If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2097.

The Regional Municipality of Durham
COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE
May 15, 2020

Information Reports

2020-INFO-43	Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development – re: Region of Durham Annual Business Count (Employment Survey) – 2019
2020-INFO-44	Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development – re: Durham Region Profile – Demographics and Socio-Economic Data
2020-INFO-45	Commissioner of Works – re: Automated Enforcement Update
2020-INFO-46	Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development – re: Durham Tourism 2019 Annual Report
2020-INFO-47	Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development – re: Film Industry Career Fairs
2020-INFO-48	Commissioner of Finance – re: Economic Update – Updated Risks and Uncertainty as of May 13th, 2020

Early Release Reports

There are no Early Release Reports.

Staff Correspondence

Correspondence from J. Henry, Regional Chair and CEO – re: Certificate proclaiming the week of May 17 to 23, 2020, as National Public Works Week in Durham Region

Durham Municipalities Correspondence

1. City of Oshawa – re: Resolution passed at their Council meeting held on April 27, 2020, regarding Poverty Reduction Approach in the City of Oshawa
2. City of Oshawa – re: Correspondence to the Honourable Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada regarding the request for Financial Assistance to Municipalities as a result of COVID-19

3. City of Oshawa – re: Correspondence to the Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario regarding the request for Financial Assistance to Municipalities as a result of COVID-19

4. Township of Brock – re: Correspondence to the Honourable Bill Morneau, Minister of Finance regarding a resolution passed at their Council meeting held on May 11, 2020 requesting Grant Support for Municipalities

Other Municipalities Correspondence/Resolutions

1. Town of Grimsby – re: Resolution passed at their Council meeting held on May 4, 2020, regarding support for Commercial Rent Assistance Program

2. Township of North Frontenac – re: Resolution passed at their Council meeting held on May 8, 2020, regarding the Framework for Reopening our Province – Residential Construction in Rural Areas

Miscellaneous Correspondence

1. Canadian National Exhibition Association Board (CNE) – re: Cancellation of the 2020 Canadian National Exhibition – COVID-19

Advisory Committee Minutes

There are no Advisory Committee Minutes

Members of Council – Please advise the Regional Clerk at clerks@durham.ca, if you wish to pull an item from this CIP and include on the next regular agenda of the appropriate Standing Committee. Items will be added to the agenda if the Regional Clerk is advised by Wednesday noon the week prior to the meeting, otherwise the item will be included on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled meeting of the applicable Committee.

Notice regarding collection, use and disclosure of personal information:

Written information (either paper or electronic) that you send to Durham Regional Council or Committees, including home address, phone numbers and email addresses, will become part of the public record. If you have any questions about the collection of information, please contact the Regional Clerk/Director of Legislative Services.

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2564

The Regional Municipality of Durham
Information Report

From:	Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report:	#2020-INFO-43
Date:	May 15, 2020

Subject:

Region of Durham Annual Business Count (Employment Survey) – 2019

Recommendation:

Receive for information

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of the report is to provide Council with the results of the 2019 Business Count which was conducted during the Summer of 2019. Attached is a summary document which includes the results, analysis and year-over-year trends as of the Summer of 2019. (Attachment 1)

2. 2019 Durham Region Business Count

2.1 The purpose of the Business Count project is to build and maintain the Region's comprehensive employment database. The regular updating and monitoring of the Business Count information, and its analysis of year-over-year trends is used to update the Region's on-line business directory; provide background information for various planning studies; monitor growth; and, promote economic development initiatives in the Region. It is a collaborative project, led by the Planning and Economic Development Department with support from Social Services, Finance, Corporate Services (Information Technology and Human Resources), and the Area Municipalities.

2.2 The Region's 2019 (eighth annual) Business Count was conducted by a group of seven summer students primarily through short face-to-face interviews. The students were generally able to conduct each survey in less than five minutes. In the event a face-to-face interview was not possible, businesses had the option of returning the survey by mail, fax, or by completing it on the Region's website. Large employers such as school boards, Ontario Power Generation and municipal government offices are contacted by phone or email. The survey included all the Region's urban areas, hamlets and rural employment areas. In the rural areas, each road was travelled, and a visual inspection of the road frontages was conducted in an effort to locate additional businesses to make sure the database is as complete as possible.

2.3 Business locations surveyed include, but are not limited to, professional offices, stores, places of worship, hotels, medical offices, industrial facilities, farm operations, schools, government offices, hospitals, not for profit establishments, vacant commercial, industrial and institutional locations.

2.4 Homebased and mobile businesses were not included in the door-to-door survey. These types of businesses are challenging to survey in person due to a lack of a traditional bricks and mortar location. A targeted social media advertising campaign was used to encourage homebased businesses to participate.

2.5 Farms are identified through signage which shows the name of the farm, as well as Ontario Federation of Agriculture (OFA) and Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario (CFFO) signs. Farm operators were encouraged to participate in the Business Count through targeted radio and social media campaigns.

2.6 The information below provides the key findings from the 2019 Business Count. In the Summer of 2019 there were:

- 206,494 jobs in the Region, a 3.1% increase over 2018;
- 12,666 businesses in the Region; and
- The top three employment sectors in the Region are retail trade, health care and social assistance and education services.

2.7 The findings from the survey confirm Durham is a great place to live, work and invest.

3. Conclusion

3.1 The data collected during the 2019 Business Count will be provided to the Area Municipalities and will be used to update the Region's business directory. Additionally, it will be used for a variety of planning and economic development purposes such as land use studies and growth monitoring. It will also provide the foundation for the next Business Count.

3.2 Due to the ongoing COVID-19 emergency, it will not be possible to conduct the Business Count as we have done in previous years with a complement of summer students in 2020. We are in the process of exploring whether a modified business count can be conducted in the Fall.

4. Attachments

Attachment #1: 2019 Business Count Highlights

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

2019

Business Count

Highlights

DURHAM REGION

Contents

Message from the Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development

In 2019, the Region of Durham and its municipal partners conducted the 8th annual Business Count.

Results from the Business Count tell us about the type of employment, number of employees and overall characteristics of businesses in the region. The data collected during the annual Business Count and its analysis of year-over-year trends is used to: update the Region's on-line business directory; provide background information for various planning studies; monitor growth; and, promote economic development initiatives in the Region.

The information below provides the key findings from the 2019 Business Count. In the Summer of 2019 there were:

- 206,494 jobs in the Region, a 3.1% increase over 2018;
- 12,666 businesses in the Region; and,
- the top three employment sectors in the Region are retail trade, health care and social assistance and education services.

The findings from the survey confirm Durham is a great place to live, work and invest. I encourage you to read the Business Count Highlights report to learn why businesses continue to open and expand in the Region of Durham.

Brian Bridgeman

Commissioner, Planning and Economic Development

Business Count Overview

Between May and September, the Region's Business Count team visit each visible business establishment in Durham to gather basic information about the type and nature of the business, the number of employees, floor space, etc. The 2019 Business Count Highlights Report details the survey results and provides year-over-year trend analysis.

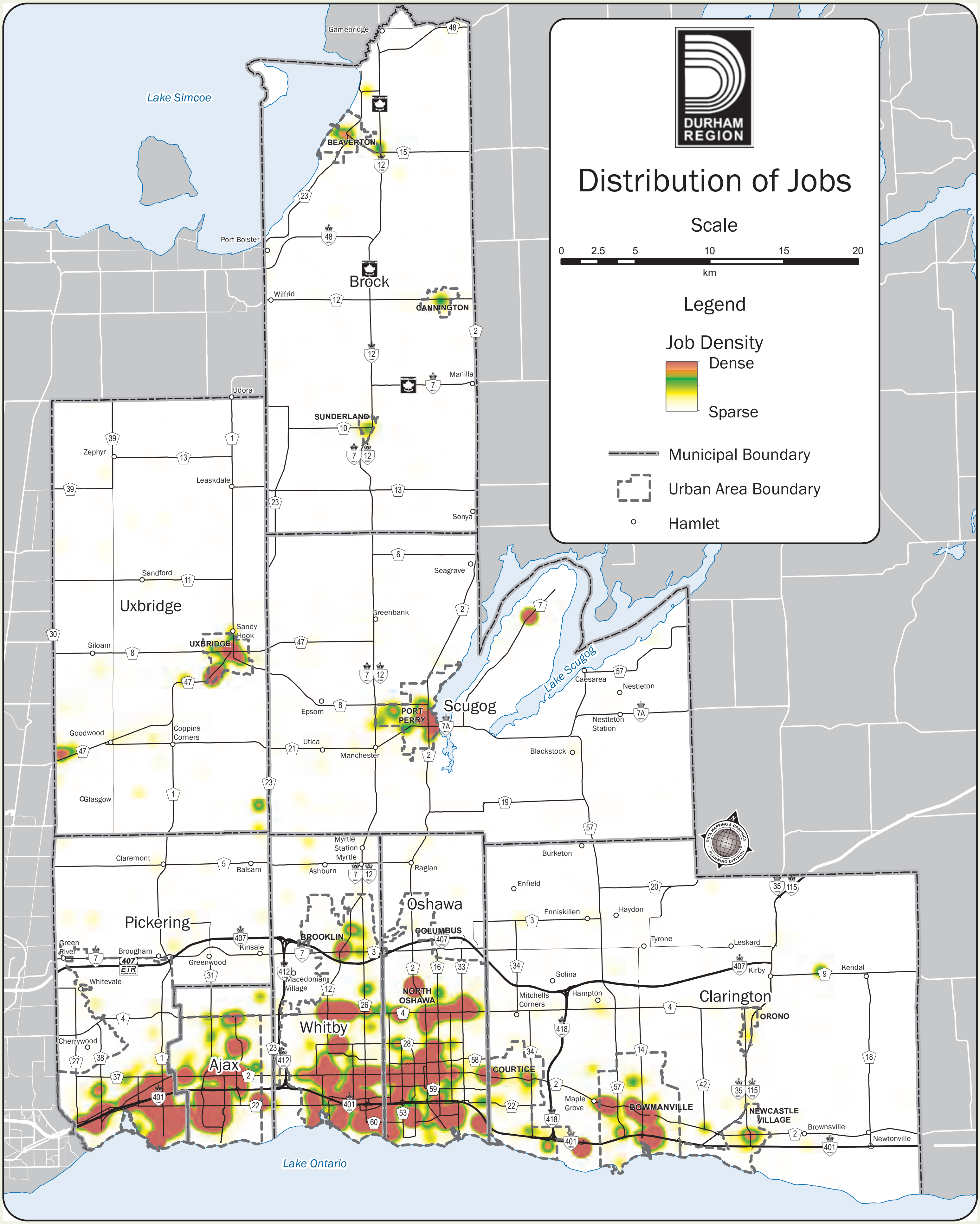
The data collected during the 2019 Business Count is shared with the area municipalities and will be used to update the Region's business directory. Additionally, it will be used for a variety of planning and economic development purposes such as land use studies and growth monitoring.

The Region's annual Business Count is conducted by a group of seven summer students primarily through short face-to-face interviews. The students, on average, conduct each survey in less than five minutes. In the event a face-to-face interview is not possible, businesses have the option of returning the survey by mail, fax, or by completing it on the Region's website. Large employers such as school boards, Ontario Power Generation and municipal government offices are contacted by phone or email. The survey coverage includes all the Region's urban areas, hamlets and rural employment areas. In the rural areas, each road is travelled, and a visual inspection of the road frontages is conducted in an effort to locate additional businesses to make sure the database is as complete as possible.

Business locations surveyed include, but are not limited to, professional offices, stores, places of worship, hotels, medical offices, industrial facilities, farm operations, schools, government offices, hospitals, not for profit establishments, vacant commercial, industrial and institutional locations.

Homebased and mobile businesses are not included in the door-to-door survey. These types of businesses are challenging to survey in person due to a lack of a traditional bricks and mortar location. A targeted social media advertising campaign and radio ads are used to encourage homebased businesses to participate.

Farms are identified through signage which shows the name of the farm, as well as Ontario Federation of Agriculture (OFA) and Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario (CFFO) signs. Farm operators were encouraged to participate in the Business Count through targeted radio and social media campaigns.



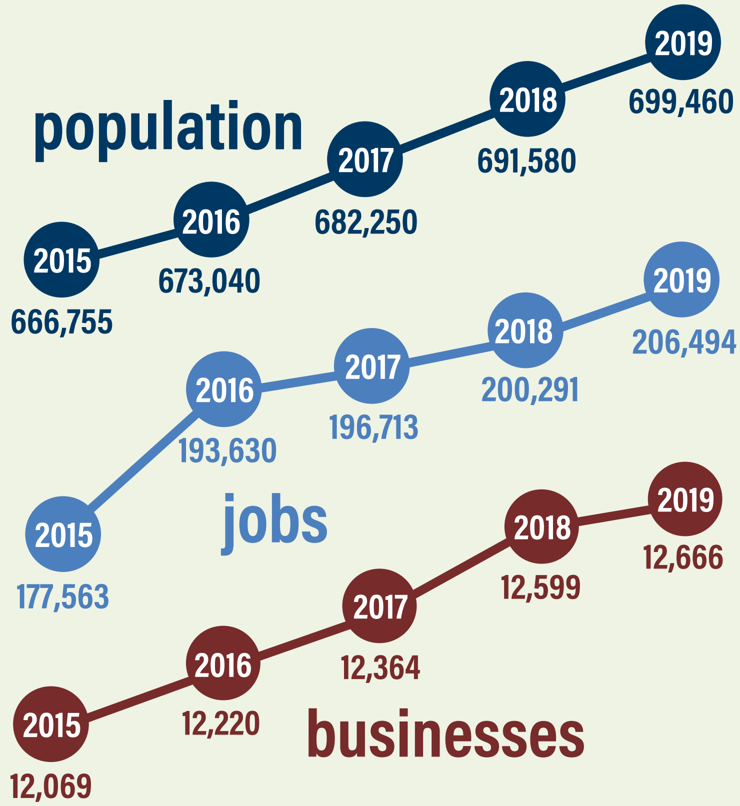
DURHAM REGION
Distribution of Jobs
Scale
0 2.5 5 10 15 20
km
Legend
Job Density
Dense
Sparse
Municipal Boundary
Urban Area Boundary
Hamlet
Lake Simcoe
Lake Scugog
Lake Ontario
Brock
Uxbridge
Scugog
Pickering
Ajax
Whitby
Oshawa
Clarington
BEAVERTON
CANNINGTON
SUNDERLAND
UXBRIDGE
PORT PERRY
BROOKLIN
COLUMBUS
NORTH OSHAWA
COURTICE
BOWMANVILLE
ORONO
NEWCASTLE VILLAGE
Gamebridge
Port Bolster
Wilfrid
Manilla
Udora
Zephyr
Leaskdale
Sonya
Seagrave
Greenbank
Sandford
Siloam
Sandy Hook
Epsom
Utica
Manchester
Goodwood
Coppins Corners
Glasgow
Caesarea
Nestleton
Nestleton Station
Blackstock
Claremont
Balsam
Myrtle Station
Myrtle
Ashburn
Raglan
Burketon
Enfield
Enniskillen
Haydon
Tyrone
Leskard
Kirby
Kendal
Green River
Brougham
Kinsale
Greenwood
Whitevale
Macedonian Village
Solina
Hampton
Mitchells Corners
Cherrywood
Maple Grove
Brownsville
Newtonville

Durham Region

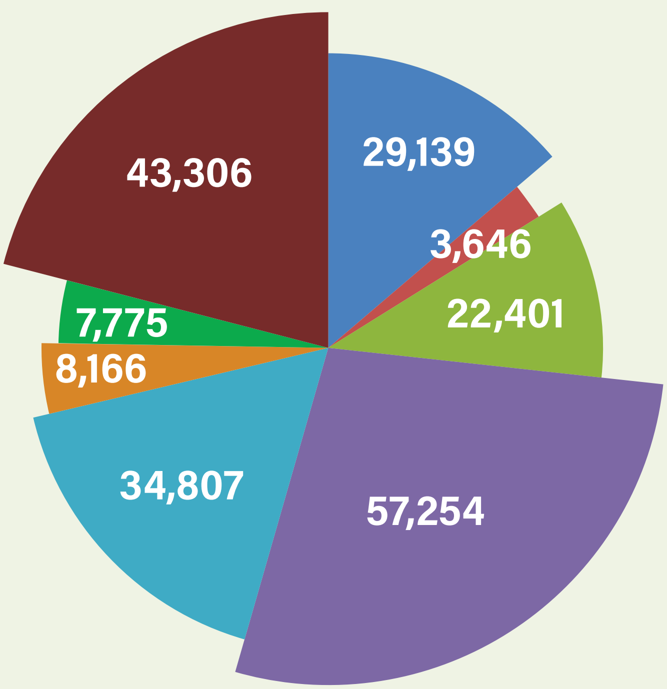
12,666
Total Businesses

206,494
Total Jobs

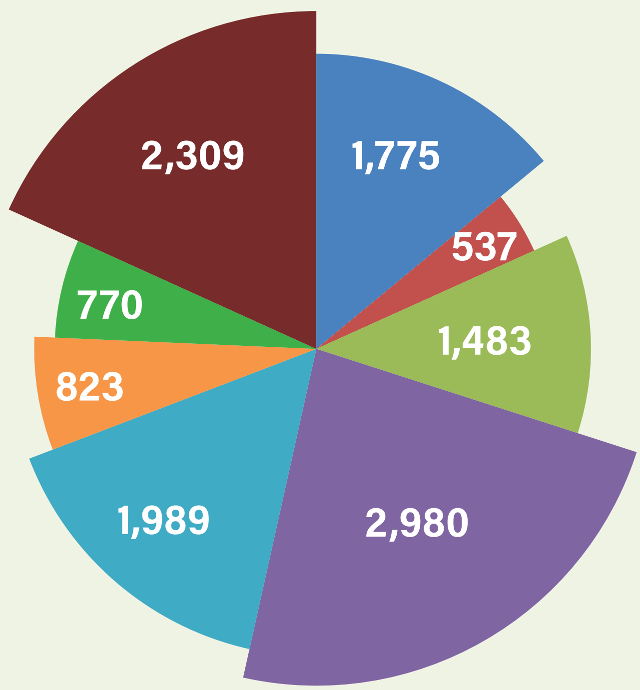
↑3.1%
Job Growth



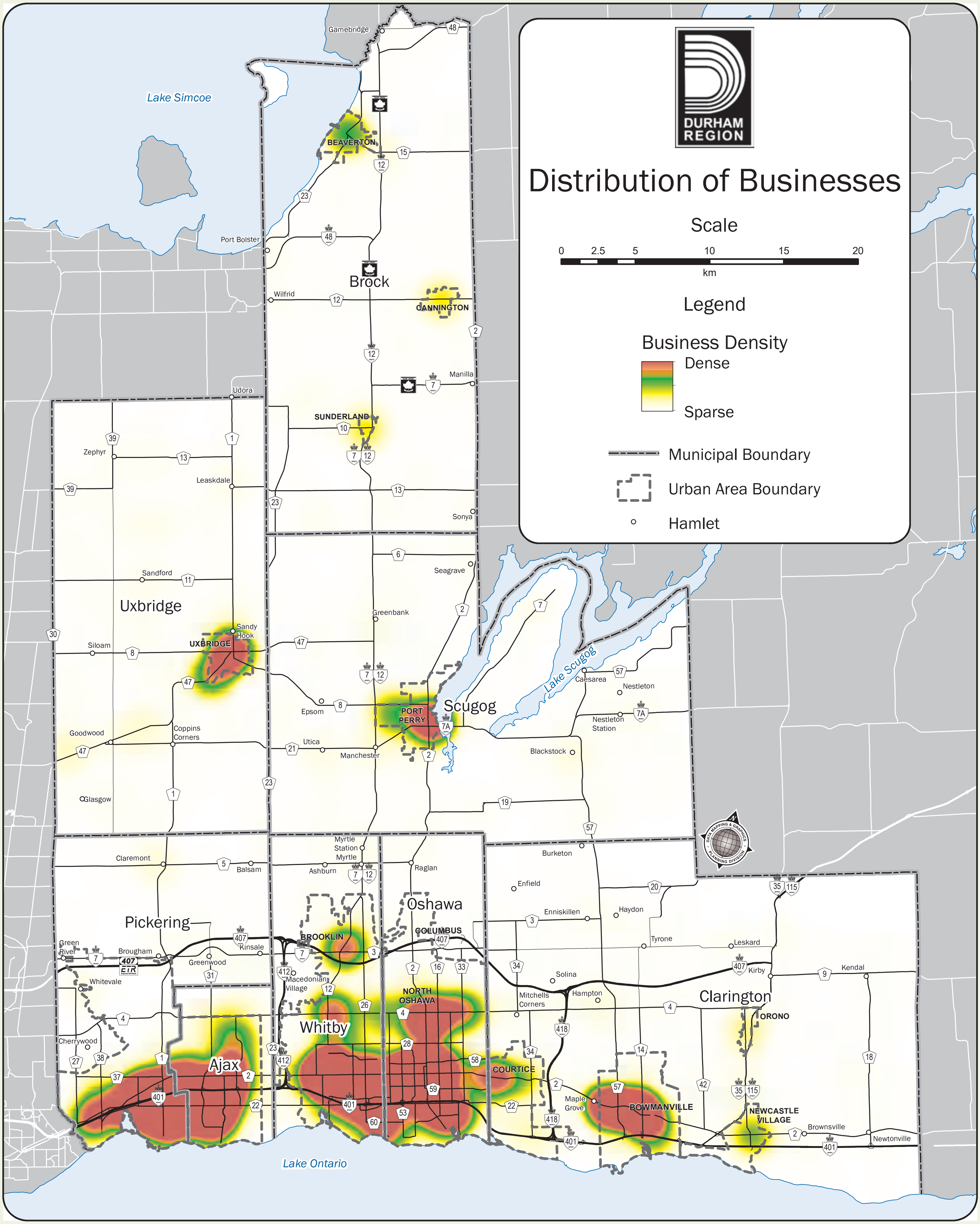
Municipal Job Share



Municipal Business Share



Ajax | Brock | Clarington | Oshawa | Pickering | Scugog | Uxbridge | Whitby


DURHAM REGION
Distribution of Businesses
Scale
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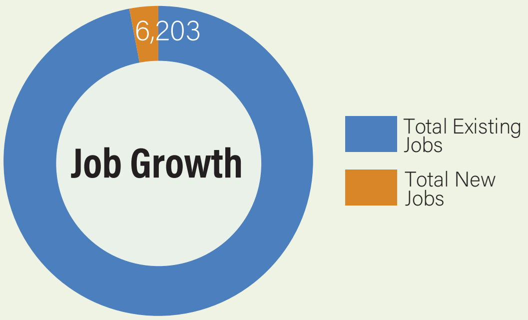
CANNINGTON
SUNDERLAND
UXBRIDGE
PORT PERRY
BROOKLIN
COLUMBUS
NORTH OSHAWA
COURTICE
BOWMANVILLE
ORONO
NEWCASTLE VILLAGE
Gamebridge
Port Bolster
Wilfrid
Manilla
Udora
Zephyr
Leaskdale
Sonya
Seagrave
Greenbank
Sandford
Sandy Hook
Siloam
Epsom
Caesarea
Nestleton
Nestleton Station
Goodwood
Coppins Corners
Utica
Manchester
Blackstock
Glasgow
Myrtle Station
Myrtle
Ashburn
Raglan
Burketon
Claremont
Balsam
Enfield
Enniskillen
Haydon
Green River
Brougham
Kinsale
Greenwood
Tyrone
Leskard
Kirby
Kendal
Whitevale
Macedonian Village
Solina
Mitchells Corners
Hampton
Cherrywood
Maple Grove
Brownsville
Newtonville

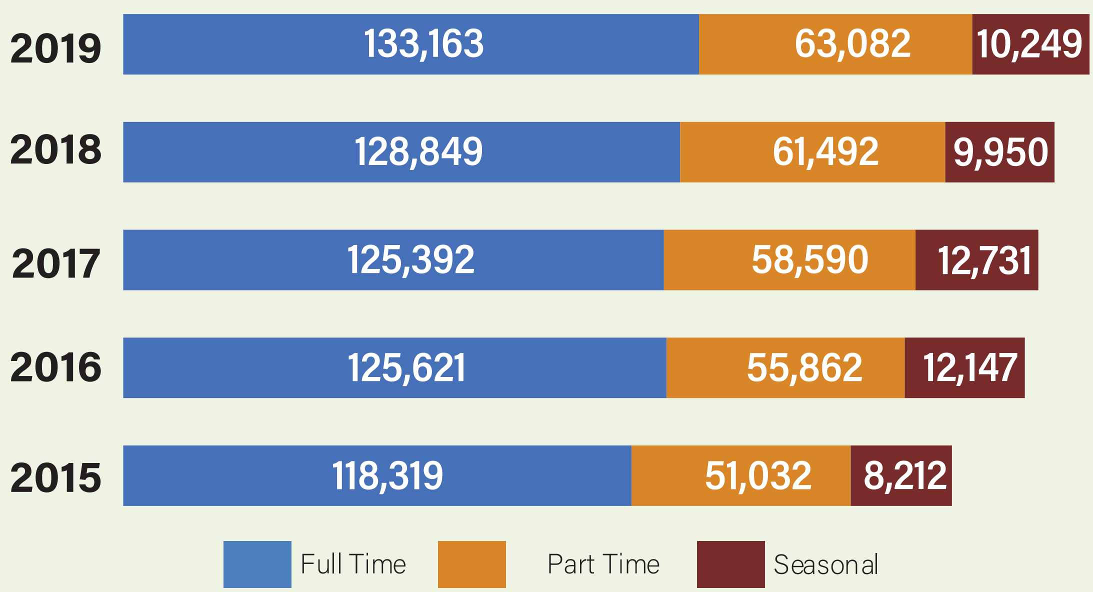
Durham Region



1,036
Business locations **opened** in **2019**

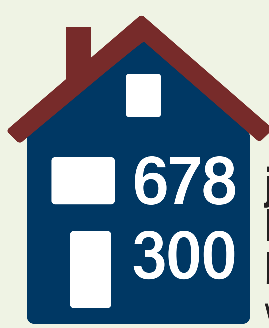
1,406
Business locations were **vacant** in **2019**

Jobs by Employment Type



Top 10 Employers in Durham are:

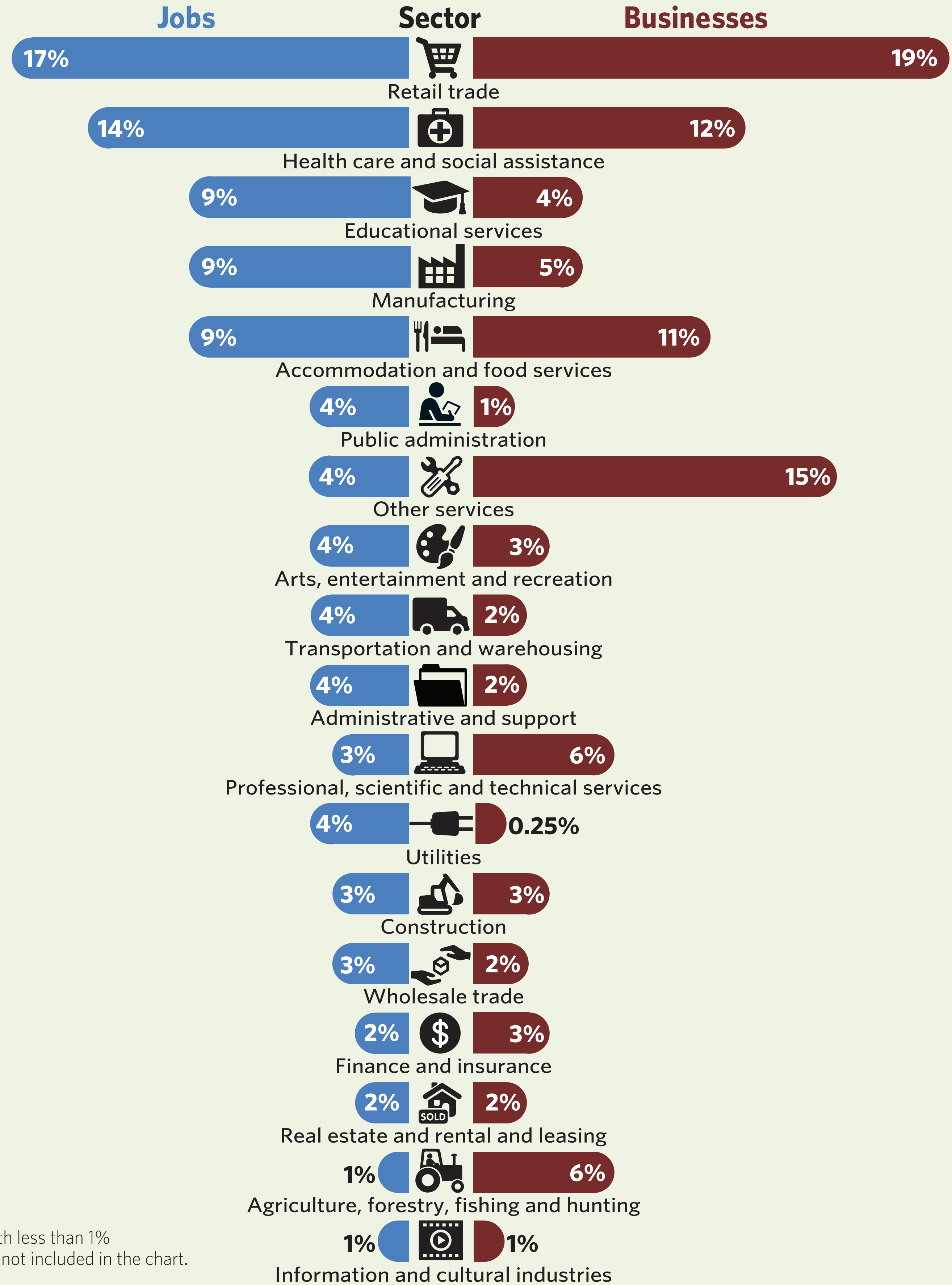
Ontario Power Generation (OPG)	8500-9000 jobs
Durham District School Board	7000-7500 jobs
Lakeridge Health	7000-7500 jobs
Regional Municipality of Durham	5000-5500 jobs
General Motors of Canada	3000-3500 jobs
Durham College	2500-3000 jobs
Tim Hortons	2000-2500 jobs
Ontario Tech University	2000-2500 jobs
Durham Catholic District School Board	2000-2500 jobs
Walmart	2000-2500 jobs



jobs at **home based businesses** were reported

We believe the number is much higher as the data collection is difficult.

Highest Employment Sectors* and Related Business Locations (%)



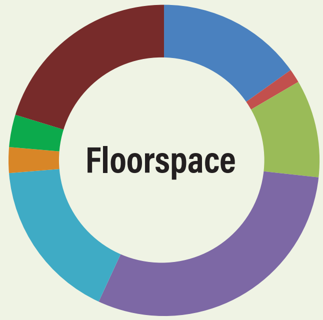
Note: Sectors with less than 1% employment are not included in the chart.

*Classified using the North American Classification System (NAICS) Canada, 2017

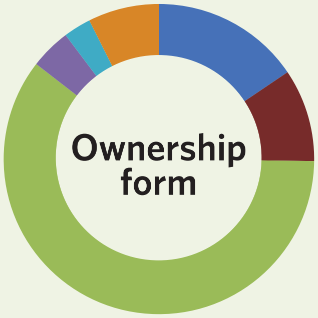
Durham Region

Percentage of Businesses by:

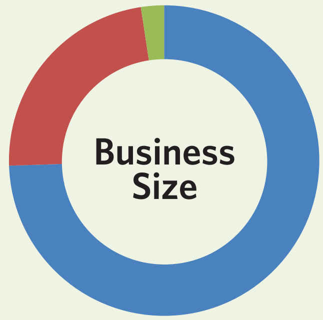
- Agricultural - 6%
- Commercial - 49%
- Industrial - 13%
- Institutional - 17%
- Office - 13%
- Not Reported - 2%



- Ajax - 15%
- Brock - 1%
- Clarington - 10%
- Oshawa - 30%
- Pickering - 17%
- Scugog - 3%
- Uxbridge - 3%
- Whitby - 20%



- Branch - 16%
- Franchise- 10%
- Independent - 60%
- Institutional - 4%
- Public - 3%
- Not Reported - 7%



- Small <10 Jobs - 74%
- Medium 11 - 100 Jobs - 23%
- Large > 100 jobs - 2%

- Co-op/Non-profit - 5%
- Corporation - 54%
- Government - 5%
- Partnership - 4%
- Sole Proprietor - 26%
- Not Reported - 7%

730 businesses **import**

454 businesses **export**

Businesses most often reported difficulty in finding skilled workers in the following occupations: **auto mechanic; chef/cook; technician; hair stylist; drivers/operator; sales and customer service; general labour; medical/health services; carpenter; construction; and engineer.**

Ajax

1,775

Total Businesses

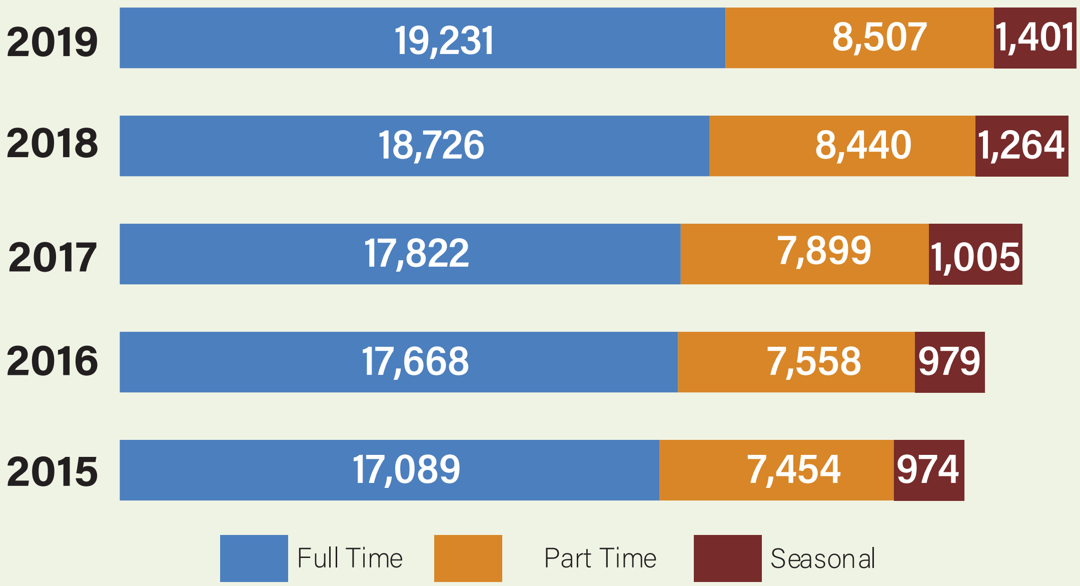
29,139

Total Jobs

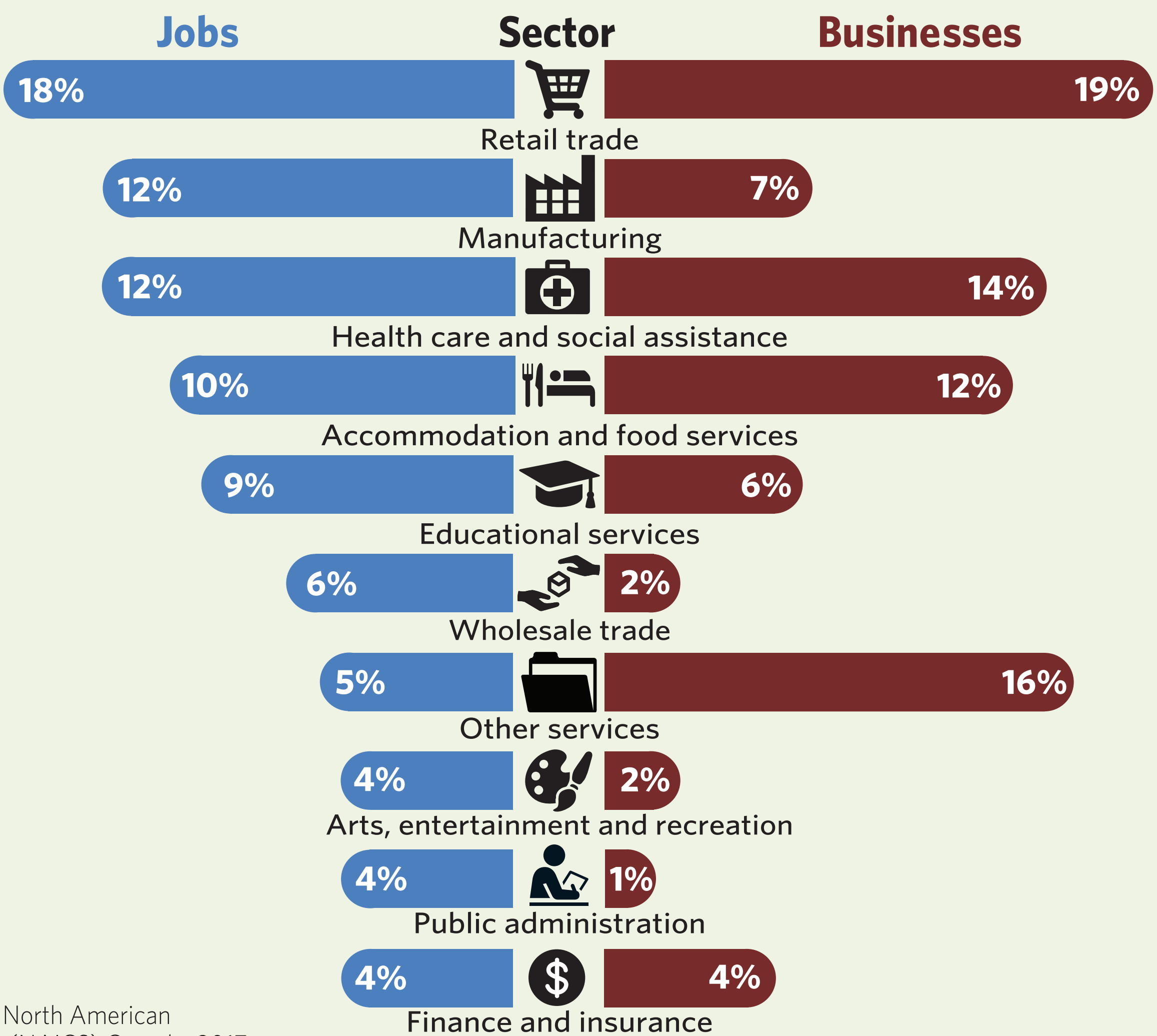
↑2.5%

Job Growth

Jobs by Employment Type

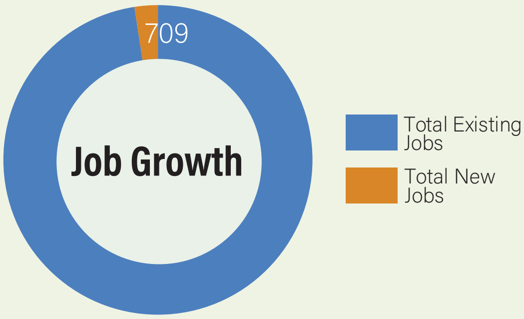


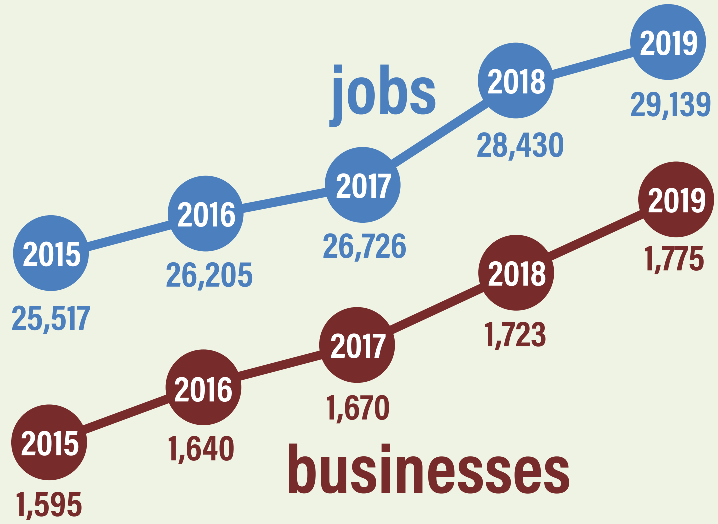
Top 10 Employment Sectors* and Related Business Locations (%)



*Classified using the North American Classification System (NAICS) Canada, 2017

Ajax





181
Business locations **opened** in **2019**

198
Business locations were **vacant** in **2019**

127 businesses **import**

87 businesses **export**

Top 10 Employers in Ajax are:

Durham District School Board	1250-1500 jobs
Loblaws Companies Inc.	1000-1250 jobs
Lakeridge Health	1000-1250 jobs
Town of Ajax	1000-1250 jobs
SaFran. Messier-Bugatti-Dowty Inc.	500-750 jobs
Durham Catholic District School Board	500-750 jobs
Regional Municipality of Durham	250-500 jobs
Lear Canada	250-500 jobs
Intact Insurance Company	250-500 jobs
McDonald's	250-500 jobs

Businesses most often reported difficulty in finding skilled workers in the following occupations: **auto mechanic; hair stylist; technician; chef/cook; sales and customer service.**

