



Share of seniors in private vs collective dwellings

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Highlights

- 44% of seniors, 90 years of age and over, were residing in collective dwellings, such as seniors' residences or nursing homes, within non-metro census divisions in 2016.

Why look at seniors in private vs collective dwellings?

The number of seniors is increasing and the rate of growth among the oldest age groups varies considerably across census divisions (CDs). Some seniors require support of various kinds as they age. This Fact Sheet documents the number of seniors who are living in private dwellings versus living in collective dwellings by age and by CD in Ontario.

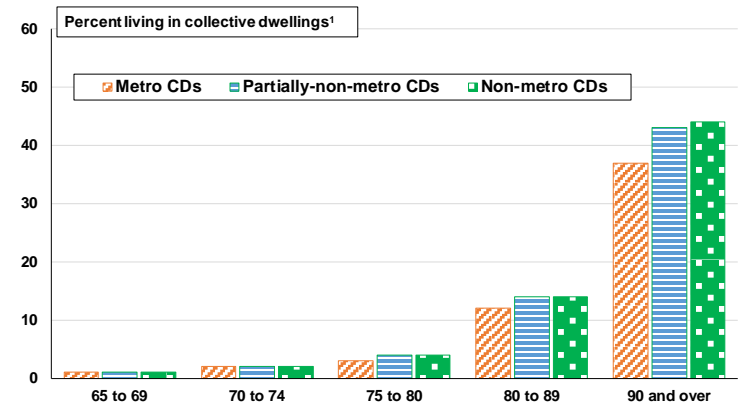
The type of support will differ for seniors in private dwellings (e.g., home care) compared to the types of support provided in collective dwellings (e.g., seniors' residence or long-term care facilities).

Findings

The percent of seniors residing in a collective dwelling is higher in the older age groups. In 2016, among non-metro CDs, 44% of seniors 90 years of age and over were residing in a collective dwelling (Figure 1). Overall, the proportion of older seniors in collective dwellings is remarkably similar in both non-metro and partially non-metro CDs. The lower proportions living in collective dwellings in metro CDs may reflect a higher degree of accessibility to services and/or mobility options that enable seniors to "age in place" or may also be a reflection of available spaces/waiting lists relative to the number of older seniors.

Despite this similarity between non-metro and partially non-metro areas, within each category there was a wide range in the pattern across CDs. Among

Figure 1 Within non-metro census divisions, 44% of seniors, 90 years and over, were residing in collective dwellings, Ontario, 2016



1. Collective dwellings include residences for senior citizens, nursing homes, hospitals, group homes, shelters, lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels, etc. Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016, special tabulation.

Chart by Ray D. Bolman@assknet.net

non-metro CDs, there was a range from a high of 55% in the Lanark CD to a low of 24% in the Sudbury CD (Figure 2). Variation is apparent within each category of CD, suggesting that the reason for the differences is not related merely to urban/rural circumstances. The details for each CD for each of the other age groups are shown in Table 1 in the supplementary tables.

Summary

The incidence of seniors in collective dwellings is higher in the older age groups.

In 2016, among seniors 90 years of age and over in non-metro census divisions, 44% were residing in collective dwellings.

1 See "Seniors 80 years and over: Change by census division" Focus on Rural Ontario (Vol. 5, No. 9).

2 Collective dwellings include residences for senior citizens, nursing homes, hospitals, group homes, shelters, lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels, etc.

