

Faculty of Community Services

Centre for Urban Research and Land Development



Population Dynamics in the Greater Golden Horseshoe – Millennials vs. Baby Boomers

November 19, 2015

Ryerson
University

Faculty of
Community
Services

Population Dynamics in the Greater Golden Horseshoe – Millennials vs. Baby Boomers

A Report Prepared by:

Frank A. Clayton, Ph.D.
Senior Research Fellow
Centre for Urban Research and Land Development

November 19, 2015

CENTRE FOR URBAN RESEARCH AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

Ryerson University

Faculty of Community Services
Centre for Urban Research and Land Development
350 Victoria Street
Toronto, ON M5B 2K3

General Enquiries
416-978-5000 ext. 3348

Campus Location

111 Gerrard Street East,
3rd floor, GER-204D
Toronto, Ontario

www.ryerson.ca/cur
cur@ryerson.ca

The opinions expressed in this research report are those of the author only and do not represent opinions and views of either CUR or Ryerson University.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
1. BACKGROUND	1
1.1 Questions Addressed.....	2
1.2 Research Scope	3
1.3 Defining Generations.....	3
1.4 Components of Population Growth.....	4
2. TOTAL 2014 POPULATION AND CHANGES 2011-2014	5
2.1 City of Toronto is largest municipality accounting for 30% of GGH and 42% of GTA populations.....	5
2.2 Marked rise in city of Toronto’s population growth during 2011-2014.....	5
2.3 Peel region recorded significant population growth as well.....	6
2.4 The pace of population growth in York region fell sharply during 2011-2014.....	7
3. COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH DURING 2011-2014.....	8
3.1 Net immigration by far the largest component of GGH population growth	8
3.2 Over half of all GGH net immigrants locate in the city of Toronto followed by Peel and York regions	8
3.3 The historic pattern of intraprovincial migrant flows – city of Toronto and Peel region lose population to other parts of the GGH	9
3.4 Toronto’s net outflow and York region’s net inflow of net intraprovincial migrants diminishing.....	10
3.5 Net intraprovincial migration increasing in several municipalities.....	10
3.6 Reasons for the changing patterns of net intraprovincial migration within the GGH	11
4. POPULATION BY GENERATION IN 2014.....	12
4.1 About the same numbers of millennials and baby boomers in the GGH in 2014.....	12
4.2 Baby boomers more numerous than millennials in fringe municipalities	12
5. POPULATION GROWTH BY GENERATION DURING 2011-2014.....	14
5.1 Numbers of GGH millennials increasing with slight decline in baby boomers.....	14
5.2 Millennials flocking to the city of Toronto.....	14
5.3 Limited or no growth in millennials in other GGH municipalities	15
5.4 Net flows of baby boomers between municipalities not sizeable.....	15

5.5	Net immigration propelling the growth in millennials in the GGH.....	16
5.6	Net interprovincial migration flows have a small influence on places where millennials locate... 17	17
5.7	Impact of net immigration on GGH baby boomers small.....	18

APPENDIX

Appendix A:	Background Population Tables for the Greater Golden Horseshoe and Component Municipalities.....	A-1
-------------	---	-----

LIST OF EXHIBITS/MAP/FIGURES

Exhibit i:	Total Number of Millennials and Baby Boomers in the GGH, 2014.....	i
Exhibit ii:	Average Annual Increase in Millennials and Baby Boomers in the GGH, 2011-2014.....	ii
Exhibit iii:	Average Annual Growth of Millennials in GGH, 2011-2014.....	iii
Exhibit iv:	Net Intraprovincial Migration to the GGH, 2011-2014.....	iv
Map 1:	Map of Greater Golden Horseshoe Including Outer Ring Sub-Forecast Areas	2
Figure 1:	Delineation of Generations	4
Figure 2:	Total GGH Population, 2014	5
Figure 3:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014.....	6
Figure 4:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population by Component, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014.	8
Figure 5:	Average Annual Net Immigration to GGH, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014.....	9
Figure 6:	Average Annual Net Intraprovincial Migration to GGH, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014	10
Figure 7:	Total Population in the GGH by Generation, 2014	12
Figure 8:	Total Population of Millennial and Baby Boomer Generations in GGH, 2014	13
Figure 9:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population by Generation, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014.	14
Figure 10:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population for the Millennial Generation, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014.....	15
Figure 11:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population for the Baby Boomer Generation, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014	16
Figure 12:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population of the Millennial Generation, Through Net Immigration, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014.....	17
Figure 13:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population of the Millennial Generation, Through Net Intraprovincial Migration, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014	18

APPENDIX A TABLES

Table A-1:	Total GGH Population by Generations, 2014	A-2
Table A-2:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population by Generation by Municipality, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014	A-3
Table A-3:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population by Component, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014	A-4
Table A-4:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population for the Millennial Generation Through Net Immigration, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014	A-5
Table A-5:	Average Annual Growth in GGH Population for the Millennial Generation Through Net Intraprovincial Migration, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014	A-6

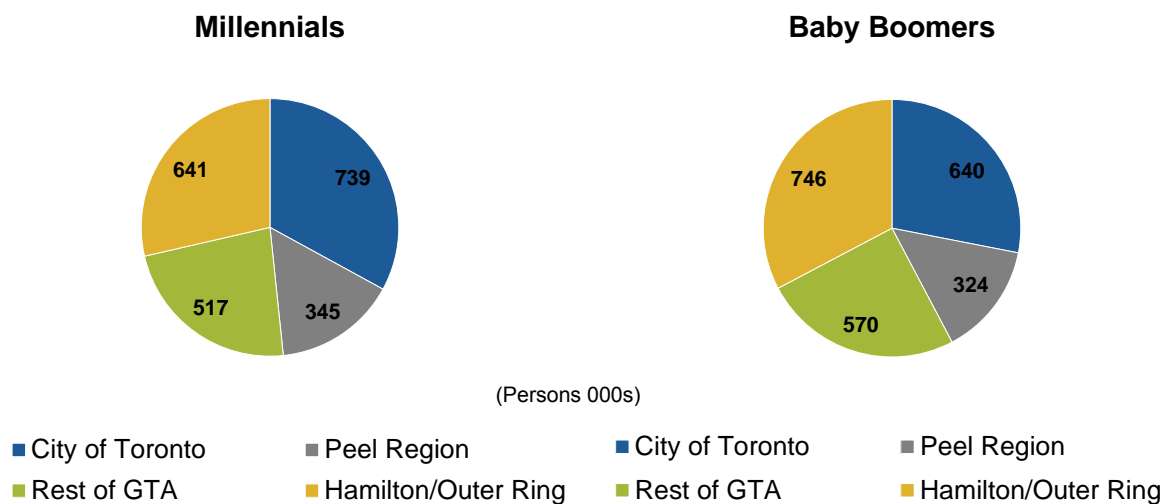
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report analyzes population growth patterns within Ontario’s Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH) by municipality, component and generation for the period 2011-2014, with comparisons to population growth patterns of the preceding five years. It focuses particularly on the behaviour of two generations – millennials (ages 17-33 in 2014) and baby boomers (ages 50-68 in 2014). Highlights of the statistical analysis follow.

Similar numbers of millennials and baby boomers in the GGH in 2014

- Each generation in the GGH numbered just over 2.2 million persons in mid-2014.
- The numbers of millennials and baby boomers are not distributed equally across the GGH.
- Three municipalities have more millennials than baby boomers – city of Toronto (99,000 more), Peel region (21,000 more) and Waterloo region (10,000 more).
- All other municipalities which were examined have more baby boomers than millennials, especially the municipalities with populations of less than half a million.

Exhibit i: Total Number of Millennials and Baby Boomers in the GGH, 2014



Numbers of GGH millennials increase while baby boomers decline slightly

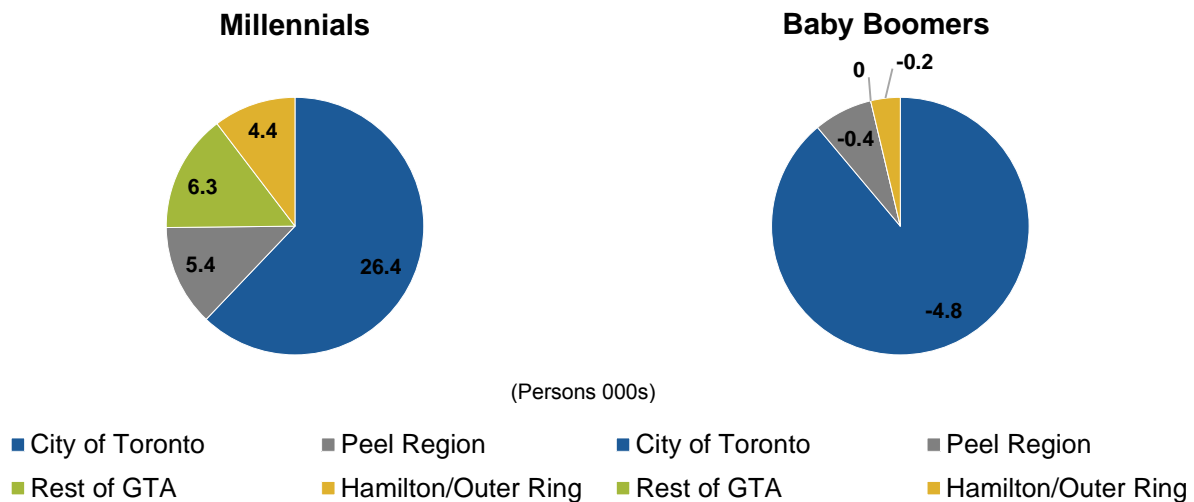
There is no doubt that millennials are growing in importance while the numbers of baby boomers are stagnant and expected to decline as they start to die in greater numbers:

- Millennials increased by an average of 43,000 persons per year in 2011-2014, up from 32,000 in the preceding five years, as the number of GGH baby boomers fell by 5,000 per year.
- Numbers of baby boomers by municipality changed little between 2001 and 2014 – the largest change was an average decline of 5,000 persons per year in the city of Toronto.