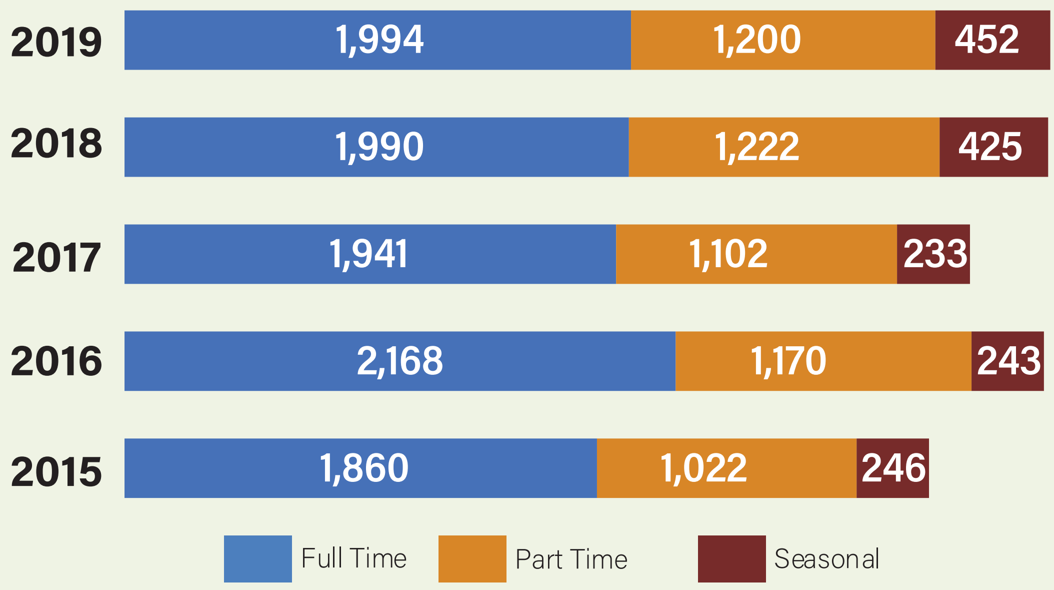
Brock

537
Total Businesses

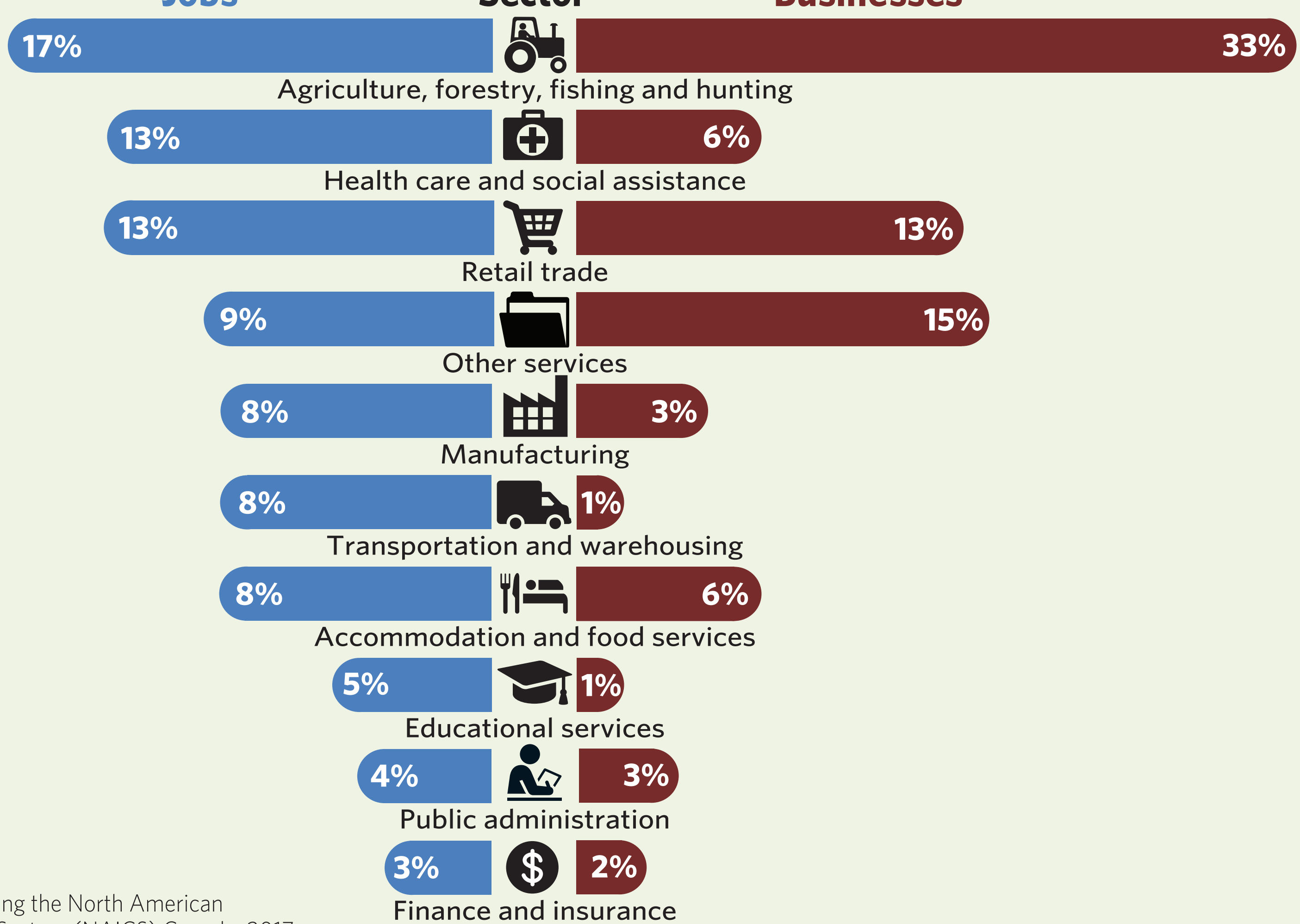
3,645
Total Jobs

↑0.2%
Job Growth

Jobs by Employment Type

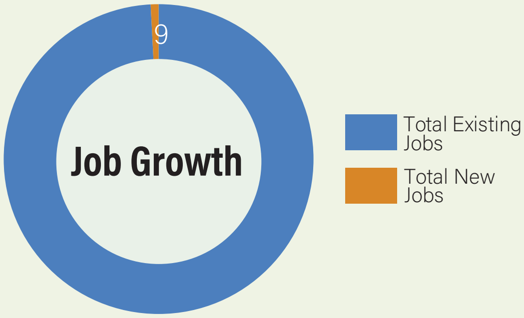


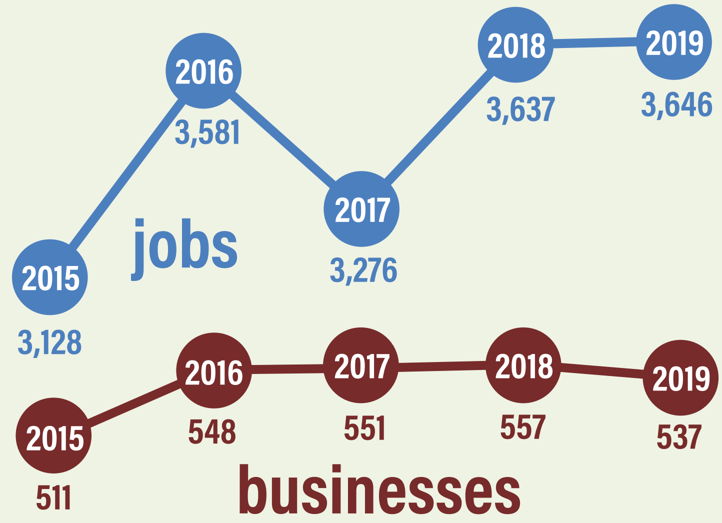
Top 10 Employment Sectors* and Related Business Locations (%)



*Classified using the North American Classification System (NAICS) Canada, 2017

Brock





12
Business locations **opened** in **2019**

42
Business locations were **vacant** in **2019**

11 businesses **import**

14 businesses **export**

Top 10 Employers in Brock are:

Regional Municipality of Durham	250-500 jobs
Stock Transportation	250-500 jobs
Durham District School Board	100-250 jobs
GoodYear Farm	100-250 jobs
Fair Havens Ministries	100-250 jobs
Township of Brock	100-250 jobs
Flex -N- Gate	100-250 jobs
Fisher's Independent Grocer	100-250 jobs
McDonald's	100-250 jobs
Bon Air Residence	<100 jobs

Businesses most often reported difficulty in finding skilled workers in the following occupations: **chef/cook; technician; and farm labour.**

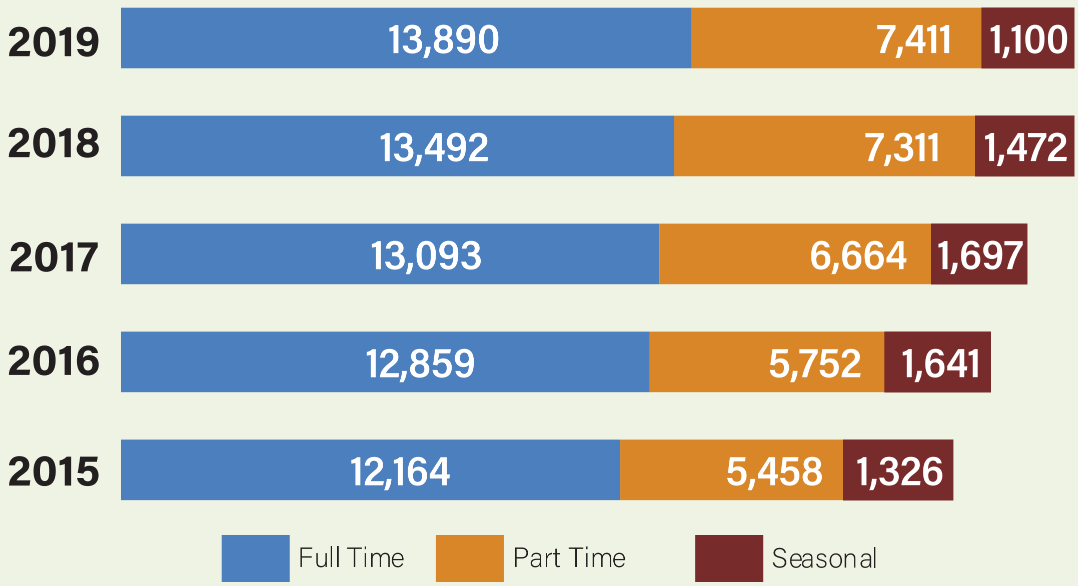
Clarington

1,483
Total Businesses

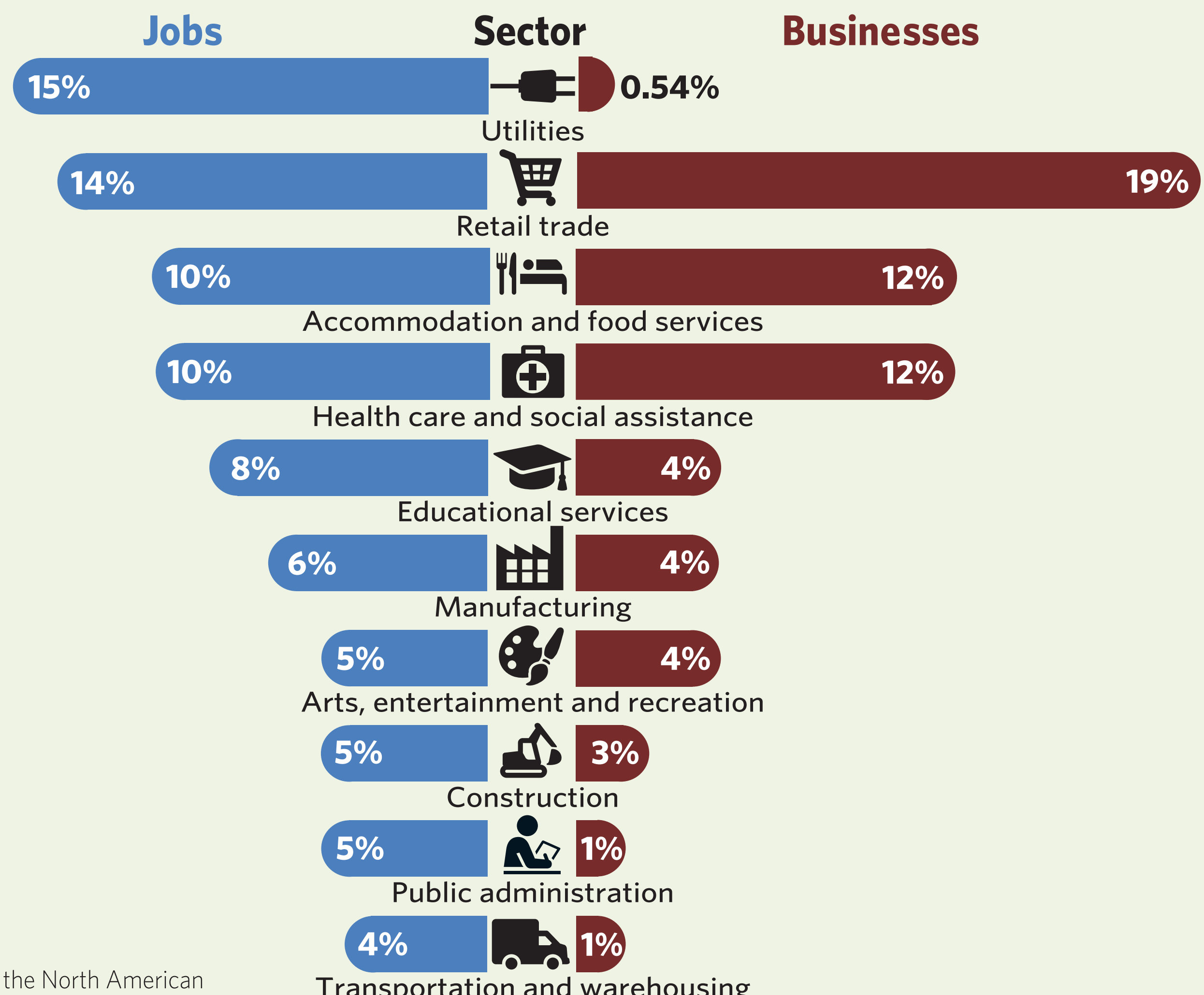
22,401
Total Jobs

↑0.6%
Job Growth

Jobs by Employment Type

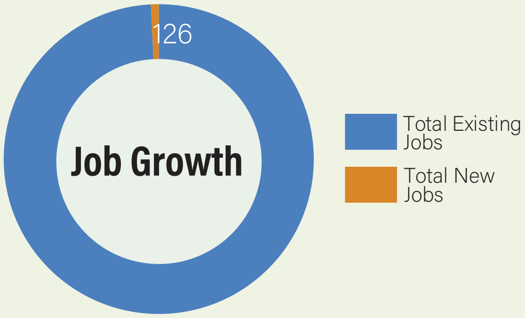


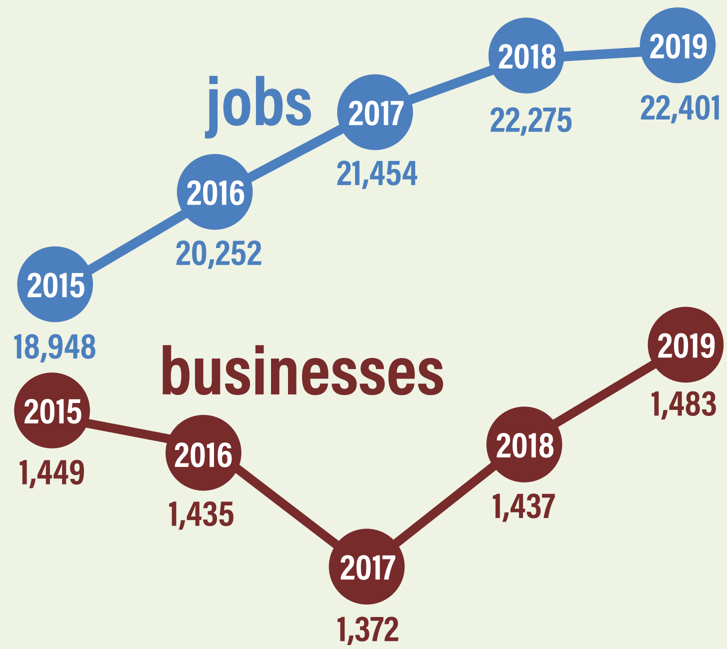
Top 10 Employment Sectors* and Related Business Locations (%)



*Classified using the North American Classification System (NAICS) Canada, 2017

Clarington





123
Business locations **opened** in **2019**

81
Business locations were **vacant** in **2019**

73 businesses **import**

49 businesses **export**

Top 10 Employers in Clarington are:

Ontario Power Generation (OPG)	3500-3750 jobs
Municipality of Clarington	1250-1500 jobs
Kawartha Pine Ridge District School Board	750-1000 jobs
Black & Macdonald Ltd.	500-750 jobs
Cardan Contracting	250-500 jobs
Lakeridge Health	250-500 jobs
Brimacombe	250-500 jobs
Tim Hortons	250-500 jobs
Walmart	250-500 jobs
Durham Christian Homes Society Inc.	250-500 jobs

Businesses most often reported difficulty in finding skilled workers in the following occupations: **auto mechanic; hair stylist; chef/cook; driver/operator; and registered massage therapist.**

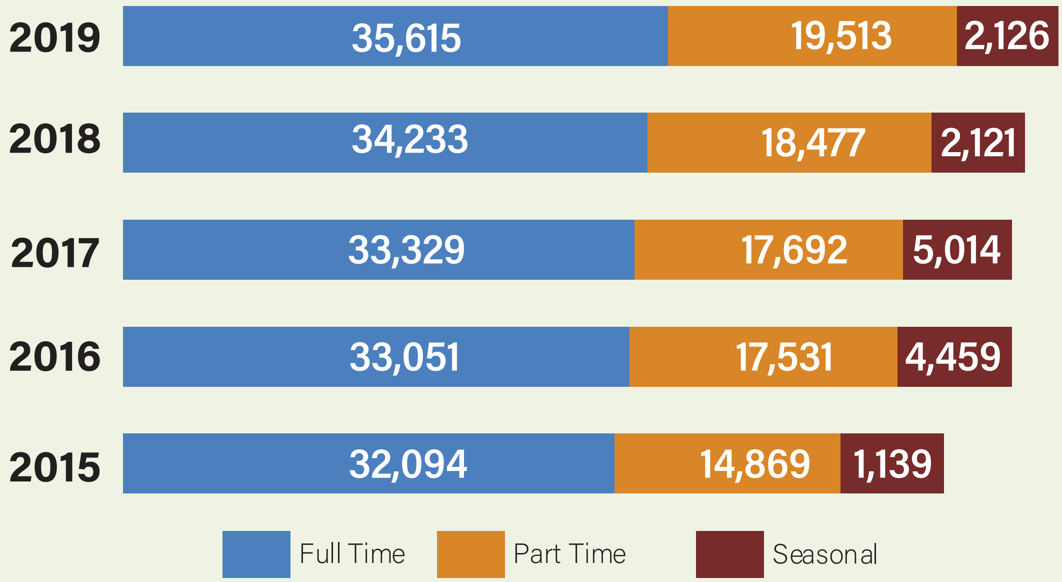
Oshawa

2,980
Total Businesses

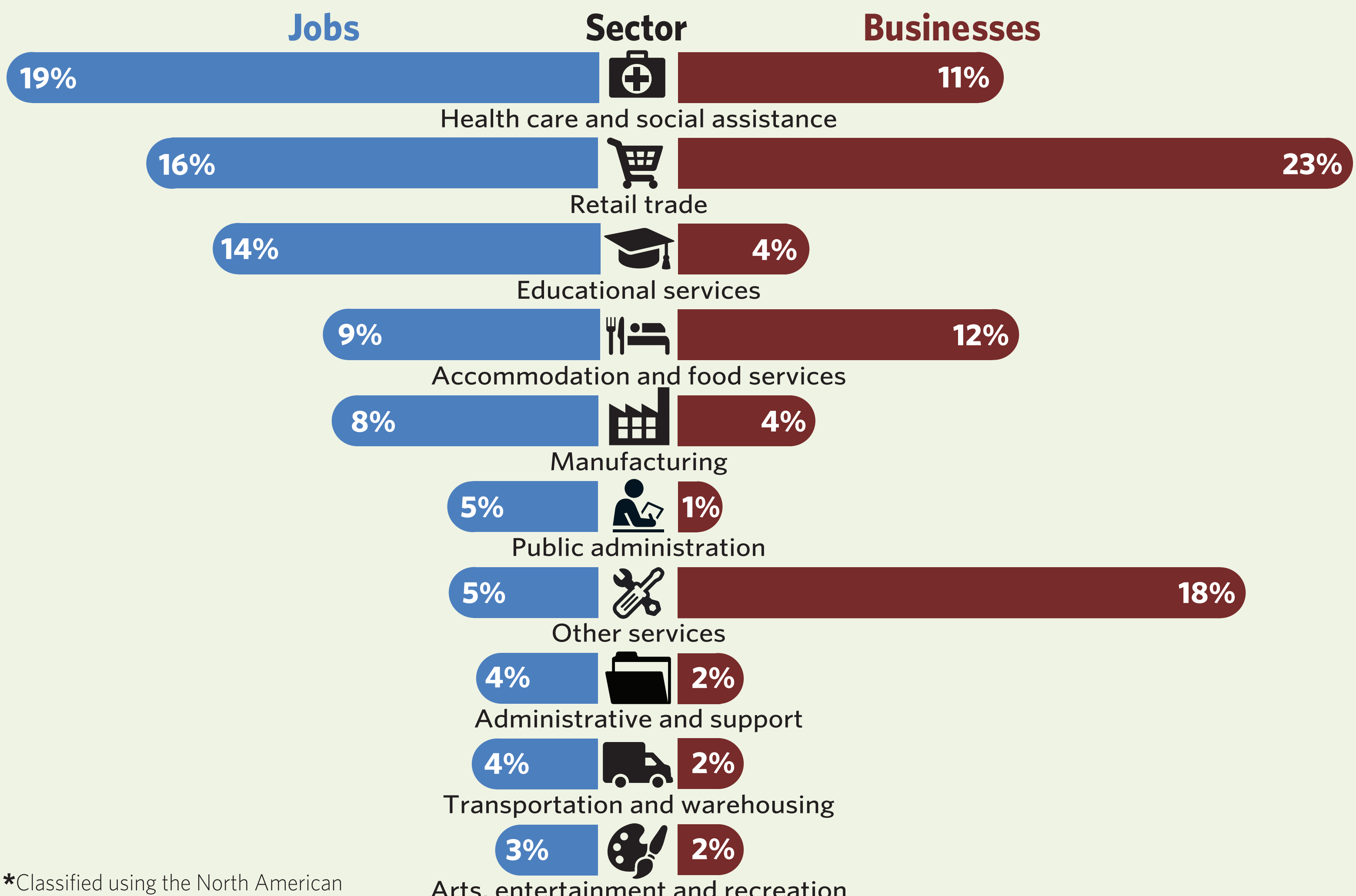
57,254
Total Jobs

↑4.4%
Job Growth

Jobs by Employment Type

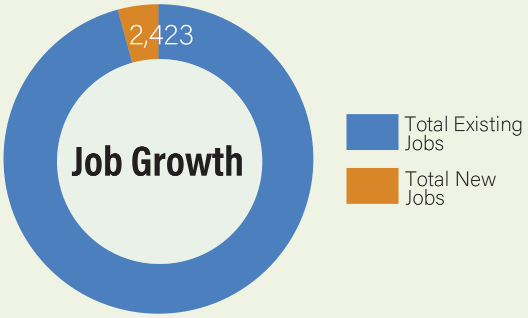


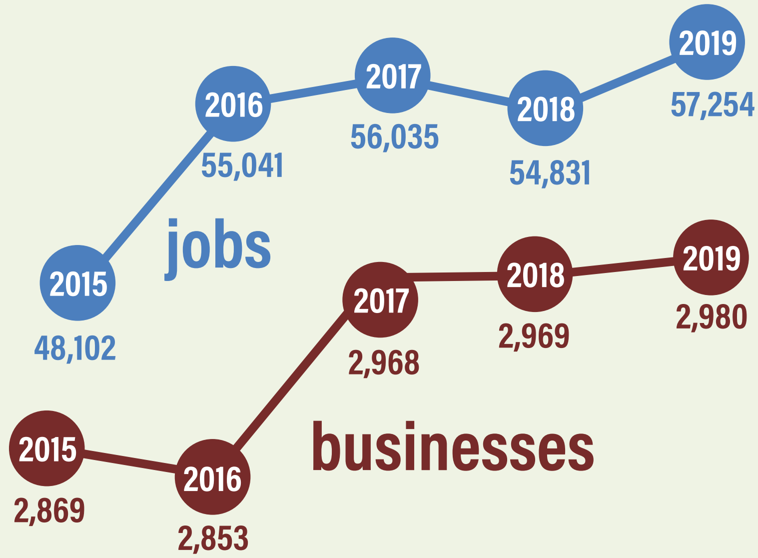
Top 10 Employment Sectors* and Related Business Locations (%)



*Classified using the North American Classification System (NAICS) Canada, 2017

Oshawa





258
Business locations **opened** in **2019**

455
Business locations were **vacant** in **2019**

157 businesses **import**

73 businesses **export**

Top 10 Employers in Oshawa are:

Lakeridge Health	4000-4250 jobs
General Motors of Canada	3250-3500 jobs
Durham College	2250-2500 jobs
Ontario Tech University	2250-2500 jobs
Durham District School Board	1750-2000 jobs
Regional Municipality of Durham	1250-1500 jobs
City of Oshawa	1250-1500 jobs
Concentrix	1000-1250 jobs
Ministry of Finance	1000-1250 jobs
Durham Catholic District School Board	500-750 jobs

Businesses most often reported difficulty in finding skilled workers in the following occupations: **auto mechanic; technician; carpenter; driver/operator; and tradesman.**

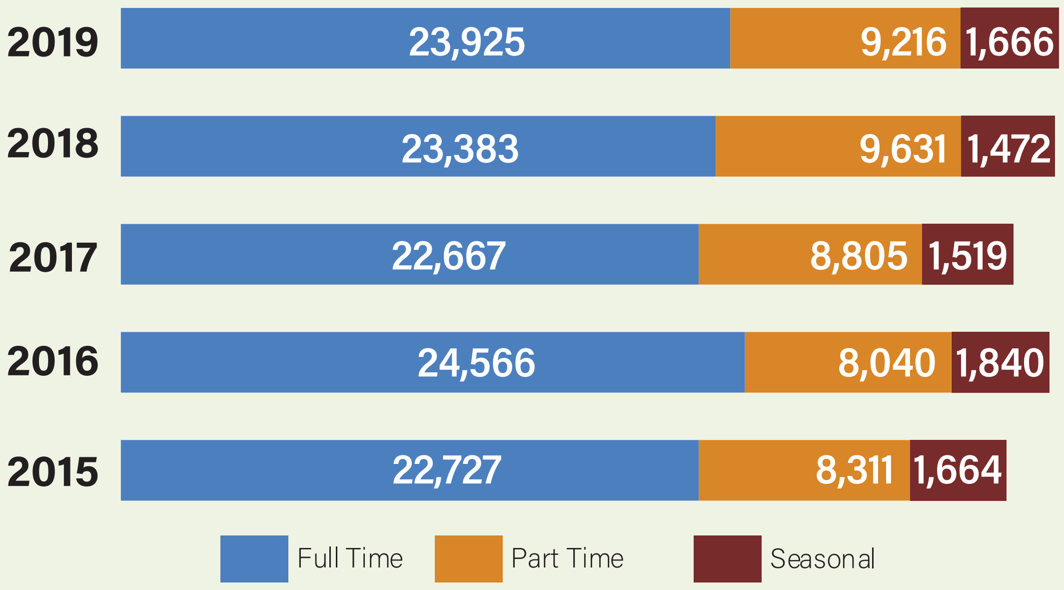
Pickering

1,989
Total Businesses

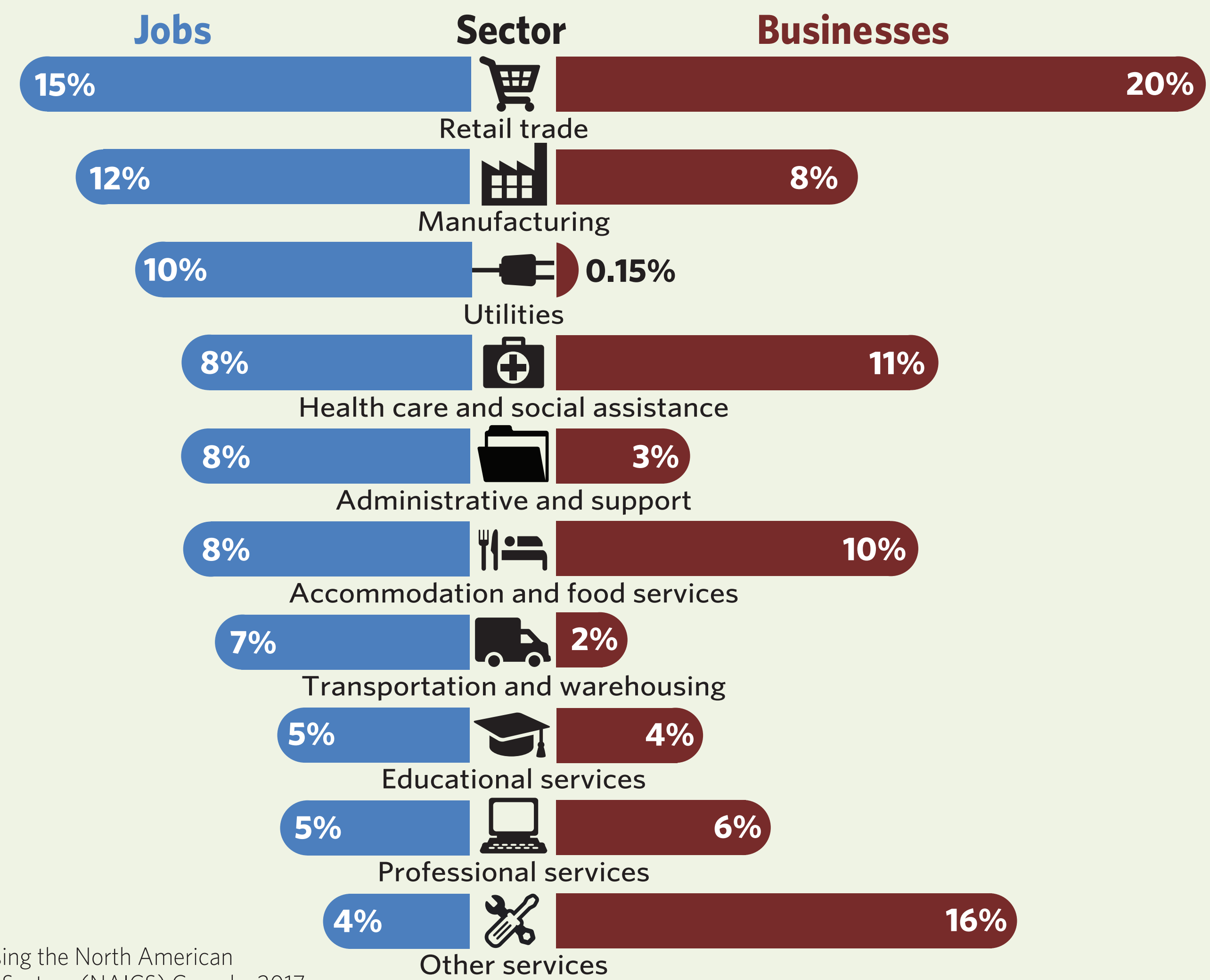
34,807
Total Jobs

↑0.9%
Job Growth

Jobs by Employment Type

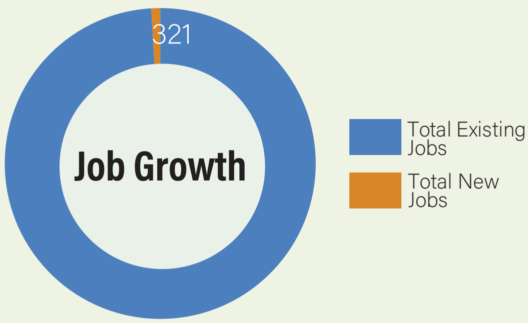


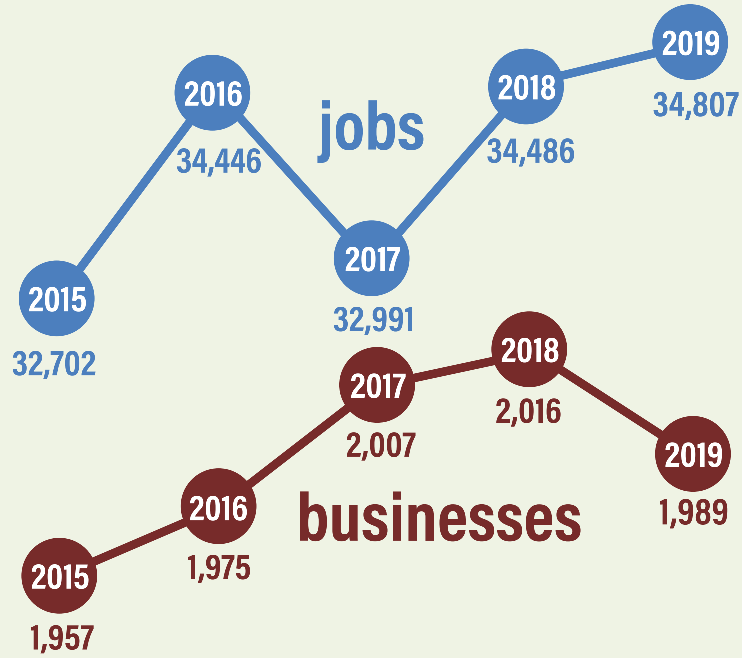
Top 10 Employment Sectors* and Related Business Locations (%)



*Classified using the North American Classification System (NAICS) Canada, 2017

Pickering





150
Business locations **opened** in **2019**

307
Business locations were **vacant** in **2019**

147 businesses **import**

111 businesses **export**

Top 10 Employers in Pickering are:

Ontario Power Generation (OPG)	4250-4500 jobs
City of Pickering	750-1000 jobs
Durham District School Board	750-1000 jobs
Rogers	750-1000 jobs
Aspect Retail Logistics	500-750 jobs
MPAC (Municipal Property Assessment Corporation)	500-750 jobs
Durham Catholic District School Board	250-500 jobs
Purdue Pharma Canada	250-500 jobs
Tim Hortons	250-500 jobs
Primerica	250-500 jobs

Businesses most often reported difficulty in finding skilled workers in the following occupations:
chef/cook;
auto mechanic;
technician;
hair stylist; and
driver/operator.

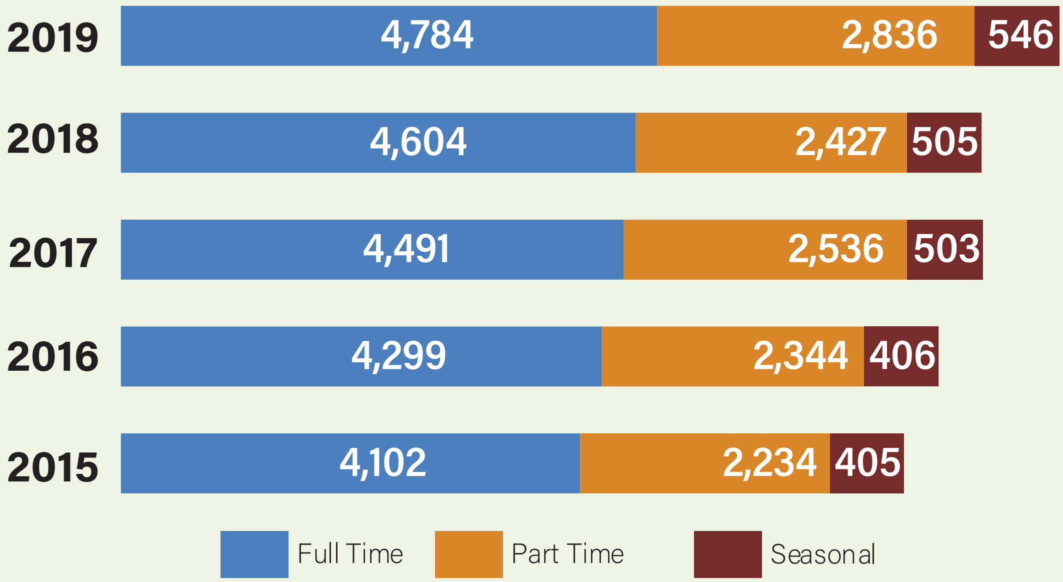
Scugog

823
Total Businesses

8,166
Total Jobs

↑8.4%
Job Growth

Jobs by Employment Type



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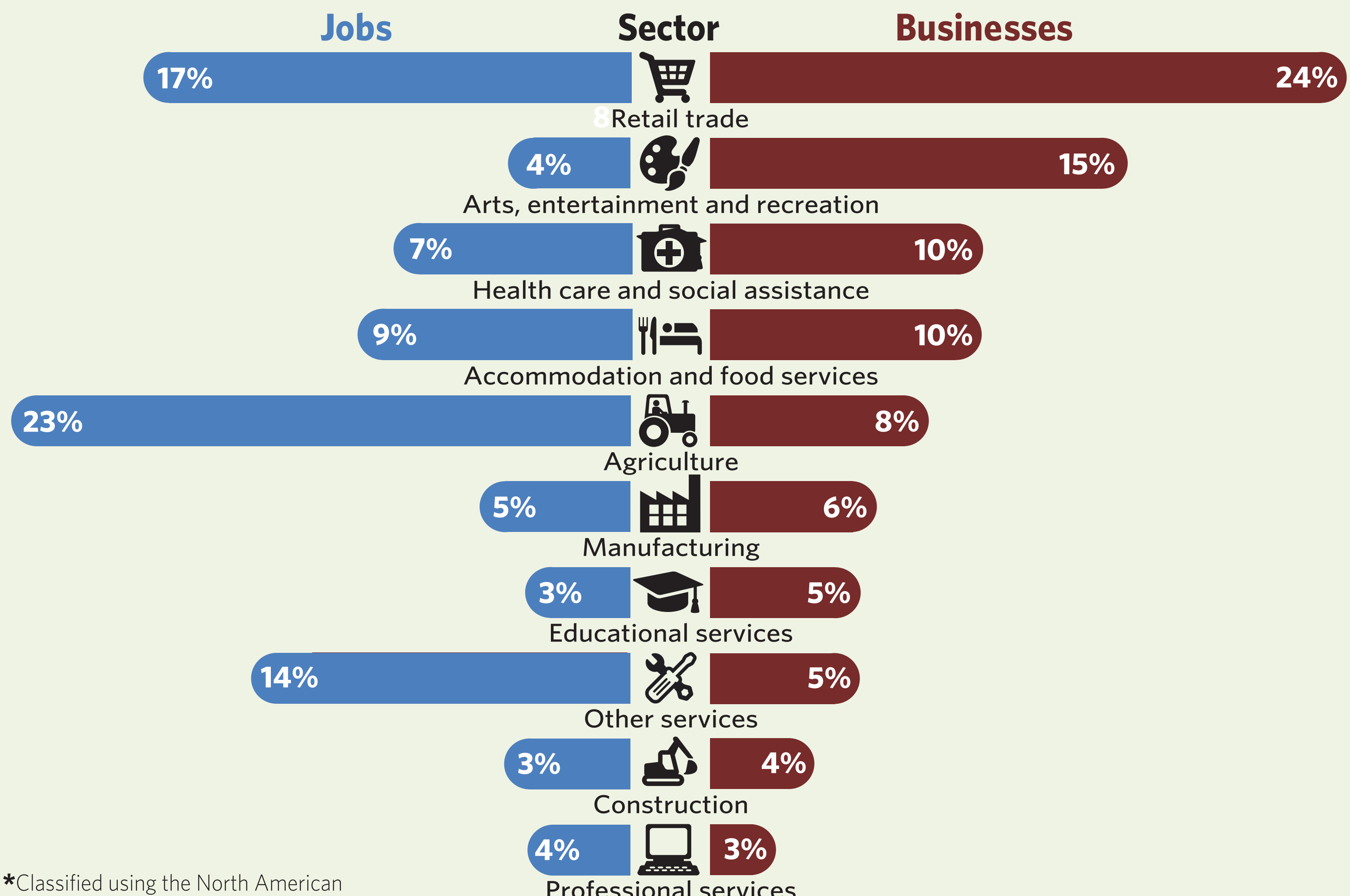
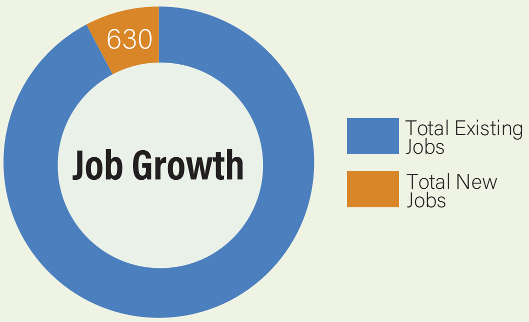
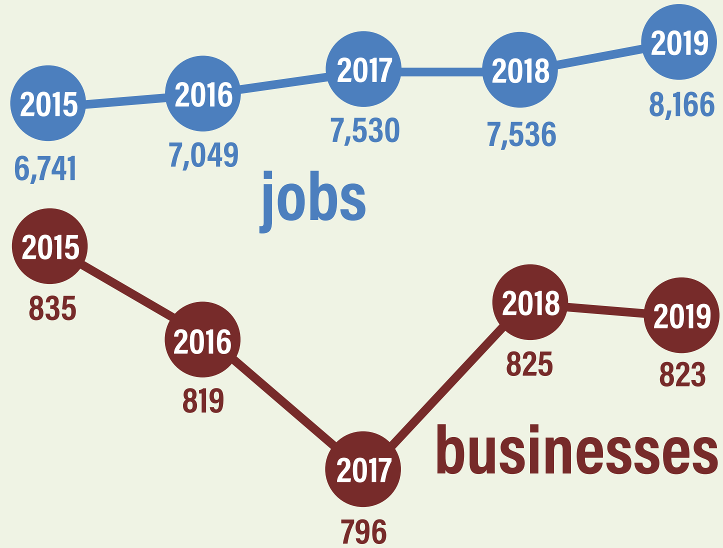


*Classified using the North American Classification System (NAICS) Canada, 2017





35
Business locations **opened** in **2019**

76
Business locations were **vacant** in **2019**

39 businesses **import**

27 businesses **export**

Top 10 Employers in Scugog are:

The Great Blue Heron Charity Casino	750-1000 jobs
Foodland	500-750 jobs
Durham District School Board	250-500 jobs
Independent Grocers	100-250 jobs
Walmart	100-250 jobs
Port Perry Place Care Home	100-250 jobs
Township of Scugog	100-250 jobs
Greenwood Mushroom Farm	100-250 jobs
Regional Municipality of Durham	100-250 jobs
Tim Hortons	100-250 jobs

Businesses most often reported difficulty in finding skilled workers in the following occupations: **driver/operator; butcher; and engineer.**

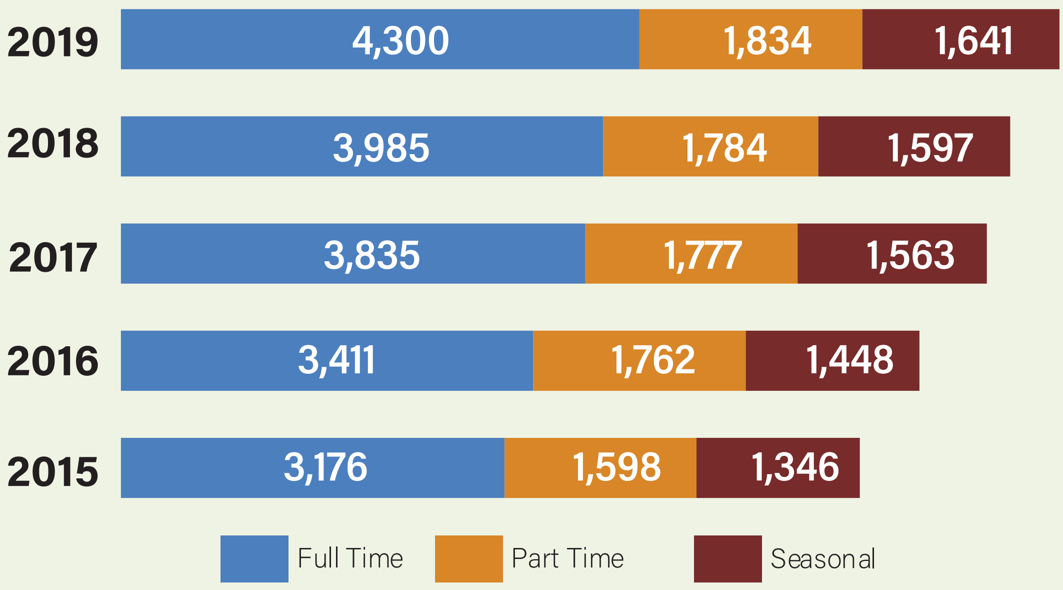
Uxbridge

770
Total Businesses

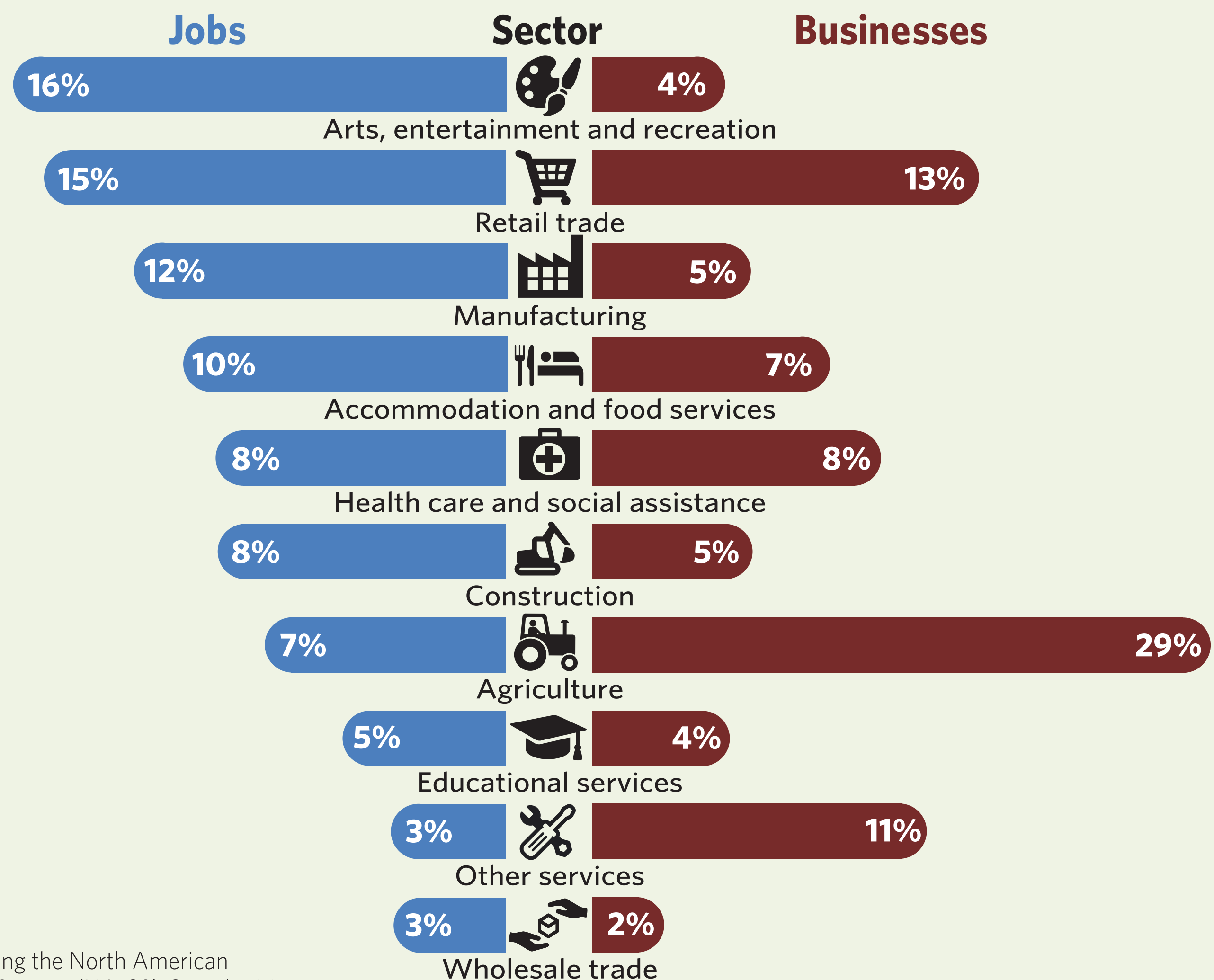
7,775
Total Jobs

↑5.6%
Job Growth

Jobs by Employment Type

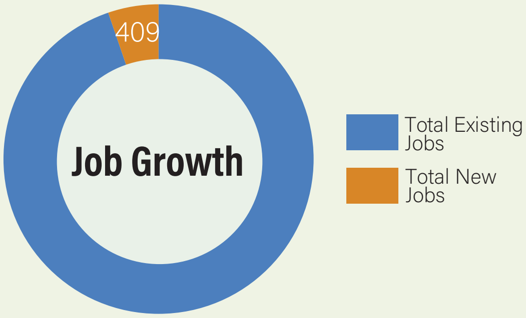


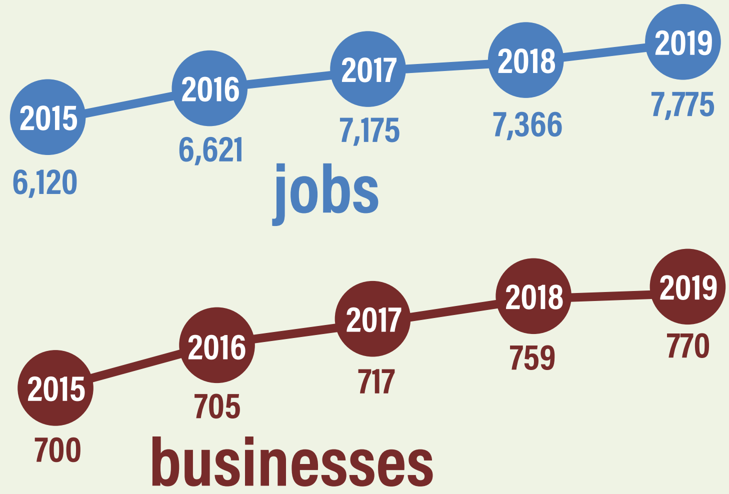
Top 10 Employment Sectors* and Related Business Locations (%)



