

## GTA 905/416 Charts: Components of Population Growth (2006-2015)

---

### **GTA population growth drops to 78,407 in 2015 with nearly three-quarters of the growth in the 905 area**

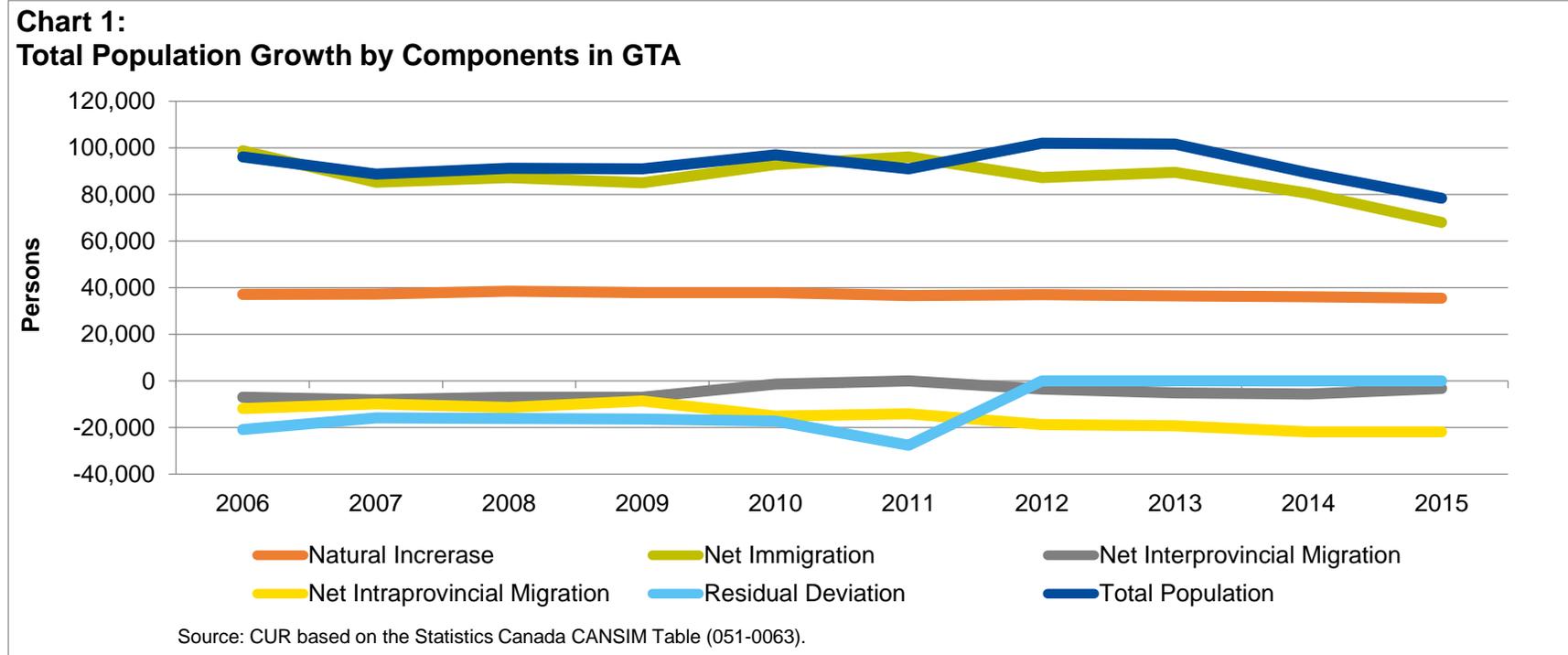
- Population growth in the GTA fell to 78,407 persons in 2015, the lowest level of the past decade.
- Lesser net immigration (immigrants from other countries less emigrants to other countries), the main driver of population growth in the GTA, was the cause of the decline in population growth.
- The 905 area (Peel, York, Halton and Durham regions) continued to account for the majority of the population growth – 72.1% of the GTA's growth in 2015 – up from 64.2% in 2012.
- Within the 905 area, Peel and York regions have been the drivers of population growth though both have trended downwards over the past decade, especially York region since 2010.
- Both the 905 area and the city of Toronto experienced declining net immigration in 2015, the fourth yearly decline for Toronto and the second yearly decline for the 905 area.
- A new era has arrived, with more net immigrants in 2014 and 2015 locating in the 905 area than in the city of Toronto.
- All four 905 regions experienced declining growth in net immigration in 2015.
- Historically, the city of Toronto lost significant numbers of people to the 905 area with the attraction there being a supply of newer ground-related housing and employment opportunity. During the past decade, the hemorrhaging of population from Toronto diminished and then stabilized at a net loss of about 24,745 persons per year.