Millennials flocking to the city of Toronto

- Almost three-quarters of the GGH growth in millennials in 2011-2014 occurred in two municipalities: city of Toronto and Peel region.
- The average growth in millennials in Toronto was 26,000 persons per year during 2011-2014, up modestly from 21,000 per year in 2006-2011.
- This growth was equivalent to 76% of all of the population growth in the city and 62% of the GGH growth in the number of millennials during 2011-2014.
- In Peel region, the number of millennials grew by an average of 5,000 per year in 2011-2014; Halton and York regions recorded average growths of 3,000 and 2,000, respectively, per year.

Exhibit ii: Average Annual Increase in Millennials and Baby Boomers in the GGH, 2011-2014

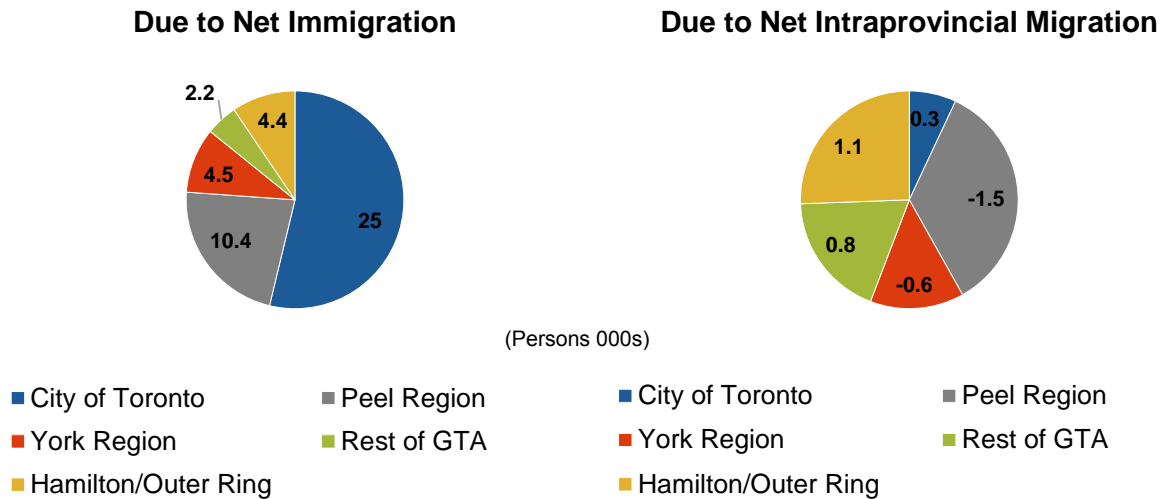


Net immigration propelling population growth in the GGH

- Net immigration (an average of 93,100-95,900 per year) accounts for about three-quarters of the population growth in the GGH in 2011-2014 and 2006-2011.
- The bulk of the 2011-2014 immigrants located in one of three municipalities (with similar numbers for 2006-2011): Toronto (an average of 45,100 per year in 2011-2014), Peel region (25,400) and York region (10,800).

These three municipalities account for nearly 90% of the net immigration to the GGH.

Exhibit iii: Average Annual Growth of Millennials in GGH, 2011-2014



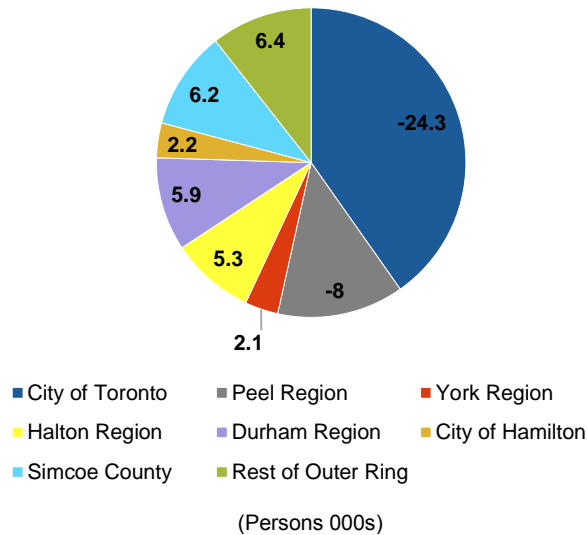
Net intraprovincial migration flows have a small influence on places where millennials locate

- On a net basis the flow of intraprovincial migrants has a negligible impact on the number of millennials in the GTA and their distribution.
- The net influx into the GGH from other parts of the province averaged just 591 and 1,787 persons per year, respectively in 2006-2011 and 2011-2014.
- The city of Toronto and Peel and Halton regions have been small net losers of millennials to other municipalities within the GTHA.

Historic Pattern of Intraprovincial Migrant Flows – City of Toronto and Peel Region Lose Population to Other Parts of the GGH

- Net intraprovincial migration has been the propellant of population growth for many GGH municipalities, most notably Simcoe county outside the GTA and York, Durham and Halton regions in the GTA. This largely occurs at the expense of the city of Toronto and Peel region which record net losses of population to other municipalities.

Exhibit iv: Net Intraprovincial Migration to the GGH, 2011-2014



Net Flows of Baby Boomers between Municipalities not Sizeable

- The city of Toronto recorded annual losses of about 5,000 baby boomers on average during 2006-2014.
- Annual changes in the numbers of baby boomers in the other municipalities are not significant.

Net influx of immigrants largest cause of growth in GGH millennials

- A large percentage of net immigration consists of immigrants in the millennial age groups.
- The 46,500 net influx of millennial aged immigrants into the GGH on average per year during 2006-2014 represented 41-49% of the total net immigrant stream into the GGH.
- The net influx of immigrants in the millennial age groups actually was larger than the growth in the numbers of millennials in the GGH, suggesting a net outflow of Canadian born millennials to provinces which had better job markets at the time like Alberta and Saskatchewan.

1. BACKGROUND¹

Demographics play a key role in the daily lives of Canadians, including their economic, financial, social and political aspects. While David Foot's claim from the mid-1990s that demographics explains two-thirds of everything is an exaggeration, the changing age profile of the population is an important variable for explaining what is happening in Canadian society today.²

It does not seem very long ago that baby boomers (born between 1946 and 1964) were the dominant age cohort which influenced all aspects of economic life in Canada. More recently, though, the focus has shifted to the millennial generation (born between 1981 and 1997). Glancing at media stories, one cannot help but get the feeling that the millennials have grown to become the dominant demographic factor influencing societal changes.

This paper looks at current and recent population growth patterns within Ontario's Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH) as a whole and by municipality, with a focus on population shifts in the millennial and baby boomer generations. It explores the roles which the various components of growth (e.g., net immigration) play in the relative growth of the millennial and baby boomer populations.

The forecasts are based on a 30 year horizon, from 2011 to 2041. The boundaries of the GGH are shown on Map 1. Two broad regions within the GGH are delineated:

- The Greater Toronto Area and Hamilton (GTAH), incorporating the cities of Toronto and Hamilton and the regions of Halton, Peel, York, and Durham (the GTA is the GTAH without Hamilton); and
- The Outer Ring, surrounding the GTAH, containing the regions of Niagara and Waterloo, the counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Simcoe, Dufferin, Wellington, Brant, and Haldimand, and the cities of Peterborough, Kawartha Lakes, Barrie, Orillia, Guelph, and Brantford.

The Outer Ring is divided into four Sub-Forecast Areas for forecasting purposes by Hemson.³

¹ This report was authored by Dr. Frank A. Clayton, Senior Research Fellow, CUR, with research assistance from Laura Greflund and Justin Shin.

² David K. Foot. *Boom, Bust & Echo: How to Profit from the Coming Demographic Shift*. With D. Stoffman. (Toronto: Macfarlane, Walter & Ross, 1996), 272.

³ Hemson Consulting Ltd., "Greater Golden Horseshoe Growth Forecasts to 2041," November 2012, pp. 2

Map 1: Map of Greater Golden Horseshoe Including Outer Ring Sub-Forecast Areas



Source: Hemson Consulting Ltd., "Greater Golden Horseshoe Growth Forecasts to 2041," November 2012, pp. 12

1.1 Questions Addressed

This paper addresses four questions pertaining to the numbers and growth of the millennial and baby boomer generations within the context of overall population growth patterns within the GGH:

- Are millennials now dominant in the GGH today or are the baby boomers still in charge?
- Are GGH millennials really congregating in the city of Toronto, particularly the central area, at the expense of the rest of the GGH?
- What is the role of immigration in the generational shifts and locations for millennials and baby boomers within the GGH?

- What is the role of intraprovincial migration flows (flows between Ontario municipalities) in the generational shifts which are occurring between millennials and baby boomers within the GGH?

1.2 Research Scope

Changes in the population by age and source are examined for the 2006-2011 and 2011-2014 periods by census division within the GGH. Statistics Canada prepares estimates of actual population annually with counts as at July 1, 2014, being the most recent. The population counts are revised every five years following the availability of the results of the Census of Canada. (2016 is the next Census year). Census-based annual population counts are available for 2006-2011 with Statistics Canada adjusting the Census results for undercounting. The post-2011 population counts are preliminary and subject to revision once the results of the 2016 Census of Canada become available.

Within the GGH, census divisions include single-tier municipalities (cities of Toronto and Hamilton), regional municipalities (e.g. regions of Peel, Halton, Durham and York) and counties (e.g. Simcoe, Wellington, and Brant with separated cities included within the census division boundaries).

