

April 3, 2018

Ms. Kimberley Kitteringham
City Clerk
City of Markham
101 Town Centre Boulevard
Markham, ON L3R 9W3

Dear Ms. Kitteringham:

**Re: 2016 Census Results on Income, Employment, Labour Force, Housing,
Education and Immigration**

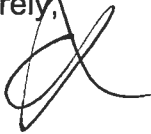
Regional Council, at its meeting held on March 29, 2018, adopted the following recommendation of Committee of the Whole regarding "2016 Census Results on Income, Employment, Labour Force, Housing, Education and Immigration":

1. This report be circulated by the Regional Clerk to the local municipalities.

A copy of Clause 5 of Committee of the Whole Report No. 5 is enclosed for your information. The 2016 Census Release Reports (Attachment 2) can be found on york.ca.

Please contact Paul Bottomley, Manager, Policy, Research and Forecasting, at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 71530 if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Sincerely,



Christopher Raynor
Regional Clerk

/S. Dumont
Attachments

Clause 5 in Report No. 5 of Committee of the Whole was adopted, without amendment, by the Council of The Regional Municipality of York at its meeting held on March 29, 2018.

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**2016 Census Results on Income, Employment, Labour Force,
Housing, Education and Immigration**

Committee of the Whole recommends adoption of the following recommendation contained in the report dated March 2, 2018 from the Commissioner of Corporate Services and Acting Chief Planner:

1. This report be circulated by the Regional Clerk to the local municipalities.
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Report dated March 2, 2018 from the Commissioner of Corporate Services and Acting Chief Planner now follows:

1. Recommendation

It is recommended that:

1. This report be circulated by the Regional Clerk to the local municipalities.

2. Purpose

This report provides Council with an overview and analysis of income, employment, labour force, housing, education, immigration and agriculture data from the 2016 Census.

3. Background

2016 Census Overview

2016 Census Results on Income, Employment, Labour Force, Housing, Education and Immigration

Statistics Canada's nation-wide Census collects information on the demographic and social characteristics of the population

The 2016 Census included a mandatory short form questionnaire sent to all households, a mandatory long form questionnaire sent to a random sample of 1 in 4 households and the mandatory Census of Agriculture.

The short form questionnaire consists of questions on population, age, household characteristics and language. The long form questionnaire collects a range of demographic data including immigration, place of work, income, education, and ethnicity.

Statistics Canada has released all 2016 Census data. A November 16, 2017 staff report summarized data releases for York Region up to August 2017 (not including the May 10, 2017 agriculture release).

Table 1
2016 Census Release Dates

Census of Population	
Release Date	Release Topic
February 8, 2017	Population and Dwelling Counts
May 3, 2017	Age and Sex, Type of Dwelling
May 10, 2017	Census of Agriculture
August 2, 2017	Families, Households and Marital Status, Language
September 13, 2017	Income
October 25, 2017	Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Housing, Aboriginal Peoples
November 29, 2017	Education, Labour, Journey to Work, Language of Work, Mobility and Migration

This report summarizes the findings of data from the final releases pertaining to income, employment, labour force, housing, education, immigration and includes the agriculture release.

2016 Census Results on Income, Employment, Labour Force, Housing, Education and Immigration

Census data plays a vital role in Regional planning and service delivery

Census data is important to York Region and its local municipalities, providing detailed information on the characteristics of the Region's population and economy. The information collected is used by various regional and local municipal departments including planning and economic development, environmental services, transportation, finance and community and health services and will be integral to the work being done for the Municipal Comprehensive Review (MCR). Examples of how Census data is used throughout the Region is provided in Attachment 1, and includes:

- Providing the basis for the Region's long term population and employment forecasts
- Planning for services such as roads, transit, water and sewer infrastructure
- Providing base line data for municipal funding and federal/municipal transfer funds
- Monitoring targets in the Regional Official Plan and Provincial Growth Plan including urban growth centres, intensification targets, employment and density targets
- Providing input to various Regional initiatives such as York Region's Seniors Strategy, Ten Year Housing Plan, Immigration Settlement Strategy and assisting the Human Services Planning Board to identify and address future human service needs

A Census Data Working Group was established across Regional departments

The objective of the data working group is to collaborate on interpretation and analysis of Census data and to produce products in a timely manner for information purposes. The working group produced a series of bulletins, covering information from all the Census releases, which can be found on the York Region web site (www.york.ca/census) and are included as Attachment 2 in this report.