*Classified using the North American Classification System (NAICS) Canada, 2017

Uxbridge





59
Business locations **opened** in **2019**

53
Business locations were **vacant** in **2019**

36 businesses **import**

26 businesses **export**

Top 10 Employers in Uxbridge are:

Lakeridge Resort Ltd.	250-500 jobs
Durham District School Board	250-500 jobs
Township of Uxbridge	250-500 jobs
Dagmar Ski Resort	100-250 jobs
Loblaw Companies Ltd.	100-250 jobs
Canadian Tire	100-250 jobs
Castool Tooling Systems	100-250 jobs
Wooden Sticks	100-250 jobs
Reachview Village	100-250 jobs
Heritage Restoration Inc.	100-250 jobs

Businesses most often reported difficulty in finding skilled workers in the following occupations: **chef/cook; driver/operator; and farm labour.**

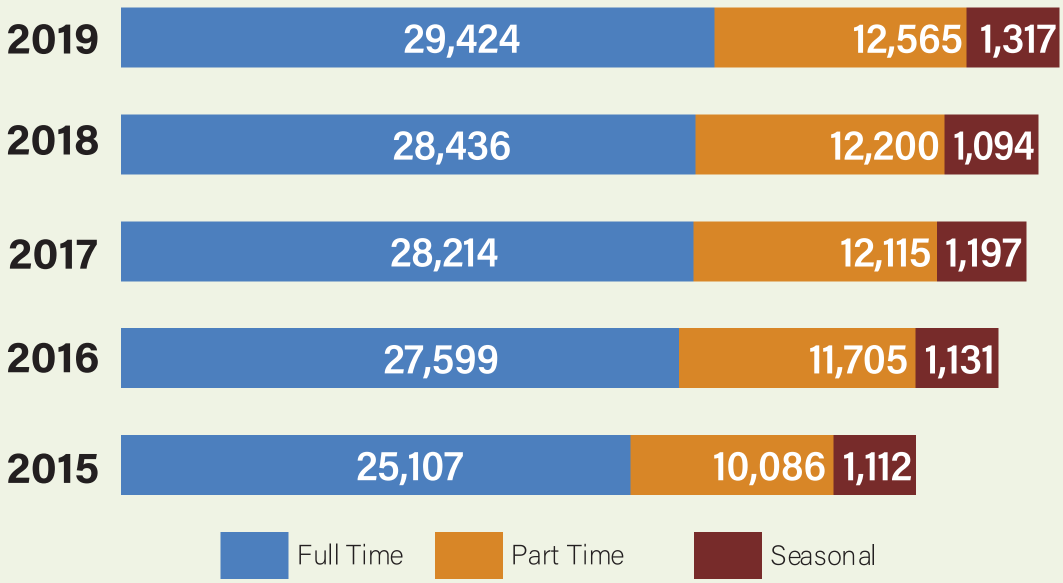
Whitby

2,309
Total Businesses

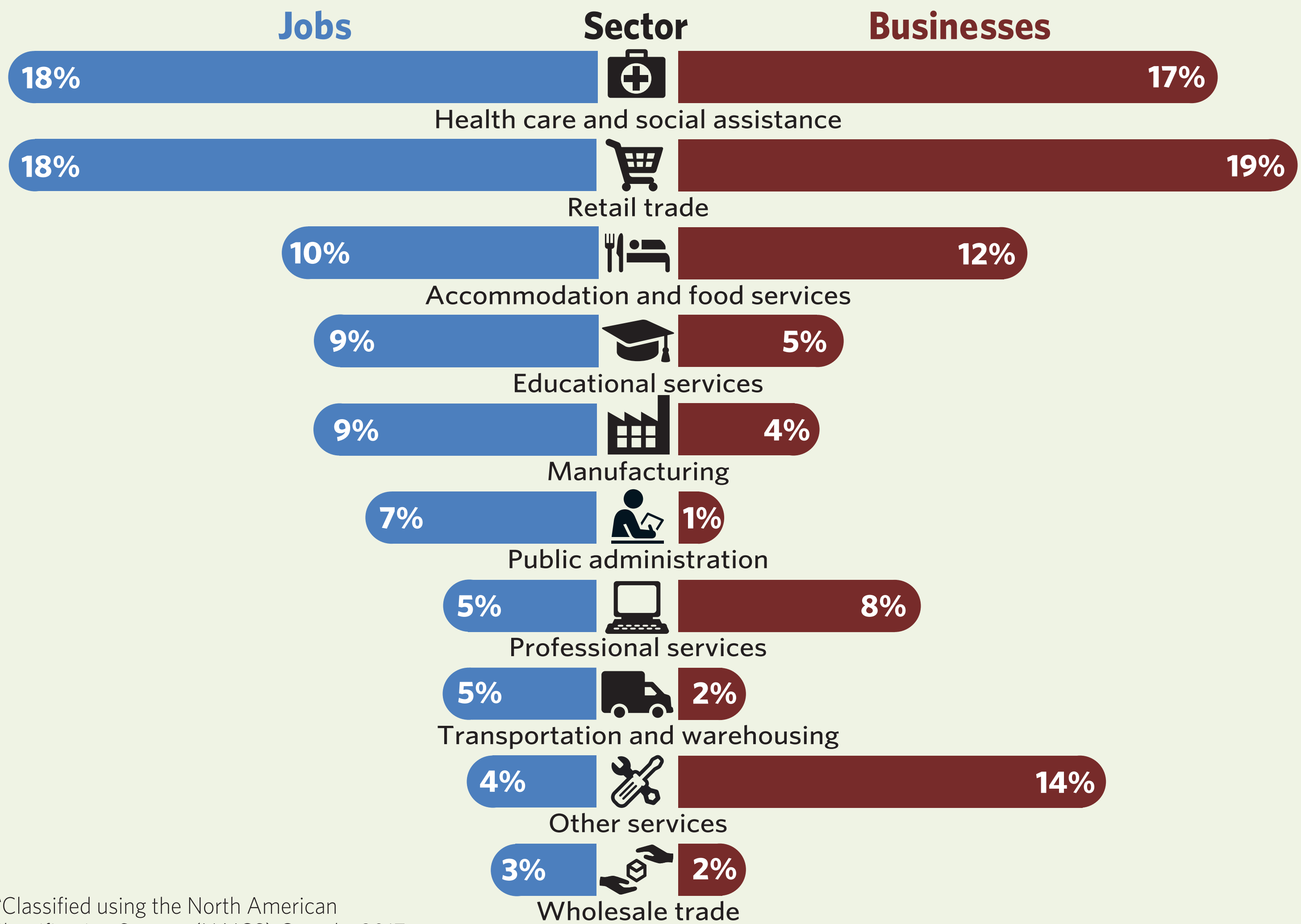
43,306
Total Jobs

↑3.8%
Job Growth

Jobs by Employment Type

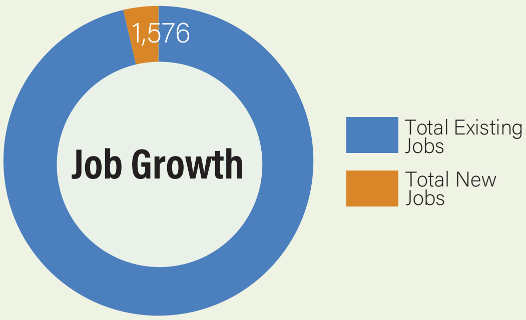


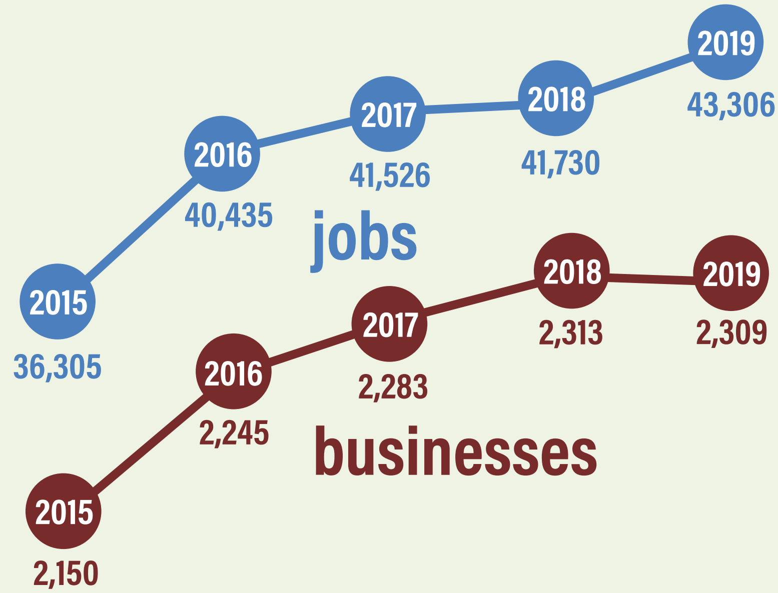
Top 10 Employment Sectors* and Related Business Locations (%)



*Classified using the North American Classification System (NAICS) Canada, 2017

Whitby





218
Business locations **opened** in **2019**

194
Business locations were **vacant** in **2019**

140 businesses **import**

67 businesses **export**

Top 10 Employers in Whitby are:

Regional Municipality of Durham	2250-2500 jobs
Durham District School Board	2000-2250 jobs
Lakeridge Health	1500-1750 jobs
Thermo Fisher Scientific	1000-1250 jobs
Gerdau	750-1000 jobs
Town of Whitby	750-1000 jobs
Sobey's	750-1000 jobs
Central East LHIN	500-750 jobs
Tim Hortons	500-750 jobs
CBI Home Health	500-750 jobs

Businesses most often reported difficulty in finding skilled workers in the following occupations: **chef/cook; driver/operator; technician; hair stylist; and medical/health.**

Glossary of Terms:

Businesses: Includes, but not limited to, professional offices, stores, restaurants, hotels, medical offices, industrial facilities, schools, government offices, hospitals, not for profit establishments, home based businesses. Vacant commercial and industrial locations are reported separately.

Business Sectors: The sectors are defined by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) 2017 version. It is a standard classification system used throughout, Canada, the United States and Mexico.

Business Size: A small business has less than 10 jobs, a medium business has 11 – 100 jobs, and a large business has more than 100 jobs.

Vacant: There is no business operating at a location. Includes vacant commercial, institutional and industrial locations.

Full-time jobs: Total number of workers, including self-employed owner operators, who work 30 hours a week or more.

Part-time jobs: Total number of workers who work less than 30 hours a week or more.

Seasonal jobs: Total number of workers who are considered as seasonal or temporary.

Floor space in square feet: The total floor space used by a business (covered area).

Import: If a business answers yes when asked about importing products and/or services into the country.

Export: If a business answers yes when asked about exporting products and/or services out of the country.

Legal Status: The legally recognized framework for conducting commercial activities including: sole-proprietor, partnership, corporation, cooperative/non-profit and government.

Ownership Form: The business ownership forms include: independent, franchise, branch, institutional and public. The ownership form of a business does not necessarily have any link to its legal status.

Notes:

Comparability: Comparison to Census employment counts is not possible due to the different methods of collecting employment. The Census captures a person's primary job, while the Business Count captures the number of jobs at a location.

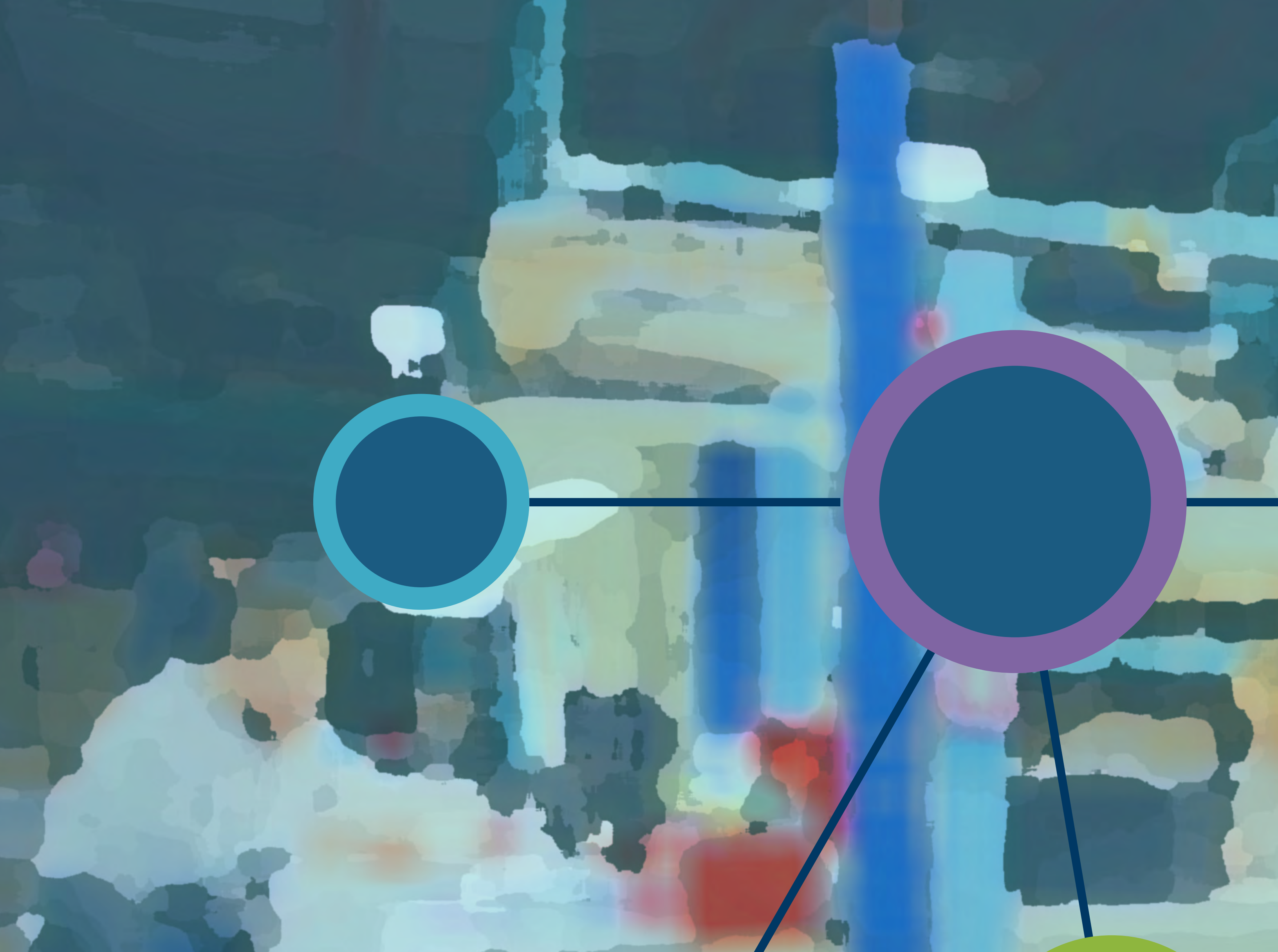
Data accuracy: While all care and diligence has been used in processing, analyzing and extracting data and information, the Region of Durham does not warrant the information to be error free.

Data reliability: Every effort is made to collect all of the survey information for each business. As the survey is voluntary, the data collected is incomplete for some businesses.

Data use: Information collected through the Durham Region Business Count program is used for municipal planning and analysis purposes and to update the free regional and municipal business directories. Data collected may be shared with other government agencies, with sensitive data being used internally only and kept confidential. For a complete listing of how specific data fields are used, please refer to the terms of use at www.durham.ca/businesscount.

Durham Region Population Source: Monitoring of Growth Trends CR#2020-INFO-30 dated April 9, 2020, Year-end estimates.

Not all percentages will add up to 100% due to number rounding.



The Regional Municipality Of Durham 605 Rossland Rd. E., Whitby, ON L1N 6A3
905-668-7711 or 1-800-372-1102 www.durham.ca

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2570

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2564

The Regional Municipality of Durham
Information Report

From:	Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report:	#2020-INFO-44
Date:	May 15, 2020

Subject:

Durham Region Profile – Demographics and Socio-Economic Data, File: D01-04

Recommendation:

Receive for information

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The Durham Region Profile is a comprehensive collection of demographic and socio-economic data for Durham Region, with comparative information on the broader geographic areas of the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) and the province of Ontario. Published approximately every five years, this is the fourth edition of the Profile, which was first published in 2001.

1.2 The Statistics Canada 2016 Census is the central source of information for this Profile. Census data was collected in the Spring of 2016 and was released in several data sets between 2017 and 2018. The Census is conducted across Canada every five years.

1.3 Other sources of information used in the Profile come from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation, and the Durham Region Planning Division. The full list of data sources is provided on page 35 of the Technical Report. All Durham Region sources are available at www.durham.ca, including the Durham Region Business Count (2019), Durham

Region Monitoring Growth Trends Report (2019), and the Durham Regional Official Plan (2017 Consolidation).

1.4 The purpose of the Profile is to present information on Durham Region that is of interest to the general public, business community, and various levels of government.

1.5 The Profile was prepared by the Planning and Economic Development Department in consultation with various Departments including: Health, Social Services, Works, Finance, Transit, Police Services, Corporate Communications and the CAO's office.

1.6 The Profile is divided into six key categories: population; social characteristics; households; employment; income and education; and agriculture. The Planning Division reported on these categories as census data was released. The data included in the Durham Profile reports on key factors that go beyond those releases. The following summarizes key trends and statistics for the Region:

- Durham's population has increased significantly, from 247,473 in 1976 to 645,862 at the time of the 2016 census. The population at the end of 2019 was estimated to be 699,460. Over 70 per cent of population growth between 2011 and 2016 was through immigration.
- The proportion of residents 65 years of age and older increased from 11.4 per cent in 2011, to 14.4 per cent in 2016.
- In 2018, the average cost of a resale home was $611,342, and the average monthly rent was $1,185;
- In 2019, there were over 206,000 jobs and over 12,600 businesses in Durham.
- The prevalence of low income was lower in Durham (9.7 per cent) in contrast to the GTHA (13 per cent) and Ontario (14.4 per cent).
- Over one-third of farms in Durham are 130 acres or more in size, while about 6 per cent of farms are less than 10 acres.

1.7 The information is presented in a variety of formats to suit a broad range of users, including a technical report, detailed tables, and an infographic summary of key statistics. For the first time, this report will be accompanied with an online dashboard of key statistics with interactive tables and maps which will be available before the end of May 2020.

1.8 An online dashboard, infographic summary, and technical report with this information will be available on the Region's website. Staff will provide a presentation on the online dashboard to the Committee at an appropriate time. Limited copies of the infographic summary will also be available from the Planning and Economic Development Department. Information on how to access the profile will be shared with the area municipalities, school boards, and public libraries.

2. Attachments

Attachment #1: Durham Region Profile – Infographic Summary

Attachment #2: Durham Region Profile – Technical Report

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

MAY 2020

INFOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

DURHAM REGION PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

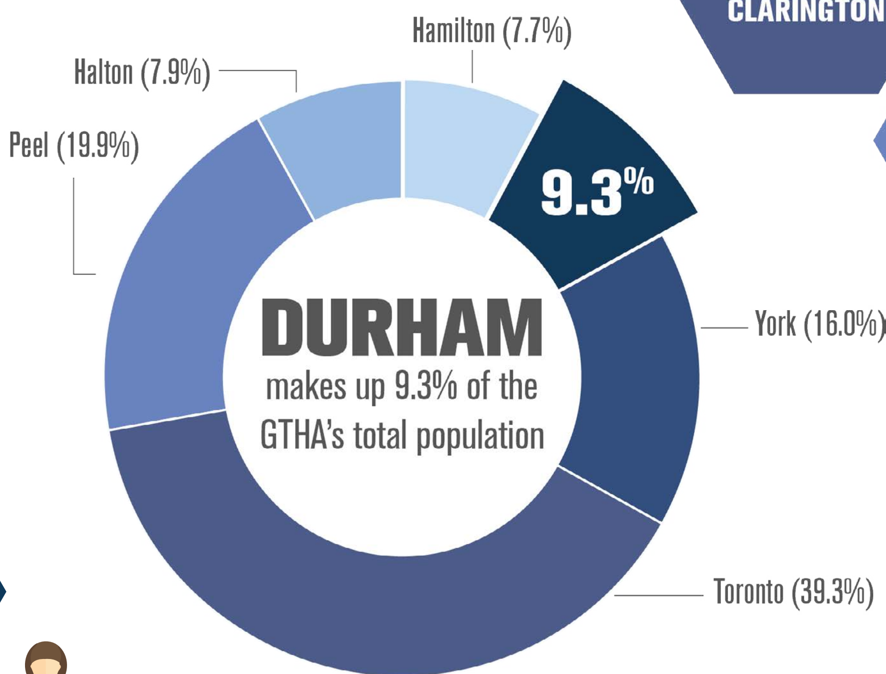
If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 extension 2549.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

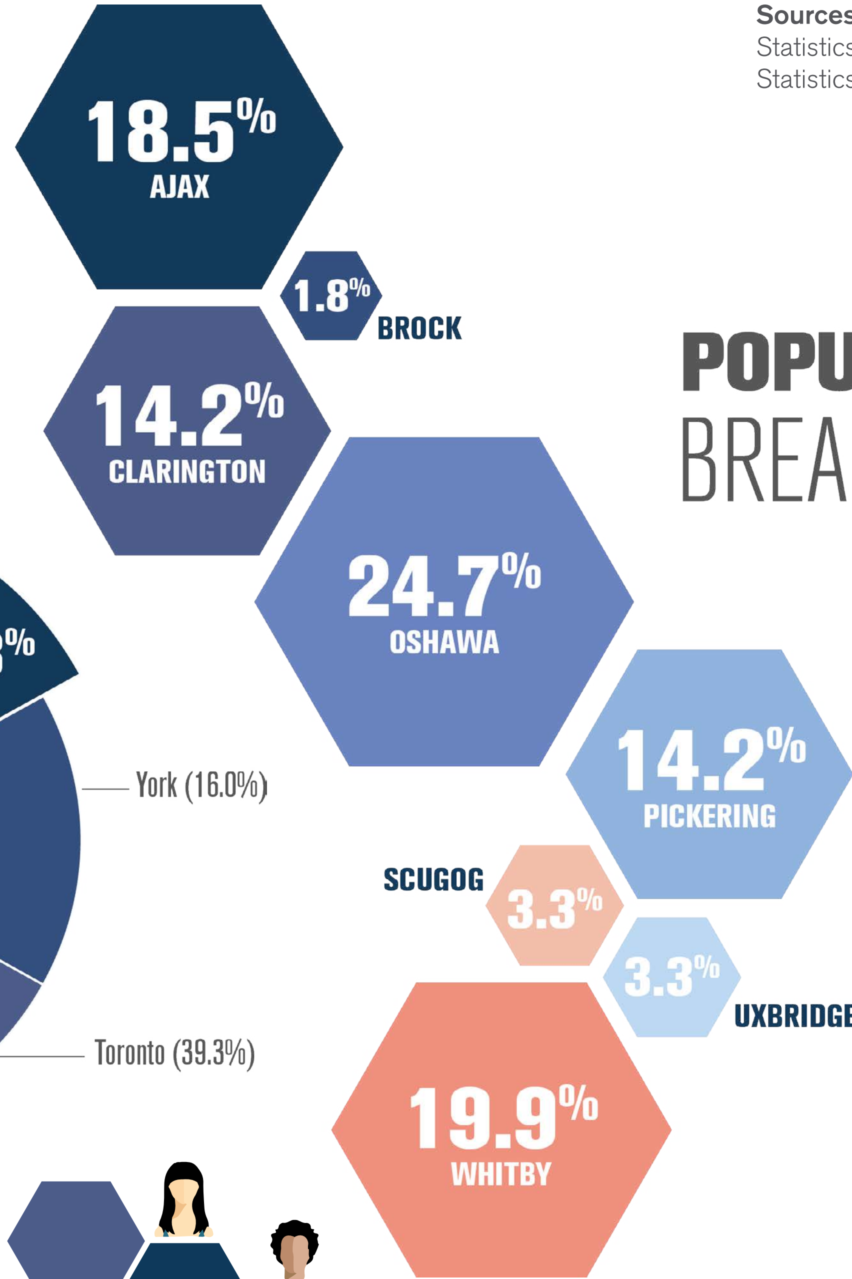
POPULATION

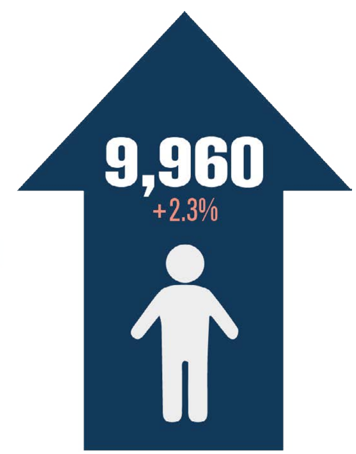
Sources used in this section:
Statistics Canada Census, 1976-2016.
Statistics Canada Annual Demographics.

699,460
ESTIMATED POPULATION
Year-end 2019

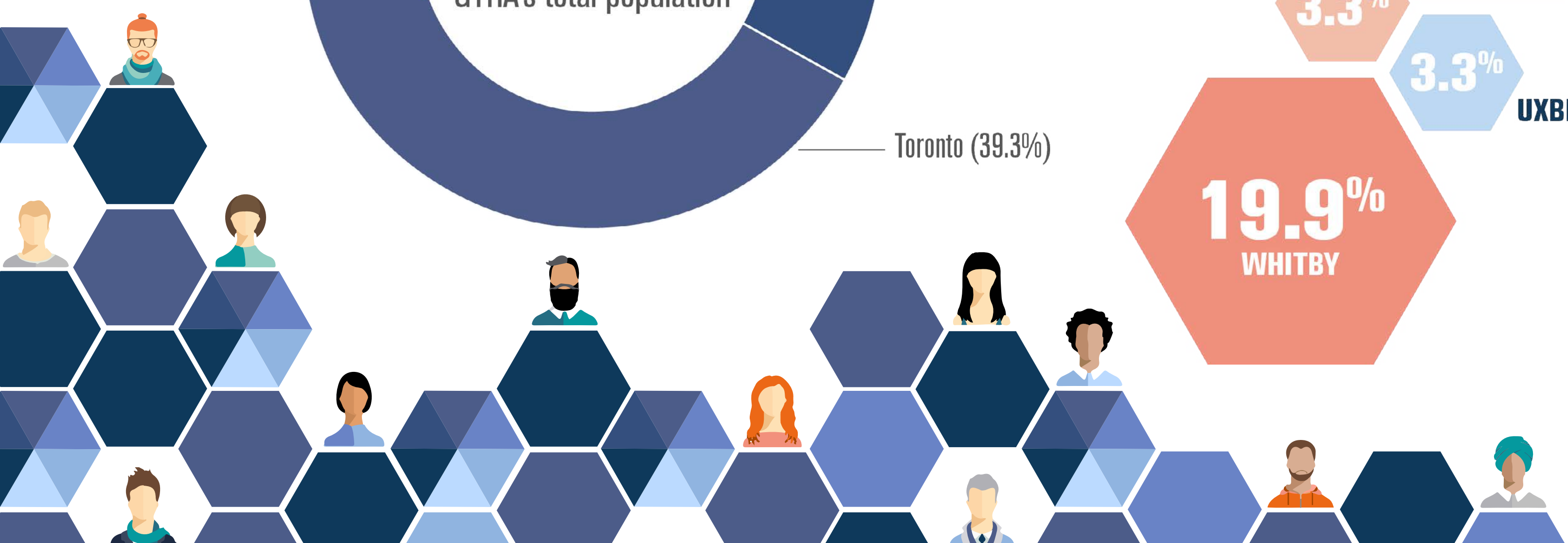


POPULATION BREAKDOWN

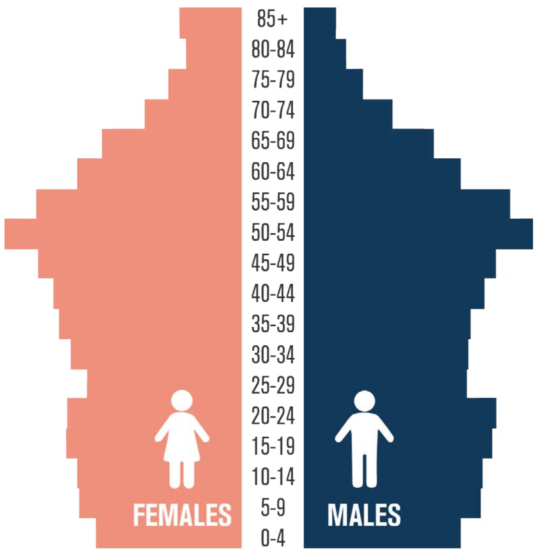




AVERAGE ANNUAL
POPULATION INCREASE
2011-2016

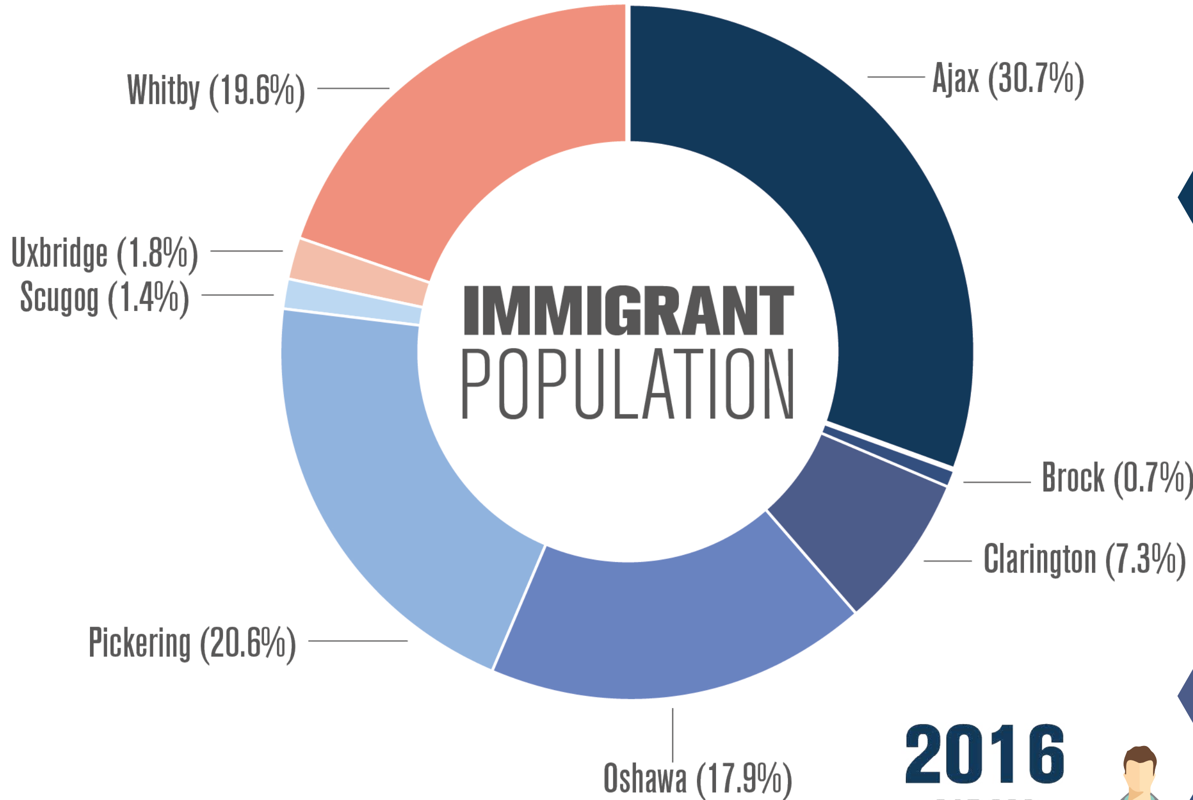


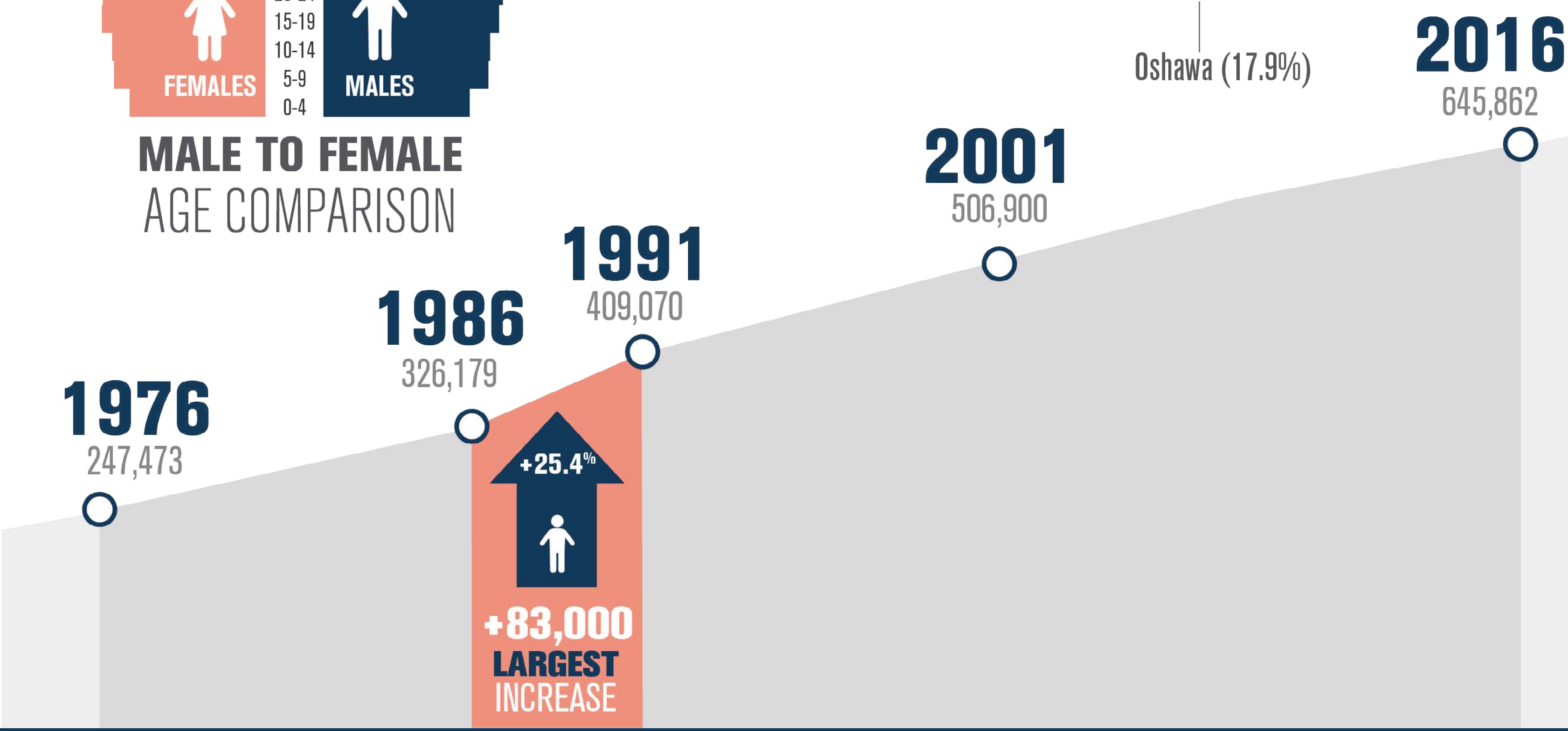
5 of **7** new residents into Durham in the last 5 years are immigrants.

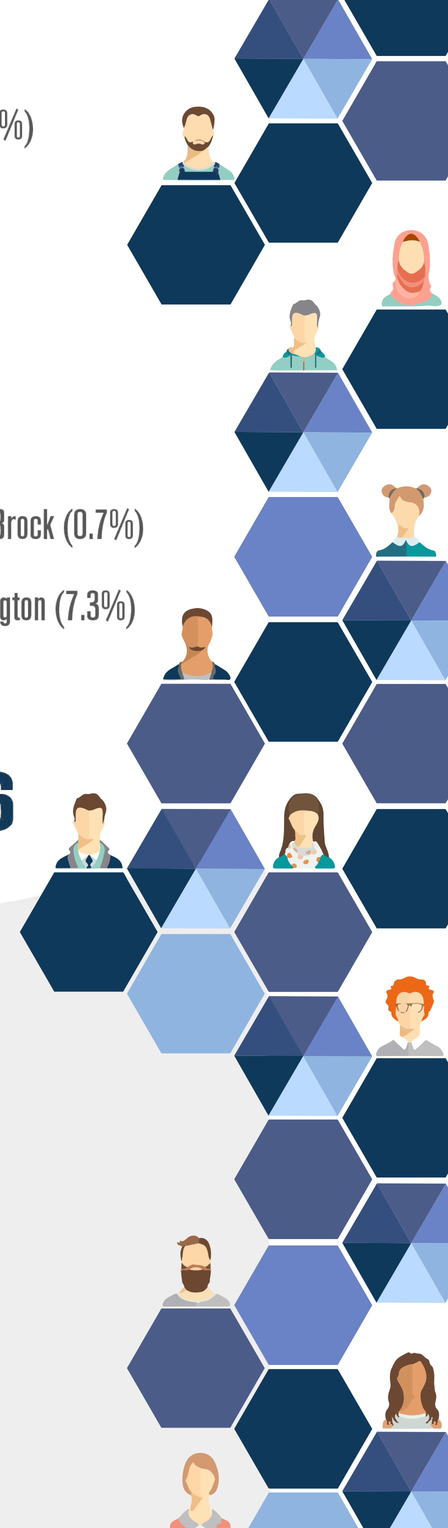


MALE TO FEMALE AGE COMPARISON

IMMIGRANT POPULATION



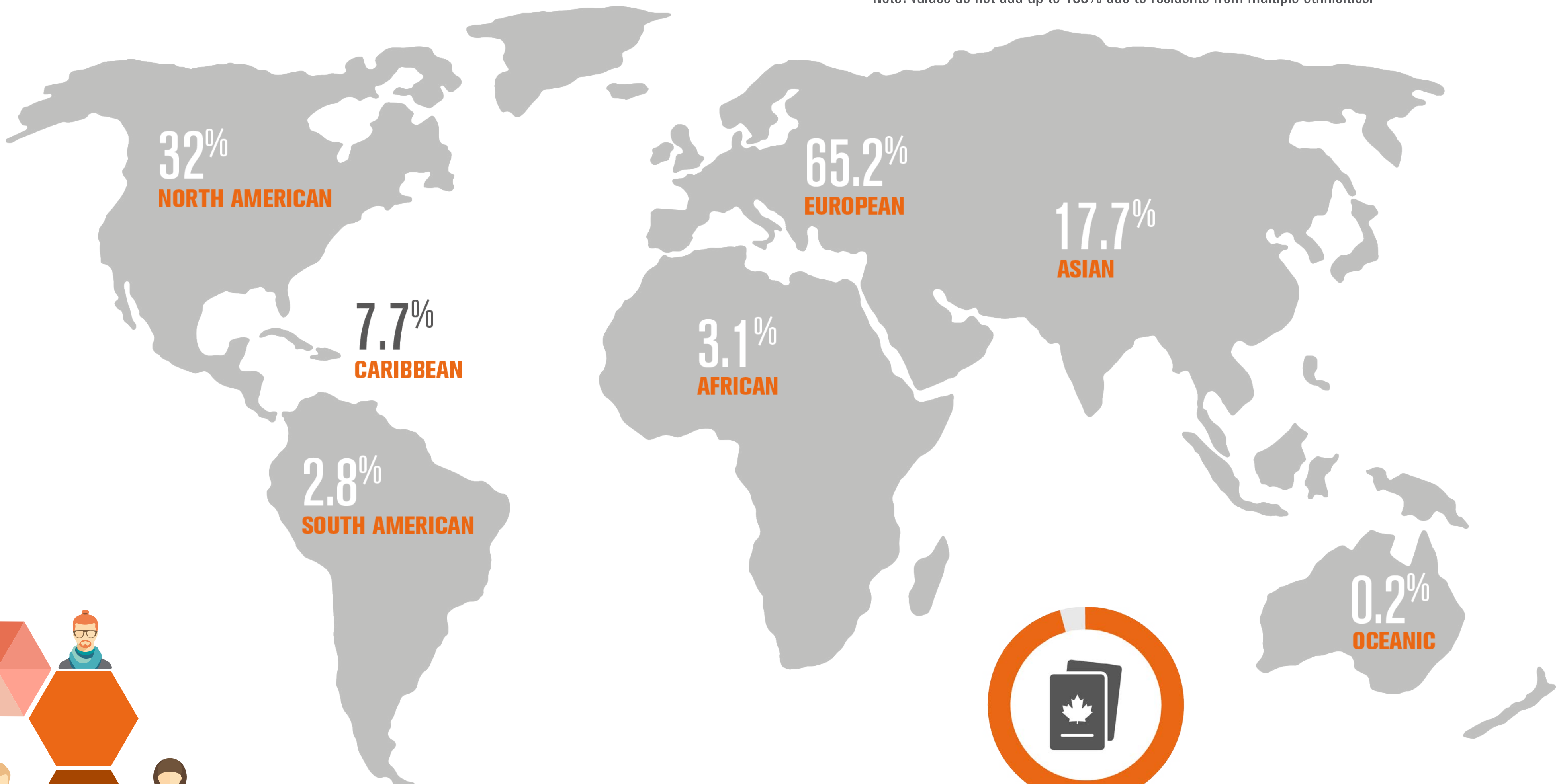




SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

ETHNIC ORIGIN OF DURHAM RESIDENTS, 2016

Note: values do not add up to 100% due to residents from multiple ethnicities.



