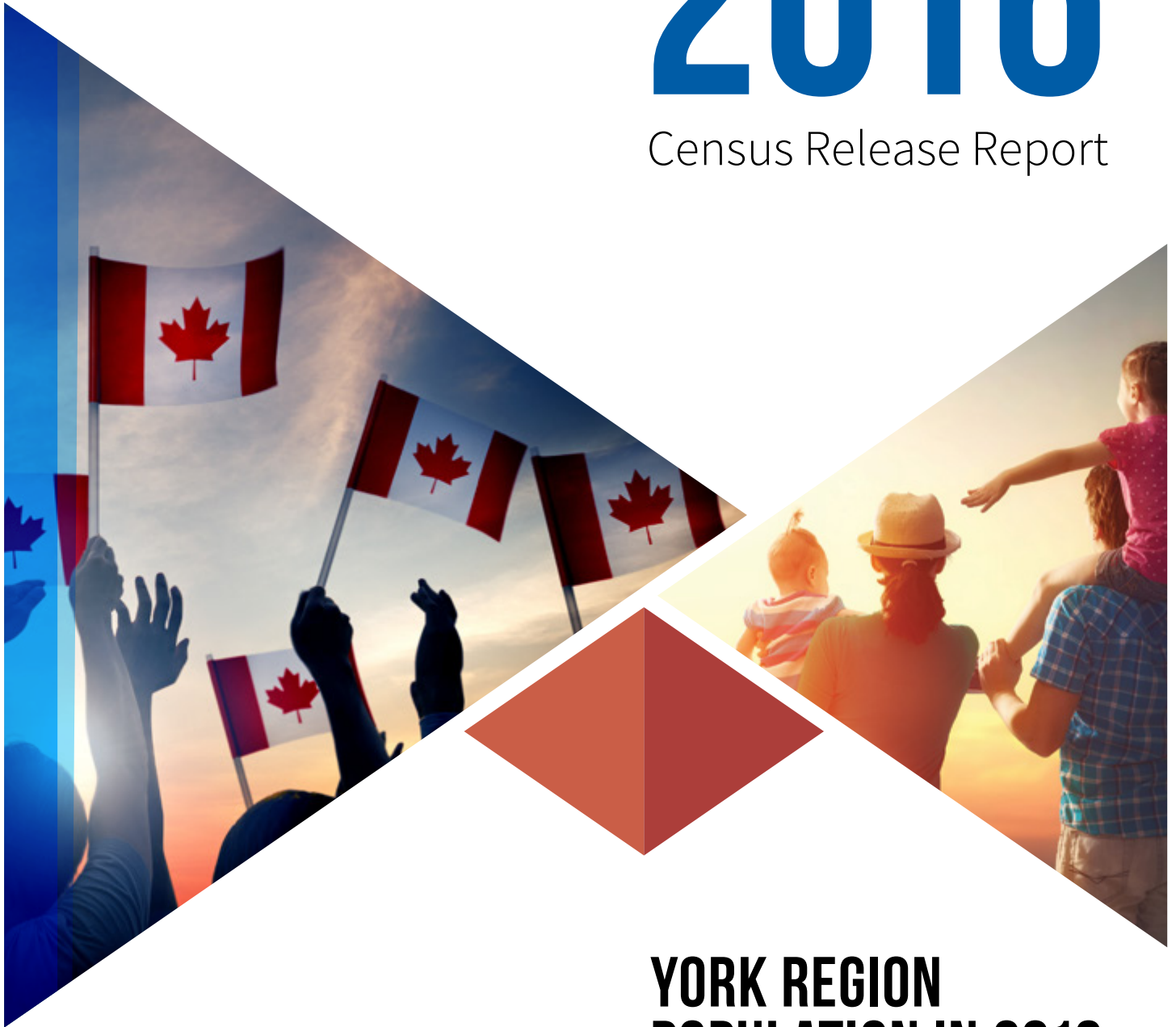


2016

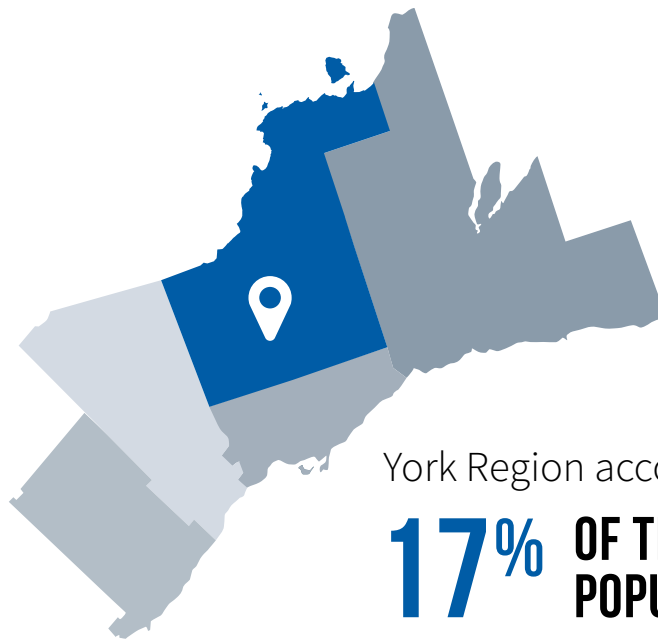
Census Release Report



YORK REGION POPULATION IN 2016:

- AGE AND SEX •
- TYPE OF DWELLING •

YORK REGION POPULATION IN 2016:

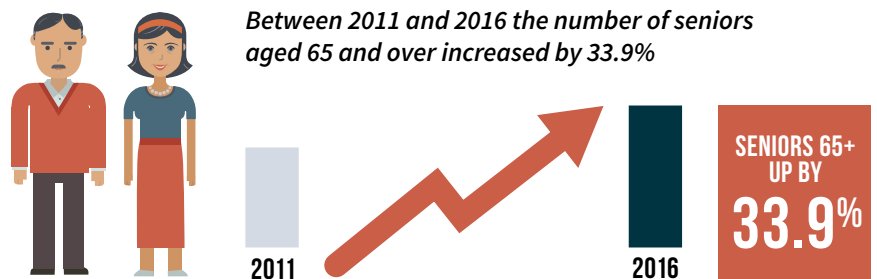


York Region accounts for **17%** OF THE GTA POPULATION

Women outnumber men in York Region in 2016

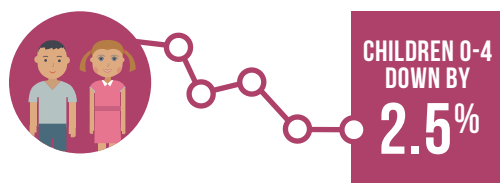


York Region's population is aging



York Region's youngest generation is declining

The population of children aged 4 and under has declined by almost 1,500 or 2.5%



Centenarians, those 100 and older, are the fastest growing population in York Region



York Region's median age is **39.9 years old** – the second oldest in the GTA

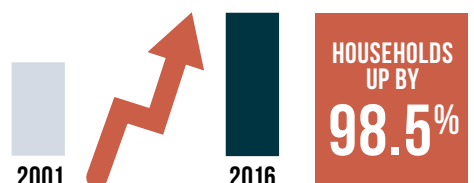
Working age residents (25-64 years) represent

55% OF YORK REGION'S TOTAL POPULATION

Growth in total households between 2001 and 2016 increased by 133,900 or 60%



Between 2001 and 2016 the number of one-person households increased by 98.5%



York Region Population in 2016: Age and Sex, and Type of Dwelling

On May 3, 2017 Statistics Canada released a second series of data from the 2016 Census on age and sex, and type of dwelling. This summary focuses on statistics for age, sex, type of dwelling and household size for York Region and its nine local municipalities. Historical trends and comparisons with other municipalities in the GTA will also be highlighted when appropriate. The data presented in this summary can be used to better understand York Region's changing demographics, labour market, retirement and housing as well as to inform policy analysis and program planning.