In this paper, census divisions are referred to as “municipalities”. The growth in population in terms of persons in the two periods examined is expressed in terms of average annual change, given that one period is for five years and the other three years.

1.3 Defining Generations

The population data for the GGH have been compiled here by generation groupings based on the categorization formulated by the Pew Research Center in the United States with minor adjustments.⁴ As noted above, the focus of this paper is on the millennial and baby boomer generations.

⁴ *The Whys and Hows of Generations Research*. (Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, 2015). Retrieved from <http://www.people-press.org/2015/09/03/the-whys-and-hows-of-generations-research/>. The Pew Research Center states that the youngest millennials are in their teens in 2015, but the Center did not set a chronological end point for this generation. In this report the year 1997 is treated as the end year for millennials. The generation called younger here is not in the Pew classification.

Figure 1: Delineation of Generations

Generation Name	Years of Birth	Age Groups in 2014
Young Generation	Born 1998 or later	0-16 years
Millennial Generation	Born 1981-1997	17-33 years
Generation X	Born 1965-1980	34-49 years
Baby Boomer Generation	Born 1946 - 1964	50-68 years
Silent Generation	Born 1928-1945	69-86 years
Old Generation	Born before 1928	87 + years

Source: Based on the generations as defined by the Pew Research Centre.

The population counts for what is called the young generation is included in Appendix Table A-2 for completeness but the numbers have no statistical relevance. Over the 2006-2014 period the age groups included expand largely through births as the other generations.

1.4 Components of Population Growth

There are four components of population growth for geographic areas like the GGH and its component municipalities:

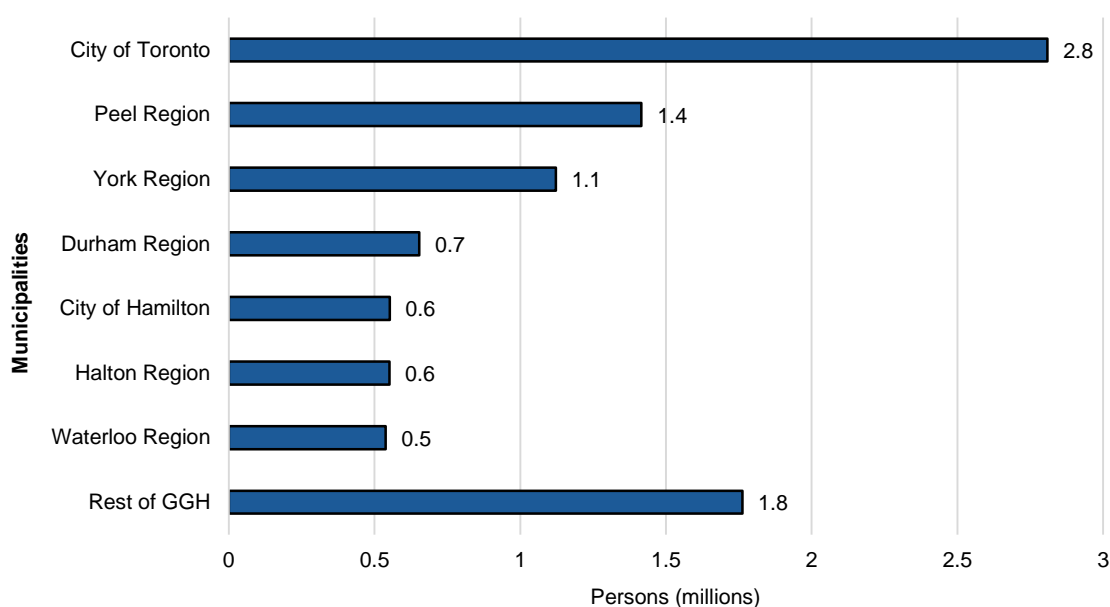
- Natural increase (the number of births less deaths);
- Net immigration (the number of immigrants less emigrants);
- Net interprovincial migration (the number of in-migrants from other provinces less out-migrants); and
- Net intraprovincial migration (the number of in-migrants from other parts of Ontario less out-migrants).

2. TOTAL 2014 POPULATION AND CHANGES 2011-2014

2.1 City of Toronto is largest municipality accounting for 30% of GGH and 42% of GTA populations

- The Greater Toronto Area (GTA) dominates the GGH with its 6.6 million people accounting for 70% of the 9.4 million people living in the GGH.
- Within the GTA, the city of Toronto with its 2.8 million persons is the largest municipality (see Figure 2).
- However, Peel and York regions are not far behind with a combined population of 2.5 million.
- Among the remaining municipalities – Durham, Halton and Waterloo regions and the city of Hamilton – had 2014 populations of 500,000 persons or more.
- Smaller municipalities accounted for nearly one out of five residents of the GGH in 2014.

Figure 2: Total GGH Population, 2014



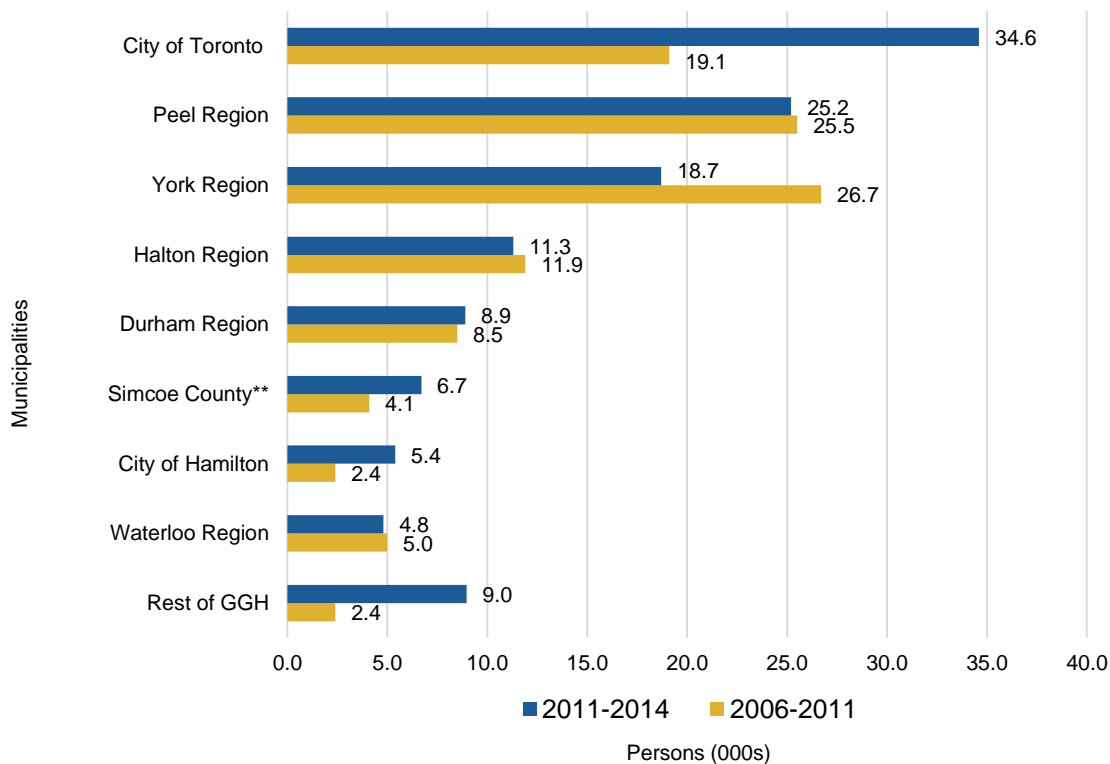
*Ranking from largest to smallest.
Source: Appendix Table A-1

2.2 Marked rise in city of Toronto’s population growth during 2011-2014

- A noteworthy population growth shift within the GGH occurred in the city of Toronto where average annual population growth almost doubled in 2011-2014 – from an annual average of 19,038 persons in 2006-2011 to 34,627 persons in 2011-2014 (see Figure 3).

- Toronto’s stellar population growth performance in 2001-2014 is the product of the lengthy high-rise condominium construction boom and more recent office building surge the city has been experiencing which has attracted numerous millennials to the city (see section 5.2).
- A slowdown in the net outflow of couples and families with young children from the city to the 905 areas in search of more affordable lower-density housing has been a contributing factor as well.

Figure 3: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014*



*Ranking based on growth 2011-2014.
 **Simcoe county includes the separated cities of Barrie and Orillia.
 Source: Appendix Table A-2

2.3 Peel region recorded significant population growth as well

- Peel region experienced relatively high population growth with both 2006-2011 and 2011-2014 averaging some 25,500 persons per year.
- Peel’s growth was only moderately less than Toronto’s growth during 2011-2014.

