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DATE: December 11, 2007

TO: Chair and Members of Planning and Development Committee
Meeting Date: January 14, 2008

FROM: Edward R. Sajecki
Commissioner of Planning and Building

SUBJECT: **2006 Census Results -
Marital Status, Households, Families and Housing**

RECOMMENDATION: That the report titled “*2006 Census Results –Marital Status, Households, Families and Housing*”, dated December 11, 2007, from the Commissioner of Planning and Building be received for information.

BACKGROUND: On May 16, 2006 Statistics Canada conducted the 2006 Census of Canada. The third data released from the 2006 Census “family portrait” occurred on September 12, 2007 and examines developments in families, marital status, households and dwelling characteristics.

COMMENTS: Attached under separate cover is a newsletter titled “*2006 Census Results –Marital Status, Households, Families and Housing*” which provides information from the third data release of the 2006 Census. The 2006 Census recorded a number of ‘firsts’ marking changes in Canada’s social fabric. Mississauga has not always followed national trends, illustrating the City’s distinctness, however, national trends are often an indicator of what is to come.

Highlights from the newsletter are as follows:

Marital Status

- Marriage is on the decline. For the first time, unmarried people (single, divorced or widowed) aged 15 years and over outnumber legally married people in Canada.
- Common-law couple families are increasing at a much faster pace than married couple families. This reflects the growing social acceptance of common-law unions.
- In Mississauga common-law couple families are less than half the national proportion. In addition, the proportion of married-couple families is higher in Mississauga than in the country.
- The lower proportion of unmarried people, common-law couples and the higher proportion of married-couple families reflect the fact that Mississauga is a more traditional family-oriented City.

Households and Families

- Nationally, the proportion of couples with children has been on a downward trend over the last 20 years. In 2006, for the first time, there were more married and common-law couples without children than with children. In Canada, 49.6% of couples had children. The situation is different in Mississauga where the majority (63.4%) of couples have children.
- At 15.9%, the percentage of Canadian lone-parent families in 2006 was higher than in any recorded Census period, however, it is only slightly higher than the 2001 Census, suggesting that the upward trend may have stabilized. While still lower than the national rate, the proportion of lone-parent families in Mississauga has increased and is now at 15.2%.
- The majority of lone-parent families continue to be headed by women, however, the percentage of male lone-parent families rose over the last five years.

- The 2006 Census was the first time same-sex couples were counted.¹ The Census enumerated 45,300 same-sex couples, of which, approximately 7,500 were married. Same-sex couples were reported to represent 0.6% of all couples in the country, although it is expected that this family type has been underreported.

Household Size

- Throughout the 20th Century and into the 21st Century there has been an increasing trend toward smaller households. The trend toward smaller households is a reflection of the fact that people are having fewer children. Smaller households also result when adult children leave the parental home and when couples divorce or separate.
- The average household size in Canada is 2.5 persons. Smaller households generate a need for more housing units.
- In Mississauga, households are larger, reflecting more traditional household types. The average household size in Mississauga is 3.1 persons per household.
- In Canada, average household size is declining, and the number of two-person and one-person households is increasing.

Housing

- Nearly two-thirds of Canada's housing stock was constructed before 1970. Census results also found that 7.5% required major repair, indicating that a majority of Canada's housing is maintained in good condition.
- In Mississauga, the age of the housing stock is younger and in better repair with one-fifth of the housing stock constructed before 1970 and only 4.3% of the stock requiring major work.

¹ *In 2005, Canada became the third country in the world to legalize same-sex marriage after the Netherlands (2000) and Belgium (2003).*

- Single-detached dwellings make up the majority of housing in the country. The second largest share of the housing stock is in apartment units, which comprise one-third of the nation’s housing.

- In Mississauga, although single-detached and apartment units represent the largest and second largest share of the housing, the City’s housing stock is more diversified than the national, provincial and Toronto CMA stock. Mississauga has a smaller proportion of single-detached units and larger shares of townhouses and semi-detached units. Mississauga also had one-third of its housing stock comprised of apartment units.

- Ownership rates across the country remain strong. Over two-thirds of the nation’s housing is owned. Ownership is stronger still in Mississauga with three-quarters of its housing under ownership tenure.

