Tosorontio	*	*	20	3.5%	*	*	*	*	35	5.1%
Barrie	375	4.8%	450	5.2%	525	5.9%	505	5.4%	500	4.9%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	45	1.7%	60	2.4%	50	2.4%	50	2.5%	50	2.3%
Christian Island 30[2]	50	100.0%	45	100.0%	50	76.9%	65	100.0%	35	70.0%
Clearview	20	2.9%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Collingwood	55	5.6%	40	3.6%	65	6.3%	55	5.4%	60	5.7%
Essa	35	2.6%	55	4.4%	95	7.1%	70	5.0%	45	3.6%
Innisfil	50	2.6%	70	3.2%	130	5.9%	55	2.4%	55	2.6%
Midland	180	24.2%	170	21.3%	130	17.6%	115	15.3%	195	22.2%
Mnjikaning First Nation 32	55	91.7%	70	93.3%	70	100.0%	50	90.9%	55	84.6%
New Tecumseth	50	2.7%	65	3.3%	80	4.0%	55	2.6%	50	2.7%
Orillia	160	11.0%	165	11.1%	125	8.6%	160	9.7%	165	8.5%
Oro-Medonte	35	3.6%	45	4.3%	25	2.1%	75	5.7%	55	4.9%
Penetanguishene	60	18.5%	80	22.5%	100	21.5%	95	21.3%	90	20.7%
Ramara	30	10.0%	40	10.1%	30	6.5%	40	9.2%	30	5.8%
Severn	45	8.2%	70	11.1%	70	10.0%	25	3.3%	50	6.8%
Springwater	50	5.9%	70	5.9%	95	6.9%	90	6.9%	75	6.8%
Tay	75	16.5%	70	17.9%	85	17.0%	105	21.6%	95	18.3%
Tiny	70	17.5%	70	16.3%	100	17.9%	115	20.9%	165	29.5%
Wasaga Beach	35	4.9%	60	7.0%	55	6.3%	25	3.0%	45	5.0%
Simcoe County	1,485	6.0%	1,710	6.4%	1,880	6.8%	1,785	6.3%	1,865	6.5%

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. 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.

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Table 13: Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree for Youth (Aged 20 to 24 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016.

Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree for Youth (Aged 20 to 24 Years) by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016														
	No certificate, diploma or degree			Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate			Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree								
							Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma			College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma			University certificate, diploma or degree		
	#	# of Total Population (20-24 years)	% Change, 2006-2016	#	# of Total Population (20-24 years)	% Change, 2006-2016	#	# of Total Population (20-24 years)	% Change, 2006-2016	#	# of Total Population (20-24 years)	% Change, 2006-2016	#	# of Total Population (20-24 years)	% Change, 2006-2016
Adjala-Tosorontio	25	3.6%	-54.5%	380	55.5%	33.3%	20	2.9%	0.0%	160	23.4%	23.1%	105	15.3%	61.5%
Barrie	1,000	9.8%	-28.1%	5,110	50.3%	25.7%	290	2.9%	-36.3%	2,200	21.6%	28.3%	1,570	15.4%	77.4%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	145	6.7%	-40.8%	1,140	52.3%	79.5%	50	2.3%	-47.4%	465	21.3%	27.4%	380	17.4%	100.0%
Christian Island 30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-
Clearview	90	11.6%	0.0%	425	54.8%	19.7%	35	4.5%	-46.2%	165	21.3%	-13.2%	55	7.1%	-21.4%
Collingwood	130	12.4%	-35.0%	610	58.1%	62.7%	*	*	*	170	16.2%	17.2%	125	11.9%	-41.9%
Essa	130	10.4%	-45.8%	580	46.2%	26.1%	70	5.6%	-12.5%	320	25.5%	39.1%	155	12.4%	93.8%
Innisfil	180	8.7%	-41.0%	1,030	49.5%	37.3%	90	4.3%	-10.0%	455	21.9%	75.0%	320	15.4%	77.8%
Midland	150	17.0%	-37.5%	405	46.0%	-6.9%	45	5.1%	350.0%	170	19.3%	25.9%	105	11.9%	-8.7%
Mnjikaning First Nation 32	25	38.5%	66.7%	25	38.5%	25.0%	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	-
New Tecumseth	215	11.7%	-31.7%	935	50.8%	30.8%	45	2.4%	-35.7%	410	22.3%	90.7%	230	12.5%	21.1%
Orillia	235	12.2%	-41.3%	1,030	53.4%	21.9%	65	3.4%	-38.1%	360	18.7%	7.5%	240	12.4%	11.6%
Oro-Medonte	85	7.6%	-29.2%	525	46.9%	4.0%	50	4.5%	11.1%	230	20.5%	-4.2%	230	20.5%	84.0%
Penetanguishene	70	16.1%	-12.5%	200	46.0%	-20.0%	*	*	*	110	25.3%	57.1%	35	8.0%	0.0%
Ramara	50	9.6%	-16.7%	255	49.0%	10.9%	*	*	*	120	23.1%	33.3%	75	14.4%	66.7%
Severn	75	10.2%	-16.7%	360	49.0%	20.0%	35	4.8%	-36.4%	185	25.2%	208.3%	75	10.2%	114.3%
Springwater	75	6.8%	0.0%	535	48.6%	1.9%	25	2.3%	-44.4%	250	22.7%	6.4%	215	19.5%	19.4%
Tay	50	9.6%	-33.3%	235	45.2%	-4.1%	*	*	*	125	24.0%	108.3%	95	18.3%	137.5%
Tiny	40	7.1%	0.0%	240	42.5%	-5.9%	25	4.4%	150.0%	145	25.7%	7.4%	105	18.6%	50.0%
Wasaga Beach	125	13.8%	31.6%	425	47.0%	44.1%	30	3.3%	50.0%	210	23.2%	90.9%	105	11.6%	23.5%
Simcoe County	**2,910**	**10.1%**	**-30.0%**	**14,470**	**50.2%**	**25.1%**	**940**	**3.3%**	**-24.5%**	**6,280**	**21.8%**	**32.6%**	**4,235**	**14.7%**	**48.6%**

Sources:

a) Statistics Canada. 2008. *Attendance at school (3), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (13), Age Groups (10A) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data.* Data Tables. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-560-XCB2006033.

b) Statistics Canada. 2017. *Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15), Major Field of Study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016 (14), School Attendance (3), Age (13A) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census - 25% Sample Data.* Data Tables. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016242.

Notes:

1. **Highest certificate, diploma or degree** is the classification used in the census to measure the broader concept of 'Educational attainment.' This variable refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed and is derived from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported.

2. **'Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate'** includes only people who have this as their highest educational qualification. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

3. 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.

- The value not available for a specific reference period.

Appendix II: Family

Table 14: Census Families by Family Structure by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

Adjala-Tosorontio

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**2,995**	**89.7%**	**5.8%**
Married	2,535	75.9%	4.5%
Common-law	460	13.8%	12.2%
Without children	1,405	42.1%	11.1%
With children	1,590	47.6%	1.3%
Lone-parent families	**350**	**10.5%**	**9.4%**
Female lone-parent	245	7.3%	14.0%
Male lone-parent	105	3.1%	5.0%
Total - census families	**3,340**	**100.0%**	**6.0%**

Barrie

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**31,275**	**79.2%**	**2.9%**
Married	25,030	63.4%	0.9%
Common-law	6,250	15.8%	12.0%
Without children	13,555	34.3%	5.9%
With children	17,725	44.9%	0.8%
Lone-parent families	**8,215**	**20.8%**	**10.9%**
Female lone-parent	6,570	16.6%	10.7%
Male lone-parent	1,640	4.2%	10.8%
Total - census families	**39,495**	**100.0%**	**4.5%**

Bradford West Gwillimbury

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**8,745**	**86.2%**	**22.9%**
Married	7,605	75.0%	24.0%
Common-law	1,140	11.2%	16.3%
Without children	3,200	31.6%	16.6%
With children	5,540	54.6%	26.8%
Lone-parent families	**1,400**	**13.8%**	**27.9%**
Female lone-parent	1,105	10.9%	30.0%
Male lone-parent	290	2.9%	18.4%
Total - census families	**10,140**	**100.0%**	**23.5%**

