



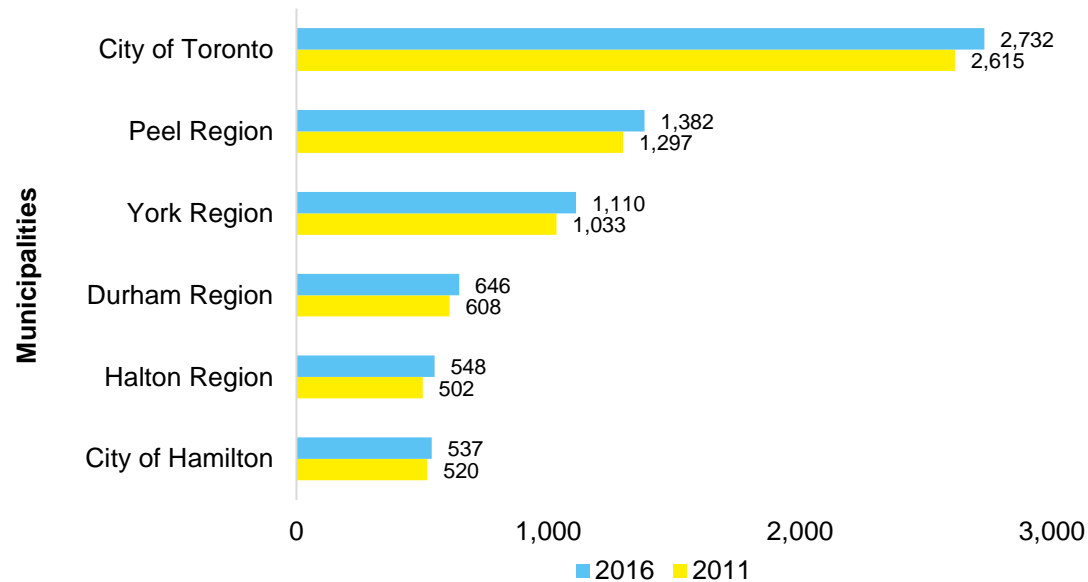
Where Millennials Live and 15 Other Interesting Facts from the 2016 Census – Regional and Single-Tier Municipalities within the GTHA

Data Brief | June 29, 2017

Total Population: Mid 2016

1. While Toronto is the single most populated municipality (2.73 million persons), it accounts for just 39 percent of Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) residents.
2. Peel and York combined are close behind Toronto, encompassing 36 percent of the GTHA population.
3. Halton's population now exceeds Hamilton.

Figure 1:
Total GTHA Population by Municipality, 2011 and 2016,
Persons (000s)* **

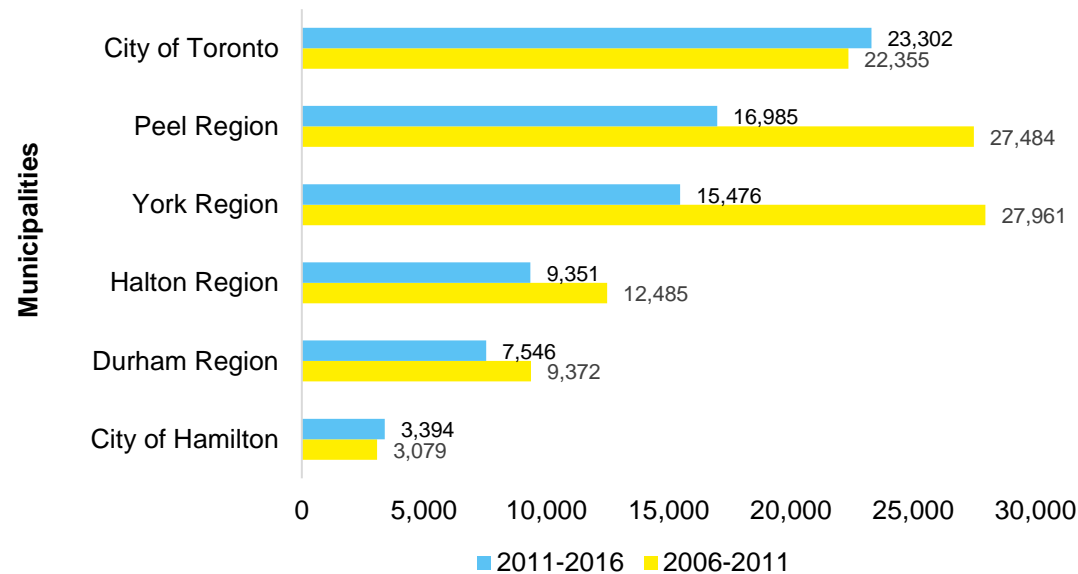


*Unadjusted counts from the Census of Canada.
**Upper-tier and single-tier municipalities only.
Source: CUR based on data from Census of Canada.