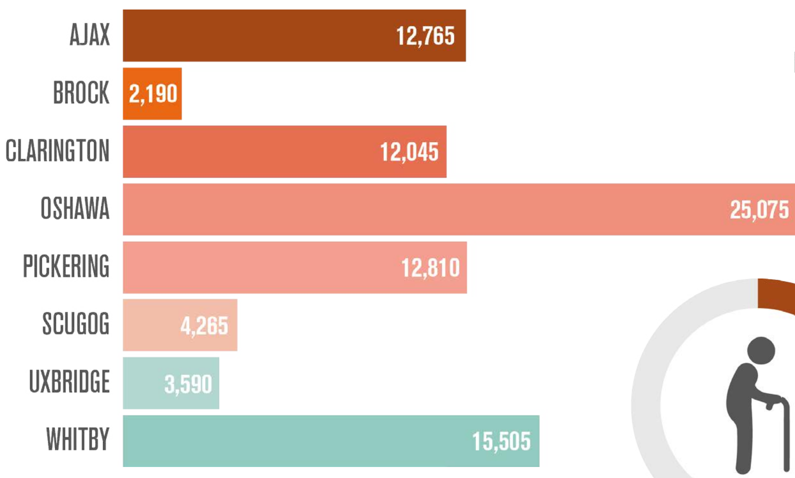
96% of all Durham residents hold Canadian citizenship.

Sources used in this section:
Statistics Canada Census, 1991-2016.
Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011.

POPULATION 65+ | 1991-2016

1991	2011	2016
33,350	68,575	88,255
	2x as many	2.6x as many

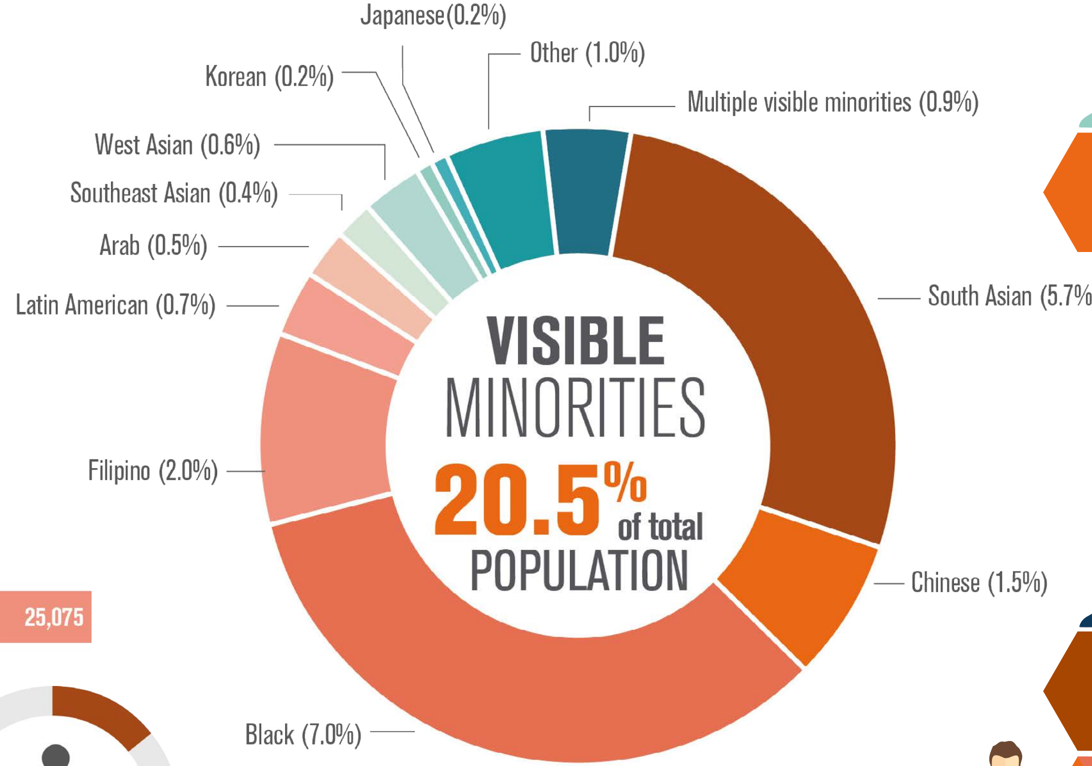
POPULATION 65+ BY MUNICIPALITY, 2016

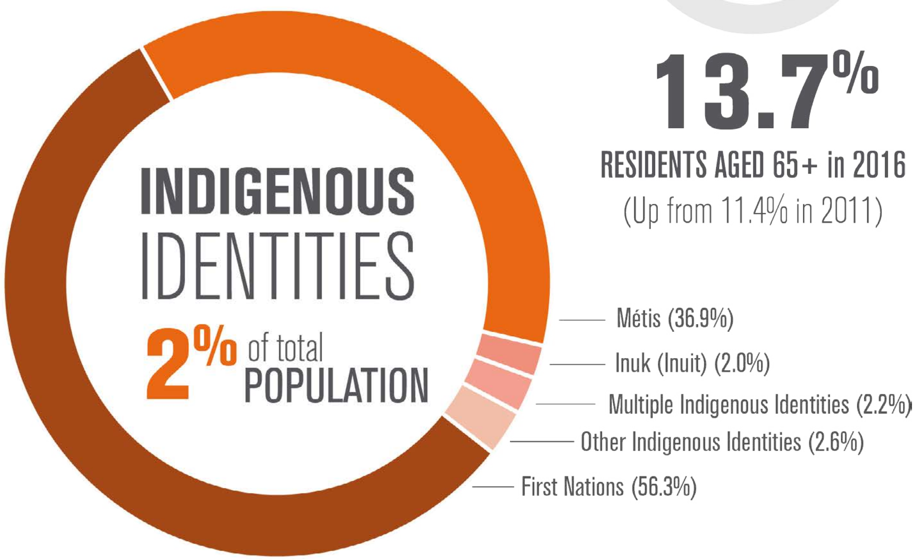


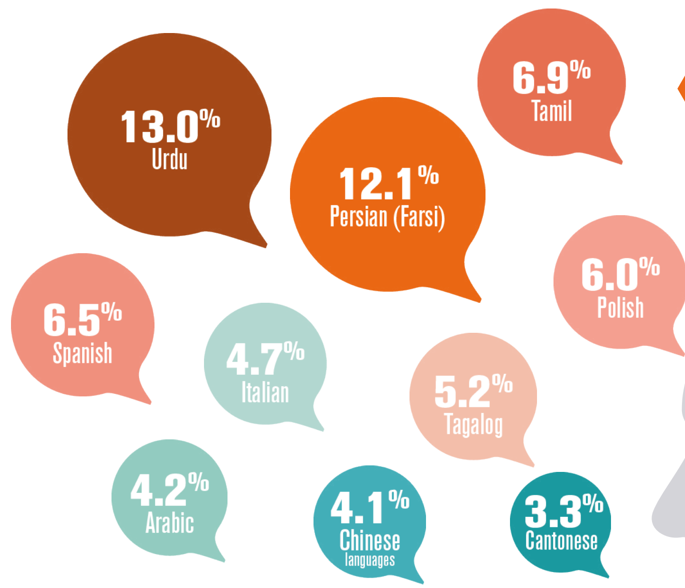
13.7%

RESIDENTS AGED 65+ in 2016

(Up from 11.4% in 2011)







HOME LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH

HOUSEHOLDS

Sources used in this section:
Statistics Canada Census, 1976-2016.
Toronto Real Estate Board, Market Watch.
Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Housing Now - Greater Toronto Area.
Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Rental Market Report.

92.2% URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

7.8% RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

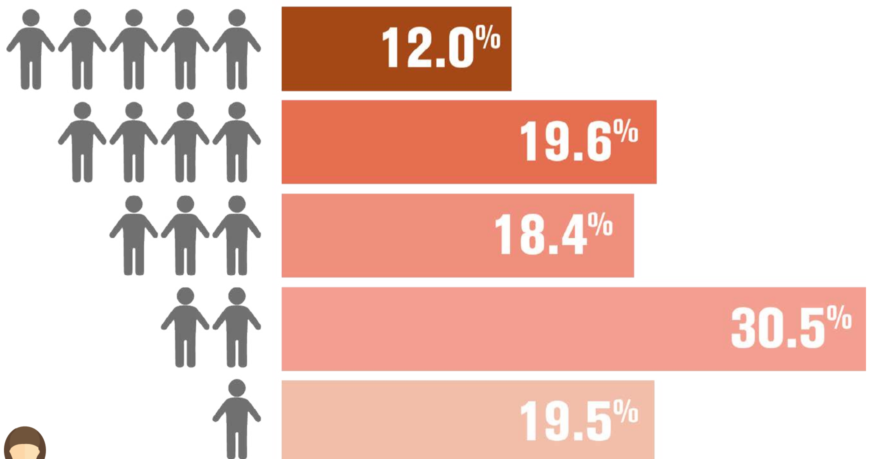
81% OWN

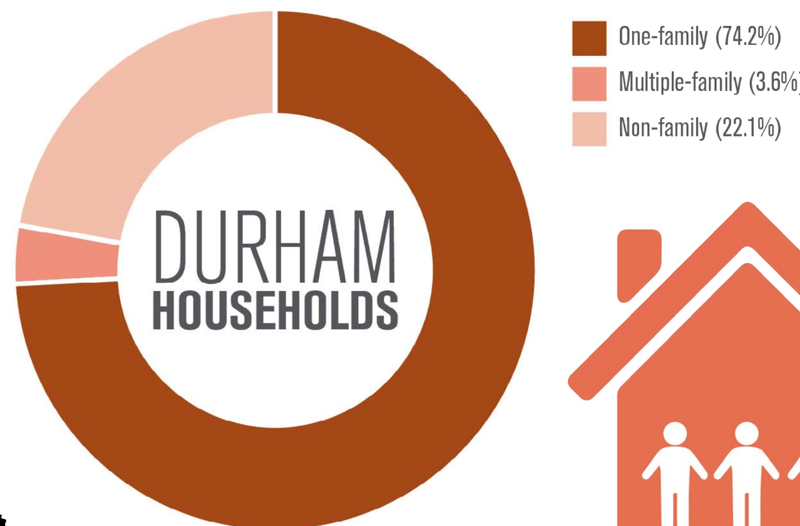
$611,342
AVERAGE COST OF RESALE HOME, 2019

19% RENT

$1,185
AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT, 2019
(Includes bachelor, 1-bedrom, 2-bedroom, and 3-bedroom units)

HOUSEHOLD SIZE 2016





2.81 people per **HOUSEHOLD**

67% live in a **single detached** house

5% live in a **semi detached** house

11% live in a **row house**

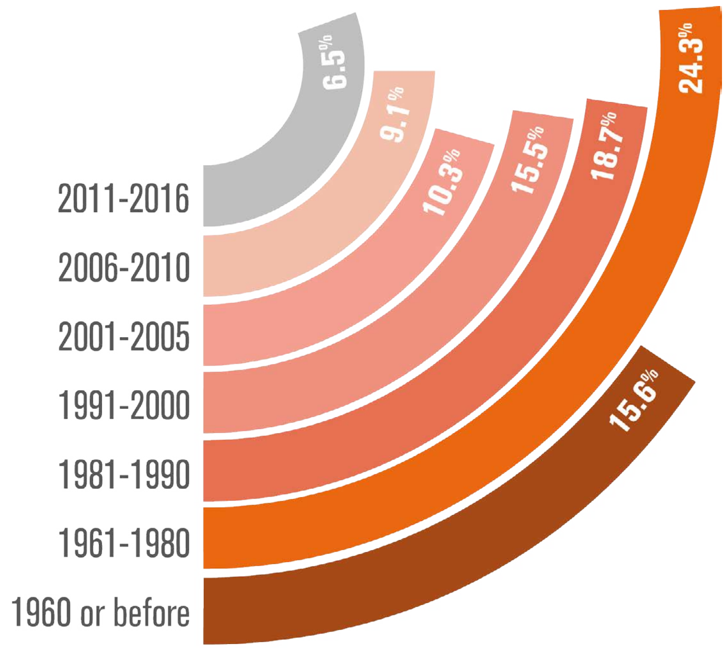
17% live in an **apartment**

227,905 HOUSEHOLDS in Durham | 2016

+6.2% **14,160** **HOUSEHOLD INCREASE** 2011-2016

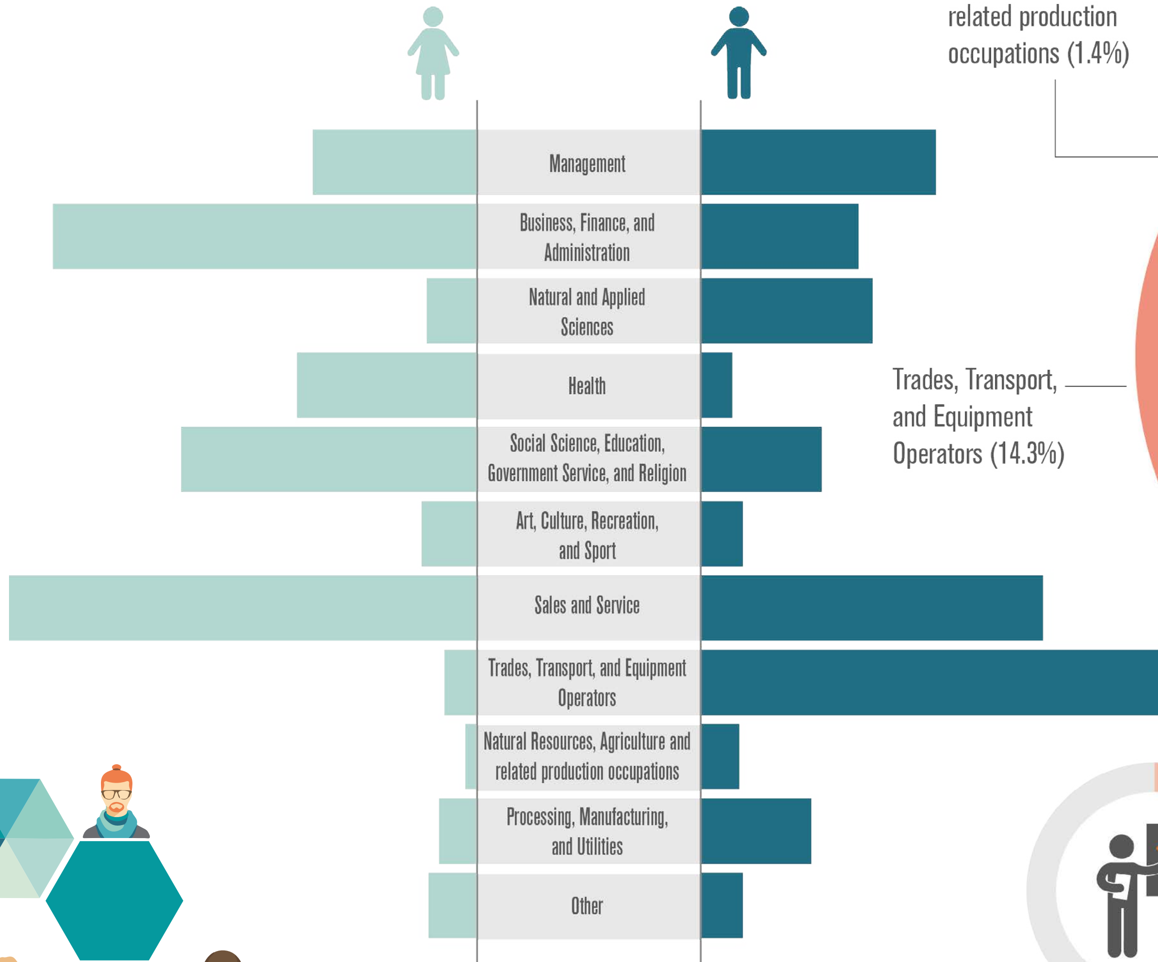
HOUSEHOLD GROWTH 1976-2016

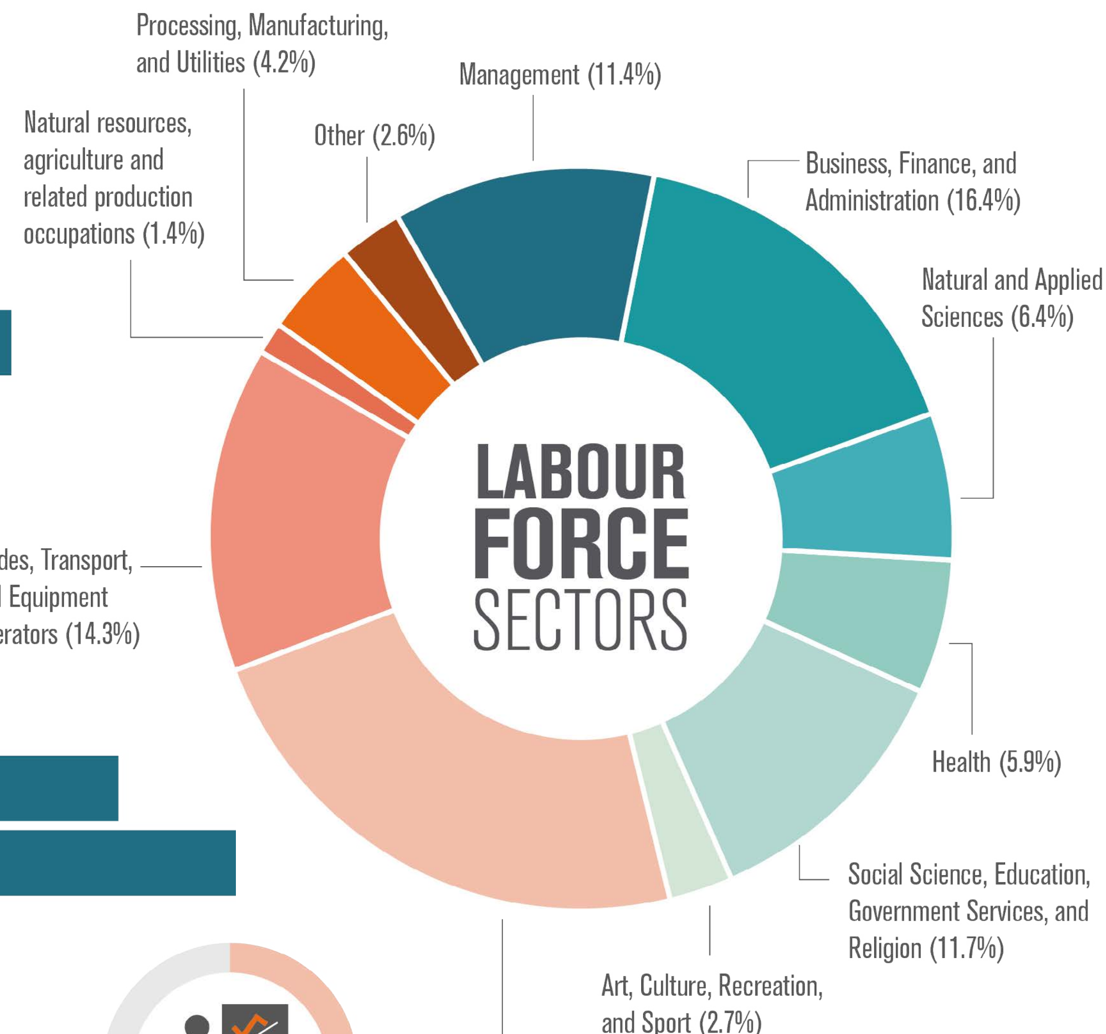
1976	1996	2016
73,685	154,100	227,905
	2x as many	3x as many



PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

EMPLOYMENT





23.0%

SALES AND SERVICE

Largest labour force sector

Sources used in this section:
Statistics Canada Census, 2016.
The Regional Municipality of Durham Business Count, 2019.
Transportation Tomorrow Survey, 2016.

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

CAR, TRUCK, VAN	PUBLIC TRANSIT	WALKED	CYCLED	OTHER
78.3% AS DRIVER 6.1% AS PASSENGER	11.3%	3.0%	0.3%	1.0%

8.0%
-0.6%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2011-2016

81%
of trips are within Durham

352,750 Durham residents in the LABOUR FORCE

12,666
BUSINESSES IN DURHAM, 2019

206,494
JOBS IN DURHAM, 2019

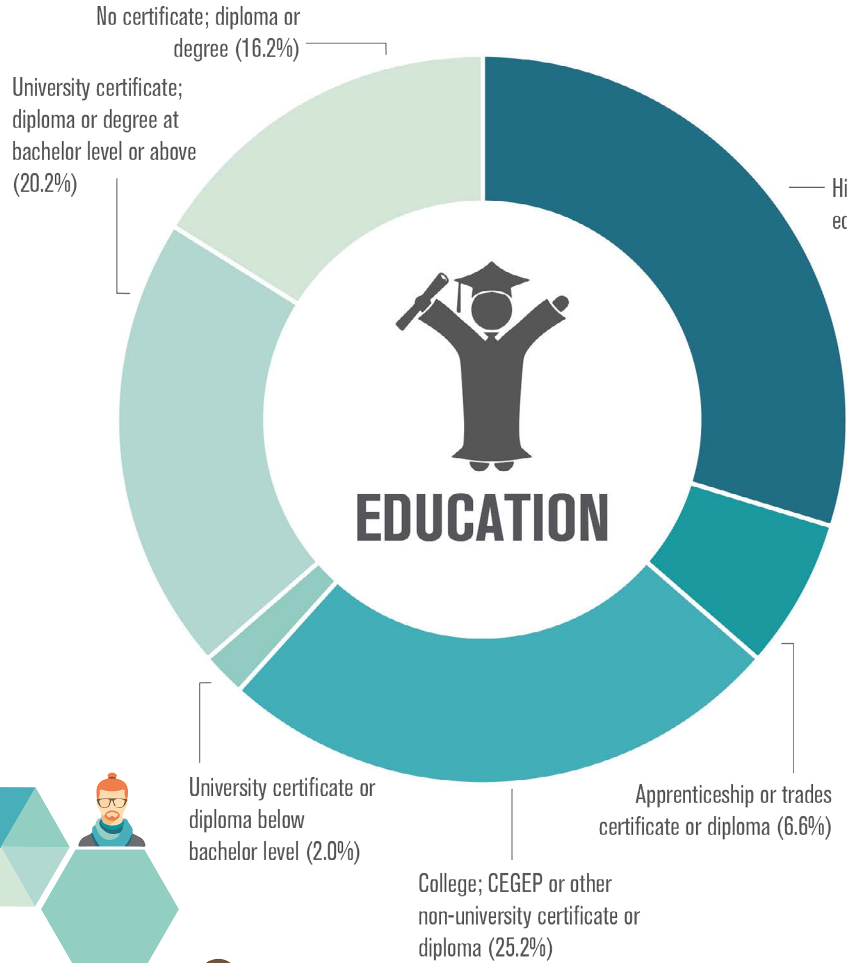
BUSINESSES		JOBS
1,775	AJAX	29,139
537	BROCK	3,646
1,438	CLARINGTON	22,401
2,980	OSHAWA	57,254
1,989	PICKERING	34,807
823	SCUGOG	8,166
770	UXBRIDGE	7,775
2,309	WHITBY	43,306

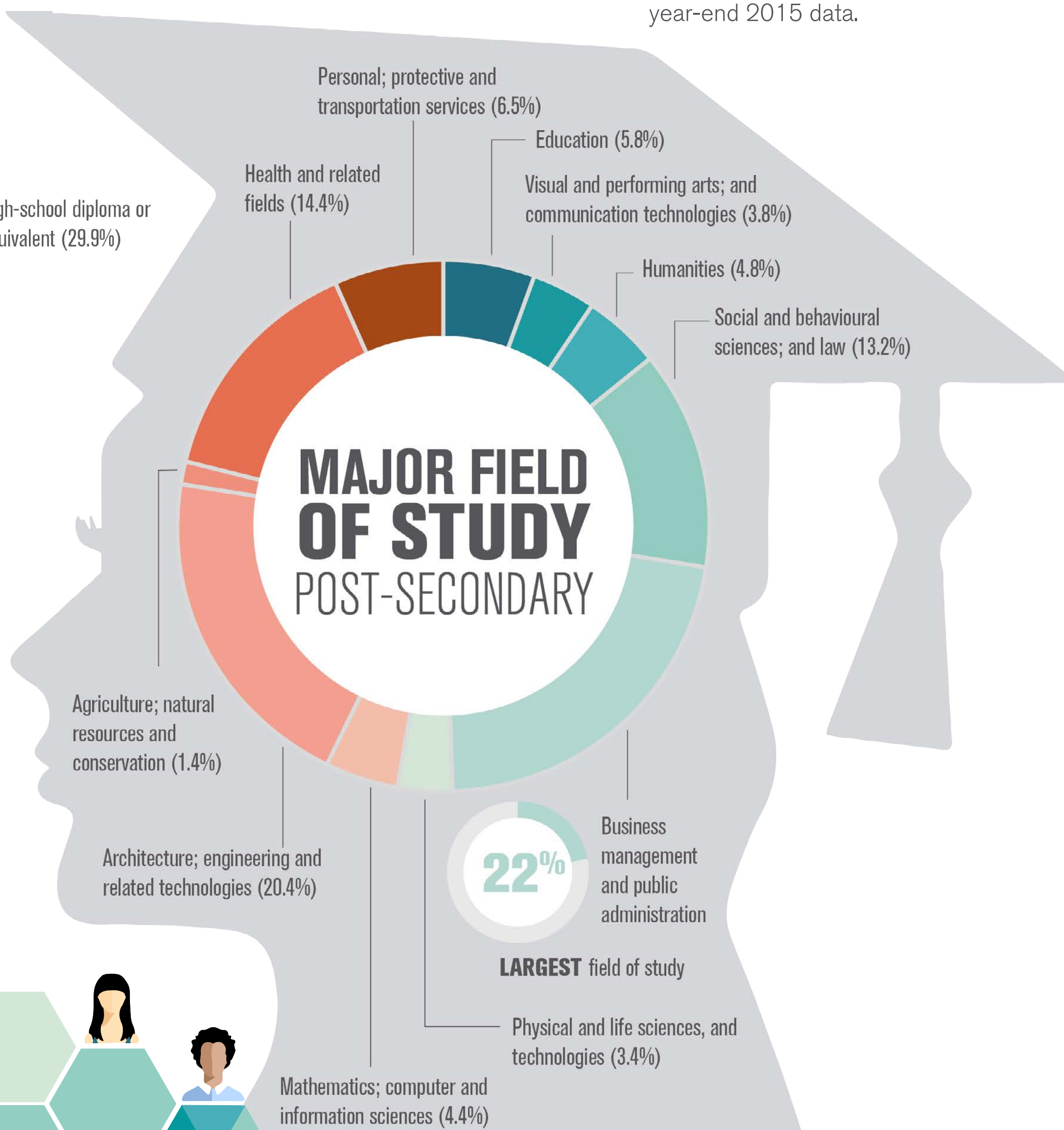
BUSINESSES & JOBS IN DURHAM 2019

INCOME **AND EDUCATION**

Sources used in this section:
Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Note: Income information is based on year-end 2015 data.





9.7%
Prevalence of
LOW INCOME

13.7%
Prevalence of
LOW INCOME
in children under 6

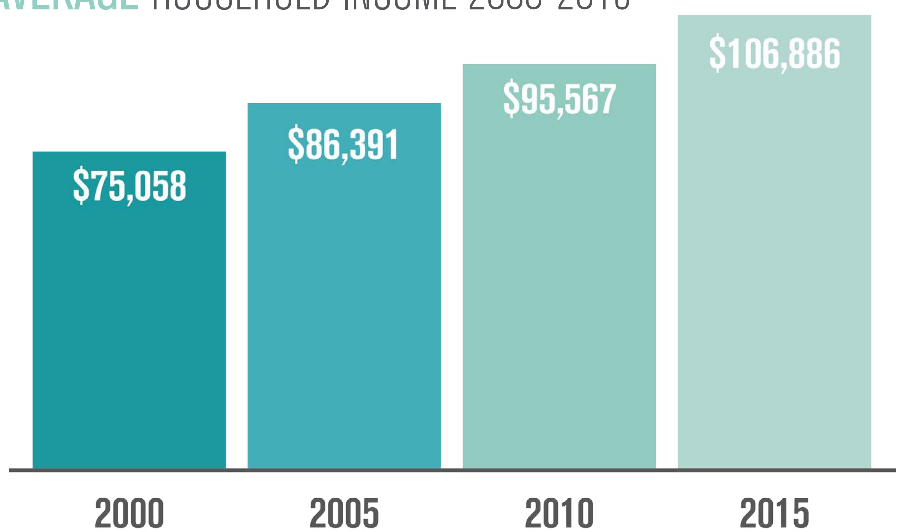
OWN
19.9%
spend more than 30% of income on housing

RENT
47.7%
spend more than 30% of income on housing

$106,886
AVERAGE INCOME per household

9.2% **ABOVE**
Ontario average

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME 2000-2015



$49,018
DURHAM

$47,487
CANADA

Average **INDIVIDUAL INCOME** in 2016

AGRICULTURE

1,323 (-9%)

FARMS IN DURHAM 2016

$2.63 million

AVERAGE FARM MARKET VALUE 2016

$3.48 billion

MARKET VALUE OF ALL FARMS IN DURHAM 2016

61.7%

of farmers are over the **AGE OF 65**

FARMER DEMOGRAPHICS

68.4%

of farmers are **MALE**

2,900

FARM-RELATED JOBS 2019

57.6

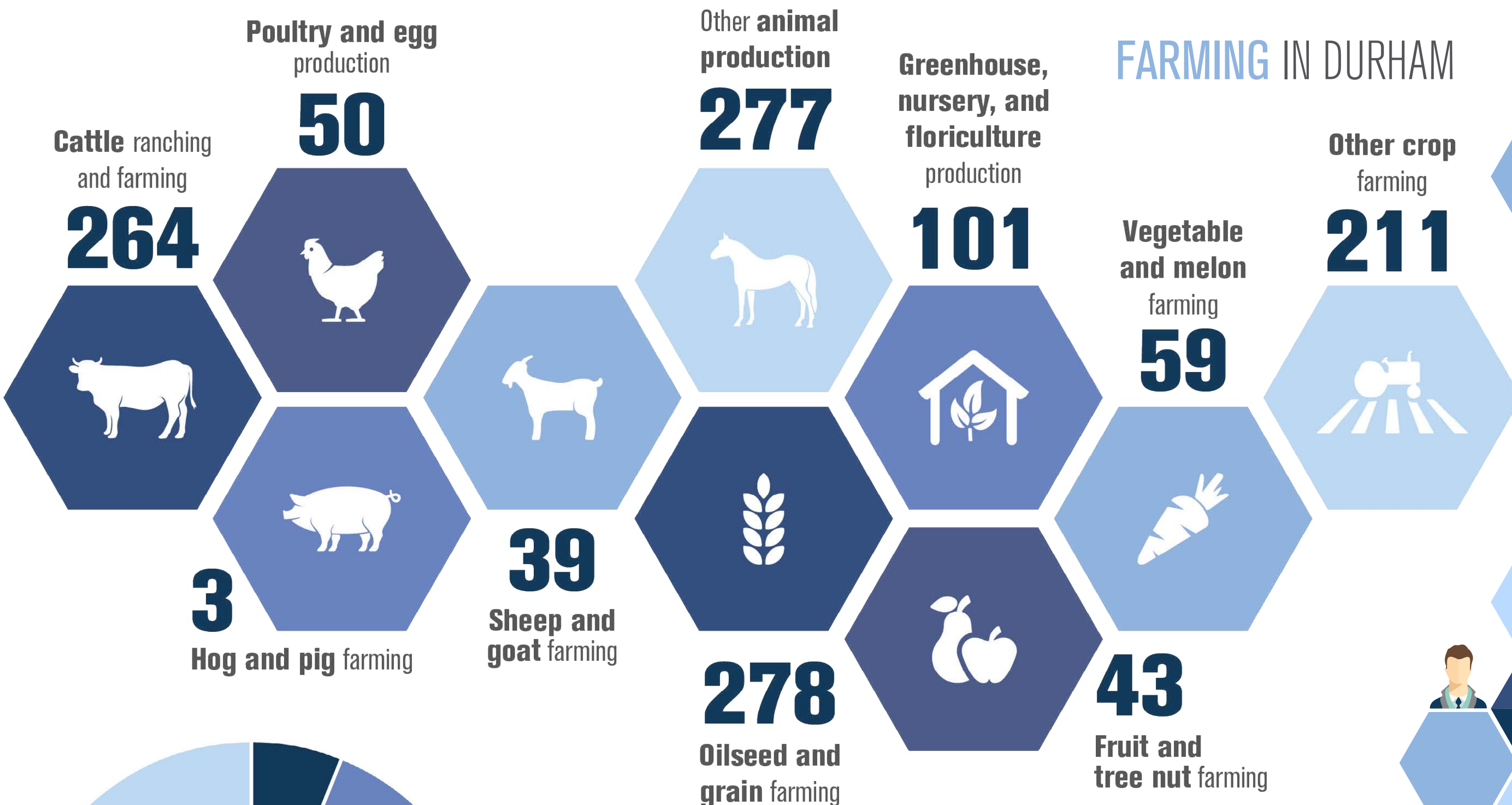
AVERAGE **AGE OF FARMERS**

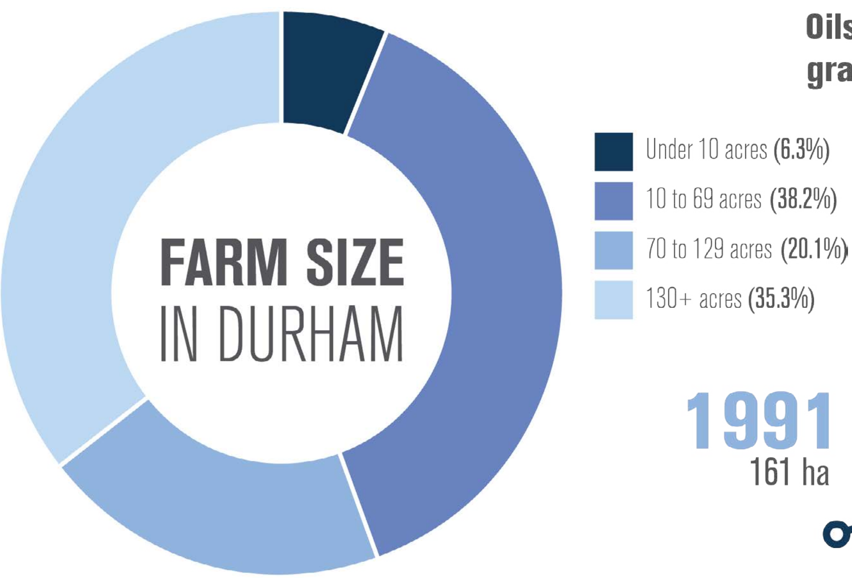
Sources used in this section:

Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

The Regional Municipality of Durham Business Count, 2019.

FARMING IN DURHAM





FARM SIZE 1991-2016

DATA SOURCES

Durham Region, Business Count, 2019
- Total number of businesses; and
- Total number of employees.

Durham Region, Monitoring Growth Trends, 2019
- Population estimates;
- Household estimates;
- Short-term population forecast; and
- Short-term household forecasts.

Durham Region, Regional Official Plan, 2017
- Urban boundary;
- Long-term population forecasts;
- Long-term household forecasts; and
- Long-term employment forecasts.

Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC), Assessment Parcels
- Urban/rural households.

Statistics Canada, Annual Demographics
- Immigration;
- Emigration;
- Births; and
- Deaths.

Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016
- Population and dwelling counts;
- Age characteristics;
- Marital status;
- Family characteristics;
- Household and dwelling characteristics;
- Detailed mother tongue;
- Knowledge of official languages;
- First official language spoken;
- Detailed language spoken most often at home;
- Detailed other language spoken regularly at home;
- Citizenship;
- Immigrant status and period of immigration;
- Age at immigration;
- Immigrant status and selected places of birth;
- Recent immigrants by selected place of birth;
- Visible minority population;
- Ethnic origin population;
- Religion;
- Aboriginal population;
- Non-official languages spoken;
- Mobility;
- Education;
- Language used most often at work;
- Labour force status;
- Class of worker;
- Occupation;
- Industry;
- Work activity;
- Full-time or part-time weeks worked;
- Place of work status;
- Mode of transportation;
- Median commuting duration;
- Time leaving for work;
- Occupied private dwelling characteristics;
- Household characteristics;
- Shelter costs;
- Income of individuals in 2015; and
- Income of households in 2015.

Statistics Canada, Census of Agriculture, 2016
- Total number of farms;
- Farm size;
- Farms classified by industry group;
- Total gross farm receipts (excluding forest products);
- Market value in current dollar;
- Paid agricultural work;
- Average age of all farm operators; and
- Gender of farm operators.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Housing Market Reports
- Housing starts; and
- Housing completions.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Housing Now
- Average new sales price of a single detached dwelling.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Rental Market Report
- Average monthly rent.

Ministry of Transportation (MTO), Transportation Tomorrow Survey
- Trip distribution.

Toronto Real Estate Board (TREB), Market Watch
- Average resale home prices;
- Sales; and
- Listings.

GLOSSARY

Indigenous Identities include persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band, as defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2. (Statistics Canada)

Census family is defined as a married couple, a couple living common-law, or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling.

A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union, or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner, or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

Employment income is the total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during the calendar year as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Home language refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as a “home language” if the languages are spoken equally often.

Household refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad. The dwelling may be either a collective dwelling or a private dwelling. The household may consist of a family group such as a census family, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, or a group of unrelated persons or of a person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on reference day are considered part of their usual household.

Labour force refers to the total number of persons, 15 years of age and over, who were either employed or seeking employment during the week prior to Census Day (May 10, 2016).

Market Value of farms refers to the value of a farm based on farm capital. The value of farm capital is used to estimate the market value of capital employed in production of agricultural commodities, regardless of whether the capital is owned or leased.

Unemployment rate refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in the week prior to Census Day.

Urban area refers to land located within the designated Urban Area Boundary as shown on Schedule ‘A’ – Regional Structure of the Durham Region Official Plan.

Visible Minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as “persons, other than Indigenous peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour”. The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

NOTES

The Statistics Canada 2016 Census was the central source of information for the Durham Profile. Comparisons are made to the 2011 Census and National Household Survey (NHS). Participation in the 2011 NHS was voluntary as opposed to the 2016 Long Form Census, which was mandatory. There is a risk of inaccuracies in the NHS data due to non-response bias. As such, the NHS data provides a useful tool for general geographical comparisons, but care should be taken when used for historical comparisons.

The data used to produce the statistics used in this infographic summary are based on tables contained within the appendix of the Durham Region Profile. The report is available in PDF format online at **durham.ca**.

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 extension 2549.

The Regional Municipality of Durham
605 Rossland Road East, Whitby ON, L1N 9T8
905-668-4113 or 1-800-372-1102
www.durham.ca

MAY 2020

TECHNICAL REPORT

DURHAM REGION PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Table of Contents

Introduction

The Durham Region Profile presents a comprehensive collection of demographic and socio-economic data about Durham and its residents. The Profile presents information on the eight area municipalities in Durham and looks at the broader geographic areas of Ontario and the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA). The Profile is divided into six themes:

- Population
- Social characteristics
- Households
- Employment
- Education and income
- Agriculture

The purpose of the Profile is to share key data about Durham in a useful and meaningful format. It aims to satisfy the information needs of not only the Region, but its area municipalities, the general public, private businesses, and other governmental agencies interested in key statistics on Durham Region.

Unless otherwise stated, the Statistics Canada 2016 Census was the central source of information for the Profile. Census data was collected in the Spring of 2016 and released in several data sets between 2017 and 2018. The Census is conducted across Canada every five years.

Other data sources include: the Durham Region Planning Division, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation. The full list of data sources is provided on page 35. All Durham Region sources are available at www.durham.ca, including the Durham Region Business Count (2019), Durham Region Monitoring Growth Trends Report (2019), and the Durham Regional Official Plan (2017 Consolidation).

1.0 Population

Durham's population has increased significantly from 247,473 in 1976 to 645,862 at the end of 2016, as reported in the 2016 Census. The estimated population in 2019 was 699,460. Immigration continues to be a significant contributor to growth in the GTHA. Over 70 per cent of Durham's population growth within the last five years was through immigration.

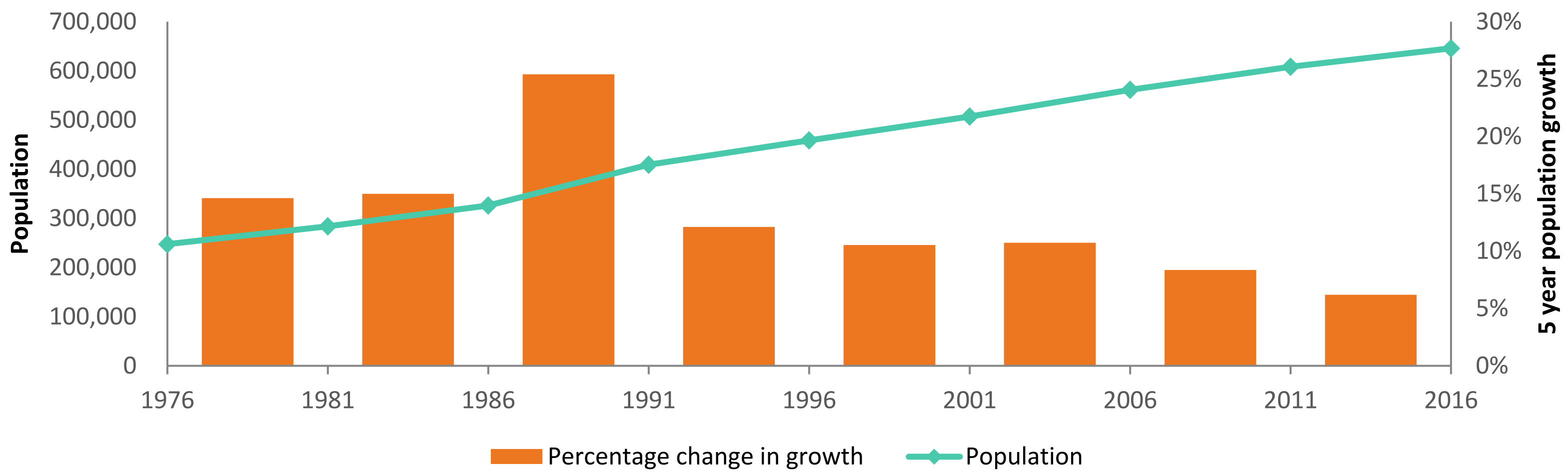
1.1 Growth

Durham has experienced significant population growth since its inception in 1974 (Figure 1.1). The population of Durham in 1976 was 247,473. Since that time, Durham's population has more than doubled to 645,862 in 2016. This represents an average annual growth rate of 2.6 per cent (or an average increase of 9,960 persons per year).

The largest population increase occurred between 1986 and 1991 (25.4 per cent), or an average of 5 per cent per year. During this five-year period, the population increased by almost 83,000 residents. On average, Durham grew by approximately 49,800 persons over each five-year census period (refer to Appendix, Table 1.1).

Over the last 40 years, the total population of each area municipality in Durham increased by varying degrees. Oshawa experienced the smallest percentage increase in total population, but maintained the largest overall population within the region, from 107,023 in 1976 to 159,458 in 2016. Ajax had the greatest percentage change (+82.6 per cent) followed by Whitby (+78.0 per cent), and Pickering (+69.6 per cent).

Figure 1.1
Population Growth in Durham, 1976 to 2016



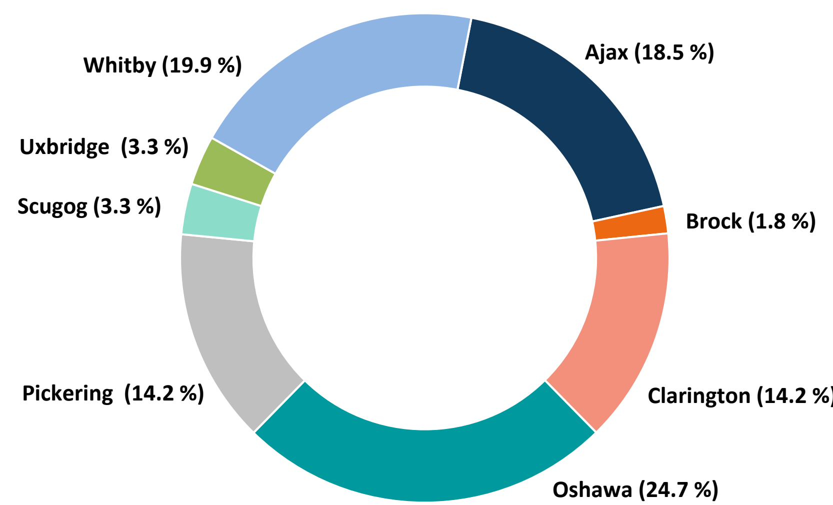
During this time, the share of population distribution among Durham's area municipalities changed significantly. In 1976, Oshawa had the dominant share of Durham's population with 43.2 per cent, while the majority of the remaining population was spread between Durham's other southern municipalities: Clarington (12.9 per cent), Whitby (11.4 per cent), Pickering (11.3 per cent), and Ajax (8.4 per cent). The Region's three northern municipalities of Scugog, Uxbridge, and Brock represented a combined share of 12.8 per cent (refer to Appendix, Table 1.2).