Clearview

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**3,700**	**86.5%**	**3.2%**
Married	3,055	71.5%	-0.5%
Common-law	640	15.0%	24.3%
Without children	1,865	43.6%	8.7%
With children	1,835	42.9%	-2.1%
Lone-parent families	**575**	**13.5%**	**12.7%**
Female lone-parent	420	9.8%	12.0%
Male lone-parent	160	3.7%	18.5%
Total - census families	**4,275**	**100.0%**	**4.3%**

Table 14: Census Families by Family Structure by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016 (continued).

Collingwood

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**5,260**	**83.2%**	**16.8%**
Married	4,265	67.5%	15.4%
Common-law	1,000	15.8%	23.5%
Without children	3,155	49.9%	21.3%
With children	2,105	33.3%	10.5%
Lone-parent families	**1,060**	**16.8%**	**5.0%**
Female lone-parent	850	13.4%	0.0%
Male lone-parent	205	3.2%	28.1%
Total - census families	**6,320**	**100.0%**	**14.5%**

Essa

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**5,135**	**85.8%**	**11.5%**
Married	4,110	68.7%	9.2%
Common-law	1,030	17.2%	22.6%
Without children	2,170	36.3%	15.4%
With children	2,970	49.6%	9.2%
Lone-parent families	**850**	**14.2%**	**18.1%**
Female lone-parent	610	10.2%	13.0%
Male lone-parent	235	3.9%	30.6%
Total - census families	**5,985**	**100.0%**	**12.5%**

Innisfil

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**9,435**	**85.9%**	**10.0%**
Married	7,610	69.2%	7.9%
Common-law	1,830	16.7%	20.8%
Without children	4,320	39.3%	8.4%
With children	5,120	46.6%	11.5%
Lone-parent families	**1,555**	**14.1%**	**12.3%**
Female lone-parent	1,150	10.5%	13.9%
Male lone-parent	405	3.7%	8.0%
Total - census families	**10,990**	**100.0%**	**10.3%**

Midland

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**3,845**	**77.4%**	**0.1%**
Married	3,005	60.5%	-0.5%
Common-law	840	16.9%	3.1%
Without children	2,305	46.4%	4.3%
With children	1,535	30.9%	-5.8%
Lone-parent families	**1,130**	**22.7%**	**8.1%**
Female lone-parent	895	18.0%	10.5%
Male lone-parent	235	4.7%	2.2%
Total - census families	**4,970**	**100.0%**	**1.7%**

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Table 14: Census Families by Family Structure by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016 (continued).

New Tecumseth

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**8,675**	**84.7%**	**13.5%**
Married	7,240	70.7%	12.2%
Common-law	1,435	14.0%	20.6%
Without children	4,235	41.3%	14.8%
With children	4,435	43.3%	12.1%
Lone-parent families	**1,570**	**15.3%**	**15.9%**
Female lone-parent	1,185	11.6%	13.9%
Male lone-parent	385	3.8%	20.3%
Total - census families	**10,245**	**100.0%**	**13.8%**

Orillia

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**6,650**	**76.7%**	**0.5%**
Married	5,075	58.5%	-3.2%
Common-law	1,575	18.2%	15.0%
Without children	3,845	44.3%	6.5%
With children	2,805	32.4%	-6.7%
Lone-parent families	**2,020**	**23.3%**	**4.1%**
Female lone-parent	1,630	18.8%	1.9%
Male lone-parent	395	4.6%	17.9%
Total - census families	**8,670**	**100.0%**	**1.3%**

Oro-Medonte

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**6,065**	**90.7%**	**7.1%**
Married	5,235	78.3%	4.6%
Common-law	830	12.4%	25.8%
Without children	3,245	48.5%	13.7%
With children	2,825	42.3%	0.7%
Lone-parent families	**615**	**9.2%**	**0.8%**
Female lone-parent	440	6.6%	1.1%
Male lone-parent	180	2.7%	0.0%
Total - census families	**6,685**	**100.0%**	**6.5%**

Penetanguishene

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**2,115**	**82.0%**	**0.0%**
Married	1,700	65.9%	-2.0%
Common-law	415	16.1%	9.2%
Without children	1,265	49.0%	6.3%
With children	850	32.9%	-7.6%
Lone-parent families	**470**	**18.2%**	**-5.1%**
Female lone-parent	370	14.3%	-3.9%
Male lone-parent	100	3.9%	-9.1%
Total - census families	**2,580**	**100.0%**	**-1.0%**

Table 14: Census Families by Family Structure by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016 (continued).