### **Contents:**

- GTA population growth: page 2
- Total population growth: page 3
- Net immigration: page 4
- Net intraprovincial migration: page 5
- Net interprovincial migration: page 6
- Natural population: page 7
- Data sources and technical notes: page 8

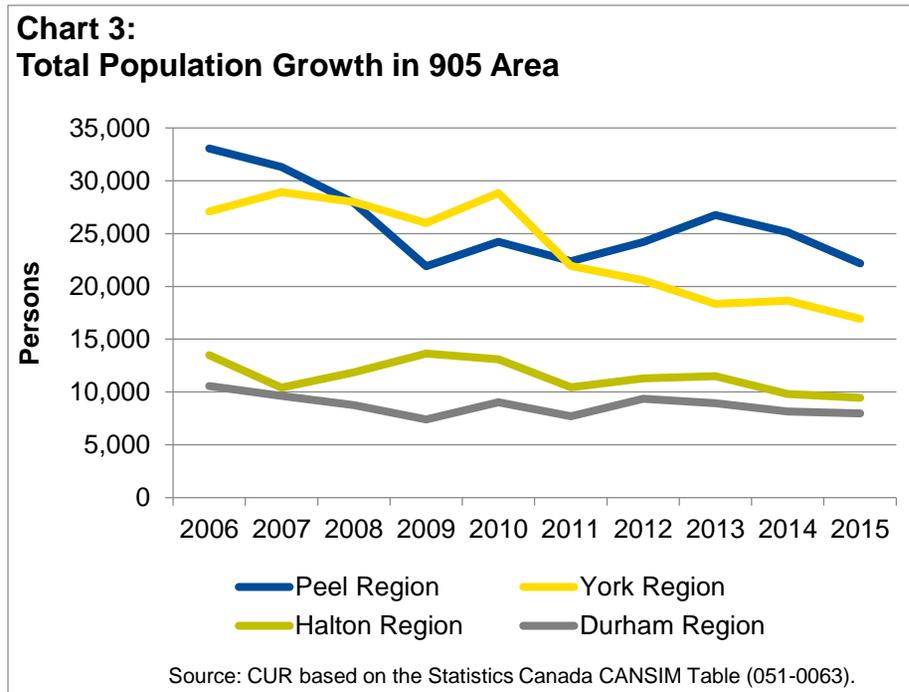
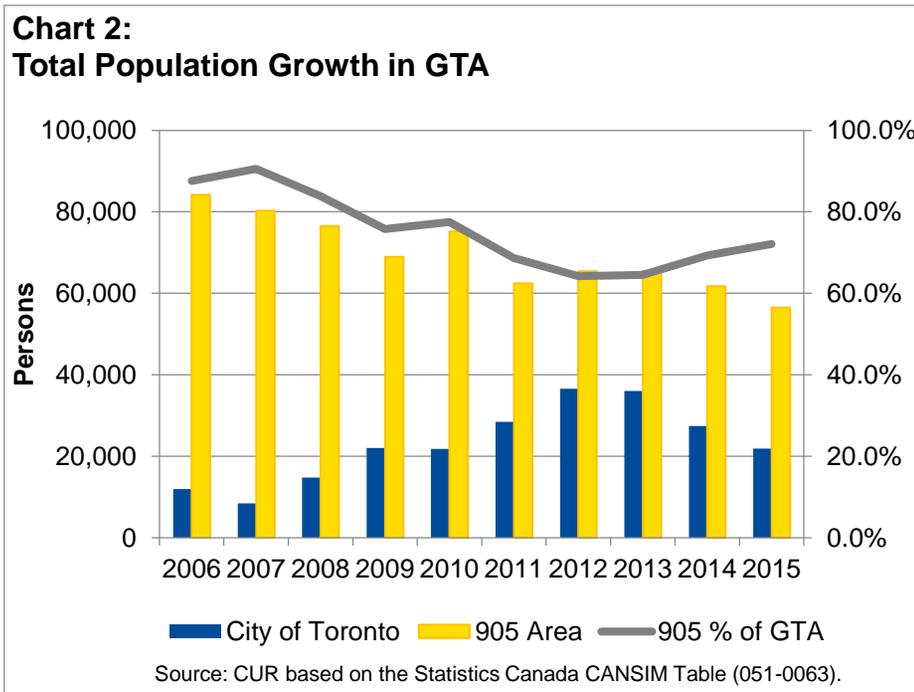
## GTA population growth falls again in 2015

