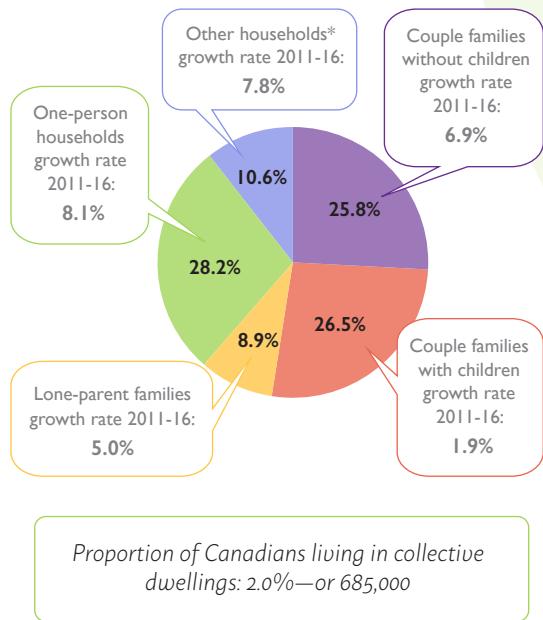


Canadian Households, 2016

Changing families and households

Distribution of households by type, 2016



- Family life continues to change, the result of population aging, greater ethno-cultural diversity, and the changing fortunes of local economies
- According to the 2016 Census, 83% of Canadians (29.1 million people) lived in private households with one or more relatives. Another 15.1% (5.3 million) lived on their own or with non-relatives, and 2.0% (685,000) lived in collective dwellings such as nursing homes or shelters
- While the number of Canadians living alone is increasing – up +8.1% between 2011 and 2016 – most still live in families.
- What is changing is the type and size of families and households. Overall, we see an increase in the number of couples without children (+6.9%) as the population ages and much slower growth among families with children (+1.5%)
- There was a marked difference among cities with respect to families with children, some experiencing strong growth (e.g., Red Deer, Langley and Oakville), others experiencing decline (e.g., Chatham-Kent, Saguenay and Thunder Bay)
- Manitoba has the highest proportion of residents living in collective dwelling at 2.9%; the largest number of people living in collective dwellings, however, reside in Ontario and Quebec

One-person households on the rise

- The percentage of one-person households is at an all-time high in Canada. In 2016, one-person households accounted for 28.2% of all households, surpassing the proportion of couples with children (26.5%) for the first time
- There are considerable differences in the share of one-person households across the country. One-third or more of households in Quebec's largest cities are comprised of those living alone
- Brampton, Vaughan and Markham have the lowest share of one-person households. But even in these communities, the proportion of people living alone is rising.

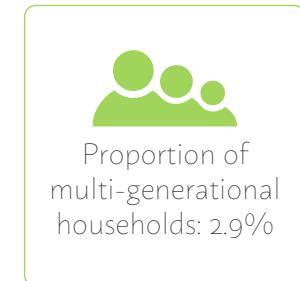
Proportion of one-person households among large cities**, 2016

Largest concentration	
Montréal	40.8%
Québec	39.1%
Vancouver	38.8%
Longueuil	34.5%
Windsor	34.0%

Smallest concentration	
Surrey	20.3%
Mississauga	18.7%
Markham	13.4%
Vaughan	12.9%
Brampton	12.4%

Share of families with children declining, little change among lone-parent families

- From 2011 to 2016, the share of couples with children fell by -3.9%, while the proportion of couple families without children edged up by +1.1%. The proportion of lone-parent families was unchanged
- Among large cities, the share of couples with children was the highest in Vaughan, Markham and Brampton, while Halifax and Quebec had the largest share of couples without children
- Indeed, Halifax and Quebec were the only large cities that reported an above-average share of couples without children in 2016. On average, larger cities tend to have a younger age profile than smaller cities.
- Several Ontario and Quebec cities have above-average shares of lone-parent families, including Windsor, Gatineau, Hamilton and Longueuil; Vancouver and Calgary had the lowest.
- The share of multigenerational households has increased, up +7.4% between 2011 and 2016. Multigenerational families made up 14.4% of all households in Brampton, 10.4% in Markham and 9.6% in Surrey—three times the national average (2.9%)



Distribution of households by household type among large cities**, 2016

Couple census families without children	Couple census families with children	Lone parent families			
Halifax	27.0%	Vaughan	45.5%	Windsor	12.1%
Québec	26.6%	Markham	40.2%	Gatineau	11.6%
Canada	25.8%	Brampton	38.6%	Hamilton	10.6%
Ottawa	24.4%	Mississauga	37.6%	Longueuil	10.6%
Regina	24.1%	Laval	32.4%	Toronto	10.3%
Kitchener	24.0%	Surrey	31.5%	Laval	10.3%
Saskatoon	24.0%	Calgary	30.1%	Mississauga	10.2%
London	23.7%	Kitchener	28.0%	London	10.0%
Longueuil	23.6%	Ottawa	27.9%	Brampton	9.9%
Hamilton	23.1%	Hamilton	27.7%	Kitchener	9.8%
Calgary	23.1%	Edmonton	26.7%	Montréal	9.8%
Laval	23.0%	Canada	26.5%	Winnipeg	9.6%
Gatineau	23.0%	Burnaby	26.3%	Regina	9.2%
Winnipeg	22.7%	Winnipeg	25.9%	Canada	8.9%
Edmonton	22.1%	Regina	25.7%	Ottawa	8.9%
Vancouver	21.6%	Saskatoon	25.7%	Surrey	8.7%
Windsor	21.2%	Gatineau	25.0%	Burnaby	8.6%
Burnaby	21.1%	London	24.4%	Halifax	8.6%
Surrey	19.8%	Toronto	23.9%	Saskatoon	8.4%
Toronto	19.1%	Halifax	23.6%	Edmonton	8.4%
Vaughan	18.9%	Windsor	23.2%	Markham	8.2%
Markham	18.9%	Longueuil	23.0%	Québec	8.0%
Montréal	18.6%	Montréal	20.8%	Vaughan	7.8%
Mississauga	18.4%	Québec	19.8%	Calgary	7.4%
Brampton	13.9%	Vancouver	18.3%	Vancouver	6.9%

* Other census family households: This represents all households that are not multigenerational where there is one census family with additional persons or more than one census family. ** The charts present information for Census Subdivisions or municipalities with populations over 200,000.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population; Statistics Canada (2017), Young adults living with their parents in Canada in 2016, Census in Brief, Catalogue no. 98-200-X2016008.

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