2.4 The pace of population growth in York region fell sharply during 2011-2014

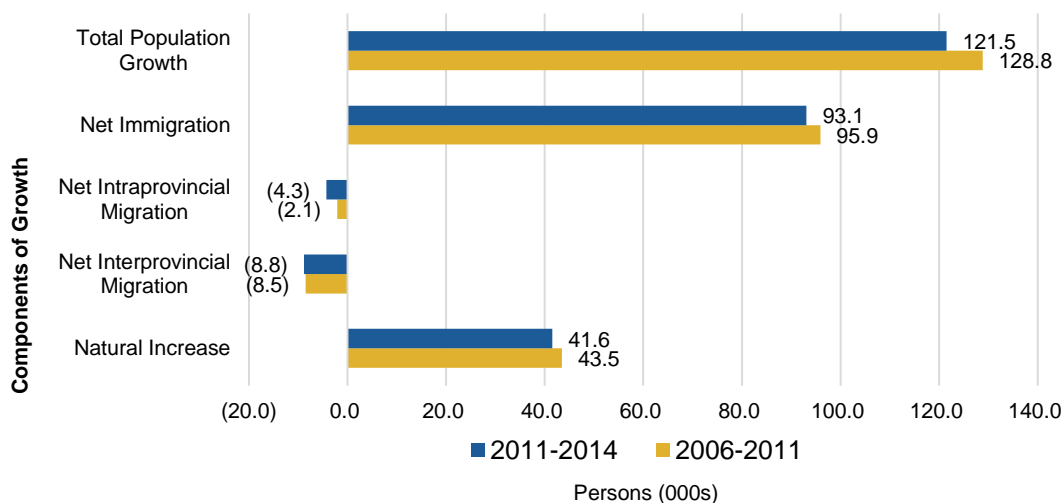
- York Region, in contrast, to the city of Toronto and Peel region recorded a marked slowdown in its population growth during 2011-2014 to an average of 18,709 persons from 26,734 during the preceding five years.
- York region's large decline in population growth is the result of constraints on the supply of serviced sites for lower-density housing in recent years.

3. COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH DURING 2011-2014

3.1 Net immigration by far the largest component of GGH population growth

- For the GGH as a whole, net immigration has been the dominant source of population growth averaging 93,100-96,000 people per year during both 2006-2011 and 2011-2014 (see Figure 4).
- Natural increase is the next largest source of population growth averaging 41,600-43,500 persons per year.
- Variations in population growth by municipality within the GGH during the two time periods examined are largely the product of net immigration and/or net intraprovincial migration flows.

Figure 4: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population by Component, 2006-2011* and 2011-2014



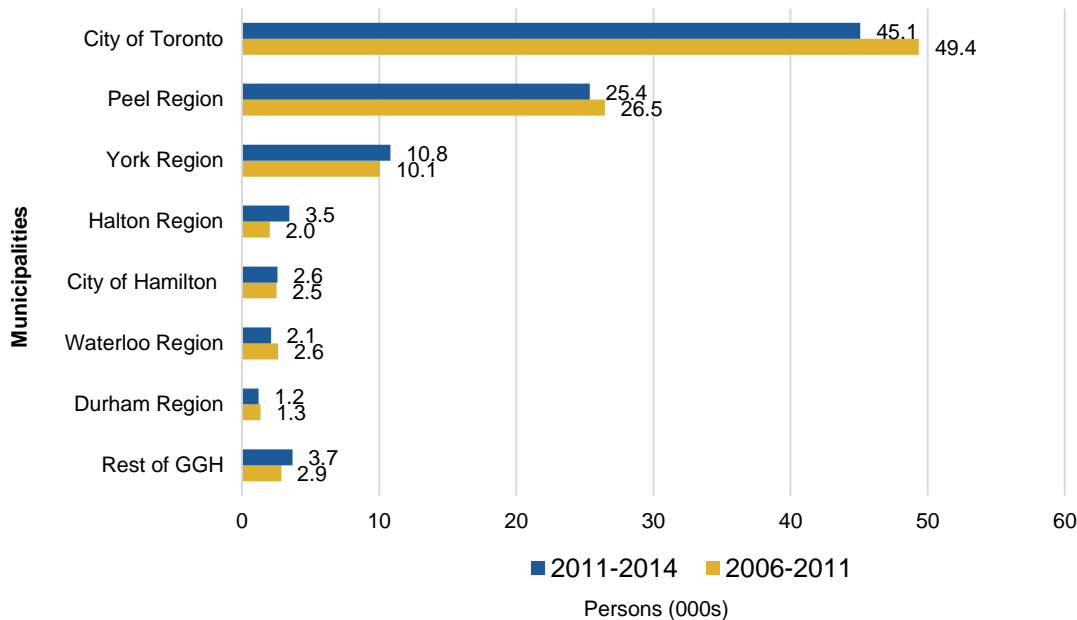
*Population growth by component in 2006-2011 does not match the growth from the Census of Canada population counts adjusted for undercount due to errors inherent in the estimates for the components (compared to Appendix Table A-2).
Source: Appendix Table A-3

3.2 Over half of all GGH net immigrants locate in the city of Toronto followed by Peel and York regions

- The city of Toronto receives the largest number of net immigrants in the GGH with the city’s net immigration exceeding 45,000 persons during both 2006-2011 and 2011-2014 (see Figure 5).

- Peel region is also the recipient of large numbers of net immigrants, averaging 25,000-27,000 per year.
- York region is the only other municipality with more than 10,000 net immigrants per year.
- The statistics do not indicate any spreading of net immigrants from these three municipalities to other parts of the GGH.

Figure 5: Average Annual Net Immigration to GGH, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014*

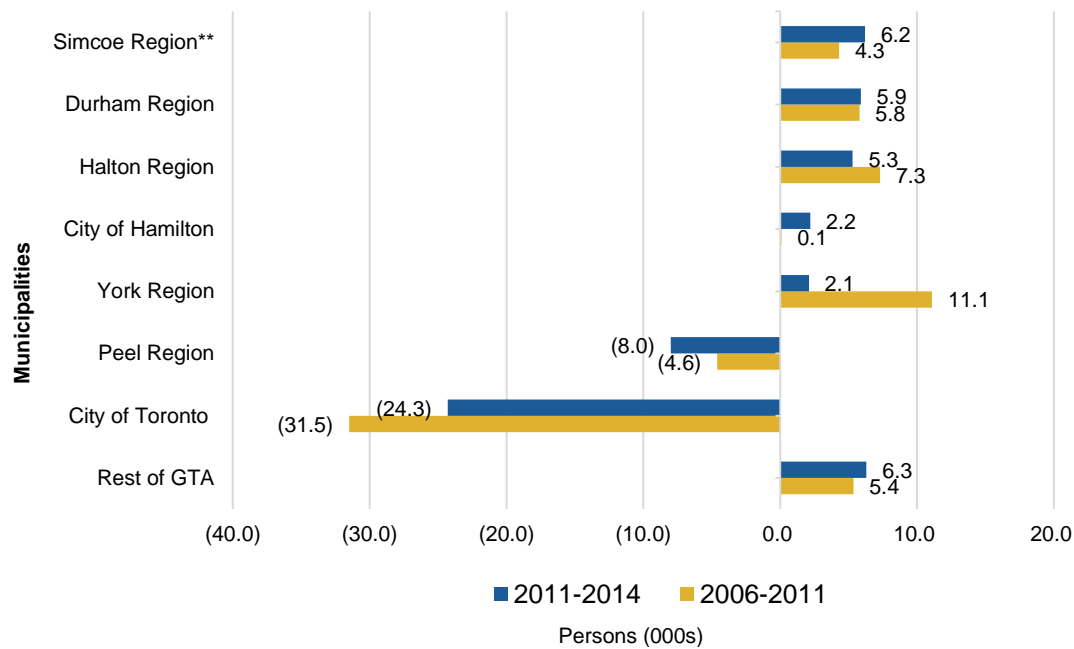


*Ranking based on net immigration in 2011-2014.
Source: Appendix Table A-3

3.3 The historic pattern of intraprovincial migrant flows – city of Toronto and Peel region lose population to other parts of the GGH

- Net intraprovincial migration has been the propellant of population growth for many GGH municipalities, most notably Simcoe county outside the GTA and York, Durham and Halton regions in the GTA (see Figure 6).
- This largely occurs at the expense of the city of Toronto and Peel region which record net losses of population to other municipalities

Figure 6: Average Annual Net Intraprovincial Migration to GGH, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014*



*Ranking based on growth 2011-2014.
 **Simcoe county includes the separated cities of Barrie and Orillia.
 Source: Appendix Table A-3

3.4 Toronto’s net outflow and York region’s net inflow of net intraprovincial migrants diminishing

- The net outflow of migrants from Toronto to other parts of the GGH and beyond fell from the 2006-2011 period to the 2011-2014 period by about 7,100 per year on average, with York region feeling the brunt of the slowdown - its average net inflow of intraprovincial migrants fell by about 9,000 per year.
- In contrast with Toronto, Peel region’s net loss of migrants accelerated by about 3,400 per year on average between the two periods.

3.5 Net intraprovincial migration increasing in several municipalities

- Several municipalities experienced higher inflows of net intraprovincial migration during the 2011-2014 period than the 2006-2011 period, including the city of Hamilton (up by about 2,100 per year), Simcoe county (up by about 2,000 per year) and Niagara region (up by about 900 per year).