Ramara

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**2,680**	**87.6%**	**-0.2%**
Married	2,215	72.4%	-2.4%
Common-law	465	15.2%	12.0%
Without children	1,710	55.9%	2.7%
With children	970	31.7%	-4.9%
Lone-parent families	**380**	**12.4%**	**11.8%**
Female lone-parent	260	8.5%	8.3%
Male lone-parent	125	4.1%	25.0%
Total - census families	**3,060**	**100.0%**	**1.2%**

Severn

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**3,745**	**88.3%**	**9.5%**
Married	3,045	71.8%	6.1%
Common-law	705	16.6%	29.4%
Without children	2,180	51.4%	14.4%
With children	1,570	37.0%	3.6%
Lone-parent families	**490**	**11.6%**	**4.3%**
Female lone-parent	355	8.4%	1.4%
Male lone-parent	140	3.3%	16.7%
Total - census families	**4,240**	**100.0%**	**9.0%**

Springwater

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**5,205**	**90.2%**	**6.1%**
Married	4,475	77.6%	3.8%
Common-law	735	12.7%	22.5%
Without children	2,350	40.7%	11.9%
With children	2,860	49.6%	2.0%
Lone-parent families	**560**	**9.7%**	**5.7%**
Female lone-parent	410	7.1%	6.5%
Male lone-parent	150	2.6%	3.4%
Total - census families	**5,770**	**100.0%**	**6.2%**

Tay

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**2,715**	**85.8%**	**4.4%**
Married	2,110	66.7%	1.4%
Common-law	600	19.0%	14.3%
Without children	1,625	51.3%	7.6%
With children	1,085	34.3%	-0.5%
Lone-parent families	**455**	**14.4%**	**-9.9%**
Female lone-parent	330	10.4%	-13.2%
Male lone-parent	125	3.9%	0.0%
Total - census families	**3,165**	**100.0%**	**1.9%**

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Table 14: Census Families by Family Structure by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016 (continued).

Tiny

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**3,335**	**88.8%**	**4.4%**
Married	2,795	74.4%	3.5%
Common-law	535	14.2%	8.1%
Without children	2,070	55.1%	8.9%
With children	1,255	33.4%	-3.1%
Lone-parent families	**425**	**11.3%**	**4.9%**
Female lone-parent	295	7.9%	5.4%
Male lone-parent	130	3.5%	4.0%
Total - census families	**3,755**	**100.0%**	**4.5%**

Wasaga Beach

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**5,930**	**87.3%**	**14.6%**
Married	5,040	74.2%	13.0%
Common-law	890	13.1%	24.5%
Without children	4,050	59.6%	17.7%
With children	1,885	27.7%	8.6%
Lone-parent families	**865**	**12.7%**	**37.3%**
Female lone-parent	670	9.9%	38.1%
Male lone-parent	195	2.9%	34.5%
Total - census families	**6,795**	**100.0%**	**17.1%**

Simcoe County

Family type	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
Couple-families	**117,765**	**83.6%**	**7.2%**
Married	96,305	68.3%	5.5%
Common-law	21,465	15.2%	15.8%
Without children	58,640	41.6%	10.2%
With children	59,125	42.0%	4.4%
Lone-parent families	**23,130**	**16.4%**	**10.4%**
Female lone-parent	17,900	12.7%	9.8%
Male lone-parent	5,235	3.7%	12.5%
Total - census families	**140,900**	**100%**	**7.7%**

Sources:
a) Statistics Canada. 2012. Census Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE.
b) Statistics Canada. 2017. Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001.

Table 15: Census Families with Children by Family Characteristics in Simcoe County, 2016.