Census data provides insight to promote economic vitality

Economic Vitality is a goal in York Region's Official Plan, which seeks "to create a competitive and flexible economic environment that encourages investment and a diversity of employment opportunities." Analysis of Census data in the areas of labour force, employment, and income provides insight into the state of York Region's economy and identifies competitive pressures facing York Region's labour market and employment base.

2016 Census Results on Income, Employment, Labour Force, Housing, Education and Immigration

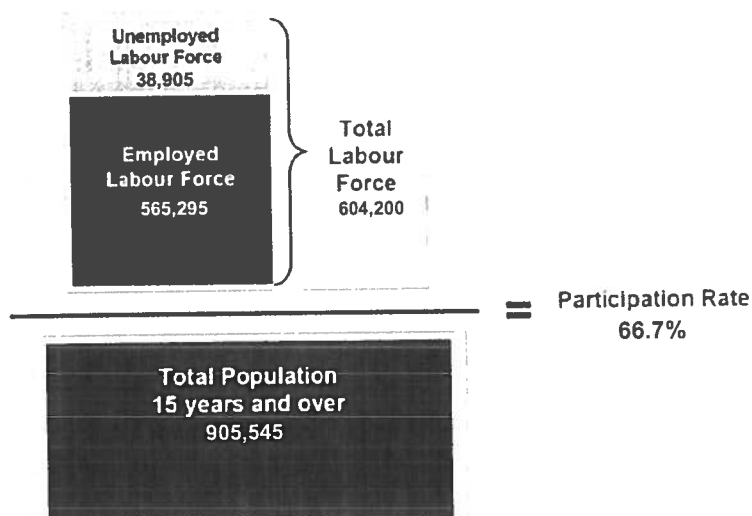
4. Analysis and Implications

Labour Force

York Region's employed labour force was 565,295 in 2016

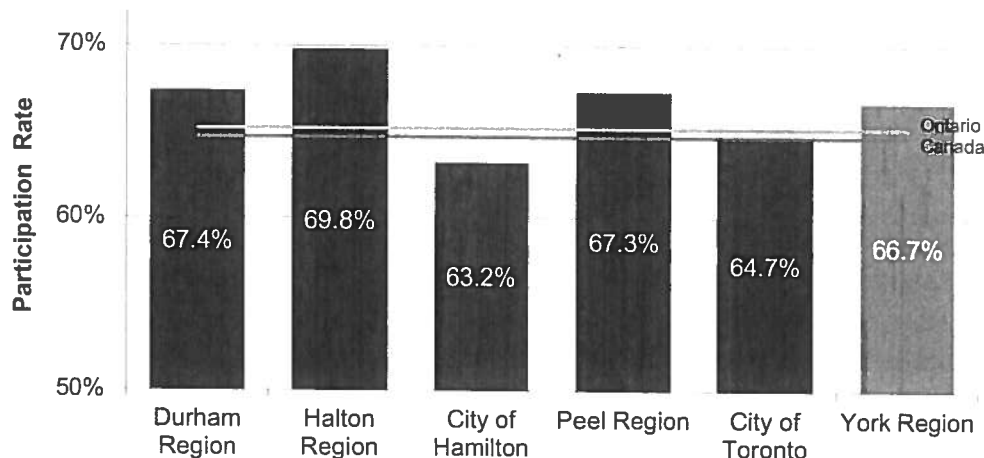
According to the Census, there were 604,200 York Region residents aged 15 years and over in the total labour force in 2016. The total labour force figure includes persons who were either employed or unemployed (yet were actively looking for work). Ninety four percent of the total labour force, or 565,295, were employed. Figure 1 shows how the total labour force figure is broken down as well as how the labour force participation rate is derived.

Figure 1
Total Labour Force Breakdown, York Region, 2016



The participation rate measures the total labour force (including those who are employed and unemployed) relative to the size of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. In other words, it is the share of the working-age population that is working or looking for work. Figure 2 shows the participation rate of each upper and single-tier municipality in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA). The participation rate in York Region was 66.7% in 2016, which is higher than Ontario and Canada, but ranks fourth among GTHA municipalities. The participation rate in York Region has decreased since 2006 when it was 70.5%.