3.6 Reasons for the changing patterns of net intraprovincial migration within the GGH

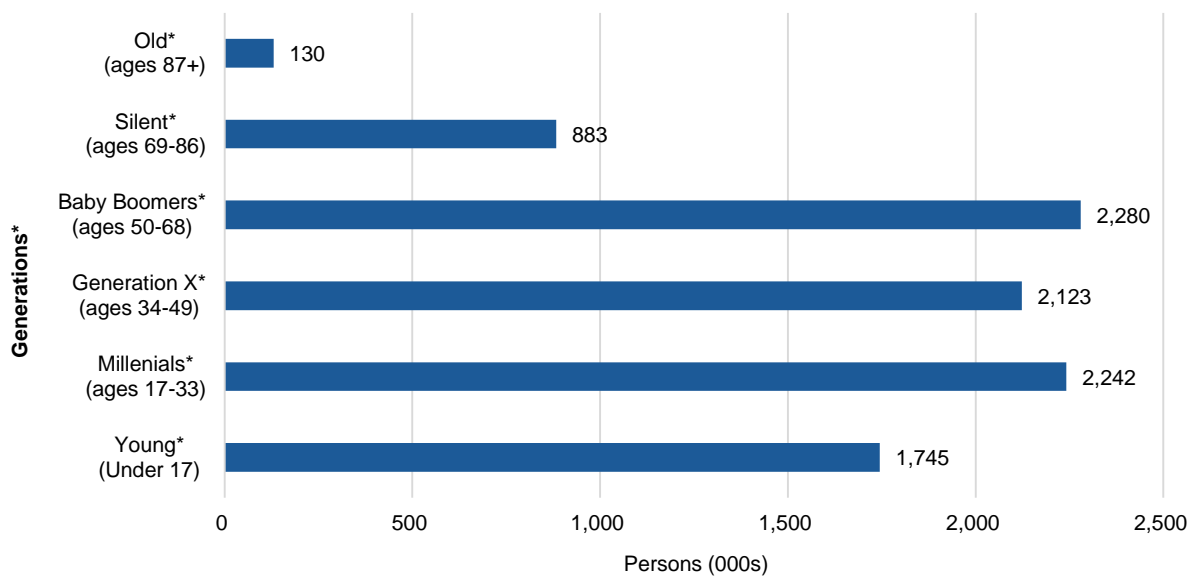
- The marked growth in the high-rise condominium stock in central Toronto along with the job creation by companies occupying the substantial amount of new downtown office space built help to explain the reduced net outflow from Toronto to surrounding municipalities.
- The fact that millennials are getting married later and having children at a later age (or not having children at all) are factors too, since they are more likely to prefer apartment living in an urban setting.
- The increase in the net outflow of intraprovincial migrants from Peel region is likely due to the sizeable quantities of new lower-density housing being built in the town of Milton.
- Simcoe county is attracting increased numbers of millennials, generation Xers and baby boomers attracted by lower house prices.
- The city of Hamilton is being “discovered” by millennials and generation Xers as a place with the amenities of a larger urban centre but with lower housing costs and proximity to employment centres in the western GTA.

4. POPULATION BY GENERATION IN 2014

4.1 About the same numbers of millennials and baby boomers in the GGH in 2014

- The size of the GGH’s millennial generation (ages 17-33 in 2014) is about the same as the baby boomer generation (ages 50-68) – 2.24 million vs 2.28 million (see figure 7).
- For comparison, generation Xers (ages 34-49), which follows the baby boomers were not far behind in terms of total population – 2.12 million in 2014.
- In a suppositional world without any in- or out-migration, the baby boom generation would be expected to be considerably larger than the millennials or generation X given the much higher birthrate of the 1946-1964 period.

Figure 7: Total Population in the GGH by Generation, 2014



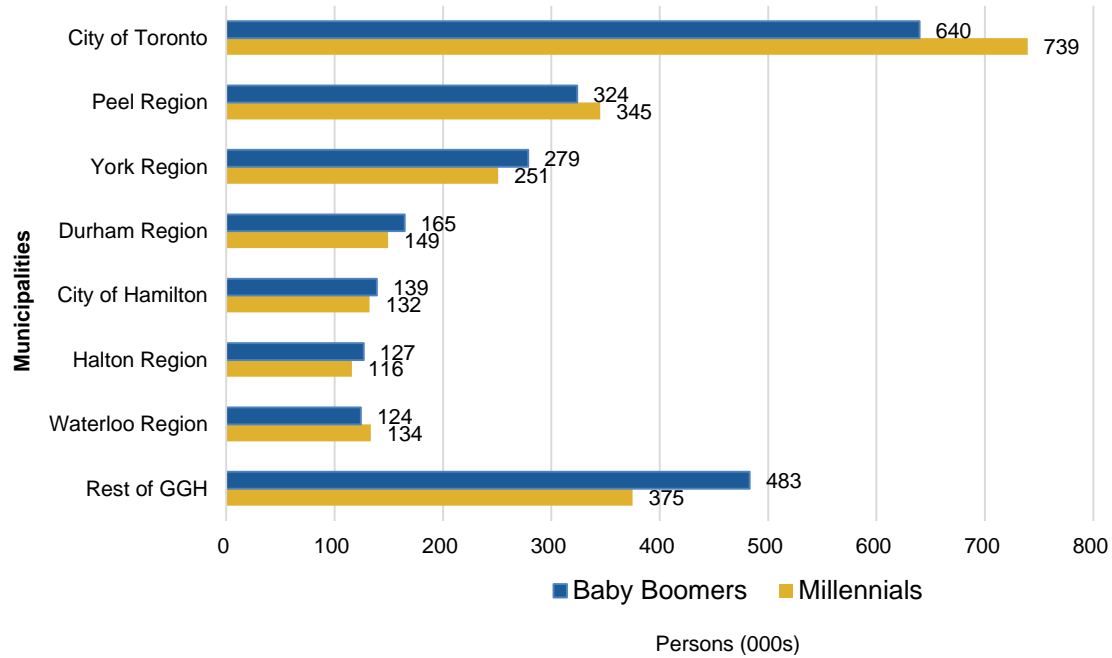
*Ages in 2014.
Source: Appendix Table A-1

4.2 Baby boomers more numerous than millennials in fringe municipalities

- Millennials outnumber baby boomers in 2014 in just the city of Toronto and in Peel and Waterloo regions (see figure 9).
- Millennials in the city of Toronto exceed baby boomers by almost 100,000 people.
- In contrast, baby boomers are the larger generation in all other GGH municipalities.

- This suggests a net inward movement of millennials from fringe to more central municipalities and a net movement of baby boomers to the fringes.

Figure 8: Total Population of Millennial and Baby Boomer Generations in GGH, 2014*



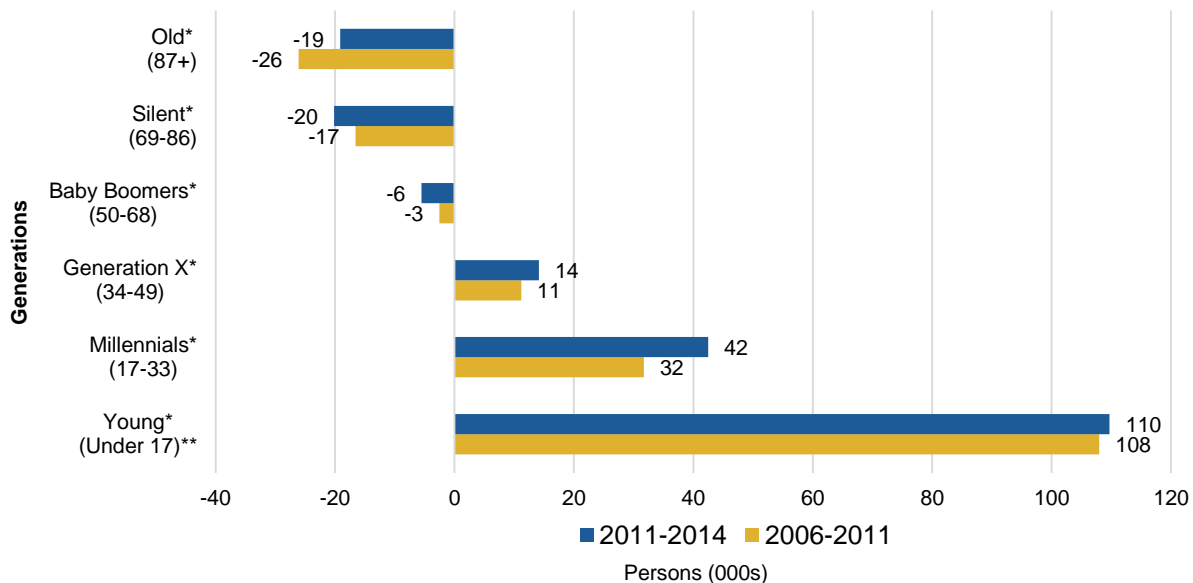
*Rankings based on size of millennial population.
Source: Appendix Table A-1

5. POPULATION GROWTH BY GENERATION DURING 2011-2014

5.1 Numbers of GGH millennials increasing with slight decline in baby boomers

- Figure 9 shows that millennials are growing in importance while the numbers of baby boomers are stagnant and expected to decline as they start to die in greater numbers.
- The average growth in GGH millennials increased to 42,000 per year during 2011-2014, up from 32,000 per year during the previous five years.
- In contrast, the numbers of baby boomers in the GGH dipped by an average of 3,000-6,000 persons per year over the same timeframes.
- Generation Xers increased during the two periods by an average of 11,000-14,000 persons per year.