- Population growth in the GTA fell to 78,407 persons in 2015, the lowest level of the past decade.
- 2015 marked the second continuous year of declining GTA growth, with 23,584 persons less than the 101,991 persons growth recorded in 2012 and 2013.
- Lesser net immigration, the main driver of population growth in the GTA, was the cause of the decline in population growth.
- The GTA has also recorded a gradual rise in the net outflow of population to other parts of Ontario during recent years as reflected in negative net intraprovincial migration.
- The remaining two components of population growth – natural increase (births less deaths) and net interprovincial migration - have been stable during the past decade.



## 905 Area accounts for nearly three-quarters of GTA's population growth in 2015

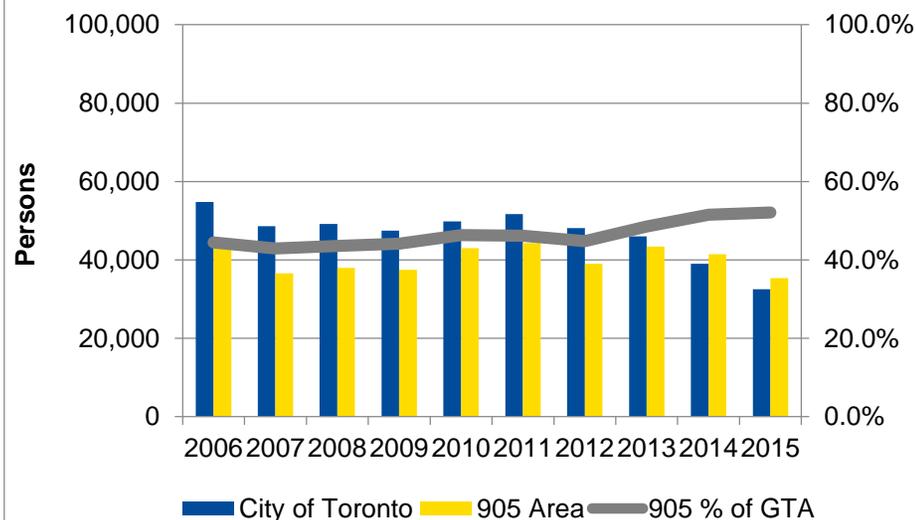
- The 905 area (the four 905 regions) continued to account for the majority of the population growth – 72.1% of the GTA's overall growth in 2015.
- The city of Toronto's total population growth accelerated during the early years of the past decade increasing the city's share of the GTA's population growth from 9.5% in 2007 to 35.8% in 2012.
- In the past three years, the city's share has since then reversed, and the 905 area's share of growth climbed from 64.2% in 2012 to 72.1% in 2015.
- Within the 905 area, Peel and York regions have been the drivers of population growth though both have trended downwards over the past decade, especially York region since 2010.
- Population growth in Durham and Halton regions has been comparatively stable over the past decade.



