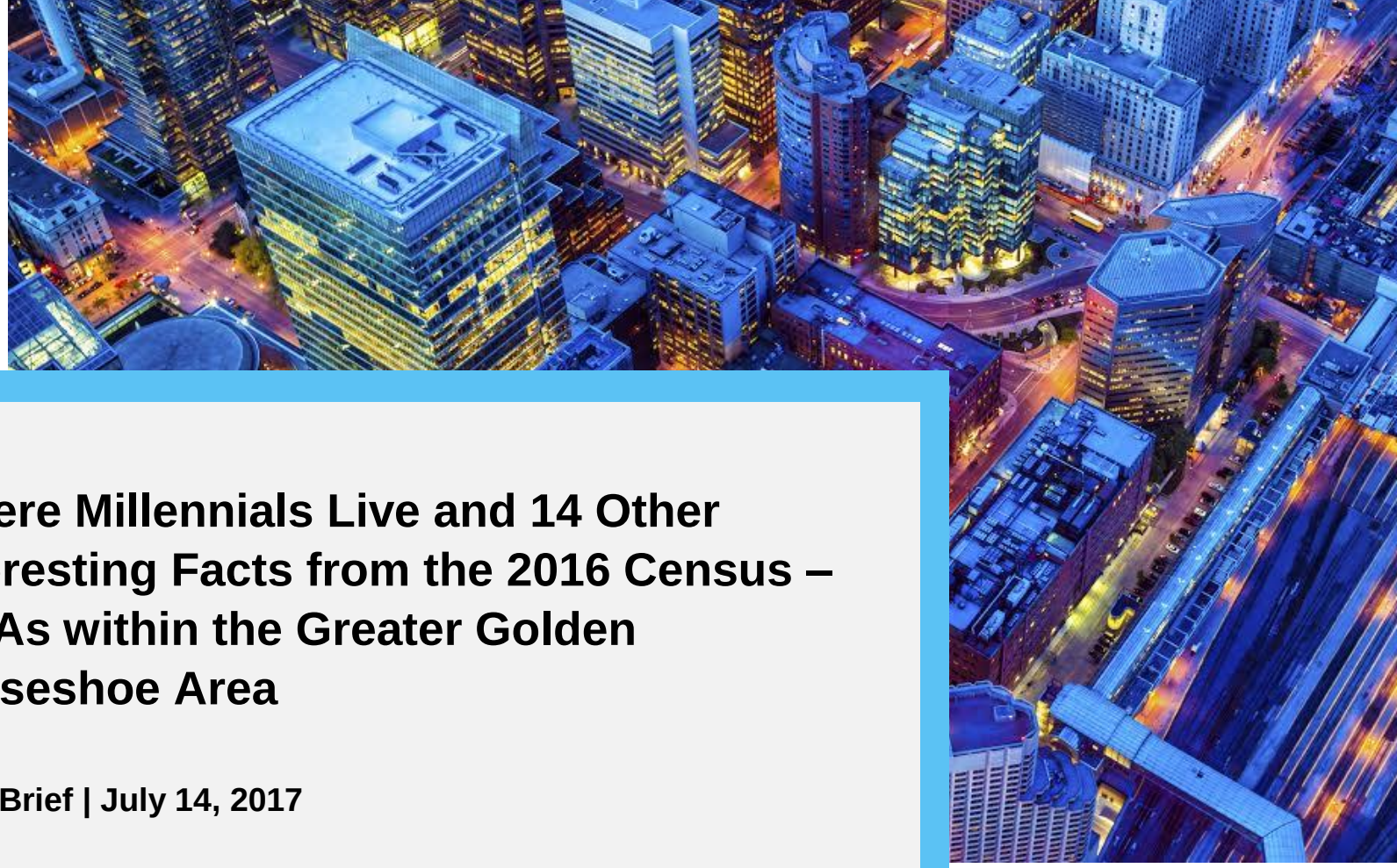


Where Millennials Live and 14 Other Interesting Facts from the 2016 Census – CMAs within the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area