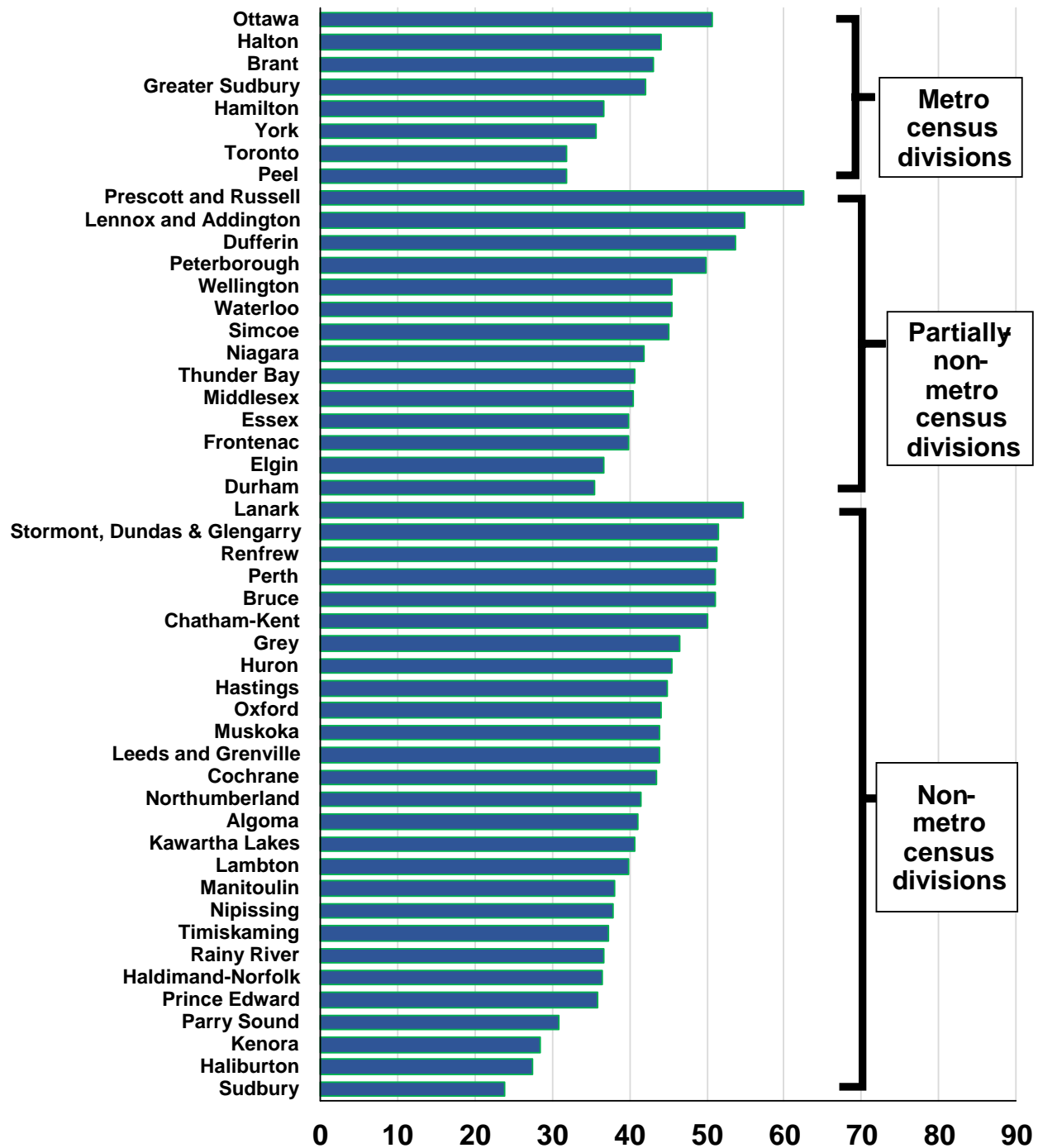
3 This Fact Sheet is an update of "Living arrangements of seniors: An overview" Focus on Rural Ontario (Vol. 2, No. 15).

4 Defined in "Rural Ontario's Demography: Census Update 2016." Focus on Rural Ontario (Guelph: Rural Ontario Institute, March) (http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/focus-on-rural-ontario.aspx).

5 See "Supplementary tables of seniors in private and collective dwellings by type of dwelling for each age group and for each census division, Ontario, 2016".

Figure 2

## The proportion of seniors, over 90 years of age, living in collective dwellings ranges from 55% to 24% among non-metro CDs



Among seniors 90 years and over, percent living in collective dwellings <sup>1</sup>

1. Collective dwellings include residences for senior citizens, nursing homes, hospitals, group homes, shelters, lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels, etc.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016, special tabulation

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