	Number and Age Combination of Children for Census Families in Simcoe County, 2016						
Family Characteristics	**Couple Families[1] with Children**				**Lone-parent Families**		
	Total Couple Families	Intact Families[2]	Stepfamilies		**Total Lone-parent Families**	Male lone-parent families	Female lone-parent families
			Simple stepfamilies	Complex stepfamilies[3]			
Families with children aged 25 and over only	**7,105**	6,000	1,050	55	**5,415**	1,305	4,110
Families with at least one child aged 0 to 24 years	**52,020**	43,910	4,435	3,680	**17,720**	3,925	13,790
1 Child	**17,010**	14,350	2,665	*	**8,925**	2,255	6,670
0 to 5 years	**5,855**	5,600	260	*	**1,910**	350	1,555
6 to 14 years	**3,775**	3,090	690	*	**2,680**	665	2,010
15 to 17 years	**1,710**	1,265	450	*	**1,215**	315	895
18 to 24 years	**5,665**	4,395	1,270	*	**3,130**	925	2,205
2 Children	**24,680**	21,605	1,460	1,620	**6,455**	1,300	5,160
Both aged 0 to 5 years	**3,995**	3,845	50	100	**455**	65	390
Both aged 6 to 14 years	**5,860**	5,340	375	145	**1,600**	355	1,245
Both aged 15 to 17 years	**530**	455	65	*	**195**	55	145
Both aged 18 to 24 years	**3,235**	2,860	280	95	**870**	220	655
One aged 0 to 5 years and one aged 6 to 14 years	**3,605**	3,055	95	450	**825**	105	725
One aged 6 to 14 years and one aged 15 to 17 years	**2,380**	2,030	200	150	**765**	155	610
One aged 15 to 17 years and one aged 18 to 24 years	**2,320**	2,035	180	105	**760**	150	610
One aged 18 to 24 years and one aged 25 years and over	**1,385**	1,185	100	100	**420**	105	315
Other age combinations of children	**1,370**	800	105	465	**560**	105	455

(The table will be continued in next page)

Number and Age Combination of Children for Census Families in Simcoe County, 2016 (continued)

Family Characteristics	Couple Families[1] with Children				Lone-parent Families		
	Total Couple Families	Intact Families[2]	Stepfamilies		Total Lone-parent Families	Male lone-parent families	Female lone-parent families
			Simple stepfamilies	Complex stepfamilies[3]			
3 Or more children	**10,330**	7,960	315	2,060	**2,340**	370	1,965
All aged 0 to 5 years	**470**	450	*	20	**65**	*	55
All aged 6 to 14 years	**1,340**	1,155	40	140	**285**	60	225
All aged 15 to 17 years	**20**	*	*	*	*	*	*
All aged 18 to 24 years	**430**	370	20	35	**85**	20	65
Some aged 0 to 5 years and some aged 6 to 14 years	**2,860**	2,230	35	590	**510**	50	460
Some aged 6 to 14 years and some aged 15 to 17 years	**1,265**	985	60	225	**340**	50	285
Some aged 15 to 17 years and some aged 18 to 24 years	**800**	680	40	80	**180**	35	145
Some aged 18 to 24 years and some aged 25 years and over	**510**	430	30	55	**140**	25	115
Other age combinations of children	**2,645**	1,650	85	905	**730**	120	615
Total - Census families with children	**59,125**	**49,910**	**5,480**	**3,735**	**23,130**	**5,235**	**17,895**
Average number of children, all ages	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.6

Sources: Statistics Canada. 2018. Census Family Structure Including Stepfamily Status and Number and Age Combinations of Children for Census Families with Children in Private Households. 2016 Census of Population. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016025.

Notes:
1. **Couple families** includes married couples and common-law couples.
2. In an **intact family**, all children are the biological or adopted children of both persons in the couple. This category also includes children living in census families for whom it cannot be determined whether it is an intact family or a stepfamily.
3. **Complex stepfamily**: There are three type of complex stepfamilies. First, a couple family in which there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of only one parent. Second, a couple family in which there is at least one child of each parent and not children of both parent. Third, a couple family in which there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of each parent.
* Value is less than 20, so data is suppressed. Data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.