## More net immigrants locate in the 905 area than Toronto for second year in 2015

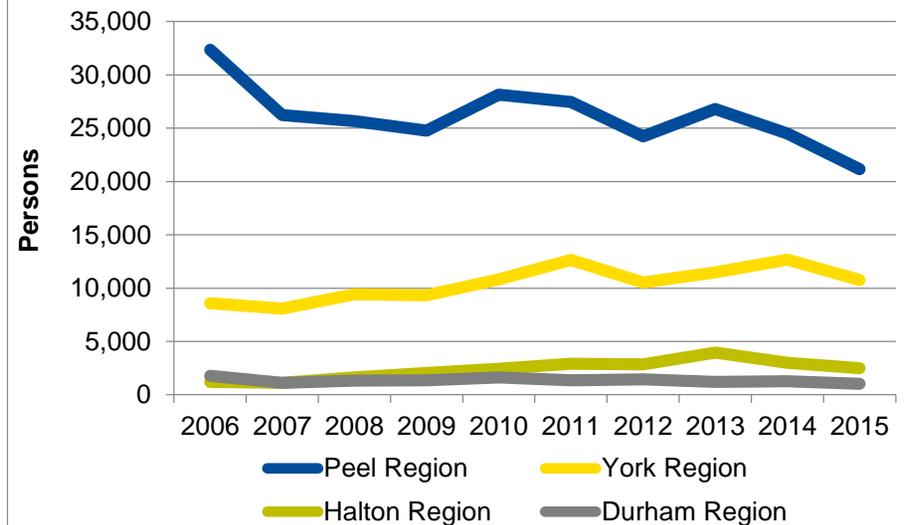
- Both the 905 area and the city of Toronto experienced declining net immigration (immigrants from other countries less emigrants to other countries) in 2015, the fourth yearly decline for Toronto and the second yearly decline for the 905 area.
- A new era has arrived, in 2014 and 2015 with more net immigrants locating in the 905 area than in the city of Toronto.
- Within the 905 area, Peel region has been the primary receiving area for net immigrants generally accounting for more net immigration than the other three regions combined.
- All four 905 regions in 2015 experienced declining growth in net immigration.
- Over the past decade, Peel region experienced a downward trend in net immigration, whereas York and Halton regions recorded a slight upward trend.

**Chart 4:**  
Total Net Immigration in the GTA



Source: CUR based on the Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 051-0063.

**Chart 5:**  
Total Net Immigration in the 905 Area

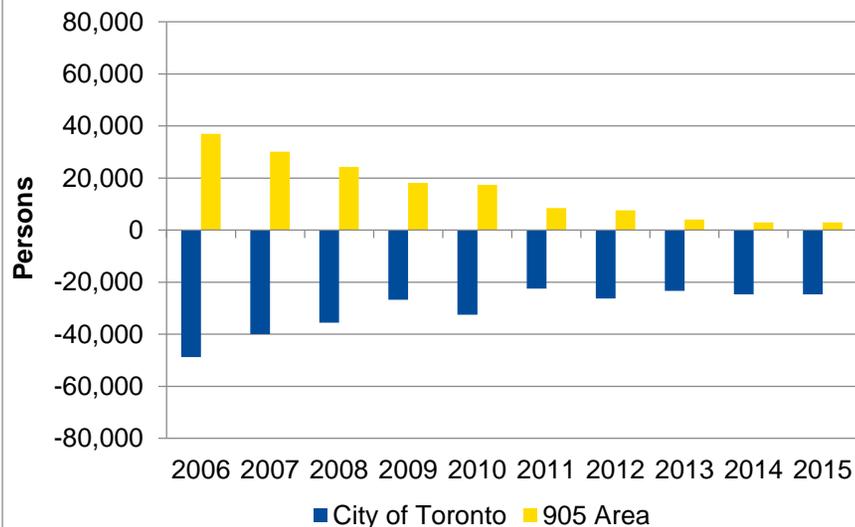


Source: CUR based on the Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 051-0063.