Additional data releases are planned by Statistics Canada as follows:

Release Date	Topic
December 4, 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language, mobility and migration • Immigration and citizenship
January 15, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal peoples
March 4, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour (including labour market activity, industry and occupation) • Place of work and commuting to work (including mode of transportation) • Education • Language (including language of work)
April 2, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic origin and visible minorities
May 1, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income and earnings • Housing and shelter costs

FINANCIAL IMPACT: Not applicable

CONCLUSION:

All the firsts in this Census release illustrate Canada's changing social landscape. The Canadian family is slowly being reshaped. Social tolerance has brought acceptance of more family types such as common-law family couples, one-parent families and same-sex couples. The choice to have fewer children, to separate or divorce, of young adults establishing their own households, has brought about smaller households.

Diversifying household and family structures could put a strain on the housing stock. Smaller household sizes require more dwelling units to accommodate the same number of people. Fewer traditional households could translate into less demand for the traditional single-family home and greater demand for different housing forms. Lone-parent families often deal with financial issues which brings forth housing affordability challenges.

From a public perspective the main challenge will be to diversify the housing stock to accommodate changing family types. Mississauga's housing stock is more diverse and offers more options than the housing stock in the nation, however, it needs to continue to provide housing options as the changes in the Canadian family begin to assert themselves in this City.

Mississauga is examining these issues through its Growth Management Study, which is one of the background studies that will provide input to the Official Plan Review. This study will look at intensification policies where appropriate to accommodate housing needs. In addition, the Region of Peel is preparing a Housing Strategy to address population growth and changing socio-demographic conditions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Under separate cover: *"Marital Status, Households, Families and Housing"*

Original Signed By:

Edward R. Sajecki

Commissioner of Planning and Building

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2006

Census Results

Marital Status, Households, Families and Housing

December 2007

City of Mississauga, Planning and Building Department

No. 3

On September 12, 2007, Statistics Canada released the third of a series of announcements from the 2006 Census of Canada, which was conducted on May 16, 2006. Data regarding marital status, household and family characteristics and housing age, condition, type and tenure, with a focus on the City of Mississauga, are contained in this newsletter.

For further information regarding the Census of Canada, please contact Statistics Canada at 1-613-951-8116 or 1-800-263-1136 or visit their website at www.statcan.ca.

The 2006 census recorded a number of 'firsts' marking changes in Canada's social fabric. Mississauga has not always followed national trends, illustrating the City's distinctness, however, national trends are often an indicator of what is to come and are summarized in this newsletter.

Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga Legal Marital Status and Common-law Status of Persons Age 15 Years and Over

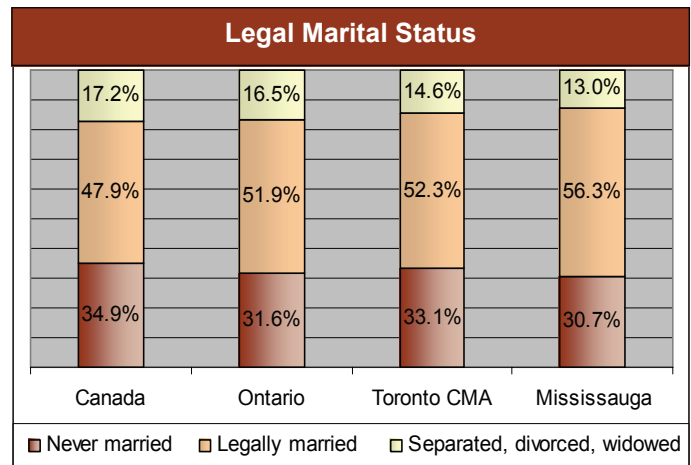
	Canada		Ontario		Toronto CMA		Mississauga	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Persons	26,033,060	100.0%	9,949,490	100.0%	4,163,205	100.0%	535,370	100.0%
<i>Legal Marital Status</i>	26,033,060	100.0%	9,949,490	100.0%	4,163,200	100.0%	535,365	100.0%
Never married (single)	9,087,030	34.9%	3,143,960	31.6%	1,379,905	33.1%	164,605	30.7%
Legally married (and not separated)	12,470,400	47.9%	5,168,660	51.9%	2,177,250	52.3%	301,190	56.3%
Separated, but still legally married	775,425	3.0%	345,075	3.5%	129,220	3.1%	15,425	2.9%
Divorced	2,087,385	8.0%	679,990	6.8%	252,800	6.1%	29,020	5.4%
Widowed	1,612,820	6.2%	611,805	6.2%	224,025	5.4%	25,125	4.7%
<i>Common-law</i>	2,731,635	10.5%	691,755	7.0%	213,860	5.1%	21,775	4.1%

Note: Common-law status refers to persons who live together but are not legally married. The legal marital status of persons in a common-law relationship varies.