By 2016, Oshawa represented less than a quarter of the total population in Durham. In contrast, the shares of population in Whitby (19.9 per cent), Ajax (18.5 per cent), Clarington (14.2 per cent), and Pickering (14.2 per cent) increased at varying degrees.

The share of population in Durham's northern municipalities of Scugog, Uxbridge, and Brock decreased slightly to 8.4 per cent in 2016 due to the slower pace of population growth in this predominantly rural area.

Between 1976 and 2016, the population in Ontario and the GTHA increased by 47.7 per cent and 67.3 per cent, respectively. Within the GTHA, York Region experienced the highest growth (216.6 per cent), while Toronto experienced the lowest growth rate (24.5 per cent) over the same period. Durham ranked fourth in the GTHA for population growth between 1976 and 2016 behind the regions of York, Peel, and Halton (see Appendix, Table 1.3).

Figure 1.2
Population distribution in Durham, 2016

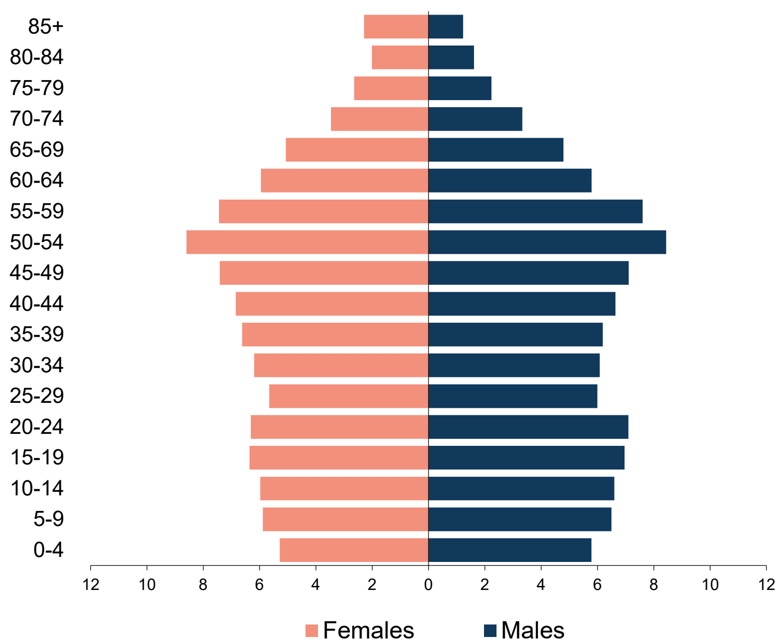


1.2 Structure

Figure 1.3 illustrates Durham's 2016 population by five-year age groups. Durham's population distribution clearly illustrates the significant size of the Baby Boom generation (those approximately 50 to 69 years of age in 2016).

Durham had a higher percentage of children under the age of 15 (18.0 per cent) in 2016, compared to Canada (16.6 per cent) and Ontario (16.4 per cent). Elsewhere in the GTHA, Halton (19.6 per cent) and Peel Regions (18.4 per cent) had a higher percentage of children under the age of 15 compared to Durham, while Toronto had a lower percentage (14.6 per cent), along with Hamilton (16.2 per cent), and York Region (17.6 per cent).

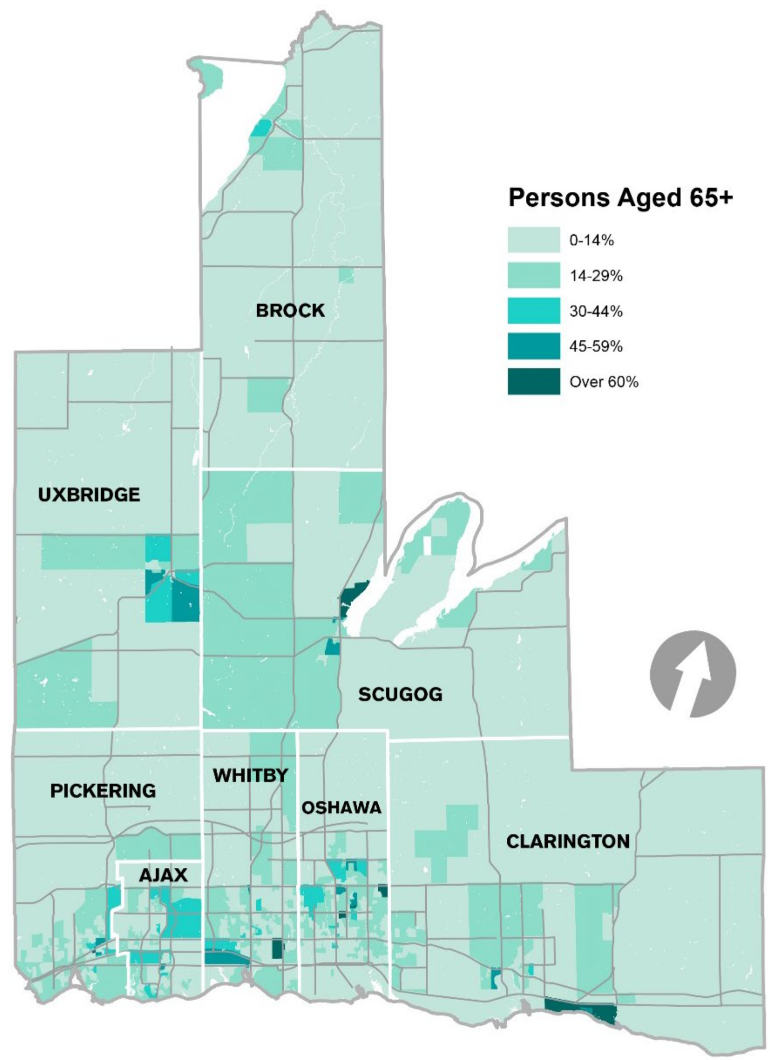
Figure 1.3
Population structure in Durham, 2016



Durham had a much lower percentage of adults aged 65 and over (14.4 per cent) when compared to Canada (16.9 per cent) and Ontario (16.7 per cent). In the GTHA, Durham had the second-lowest percentage of residents aged 65 and older, while the City of Hamilton had the highest percentage of older adults (17.3 per cent) (refer to Appendix, Table 1.5). (Note: Map 1.1 illustrates the distribution of seniors within Durham Region).

The higher percentage of children under the age of 15, and lower percentage of older adults over the age of 65 suggests that Durham is a growing community of young families.

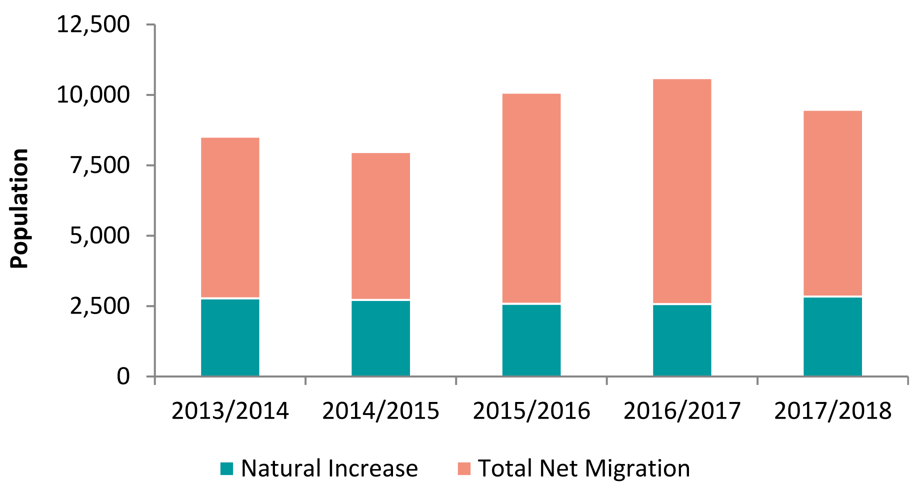
Map 1.1
Concentration of older adults (65+) in Durham, 2016



1.3 Components of growth

The two key components of population growth are natural increases (births minus deaths) and net migration (in-migration minus out-migration). In Durham Region, population growth in the last five years was largely attributed to net migration. Figure 1.4 illustrates the year-by-year comparison of population growth between 2013 and 2018 where 71.1 per cent of Durham's population growth was from net migration (refer to Appendix, Table 1.8).

Figure 1.4
Components of growth in Durham



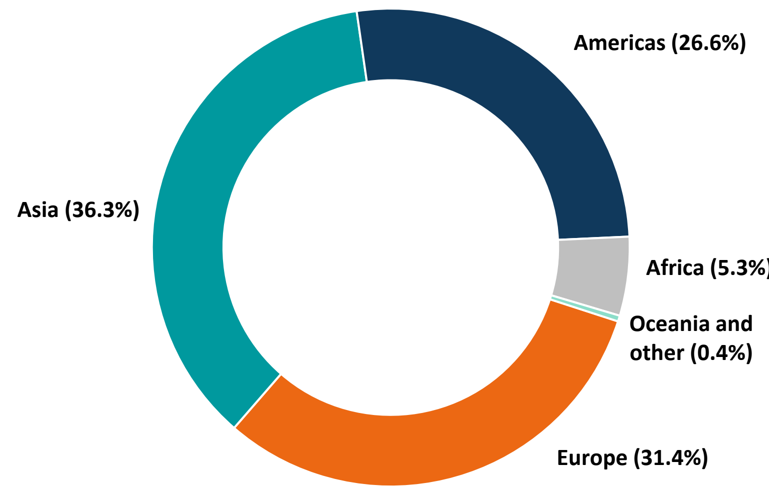
1.4 Immigration

Immigrants include people from outside of Canada who are, or had been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. In 2016, immigrants comprised approximately 23.4 per cent of Durham's total population – a modest increase over the past two decades.

Figure 1.5 presents the total immigrant population in Durham by place of birth. Most immigrants living in Durham arrived from Asia (36.3 per cent), followed by Europe (31.4 per cent), and the Americas (26.6 per cent).

Recent newcomers represent the smallest category of immigrants in Durham with 10,315 who had arrived between 2011 and 2016. Most of Durham's immigrants arrived before 1981 (55,475) (refer to Appendix, Table 1.10).

Figure 1.5
Immigrants by place of birth in Durham, 2016



1.5 Urbanization

In 2016, 91.7 per cent of Durham Region's population lived in an urban area. Urban areas are identified by the Region in the Durham Regional Official Plan and indicate areas where there is a concentration of residential employment uses at a higher density. This represents a slight increase from 2011 when 90.6 per cent of the region's population reported living in an urban area (refer to Appendix, Table 1.15). The townships of Brock, Scugog, and Uxbridge represent the greatest percentage of rural population in Durham. This will continue into 2031, when 94.3 per cent of Durham residents are expected to be living within the urban areas (refer to Appendix, Table 1.16).

2.0 Social Characteristics

Seniors make up in the largest age group in Durham, with residents 65 years and older increasing from 11.4 per cent in 2011 to 14.4 per cent in 2016.

Most Durham residents reported being of European ethnic origin (65.2 per cent), down from 70.6 per cent in 2011. The proportion of visible minorities living in Durham increased from 20.7 per cent in 2011 to 27.1 per cent in 2016.

2.1 Citizenship

Citizenship refers to the legal citizenship status of the census respondent. Approximately 96 per cent of Durham residents held Canadian citizenship in 2016 (Figure 2.1), a decrease from 97 per cent in 2011.

In 2016, Canadian citizens represented 88.7 per cent of the total GTHA population, down slightly from 2011 (89.2 per cent). Toronto had the lowest percentage of Canadian citizenship in the GTHA, at 85.3 per cent. This reflects more recent immigrants choosing to settle in Toronto. In Durham, the lowest proportion of Canadian citizens were in Ajax (94.2 per cent) and Pickering (95.2 per cent), which are closest to Toronto.

2.2 Ethnicity

Statistics Canada defines ethnic origin as the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors. A person may report more than one ethnic origin in the census. In 2016, the ethnic origins for most Durham residents were: European (65.2 per cent), North American (28.8 per cent), and Asian (17.7 per cent). The latter represents the largest increase compared to all origins from 2011, where residents of Asian descent made up approximately 12.8 per cent of the population. Other notable ethnic groups in Durham in 2016 include: Caribbean (7.7 per cent), North American Indigenous (3.2 per cent), and African (3.1 per cent) .

The share of European ethnic origins was higher in Durham (65.2 per cent) than it was in the GTHA (50.9 per cent) (Figure 2.2). There was also a notable difference between the GTHA and Durham regarding the share of Asian ethnic origins (37.3 per cent and 17.7 per cent respectively).

Figure 2.1
Canadian citizenship, 2016

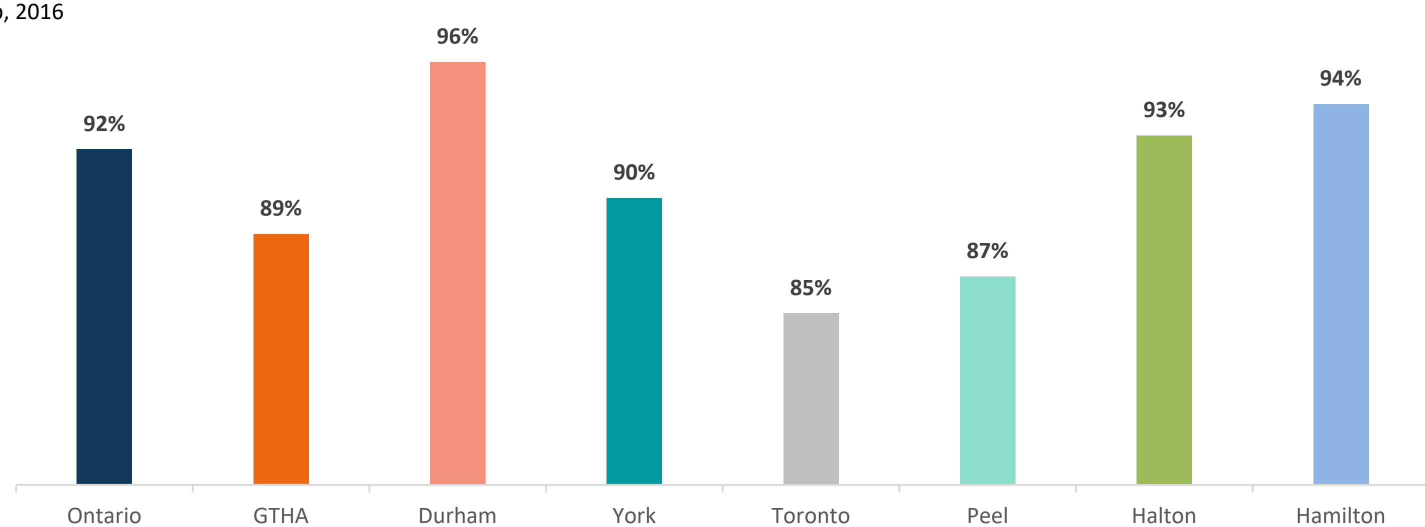
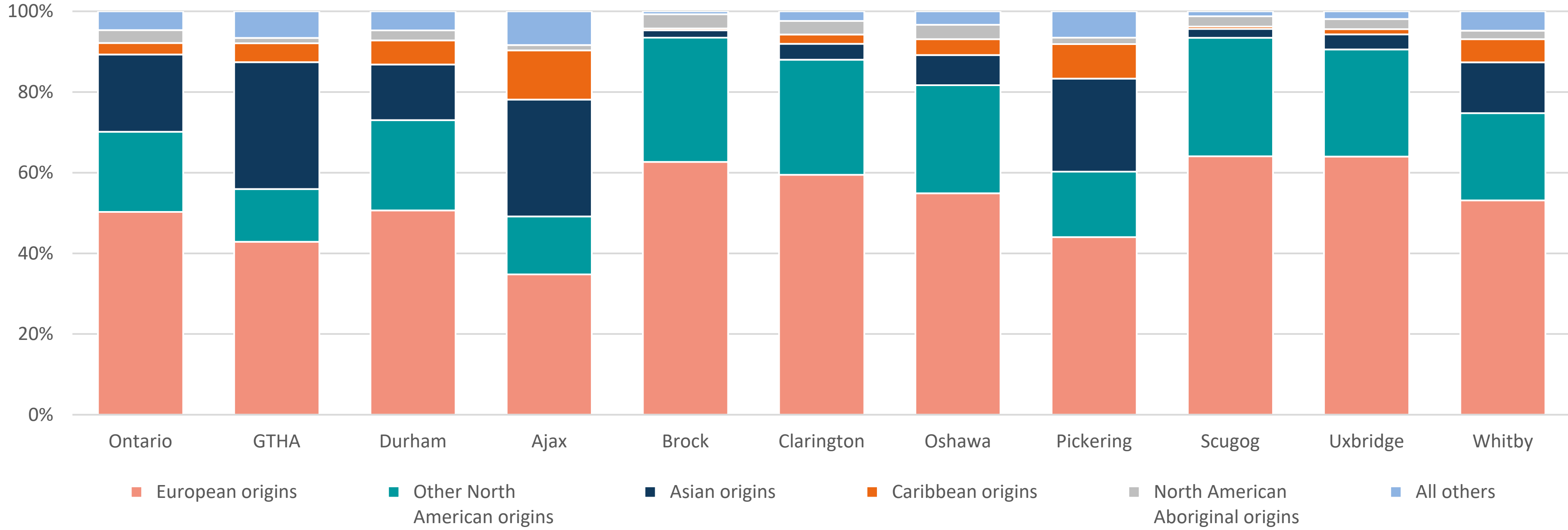


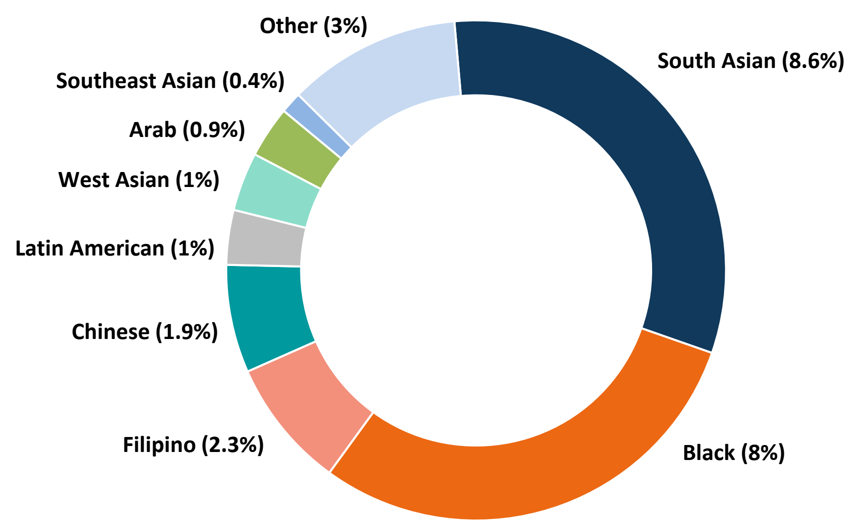
Figure 2.2
Breakdown of ethnic origin in Ontario, the GTHA, and Durham, 2016



The percentage of ethnic origins in Durham varies between its area municipalities. All eight area municipalities had higher proportions of European and North American ethnic origins. Ajax, Pickering, and Whitby were slightly more diverse with more respondents reporting ethnic origins of Asian or Caribbean descent (refer to Appendix, Table 2.2).

Visible Minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Indigenous peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese. (Statistics Canada)

Figure 2.3
Visible minorities in Durham, 2016

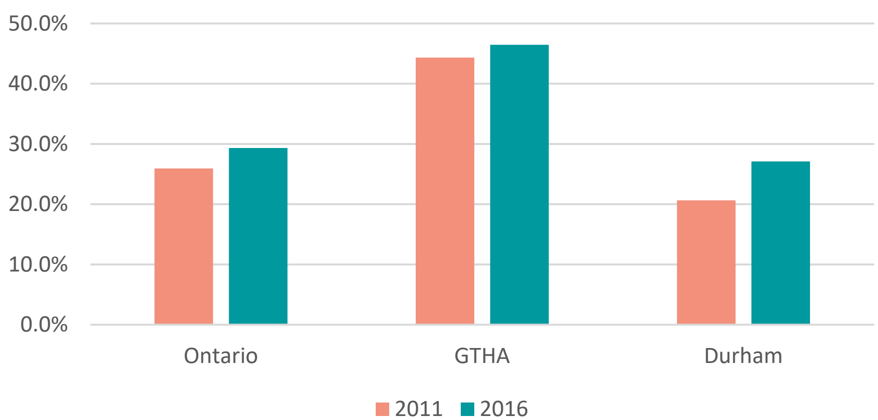


Approximately 27.1 per cent of Durham's population in 2016 comprised visible minorities, an increase from 20.7 per cent in 2011 (Figure 2.3). South Asian (8.6 per cent) and Black (8.0 per cent) residents made up the largest share of Durham's visible minority population, an increase from 5.7 per cent and 7.0 per cent in 2011 respectively. The other most reported groups included those of Filipino (2.3 per cent) and Chinese (1.9 per cent) descent. The overall percentages of visible minorities did not change appreciably between 2011 and 2016.

Figure 2.4 presents the number of visible minorities as a percentage of the population. The overall proportion of visible minorities increased in Ontario, the GTHA, and Durham between 2011 and 2016. There is also a much higher overall percentage of visible minorities in the GTHA and Ontario, than is currently the case in Durham.

All municipalities in Durham saw increases in the number of visible minorities from 2011 to 2016 (refer to Appendix, Table 2.3). In 2016, Ajax had the highest proportion of visible minorities within Durham (56.7 per cent), followed by Pickering (42.9 per cent), Whitby (25.3 per cent), and Oshawa (16 per cent). Visible minorities in all other area municipalities represented less than 10 per cent of their total respective populations in 2016.

Figure 2.4
Visible minorities in Ontario, the GTHA, and Durham



Indigenous Groups include persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band, as defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2. (Statistics Canada)

Statistics Canada collects data on the number of persons who identify with Indigenous groups. Within the GTHA, Durham had the second-highest percentage of the population identifying with at least one Indigenous group (2.0 per cent) after Hamilton (2.3 per cent). York Region had the least at 0.5 per cent.

In 2016, 12,535 residents in Durham identified with at least one Indigenous group, representing a 0.5 per cent increase from 2011 when only 8,905 residents (1.5 per cent) identified with one or more Indigenous groups (refer to Appendix, Table 2.4).

The Scugog Island First Nation (Mississaugas of Scugog Island) is within Scugog, where the proportion of the population with Indigenous identity increased from 1.8 per cent in 2011 to 2.1 per cent in 2016. Brock (3.5 per cent), Oshawa (2.9 per cent), and Clarington (2.6 per cent) also had a higher percentage of Indigenous residents within their populations.

In 2016, there were nearly 3.6 times the number of persons identifying with one or more Indigenous groups compared to 2011. All area municipalities in Durham saw increases in the population of Indigenous residents between 2011 to 2016.

2.3 Languages

In 2016, English was the predominant language spoken in Durham. English was the mother tongue of 81.1 per cent of Durham's population – a decrease from 84.2 per cent in 2011. Approximately 15.3 per cent of the population in Durham spoke a non-official language, while only 1.5 per cent spoke French as their mother tongue in 2016 (refer to Appendix, Table 2.7). The top six most prevalent non-official mother tongue languages in Durham in 2016 compared to 2011 are included in Table 1.1. The percentages in this table are calculated based on the total number of residents with a non-official language as their mother tongue.

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected.

Home language refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as a "home language" if the languages are spoken equally often. (Statistics Canada)

Table 1.1 Top six non-official languages by mother tongue in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

2011	2016
Italian (8.2 per cent)	Urdu (9.3 per cent)
Tagalog (Filipino) (6.8 per cent)	Tamil (8.0 per cent)
Urdu (6.6 per cent)	Tagalog (Filipino) (6.7 per cent)
Polish (6.0 per cent)	Italian (6.2 per cent)
German (5.7 per cent)	Spanish (5.7 per cent)
Spanish (5.7 per cent)	Persian (Farsi) (5.2 per cent)

The key changes identified between 2011 and 2016 include the growth of the population that speak Urdu as their mother tongue, while some European languages that were prevalent in 2011 – including Polish and German – were no longer in the top six in 2016. This reflects changes in the distribution of ethnic origins, and the growth of Durham's Asian community.

English was also the home language of 88.8 per cent of Durham's population in 2016, from 91.9 per cent in 2011. Non-official languages and French represented the home language of 7.1 per cent of Durham's population. Multiple languages were spoken at home among 4.1 per cent of residents, which consisted of mainly English and a non-official language (3.7 per cent) (refer to Appendix, Table 2.6).

The percentage of the population who spoke English by mother tongue in 2016 was considerably higher in Durham (81.1 per cent) when compared to Ontario (66.9 per cent). More than one quarter of the provincial population spoke a non-official language (26.7 per cent), with 3.7 per cent speaking French as their mother tongue (refer to Appendix, Table 2.5).

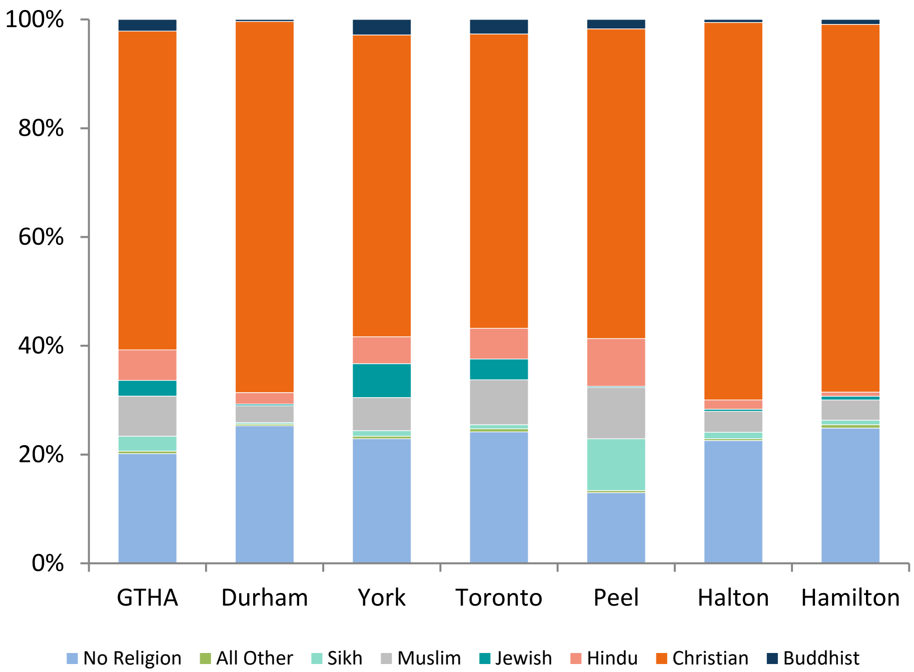
In the GTHA, 55.9 per cent of the population spoke English as their mother tongue in 2016. There were high numbers of new immigrants arriving in the GTHA from traditionally non-English speaking countries with nearly 60 per cent of all immigrants coming into the GTHA in 2016 from countries within Africa or Asia. Approximately 39.2 per cent of the GTHA population spoke a non-official language, with 1.2 per cent speaking French as their mother tongue, and 3.7 per cent reporting multiple languages.

The percentage of the population speaking English at home in both Ontario and the GTHA in 2016 was significantly higher than the percentage of mother tongue. Approximately 77.6 per cent of Ontario's population spoke English as their home language. Non-official languages were spoken at home of 14.4 per cent of Ontario's population while only 2.1 per cent spoke French. The remaining 5.9 per cent represented multiple languages. In the GTHA, 68.5 per cent of the population spoke English as their home language. Non-official languages accounted for 22.3 per cent, French represented 0.5 per cent, while the remaining 8.7 per cent of the GTHA population represented multiple languages spoken at home (refer to Appendix, Table 2.6).

2.4 Religion

Religious affiliation is reported by Statistics Canada every ten years. It was last reported in 2011. Nearly 74.7 per cent of the population affiliate with a religious group, with Christians making up the largest proportion (68.2 per cent). Eastern, non-Christian religions in Durham make up approximately 5.8 per cent of the population. Secularism has become more prevalent in Durham than in the past, with 25.3 per cent of the population reporting no religious affiliation in 2011 (refer to Appendix, Table 2.11). A similar trend is seen among all GTHA municipalities.

Figure 2.5
Religion in Durham and the GTHA, 2011

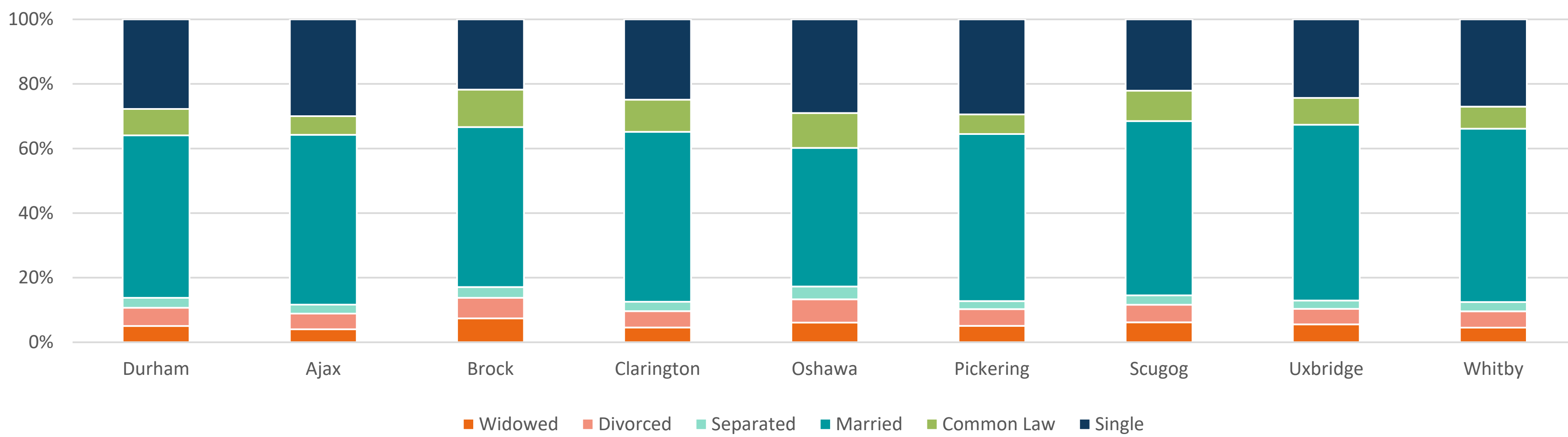


2.5 Marital status

Married persons continue to represent the largest share of Durham Region's population. The percentage of married persons in Durham decreased slightly from 51.1 per cent in 2011 to 50.3 per cent in 2016, while the percentage of persons living in a common-law relationship increased from 7.9 per cent to 8.2 per cent. Residents who were single and never married increased slightly from 27.5 per cent to 27.7 per cent in 2016. There were also increases in the percentage of divorced (5.4 per cent to 5.6 per cent) and widowed persons (5.0 per cent to 5.1 per cent), and a slight decrease in separated persons (3.2 per cent to 3.1 per cent) (refer to Appendix, Table 2.12).

Figure 2.6 illustrates the percentage of population by marital status for each area municipality in Durham in 2016. The proportion of married residents ranged from 42.9 per cent (Oshawa) to 54.5 per cent (Uxbridge). The proportion of people living in common-law relationships was highest in Brock Township (11.6 per cent) and the highest percentage of single residents lived in Ajax (30.0 per cent).

Figure 2.6
Marital status in Durham , 2016



2.6 Family structure

The number of census families in Durham Region increased by 6.6 per cent from 174,635 in 2011 to 186,135 in 2016. Approximately 81.8 per cent of census families were two-parent families, either as married couples (70.1 per cent) or as common-law couples (11.7 per cent). The remaining 18 per cent were one-parent families. Of this, approximately 79.5 per cent of Durham's one-parent families were headed by female parents (refer to Appendix, Table 2.15).

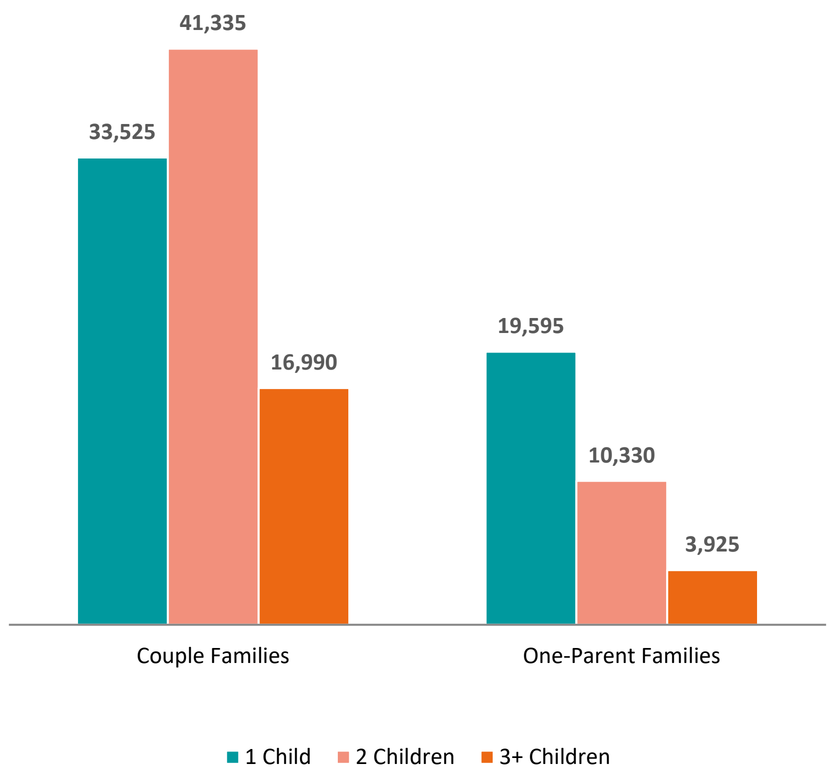
Census family is defined as:

- A married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses;
- A couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or
- A lone parent of any marital status with at least one child.

All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union, or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner, or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family. (Statistics Canada)

In 2016, there were 33,850 one-parent families and 152,285 couple families in Durham. It was most common for couple families with children to have two children living at home (45.0 per cent), while most one-parent families had one child at home (57.9 per cent) (Figure 2.7). The average size of census families in Durham declined slightly between 2011 and 2016 from 3.1 to 3.0, respectively.

Figure 2.7
Census families in Durham , 2016



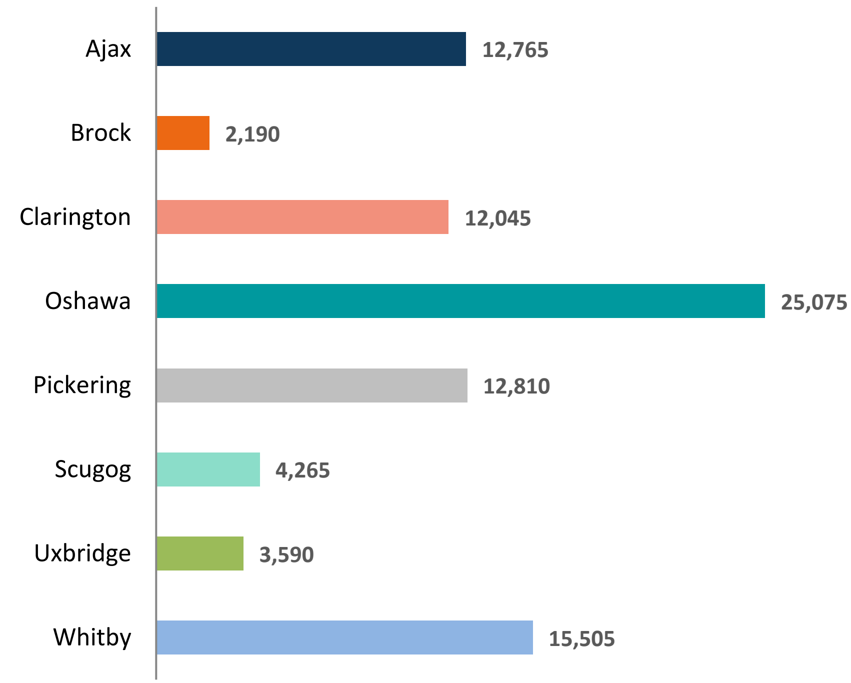
The composition of census families in Ontario and the GTHA were very similar to Durham's in 2016. Amongst the GTHA regions, Halton and York had the lowest percentage of lone-parent families at 13 per cent, and the highest percentage of couple families at approximately 86 per cent. In contrast to its GTHA counterparts, Toronto had the highest percentage of lone-parent families at 21.2 per cent, and the lowest percentage of couple families at 78.8 per cent (refer to Appendix, Table 2.16).

2.7 Aging population

In Durham Region, the percentage of persons aged 65 and over increased from 11.4 per cent in 2011 to 13.7 per cent in 2016. Similar growth occurred within every local area municipality in Durham (Figure 2.8). Durham's rural municipalities (Brock, Scugog, and Uxbridge) have a larger percentage of older adults compared to the rest of Durham. Scugog had the highest percentage of residents aged 65 and over (19.7 per cent), followed by Brock (18.8 per cent), and Uxbridge (17.0 per cent). The lowest percentages of residents aged 65 and over were noted in Ajax (10.7 per cent) and Whitby (12.1 per cent) (refer to Appendix, Table 2.17).

In Ontario and the GTHA, the aging of the population continued between 2011 and 2016. In Ontario, the percentage of residents 65 and over increased from 13.9 per cent in 2011 to 16.0 per cent in 2016. Within the GTHA, it increased from 12.2 per cent in 2011 to 14.2 per cent in 2016. Hamilton had the highest percentage of residents aged 65 and over within the GTHA, with 16.5 per cent, followed by Toronto (14.9 per cent), Halton Region, and York Region (both 14.1 per cent). Peel Region had the lowest percentage in the GTHA, with only 12.1 per cent of the population aged 65 or above (refer to Appendix, Table 2.18).

Figure 2.8
Population aged 65 and over, 2016



3.0 Households

The number of households in Durham Region increased between 2011 and 2016 by 6.2 per cent. In 2016, there was an average of 2.81 people per household living in Durham. More than 92 per cent of households in Durham are located within urban areas. In 2019, the average cost for a resale home was $611,342 and the average monthly rent was $1,185.

3.1 Private households in Durham Region

The number of private households in Durham has seen a three-fold increase since 1976, from 73,685 in 1976 to 227,905 in 2016 (Figure 3.1). The periods of highest household growth in Durham occurred between 1976 and 1981 (23.0 per cent) and 1986 to 1991 (27.6 per cent). This trend was consistent with periods of population increase and patterns of new building activity (refer to Appendix, Table 3.1).

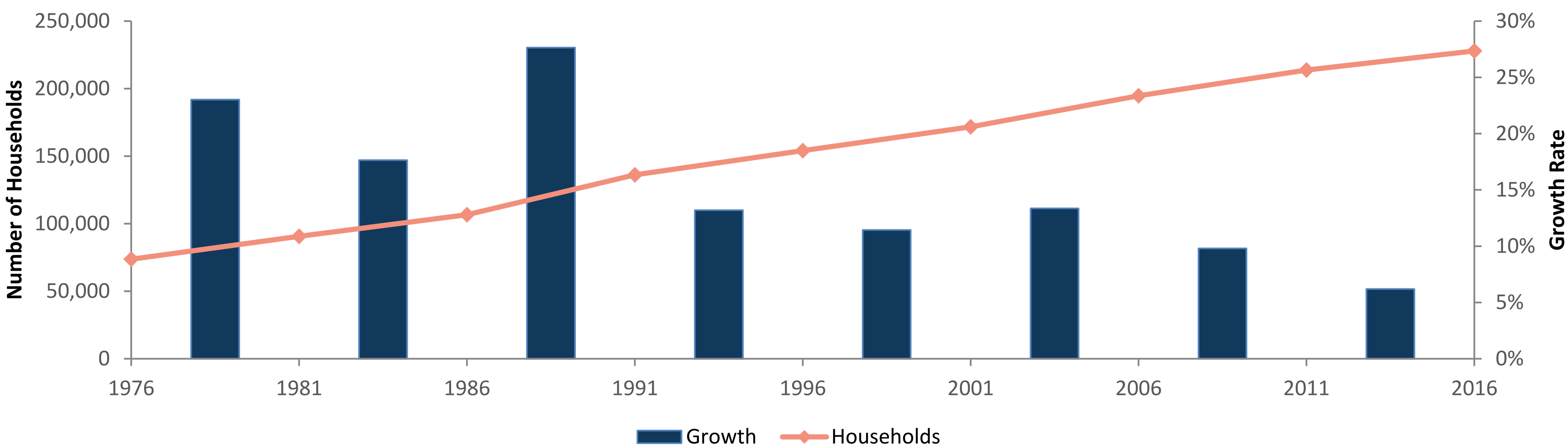
A closer analysis of household growth between 1976 and 2016 indicates that the increase in households among area municipalities varied significantly from 61.5 per cent in Brock to 527.9 per cent in Ajax. Most new households in Durham were established in Ajax, Whitby, and Pickering.

In 1976, the City of Oshawa held the largest share (45.1 per cent) of households in Durham. The other Lake Ontario shoreline municipalities (Pickering, Ajax, Whitby, and Clarington), collectively represented 41.9 per cent of households. The northern area municipalities (Scugog, Uxbridge, and Brock) accounted for 12.9 per cent of households (refer to Appendix, Table 3.2).

Private household refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad.

Non-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family. (Statistics Canada)

Figure 3.1
Private household growth in Durham, 1976 to 2016



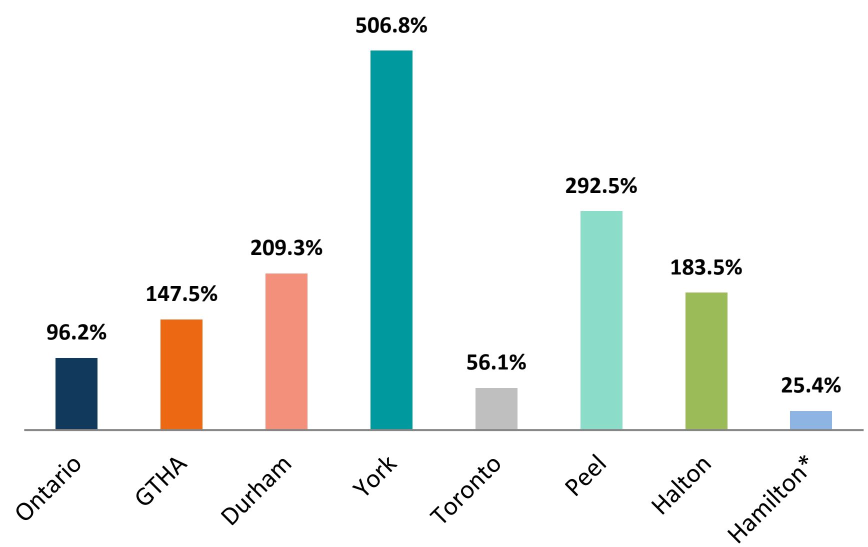
In 2016, the City of Oshawa maintained the largest share of households in Durham (27.5 per cent). That said, the gap between Oshawa and the other Lake Ontario shoreline municipalities has decreased significantly since 1976. Ajax, Clarington, Pickering, and Whitby represented a combined share of 63.3 per cent in 2016, a notable increase over 1976.

3.2 Private households in Ontario and the GTHA

In Ontario, the number of private households increased by 96.2 per cent between 1976 and 2016, resulting in the addition of more than 2.5 million new households. Private households in the GTHA increased at a higher rate (147 per cent) during the same period. In 2016, there were 2.5 million households in the GTHA, compared to 1 million in 1976 (refer to Appendix, Table 3.3).

Within the GTHA, York Region experienced the highest growth (506 per cent) in private households between 1976 and 2016 (Figure 3.2), followed by Peel (292.5 per cent), and Durham (209.3 per cent) (refer to Appendix, Table 3.3).