Adjala-Tosorontio

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	1,620	48.4%	12.5%
3 persons	710	21.2%	16.4%
4 persons	715	21.4%	-6.5%
5 or more persons	300	9.0%	-10.4%
Average size of census families	2.9		
Total census families in private households	**3,345**	**100.0%**	**6.2%**

Barrie

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	18,265	46.2%	7.4%
3 persons	9,200	23.3%	6.0%
4 persons	8,590	21.7%	-0.2%
5 or more persons	3,445	8.7%	-1.1%
Average size of census families	3.0		
Total census families in private households	**39,495**	**100.0%**	**4.5%**

Bradford West Gwillimbury

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	4,005	39.5%	18.7%
3 persons	2,430	24.0%	26.6%
4 persons	2,645	26.1%	23.9%
5 or more persons	1,060	10.5%	36.8%
Average size of census families	3.1		
Total census families in private households	**10,140**	**100.0%**	**23.4%**

Clearview

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	2,210	51.7%	10.0%
3 persons	875	20.5%	6.1%
4 persons	860	20.1%	-2.8%
5 or more persons	335	7.8%	-11.8%
Average size of census families	2.9		
Total census families in private households	**4,275**	**100.0%**	**4.4%**

Table 16: Census Families in Private Households by Family Size by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016 (continued).

Collingwood

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	3,785	59.9%	18.7%
3 persons	1,175	18.6%	8.8%
4 persons	990	15.7%	12.5%
5 or more persons	375	5.9%	4.2%
Average size of census families	2.7		
Total census families in private households	**6,320**	**100.0%**	**14.5%**

Essa

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	2,660	44.4%	15.2%
3 persons	1,380	23.1%	9.5%
4 persons	1,385	23.1%	11.2%
5 or more persons	560	9.4%	9.8%
Average size of census families	3.0		
Total census families in private households	**5,985**	**100.0%**	**12.4%**

Innisfil

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	5,195	47.2%	8.5%
3 persons	2,575	23.4%	17.8%
4 persons	2,310	21.0%	8.5%
5 or more persons	915	8.3%	7.6%
Average size of census families	2.9		
Total census families in private households	**10,995**	**100.0%**	**10.4%**

Midland

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	3,040	61.2%	5.9%
3 persons	1,005	20.2%	-1.5%
4 persons	690	13.9%	-6.8%
5 or more persons	235	4.7%	-9.6%
Average size of census families	2.6		
Total census families in private households	**4,970**	**100.0%**	**1.7%**

Table 16: Census Families in Private Households by Family Size by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016 (continued).

New Tecumseth

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	5,185	50.6%	15.6%
3 persons	2,155	21.0%	15.9%
4 persons	2,090	20.4%	10.0%
5 or more persons	815	8.0%	7.2%
Average size of census families	2.9		
Total census families in private households	**10,245**	**100.0%**	**13.8%**

Orillia

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	5,115	59.0%	6.5%
3 persons	1,860	21.5%	-0.5%
4 persons	1,195	13.8%	-10.8%
5 or more persons	505	5.8%	-5.6%
Average size of census families	2.7		
Total census families in private households	**8,670**	**100.0%**	**1.3%**

Oro-Medonte

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	3,620	54.2%	11.7%
3 persons	1,305	19.5%	9.2%
4 persons	1,260	18.8%	-4.2%
5 or more persons	495	7.4%	-6.6%
Average size of census families	2.8		
Total census families in private households	**6,685**	**100.0%**	**6.5%**

Penetanguishene

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	1,545	59.9%	2.7%
3 persons	525	20.3%	6.1%
4 persons	385	14.9%	-15.4%
5 or more persons	125	4.8%	-16.7%
Average size of census families	2.7		
Total census families in private households	**2,580**	**100.0%**	**-1.0%**

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Table 16: Census Families in Private Households by Family Size by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016 (continued).