Marital Status

For the first time, unmarried people outnumber legally married people in Canada. Nationally more than half the population was unmarried (single, divorced or widowed).

In addition, common-law-couple families are increasing at a much faster pace than married-couple families, especially among older age groups. This reflects the



Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga Households by Type

Characteristics	Canada		Ontario		Toronto CMA		Mississauga	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total private households	12,437,470	100.0%	4,555,025	100.0%	1,801,250	100.0%	214,920	100.0%
Households containing a couple with children (married or common-law)	3,543,605	28.5%	1,420,515	31.2%	606,460	33.7%	88,810	41.3%
Households containing a couple without children (married or common-law)	3,601,315	29.0%	1,288,140	28.3%	439,670	24.4%	51,280	23.9%
One-person households	3,327,050	26.8%	1,104,865	24.3%	412,455	22.9%	35,070	16.3%
Other household types	1,965,495	15.8%	741,505	16.3%	342,670	19.0%	39,760	18.5%

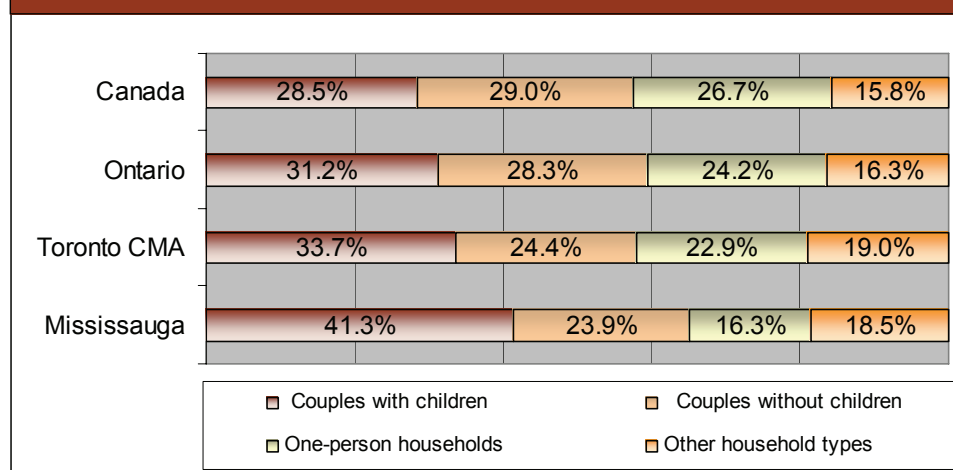
Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga Families by Type

Characteristics	Canada		Ontario		Toronto CMA		Mississauga	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total number of families	8,896,840	100.0%	3,422,315	100.0%	1,405,845	100.0%	186,630	100.0%
Total couples	7,482,780	84.1%	2,881,605	84.2%	1,168,415	83.1%	158,250	84.8%
<i>Number of married-couple families</i>	6,105,910	81.6%	2,530,560	87.8%	1,059,125	90.6%	147,190	93.0%
<i>Number of common-law couple families</i>	1,376,870	18.4%	351,045	12.2%	109,290	9.4%	11,060	7.0%
Number of lone-parent families	1,414,065	15.9%	540,715	15.8%	237,430	16.9%	28,385	15.2%
<i>Number of female lone-parent families</i>	1,132,290	80.1%	441,105	81.6%	197,595	83.2%	23,405	82.5%
<i>Number of male lone-parent families</i>	281,775	19.9%	99,605	18.4%	39,835	16.8%	4,975	17.5%

growing social acceptance of this family structure. However in Mississauga common-law-couple families are less than half the national proportion. In addition, the proportion of married-couple families in Mississauga, is considerably higher than married-couple families in the country.

The lower proportion of unmarried people, common-law-couples and the higher proportion of married-couple families reflect the fact that Mississauga is a more traditional family-oriented City.

Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga Households by Type



Households and Families

In Canada, the proportion of couples with children has been on a downward trend over the last 20 years. In 2006, for the first time, more census families were made up of couples without children. Married couples with children were the only census family structure to experience a decline in numbers from 2001. This is significantly different in Mississauga where over 40% of households have children, further illustrating a fundamental characteristic of households in the City.

Lone-parent families in 2006 were higher than in any recorded census period, nationally, however, the proportion was similar to that in 2001, suggesting that the upward trend may have stabilized. The increase in the proportion of lone-parent families in Mississauga was larger than the national trend, indicating the City may be catching up with national social trends.