Data Brief | July 14, 2017

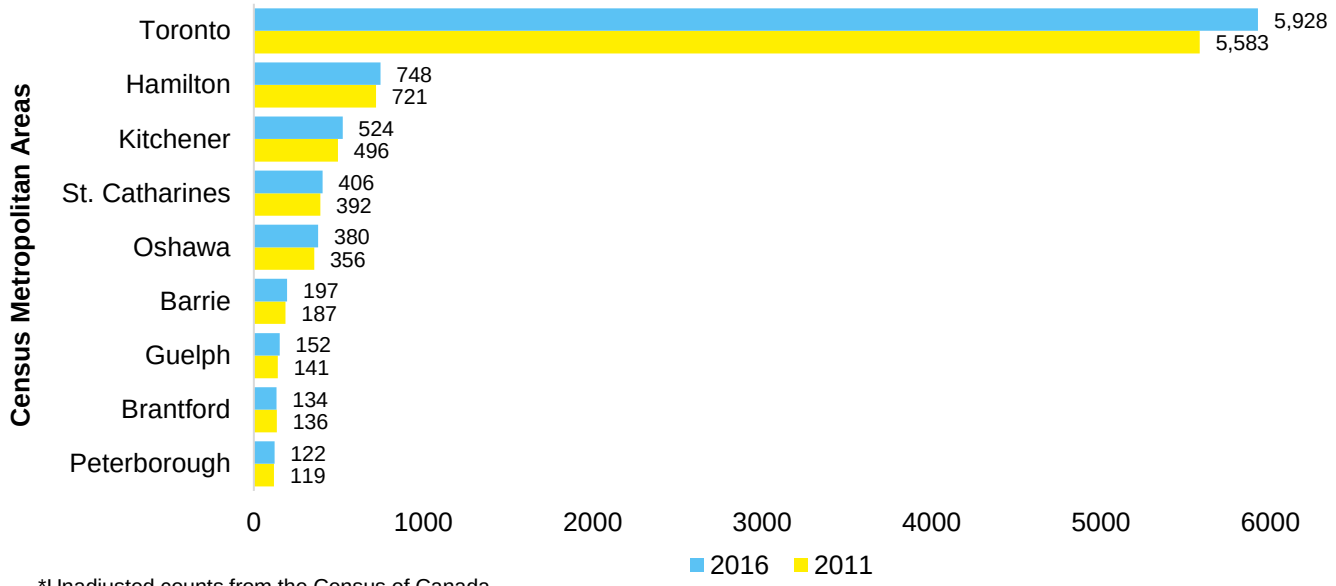
Ryerson University
Centre for Urban Research & Land Development
Faculty of Community Services

Total Population: Mid 2016

1. **The Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) with a population of 5.93 million dwarfs the other 8 CMAs that are part of the Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH) – 69 percent of the GGH population is in Toronto.[1]**

2. **The next three largest CMAs - Hamilton, Kitchener,[2] and St. Catharines[3] with 1.68 million persons account for 20% percent of the GGH's population.**

Figure 1:
Total GGH Population, 2011 and 2016, Persons (000s)*



*Unadjusted counts from the Census of Canada.
Source: CUR based on data from Census of Canada.

[1] The GGH incorporates 9 Census Metropolitan Areas within its borders. A CMA is an economic region consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. The neighbouring municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core as measured by commuting flows.
[2] Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo CMA abbreviated to Kitchener CMA.
[3] St. Catharines-Niagara CMA abbreviated to St. Catharines CMA.