Highlights

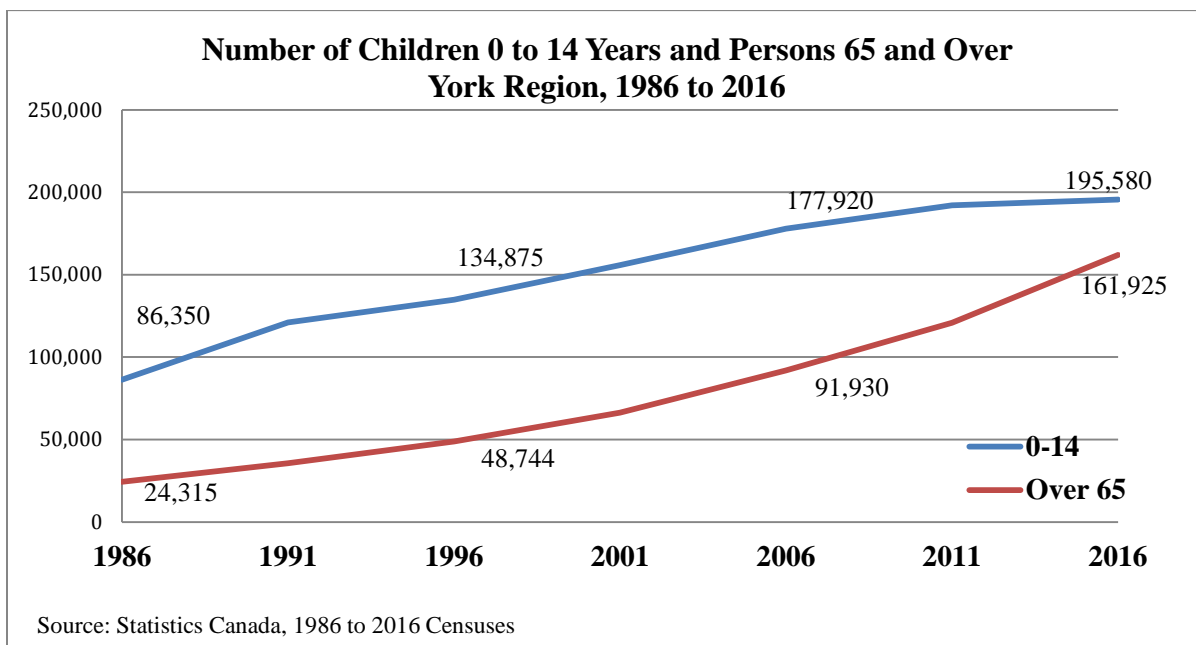
- York Region's population in 2016 was comprised of 48.7% males and 51.3% females (540,755 men and 569,150 women).
- In 2016, York Region's population accounted for 17.3% (1,109,910) of the GTA total.
- York Region was home to 18.3% (195,575) of all GTA children (0 to 14 years), 17.5% (146,875) of GTA youth (15 to 24 years), 17.0% (605,540) of GTA working-age (25 to 64 years) and 17.2% (161,925) of GTA seniors (65 years and over).
- Toronto and York Region had the highest average ages in the GTA, at 40.6 and 39.9 years respectively.
- Seniors accounted for a record high share of the population in York Region at 14.6% (161,925) in 2016, up from 11.7% (120,935) in 2011.
- Centenarians (100 years and over) were the fastest-growing age group between 2011 to 2016, at 62.5% (nearly 200 people in 2016).
- Markham had the largest number of seniors (almost 50,000), representing 30.8% of the total senior population in York Region.
- The number of seniors (65 years and over) increased 33.9% between 2011 and 2016 to nearly 162,000. This rate of growth was higher than that of children (0 to 14 years) at 1.8%, youth (15 to 24 years) at 2.2%, and those of working age (25 to 64 years) at 5.2%.
- For the first time in nearly three decades the population of children aged 0 to 4 years declined since the previous census (-2.5%).
- Between 2011 and 2016, the number of preschool children (0 to 4 years) declined in the four local municipalities of Richmond Hill (-12.7%), Vaughan (-9.9%), Aurora (-8.2%) and Newmarket (-1.1%).
- Among all of York Region's local municipalities, Whitchurch-Stouffville had the largest percentage of children aged 0 to 4 years (7.0% or 3,220).
- In 2016, the most common dwelling type in York Region was still the single-detached house, representing 63.8% (227,725) of the total occupied private dwellings in York Region.
- During the 15 years between 2001 and 2016, the number of one-person households increased by 98.5% to nearly 52,500 households, outpacing the growth rate of households of all other household sizes.



Regional Portrait

York Region's senior population growing most rapidly

- The 2016 Census counted 161,925 seniors (65 years and over) in York Region, an increase of almost 41,000, or 33.9% between 2011 and 2016.
- The share of the senior population in York Region accounted for a record high 14.7% of the total population in 2016, up from 11.7% in 2011.
- In comparison, the number of children aged 0 to 14 years increased only by about 3,400, or 1.8% to 195,580 since 2011.
- Despite the growth in numbers, the share of children 0 to 14 years went down from 18.6% in 2011 to 17.6% in 2016.
- The gap between the number of seniors and the number of children is gradually decreasing.