## Net influx of intraprovincial migrants to 905 area declines sharply over past decade

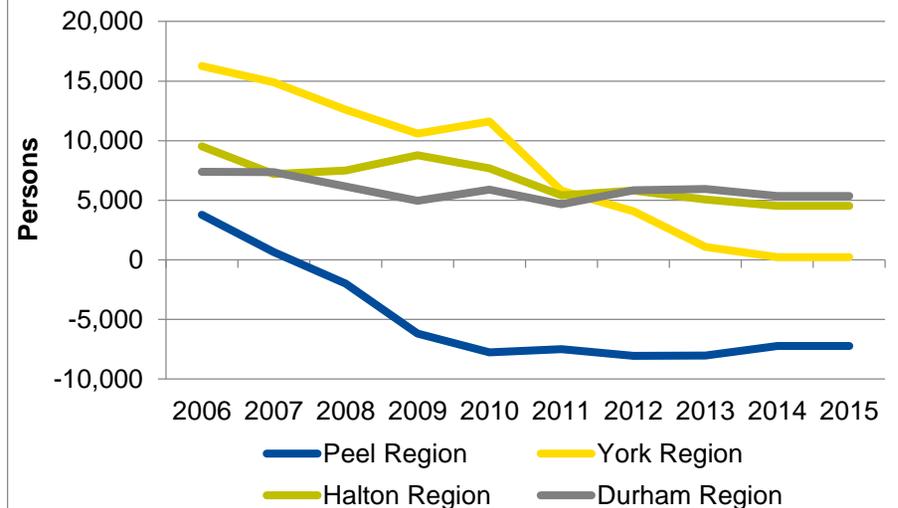
- Historically, the city of Toronto lost significant amounts of people to the 905 area with the attraction there being a supply of newer ground-related housing and employment opportunities. During the past decade, the hemorrhaging of population from Toronto diminished and then stabilized at a net loss of 24,745 persons per year.
- The most notable change has been the marked drop in net intraprovincial migration in the 905 area from about 37,000 persons in 2006 to just 2,900 persons in 2014 and 2015.
- It appears that the 905 area is not only receiving fewer net migrants from Toronto, but it has been experiencing a net loss to localities outside the 905 area (e.g. Simcoe county).
- For most of the past decade Peel region has recorded a net outflow of intraprovincial migrants in the 7,500 range. York region's net influx of intraprovincial migrants has declined from 16,000 in 2006 to nil a decade later.
- Both Halton and Durham regions saw a slight decline in their net intraprovincial migration in the last decade.

**Chart 6:**  
Total Net Intraprovincial Migration in GTA



Source: CUR based on the Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 051-0063.