Figure 2
Participation Rates,
GTHA, Ontario and Canada, 2016



York Region's aging population is a factor that may lower the participation rate of its resident labour force in the years to come. York Region will be competing with other municipalities in the GTHA and Ontario for migrants and it is important that the Region remains an attractive destination for residents, workers, and businesses.

In 2016, the 565,295 employed York Region residents worked across a wide variety of industries. Employment growth in services-producing sectors such as professional, scientific and technical services, health care and transportation and warehousing are amongst the fastest growing industry sectors. The top five industries by employment were Retail Trade (11.4%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (11.3%), Manufacturing (9.2%), Healthcare and Social Services (8.7%) and Financial and Insurance Services (8.5%).

More people are working past the age of 65

Compared with a decade ago, more of York Region's seniors remained active in the labour force in their late 60s and even their 70s. In 2006, seniors represented only 2.5% of York Region's labour force. However, in 2016, the proportion of seniors in the Region's labour force nearly doubled to 4.5% (reaching a total of 26,885 workers).

Of the total working-age population, women are almost equally represented in the labour force with men in York Region. The 2016 Census reported 291,340

2016 Census Results on Income, Employment, Labour Force, Housing, Education and Immigration

women in York Region's labour force, or 48.2% of the total labour force in 2016, an increase from 47.8% in 2006.

Fewer people are working full-time than in the past

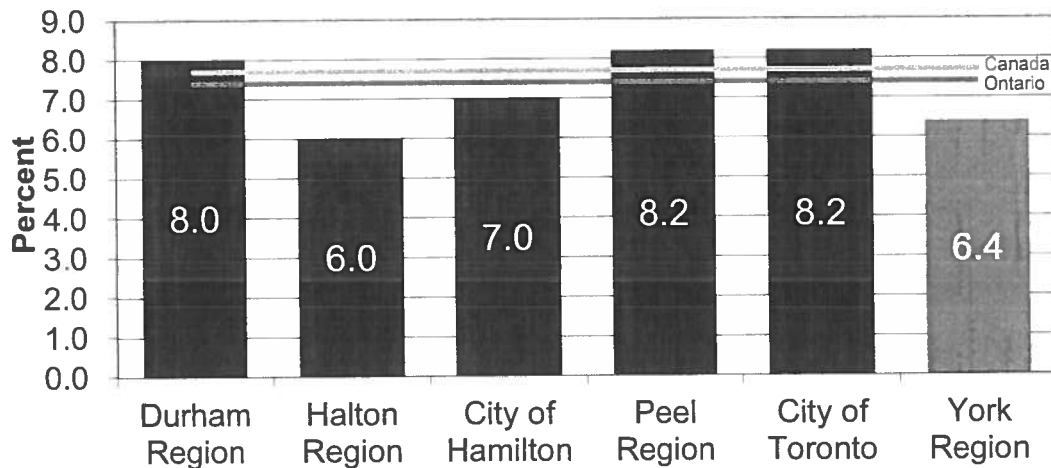
The 2016 Census data recorded fewer employed York Region residents working full-time than at any time in the past decade. According to the 2016 Census, 53.1% of employed residents worked full-time, down from 57.0% in the 2006 Census, with a corresponding increase in part-time employment.

York Region's unemployment rate is among the lowest in the Province

York Region's unemployment rate of 6.4% in 2016 (see Figure 3) was among the lowest in Ontario, and the second lowest in the GTHA upper and single tier municipalities (slightly higher than Halton Region).

For the working-age population between 25 and 64 years of age in York Region the unemployment rate was 4.8%. However, the unemployment rate faced by younger residents between the ages 15 and 24 was much higher, at 17.5%.

Figure 3
Unemployment Rates,
GTHA, Ontario, and Canada, 2016



Education

2016 Census Results on Income, Employment, Labour Force, Housing, Education and Immigration

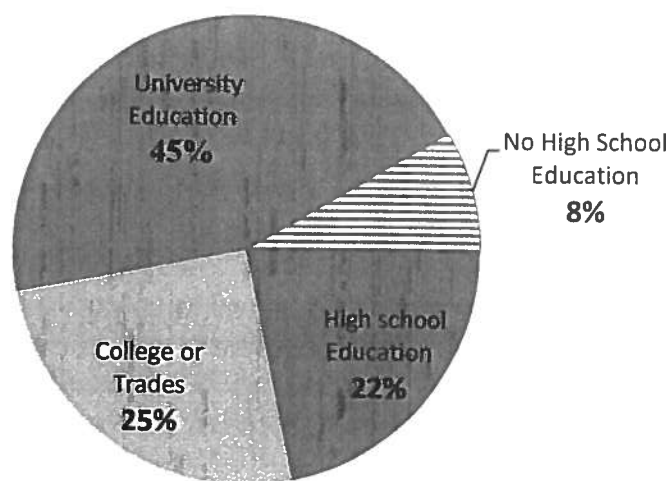
70% of York Region's working age population (aged 25-64) have a post-secondary education, the second highest in the GTHA

