
Living arrangements of seniors: collective dwellings Vol. 2, No. 16, December 2014

Highlights

- **36% of non-metro Ontario females and 22% of males aged 85+ were living in residences for seniors or in nursing homes in 2011.**
- **Of those, about 8% of 85+ females and 6% of 85+ males were living in residences for seniors. About 26% of 85+ females and 15% of 85+ males were living in nursing homes or long-term chronic care facilities.**

Why look at living arrangements of seniors?

The **Focus on Rural Ontario** fact sheet entitled “Living arrangements of seniors: An overview”, noted that Ontario’s 85+ population is growing and a relatively higher share of this population group reside in collective dwellings compared to other age groups. This fact sheet shows the share of seniors living in each type of collective dwelling¹.

Findings

In non-metro census divisions (CDs) in 2011, the share of the 85+ population residing in a collective dwelling was 36% of females and 22% of males – see Table 1, Col. M and G.

Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in the share of 85+ senior females residing in collective dwellings – from a high of 47% in Manitoulin to a low of 21% in the Sudbury and the Haliburton CDs as shown in Table 1, Col. M.

Similarly, there was a wide range for 85+ senior males residing in collective dwellings – from a high of 32% in Lanark to a low of 5% in the Sudbury CD. See Table 1, Col. G.

Table 1 shows the actual number of 85+ seniors that resided in collective dwellings. In some CDs, the numbers are relatively small and thus the calculated “percent” can differ across CDs due to small differences in the actual number of seniors. Also, some seniors may move to another CD with facilities

for seniors as the data in Table 1 suggests that some CDs seem to have fewer such facilities. This may be one reason for the lower number of 85+ seniors in the Sudbury² CD and the lower share in this CD of 85+ residents living in collective dwellings.

Across non-metro CDs, a smaller share resided in residences for seniors - just 8% of females and 6% of males (see Table 1, Col. O and I).

A larger share resided in nursing homes and in chronic care and long-term hospitals - 26% of females and 15% of males as shown in Table 1, Col. N and H.

Within the population 85 years of age and over:

- fewer men were living collective dwellings and therefore more men were living in private dwellings (and are less likely to be living alone³);
- more women were living in collective dwellings overall and more were likely to be living in a nursing home, rather than a residence for seniors.

Summary

In non-metro census divisions in 2011, 36% of 85+ females and 22% of 85+ males were living in residences for seniors or nursing homes.

Among these seniors, a larger share was residing in nursing homes (26% of females and 15% of males).

¹ Collective dwellings are dwellings of a commercial, institutional or communal nature (which includes hotels, penal institutions, hospitals, residences for seniors and nursing homes). For details on the definition of private and collective dwellings, see Statistics Canada. (2012) **2011 Census Dictionary** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 98-301). (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>). Statistics Canada cautions that during census enumeration, it can be difficult to differentiate between types of collective dwellings which focus primarily on seniors, such as nursing homes, residences for senior citizens or chronic and long-term care hospitals. Also, collective dwellings are classified by the types and levels of services offered, rather than by their names or official status from a business perspective.

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² Note that the non-metro CD of Sudbury surrounds the metro CD of Greater Sudbury.

³ See the **Focus on Rural Ontario** “Living arrangements of seniors in private dwellings.”