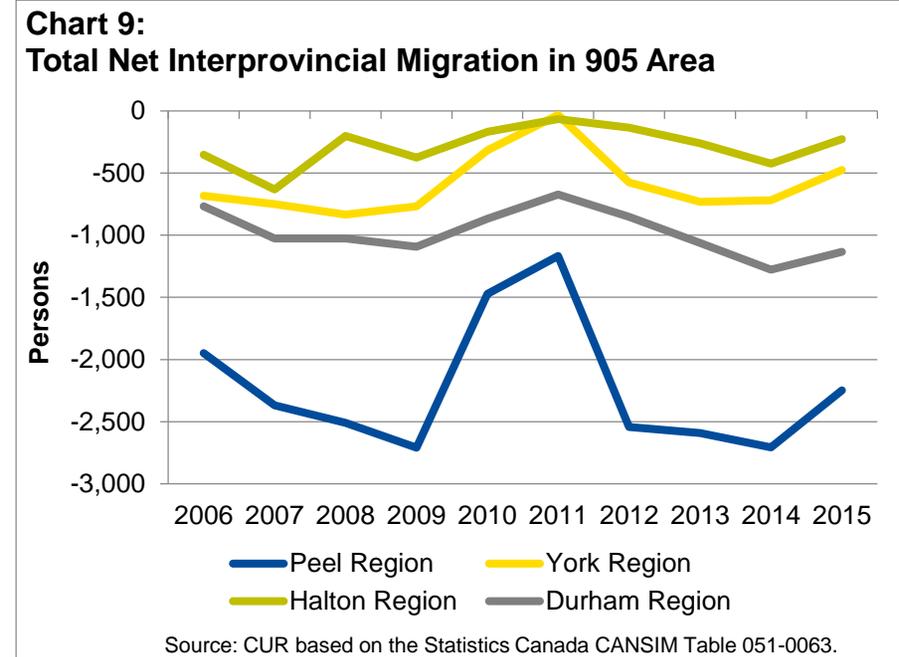
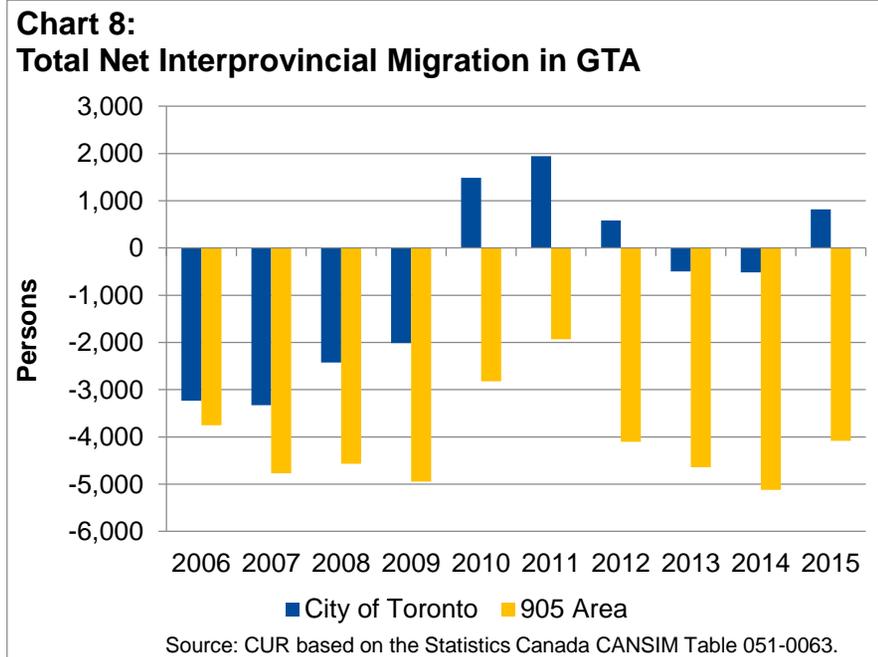
**Chart 7:**  
Total Net Intraprovincial Migration in 905 Areas



Source: CUR based on the Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 051-0063.