Overall York Region residents are well educated. In 2016, 45% (or 269,535) of York Region's working-age residents between 25 and 64 years of age, were pursuing or had a university certificate, diploma or degree, while an additional 25% reported the same for a college and trade related education.

York Region ranks fourth in Canada and second in the GTHA for the proportion of residents with a university degree at bachelor level or above. Only 8% (or 50,360) of York Region's working-age residents had not completed a high school certificate, diploma or degree in 2016. This was the second lowest share of residents without a high school education in the GTHA, after Halton Region.

York Region is in competition with municipalities across the world to attract new employers, skilled employees and high quality well-paying jobs. A number of major international and domestic companies make decisions to locate in York Region to access the Region's talented workforce.

Figure 4
Level of Education of the Working Age Population (Aged 25-64)
in York Region



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census

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Immigration

York Region is ethno-culturally diverse with more than 230 distinct ethnic origins reported in the 2016 Census

York Region was home to an estimated 515,225 immigrants in 2016, approximately 47% of the total population. In 2016, York Region had the third highest proportion of immigrant population in the GTHA, after Peel Region (52%) and Toronto (47%). In 2016, 541,200 residents within York Region identified themselves as a member of a visible minority group, representing 49% of the total population.

Of the total 515,225 immigrants living in York Region, 51,410 arrived in Canada between 2011 and 2016. These recent immigrants made up 10% of the total immigrant population and approximately 5% of the total population in York Region.

51% of York Region immigrants have a university degree

York Region has a large number of highly educated immigrants, many of whom have connections within the global economy. The percentage of all immigrants with a university certificate, diploma or degree was 51% in 2016, compared to 41% of the Canadian-born population. Of the total working-age residents (25 to 64 years of age) with a post-secondary education, 31% (or 130,375) studied outside of Canada. The top three locations of study outside of Canada were China, the United States and India.

Employment

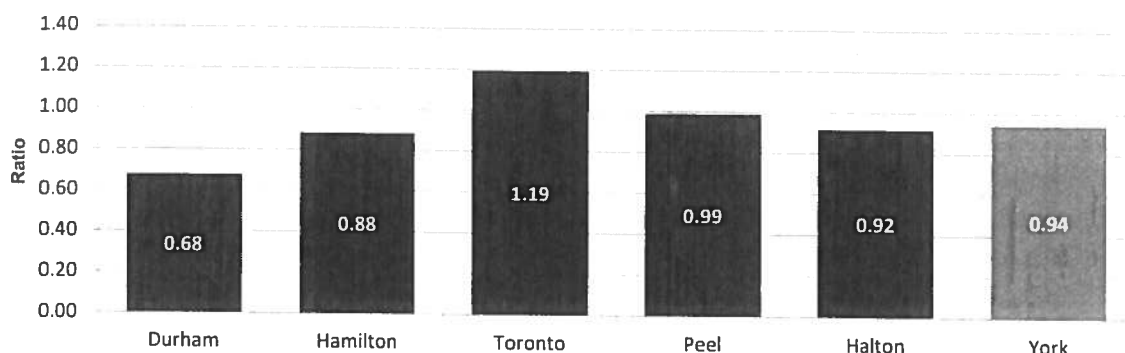
Total number of jobs in York Region is almost equal to the resident employed labour force

The jobs to resident employed labour force ratio gauges the strength of the regional economy by comparing the number of jobs to the resident employed labour force. A ratio of 1 implies that one job opportunity is being created for every member of the resident employed labour force. This ratio relates directly to the Regional Official Plan policy of "creating high-quality employment opportunities for residents with the goal of 1 job for every 2 residents", which is based on the assumption that about half of the Region's population is in the labour force.

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At the regional scale, York Region's jobs to resident employed labour force ratio was 0.94 in 2016, the third highest ratio among GTHA municipalities (see Figure 5).