Figure 9: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population by Generation, GGH, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014



*Ages in 2014

** The numbers for the young generation are not statistically meaningful.

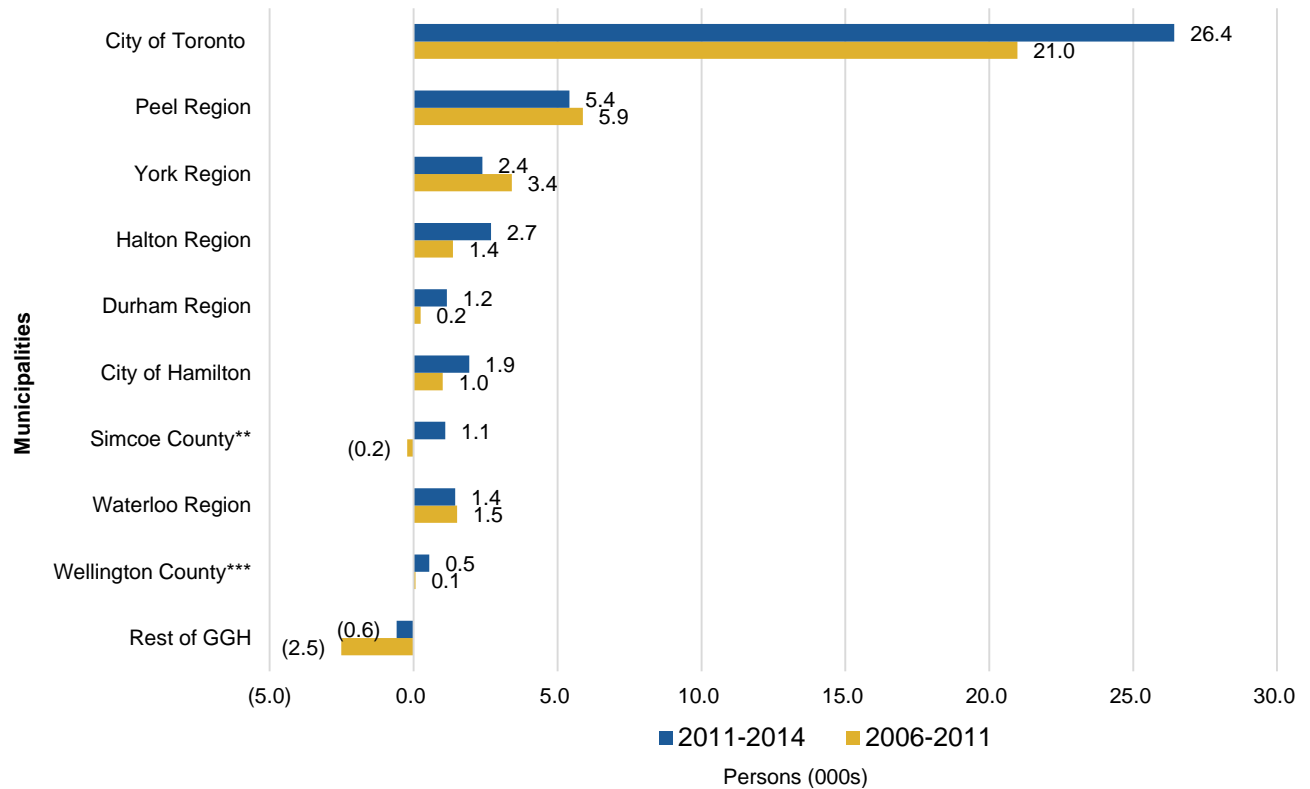
Source: Appendix Table A-2

5.2 Millennials flocking to the city of Toronto

- The average growth in millennials in Toronto climbed to 26,000 persons per year during 2011-2014, up modestly from 21,000 per year during 2006-2011.

- This growth was equivalent to 76% of all population growth in the city and 62% of the GGH growth in the number of millennials during 2011-2014.⁵

Figure 10: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population for the Millennial Generation, GGH, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014*



*Ranking based on growth 2011-2014.
 ** Simcoe county includes the separated cities of Barrie and Orillia.
 ***Wellington county includes the separated city of Guelph.
 Source: Appendix Table A-2

5.3 Limited or no growth in millennials in other GGH municipalities

- The other GGH municipalities with populations of 500,000 persons and over recorded modest growth in millennials during 2011-2014.
- The remaining smaller municipalities as a group recorded a small decline in the numbers of millennials during both 2006-2011 and 2011-2014.

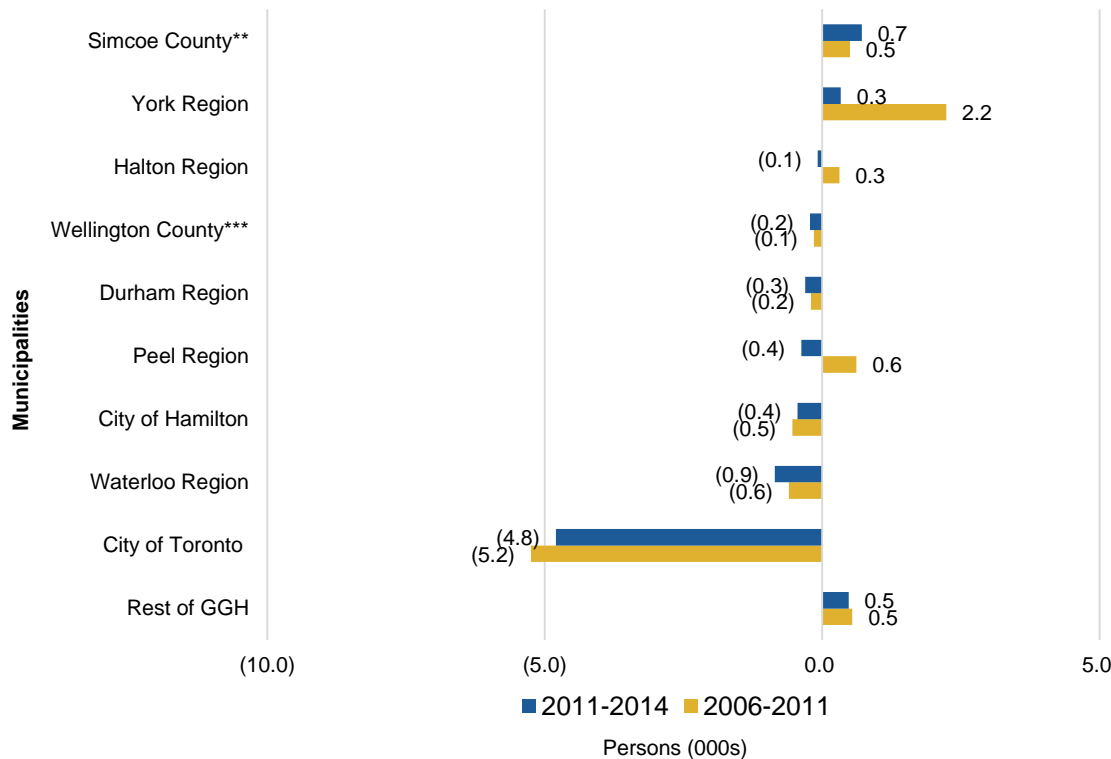
5.4 Net flows of baby boomers between municipalities not sizeable

- The city of Toronto recorded annual losses of about 5,000 baby boomers on average during 2006-2014 (see Figure 11).

⁵ Percentage calculated from data in Tables A-2 and A-4.

- Annual changes in the numbers of baby boomers in the other municipalities are not significant.

Figure 11: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population for the Baby Boomer Generation, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014*



*Ranking based on growth 2011-2014.
 ** Simcoe county includes the separated cities of Barrie and Orillia.
 ***Wellington county includes Guelph.
 Source: Appendix Table A-2

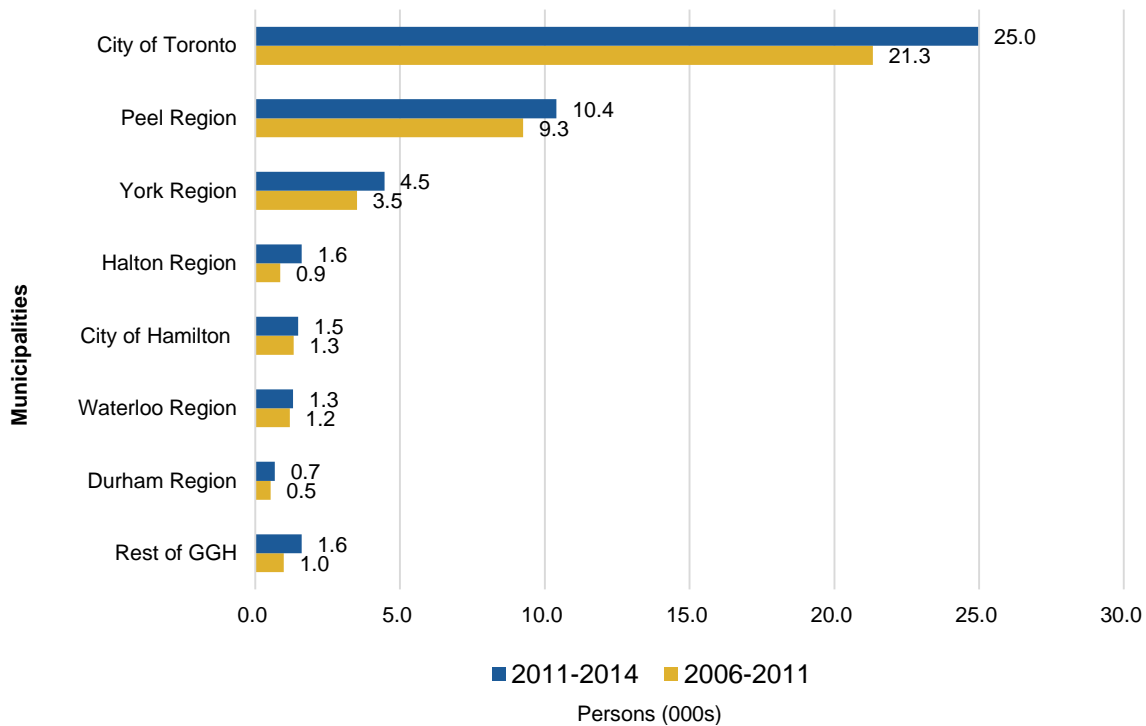
5.5 Net immigration propelling the growth in millennials in the GGH

- The 39,000-46,000 net influx of millennial-aged immigrants into the GGH on average per year during 2006-2014 represents 41-49% of the total net immigrant stream during those periods.⁶
- The net influx of immigrants in the millennial age groups (aged 17-33 years in 2014) actually is larger than the growth in the numbers of millennials in the GGH, which suggests a net outflow of Canadian-born millennials to provinces which had better job markets at the time like Alberta and Saskatchewan.
- A majority (54%) of the millennial-aged net immigrants to the GGH located in the city of Toronto, followed by Peel region at 22 % and York region at 10 %.