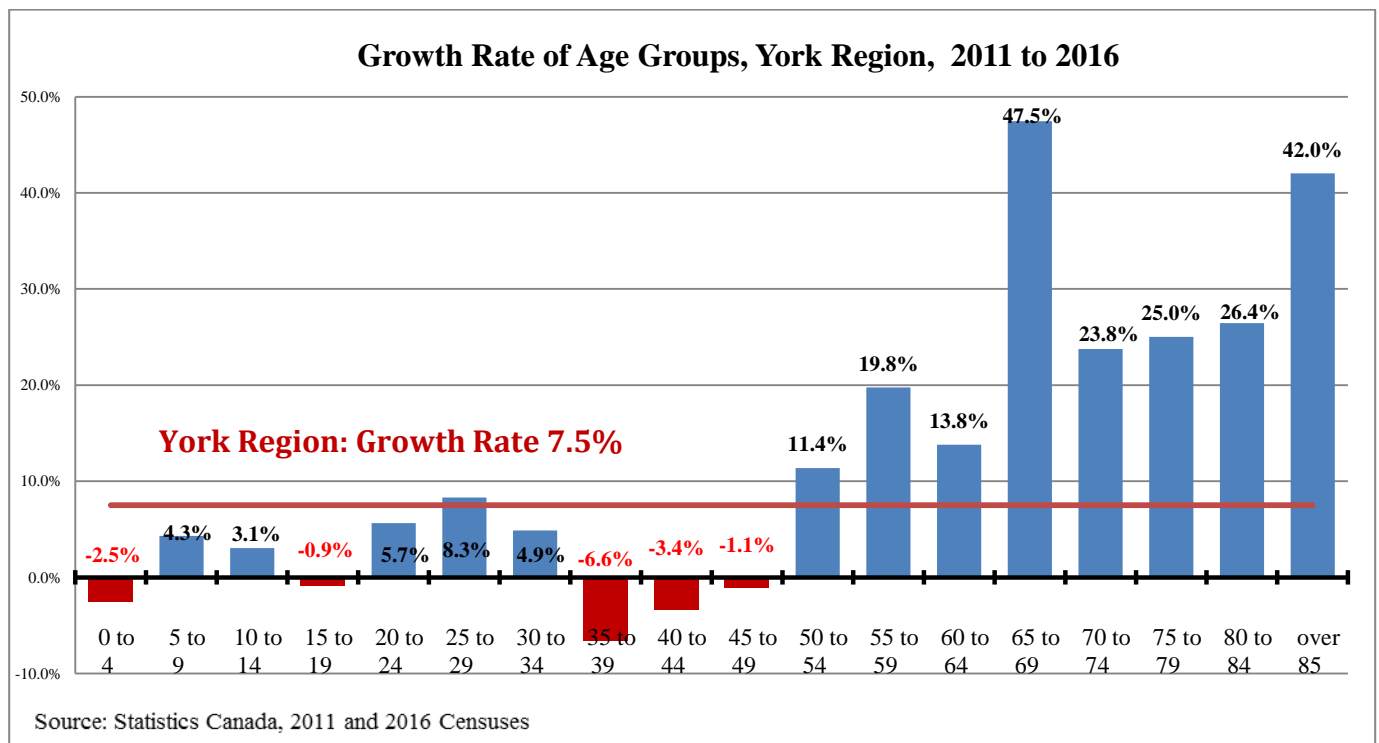


- Between 2001 and 2016, the number of youth (15 to 24 years) increased slightly by about 3,150, or 2.2%, and accounted for 13.2% of the regional population in 2016, down from 13.9% in 2011.
- The working-age population (25 to 64 years) reached about 605,540 in 2016, an increase of almost 30,000, or 5.2%, since 2011. Those of working-age represented 54.6% of the total population in York Region in 2016, down from 55.8% in 2011.



For the first time in nearly three decades, the number of children aged 0 to 4 years declined

- York Region’s population as a whole is aging and is doing so more quickly than at any time in the past. In 2016, the average age of York Region’s population was 39.9 years, up from 39.3 years in 2011.
- In 2016, all five-year age groups with a growth rate higher than 20% were above age 65.
- Centenarians were the fastest-growing age group between 2011 to 2016, at 62.5% (nearly 200 people in 2016).
- Of all the five-year age groups in York Region (excluding centenarians), the 65 to 69 year old group experienced the highest increase in 2016, at almost 47.5%.
- In contrast, the region’s youngest age group (0 to 4 years) is declining. For the first time in 30 years, the number of children aged 0 to 4 years decreased in York Region since the previous census, by almost 1,500 children (or -2.5%).
- Despite the fact that the working-age population grew between 2011 and 2016, numbers in the age groups of 35 to 39, 40 to 44 and 45 to 49 years decreased.