Figure 3.2
Private household growth in Ontario and the GTHA, 1976 to 2016

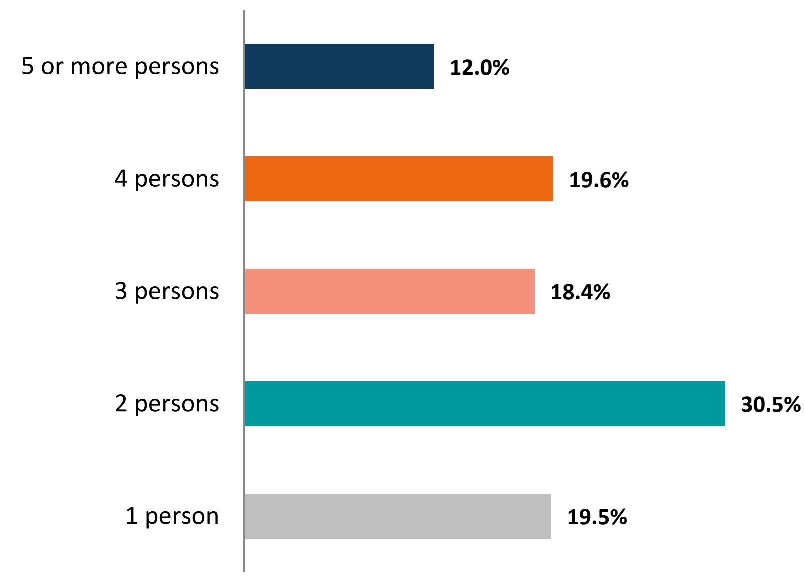


*Private household data for Hamilton was unavailable from 1976 to 1986. As such, the representation for growth is shown from 1991-2016 for Hamilton.

3.3 Households by size and type

In Durham Region, approximately 50 per cent of all households in 2016 were occupied by one and two people, while the other 50 per cent were occupied by three or more people (refer to Appendix, Table 3.5). Figure 3.3 illustrates the pattern of household size in Durham, where two person homes were the most common.

Figure 3.3
Households by size in Durham, 2016



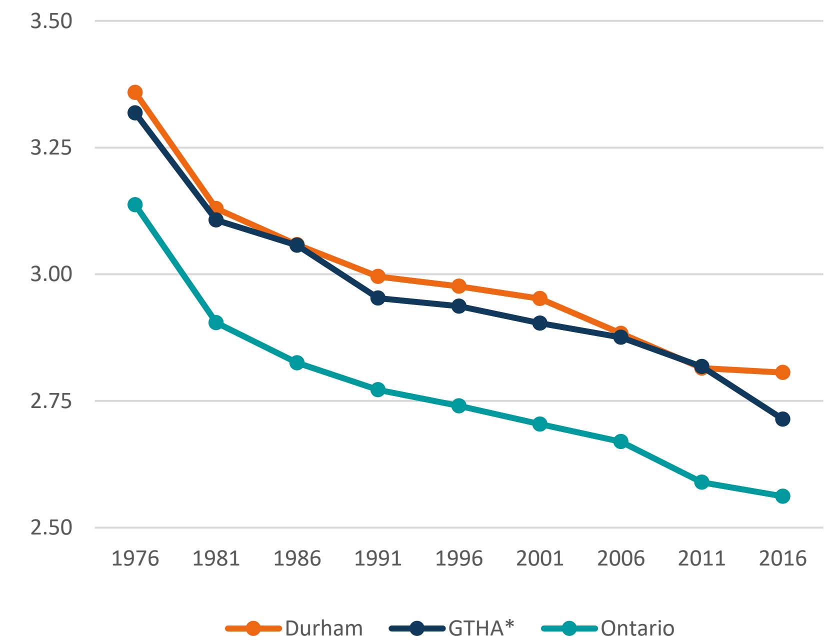
In 2016, 74.2 per cent of households in Durham were one-family households, compared to 75.5 per cent in 2011. Non-family households represented 22.1 per cent of Durham's total households, while multiple-family households accounted for 3.6 per cent. Compared to 2011, multiple-family and non-family households increased slightly (from 3.0 per cent and

22.1 per cent in 2011 respectively), while one-family households decreased slightly (from 75.5 per cent in 2011).

The percentage of private households by family size varied among GTHA Regions (Figure 3.4). In 2016, Toronto had the highest percentage of non-family households (38.5 per cent), while Peel had the highest percentage of multiple-family households (7.7 per cent). York continued to have the highest percentage of one-family households (77.7 per cent) (refer to Appendix, Table 3.8).

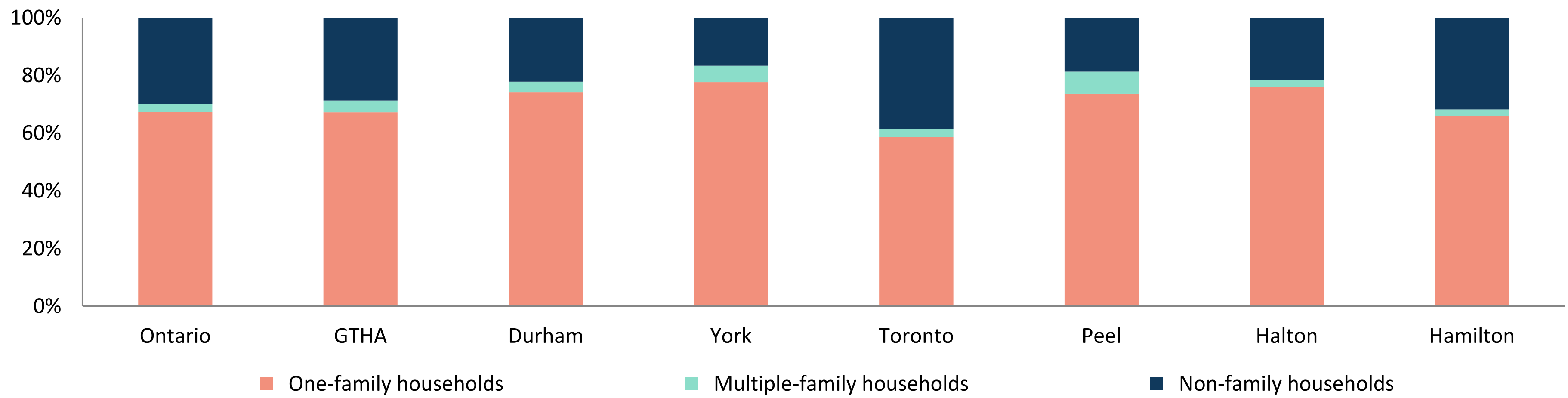
In Durham, the average number of people per household (PPH) remained the same at 2.81 between 2011 and 2016. A decline in PPH is otherwise a consistent trend across the GTHA. Durham Region's PPH was slightly higher than those of Ontario (2.56) and the GTHA (2.71) as a whole (Figure 3.5). Durham had the third highest PPH after Peel (3.19) and York Regions (3.08) (refer to Appendix, Table 3.9).

Figure 3.5
Average persons per household in Durham, the GTHA, and Ontario, 1976 to 2016



*PPH data was not available for Hamilton between 1976 and 1986; and was not included in the total for the GTHA for that time period.

Figure 3.4
Households by family size in Ontario and the GTHA, 2016



3.4 Urban/rural households in Durham Region

For the most part, households in Durham Region are located within designated urban areas. In 2016, 92.2 per cent of households were within the urban areas. Residential dwellings within the Lake Ontario shoreline municipalities are predominantly urban, while the northern municipalities of Brock, Scugog and Uxbridge had a larger share of residential dwellings in the rural area (Figure 3.6).

3.5 Period of construction and structural type

The overall housing stock in Durham Region is relatively young, with more than half of all residential dwellings being constructed after 1981 (60.0 per cent). Only 15.6 per cent of dwellings were constructed prior to 1961 (Figure 3.7). Significant growth in residential dwelling construction occurred between 1981 and 1990, when nearly one-fifth of all Durham's dwellings (42,715) were constructed. That growth coincided with similar trends in the growth of population, development, and economic activity.

Figure 3.6
Urban/rural households in Durham, 2016

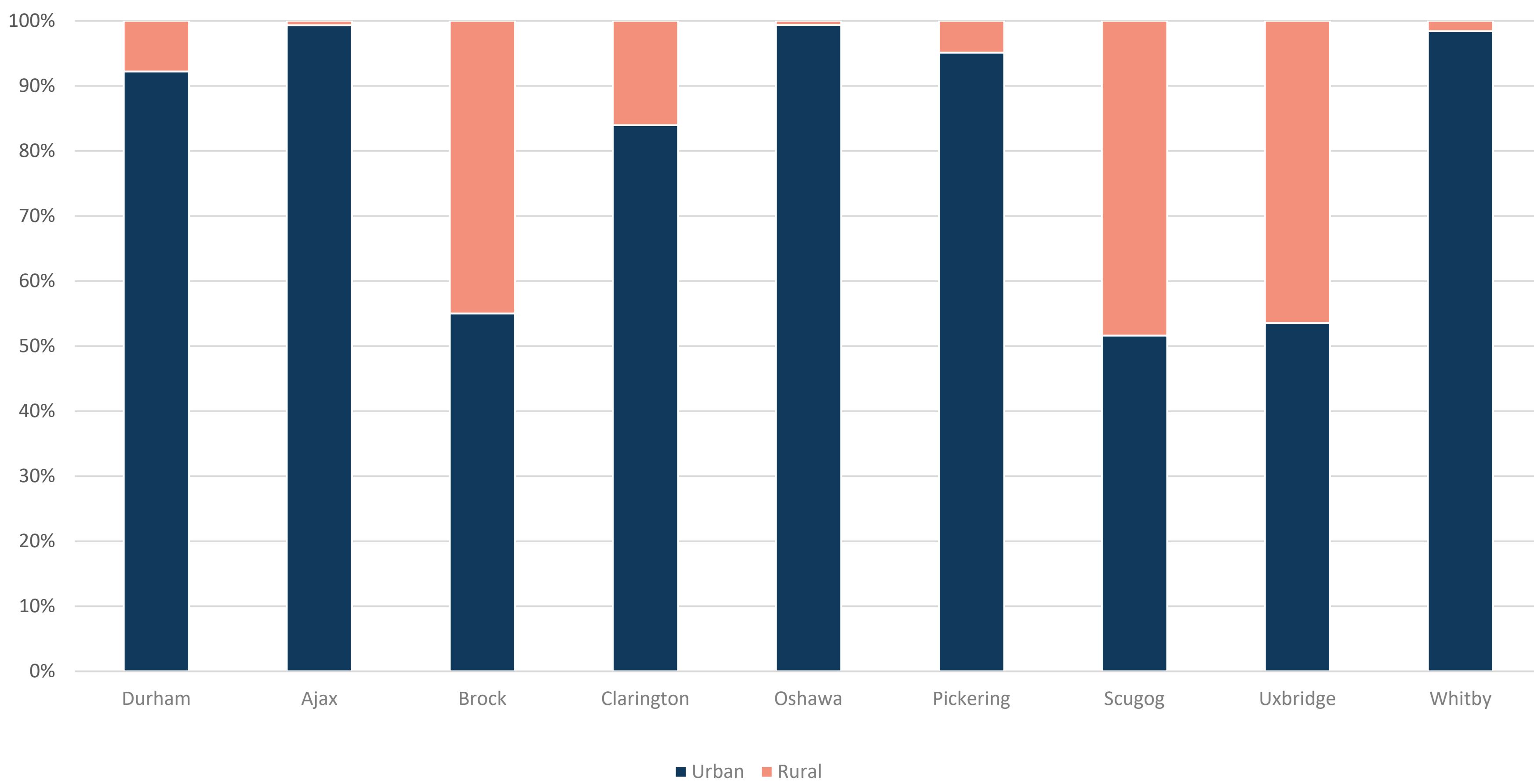
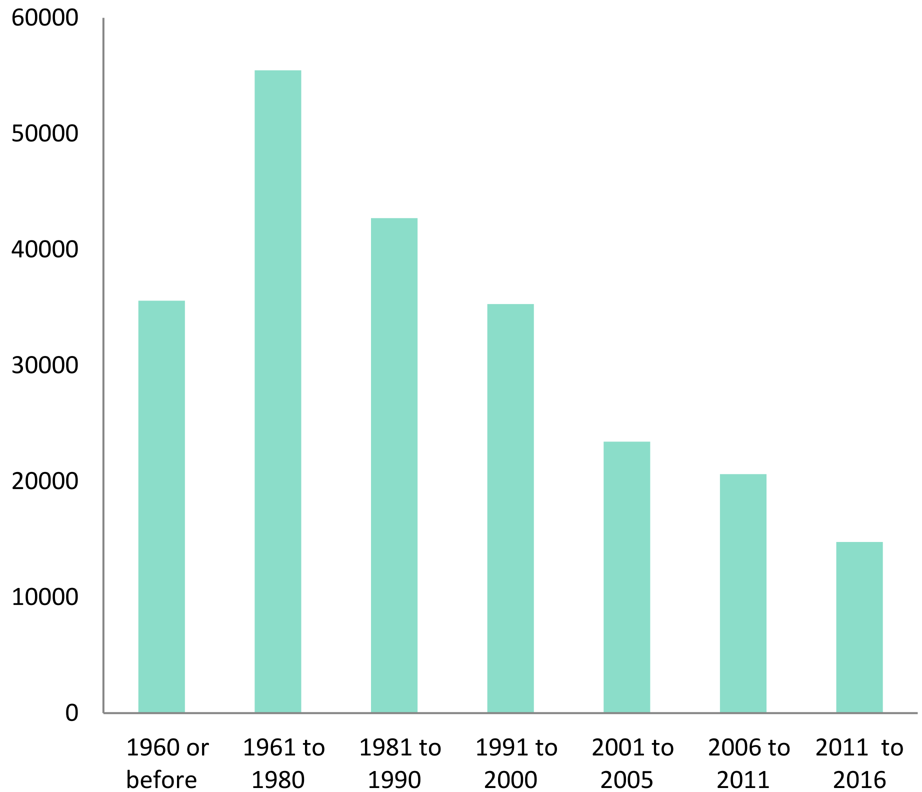
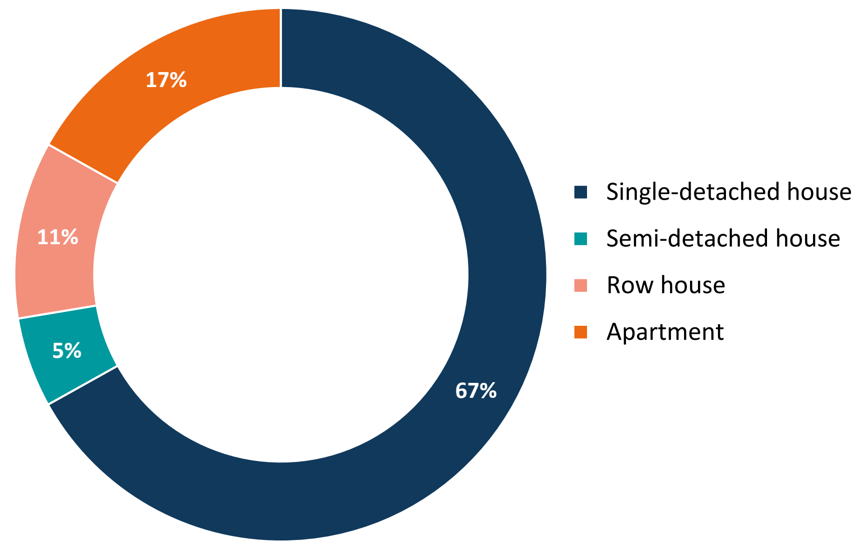


Figure 3.7
Period of dwelling construction in Durham



The mix of dwelling types in Durham Region is presented in Figure 3.8. Single detached dwellings represented the largest share in the Region (66.8 per cent) followed by apartments (16.8 per cent), row houses (10.7 per cent), and semi-detached dwellings (5.5 per cent) (refer to Appendix, Table 3.5). The current mix of dwelling types in Durham was similar to 2011, with a slight decrease in single-detached and semi-detached houses, and a slight increase in the percentage of row houses and apartment dwellings. This is consistent with growth trends towards higher-density development, as identified in the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

Figure 3.8
Dwellings by structural type in Durham, 2016



3.6 Tenure of dwellings

In 2016, approximately 81.1 per cent of dwellings in Durham were owned, while 18.8 per cent were rented (Figure 3.9). This represents a slight decrease in the percentage of owned dwellings compared to 2011 (82.7 per cent). At the area municipal level, Oshawa continues to have a significantly higher percentage of rented dwellings (31.5 per cent) compared to the region as a whole (refer to Appendix, Table 3.16).

In 2016, the tenure of dwellings in the GTHA was 67.4 per cent owned and 32.7 per cent rented, compared to 69.2 per cent and 30.8 per cent respectively in 2011. This accurately reflects the trends identified within an increasingly growing housing market, such as the growing costs associated with home ownership (see section 3.8). Toronto had the highest percentage of rented dwellings (47.25 per cent), and York Region had the highest percentage of owned households (85.8 per cent) in 2016 (refer to Appendix, Table 3.17).

3.7 Shelter payments

Statistics Canada provides information on the total average monthly payment made by owner households and tenant (renter) households to secure shelter. For owners, the major monthly payment includes: mortgage, heating, municipal services (water/sewer), property taxes, and condominium fees (where applicable). For renters, the major monthly payment includes: rent, heating, and municipal services (gross rent).

As reported in the 2016 Census, the average owner’s major payment was $1,622 and the average gross rent in Durham Region was $1,142 (Figure 3.10). This represents an average $179 increase in monthly owner’s payments and an average $187 increase in gross rent compared to 2011. Monthly rent has continued to increase. According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the average gross rent in Durham Region in 2018 was $1,155.

FIgure 3.10
Average gross rent and owner's shelter costs in Durham, 1996 to 2016

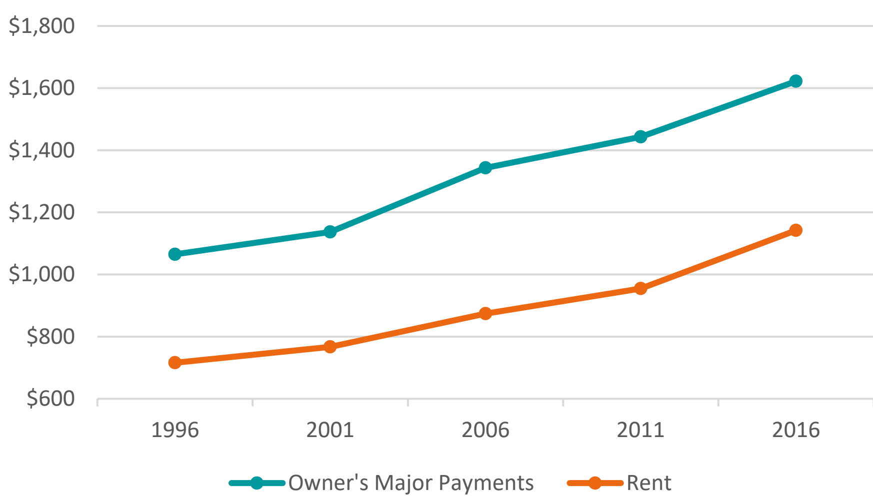
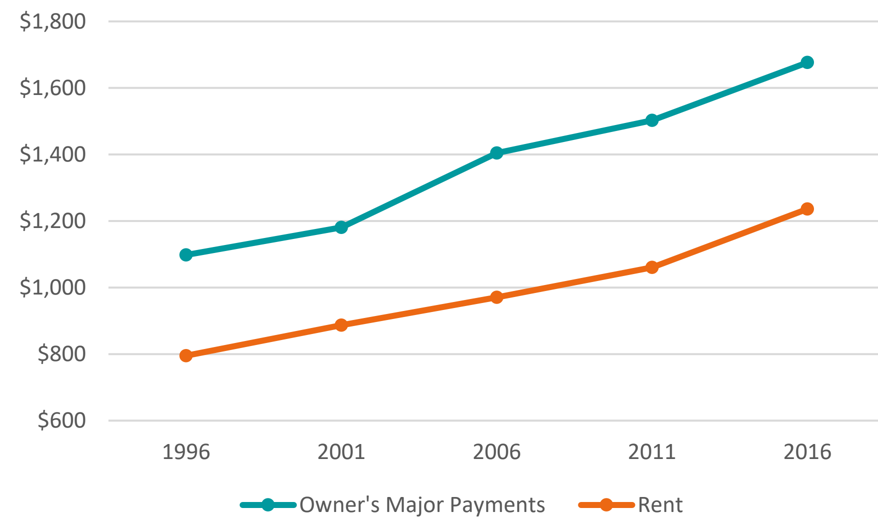


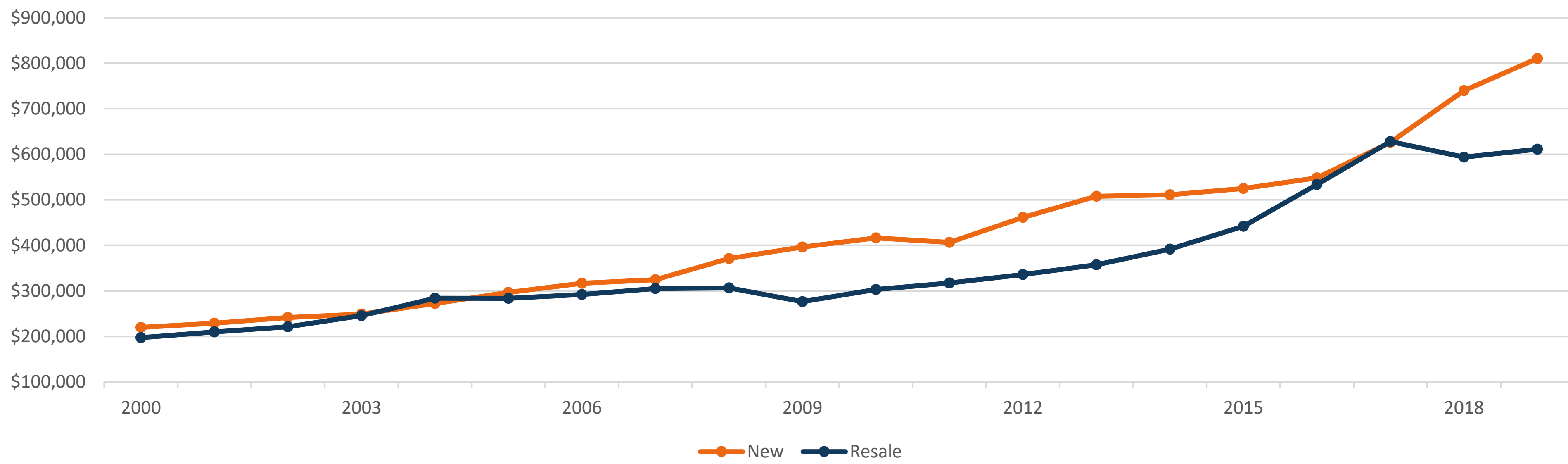
Figure 3.11
Average gross rent and owner's shelter costs in the GTHA, 1996 to 2016



Ajax had the highest average owner’s major monthly payment ($1,805) and Pickering had the highest average gross monthly rent ($1,359) in 2016. In contrast, Oshawa had the lowest major owner’s payment ($1,423), while Brock had the lowest gross monthly rent ($896) (refer to Appendix, Table 3.16).

The average owner’s major monthly payment in the GTHA was $1,677 and gross rent was $1,236 in 2016, compared to owner’s major monthly payments of $1,503 and gross rent of $1,060 in 2011 (Figure 3.11). In 2016, Durham Region had the second-lowest gross monthly rent ($1,142) in the GTHA after Hamilton ($947). Hamilton also had the lowest owner’s major monthly payment at $1,350. In contrast, York Region had the highest monthly payments made by both owners ($1,846) and renters ($1,417) (refer to Appendix, Table 3.17).

Figure 3.12
Average price of a new and resale single detached dwelling in Durham, 2000 to 2019



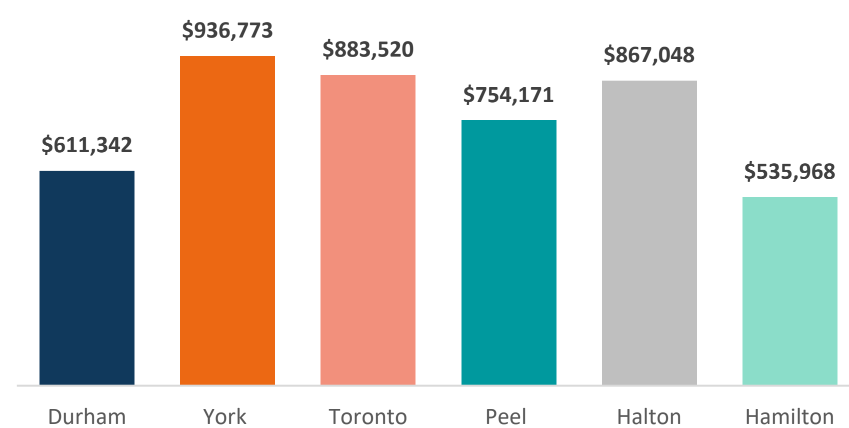
3.8 Cost of home ownership

The cost of housing in Durham Region increased significantly between 2000 and 2019 (Figure 3.12). According to the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), the average cost of a new single detached dwelling increased by 368.5 per cent from approximately $219,910 in 2000 to $810,424 in 2019 (Table 3.18). During the same period, the average cost of a resale dwelling increased by 309.8 per cent, from approximately $197,362 in 2000 to $611,342 in 2019 (refer to Appendix, Table 3.18).

The cost of housing within Durham Region varies considerably among the area municipalities. In 2019, the average sale price for a new single-detached dwelling ranged from approximately $777,287 in Clarington to $1,222,907 in Ajax (refer to Appendix, Table 3.18). The average price for a resale dwelling within Durham was generally more affordable than new sale prices, ranging from $509,446 in Brock to $803,927 in Uxbridge (refer to Appendix, Table 3.19).

In 2019, the average cost of a new house was considerably less expensive in Durham when compared to the other GTHA municipalities. The average resale price for single-detached dwellings in the GTHA ranged from $535,968 in Hamilton to $936,773 in York Region (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13
Average price of resale single detached dwellings in the GTHA, 2019



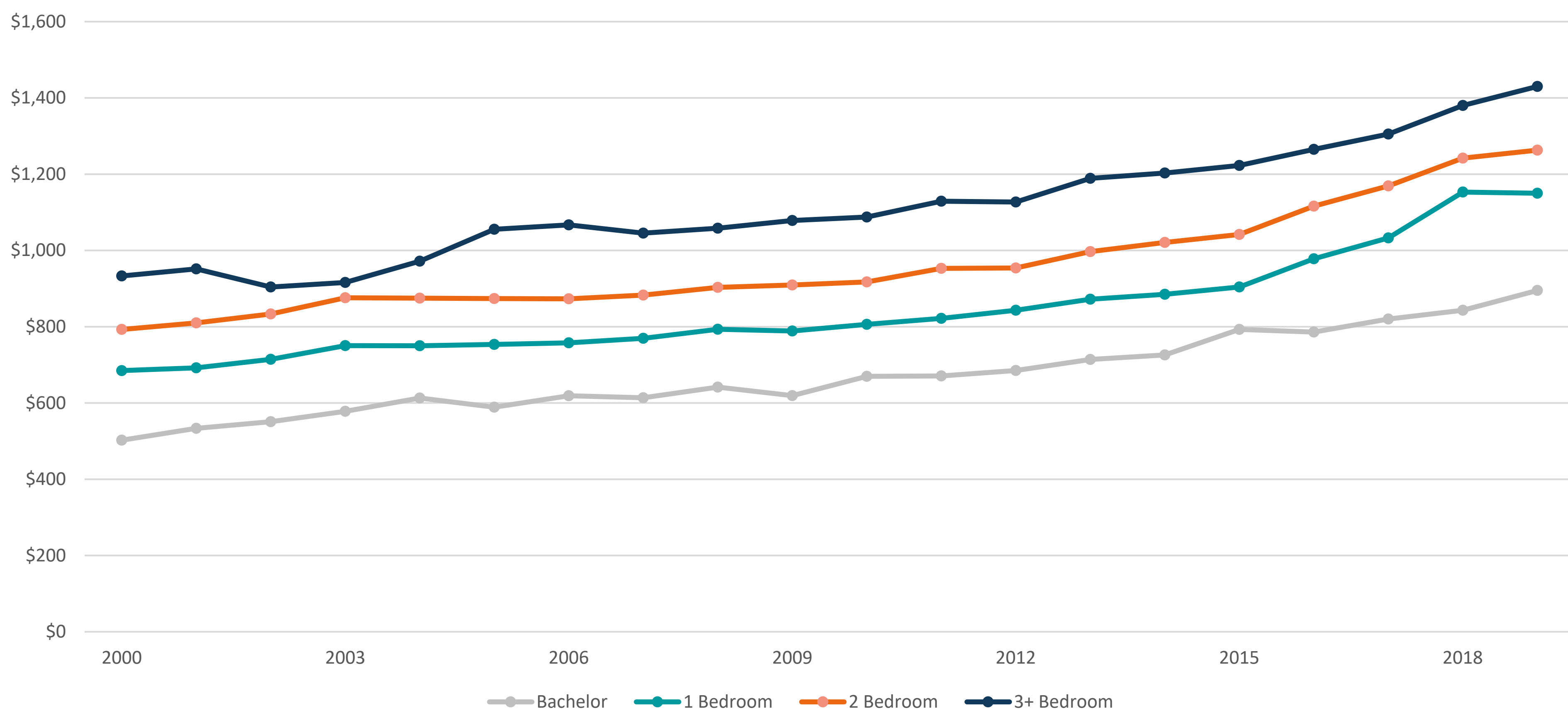
3.9 Cost of rent

The cost of rental units in Durham Region increased moderately between 2000 and 2019 (Figure 3.14). The average rent for bachelor apartments increased by $393 (78.1 per cent), and average rent for three or more bedroom apartments increased by $497 (53.3 per cent) over the 19 year period. During the same period, one and two-bedroom apartments increased $465 (67.9 per cent) and $470 (59.3 per cent) respectively.

More recently, between 2018 and 2019, rental prices increased for bachelor (1.1 per cent), two-bedroom (1.0 per cent), and three or more bedroom (1.0%) per cent) apartments; while prices decreased for one-bedroom apartments by 0.01 per cent.

Average monthly rents for one, two, and three bedroom apartments do not vary significantly within the GTHA. In 2019, the average rent for bachelor, one-bedroom, two-bedroom, and three or more in the GTHA were $977, $1,240, $1,413 and $1,600 respectively (see Appendix, Table 3.20). Durham had the second-lowest average monthly rent for all unit types compared to the rest of the GTHA, after Hamilton.

Figure 3.14
Average monthly rent in Durham, 2000 to 2019



3.10 Building activity

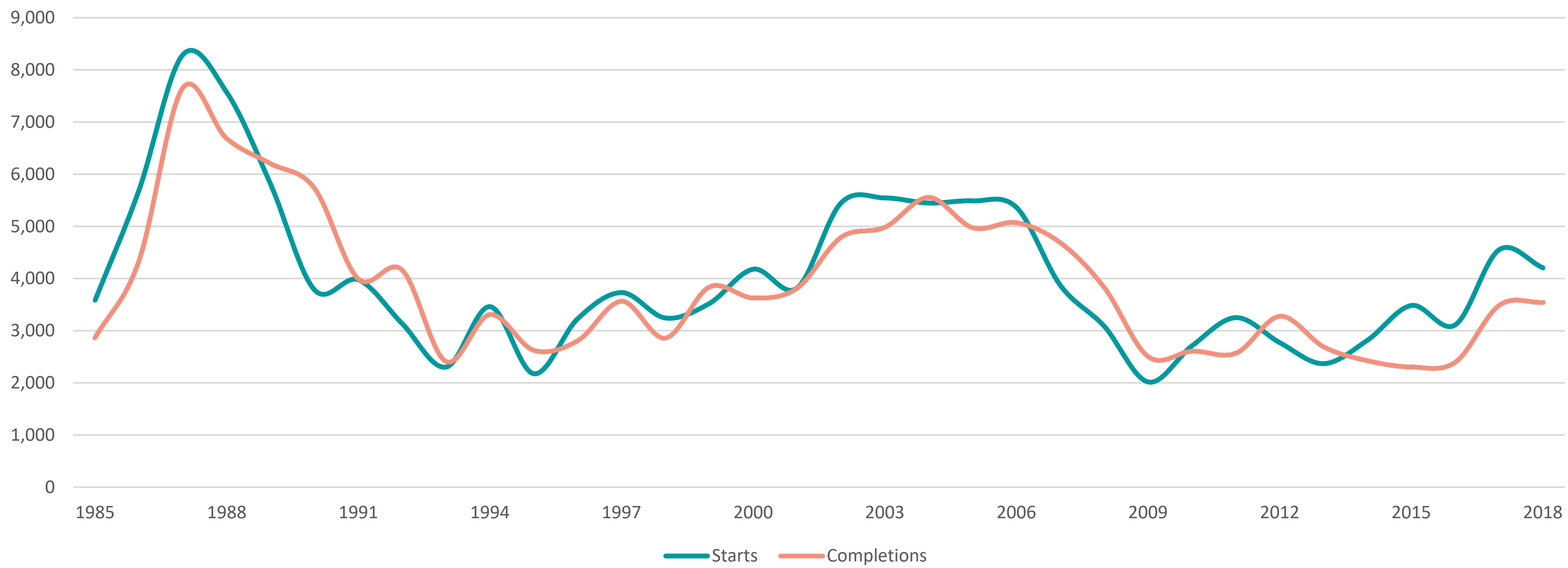
Over the past few decades, the level of housing starts and housing completions fluctuated significantly. Figure 3.15 indicates the decline from a substantial boom in both starts and completions during the late 1980s to a levelling out in the mid-1990s, as per data from the CMHC and the Durham Region Building Activity Reports. Development activity gradually increased through the late 1990s and early 2000s and declined more recently following the economic downturn in 2008.

Since 2006, approximately 68 per cent of all housing starts in Durham Region were single-detached dwellings. Row houses accounted for 20.9 per cent, semi-detached dwellings 3.9 per cent, and apartments 7.1 per cent of all housing starts (refer to Appendix, Table 3.22). Housing completions reflected a similar pattern of housing types (refer to Appendix, Table 3.23).

A **Start** is defined as the beginning of construction work on a building, usually when the concrete has been poured for the whole of the footing around the structure, or an equivalent stage where a basement will not be part of the structure.

A **Completion** is defined as the stage at which all the proposed construction work on a dwelling unit has been performed, although under some circumstances a dwelling may be counted as completed where up to 10 per cent of the proposed work remains to be done. (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

Figure 3.15
Annual starts and completions of residential units in Durham, 1985 to 2018



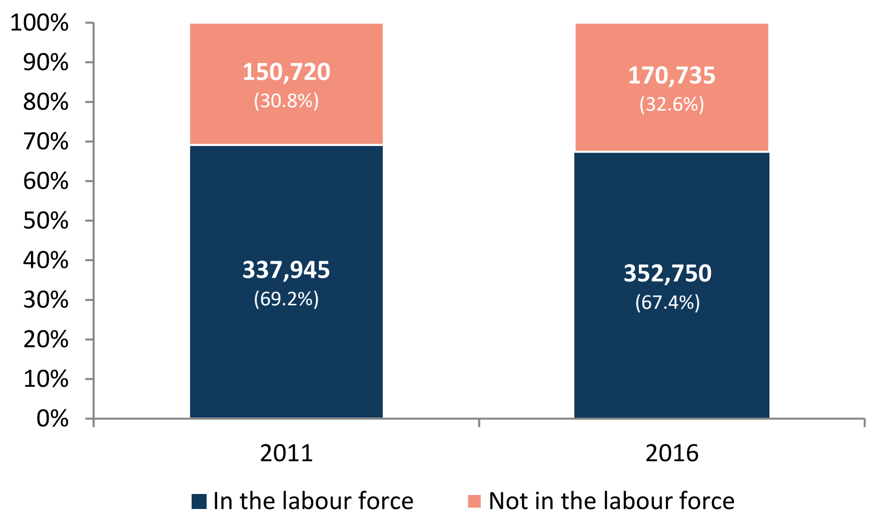
4.0 Employment

Durham Region's unemployment rate decreased from 8.6 per cent in 2011 to 8.0 per cent in 2016. Employment was highest in the sales and service sector (23 per cent). In 2019, Durham Region's Business Count reported more than 206,000 jobs and over 12,600 businesses.

4.1 Labour force activity

In 2016, 352,750 Durham residents were in the labour force – an increase of 4.4 per cent compared to 2011 (Figure 4.1). There were also 170,735 residents aged 15 years and older that were not in Durham's labour force in 2016; an increase of 13.3 per cent over 2011.

Figure 4.1
Labour force in Durham, 2011 and 2016



Participation rate refers to the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

The participation rate of the labour force in Durham Region was 67.4 per cent in 2016, a slight decrease from 2011 (69.2 per cent). The participation rate was higher for males (71.4 per cent) than females (63.6 per cent). The unemployment rate in Durham Region decreased slightly from 8.6 per cent in 2011 to 8.0 per cent in 2016. The unemployment rate decreased from 8.8 per cent to 8.3 per cent for males, and from 8.4 per cent to 7.8 per cent for females between 2011 and 2016 (Appendix, Table 4.1).

4.2 Class of worker

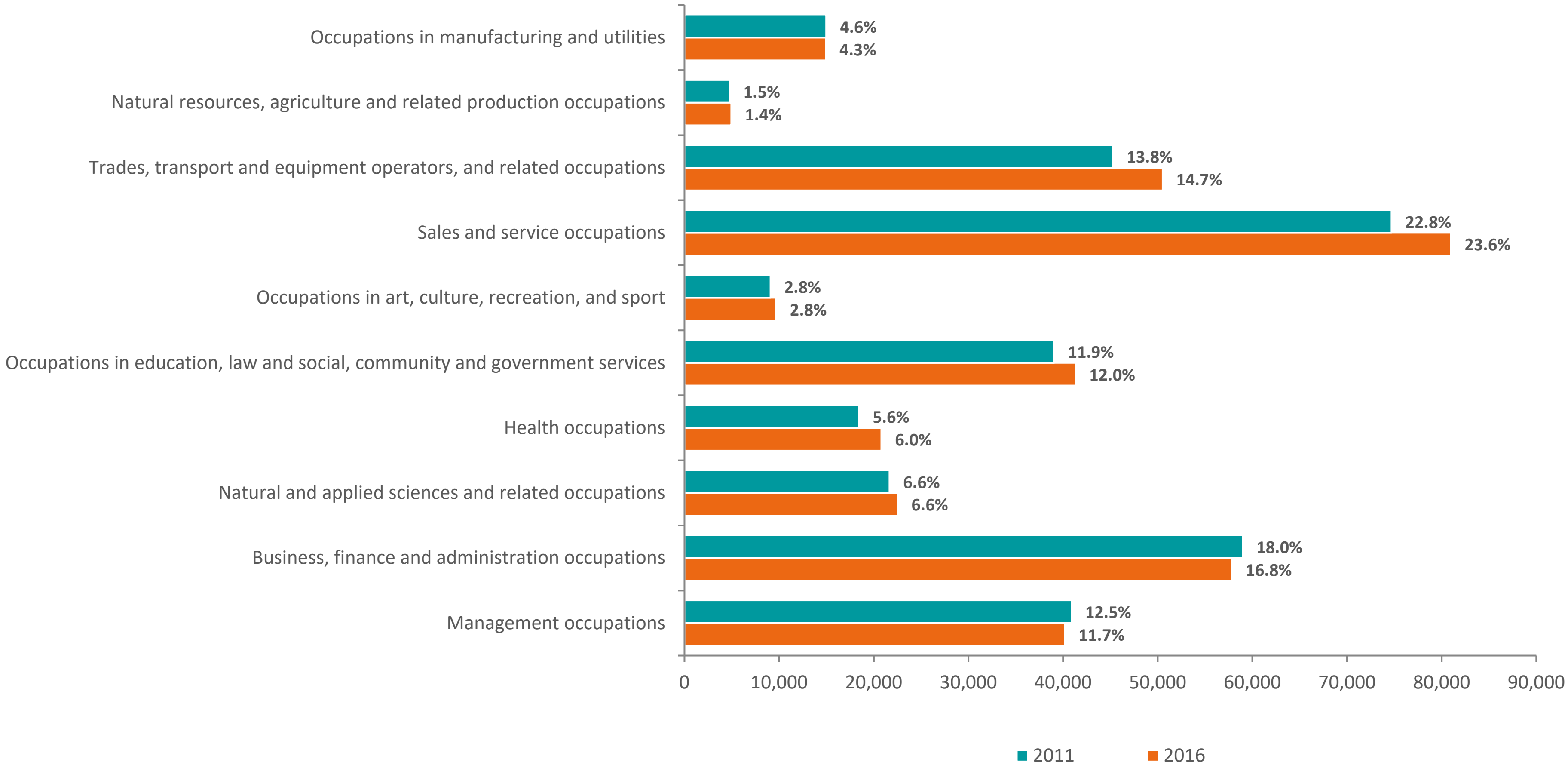
The census variable "class of worker" divides the total employed labour force into three main categories: employees (wage and salary earners), self-employed (both incorporated and unincorporated), and not classified (which means they are employed as part of the labour force, but do not fall within these two classifications). In 2016, employees represented 87.6 per cent of the total labour force, 9.8 per cent were self-employed, and 2.6 per cent were not classified. A similar distribution was reported in 2011, where employees represented 88.8 per cent of the labour force, 8.4 per cent being self-employed, and 3.0 per cent not classified.

A key change to note is the slight increase (by 1.4 per cent) in the percentage of the labour force that classifies as self-employed and the associated slight decrease among the other two categories. The percentage of self-employed increased from 10.5 per cent to 12.2 per cent in males and from 6.3 per cent to 7.4 per cent among females.

4.3 Labour force by occupation

In 2016, the Durham labour force was primarily employed in sales and service (23 per cent); business, finance, and administration (16.4 per cent); trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (14.3 per cent); occupations in social science, education, government service, and religion (11.7 per cent); and management (11.4 per cent) (Figure 4.2). Although some variation in the percentage share of each occupational group has occurred since 2011, the distribution of Durham 's labour force has remained generally constant.

Figure 4.2
Labour force by occupations in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016



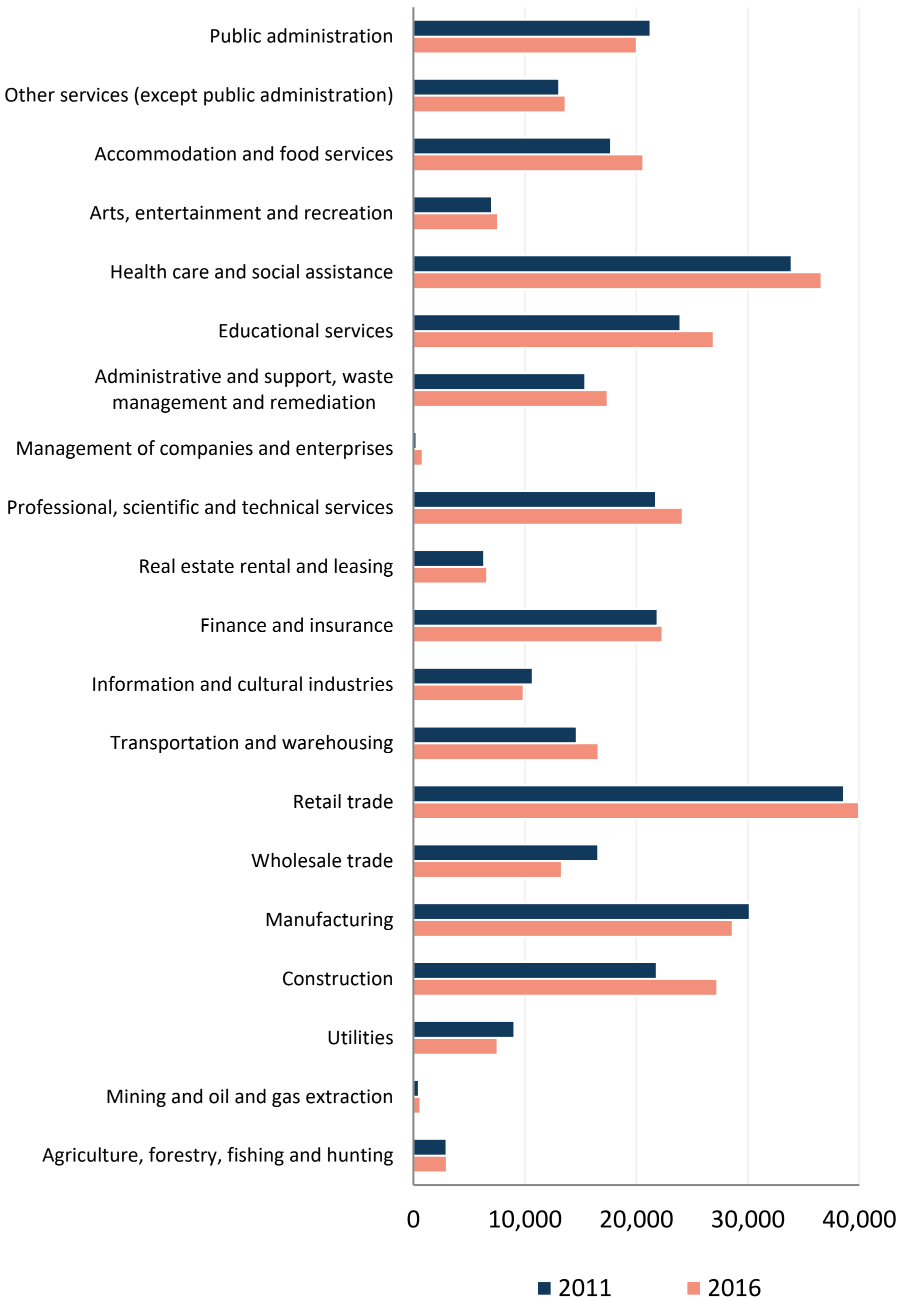
4.4 Labour force by industry

The term "industry" refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where a person works. Figure 4.3 presents Durham Region's labour force by industry for 2011 and 2016. Retail trade (11.3 per cent), health care and social assistance (10.4 per cent), and manufacturing (8.1 per cent) industries employed the highest share of Durham's labour force compared to other industry categories. This is fairly consistent with the breakdown in labour force by industry in 2011.