⁶ Calculated from data in Tables A-3 and A-4.

- Few millennial net immigrants locate in municipalities outside of the GTA.

Figure 12: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population of the Millennial Generation, Through Net immigration, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014*

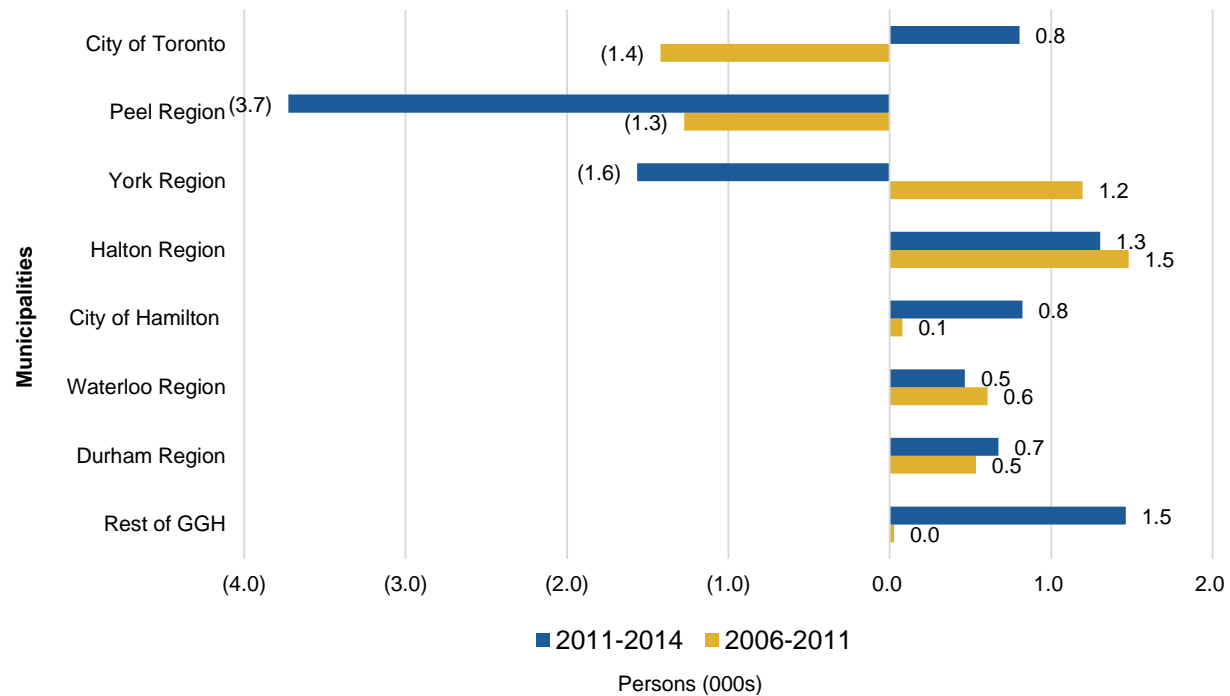


*Ranking based on net immigration in 2011-2014.
Source: Appendix Table A-4

5.6 Net interprovincial migration flows have a small influence on places where millennials locate

- On a net basis, the flow of interprovincial migrants has a negligible impact on the number and distribution of millennials in the GTA.
- The net influx into the GGH from other parts of the province averaged just 591 and 1,787 persons, respectively during 2006-2011 and 2011-2014.
- In 2011-2014, the city of Toronto and the Halton and Durham regions have had small net gains in millennials from other municipalities within the GTHA and elsewhere in the province while Peel and York regions recorded small losses.
- The winners have been the Halton region and the rest of the GGH.

Figure 13: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population of the Millennial Generation, Through Net Intraprovincial Migration, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014*



*Ranking based on net intraprovincial migration in 2011-2014.
Source: Appendix Table A-5

5.7 Impact of net immigration on GGH baby boomers is small

- Net immigration is having a positive, but small, influence on the numbers of baby boomers living in the GGH. Most municipalities experience some growth, with the city of Toronto and the Peel and York regions having the greatest numbers.⁷

⁷ Because of the small numbers here no further analysis is done on baby boomers' growth by component or location.

**APPENDIX A: BACKGROUND POPULATION TABLES FOR THE
GREATER GOLDEN HORSESHOE AND
COMPONENT MUNICIPALITIES**

Table A-1: Total Population by Generations, 2014

	Generations						Total
	Young	Millennials	Generation X	Baby Boomers	Silent	Old	
GTA							
Toronto	458	739	660	640	265	46	2,809
Peel	295	345	335	324	105	12	1,416
Halton	118	116	134	127	50	7	551
York	225	251	261	279	95	11	1,122
Durham	131	149	147	165	55	8	654
Subtotal	1,226	1,601	1,536	1,534	570	84	6,551
GTA and Hamilton							
GTA	1,226	1,601	1,536	1,534	570	84	6,551
Hamilton	99	132	114	139	57	10	552
Subtotal	1,326	1,733	1,650	1,673	627	94	7,103
Outer Ring - West							
Waterloo	106	134	121	124	46	7	538
Wellington	43	52	47	55	21	3	220
Brant	28	32	30	37	14	2	144
Subtotal	178	217	198	216	82	12	902
Outer Ring - North							
Dufferin	12	13	14	15	5	1	60
Simcoe	88	103	102	127	52	7	479
Subtotal	100	116	115	143	58	7	539
Outer Ring - South							
Haldimand-Norfolk	20	22	20	33	14	2	111
Niagara	75	94	87	123	58	9	446
Subtotal	95	116	108	157	72	11	558
Outer Ring - East							
Kawartha Lakes	12	14	13	24	12	2	76
Peterborough	22	31	25	40	19	3	140
Northumberland	13	15	15	27	14	2	86
Subtotal	46	59	52	92	44	6	301
Subtotal - Total Outer Ring	419	509	473	607	256	37	2,300
Grand Total GGH	1,745	2,242	2,123	2,280	883	130	9,403

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 051-0062. *Estimates of population by census division, sex and age group for July 1, 2011. CANSIM (database).*
<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=0510062&pattern=&stByVal=1&p1=1&p2=1&tabMode=dataTable&csid=> (accessed August 2015).

Table A-2: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population by Generation by Municipality, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014

		Young*	Millennials	Generation X	Baby Boomers	Silent	Old	Total
GTA		Persons						
Toronto	2006-2011	26,067	20,974	(5,891)	(5,248)	(7,292)	(9,526)	19,083
	2011-2014	26,912	26,429	558	(4,798)	(8,133)	(6,340)	34,627
Peel	2006-2011	18,912	5,881	3,436	618	(1,328)	(1,975)	25,543
	2011-2014	18,988	5,416	4,026	(375)	(1,323)	(1,550)	25,182
Halton	2006-2011	8,155	1,372	3,806	311	(450)	(1,305)	11,888
	2011-2014	8,508	2,695	2,114	(78)	(829)	(1,120)	11,289
York	2006-2011	15,506	3,410	7,388	2,238	(256)	(1,551)	26,734
	2011-2014	15,061	2,393	3,072	337	(573)	(1,582)	18,709
Durham	2006-2011	8,341	241	2,122	(203)	(705)	(1,294)	8,502
	2011-2014	8,549	1,153	1,683	(303)	(1,121)	(1,026)	8,934
Subtotal	2006-2011	76,980	31,877	10,860	(2,284)	(10,032)	(15,652)	91,750
	2011-2014	78,018	38,086	11,453	(5,216)	(11,979)	(11,619)	98,742
GTA and Hamilton								
GTA	2006-2011	76,980	31,877	10,860	(2,284)	(10,032)	(15,652)	91,750
	2011-2014	78,018	38,086	11,453	(5,216)	(11,979)	(11,619)	98,742
Hamilton	2006-2011	5,778	1,015	(287)	(538)	(1,490)	(2,085)	2,395
	2011-2014	6,350	1,931	686	(445)	(1,738)	(1,400)	5,383
Subtotal	2006-2011	82,759	32,893	10,574	(2,822)	(11,521)	(17,737)	94,145
	2011-2014	84,367	40,017	12,139	(5,661)	(13,718)	(13,020)	104,125
Outer Ring - West								
Waterloo	2006-2011	6,575	1,516	0	(602)	(963)	(1,477)	5,048
	2011-2014	6,376	1,445	43	(851)	(1,131)	(1,032)	4,850
Wellington	2006-2011	2,583	60	(107)	(150)	(411)	(721)	1,255
	2011-2014	2,591	546	232	(220)	(677)	(544)	1,928
Brant	2006-2011	1,717	(140)	78	(16)	(314)	(524)	800
	2011-2014	1,789	190	190	(65)	(491)	(424)	1,285
Subtotal	2006-2011	10,875	1,436	(29)	(768)	(1,689)	(2,722)	7,104
	2011-2014	10,756	2,181	465	(1,136)	(2,299)	(2,001)	8,062
Outer Ring - North								
Dufferin	2006-2011	742	(153)	119	(50)	(100)	(146)	412
	2011-2014	704	15	112	(64)	(116)	(137)	3,548
Simcoe	2006-2011	5,307	(223)	709	501	(795)	(1,382)	4,116
	2011-2014	5,612	1,097	1,349	713	(988)	(1,080)	6,703
Subtotal	2006-2011	6,049	(376)	828	451	(895)	(1,528)	4,528
	2011-2014	6,316	1,082	1,461	777	(1,105)	(1,217)	3,156
Outer Ring - South								
Haldimand-Norfolk	2006-2011	1,128	(562)	52	45	(324)	(452)	(112)
	2011-2014	1,135	(407)	(91)	(60)	(409)	(333)	(166)
Niagara	2006-2011	4,405	(700)	(290)	32	(1,244)	(2,124)	79
	2011-2014	4,349	(150)	(37)	87	(1,580)	(1,539)	1,130
Subtotal	2006-2011	5,534	(1,262)	(237)	77	(1,568)	(2,576)	(33)
	2011-2014	5,484	(556)	(128)	26	(1,989)	(1,873)	964
Outer Ring - East								
Kawartha Lakes	2006-2011	650	(414)	(55)	129	(295)	(398)	(384)
	2011-2014	721	(163)	75	228	(313)	(261)	287
Peterborough	2006-2011	1,366	(174)	15	128	(447)	(700)	187
	2011-2014	1,275	67	41	68	(555)	(487)	409
Northumberland	2006-2011	754	(367)	75	277	(172)	(455)	113
	2011-2014	792	(143)	104	283	(191)	(289)	557
Subtotal	2006-2011	2,770	(955)	35	534	(914)	(1,553)	(84)
	2011-2014	2,788	(239)	219	579	(1,058)	(1,037)	1,253
Subtotal - Total Outer Ring	2006-2011	25,226	(1,158)	597	294	(5,066)	(8,378)	11,515
	2011-2014	25,344	2,468	2,017	247	(6,451)	(6,128)	13,435
Grand Total GGH	2006-2011	107,985	31,735	11,171	(2,528)	(16,588)	(26,115)	105,660
	2011-2014	109,712	42,485	14,156	(5,414)	(20,168)	(19,147)	121,623