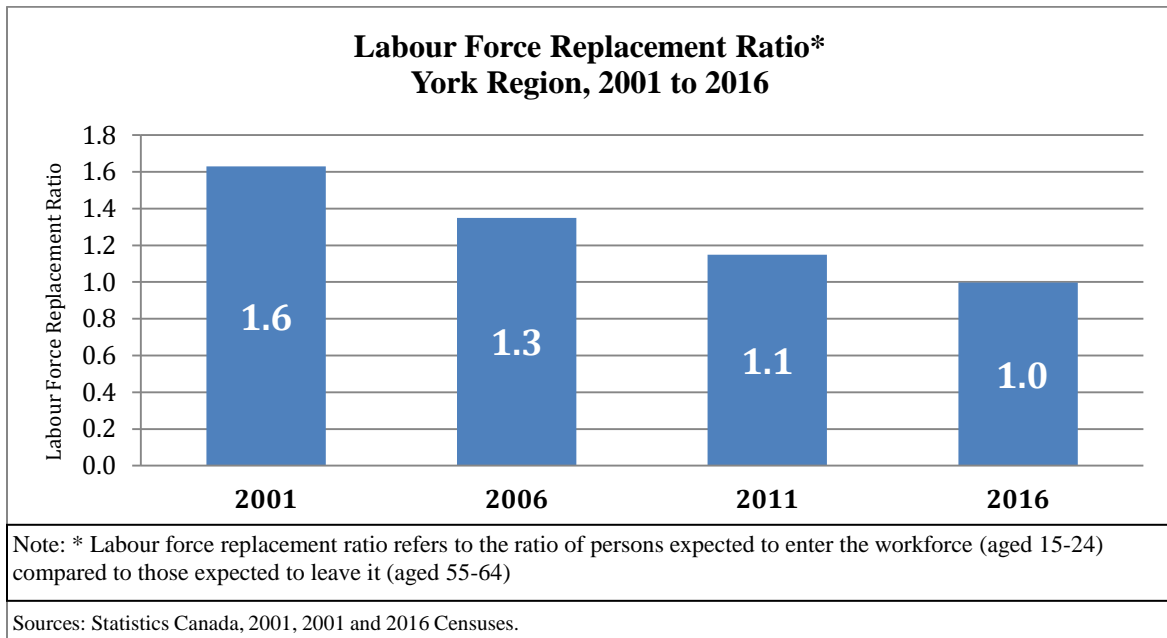


Females outnumbered males in 2016

- Overall, in 2016 York Region had more females than males, at 51.3% and 48.7% respectively (569,150 women and 540,755 men).
- There were 95 men for every 100 women in 2016. This was down from 96 men in 2011.
- York Region had slightly more women than men in the working-age group (52.2% women and 47.8% men).
- Among seniors, the share of women aged 65 and over decreased from 54.2% in 2011 to 53.8% in 2016.

York Region's Labour Force is Aging

- Historically, York Region have always had more young residents in the age group 15 to 24 years (the age when people typically enter the labour force) than those in the age group 55 to 64 years (the age when people typically leave the labour force).
- For example, in 2001, for every 100 person aged 55 to 64 years, there were 160 persons in the age group 15 to 24 years (the labour force replacement ratio of 1.6).
- By 2016, this ratio had fallen to 1.0 for the first time, making the number of people in both age cohorts almost equal. The 2016 Census counted 146,465 persons aged 55 to 64 years and 146,875 persons aged 15 to 24 years in York Region.



Portrait of Local Municipalities

Number of seniors on the rise everywhere in York Region

- The number of seniors (65 years and over) increased by at least 25% in all of York Region's local municipalities between 2011 and 2016.
- The largest increases occurred in Whitchurch-Stouffville (38.0%), Richmond Hill (35.8%), and Vaughan (35.1%).
- Seniors accounted for 16.0% (7,320) of the total population of Whitchurch-Stouffville. This was the highest proportion of seniors among all local municipalities in York Region, followed by King (15.3% or 3,760) and Markham (15.2% or 49,915).
- Markham had the largest number of seniors (almost 50,000), representing 30.8% of the total senior population in York Region.

Increase in the number of working-age in all York Region's local municipalities

- Between 2011 and 2016, the growth rate of working-age residents (25 to 64 years) increased in all York Region's local municipalities.
- The growth rate of working-age residents was highest in King (22.7%) and Whitchurch-Stouffville (16.7%), and lowest in Richmond Hill (2.8%) and Newmarket (3.9%).
- Despite the fact that the total working-age population increased across all local municipalities in York Region, the number of working-age adults aged 35 to 49 years decreased everywhere except in Whitchurch-Stouffville where there was a 20.5% increase and in King where there was an increase of 11.5%. The greatest declines were in Georgina (-14.4%) and Aurora (-9.5%).