Throughout the 20th century and into the 21st century there has been an increasing trend toward smaller households. This trend is a reflection of the fact that people are

having fewer children. Smaller households also result when adult children leave the parental home and when couples divorce or separate. The average household size in Canada is 2.5 persons. Smaller households generate a need for more housing units. In Mississauga, households are larger, reflecting more traditional household types. The average household size in Mississauga is of 3.1 persons per household.

For the first time the Census counted same-sex couples, reflecting the legalization of same-sex marriage for

Note: A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large urban area (know as the urban core) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (know as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census.

The boundaries of the Toronto CMA include all of the City of Toronto and the Regions of Peel and York and portions of the Regions of Halton and Durham and the County of Simcoe.

Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga Households by Size

	Canada		Ontario		Toronto CMA		Mississauga	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Private Households	12,435,520	100.0%	4,554,250	100.0%	1,801,070	100.0%	214,895	100.0%
1 person	3,328,370	26.8%	1,105,075	24.3%	412,670	22.9%	35,050	16.3%
2 persons	4,176,930	33.6%	1,449,975	31.8%	489,215	27.2%	53,175	24.7%
3 persons	1,982,305	15.9%	755,060	16.6%	321,305	17.8%	42,260	19.7%
4 persons	1,862,710	15.0%	766,585	16.8%	337,510	18.7%	48,875	22.7%
5 persons	728,015	5.9%	316,320	6.9%	149,600	8.3%	21,980	10.2%
6 or more persons	357,185	2.9%	161,245	3.5%	90,770	5.0%	13,560	6.3%
Average Household Size	2.5		2.6		2.8		3.1	

all of Canada in 2005. Canada became the third country in the world to legalize same-sex marriage after the Netherlands (2000) and Belgium (2003). The 2006 Census enumerated 45,300 same-sex couples. Of these, about 7,500 were married. In 2006, same-sex couples represented 0.6% of all couples in the country.

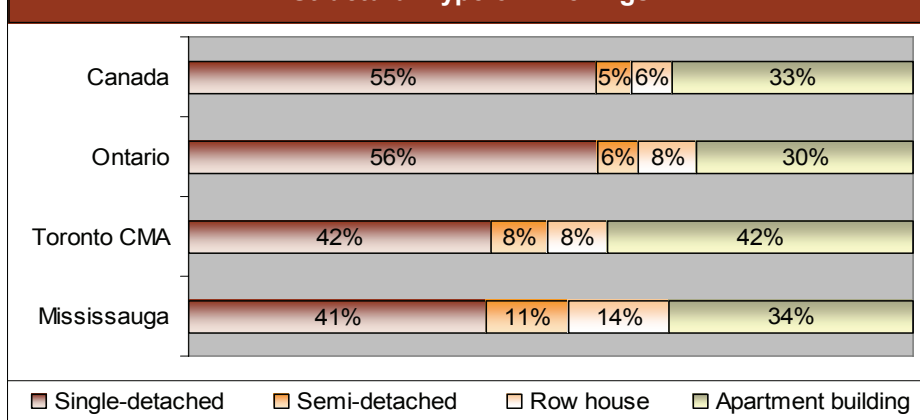
Housing

Nearly two-thirds of Canada’s housing stock was constructed before 1970. Census results also found that 7.5% of this required major repair, indicating that Canadians maintain their housing in good condition.

In Mississauga, the age of the housing stock is much younger with one-fifth of the housing stock constructed before 1970 and only 4.3% of the stock requiring major work.

Single detached dwellings make up the majority of housing in the country. The

Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga Structural Type of Dwellings



second largest share of the housing stock is in apartment units, which comprise one-third of the nation’s housing.

Mississauga has a smaller proportion of single detached and higher proportion of townhouses and semi-detached units, illustrating the range of housing types in the City. It also had one-third of its

housing stock comprised of apartment units.

Ownership rates across the country remain strong as over two-thirds of the nation’s housing is owned. Home ownership rates increased between 2001 and 2006. Ownership is stronger still in Mississauga with three-quarters of its housing under ownership tenure.

Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga Dwellings by Period of Construction

Period of Construction	Canada		Ontario		Toronto CMA		Mississauga	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total dwellings	12,437,470	100.0%	4,555,025	100.0%	1,801,255	100.0%	214,925	100.0%
1945 or before	1,595,320	12.8%	677,870	14.9%	206,175	11.4%	3,075	1.4%
1946-1960	1,812,525	14.6%	690,150	15.2%	255,905	14.2%	14,335	6.7%
1961-1970	1,753,170	14.1%	640,660	14.1%	262,210	14.6%	26,570	12.4%
1971-1980	2,421,395	19.5%	776,745	17.1%	295,605	16.4%	47,925	22.3%
1981-1985	1,028,180	8.3%	338,575	7.4%	153,045	8.5%	24,435	11.4%
1986-1990	1,055,955	8.5%	410,155	9.0%	167,320	9.3%	28,800	13.4%
1991-1995	894,855	7.2%	291,480	6.4%	111,430	6.2%	22,345	10.4%
1996-2000	820,365	6.6%	312,215	6.9%	141,810	7.9%	22,890	10.7%
2001-2006	1,055,685	8.5%	417,165	9.2%	207,740	11.5%	24,540	11.4%

**Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga
Dwellings Requiring Major Repair by Period of Construction**

Period of Construction	Canada		Ontario		Toronto CMA		Mississauga	
	Major Repair Required		Major Repair Required		Major Repair Required		Major Repair Required	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1945 or before	251,365	27.1%	94,650	31.5%	25,410	23.6%	360	3.9%
1946-1960	193,020	20.8%	62,555	20.9%	22,600	21.0%	1,170	12.8%
1961-1970	151,480	16.3%	48,825	16.3%	21,515	19.9%	2,020	22.1%
1971-1980	174,140	18.7%	48,685	16.2%	19,615	18.2%	2,890	31.6%
1981-1985	57,690	6.2%	15,165	5.1%	6,430	6.0%	900	9.8%
1986-1990	47,055	5.1%	15,075	5.0%	6,145	5.7%	875	9.6%
1991-1995	29,775	3.2%	7,850	2.6%	2,895	2.7%	595	6.5%
1996-2000	15,085	1.6%	3,925	1.3%	1,555	1.4%	190	2.1%
2001-2006	9,405	1.0%	3,285	1.1%	1,670	1.5%	170	1.9%
Dwellings Requiring Major Repair # (%)	929,015 (7.5%)		300,015 (6.6%)		107,845 (6.0%)		9,155 (4.3%)	

**Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga
Occupied Private Dwellings**

	Canada		Ontario		Toronto CMA		Mississauga	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Dwellings	12,437,470	100.0%	4,555,025	100.0%	1,801,255	100.0%	214,920	100.0%
Single-detached house	6,879,965	55.3%	2,554,025	56.1%	751,605	41.7%	88,095	41.0%
Semi-detached house	595,615	4.8%	261,560	5.7%	139,345	7.7%	24,525	11.4%
Row house	695,145	5.6%	361,190	7.9%	149,860	8.3%	29,820	13.9%
Apartment, detached duplex	665,200	5.3%	154,715	3.4%	77,405	4.3%	6,595	3.1%
Apartment building, five or more storeys	1,112,965	8.9%	709,695	15.6%	477,905	26.5%	51,025	23.7%
Apartment building, fewer than five storeys	2,288,300	18.4%	489,675	10.8%	202,510	11.2%	14,610	6.8%
Other single-attached house	37,735	0.3%	12,000	0.3%	2,130	0.1%	155	0.1%
Moveable dwelling	162,535	1.3%	12,165	0.3%	495	0.0%	100	0.0%

**Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga
Occupied Private Dwellings, Type and Tenure**

	Canada		Ontario		Toronto CMA		Mississauga	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Dwellings	68.4%	31.2%	71.0%	28.8%	67.6%	32.4%	75.0%	25.0%
Single-detached house	92.0%	7.4%	93.7%	6.1%	95.6%	4.4%	96.6%	3.4%
Semi-detached house	76.1%	23.7%	83.2%	16.8%	92.5%	7.5%	94.6%	5.4%
Row house	63.2%	36.6%	66.4%	33.6%	77.2%	22.8%	80.6%	19.5%
Apartment, detached duplex	50.5%	49.5%	54.7%	45.3%	63.2%	36.8%	65.9%	34.1%
Apartment, building that has five or more storeys	26.0%	74.0%	25.4%	74.6%	30.1%	69.9%	34.2%	65.8%
Apartment, building that has fewer than five	22.2%	77.8%	21.4%	78.6%	29.8%	70.2%	47.4%	52.6%
Other single-attached house	50.0%	49.9%	44.6%	55.3%	34.3%	65.7%	45.2%	54.8%
Moveable dwelling	84.3%	14.4%	84.7%	14.3%	71.7%	27.3%	60.0%	40.0%