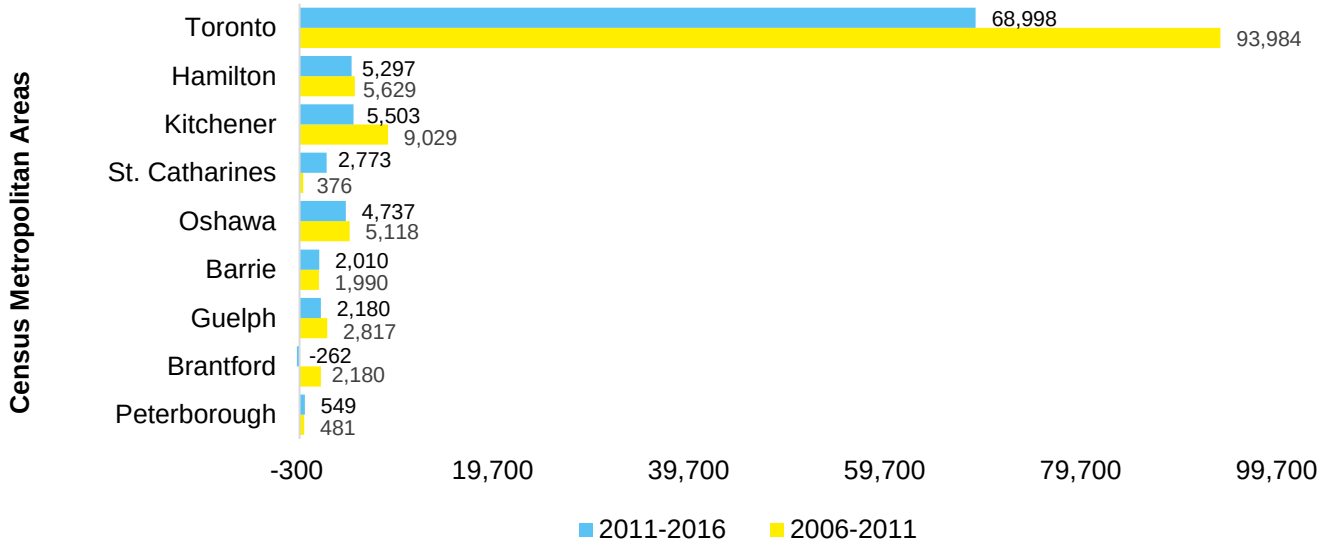
Average Annual Population Growth: Mid 2011 – Mid 2016

3. **All CMAs except St. Catharines and Peterborough recorded lesser population growth during 2011-2016 than in the preceding five years - average annual growth in St. Catharines climbed from 376 to 2,773 persons and Peterborough grew from 481 to 549 persons.**

4. **Brantford was an outlier in that its population actually declined in the latest five years by an average of 262 persons per year.**

5. **Barrie's population was stable with average growth of about 2,000 persons in each of the two five-year periods.**

Figure 2:
Average Annual Growth in the GGH Population by Census Metropolitan Area, 2006-2011 and 2011-2016, Persons*



*Unadjusted counts from the Census of Canada.
Source: CUR based on Census of Canada.

Population By Age Group: Mid 2016

6. **Kitchener has the largest proportion of millennials in its population (28 percent), followed by Toronto and Guelph (both 27 percent).**

7. **Millennials are under-represented in the other CMAs especially St. Catharines (23 percent) and Peterborough and Brantford (both 24 percent).**

8. **Peterborough and St. Catharines have the largest proportion of baby boomers in their population (28 and 27 percent) followed by Brantford and Hamilton (24 and 23 percent) - all remaining CMAs are at the GGH average (21 percent).**

9. **Peterborough and St. Catharines have the smallest proportion of children in their populations (15 percent) while Oshawa, Kitchener, Brantford, and Barrie have the largest proportion (18 percent).**

Figure 3:
Total GGH Population by Age Group and Census Metropolitan Area, 2016*

Age Group	Toronto	Oshawa	Hamilton	Kitchener	Guelph	Brantford	Barrie	St.Catharines	Peterborough	GGH Total
	Distribution (%)									
Childen (0-14)	17	18	16	18	17	18	18	15	15	17
Millennials (15-34)	27	25	25	28	27	24	26	23	24	27
Generation X (35-54)	29	29	27	28	28	27	29	25	24	28
Baby Boomers (55-74)	21	21	23	21	21	24	21	27	28	21
Seniors (75+)	6	6	8	6	7	8	6	10	10	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Unadjusted counts from the census of Canada.

Source: CUR based on Census of Canada.

2 percentage points or more above GGH Total

2 percentage points or more below GGH Total

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

10. **Toronto's millennial growth accounted for a striking 86 percent of the GGH's millennial growth (an average of 19,045 persons per year in the city).**

11. **Kitchener had the next highest growth in millennials (1,107 persons per year).**

12. **All CMAs recorded modest growth in children except Brantford and St. Catharines which had small declines.**

13. **Growth in baby boomers exceeded total population growth in St. Catharines, Peterborough and Brantford and accounted for a large share of total growth in Hamilton and Barrie.**

Figure 4:
Average Annual Growth in the GGH Population by Age Group and Census Metropolitan Area, 2011-2016*

	Toronto	Oshawa	Hamilton	Kitchener	Guelph	Brantford	Barrie	St.Catharines	Peterborough	GGH Total
						Persons (000s)				
Age Group										
Children (0-14)	2,057	570	497	472	202	(183)	7	(69)	112	3,665
Millennials (15-34)	19,045	629	482	1,107	562	(309)	422	282	(71)	22,149
Generation X (35-54)	(1,311)	(138)	(1,357)	(366)	60	(571)	(274)	(1,272)	(510)	(5,739)
Baby Boomers (55-74)	38,818	3,038	4,656	3,488	1,102	707	1,604	3,193	887	57,493
Seniors (75+)	10,389	638	1,019	802	254	94	251	639	131	14,217
Total	68,998	4,737	5,297	5,503	2,180	(262)	2,010	2,773	549	91,785

*Unadjusted counts from the Census of Canada.
Source: CUR based on Census of Canada.