Average Annual Population Growth: Mid 2011 – Mid 2016

- Population growth increased moderately in Toronto and Hamilton during 2011-2016 from the preceding five years while the four regions recorded slower growth.
- Just under two-thirds of the GTHA's population growth took place in the four regions, most notably in Peel and York, while Toronto accounted for 31 percent.

Figure 2:
Average Annual Growth in GTHA Population by Municipality, 2006-2011 and 2011-2016, Persons* **



*Unadjusted counts from the Census of Canada.

**Upper-tier and single-tier municipalities only.

Source: CUR based on data from Census of Canada.

Population By Age Group: Mid 2016

6. Toronto and Hamilton have the smallest proportion of children in their populations (15 and 16 percent, respectively) while Halton has the largest proportion (20 percent).
7. Toronto has the largest proportion of millennials in its population (29 percent).
8. Millennials are under-represented in the other municipalities (23-26 percent), except for Peel which is at the GTHA average (27 percent).
9. Hamilton has the largest proportion of baby boomers in its population (23 percent) while Peel has the lowest proportion of seniors (5 percent).

Figure 3:
Total GTHA Population by Age Group and Municipality, 2016* **

Generation (Age)	Toronto	Peel	Halton	York	Durham	Hamilton	GTHA Total
	Distribution (%)						
Children (0-14)	15	18	20	18	18	16	17
Millennials (15-34)	29	27	23	25	25	26	27
Generation X (35-54)	28	29	31	30	29	27	29
Baby Boomers (55-74)	21	20	20	22	22	23	21
Seniors (75+)	7	5	7	6	6	8	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Unadjusted counts from the Census of Canada.

2 percentage points or more above GTHA total

**Upper-tier and single-tier municipalities only.

2 percentage points or more below GTHA total

Source: CUR based on data from Census of Canada.

Average Annual Population Growth by Age Group: Mid 2011 – Mid 2016

10. Toronto's millennial growth accounted for a notable 53 percent of the GTHA's millennial growth (10,251 of 19,507 persons annually).
11. Still, nearly half of the growth in GTHA millennials occurred outside of Toronto (47 percent).
12. Toronto and Peel recorded modest declines in the number of children (547 and 287 children per year) whereas the other three regions and Hamilton recorded small increases with Halton having the largest absolute growth (an average of 1,758 children per year).
13. The combined growth of baby boomers in Peel and York exceeded Toronto.

Figure 4:
Average Annual Growth in GTHA Population by Age Group and Municipality, 2011-2016* **

	Toronto	Peel	Halton	York	Durham	Hamilton	GTHA Total
Generation (Age)	Persons						
Children (0-14)	(547)	(278)	1,758	680	630	278	2,521
Millennials (15-34)	10,251	4,356	983	2,195	1,199	523	19,507
Generation X (35-54)	(2,937)	(270)	1,801	142	(839)	(1,258)	(3,361)
Baby Boomers (55-74)	13,738	10,088	3,628	9,332	5,427	3,384	45,597
Seniors (75+)	2,797	3,089	1,181	3,127	1,129	467	11,790
Total	23,302	16,985	9,351	15,476	7,546	3,394	76,054

*Unadjusted counts from the Census of Canada.

**Upper-tier and single-tier municipalities only.

Source: CUR based on data from Census of Canada.

Notable increase in the age group
Notable decrease in the age group

Population Change by Age Group Resulting from Net Migration: Mid 2011 – Mid 2016¹

14. There was a significant net migration to the GTHA by persons aged 5 through 54 years, especially millennials.
15. The net influx of millennials was concentrated in Toronto followed by Peel at a distant second.
16. Toronto recorded net outflows of Generation X while York and Halton were the primary net gainers.

**Figure 5:
Estimated Contribution of Net Migration to Average Annual Population
Change by Age Group and Municipality, 2011-2016* ****

	Toronto	Peel	Halton	York	Durham	Hamilton	GTHA Total
Generation (Age)	Persons						
Children (5-14)	(1,288)	2,624	2,252	3,013	1,754	682	9,037
Millennials (15-34)	24,026	3,387	656	412	188	644	29,313
Generation X (35-54)	(4,913)	2,035	3,120	4,711	1,968	737	7,658
Total	17,825	8,046	6,028	8,136	3,910	2,063	46,008

*Unadjusted counts from the Census of Canada.