*Statistics in this column not statistically meaningful.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 051-0062. *Estimates of population by census division, sex and age group for July 1, 2011. CANSIM (database).*
<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=0510062&&pattern=&stByVal=1&p1=1&p2=-1&tabMode=dataTable&csid=>
 (accessed August 2015).

Table A-3: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population by Component, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014

	Natural Increase		Net Interprovincial Migration		Net Intraprovincial Migration		Net Immigration		Total Population Growth	
	Persons									
	2006-2011	2011-2014	2006-2011	2011-2014	2006-2011	2011-2014	2006-2011	2011-2014	2006-2011	2011-2014
GTA										
Toronto	13,884	13,855	(868)	40	(31,483)	(24,344)	49,363	45,076	30,896	34,626
Peel	11,079	10,540	(2,045)	(2,682)	(4,551)	(8,032)	26,457	25,356	30,939	25,182
Halton	2,963	2,723	(288)	(207)	7,313	5,316	2,021	3,458	12,009	11,289
York	6,701	6,510	(540)	(692)	11,101	2,072	10,057	10,818	27,319	18,709
Durham	2,993	2,853	(937)	(1,042)	5,807	5,909	1,347	1,214	9,211	8,934
Subtotal	37,620	36,480	(4,677)	(4,582)	(11,814)	(19,079)	89,245	85,922	110,374	98,741
GTA and Hamilton										
GTA	37,620	36,480	(4,677)	(4,582)	(11,814)	(19,079)	89,245	85,922	110,374	98,741
Hamilton	1,179	1,238	(640)	(669)	86	2,227	2,517	2,587	3,142	5,383
Subtotal	38,799	37,718	(5,317)	(5,251)	(11,727)	(16,852)	91,762	88,510	113,516	104,124
Outer Ring - West										
Waterloo	2,930	2,888	(624)	(683)	1,264	533	2,647	2,112	6,218	4,850
Wellington	969	862	(395)	(213)	936	608	573	671	2,083	1,928
Brant	288	222	(175)	(97)	580	840	293	223	987	1,189
Subtotal	4,187	3,972	(1,194)	(993)	2,781	1,981	3,514	3,006	9,288	7,966
Outer Ring - North										
Dufferin	223	174	(126)	(139)	377	465	37	15	511	515
Simcoe	1,023	764	(584)	(831)	4,279	6,246	130	524	4,848	6,703
Subtotal	1,246	937	(709)	(970)	4,655	6,711	167	540	5,359	7,218
Outer Ring - South										
Haldimand-Norfolk	53	49	(204)	(188)	(156)	(118)	14	91	(294)	(166)
Niagara	(223)	(459)	(637)	(836)	756	1,659	390	766	286	1,130
Subtotal	(170)	(409)	(841)	(1,024)	599	1,541	404	857	(8)	964
Outer Ring - East										
Kawartha Lakes	(184)	(200)	(133)	(150)	354	630	(29)	7	8	287
Peterborough	(163)	(160)	(237)	(329)	745	776	73	121	418	409
Northumberland	(212)	(285)	(61)	(122)	497	912	35	51	258	557
Subtotal	(559)	(645)	(431)	(600)	1,596	2,318	78	180	684	1,253
Subtotal - Total Outer Ring	4,703	3,855	(3,175)	(3,587)	9,632	12,552	4,163	4,582	15,323	17,402
Grand Total GGH	43,503	41,573	(8,492)	(8,838)	(2,096)	(4,301)	95,925	93,091	128,840	121,526

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 051-0063 *Components of population growth by census division, sex and age group for the period from July 1 to June 30, 2011*. CANSIM (database) <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=0510063&&pattern=&stByVal=1&p1=1&p2=-1&tabMode=dataTable&csid=> (accessed August 2015).

Table A-4: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population for the Millennial Generation Through Net Immigration, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014

	Total Population Growth		Average Annual Population Growth			
	2006-2011	2011-2014	2006-2011	2011-2014	2006-2011	2011-2014
GTA	Persons		Persons		Percent Distribution	
Toronto	106,631	74,887	21,326	24,962	55	54
Peel	46,277	31,190	9,255	10,397	24	22
Halton	4,292	4,824	858	1,608	2	3
York	17,547	13,380	3,509	4,460	9	10
Durham	2,670	2,021	534	674	1	1
Subtotal	177,417	126,302	35,483	42,101	91	91
GTA and Hamilton						
GTA	177,417	126,302	35,483	42,101	91	91
Hamilton	6,642	4,440	1,328	1,480	3	3
Subtotal	184,059	130,742	36,812	43,581	94	94
Outer Ring - West						
Waterloo	5,955	3,925	1,191	1,308	3	3
Wellington	1,610	1,174	322	391	1	1
Brant	629	448	126	149	0	0
Subtotal	8,194	5,547	1,639	1,849	4	4
Outer Ring - North						
Dufferin	67	97	13	32	0	0
Simcoe	601	940	120	313	0	1
Subtotal	668	1,037	134	346	0	1
Outer Ring - South						
Haldimand-Norfolk	152	153	30	51	0	0
Niagara	1,665	1,673	333	558	1	1
Subtotal	1,817	1,826	363	609	1	1
Outer Ring - East						
Kawartha Lakes	(9)	(26)	(2)	(9)	(0)	(0)
Peterborough	150	313	30	104	0	0
Northumberland	67	26	13	9	0	0
Subtotal	208	313	42	104	0	0
Subtotal - Total Outer Ring	10,887	8,723	2,177	2,908	6	6
Grand Total GGH	194,946	139,465	38,989	46,488	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 051-0063 *Components of population growth by census division, sex and age group for the period from July 1 to June 30, 2011. CANSIM (database).*
<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=0510063&&pattern=&stByVal=1&p1=1&p2=-1&tabMode=dataTable&csid=> (accessed August 2015).

Table A-5: Average Annual Growth in GGH Population for the Millennial Generation Through Net Intraprovincial Migration, 2006-2011 and 2011-2014

	Total Population Growth		Average Annual Population Growth			
	2006-2011	2011-2014	2006-2011	2011-2014	2006-2011	2011-2014
	Persons		Persons		Percent Distribution	
GTA						
Toronto	(7,104)	2,411	(1,421)	804	(116)	332
Peel	(6,371)	(11,176)	(1,274)	(3,725)	(104)	(1,537)
Halton	7,401	3,912	1,480	1,304	121	538
York	5,978	(4,695)	1,196	(1,565)	98	(646)
Durham	2,670	2,021	534	674	44	278
Subtotal	2,574	(7,527)	515	(2,509)	42	(1,035)
GTA and Hamilton						
GTA	2,574	(7,527)	515	(2,509)	42	(1,035)
Hamilton	391	2,469	78	823	6	340
Subtotal	2,965	(5,058)	593	(1,686)	48	(696)
Outer Ring - West						
Waterloo	3,031	1,399	606	466	49	192
Wellington	1,447	845	289	282	24	116
Brant	406	432	81	144	7	59
Subtotal	4,884	2,676	977	892	80	368
Outer Ring - North						
Dufferin	(332)	187	(66)	62	(5)	26
Simcoe	3,091	4,016	618	1,339	50	552
Subtotal	2,759	4,203	552	1,401	45	578
Outer Ring - South						
Haldimand-Norfolk	(1,795)	(1,010)	(359)	(337)	(29)	(139)
Niagara	(1,234)	(360)	(247)	(120)	(20)	(50)
Subtotal	(3,029)	(1,370)	(606)	(457)	(49)	(188)
Outer Ring - East						
Kawartha Lakes	(1,020)	(141)	(204)	(47)	(17)	(19)
Peterborough	226	538	45	179	4	74
Northumberland	(655)	(121)	(131)	(40)	(11)	(17)
Subtotal	(1,449)	276	(290)	92	(24)	38
Subtotal - Total Outer Ring	3,165	5,785	633	1,928	52	796
Grand Total GGH	6,130	727	1,226	242	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 051-0063: *Components of population growth by census division, sex and age group for the period from July 1 to June 30, 2011*. CANSIM (database).
<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=0510063&&pattern=&stByVal=1&p1=1&p2=1&tabMode=dataTable&csid=> (accessed August 2015).