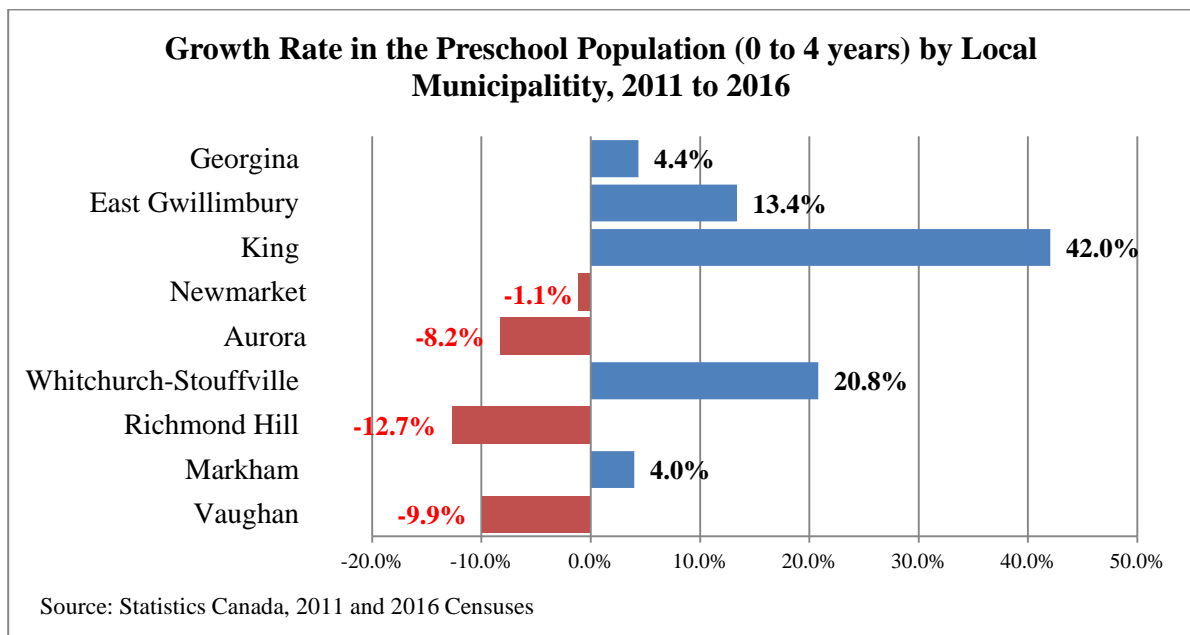
The youth population declined in four of the nine local municipalities

- Four of the nine local municipalities in York Region experienced declines in their youth populations (15 to 24 years) since 2011.
- The largest declines were in East Gwillimbury (-7.0%) and Georgina (-5.9%).
- The other five municipalities experienced growth of their youth population, with the largest increases occurring in Whitchurch-Stouffville (16.0%) and King (10.5%).
- Both Aurora and Newmarket had the highest youth share of the total local municipal population, at 14.4% (8,000) and 14.2% (11,935) respectively.



The number of preschool children declined in four local municipalities

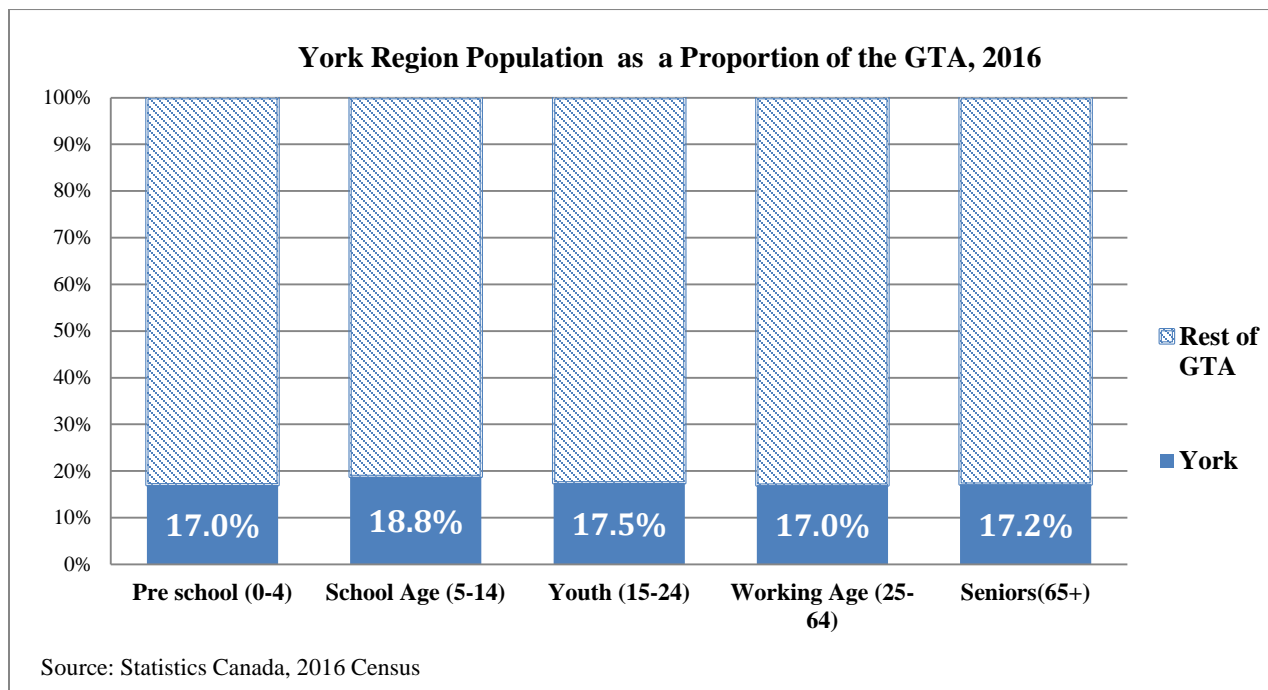
- Between 2011 and 2016, the number of preschool children (0 to 4 years) decreased in Richmond Hill (-12.7%), Vaughan (-9.9%), Aurora (-8.2%) and Newmarket (-1.1%).
- The other local municipalities in the Region experienced increases in the numbers of preschool children, with the largest growth rates in King (42.0%) and Whitchurch-Stouffville (20.8%).
- Whitchurch-Stouffville had the largest percentage of children 0 to 4 years (7.0% or 3,220) among all York Region’s municipalities.
- Markham and Vaughan had the largest numbers of children aged 0 to 4 (about 17,000 and 16,300 respectively), representing 29.9% and 28.4% of the total preschool population in York Region.
- Between 2006 and 2011, the numbers of school-aged children (5 to 14 years) declined in Georgina (-6.5%) and Aurora (-4.2%).
- Whitchurch-Stouffville and King experienced the highest growth rates in school age children (5 to 14 years), 32.1% and 25.4% respectively.