**Upper-tier and single-tier municipalities only.

Source: CUR based on data from Census of Canada.

Notable increase in the age group

Notable decrease in the age group

¹ Comparing the actual growth in population by age group to the estimated growth due solely to aging the 2011 population to 2016, gives an estimate of the combined contribution of net migration and deaths to population (along with errors in the census data). For the 5-54 age cohorts, the contributions are mainly the result of net migration, but for the 55+ age group it is mainly due to deaths. See the Appendix for an illustration of how the estimates are derived.

Appendix:

Calculation of the Contribution of Net Migration and Deaths to Population Change, GTHA, 2011-2016

The “Average Annual Difference” column in the Appendix Table is the estimated contribution of net migration and deaths to the average annual population growth between 2011 to 2016 for ages 5+. It is calculated by subtracting the estimated population growth from the actual population growth for each specified age group and dividing by five years.

The actual population growth for each age group is calculated by subtracting population in 2011 from the population in 2016. For example, for the 30-34 age cohort, one would subtract 445,720 (population in 2011) from 483,505 (population in 2016) for an actual population growth of 37,785 for the five-year period.

The estimated population in 2016 is the actual population of the preceding five-year age group in 2011. For the 30-34 age cohort, the estimated population one would expect in 2016 is 445,720 (population of 25-29 age cohort in 2011). This aging calculation results in an estimated growth of 2,975 persons in total between 2011 and 2016.

The difference between actual growth (37,785) and estimated growth (2,975) is 34,810 persons, the growth is attributable to net migration and deaths. After dividing the difference by five years, the average annual difference is 6,962.

For the 5-54 age cohorts, the differences between estimated and actual population in 2016 should largely reflect migration given the low mortality rates among these age cohorts and the assumption that the census data for the two years are accurate. Figure 5 only includes the 5-54 age cohorts.

**Appendix Table:
Estimated Contribution of Net Migration and Deaths to Average Annual Population Change by Age Group, GTHA, 2011-2016* ****

Age Group	Population 2011	Estimated Population in 2016	Actual Population 2016	Estimated Population Growth	Actual Population Growth	Difference	Average Annual Difference	Average Annual Difference in Figure 5
Persons								
0-4	372,690	N/A	364,110	N/A	(8,580)	N/A	N/A	N/A
5-9	375,760	372,690	396,890	(3,070)	21,130	24,200	4,840	9,037
10-14	396,690	375,760	396,745	(20,930)	55	20,985	4,197	
15-19	441,110	396,690	429,115	(44,420)	(11,995)	32,425	6,485	
20-24	445,630	441,110	479,225	(4,520)	33,595	38,115	7,623	29,313
25-29	448,695	445,630	486,845	(3,065)	38,150	41,215	8,243	
30-34	445,720	448,695	483,505	2,975	37,785	34,810	6,962	
35-39	467,190	445,720	469,950	(21,470)	2,760	24,230	4,846	
40-44	506,480	467,190	480,870	(39,290)	(25,610)	13,680	2,736	7,658
45-49	548,030	506,480	511,970	(41,550)	(36,060)	5,490	1,098	
50-54	500,815	548,030	542,920	47,215	42,105	(5,110)	(1,022)	
55-59	414,025	500,815	483,375	86,790	69,350	(17,440)	(3,488)	
60-64	355,245	414,025	395,695	58,780	40,450	(18,330)	(3,666)	—
65-69	253,565	355,245	336,040	101,680	82,475	(19,205)	(3,841)	
70-74	201,835	253,565	237,545	51,730	35,710	(16,020)	(3,204)	
75-79	164,005	201,835	182,465	37,830	18,460	(19,370)	(3,874)	
80-84	124,995	164,005	136,645	39,010	11,650	(27,360)	(5,472)	
85-89	75,805	124,995	88,245	49,190	12,440	(36,750)	(7,350)	—
90-94	27,835	75,805	41,010	47,970	13,175	(34,795)	(6,959)	
95-99	7,050	27,835	11,245	20,785	4,195	(16,590)	(3,318)	
100+	970	7,050	1,490	6,080	520	(5,560)	(1,112)	

*Unadjusted counts from the Census of Canada.

Source: CUR based on data from Census of Canada.

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The Centre for Urban Research and Land Development (CUR) at Ryerson University is an expert-led research centre, dedicated to formulating policies and solutions to address the challenges confronting urban growth and change within the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

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