Figure 5
Jobs to Resident Employed Labour Force Ratio, GTHA, 2016
Resident Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over



Source: 2016 Census York Region resident employed labour force: 565,295
2016 Census York Region employment: 532,895

The City of Toronto is the only municipality with a ratio of over 1 (1.19), meaning that a larger share of its employment is filled by workers from other municipalities. Durham Region has the lowest ratio at 0.68, meaning a larger share of its resident employed labour force go outside of Durham to find employment.

York Region's live-work percentage has improved

The live-work percentage depicts the number of residents who are in the employed labour force that live and work within the same municipality. Improving the York Region live-work percentage is positive for the economy. Shorter commute times, less traffic congestion on roads and more quality time for workers to spend with their families improve the quality of life and strength of the overall economy in York Region.

York Region's live-work percentage of 57.6% in 2016 (the percentage of residents who live and work within the Region) shows a small improvement compared to 2006 Census data (55.7% in 2006). York Region's live-work percentage is higher than Halton's (53.9%) and lower than the Cities of Toronto (82.4%) and Hamilton (69.2%) and the Regions of Peel (65.5%) and Durham (58.6%).

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Number of York Region residents taking transit to work increased by 45%, the highest increase in the GTHA

The percentage of commuters who use public transit was 12.8% in York Region in 2016, third highest in the GTHA behind Peel and Toronto. The number of residents taking transit to work has increased, from 45,000 in 2006 to 65,320 in 2016, an increase of 45%. This was the highest increase in the GTHA. However, driving a car, truck or van was by far the most commonly used mode of transportation, with 77.3% of commuters (395,785 workers) driving a vehicle to work. Another 6.4% (32,935 people) made the work trip as passengers. The average commuting duration of all residents that commuted was approximately 34.6 minutes.

The transit investments the Region is making support business and job growth and is paying off with increasing transit ridership. The subway extension into Vaughan, the construction of VIVA rapidways and two-way all-day Regional Express Rail to GO transit stations into York Region will greatly improve the level of service, further increasing transit ridership and help attract increasing numbers of businesses and workers.

Agriculture

The 2016 Census recorded 712 farms in York Region, with an estimated 3,255 jobs related to agriculture

According to the Agriculture and Agri-food strategy report, the economic impact of the agricultural industry in York Region continues to grow with gross farm sales totalling approximately \$301 million in 2016. According to the 2016 Census, York Region had the second highest gross farm receipts per acre in the Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH) in 2016 at \$2,114 per acre. The top three commodities produced in York Region by dollar value were fruits and vegetables (\$74.8M), floriculture and nursery (\$25.1M) and sod (\$16.4M). Seventy-one per cent (71%) of farms in York Region are smaller than 130 acres in size, and 61% of all farm operators are over the age of 55. Across the GGH, York Region accounts for 15% of the total farmland available, behind Durham Region (31%) and Niagara Region (23%).

Income

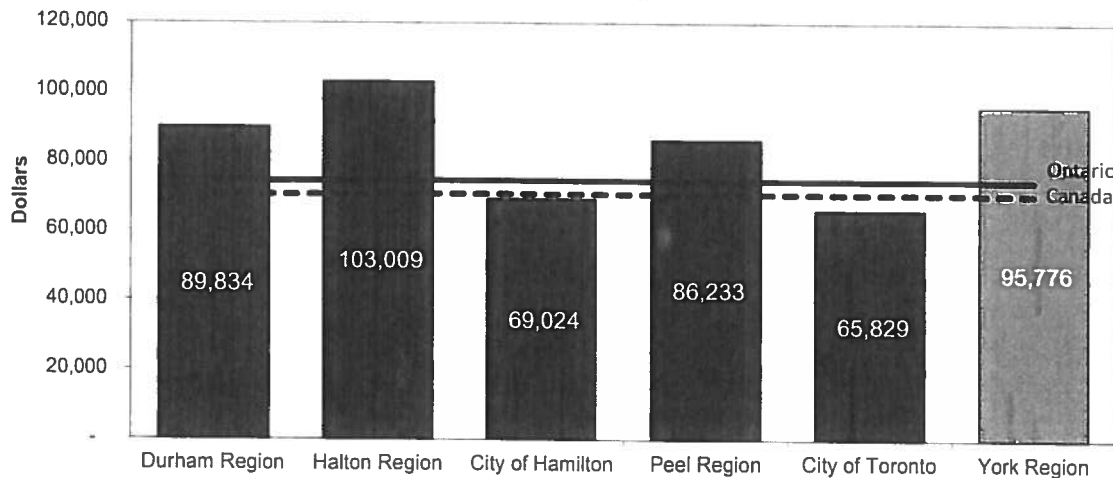
York Region median household income ranks second among all municipalities in Ontario

According to the 2016 Census, York Region's median household income in 2015 was \$95,776, ranking second among all municipalities in Ontario. Figure 6

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compares median household incomes across the GTHA to that of Ontario (\$74,287) and Canada (\$70,336).