Ramara

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	1,945	63.6%	4.3%
3 persons	545	17.8%	10.1%
4 persons	390	12.7%	-16.1%
5 or more persons	185	6.0%	-7.5%
Average size of census families	2.6		
Total census families in private households	**3,060**	**100.0%**	**1.2%**

Severn

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	2,475	58.4%	13.0%
3 persons	800	18.9%	6.7%
4 persons	680	16.0%	-2.2%
5 or more persons	285	6.7%	11.8%
Average size of census families	2.7		
Total census families in private households	**4,240**	**100.0%**	**9.0%**

Springwater

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	2,685	46.5%	12.6%
3 persons	1,140	19.8%	0.0%
4 persons	1,395	24.2%	3.3%
5 or more persons	545	9.4%	-3.5%
Average size of census families	3.0		
Total census families in private households	**5,770**	**100.0%**	**6.2%**

Tay

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	1,930	61.0%	6.9%
3 persons	595	18.8%	-9.2%
4 persons	465	14.7%	-1.1%
5 or more persons	180	5.7%	0.0%
Average size of census families	2.7		
Total census families in private households	**3,165**	**100.0%**	**1.9%**

Table 16: Census Families in Private Households by Family Size by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016 (continued).

Tiny

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	2,350	62.5%	9.3%
3 persons	660	17.6%	2.3%
4 persons	555	14.8%	-4.3%
5 or more persons	195	5.2%	-11.4%
Average size of census families	2.7		
Total census families in private households	**3,760**	**100.0%**	**4.4%**

Wasaga Beach

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	4,590	67.5%	20.3%
3 persons	1,100	16.2%	11.7%
4 persons	790	11.6%	9.0%
5 or more persons	320	4.7%	12.3%
Average size of census families	2.6		
Total census families in private households	**6,795**	**100.0%**	**17.1%**

Simcoe County

Family Size	#	%	% Change, 2011-2016
2 persons	72,410	51.4%	0.6%
3 persons	30,125	21.4%	0.4%
4 persons	27,450	19.5%	0.4%
5 or more persons	10,915	7.7%	0.9%
Average size of census families	2.9		
Total census families in private households	**140,900**	**100%**	**7.7%**

Sources:
a) Statistics Canada. 2012. Census Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE.
b) Statistics Canada. 2017. Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001.

Table 17: Private Households by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016.

Private Households by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2011 and 2016						
Geographic Name	**Private Households in 2016**		**Private Households in 2011**		**Change, 2011-2016**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Adjala-Tosorontio	3,835	2.1%	3,575	2.1%	260	7.3%
Barrie	52,475	28.6%	50,070	29.5%	2,405	4.8%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	11,590	6.3%	9,460	5.6%	2,130	22.5%
Clearview	5,335	2.9%	5,040	3.0%	295	5.9%
Collingwood	9,555	5.2%	8,335	4.9%	1,220	14.6%
Essa	7,175	3.9%	6,405	3.8%	770	12.0%
Innisfil	13,360	7.3%	12,165	7.2%	1,195	9.8%
Midland	7,375	4.0%	7,165	4.2%	210	2.9%
New Tecumseth	12,910	7.0%	11,310	6.7%	1,600	14.1%
Orillia	13,480	7.3%	12,980	7.7%	500	3.9%
Oro-Medonte	7,990	4.4%	7,475	4.4%	515	6.9%
Penetanguishene	3,680	2.0%	3,610	2.1%	70	1.9%
Ramara	4,035	2.2%	3,785	2.2%	250	6.6%
Severn	5,435	3.0%	4,885	2.9%	550	11.3%
Springwater	6,695	3.6%	6,255	3.7%	440	7.0%
Tay	4,125	2.2%	3,940	2.3%	185	4.7%
Tiny	4,900	2.7%	4,620	2.7%	280	6.1%
Wasaga Beach	9,005	4.9%	7,575	4.5%	1,430	18.9%
Simcoe County	**183,540**	**100.0%**	**169,465**	**100.0%**	**14,075**	**8.3%**

Sources:
a) Census Profile - Age, Sex, Marital Status, Families, Households, Dwellings and Language for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2011 Census Statistics Canada, 98-314-XCB2011006.
b) Statistics Canada. 2017. Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001.

Table 18: Private Household by Household Types in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016.