One notable change is the growth in the construction industry which has grown from 21,835 employees in 2011 to 27,260 in 2016, representing a 25 per cent increase. Most other industries have also experienced growth in their labour force except public administration, wholesale trade, manufacturing, and utilities.

Detailed data on the breakdown of employees within all labour force industries is available in the Appendix, Table 4.4.

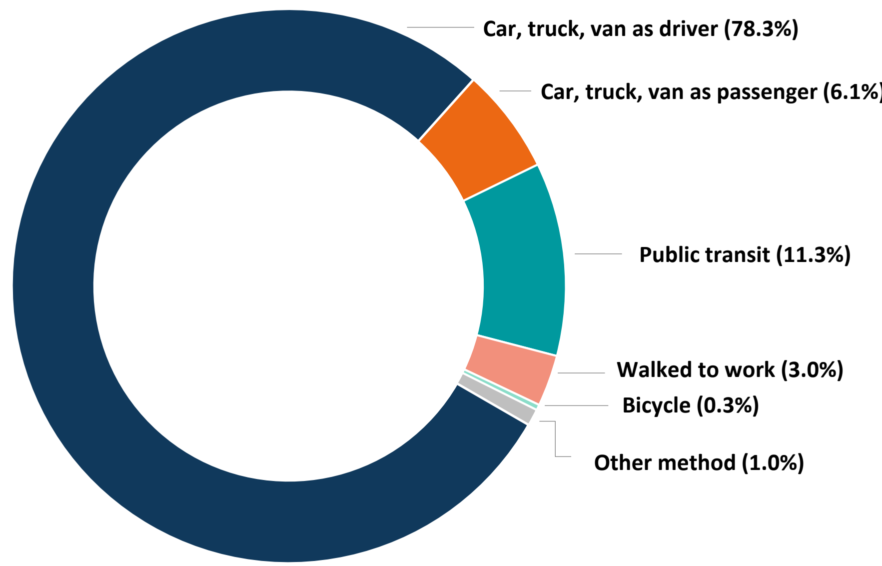
Figure 4.3
Labour force by industry in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016



4.5 Mode of Transportation

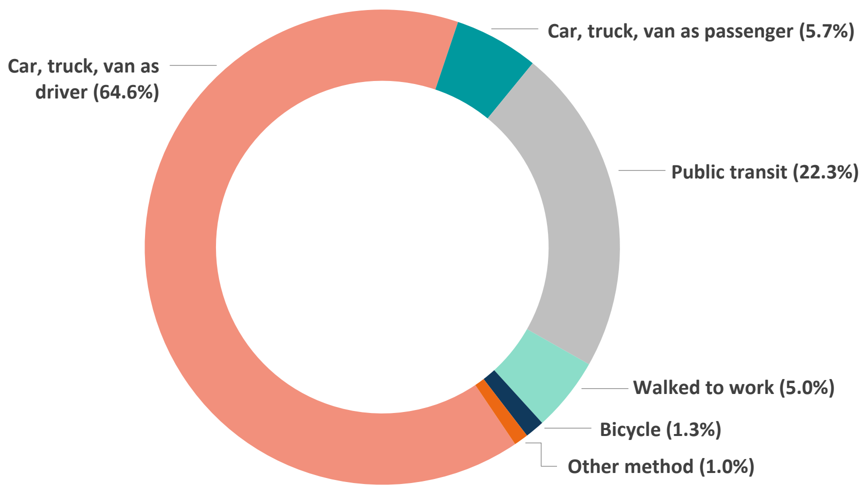
Monitoring the mode of transportation among Durham Region's employed labour force helps to identify emerging trends in the travel habits of workers (Figure 4.4). Of the total employed labour force in Durham Region, 78.3 per cent drove an automobile (car, truck, van) to work in 2016. This was a slight decrease compared to 2011 (79.5 per cent). During this period the share of automobile passengers stayed the same (at 6.1 per cent). The share of labour force using public transit increased from 10.0 per cent to 11.3 per cent. This means an additional 5,065 persons used public transit to travel to work in 2016 compared to 2011. This represents a steady trend in increasing public transit ridership over past Census periods.

Figure 4.4
Labour force by mode of transportation to work in Durham, 2016



In the GTHA, the percentage share among the various modes of transportation was quite different compared to Durham Region (Figure 4.5). Only 64.6 per cent of the employed labour force within the GTHA drove an automobile (car, truck, van) to work. This was mostly attributable to Toronto, where less than half (46.0 per cent) of its employed labour force drove an automobile to work. The percentage shares among the remaining GTHA regions were similar to Durham (74 per cent to 79 per cent). The percentage of labour force using public transit to travel to work in the GTHA was 22.3 per cent in 2016. This is again, primarily attributable to Toronto, where public transit riders represent 37.0 per cent of the labour force.

Figure 4.5
Labour force by mode of transportation to work in the GTHA, 2016

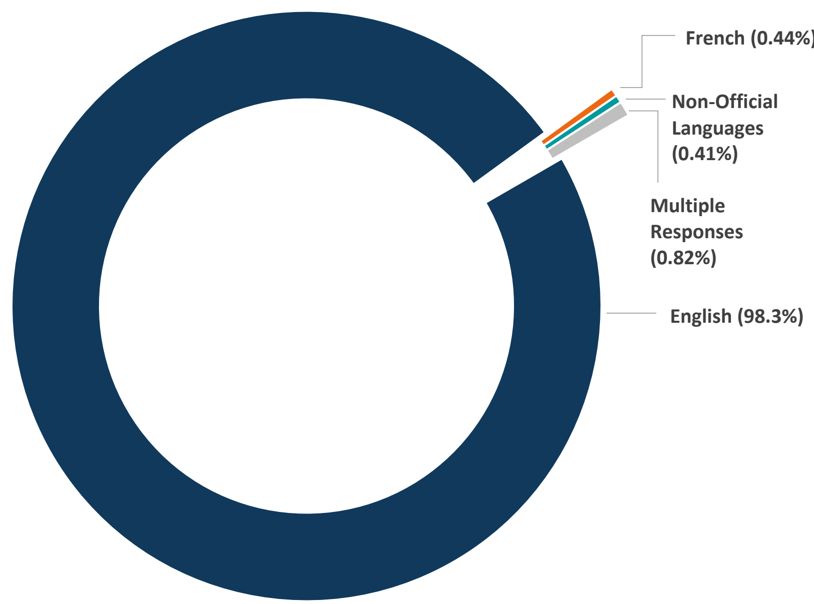


4.6 Language at work

Language of work refers to the language used most often at work by an individual at the time of the Census. This information was collected for the first time by Statistics Canada in 2001. In 2016, the majority of employees in Durham (98.3 per cent) indicated English as the language they use at work (Figure 4.6). This was slightly higher than the rest of the GTHA (95.1 per cent). Durham had the largest proportion of the labour force speaking English at work within the GTHA, while York Region has the lowest (92.4 per cent).

French accounted for a very small proportion of the language used at work (0.44 per cent) in Durham. Non-official languages used in the workplace represented an even smaller percentage (0.41 per cent). In the GTHA overall, 2.4 per cent of the employed labour force indicated using non-official languages at work, while only 0.36 per cent used French.

Figure 4.6
Languge at work in Durham, 2016



4.7 Jobs and businesses

Since 2012, the Region of Durham has conducted an annual Business Count to collect information about local businesses, including employment data. In 2019, the survey found that there were 12,666 businesses in Durham. Oshawa had the greatest share of businesses (23.5 per cent) within the region, followed by Whitby (18.2 per cent), and Pickering (15.7 per cent).

The Business Count also reported a total of 206,494 jobs in Durham in 2019, which represented a 20.6 per cent increase since 2014. Following a similar trend to the number of businesses, Oshawa had the most jobs (27.7 per cent) followed by Whitby (21 per cent) and Pickering (16.9 per cent).

A total of 64.5 per cent of all jobs in Durham were full-time, while part-time jobs accounted for 30.5 per cent, and seasonal jobs made up the remaining 5 per cent.

Figure 4.7
Jobs in Durham, 2019

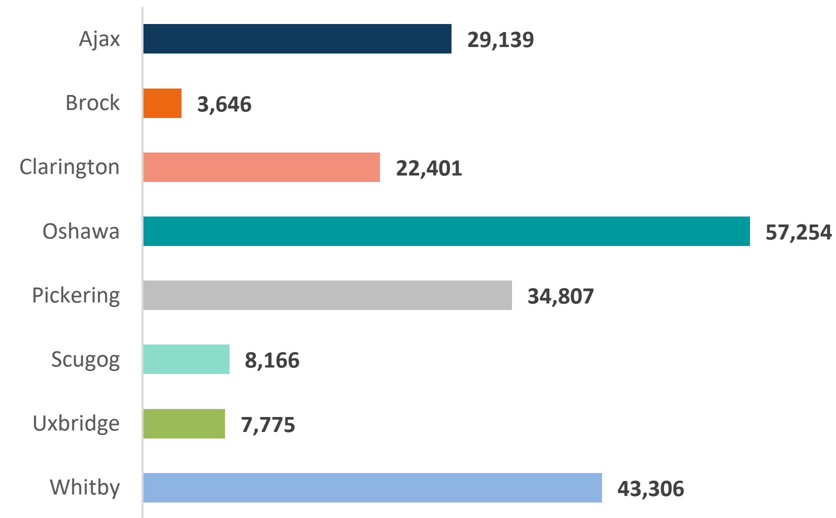


Figure 4.8
Breakdown of job tenure in Durham, 2019

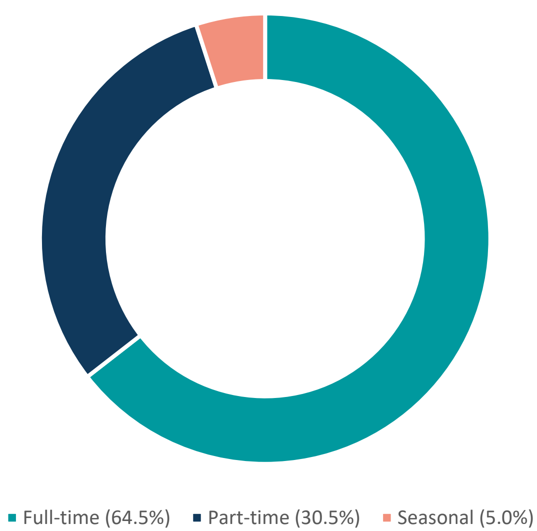
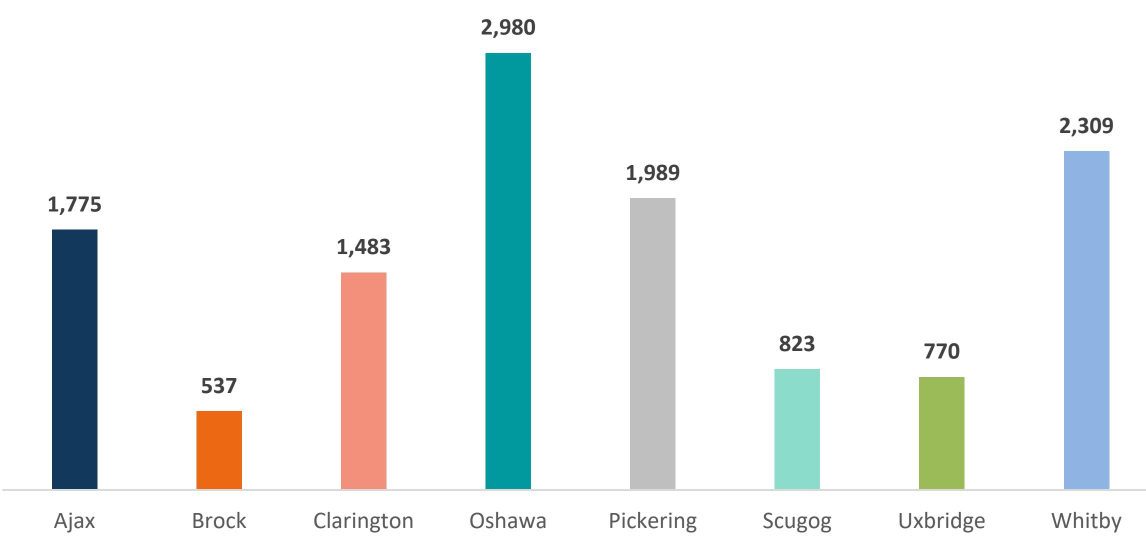


Figure 4.9
Businesses in Durham, 2019



5.0 Income and Education

In 2015, the average income in Durham Region was $49,018 (up 10.3 per cent since 2005). A quarter of Durham residents spent more than 30 per cent of their income on shelter costs. Significantly more tenants (47.7 per cent) spent more than 30 per cent of income on housing as compared to homeowners (19.9 per cent). The prevalence of those reporting as low-income residents was lower in Durham Region (9.7 per cent) in contrast to the GTHA (15.1 per cent) and Ontario (14.4 per cent). In 2015, nearly 84 per cent of Durham residents aged 15 years and over held a certificate, diploma, or degree. This section is derived from the 2016 Census, which reported income using year-end data from 2015.

5.1 Highest level of education

Level of education for Durham residents can be an important indicator for the present and future labour force (Figure 5.1). In 2016, 25.2 per cent of Durham residents 15 years of age and over were college educated, while 29.9 per cent had received their high school certificate or equivalent. Approximately 22.2 per cent of Durham residents were pursuing or had completed a university certificate, diploma, or degree, 20.2 per cent of which included a bachelor's degree or higher. The percentage of persons reporting having pursued or completed an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma was 6.6 per cent.

Although Durham had a lower percentage of the population with a university education when compared to the GTHA and Ontario (Figure 5.2), Durham had higher percentages of the population with college, CEGEP, or other non-university certificates or diplomas; apprenticeships or trades certificates or diplomas; and high school certificates or equivalent as their highest level of education (refer to Appendix, Table 5.1).

Figure 5.1
Highest level of education in Durham, 2016

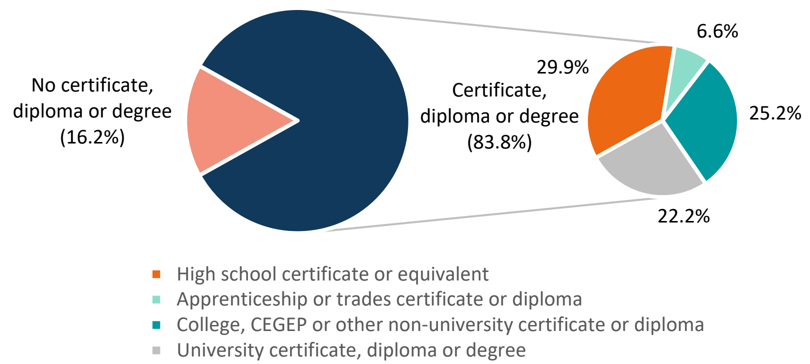
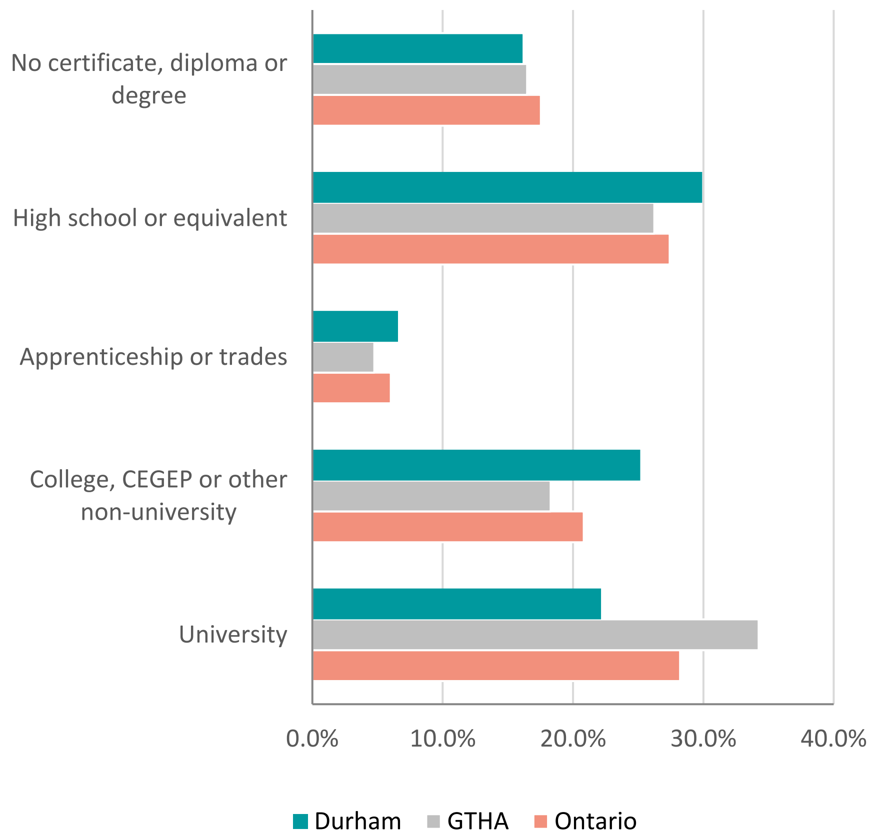
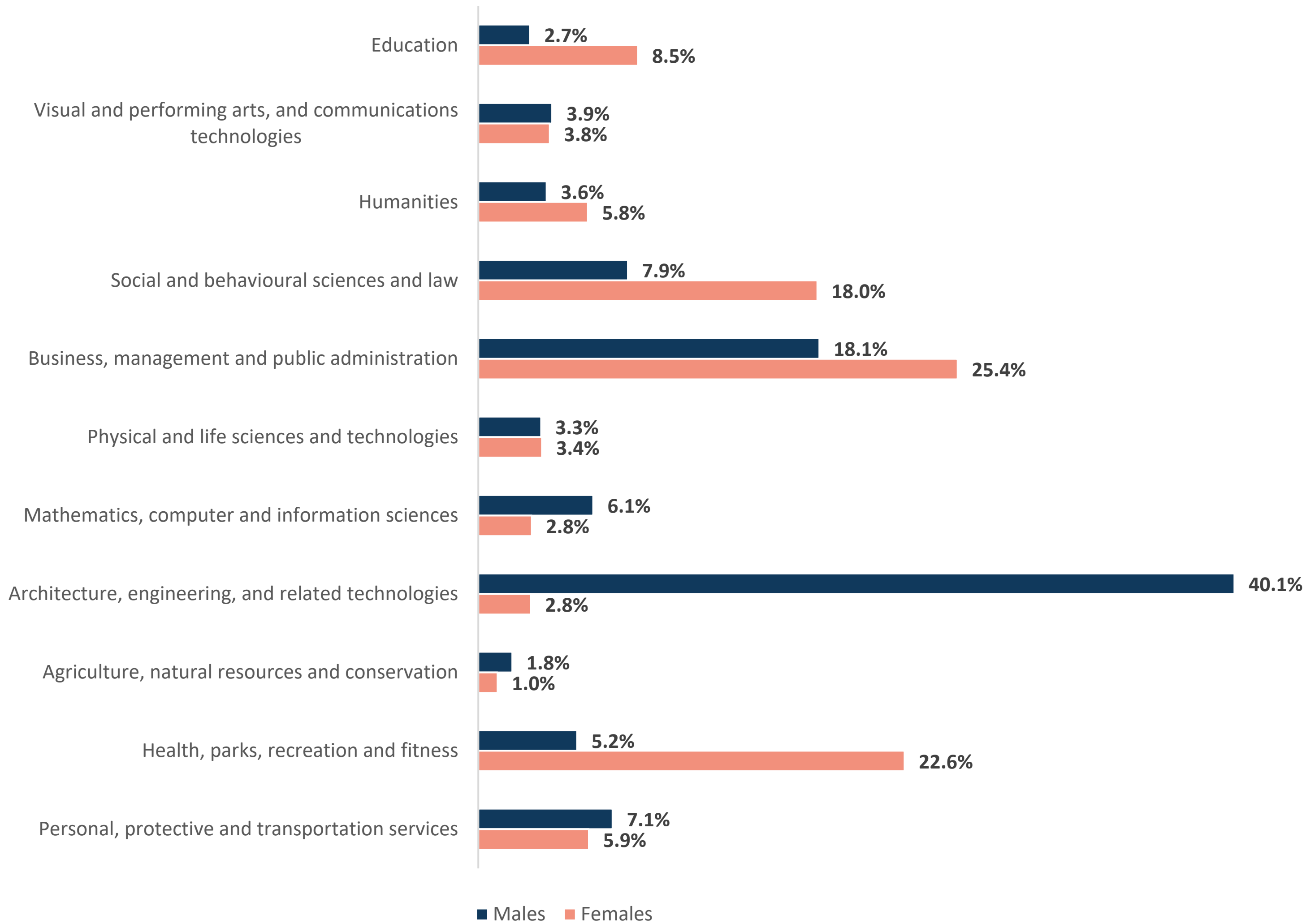


Figure 5.2
Highest level of education in Ontario, GTHA, and Durham, 2016



The post-secondary qualifications by major field of study that Durham residents are pursuing or have completed also provides insight into the diversity of the Durham labour force (Figure 5.3). For instance, 53.9 per cent of all Durham residents aged 15 and over were pursuing or had completed post-secondary education in 2016. Of these, the most popular fields of study include business, management, and public administration (22.0 per cent); architecture, engineering, and related technologies (20.4 per cent); and health and related fields (14.4 per cent). The female population was predominantly educated in business, management and public administration (25.4 per cent); while males are predominantly educated in architecture, engineering, and related technologies (40.1 per cent) (refer to Appendix, Table 5.2).

Figure 5.3
Major fields of study in Durham, 2016

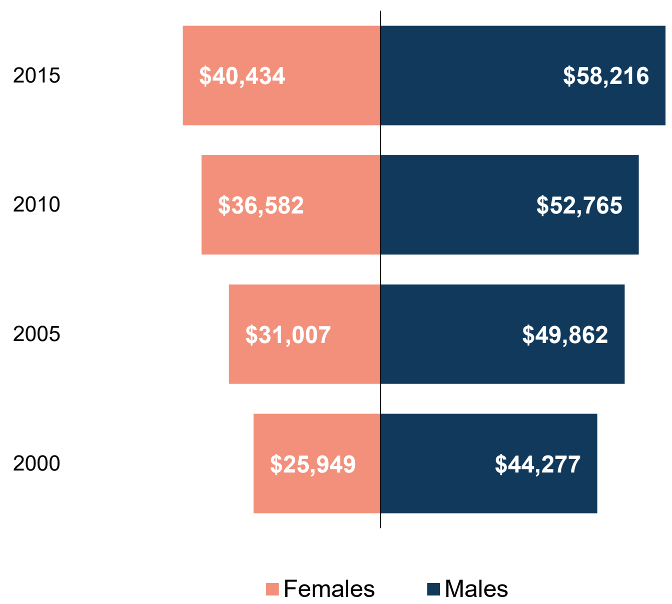


5.2 Total income

For the 2016 Census, income was reported based on year-end 2015 information. In Durham Region, the average individual income increased by 10.3 per cent, from $44,443 in 2010 to $49,018 in 2015.

However, the average individual income among males and females during the same period was quite different (Figure 5.4). Overall, regardless of role and tenure in an organization, the average income of males increased by 10.3 per cent, from $52,765 in 2010 to $58,216 in 2015. The average income of females increased by 10.5 per cent, from $36,582 in 2010 to $40,434 in 2015 (refer to Appendix, table 5.3).

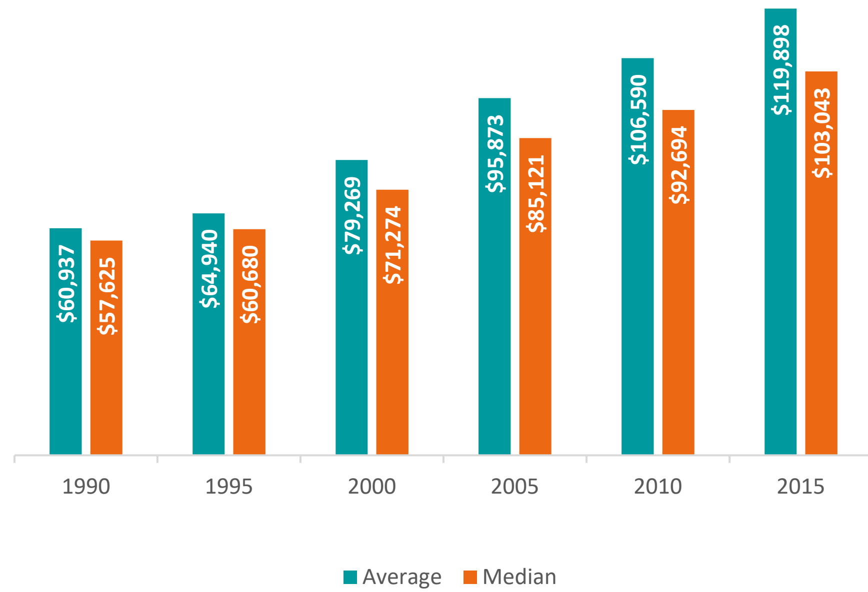
Figure 5.4
Average individual income in Durham, 2000-2015



5.3 Family income

The average family income of all economic families in Durham Region increased by $13,308, from $106,590 in 2010 to $119,898 in 2015. Couples with children earned the highest average economic family income ($143,831).

Figure 5.5
Average and median family incomes in Durham, 2000-2015



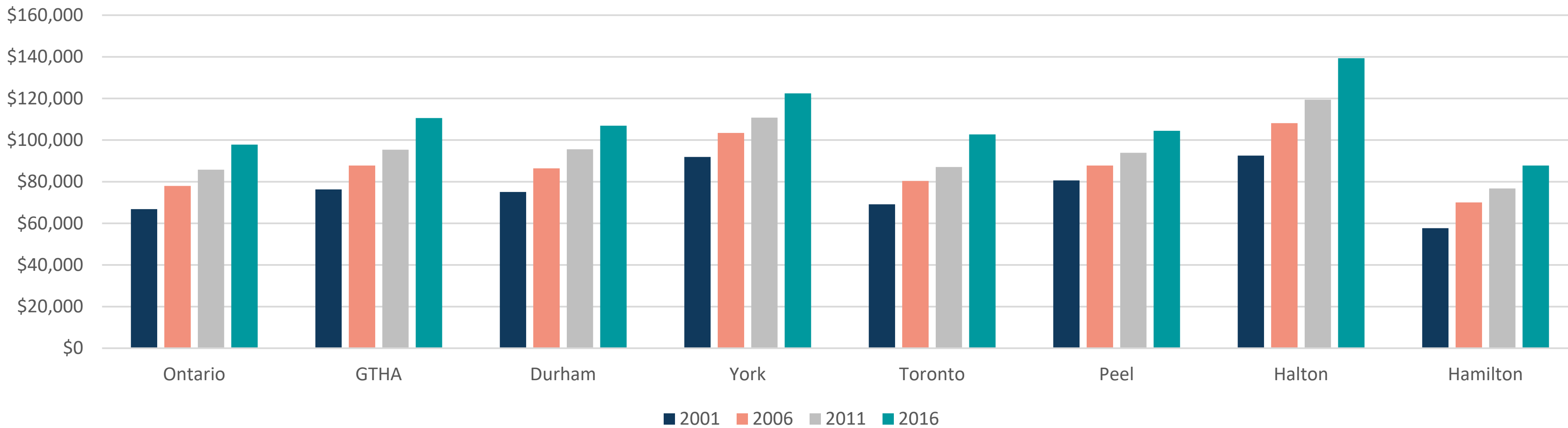
Halton Region had the highest average economic family income in the GTHA in 2015 at $156,969, followed by York Region ($132,766). Durham's average family income ranks fourth in the GTHA, while Hamilton has the lowest average family income in the GTHA ($105,908) (refer to Appendix, Table 5.4).

5.4 Household income

Average household incomes increased steadily in all of Durham Region's area municipalities since 2000. The Township of Uxbridge had the highest average household incomes in Durham with $124,982 in 2015 (refer to Appendix, Table 5.5).

Average household income increased consistently in Ontario and the GTHA (Figure 5.6). In 2015, the highest average household income in the GTHA was in Halton Region ($139,315). Durham's average household income was the third highest in the GTHA ($106,886), and it was lower than the GTHA average ($110,602) (refer to Appendix, Table 5.6).

Figure 5.6
Average household income in Ontario and the GTHA



5.5 Composition of income

Total income was derived from three main sources: employment income; government transfer payments (government pensions, employment insurance, child benefits, etc.); and other (investments, retirement pensions, severance pay, etc.).

In 2015, the majority of total income in the GTHA was comprised of employment income, ranging from 71.5 per cent in Hamilton to 78.9 per cent in Peel Region (Figure 5.7). Durham Region (76.1 per cent) was higher than the provincial average (72.9 per cent) and ranked fourth highest in GTHA. Government transfer payments in the GTHA were the highest in Hamilton (13.3 per cent), and lowest in Halton Region (6.7 per cent). The percentage of other income in the GTHA ranged from 10.7 per cent in Peel Region to 16.2 per cent in Toronto.

Within Durham Region, the percentage of employment income in 2015 ranged from 69.2 per cent in Brock to 81.1 per cent in Ajax. Government transfer payments were highest in Oshawa (14.3 per cent), and lowest in Whitby (8.2 per cent).

Figure 5.7
Composition of total income in Ontario and the GTHA, 2015

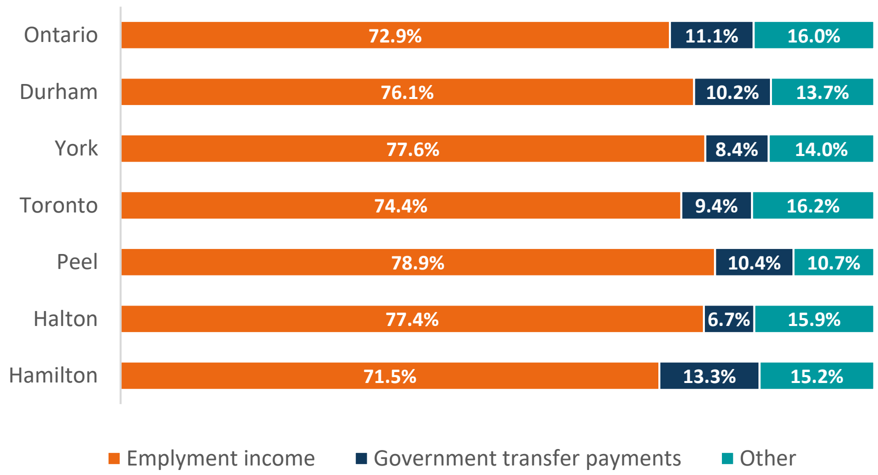
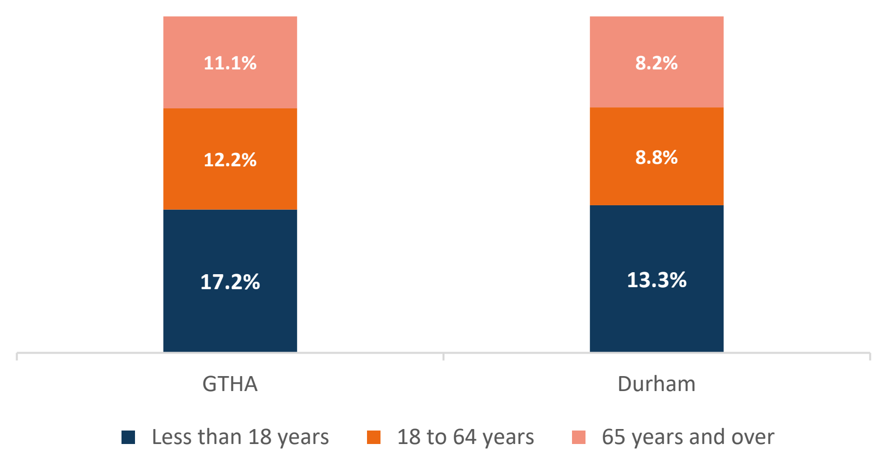


Figure 5.8
Prevalence of low-income in the GTHA and Durham by age group



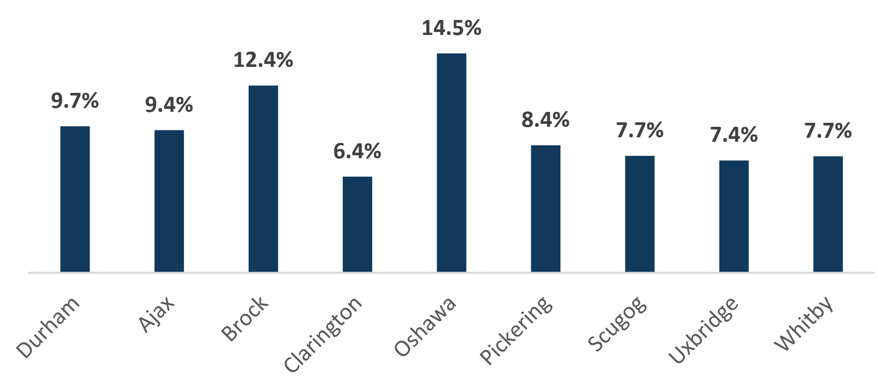
5.6 Prevalence of low-income

For the 2016 Census, Statistics Canada defined prevalence of low-income as the position of an economic family (or a person 15 years of age and over not in an economic family) in relation to Statistics Canada's low-income measure after tax (LIM-AT).

As shown in Figure 5.8, the prevalence of low-income in the GTHA was highest amongst children. Toronto had the highest prevalence of low-income among GTHA municipalities with 20.2 per cent of all residents, and 26.3 per cent of all children under the age of six having low-income. Halton Region had the lowest prevalence of low-income in the GTHA (8.2 per cent), followed by Durham Region (9.7 per cent) (refer to Appendix, Table 5.12).

Within Durham Region, low-income was most prevalent in Oshawa (14.5 per cent), and least prevalent in Clarington (6.4 per cent). The prevalence of low-income was higher for children less than 18 years old than it was for the general population for all municipalities in Durham. In addition, the incidence of low-income for seniors aged 65 and older was lower than the general population throughout the region (refer to Appendix, Table 5.13).

Figure 5.9
Prevalence of low-income in Durham, 2015

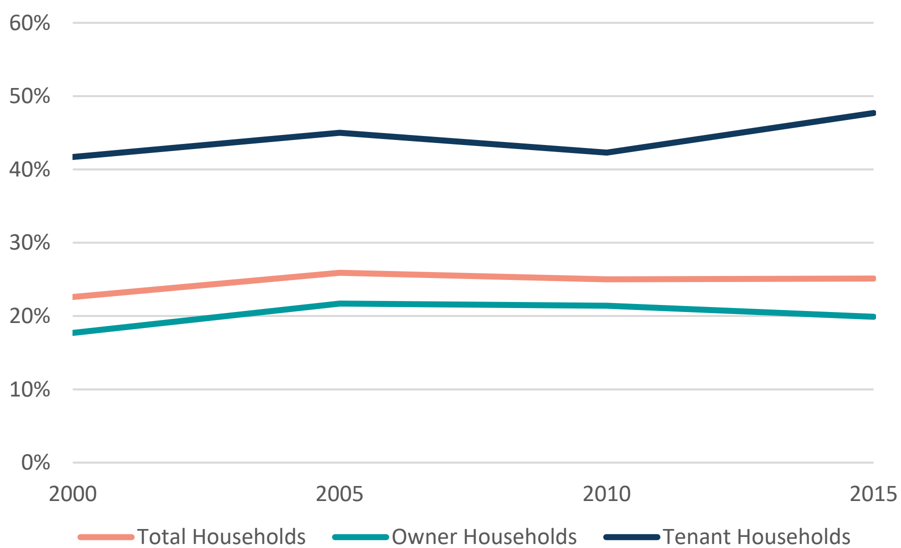


5.7 Household income spent on housing

Monitoring the percentage of household income spent on housing can be an effective way to determine the level of affordability among existing households. As a generally accepted rule, housing is deemed affordable if less than 30 per cent of gross income is utilized for monthly rent or monthly housing expenses (mortgage principle, interest, and property tax).

Affordability among Durham Region's households has been fairly consistent since 2000. Households spending more than 30 per cent of household income on housing ranged from a low of 22.6 per cent in 2000 to a high of 25.9 per cent in 2005 (see Figure 5.10). The percentage of households with an affordability problem (spending 30 per cent or more of household income on housing) increased slightly from 25.0 per cent in 2010 to 25.1 per cent in 2015 (refer to Appendix, Table 5.14).

Figure 5.10
Households in Durham spending 30 % or more of household income on housing, 2000 to 2015



The percentage of households spending 30 per cent or more of their household income on housing ranged considerably among Durham Region's area municipalities. The municipalities with the highest proportion of households with affordability problems were Oshawa (29.7 per cent), Brock (27.5 per cent), and Ajax (27.4 per cent).

Households spending more than 30 per cent of household income on rental housing ranged from 43.4 per cent in Ajax to 50.4 per cent in Oshawa. The total proportion of households in Durham spending more than 30 per cent of income on rental housing was 47.7 per cent. In contrast, the number of owner households spending more than 30 per cent of household income on ownership housing in Durham was lower (19.9 per cent), ranging from 15.8 per cent in Clarington to 24.8 per cent in Ajax (refer to Appendix, Table 5.15). This is a result of the income disparity between tenant and owner households. The average household income of tenant households in Durham is $53,570, and $119,386 for owner households. While tenant housing costs are less than that of owners (as demonstrated in section 3.9), a larger proportion of their income is spent on housing.

In the GTHA, the percentage of households spending 30 per cent or more of household income on housing ranged from 23.7 per cent in Halton Region to 36.6 per cent in Toronto in 2015. Durham Region had the second lowest percentage of households (25.1 per cent) spending 30 per cent or more of their income on housing. Throughout the GTHA, a significant percentage of tenant households (47.0 per cent) was spending 30 per cent or more of household income on rental housing in 2015 (refer to Appendix, Table 5.16).

For owners, the major monthly payment for housing includes: mortgage, heating, municipal services, property taxes, and condominium fees (where applicable).

For renters, the major monthly payment for housing includes: rent, heating, and municipal services (gross rent).

6.0 Agriculture

The agricultural sector is an important economic and cultural contributor in Durham. In 2016, there were 1,323 farms reported in Durham. The majority of farmers were 55 years and older (61.7 per cent) and most farmers were male (68.4 per cent). Over a third of farms were 130 acres in size or more, while about 6.3 per cent of farms were less than 10 acres.

6.1 Farm industries

Within Durham Region's agricultural sector, oilseed and grain farming (21.0 per cent), other animal production (20.9 per cent), and cattle ranching and farming (20.0 per cent) were the predominant industry groups (Figure 6.1).

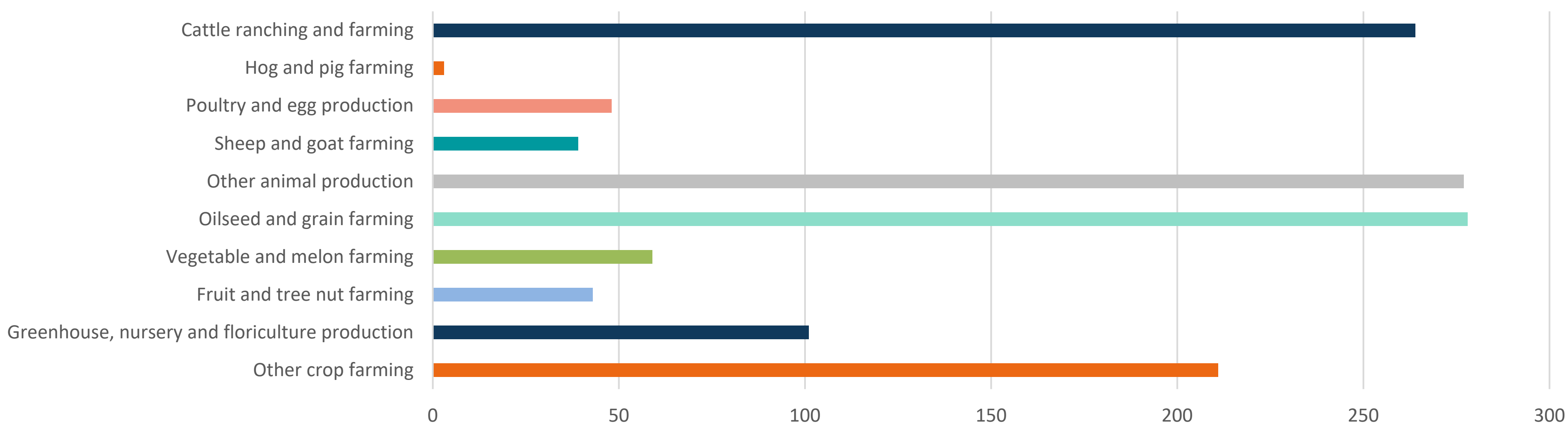
Durham's cattle industry made up 41.8 per cent of all animal producing farms, while oilseed and grain farming, and other crop farming represents 40.2 per cent of all crop farms (refer to Appendix, Table 6.1).

In Ontario, oilseed and grain farming represents a larger share (57.5 per cent) of all crop farming, and cattle ranching representing 50.4 per cent of all animal producing farms.

Hog and pig farming was more prevalent throughout the province where it represents 2.5 per cent of all farms, compared to only 0.2 per cent in Durham Region. Conversely, the greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production industry represented a much larger share of farms in Durham (7.6 per cent), compared to Ontario (4.1 per cent).

In Durham, beef cattle represented more than two thirds of all cattle farms (69.3 per cent). Dairy cattle and milk production was also important, as more than 80 farms were dedicated to this industry. Within the oilseed and grain farming industry category, other grain farming (35.6 per cent), corn (34.2 per cent per cent), and soybeans (24.5 per cent) were the dominant crops. Among other crops, hay farming also represented a significant proportion of all farms in Durham (10.4 per cent) (refer to Appendix, Table 6.2).

Figure 6.1
Farms in Durham by industry, 2016



*The "Other animal production" classification refers to apiculture; horse and other equine production; fur-bearing animal and rabbit production' animal combination farming; and all other miscellaneous animal production, as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

6.2 Farm size

The average size of farms in Durham Region has increased over time as the industry has evolved. Economies of scale and industrial farming practices have led to a consolidation of smaller farms within the region. Figure 6.2 illustrates that this has been a common trend in the GTHA and across Ontario, resulting in larger farm sizes overall.