Figure 6
Median Household Income, GTHA, Ontario and Canada, 2015



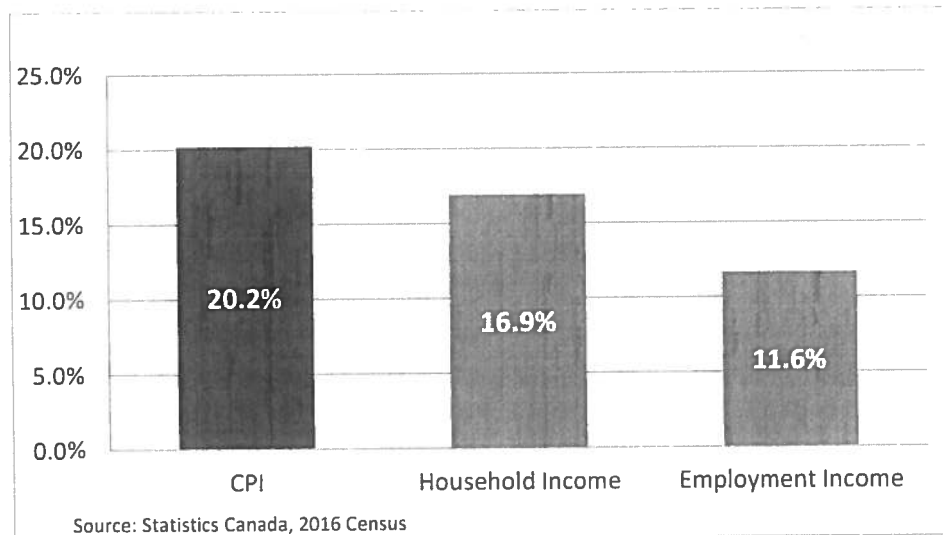
Continued investments in education and skills training will ensure that York Region's household income levels remain strong in the years to come. The development of the new York University campus in Markham and implementation of York Region's Economic Action Plan strive to maintain and improve the link between higher education and a talented labour force.

Income growth in York Region is not keeping up with the growing cost of living

Between 2005 and 2015, median household income increased by 16.9% in York Region, while individual income (includes all income sources such as wages, salaries, investments and pensions) increased by 14.4% and employment income (includes wages and salaries) increased by 11.6%. However, the income growth in York Region is not keeping up with the growing cost of living. The Ontario consumer price index (inflation) shows that prices in 2015 increased an average of 20.2% since 2005, as shown in Figure 7. This suggests that household and employment income, adjusted for inflation, has decreased over the last ten years by 2.8% and 7.1% respectively.

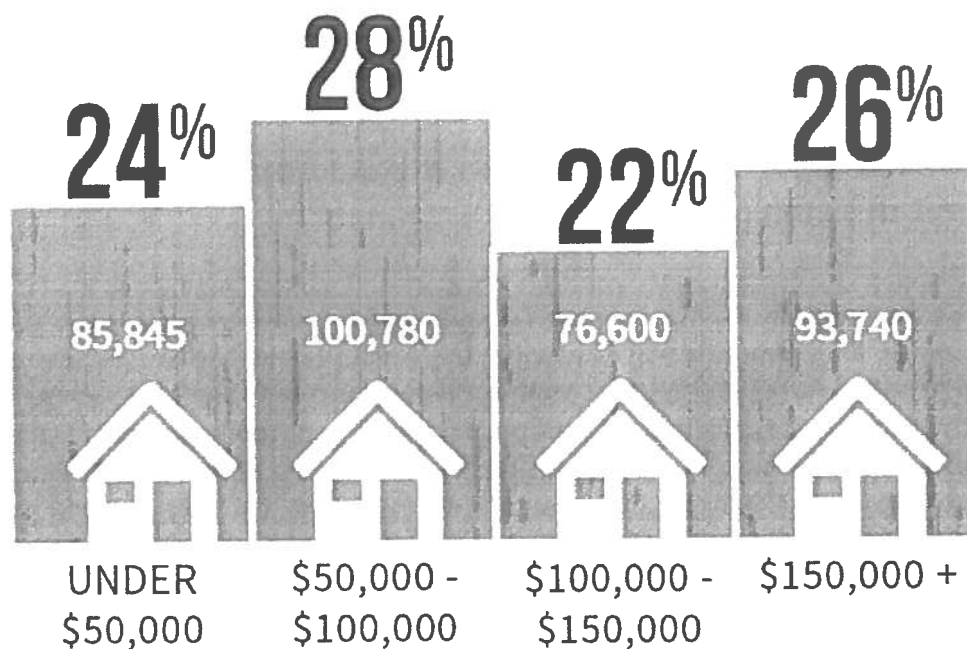
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Figure 7
Consumer Price Index and Income Growth in York Region, 2005-2015