York Region and the GTA

The number of seniors (65 years and over) increased between 2011 and 2016 in all GTA municipalities

- From 2011 to 2016, the number of seniors increased faster in York Region (33.4%) and Peel (30.1%) compared to the City of Toronto (13.1%).
- Toronto and York Region had the highest median ages in the GTA, at 40.6 and 39.9 years respectively. However, these averages were below the national and provincial averages of 41 years.
- The 2016 Census showed that 18.3% of York Region's population was comprised of children 0 to 14 years compared to 16.5% across the rest of the GTA and 16.4% for all of Ontario.
- In 2016, York Region accounted for 17.3% of the GTA population. York Region had 17.0% of all GTA children 0 to 4 years, 17.5% of GTA youth (15 to 24 years), 17.0% of the GTA working-age population (25 to 64 years) and 17.2% of GTA's seniors (65 years and over).
- Of all the GTA municipalities, Durham was the only one to experience an increase in the number of preschool children (0 to 4 years) at 2.9%, while the rest of the municipalities observed declines.

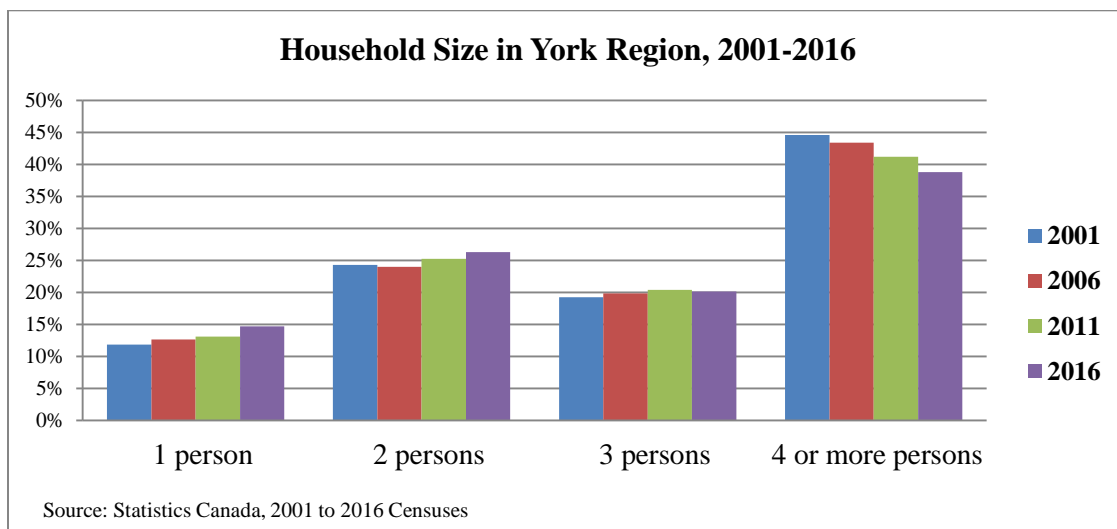


Household Size and Type of Dwellings

The 2016 Census of Population enumerated 357,085 private households in York Region, representing 15.4% of all households in the GTA. The number of households in York Region grew by 60.0% during the 15 years since 2001, an increase of 133,900 households.

Household size has been declining

- The trend towards smaller households in York Region continues as the population ages, as more residents live alone, and as more families have fewer or no children at home.
- In 2016, the dominant household size in York Region was four persons or more (i.e. a family with two parents and two or more children).
- During the 15 years since 2001, the proportion of large households (those with four or more persons) continued to decrease with each successive census (from 44.6% or 99,540 in 2001 to 38.8% or 138,630 in 2016).
- In contrast, there has been continuous growth in the number of one-person households. Between 2001 and 2016, the number of one-person households increased by 98.5%, outpacing the growth rate of households of all other sizes. In 2016, about one out of seven (14.7% or 52,500) households in York Region consisted of only one person.