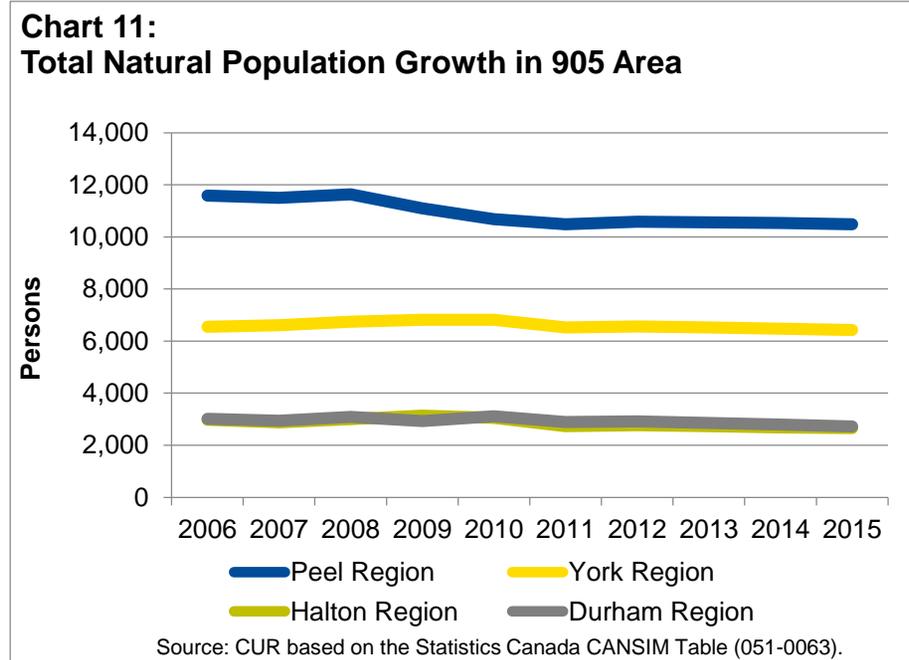
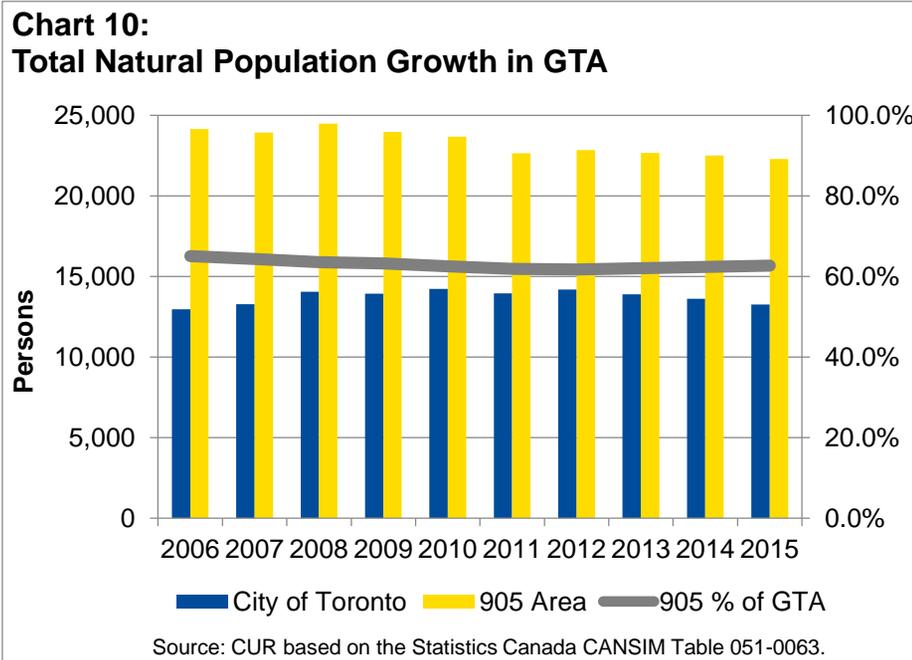
## 905 area losing more residents to other provinces than they gain

- For most of the past decade both the city of Toronto and the 905 area witnessed a loss in net interprovincial migration with the exception of Toronto during 2010-2012 and again in 2015, when its interprovincial migration was positive.
- The quantum of net interprovincial migration in the GTA has been small and is not a significant factor in population changes in either Toronto or the 905 area.
- Peel region's net interprovincial migration has been fickle, at best. Peel has consistently seen an overall net loss of net interprovincial migration, however, it quickly reversed in 2011 to only fall again in the following years.
- All four regions in the 905 area saw a slight reduction in their net interprovincial migration in 2015 with Halton and York regions recording the smallest net losses.