The median household income in York Region increased from \$81,928 in 2005 to \$95,776 in 2015 (16.9%). Almost 48% of respondents reported an annual household income of over \$100,000, as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8
Distribution of York Region Households by Income Group, 2015



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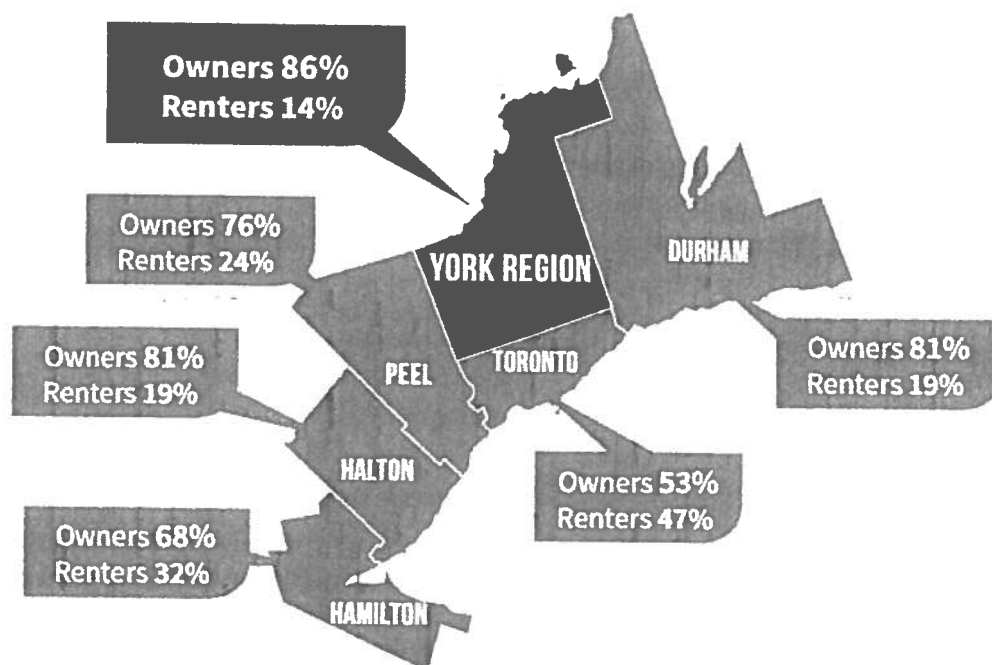
Housing

York Region has the highest rate of homeownership in the GTHA

In 2016, 85.8% (306,030) of households in York Region were occupied by owners, the highest rate of homeownership in the GTHA (see Figure 9). In comparison, 69.6% of the total households in Ontario and 67.8% in Canada were owner occupied. Between 2006 and 2016, the number of owner occupied households in York Region increased by 26%.

In 2016, 63% of York Region owner households had a mortgage, while 37% were without a mortgage.

Figure 9
Private Households by Tenure, GTHA, 2016



Total number of rental households in York Region increased by 56% between 2006 and 2016

In 2016, only 14.2% (50,485) of total households in York Region were occupied by renters. This includes primary purpose built rental housing and units in the secondary rental housing market. This is the lowest proportion of renter households in the GTHA. In comparison, 30.4% of the total households in Ontario and 32.2% in Canada were renter occupied households.