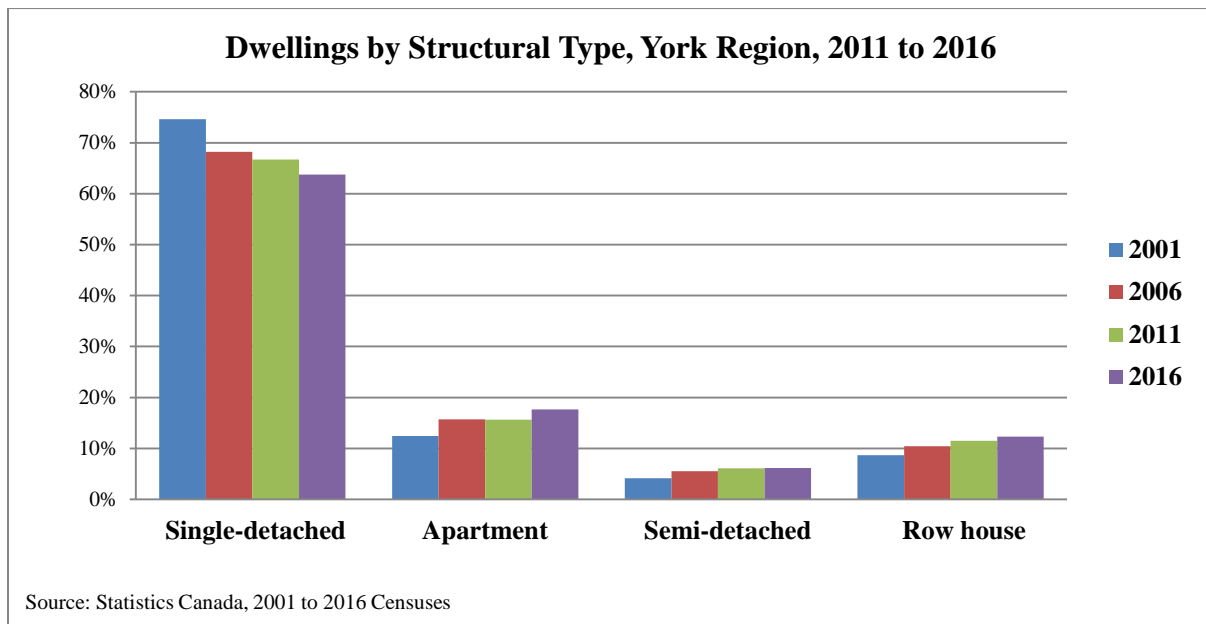


- The proportions of households of different size also varied across the nine local municipalities in York Region.
- Georgina and Newmarket had the largest proportions of one-person households, at 21.0% (3,560) and 17.9% (5,120) respectively.
- Vaughan had the largest proportion of four or more person households (43.5% or 41,045), followed by Markham (40.3% or 41,390).



The mix of structural dwelling types has changed over time

- In 2016, the most common dwelling type in York Region was the single-detached house, representing 63.8%, or 227,725, of the total occupied private dwellings in York Region.
- Approximately 6.1% of the Region's households were living in semi-detached dwellings.
- The remaining 30.1% of households were living in the higher-density housing types, such as apartments or duplexes (17.7%) and row houses (12.3%).
- During the 15 years between 2001 and 2016, the proportion of single-detached dwellings in the Region decreased from 74.6% to 63.8% of all dwellings. During the same time period, the total share of apartment units increased from 12.4% to 17.7% of the total private dwellings in York Region.



- Single-detached houses remain the predominant form of dwelling type, particularly in rural communities. In 2016, the proportion of single-detached units was highest in King (86.9%), East Gwillimbury (83.0%), and Georgina (82.4%). This proportion was lowest in Richmond Hill (58.7%).
- Richmond Hill and Markham had the highest proportions of apartments, at 22.1% and 20.7% respectively, while Aurora had the highest proportion of row houses (17.8%) among all local municipalities in York Region.



End Notes

This summary provides an overview of York Region's demography based on Statistics Canada's 2016 Census of Population data on age and sex, and structural type of dwellings. It serves as the second in a series of reports summarizing the 2016 Census data release.

Additional data will be available from Statistics Canada according to the following schedule:

- Language, families, households and marital status – August 2, 2017
- Income – September 13, 2017
- Immigration and ethnocultural diversity, aboriginal people, housing – October 25, 2017
- Education, labour, journey to work, language at work, mobility and migration – November 29, 2017

For further information, please contact:

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