The following table shows the number, percent, and change from 2006 to 2016 of private households by household type for the Simcoe County Census Division. From 2006 to 2016, multiple-census-family households were the household type with the highest percent change (51.8%) in Simcoe County, an increase of 1,605 households.

Private Households by Household Types in Simcoe County, 2006 and 2016						
Household Types	**2016**		**2006**		**Change, 2006-2016**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
One-Census-Family Households	131,340	71.6%	116,390	74.3%	14,950	12.8%
Multiple-Census-Family Households	4,705	2.6%	3,100	2.0%	1,605	51.8%
Non-Census-Family Households	47,490	25.9%	37,165	23.7%	10,325	27.8%
Total Private Households	**183,535**	**100.0%**	**156,650**	**100.0%**	**26,885**	**17.2%**

Sources:
a)   2006 Census Statistics Canada. Profile for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions, Census Subdivisions and Dissemination Areas, 2006 Census. 2006 Electronic Profiles. Catalogue no. POB94581002.
b)   Statistics Canada. 2017. Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001.

Note: Private household by household type is a variable that was not surveyed in the 2011 Census, therefore in this section of the report the 2006 Census data was used in order to calculate the percent change from 2006 to 2016.

2018 Child, Youth and Family Profile – Simcoe County

Table 19: Household Income by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2005 and 2015.

Median Household Income by Municipality in Simcoe County, 2005[1] and 2015[2]						
Geographic Name	**Number of Households**		**Median Total Income[3]**		**Median After-tax Income[4]**	
	2015 #	% Change, 2005-2015	2015 $	% Change, 2005-2015	2015 $	% Change, 2005-2015
Adjala-Tosorontio	3,835	8.3%	$100,523	6.4%	$85,504	7.1%
Barrie	52,480	12.3%	$77,904	1.6%	$68,019	4.0%
Bradford West Gwillimbury	11,595	45.9%	$93,254	-2.0%	$80,044	1.5%
Christian Island 30	220	-	$32,608	-	$32,544	-
Clearview	5,335	6.5%	$78,519	7.8%	$68,998	10.1%
Collingwood	9,560	30.7%	$64,369	11.4%	$56,856	11.8%
Essa	7,175	26.4%	$87,243	4.6%	$75,377	7.0%
Innisfil	13,365	19.4%	$83,516	6.3%	$72,579	9.0%
Midland	7,375	7.0%	$54,878	2.5%	$49,812	4.4%
Mnjikaning First Nation 32	355	-	$44,800	-	$43,648	-
New Tecumseth	12,905	28.5%	$85,988	-2.5%	$74,054	0.2%
Orillia	13,475	10.2%	$55,802	0.9%	$50,291	2.2%
Oro-Medonte	7,985	9.1%	$95,667	16.8%	$82,439	18.7%
Penetanguishene	3,680	5.4%	$59,738	-2.2%	$53,849	0.5%
Ramara	4,030	6.5%	$72,160	8.1%	$63,837	8.8%
Severn	5,435	17.4%	$77,009	13.0%	$66,996	13.3%
Springwater	6,695	12.6%	$99,553	8.0%	$84,626	9.4%
Tay	4,125	7.4%	$65,190	2.0%	$58,416	4.2%
Tiny	4,900	13.0%	$69,915	-4.4%	$62,119	1.1%
Wasaga Beach	9,005	44.4%	$62,150	-3.1%	$56,246	0.5%
Simcoe County	**183,535**	**17.2%**	**$76,489**	**3.7%**	**$67,022**	**6.0%**

Sources:
- a) Census Profile – Income and Earnings, 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 94-581-XCB2006001.
- b) Statistics Canada. 2017. Census Profile, 2016 Census, Income. Various Geographies. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released September 13, 2017.

Notes:
1. Dollar amounts have been inflated where necessary to 2015 constant dollars using the consumer price index (CPI).
2. The income data used for the 2016 Census is based on income information collected in 2015. For the 2006 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2005 for all income variables.
3. **'Total income'** refers to the sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period.
   In the context of **households**, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.
   Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves, i.e., the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).
4. **After-tax income** - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

- – Not applicable.