## The 905 area accounts for the majority of the GTA's natural population increase

- Throughout the past decade, little more than 60% of the GTA's population growth attributable to natural increase (births less deaths) occurred in the 905 area, and continued to remain so in 2015.
- The reasons for this is that the 905 area has a younger population with lower death rates than Toronto, and also has more younger families in the child-bearing age groups.
- In the 905 area, Peel region has had the most population growth from natural increase over the past decade followed by York region.
- Population growth through natural increase has been relatively small in Halton and Durham regions.



## Data Source and Technical Notes

All data in this document is provided by Statistics Canada CANSIM Tables (051-0063) Components of population growth by census division, sex and age group for the period from July 1 to June 30, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011. Data collected from the CANSIM tables are based on census divisions, which include all municipalities located within the boundaries of a county or region. – so when we say population growth in 2015 it refers to growth between July 1 2014 and July 1 2015 – all annual population figures for 2002-2006 are estimates that will be revised after results from the 2016 Census of Canada become available

Natural population increase refers to the difference between the total number of recorded births and the total number of recorded deaths recorded in a census division.

Net Immigration refers to the sum of immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigration and net non-permanent residents and estimates for all immigration figures are preliminary for 2011-2015 and final up to 2010-2011.

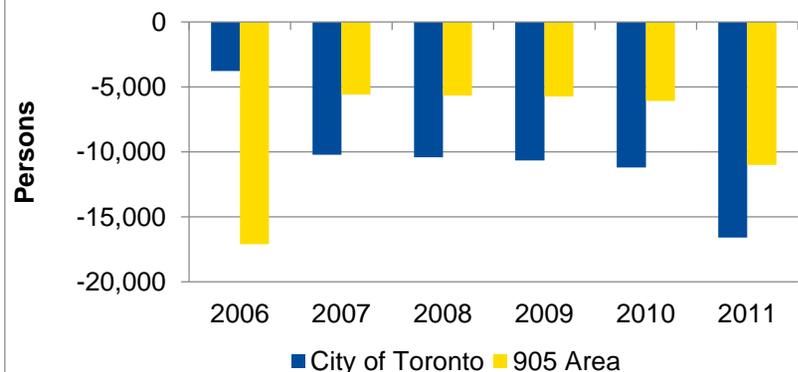
Interprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision than the one at which they resided one year earlier, in a different province.

Intraprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision than the one at which they resided one year earlier, in the same province. There is no preliminary data source available for intraprovincial migration; Statistics Canada assumes the same level of migration as the previous year (2014-2015).

Residual deviation is calculated by Statistics Canada by obtaining the distribution the error of closure linearly throughout the intercensal period following the conduct of the Census of Canada. It is the difference between the population growth as tabulated by the Census of Canada and the growth from summing the estimates for the components of population growth.

**Chart 12:**

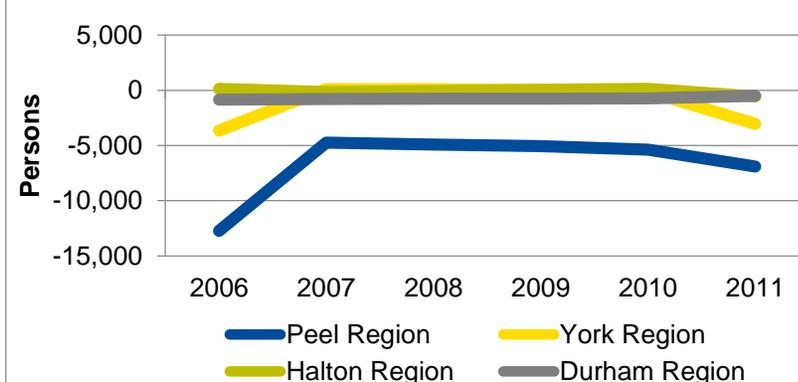
**Total Residual Deviation in GTA**



Source: CUR based on the Statistics Canada CANSIM Table (051-0063).

**Chart 13:**

**Total Residual Deviation in 905 Area**



Source: CUR based on the Statistics Canada CANSIM Table (051-0063).