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However, between 2006 and 2016 the total number of renter households in York Region increased by 56%, outpacing the growth of owner households, at 26%. This is the highest increase of renter occupied households in Ontario and the third highest in Canada since 2006.

5. Financial Considerations

Data from the 2016 Census is used by various Regional departments to support a number of regional initiatives as outlined in Attachment 1. York Region's departments coordinate and share Census data purchases within the Region.

Some of the data used in this report was purchased through a consortium of GTHA municipalities. A collective purchase of key cross tabulations on labour force, employment, and income reduces cost to the Region and is included in the approved budget.

6. Local Municipal Impact

The information provided from the Census is of great value to the Region, its local municipalities, and other public and private agencies, providing information on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Region's population. Local municipalities use this data to inform decisions related to the planning of infrastructure, servicing, and land use. The Region shares custom Census data tabulations with local municipalities.

7. Conclusion

Census data indicates that York Region has a strong and diverse labour force – one of the most highly educated in the GTHA and Canada. Forty-seven percent (47%) of the Region's residents are foreign born and over half of these immigrants have post-secondary education with connections to the global economy.

The number of York Region residents taking transit to work increased by 45% between 2006 and 2016, the highest increase in the GTHA. During the same time period, York Region's live-work percentage (defined as the percentage of residents who live and work within the Region) improved from 55.7% to 57.6%.

As the competition for skilled workers grows, Regional initiatives that strive to attract and retain both businesses and residents in the Region will be important. Attracting knowledge-based jobs to York Region, along with the provision of

2016 Census Results on Income, Employment, Labour Force, Housing, Education and Immigration

affordable housing are examples of Regional efforts to strengthen the Regional economy.

Census data collected is used by various Regional departments including planning and economic development, environmental services, transportation, finance and community and health services and will be integral to upcoming work for the MCR.

For more information on this report, please contact Paul Bottomley, Manager, Policy, Research and Forecasting, at 1-877-464-9675 ext. 71530.

The Senior Management Group has reviewed this report.

March 2, 2018

Attachments (2)

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Accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request

York Region Department	Examples of how Census Data is used by Department
Community and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze trends in immigrant population to build comprehensive understanding of newcomers needs. • Inform decisions impacting newcomer services (Local Immigration Partnership, Newcomers Centres, Community Agencies) • Assess the needs for community programs and services to determine how funds should be allocated (Social Services, programs for children, employment services, Community Investment Strategy) • Analyze York Region's children population and to develop Children's profile and programs such as day care • Provide background information for the updated 10 year Housing Plan and determine the needs for subsidized housing and Home Repair Program • Planning and development of York Region's Senior Strategy and to assist for program planning for seniors, supportive living and long-term care. • Public Health uses Census data for Chronic Disease Surveillance and Monitoring Programs, and for health policy planning and analysis • The Human Services Planning Board (HSPB) of York Region uses Census data to understand income trends to find new ways on improving health and well-being for low and moderate income residents by addressing such issues as the lack of affordable housing and economic and social well-being
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census data provides base information for the Transportation Forecasting Model • The Transportation Forecasting Model is then applied to a wide variety of planning studies, including Transportation Master Plans, Road and Transit Environmental Assessment Studies and Transportation Impact Studies for Development Approvals

<p>Corporate Services – Long Range Planning Division</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census data provides base information for the Population and Employment Forecast Model which is used as input into a number of major regional initiatives and studies including the Development Charges By-law, the Transportation Master Plan and the Water and Wastewater Master Plan • Census data will also be used extensively as input to the Region's Municipal Comprehensive Review (MCR) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land Needs Assessment ○ Housing Strategy ○ Intensification Strategy ○ Employment Strategy ○ Vacant Employment Land Inventory Update ○ Vacant Residential Land Inventory Update ○ Delineation of Major Transit Station Areas (MTSA) and targets ○ Indigenous Engagement and Public Consultation • Other Long Range Planning projects that utilized Census data include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10 Year Housing Plan Progress Report ○ Housing Matters Update – background to the 10 Year Housing Plan ○ <u>Mid-Range Affordable Housing Incentives:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Framework ○ Affordable Housing Monitoring ○ Monitoring of targets and policies in the Regional Official Plan ○ Agricultural System Update ○ Live / Work studies ○ Base data for Short Term Forecast ○ Urban growth centre targets ○ Intensification targets ○ Designated Greenfield Density targets ○ Community Energy Plan ○ Demographic and Socio Economic Analysis studies
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