Notable changes

Population Change by Age Group Resulting from Net Migration: Mid 2011 – Mid 2016[4]

14. Net in-migration was the primary source of millennial growth in Toronto with the estimated net migration averaging 28,913 persons per year.

15. Brantford and Peterborough were the only CMAs to experience net out-migration of their millennial-aged populations.

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

	Toronto	Oshawa	Hamilton	Kitchener	Guelph	Brantford	Barrie	St.Catharines	Peterborough	GGH Total
						Persons				
Age Group										
Children (5-14)	7,398	970	1,125	668	221	31	436	593	155	11,597
Millennials (15-34)	28,913	339	632	1,772	723	(424)	213	30	(118)	32,080
Generation X (35-54)	5,926	1,116	1,343	222	364	(70)	295	838	180	10,214
Total	42,237	2,425	3,100	2,662	1,308	(463)	944	1,461	217	53,891

*Unadjusted counts from the Census of Canada.
Source: CUR based on Census of Canada.

Notable changes

[4] 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, GGH, 2011-2016

The “Average Annual Difference” column in the Appendix Table is the estimated contribution of net migration/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 540,295 (population in 2011) from 586,210 (population in 2016) for an actual population growth of 45,915 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 545,975 (population of 25-29 age cohort in 2011). This aging calculation results in an estimated growth of 5,680 persons in total between 2011 and 2016.

The difference between actual growth (45,915) and estimated growth (5,680) is 40,235 persons is the growth attributable to net migration and deaths. After dividing the difference by five years, the average annual difference is 8,047.

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/Deaths to Average Annual Population Change by Age Group, GGH, 2011-2016*

Age Group	Population 2011	Estimated Population in 2016	Actual Population 2016	Estimated Population Growth	Actual Population Growth	Actual-Estimated	Average Annual Difference	Average Annual Difference in Figure 5
			Persons					
0-4	459,145	N/A	450,980	N/A	(8,165)	N/A		N/A
5-9	463,330	459,145	490,515	(4,185)	27,185	31,370	6,274	11,597
10-14	490,640	463,330	489,945	(27,310)	(695)	26,615	5,323	
15-19	548,015	490,640	528,780	(57,375)	(19,235)	38,140	7,628	32,080
20-24	551,815	548,015	590,715	(3,800)	38,900	42,700	8,540	
25-29	545,975	551,815	591,140	5,840	45,165	39,325	7,865	
30-34	540,295	545,975	586,210	5,680	45,915	40,235	8,047	
35-39	567,170	540,295	569,915	(26,875)	2,745	29,620	5,924	10,214
40-44	615,310	567,170	585,230	(48,140)	(30,080)	18,060	3,612	
45-49	674,010	615,310	623,040	(58,700)	(50,970)	7,730	1,546	
50-54	620,060	674,010	669,670	53,950	49,610	(4,340)	(868)	
55-59	517,960	620,060	601,855	102,100	83,895	(18,205)	(3,641)	—
60-64	446,930	517,960	498,675	71,030	51,745	(19,285)	(3,857)	
65-69	322,930	446,930	426,065	124,000	103,135	(20,865)	(4,173)	
70-74	255,115	322,930	303,805	67,815	48,690	(19,125)	(3,825)	
75-79	208,325	255,115	230,435	46,790	22,110	(24,680)	(4,936)	—
80-84	160,310	208,325	173,125	48,015	12,815	(35,200)	(7,040)	
85-89	97,625	160,310	113,185	62,685	15,560	(47,125)	(9,425)	
90-94	36,260	97,625	52,740	61,365	16,480	(44,885)	(8,977)	
95-99	9,010	36,260	12,470	27,250	3,460	(23,790)	(4,758)	
100+	1,190	9,010	1,850	7,820	660	(7,160)	(1,432)	

*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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