Table 1

Population 85 years of age and over residing in COLLECTIVE (1) dwellings, Ontario, 2011																	
2011 Census Division ID	Census Division (CD) name	2011 Total population	Population, 85 years of age & over			Number of MALES, 85+ years, living in collective(1) dwellings			MALES, 85+ years, living in collective(1) dwellings, as a PERCENT OF ALL MALES, 85+ years of age			Number of FEMALES, 85+ years, living in collective(1) dwellings			FEMALES, 85+ years, living in collective dwellings(1), AS A PERCENT OF ALL FEMALES, 85+ years of age		
			Males	Females	All males, 85+ years, living in collective dwellings(2)	Nursing homes, chronic care & long-term care hospitals	Residences for senior citizens	All males, 85+ years, living in collective dwellings(2)	Nursing homes, chronic care & long-term care hospitals	Residences for senior citizens	All females, 85+ years, living in collective dwellings(2)	Nursing homes, chronic care & long-term care hospitals	Residences for senior citizens	All females, 85+ years, living in collective dwellings(2)	Nursing homes, chronic care & long-term care hospitals	Residences for senior citizens	
																	Col. A
Metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ years of age, residing in nursing homes)																	
3506	Ottawa	883,390	5,185	11,150	1,455	1,015	405	28	20	8	4,660	3,285	1,195	42	29	11	
3529	Brant	136,035	970	1,940	210	150	65	22	15	7	610	490	115	31	25	6	
3525	Hamilton	519,950	3,925	7,955	775	600	130	19	15	3	2,400	1,955	420	30	25	5	
3519	York	1,032,525	4,630	8,885	770	505	255	17	11	6	2,705	2,005	695	30	23	8	
3524	Halton	501,670	2,805	5,685	585	290	280	21	10	10	1,810	1,110	655	32	20	12	
3521	Peel	1,296,815	4,595	9,215	820	565	225	18	12	5	2,460	1,765	585	27	19	6	
3520	Toronto	2,615,060	18,755	36,210	2,960	2,085	790	16	11	4	9,490	6,450	2,745	26	18	8	
3553	Greater Sudbury	160,380	975	2,005	215	90	80	22	9	8	700	315	245	35	16	12	
Metro CDs (subtotal)		7,145,825	41,840	83,045	7,750	5,300	2,230	19	13	5	24,835	17,375	6,655	30	21	8	
Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ years of age, residing in nursing homes)																	
3511	Lennox & Addington	41,825	295	625	90	85	5	31	29	2	280	280	15	45	42	2	
3530	Waterloo	507,095	2,730	5,720	720	515	200	26	19	7	2,105	1,585	510	37	28	9	
3534	Elgin	87,460	535	1,200	105	75	15	20	14	3	415	325	85	35	27	7	
3543	Simcoe	446,065	2,745	5,685	580	395	170	21	14	6	2,040	1,505	485	36	26	9	
3522	Dufferin	56,880	265	595	70	40	30	26	15	11	255	155	100	43	26	17	
3526	Niagara	431,345	3,710	7,760	735	565	155	24	15	4	2,500	2,005	475	32	26	6	
3510	Frontenac	149,740	1,070	2,215	165	150	15	15	14	1	580	500	45	26	23	2	
3539	Middlesex	439,150	3,070	6,405	680	535	145	22	17	5	1,975	1,430	495	31	22	8	
3537	Essex	388,785	2,575	5,445	500	330	155	19	13	6	1,605	1,145	435	29	21	8	
3502	Prescott & Russell	85,385	455	1,000	175	65	90	38	14	20	535	205	240	54	21	24	
3558	Thunder Bay	146,060	1,110	2,350	205	125	55	18	11	5	680	470	180	29	20	8	
3523	Wellington	208,360	1,230	2,515	210	165	45	17	13	4	680	485	195	27	19	8	
3518	Durham	608,125	2,900	6,115	615	330	240	21	11	8	1,920	1,135	695	31	19	11	
3515	Peterborough	134,935	1,290	2,685	290	150	135	22	12	10	980	465	475	36	17	18	
Partially-non-metro CDs (subtotal)		3,731,210	23,980	50,315	5,140	3,525	1,455	21	15	6	16,550	11,670	4,430	33	23	9	
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by percent of females, 85+ years of age, residing in nursing homes)																	
3551	Manitowlin	13,050	75	190	15	10	-	20	13	-	90	90	-	47	47	-	
3542	Grey	92,570	810	1,685	200	170	25	25	21	3	720	620	100	43	37	6	
3554	Timiskaming	32,630	225	540	45	40	-	20	18	-	185	180	-	34	33	-	
3541	Bruce	66,105	480	1,010	115	105	15	24	22	3	405	335	60	40	33	6	
3547	Renfrew	101,325	815	1,750	215	170	40	26	21	5	735	580	115	42	33	7	
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	109,120	775	1,625	150	135	15	19	17	2	550	515	35	34	32	2	
3544	Muskoka	58,050	475	1,080	100	80	20	21	17	4	395	335	60	37	31	6	
3514	Northumberland	82,125	750	1,465	195	165	25	26	22	3	540	450	80	37	31	5	
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	111,165	895	1,895	225	175	50	25	20	6	765	565	190	40	30	10	
3509	Lanark	65,670	515	1,135	165	100	65	32	19	13	485	330	140	43	29	12	
3557	Algoma	115,870	915	1,760	185	155	30	20	17	3	595	470	120	34	27	7	
3507	Leeds & Grenville	99,305	770	1,715	125	90	35	16	12	5	545	435	100	32	25	6	
3531	Perth	75,115	635	1,335	185	100	85	29	16	13	570	335	230	43	25	17	
3556	Cochrane	81,125	425	930	95	70	15	22	16	4	295	225	55	32	24	6	
3512	Hastings	134,935	995	2,290	250	145	105	25	15	11	825	550	270	36	24	12	
3513	Prince Edward	25,260	240	460	50	35	10	21	15	4	155	110	30	34	24	7	
3540	Huron	59,100	515	1,065	115	70	45	22	14	9	370	240	135	35	23	13	
3536	Chatham-Kent	104,075	760	1,875	170	85	70	22	11	9	720	415	230	38	22	12	
3538	Lambton	126,195	955	2,115	210	120	80	22	13	8	700	465	230	33	22	11	
3559	Rainy River	20,370	190	345	25	20	-	13	11	-	85	75	-	25	22	-	
3516	Kawartha Lakes	73,215	675	1,365	105	65	20	16	10	3	400	290	70	29	21	5	
3552	Sudbury	21,195	95	195	5	5	-	5	5	-	40	40	-	21	21	-	
3548	Nipissing	84,735	515	1,200	90	60	10	17	12	2	390	245	30	33	20	3	
3560	Kenora	57,605	310	595	45	40	5	15	13	2	140	120	10	24	20	2	
3532	Oxford	105,720	780	1,605	150	85	65	19	11	8	525	320	190	33	20	12	
3549	Parry Sound	42,160	345	645	40	35	5	12	10	1	140	115	20	22	18	3	
3546	Haliburton	17,025	170	260	15	5	-	9	3	-	55	30	-	21	12	-	
Non-metro CDs (subtotal)		1,974,815	15,105	32,130	3,285	2,335	835	22	15	6	11,420	8,480	2,500	36	26	8	
Ontario (total)		12,851,820	80,925	165,475	16,175	11,155	4,520	20	14	6	52,810	37,535	13,610	32	23	8	

1. Collective dwellings are dwellings of a commercial nature (e.g. hotels), institutional nature (e.g. penal institutions, hospitals, etc.) or a communal nature (e.g. residences for seniors, nursing homes, etc.).

2. Includes a few individuals in: penal institutions; group homes for the physically handicapped; group homes for those with psychiatric disorders; general or speciality hospitals; hotels or motels; and in religious establishments.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2011, special tabulation.