Figure 6.2
Average farm size in the GTHA

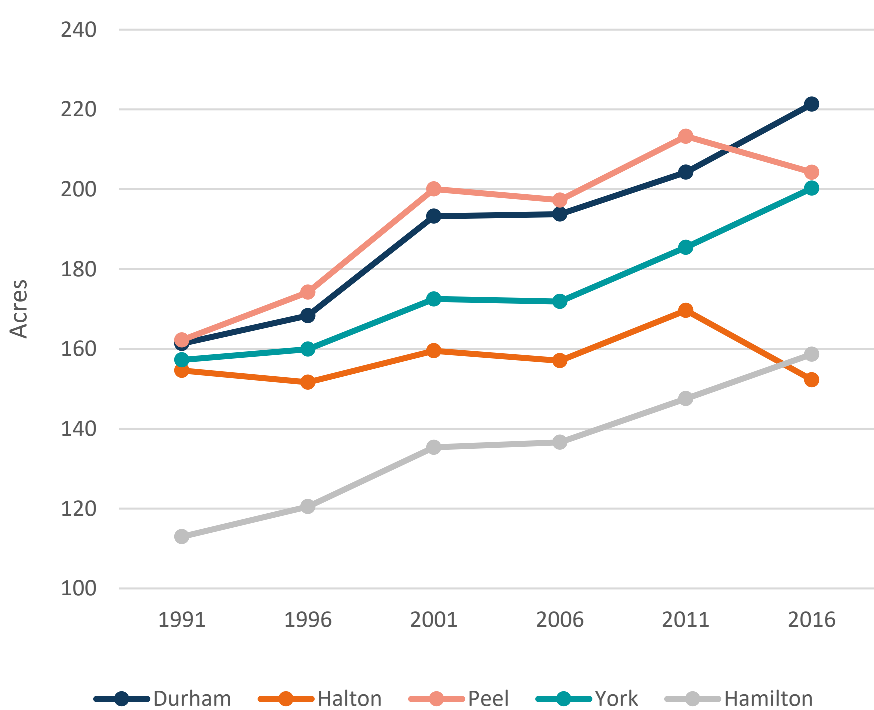
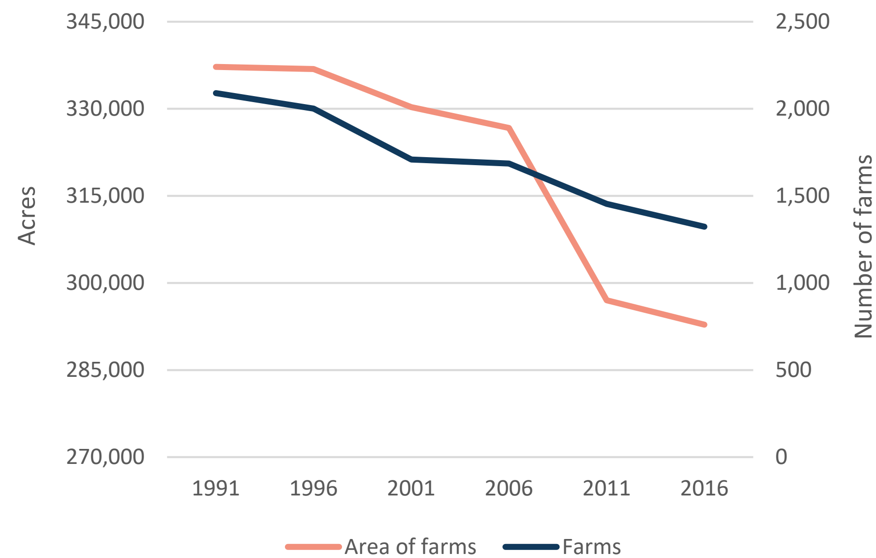


Figure 6.3
Total farm area and number of farms in Durham, 2016



More than a third of farms in Durham Region were 130 acres and larger (35.4 per cent), with over 13 per cent of all farms being at least 400 acres. The majority of farms were between 10 to 129 acres (58.3 per cent). While there were fewer small farms (less than 10 acres), they still represented over 6 per cent of all farms in Durham. Similar patterns for farm size can be seen at the provincial and national level (refer to Appendix, Table 6.3).

As farm sizes have increased over time, there is a corresponding trend towards a decrease in the overall number of farms, while the overall area of farmland in the GTHA has decreased. Figure 6.3 illustrates this shift in Durham. According to Statistics Canada in their 2012 Snapshot of Canadian agriculture, the steep decline between 2006 and 2011 was part of a nation-wide trend that came as a result of various factors including: a general decline in beef, pig, and poultry farming in 2011; and a decline in the processing sector, which led to an overall decrease in vegetable farming area across Canada.

6.3 Farm capital

Farming is a significant contributor to Durham Region's economy. The capital cost of farming can be significant with the average market value of a farm in Durham being $2,631,882 in 2016. However, the market average is influenced by the nearly 380 farms that are valued in excess of a $2 million (refer to Appendix, Table 6.6).

The majority of farms in Durham (62.3 per cent) were valued less than $1 million with nearly 30.7 per cent of farms valued between $500,000 and $999,999. The average market value of farms in Ontario ($2,656,963) and Canada ($2,634,035) was similar to Durham, but generally higher.

6.4 Farmers

Farmers in Durham are getting older. The average age for farm operators in 2016 was 57.6 years. The census reported that Canadian farmers in the 55 years and over category had the largest proportion of total operators (54.5 per cent) compared to 48.3 per cent in 2011.

In Durham, the trend is even more apparent with 61.7 per cent of farm operators being 55 years and older. Conversely, only 5.9 per cent of operators in Durham Region were under the age of 35 (refer to Appendix, Table 6.11).

The majority of farm operators in Durham Region were men (68.4 per cent). There has been a slight increase in the proportion of female operators in the last 15 years, where the percentage has increased from 28.3 per cent in 2001 to 31.4 per cent in 2016. By comparison, Durham had a slightly higher proportion of female farm operators than Ontario (29.7 per cent) and Canada (28.7 per cent).

Conclusion

The Statistics Canada 2016 Census was the central source of information for the Durham Region Profile. Comparisons are made to the 2011 Census and National Household Survey (NHS). Participation in the 2011 NHS was voluntary as opposed to the 2016 Long Form Census, which was mandatory. There is a risk of inaccuracies in the NHS data due to non-response bias. As such, the NHS data provides a useful tool for general geographical comparisons, but care should be taken when used for historical comparisons.

The data used to produce the statistics used in this technical report are based on tables contained within the appendix. This report is accompanied by an infographic summary, which is available in PDF format online at durham.ca.

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 extension 2549.

Data Sources

Durham Region, Business Count, 2019

- Total number of businesses; and
- Total number of employees.

Durham Region, Monitoring Growth Trends, 2019

- Population estimates;
- Household estimates;
- Short-term population forecast; and
- Short-term household forecasts.

Durham Region, Regional Official Plan, 2017 Consolidation

- Urban boundary;
- Long-term population forecasts;
- Long-term household forecasts; and
- Long-term employment forecasts.

Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC), Assessment Parcels

- Urban/rural households.

Statistics Canada, Annual Demographics

- Immigration;
- Emigration;
- Births; and
- Deaths.

Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016

- Population and dwelling counts;
- Age characteristics;
- Marital status;
- Family characteristics;
- Household and dwelling characteristics;
- Detailed mother tongue;
- Knowledge of official languages;
- First official language spoken;
- Detailed language spoken most often at home; and
- Detailed other language spoken regularly at home.
- Citizenship;
- Immigrant status and period of immigration;
- Age at immigration;
- Immigrant status and selected places of birth;
- Recent immigrants by selected place of birth;
- Visible minority population;
- Ethnic origin population;
- Religion;
- Indigenous population;
- Non-official languages spoken;
- Mobility;
- Education;
- Language used most often at work;
- Labour force status;
- Class of worker;
- Occupation;
- Industry;
- Work activity;
- Full-time or part-time weeks worked;
- Place of work status;
- Mode of transportation;
- Median commuting duration;
- Time leaving for work;
- Occupied private dwelling characteristics;
- Household characteristics;
- Shelter costs;
- Income of individuals in 2015; and
- Income of households in 2015.

Statistics Canada, Census of Agriculture, 2016

- Total number of farms;
- Farm size;
- Farms classified by industry group;
- Total gross farm receipts (excluding forest products);
- Market value in current dollar;
- Paid agricultural work;
- Average age of all farm operators; and
- Gender of farm operators.

Statistics Canada, Snapshot of Canadian Agriculture, 2012

- Chapter 3, Livestock sector re-focuses; and
- Chapter 4, Area in filed vegetables decreased

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Housing Market Reports

- Housing starts; and
- Housing completions.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Housing Now

- Average new sales price of a single detached dwelling.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Rental Market Report

- Average monthly rent.

Ministry of Transportation (MTO), Transportation Tomorrow Survey

- Trip distribution.

Toronto Real Estate Board (TREB), Market Watch

- Average resale home prices;
- Sales; and
- Listings.

Glossary

Indigenous Groups include persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band, as defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2. (Statistics Canada)

Census family is defined as a married couple, a couple living common-law, or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling.

A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union, or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner, or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

Economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

Employment income is the total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during the calendar year as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Home language refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as a "home language" if the languages are spoken equally often.

Household refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad. The dwelling may be either a collective dwelling or a private dwelling. The household may consist of a family group such as a census family, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, or a group of unrelated persons or of a person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on reference day are considered part of their usual household.

Housing completion (as defined by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation) is the stage at which all the proposed construction work on a dwelling unit has been performed, although under some circumstances a dwelling may be counted as completed where up to 10 per cent of the proposed work remains to be done.

Housing start (as defined by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation) is the beginning of construction work on a building, usually when the concrete has been poured for the whole of the footing around the structure, or an equivalent stage where a basement will not be part of the structure.

Industry data for the 2016 Census are produced according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002. The NAICS provides enhanced industry comparability among the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) trading partners (Canada, United States, and Mexico).

Labour force refers to the total number of persons, 15 years of age and over, who were either employed or seeking employment during the week prior to Census Day (May 10, 2016).

Low-income after-tax cut-offs (LICO-AT) are income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20 percentage points more than average of their after-tax income on food, shelter and clothing.

Low-income measure after-tax (LIM-AT) is a fixed percentage (50 per cent) of median adjusted after-tax income of households observed at the person level, where 'adjusted' indicates that a household's needs are taken into account.

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected.

Non-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family.

Participation rate refers to the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Private household refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad.

Unemployment rate refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in the week prior to Census Day.

Urban area refers to land located within the designated Urban Area Boundary as shown on Schedule ‘A’ – Regional Structure of the Durham Region Official Plan.

Visible Minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Indigenous peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

APPENDIX

Table 1.1
Population Distribution in Durham Region, 1976 to 2016

Municipality	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Ajax	20,774	25,475	36,550	57,350	64,430	73,753	90,167	109,600	119,677
Brock	8,820	9,259	10,003	11,057	11,705	12,110	11,979	11,341	11,642
Clarington	31,928	32,229	34,073	49,479	60,615	69,834	77,820	84,548	92,013
Oshawa	107,023	117,519	123,651	129,344	134,364	139,051	141,590	149,607	159,458
Pickering	27,879	37,754	48,959	68,631	78,989	87,139	87,838	88,721	91,771
Scugog	11,899	13,498	15,229	17,836	18,837	20,223	21,511	21,569	21,617
Uxbridge	10,977	11,207	11,895	14,092	15,882	17,377	19,169	20,623	21,176
Whitby	28,173	36,698	45,819	61,281	73,794	87,413	111,184	122,022	128,377
Durham	247,473	283,639	326,179	409,070	458,616	506,900	561,258	608,124	645,862

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1976 to 2016. Durham Region Planning Division

Note: Population figures do not include the census undercount.

Total population for Durham includes the population for the Mississaugas of Scugog Island.

Table 1.2
Share of Population Distribution in Durham Region, 1976 to 2016

Municipality	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Ajax	8.4%	9.0%	11.2%	14.0%	14.0%	14.5%	16.1%	18.0%	18.5%
Brock	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%
Clarington	12.9%	11.4%	10.4%	12.1%	13.2%	13.8%	13.9%	13.9%	14.2%
Oshawa	43.2%	41.4%	37.9%	31.6%	29.3%	27.4%	25.2%	24.6%	24.7%
Pickering	11.3%	13.3%	15.0%	16.8%	17.2%	17.2%	15.7%	14.6%	14.2%
Scugog	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%
Uxbridge	4.4%	4.0%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%
Whitby	11.4%	12.9%	14.0%	15.0%	16.1%	17.2%	19.8%	20.1%	19.9%
Durham	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1976 to 2016. Durham Region Planning Division

Note: Population figures do not include the census undercount.

Table 1.3
Population Distribution in Ontario and the GTHA, 1986 to 2016

Municipality	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Durham	326,179	409,070	458,616	506,900	561,258	608,124	645,862
York	350,602	504,981	592,445	729,254	892,712	1,032,524	1,109,909
Toronto	2,192,721	2,275,771	2,385,421	2,481,494	2,503,281	2,615,060	2,731,571
Peel	592,169	732,798	852,526	988,948	1,159,405	1,296,814	1,381,739
Halton	271,389	313,136	339,875	375,229	439,256	501,669	548,435
Hamilton	423,398	451,665	467,799	490,268	504,559	519,949	536,917
GTHA	4,156,458	4,687,421	5,096,682	5,572,093	6,060,471	6,574,140	6,954,433
Ontario	9,101,694	10,084,885	10,753,573	11,410,046	12,160,282	12,851,821	13,448,494

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1986 to 2016. Durham Region Planning Division
Note: Population figures do not include the census undercount.

Table 1.4
Share of Population Distribution in Ontario and the GTHA, 1986 to 2016

Municipality	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Durham	7.8%	8.7%	9.0%	9.1%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%
York	8.4%	10.8%	11.6%	13.1%	14.7%	15.7%	16.0%
Toronto	52.8%	48.6%	46.8%	44.5%	41.3%	39.8%	39.3%
Peel	14.2%	15.6%	16.7%	17.7%	19.1%	19.7%	19.9%
Halton	6.5%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	7.2%	7.6%	7.9%
Hamilton	10.2%	9.6%	9.2%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.7%
GTHA	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

GTHA	45.7%	46.5%	47.4%	48.8%	49.8%	51.2%	51.7%
Ontario	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1986 to 2016. Durham Region Planning Division

Table 1.5
Total Population by Age Group in Canada, Ontario, the GTHA, and Durham Region, 2016

	Canada	Ontario	GTHA	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Population, 2011	33,476,688	12,851,821	6,574,140	1,032,524	2,615,060	1,296,809	501,674	519,949	608,124	109,600	11,341	84,548	149,607	88,721	21,569	20,623	122,022
Population, 2016	35,151,728	13,448,494	6,954,433	1,109,909	2,731,571	1,381,739	548,435	536,917	645,862	119,677	11,642	92,013	159,458	91,771	21,617	21,176	128,377
% Change, 2011-2016	5.0%	4.6%	5.8%	7.5%	4.5%	6.5%	9.3%	3.3%	6.2%	9.2%	2.7%	8.8%	6.6%	3.4%	0.2%	2.7%	5.2%
0-4	1,898,790	697,360	364,120	57,235	136,000	76,315	30,600	28,275	35,695	7,225	575	5,590	8,770	4,545	885	875	7,210
5-9	2,018,130	756,085	396,885	67,345	135,025	87,260	37,970	29,355	39,930	8,280	650	5,790	9,130	4,910	1,055	1,105	9,005
10-14	1,922,645	754,530	396,735	71,000	127,105	89,945	38,640	29,485	40,560	8,155	645	5,770	8,670	5,460	1,200	1,340	9,320
15-19	2,026,160	811,670	429,130	74,910	145,525	97,155	36,440	32,130	42,970	8,535	635	6,210	9,220	6,290	1,395	1,550	9,120
20-24	2,242,690	894,390	479,225	71,965	194,750	100,655	31,910	36,710	43,235	8,505	615	5,880	10,660	6,665	1,225	1,370	8,305
25-29	2,285,990	874,350	486,840	63,860	232,945	90,540	26,185	35,720	37,590	7,295	615	5,410	10,460	5,510	915	955	6,405
30-34	2,329,395	864,765	483,515	62,910	224,580	91,240	30,420	34,725	39,640	7,805	645	6,240	10,365	5,435	1,035	895	7,215
35-39	2,288,365	842,485	469,945	68,510	196,310	93,395	37,930	32,400	41,400	8,470	625	6,260	10,040	5,390	1,065	940	8,595
40-44	2,255,135	871,875	480,875	81,615	182,390	96,990	43,580	32,755	43,545	8,570	595	6,235	10,060	5,700	1,160	1,250	9,960
45-49	2,359,965	937,385	511,970	89,925	190,925	103,465	44,370	36,350	46,935	8,920	740	6,515	10,815	6,665	1,425	1,595	10,255
50-54	2,678,075	1,056,345	542,925	92,240	202,405	108,240	43,045	41,950	55,045	9,940	1,020	7,900	13,100	8,175	1,975	2,050	10,870
55-59	2,620,240	989,460	483,375	80,930	182,805	94,150	36,820	40,075	48,595	8,640	990	6,545	12,080	7,485	2,005	1,965	8,870
60-64	2,290,510	846,145	395,690	65,540	153,865	75,560	28,700	34,085	37,940	6,210	875	5,045	9,735	6,100	1,720	1,535	6,715
65-69	1,972,480	737,745	336,030	56,415	130,540	62,410	25,465	29,340	31,860	4,940	845	4,320	8,495	4,815	1,510	1,215	5,710
70-74	1,420,875	528,645	237,535	37,465	93,600	43,800	19,665	21,055	21,950	3,195	525	3,235	6,065	3,175	1,030	840	3,890
75-79	1,021,850	393,010	182,470	28,670	76,160	31,105	14,640	16,110	15,785	2,170	415	2,170	4,635	2,180	790	695	2,720
80-84	749,650	291,185	136,640	20,175	60,630	20,830	10,795	12,470	11,740	1,560	310	1,520	3,520	1,665	605	505	2,060
85+	770,780	301,075	140,500	19,195	66,005	18,665	11,245	13,930	11,460	1,265	310	1,375	3,640	1,605	615	490	2,150
Population Group	**Canada**	**Ontario**	**GTA**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**	**Hamilton**	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Sub-total 0-14	5,839,565	2,207,975	1,157,740	195,580	398,130	253,520	107,210	87,115	116,185	23,660	1,870	17,150	26,570	14,915	3,140	3,320	25,535
% of Total Pop	16.6%	16.4%	16.6%	17.6%	14.6%	18.3%	19.5%	16.2%	18.0%	19.8%	16.1%	18.6%	16.7%	16.3%	14.5%	15.7%	19.9%
Sub-total 15-29	6,554,840	2,580,410	1,395,195	210,735	573,220	288,350	94,535	104,560	123,795	24,335	1,865	17,500	30,340	18,465	3,535	3,875	23,830
% of Total Pop	18.6%	19.2%	20.1%	19.0%	21.0%	20.9%	17.2%	19.5%	19.2%	20.3%	16.0%	19.0%	19.0%	20.1%	16.4%	18.3%	18.6%
Sub-total 30-44	6,872,895	2,579,125	1,434,335	213,035	603,280	281,625	111,930	99,880	124,585	24,845	1,865	18,735	30,465	16,525	3,260	3,085	25,770
% of Total Pop	19.6%	19.2%	20.6%	19.2%	22.1%	20.4%	20.4%	18.6%	19.3%	20.8%	16.0%	20.4%	19.1%	18.0%	15.1%	14.6%	20.1%
Sub-total 45-64	9,948,790	3,829,335	1,933,960	328,635	730,000	381,415	152,935	152,460	188,515	33,710	3,625	26,005	45,730	28,425	7,125	7,145	36,710
% of Total Pop	28.3%	28.5%	27.8%	29.6%	26.7%	27.6%	27.9%	28.4%	29.2%	28.2%	31.1%	28.3%	28.7%	31.0%	33.0%	33.7%	28.6%
Sub-total 65+	5,935,635	2,251,660	1,033,175	161,920	426,935	176,810	81,810	92,905	92,795	13,130	2,405	12,620	26,355	13,440	4,550	3,745	16,530
% of Total Pop	16.9%	16.7%	14.9%	14.6%	15.6%	12.8%	14.9%	17.3%	14.4%	11.0%	20.7%	13.7%	16.5%	14.6%	21.0%	17.7%	12.9%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1976 to 2016. Durham Region Planning Division

Note: Population figures are rounded and do not include the census undercount.

Table 1.6
Male Population by Age Group in Canada, Ontario, the GTHA, and Durham Region, 2016

	Canada	Ontario	GTHA	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Population, 2011	16,414,225	6,263,140	3,191,275	504,690	1,255,585	637,180	243,735	253,775	296,310	52,890	5,615	41,695	72,705	43,085	10,715	10,185	59,415
Population, 2016	17,264,200	6,559,390	3,376,675	540,755	1,313,590	678,700	266,350	262,530	314,750	57,865	5,680	45,115	77,785	44,540	10,665	10,415	62,530
% Change, 2006-2011	5.2%	4.7%	5.8%	7.1%	4.6%	6.5%	9.3%	3.4%	6.2%	9.4%	1.2%	8.2%	7.0%	3.4%	-0.5%	2.3%	5.2%
0-4	973,030	357,300	186,580	29,205	69,895	39,040	15,665	14,565	18,210	3,675	295	2,830	4,515	2,305	450	435	3,700
5-9	1,034,685	387,320	203,760	34,665	69,345	44,865	19,425	15,020	20,440	4,220	350	2,965	4,650	2,495	540	585	4,630
10-14	985,200	387,000	204,080	36,575	64,940	46,690	19,870	15,230	20,775	4,140	320	2,925	4,495	2,775	630	695	4,790
15-19	1,039,215	416,730	220,815	38,615	74,240	50,810	18,625	16,610	21,915	4,365	320	3,100	4,625	3,300	720	835	4,645
20-24	1,144,495	457,815	245,080	37,465	97,415	52,375	16,620	18,870	22,335	4,345	325	3,060	5,450	3,480	640	715	4,310
25-29	1,144,470	436,345	241,105	32,140	113,905	45,250	13,025	17,915	18,870	3,545	285	2,645	5,345	2,835	475	495	3,220
30-34	1,148,290	420,800	232,710	30,105	108,895	43,370	14,000	17,200	19,140	3,645	340	3,010	5,115	2,615	510	435	3,460
35-39	1,118,635	402,900	221,205	31,260	94,065	43,135	17,475	15,790	19,480	3,825	310	3,040	4,875	2,530	520	460	3,905
40-44	1,104,440	418,465	227,670	37,885	86,535	45,595	20,915	15,855	20,885	4,030	280	3,070	4,905	2,670	570	585	4,755
45-49	1,157,760	453,105	244,905	42,655	90,860	49,675	21,640	17,690	22,385	4,210	370	3,075	5,295	3,090	695	730	4,905
50-54	1,318,755	517,170	265,385	44,860	98,735	53,440	21,150	20,630	26,570	4,755	480	3,855	6,350	3,840	945	980	5,355
55-59	1,285,190	482,280	235,630	39,135	88,145	46,560	18,125	19,725	23,940	4,250	510	3,285	6,025	3,565	980	1,015	4,305
60-64	1,114,885	406,505	188,545	31,395	72,265	36,720	13,630	16,315	18,220	3,015	435	2,450	4,590	2,890	865	740	3,225
65-69	953,075	352,475	158,005	27,155	60,360	29,810	11,735	13,860	15,085	2,340	390	2,060	3,960	2,360	745	615	2,620
70-74	677,975	250,455	110,575	17,900	42,315	20,835	9,120	9,925	10,480	1,505	270	1,585	2,800	1,530	520	395	1,870
75-79	469,550	179,810	81,730	13,525	32,730	14,480	6,655	7,305	7,035	930	195	990	2,050	995	375	300	1,200
80-84	325,765	126,825	58,950	9,160	25,670	9,205	4,630	5,195	5,090	650	120	700	1,535	695	275	225	890
85+	268,790	106,090	49,885	7,055	23,245	6,845	4,050	4,815	3,875	420	95	465	1,215	560	215	175	735
Population Group	**Canada**	**Ontario**	**GTA**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**	**Hamilton**	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Sub-total 0-14	2,992,915	1,131,620	594,420	100,445	204,180	130,595	54,960	44,815	59,425	12,255	930	8,805	15,420	9,615	1,835	2,045	12,175
% of Total Pop	17.3%	17.3%	17.6%	18.6%	15.5%	19.2%	20.6%	17.1%	18.9%	21.2%	16.4%	19.5%	19.8%	21.6%	17.2%	19.6%	19.5%
Sub-total 15-29	3,328,180	1,310,890	707,000	108,220	285,560	148,435	48,270	53,395	63,120	11,500	930	9,120	14,895	7,815	1,600	1,480	12,120
% of Total Pop	19.3%	20.0%	20.9%	20.0%	21.7%	21.9%	18.1%	20.3%	20.1%	19.9%	16.4%	20.2%	19.1%	17.5%	15.0%	14.2%	19.4%
Sub-total 30-44	3,371,365	1,242,165	681,585	99,250	289,495	132,100	52,390	48,845	59,505	16,230	1,795	12,665	22,260	13,385	3,485	3,465	17,790
% of Total Pop	19.5%	18.9%	20.2%	18.4%	22.0%	19.5%	19.7%	18.6%	18.9%	28.0%	31.6%	28.1%	28.6%	30.1%	32.7%	33.3%	28.5%
Sub-total 45-64	4,876,590	1,859,060	934,465	158,045	350,005	186,395	74,545	74,360	91,115	5,845	1,070	5,800	11,560	6,140	2,130	1,710	7,315
% of Total Pop	28.2%	28.3%	27.7%	29.2%	26.6%	27.5%	28.0%	28.3%	28.9%	10.1%	18.8%	12.9%	14.9%	13.8%	20.0%	16.4%	11.7%
Sub-total 65+	2,695,155	1,015,655	459,145	74,795	184,320	81,175	36,190	41,100	41,565	5,845	1,070	5,800	11,560	6,140	2,130	1,710	7,315
% of Total Pop	15.6%	15.5%	13.6%	13.8%	14.0%	12.0%	13.6%	15.7%	13.2%	10.1%	18.8%	12.9%	14.9%	13.8%	20.0%	16.4%	11.7%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1976 to 2016.

Note: Population figures are rounded and do not include the census undercount.

Table 1.7
Female Population by Age Group in Canada, Ontario, the GTHA, and Durham Region, 2016

	Canada	Ontario	GTHA	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Population, 2011	17,062,460	6,588,685	3,382,860	527,830	1,359,475	659,635	257,935	266,175	311,810	56,705	5,725	42,855	76,900	45,640	10,950	10,435	62,610
Population, 2016	17,887,530	6,889,105	3,577,840	569,150	1,417,985	703,040	282,085	274,390	331,190	61,815	5,960	46,900	81,670	47,230	10,955	10,760	65,845
% Change, 2006-2011	4.8%	4.6%	5.8%	7.8%	4.3%	6.6%	9.4%	3.1%	6.2%	9.0%	4.1%	9.4%	6.2%	3.5%	0.0%	3.1%	5.2%
0-4	925,760	340,055	177,540	28,025	66,105	37,275	14,935	13,710	17,490	3,550	285	2,765	4,260	2,245	435	440	3,515
5-9	983,445	368,765	193,135	32,680	65,680	42,400	18,550	14,335	19,490	4,060	295	2,825	4,485	2,415	515	520	4,375
10-14	937,445	367,530	192,680	34,430	62,165	43,260	18,775	14,260	19,790	4,010	325	2,845	4,175	2,685	570	645	4,525
15-19	986,940	394,945	208,300	36,295	71,280	46,340	17,815	15,515	21,055	4,170	320	3,115	4,595	2,990	675	710	4,480
20-24	1,098,200	436,570	234,135	34,495	97,330	48,280	15,290	17,840	20,900	4,160	290	2,820	5,215	3,185	585	655	3,995
25-29	1,141,515	438,010	245,755	31,720	119,035	45,295	13,165	17,810	18,730	3,750	330	2,765	5,125	2,675	440	460	3,180
30-34	1,181,110	443,965	250,800	32,800	115,680	47,870	16,420	17,525	20,505	4,155	300	3,235	5,250	2,815	530	460	3,750
35-39	1,169,730	439,585	248,755	37,255	102,240	50,260	20,460	16,615	21,925	4,645	315	3,220	5,165	2,855	550	475	4,690
40-44	1,150,695	453,415	253,215	43,730	95,860	51,395	22,660	16,905	22,665	4,540	310	3,165	5,150	3,030	595	665	5,205
45-49	1,202,210	484,275	267,065	47,270	100,065	53,790	22,730	18,655	24,555	4,710	365	3,435	5,515	3,575	730	865	5,355
50-54	1,359,320	539,175	277,525	47,380	103,670	54,795	21,895	21,310	28,475	5,190	545	4,045	6,750	4,330	1,030	1,070	5,515
55-59	1,335,055	507,180	247,745	41,795	94,655	47,595	18,695	20,350	24,655	4,395	485	3,260	6,050	3,925	1,030	955	4,570
60-64	1,175,630	439,640	207,145	34,140	81,600	38,845	15,070	17,765	19,725	3,195	435	2,600	5,145	3,205	855	795	3,490
65-69	1,019,405	385,270	178,025	29,260	70,185	32,600	13,725	15,480	16,775	2,600	455	2,260	4,535	2,460	770	605	3,090
70-74	742,900	278,185	126,975	19,570	51,285	22,965	10,545	11,135	11,475	1,690	255	1,645	3,265	1,645	510	445	2,015
75-79	552,300	213,195	100,735	15,145	43,430	16,625	7,985	8,805	8,745	1,240	225	1,175	2,585	1,185	415	395	1,520
80-84	423,880	164,360	77,700	11,020	34,965	11,625	6,165	7,275	6,650	915	190	820	1,985	965	325	285	1,170
85+	501,990	194,985	90,595	12,140	42,750	11,825	7,190	9,110	7,580	850	220	910	2,425	1,045	400	315	1,420
Population Group	**Canada**	**Ontario**	**GTHA**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**	**Hamilton**	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Sub-total 0-14	2,846,650	1,076,350	563,355	95,135	193,950	122,935	52,260	42,305	56,770	12,080	940	8,700	14,935	8,850	1,700	1,825	11,655
% of Total Pop	15.9%	15.6%	15.7%	16.7%	13.7%	17.5%	18.5%	15.4%	17.1%	103.9%	102.7%	103.2%	115.7%	120.7%	111.8%	113.7%	93.9%
Sub-total 15-29	3,226,655	1,269,525	688,190	102,510	287,645	139,915	46,270	51,165	60,685	13,340	925	9,620	15,565	8,700	1,675	1,600	13,645
% of Total Pop	18.0%	18.4%	19.2%	18.0%	20.3%	19.9%	16.4%	18.6%	18.3%	114.8%	101.1%	114.1%	120.6%	118.6%	110.2%	99.7%	109.9%
Sub-total 30-44	3,501,535	1,336,965	752,770	113,785	313,780	149,525	59,540	51,045	65,095	17,490	1,830	13,340	23,460	15,035	3,645	3,685	18,930
% of Total Pop	19.6%	19.4%	21.0%	20.0%	22.1%	21.3%	21.1%	18.6%	19.7%	150.5%	200.0%	158.2%	181.7%	205.0%	239.8%	229.6%	152.5%
Sub-total 45-64	5,072,215	1,970,270	999,480	170,585	379,990	195,025	78,390	78,080	97,410	7,295	1,345	6,810	14,795	7,300	2,420	2,045	9,215
% of Total Pop	28.4%	28.6%	27.9%	30.0%	26.8%	27.7%	27.8%	28.5%	29.4%	62.8%	147.0%	80.8%	114.6%	99.5%	159.2%	127.4%	74.2%
Sub-total 65+	3,240,475	1,235,995	574,030	87,135	242,615	95,640	45,610	51,805	51,225	7,295	1,345	6,810	14,795	7,300	2,420	2,045	9,215
% of Total Pop	18.1%	17.9%	16.0%	15.3%	17.1%	13.6%	16.2%	18.9%	15.5%	11.8%	22.6%	14.5%	18.1%	15.5%	22.1%	19.0%	14.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1976 to 2016. Durham Region Planning Division

Note: Population figures are rounded and do not include the census undercount.

Table 1.8
Components of Population Growth in Durham Region, 2013 to 2018

Year	Population Estimate (July)	Natural Increase	Net International	Net Interprovincial	Net Intraprovincial	Total Net Migration	Total Growth
2013/2014	653,567	2,778	1,006	-1,211	5,943	5,738	8,516
2014/2015	661,190	2,722	1,016	-1,134	5,366	5,248	7,970
2015/2016	671,839	2,586	2,244	-768	6,018	7,494	10,080
2016/2017	682,378	2,573	2,465	-189	5,743	8,019	10,592
2017/2018	683,604	2,839	2,258	-275	4,649	6,632	9,471

Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographics

Table 1.9
Components of Population Growth in Ontario, 2013 to 2019

Year	Population Estimate (July)	Natural Increase	Net International	Net Interprovincial	Total Net Migration	Total Growth
2013/2014	13,617,553	45,583	96,208	-13,980	82,228	127,811
2014/2015	13,707,118	42,318	89,672	-8,695	80,977	123,295
2015/2016	13,875,394	42,761	120,346	9,077	129,423	172,184
2016/2017	14,072,615	38,648	98,428	13,382	111,810	150,458
2017/2018	14,318,545	36,385	132,472	9,944	142,416	178,801
2018/2019	14,566,547	36,633	139,071	11,731	150,802	187,435

Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographics

Table 1.10

Immigration in Durham Region, 2016

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total population	645,862	119,677	11,642	92,013	159,458	91,771	21,748	21,176	128,377
Total population in private households	639,490	119,180	11,360	91,190	157,630	90,995	21,250	20,970	126,780
Total immigrant population	150,885	46,335	990	11,045	26,975	31,155	2,155	2,660	29,555
Share of Durham's immigrant population	100%	30.7%	0.7%	7.3%	17.9%	20.6%	1.4%	1.8%	19.6%
Recent immigrants (2011 to 2016)	10,315	3,585	45	455	1,950	1,930	100	115	2,140
Share of Durham's recent immigrants	100%	34.8%	0.4%	4.4%	18.9%	18.7%	1.0%	1.1%	20.7%
Non-immigrant population	485,560	72,310	10,325	79,890	129,685	59,410	19,030	18,280	96,500
Non-permanent residents	3,045	530	40	255	970	430	65	25	730

Immigrants by period of immigration	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Before 1981	55,475	11,240	630	5,940	11,925	11,455	1,570	1,540	11,175
1981 to 1990	22,725	7,520	115	1,645	3,765	4,850	210	330	4,285
1991 to 2000	31,090	12,255	90	1,550	4,290	6,775	130	375	5,615
2001 to 2010	31,275	11,735	105	1,460	5,035	6,155	150	305	6,340
2001 to 2005	17,425	6,800	55	745	2,620	3,475	65	155	3,510
2006 to 2010	13,855	4,930	50	715	2,420	2,675	85	150	2,825
2011 to 2016	10,315	3,585	45	455	1,950	1,930	100	115	2,140

Immigrants by period of immigration	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Before 1981	8.7%	9.4%	5.5%	6.5%	7.6%	12.6%	7.4%	7.3%	8.8%
1981 to 1990	3.6%	6.3%	1.0%	1.8%	2.4%	5.3%	1.0%	1.6%	3.4%
1991 to 2000	4.9%	10.3%	0.8%	1.7%	2.7%	7.4%	0.6%	1.8%	4.4%
2001 to 2010	4.9%	9.8%	0.9%	1.6%	3.2%	6.8%	0.7%	1.5%	5.0%
2001 to 2005	2.7%	5.7%	0.5%	0.8%	1.7%	3.8%	0.3%	0.7%	2.8%
2006 to 2010	2.2%	4.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	2.9%	0.4%	0.7%	2.2%
2011 to 2016	1.6%	3.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.7%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Note: Population figures are rounded and do not include the census undercount.

Table 1.11
Immigration in Ontario and the GTHA, 2016

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Total population	13,448,494	6,954,433	645,862	1,109,909	2,731,571	1,381,739	548,435	536,917
Total population in private households	13,242,160	6,873,655	639,490	1,100,950	2,691,665	1,372,640	540,980	527,930
Total immigrant population	3,852,145	2,929,480	150,885	515,225	1,266,005	706,835	160,165	130,365
Share of total population	29.1%	42.6%	23.6%	46.8%	47.0%	51.5%	29.6%	24.7%
Recent immigrants (2011 to 2016)	472,170	377,410	10,315	51,405	187,950	94,105	20,485	13,150
Share of Ontario's recent immigrants	100%	79.9%	2.2%	10.9%	39.8%	19.9%	4.3%	2.8%
Non-immigrant population	9,188,815	3,798,345	485,560	570,710	1,332,090	642,835	375,815	391,335
Non-permanent residents	201,200	145,830	3,045	15,010	93,575	22,970	5,000	6,230

Immigrants by period of immigration	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Before 1981	1,077,745	702,070	55,475	119,395	294,065	134,265	48,245	50,625
1981 to 1990	513,995	398,820	22,725	75,145	171,565	94,105	18,710	16,570
1991 to 2000	834,510	677,640	31,090	139,815	281,870	171,230	29,940	23,695
2001 to 2010	953,730	773,545	31,275	129,465	330,550	213,135	42,790	26,330
2001 to 2005	490,560	402,265	17,425	72,605	162,770	113,910	22,635	12,920
2006 to 2010	463,170	371,285	13,855	56,860	167,780	99,225	20,155	13,410
2011 to 2016	472,170	377,410	10,315	51,405	187,950	94,105	20,485	13,150

Immigrants by period of immigration	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Before 1981	8.1%	10.2%	8.7%	10.8%	10.9%	9.8%	8.9%	9.6%
1981 to 1990	3.9%	5.8%	3.6%	6.8%	6.4%	6.9%	3.5%	3.1%
1991 to 2000	6.3%	9.9%	4.9%	12.7%	10.5%	12.5%	5.5%	4.5%
2001 to 2010	7.2%	11.3%	4.9%	11.8%	12.3%	15.5%	7.9%	5.0%
2001 to 2005	3.7%	5.9%	2.7%	6.6%	6.0%	8.3%	4.2%	2.4%
2006 to 2010	3.5%	5.4%	2.2%	5.2%	6.2%	7.2%	3.7%	2.5%
2011 to 2016	3.6%	5.5%	1.6%	4.7%	7.0%	6.9%	3.8%	2.5%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Note: Population figures are rounded and do not include the census undercount.

Table 1.12

Immigrants by Place of Birth in Canada, Ontario, the GTHA, and Durham Region, 2016

	Canada		Ontario		GTHA		Durham	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total immigrants	7,540,830	21.5%	3,852,145	28.6%	2,929,480	42.1%	150,885	23.4%
Americas	1,128,745	3.2%	598,950	4.5%	446,220	6.4%	40,065	6.2%
Europe	2,088,410	5.9%	1,144,295	8.5%	721,900	10.4%	47,350	7.3%
Africa	637,485	1.8%	226,770	1.7%	165,825	2.4%	8,050	1.2%
Asia	3,629,160	10.3%	1,869,805	13.9%	1,587,420	22.8%	54,820	8.5%
Oceania and other	57,030	0.2%	12,330	0.1%	8,125	0.1%	595	0.1%

	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total immigrants	46,335	990	11,045	26,975	31,155	2,155	2,660	29,555
Americas	14,080	140	2,395	6,260	8,970	255	450	7,515
Europe	6,875	650	6,395	12,225	7,650	1,620	1,655	10,270
Africa	2,745	20	415	1,295	1,720	25	80	1,755
Asia	22,490	180	1,770	7,105	12,690	230	460	9,890
Oceania and other	140	0	70	90	130	15	25	125

	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total immigrants	38.9%	8.7%	12.1%	17.1%	34.2%	10.1%	12.7%	23.3%
Americas	11.8%	1.2%	2.6%	4.0%	9.9%	1.2%	2.1%	5.9%
Europe	5.8%	5.7%	7.0%	7.8%	8.4%	7.6%	7.9%	8.1%
Africa	2.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	1.9%	0.1%	0.4%	1.4%
Asia	18.9%	1.6%	1.9%	4.5%	13.9%	1.1%	2.2%	7.8%
Oceania and other	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Note: Population figures are rounded and do not include the census undercount.

Table 1.13

One-Year Mobility and Migration Status in Ontario, the GTHA and Durham Region, 2015 to 2016

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total population *	13,106,990	6,803,140	632,885	117,890	11,230	90,185	156,010	90,035	21,200	20,815	125,515
Non-movers	11,475,985	5,958,485	567,835	107,250	10,155	81,385	135,300	81,515	19,455	18,785	113,985
Movers	1,631,005	844,660	65,050	10,645	1,075	8,800	20,710	8,525	1,745	2,030	11,530
Non-migrants	941,380	498,235	28,390	4,465	375	3,635	10,680	3,325	630	825	4,455
Migrants	689,625	346,435	36,660	6,180	695	5,165	10,025	5,200	1,110	1,210	7,075

Sources: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Note: Population figures are rounded and do not include the census undercount.

* Total population by mobility status one year ago, refers to persons age one year and over.

Table 1.14
Five-Year Mobility and Migration Status in Ontario, the GTHA and Durham Region, 2015 to 2016

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total population *	12,546,040	6,510,445	604,020	112,130	10,780	85,605	148,875	86,455	20,440	20,150	119,580
Non-movers	7,887,825	4,031,035	393,925	73,130	7,265	56,020	89,695	59,055	14,775	13,790	80,195
Movers	4,658,215	2,479,410	210,090	39,000	3,515	29,590	59,175	27,395	5,675	6,360	39,385
Non-migrants	2,545,875	1,364,340	90,005	15,745	1,035	12,995	29,445	10,160	2,200	2,355	16,065
Migrants	2,112,340	1,115,080	120,090	23,255	2,485	16,590	29,730	17,230	3,470	4,005	23,320

Sources: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Note: Population figures are rounded and do not include the census undercount.

* Total population by mobility status five years ago, refers to persons age five years and over.

Table 1.15
Estimated Urban/Rural Population in Durham Region, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016

Municipality	2001		2006		2011		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ajax	**78,075**	**100.0%**	**93,880**	**100.0%**	**114,107**	**100.0%**	**119,677**	**100.0%**
Urban	77,169	98.8%	93,046	99.1%	113,008	99.0%	118,934	99.4%
Rural	906	1.2%	834	0.9%	1,099	1.0%	743	0.6%
Brock	**12,595**	**100.0%**	**12,470**	**100.0%**	**11,807**	**100.0%**	**11,642**	**100.0%**
Urban	6,503	51.6%	6,395	51.3%	5,715	48.4%	5,490	47.2%
Rural	6,092	48.4%	6,075	48.7%	6,092	51.6%	6,152	52.8%
Clarington	**73,235**	**100.0%**	**81,020**	**100.0%**	**88,025**	**100.0%**	**92,013**	**100.0%**
Urban	57,351	78.3%	64,917	80.1%	70,397	80.0%	76,153	82.8%
Rural	15,884	21.7%	16,103	19.9%	17,628	20.0%	15,860	17.2%
Oshawa	**144,635**	**100.0%**	**147,420**	**100.0%**	**155,760**	**100.0%**	**159,458**	**100.0%**
Urban	142,946	98.8%	146,099	99.1%	154,317	99.1%	158,257	99.2%
Rural	1,689	1.2%	1,321	0.9%	1,443	0.9%	1,201	0.8%
Pickering	**90,610**	**100.0%**	**91,450**	**100.0%**	**92,370**	**100.0%**	**91,771**	**100.0%**
Urban	85,948	94.9%	87,101	95.2%	88,531	95.8%	87,229	95.1%
Rural	4,662	5.1%	4,349	4.8%	3,839	4.2%	4,542	4.9%
Scugog	**21,160**	**100.0%**	**22,400**	**100.0%**	**22,553**	**100.0%**	**21,617**	**100.0%**
Urban	8,266	39.1%	9,602	42.9%	9,510	42.2%	9,574	44.3%
Rural	12,894	60.9%	12,798	57.1%	13,043	57.8%	12,043	55.7%
Uxbridge	**18,150**	**100.0%**	**19,960**	**100.0%**	**21,471**	**100.0%**	**21,176**	**100.0%**
Urban	8,352	46.0%	10,107	50.6%	9,800	45.6%	10,457	49.4%
Rural	9,798	54.0%	9,853	49.4%	11,671	54.4%	10,719	50.6%
Whitby	**93,720**	**100.0%**	**115,760**	**100.0%**	**127,040**	**100.0%**	**128,377**	**100.0%**
Urban	90,964	97.1%	112,460	97.1%	122,579	96.5%	126,279	98.4%
Rural	2,756	2.9%	3,300	2.9%	4,461	3.5%	2,098	1.6%
Durham	**532,175**	**100.0%**	**584,360**	**100.0%**	**633,133**	**100.0%**	**645,731**	**100.0%**
Urban	477,310	89.7%	530,319	90.8%	573,857	90.6%	592,373	91.7%
Rural	54,865	10.3%	54,041	9.2%	59,276	9.4%	53,358	8.3%

Source: Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC): 2001, 2006, and 2016
Statistics Canada Census District Block Population, 2011

Notes:

The 2006 urban/rural population estimates are the estimated census undercount (as of July 1, 2006), representing a 4.12% increase over the initial census population release. Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, 2009.
The 2011 urban/rural population estimates are the estimated census undercount (as of July 1, 2011), representing a 4.11% increase over the initial census population release. Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, 2012.

The urban/rural percentage shares from MPAC estimates are based on year-end assessments (to 2006).

2011 urban/rural based on Regional Official Plan (2008) & 2011 Census District Block Population.

Totals may not add precisely due to rounding. Populating includes undercount.

Table 1.16
Urban/Rural Population Forecasts in Durham Region, 2021 to 2031

Municipality	2021		2026		2031	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ajax	132,325	100.0%	135,870	100.0%	137,670	100.0%
Urban	131,480	99.4%	135,010	99.4%	136,795	99.4%
Rural	850	0.6%	860	0.6%	875	0.6%
Brock	12,810	100.0%	13,325	100.0%	14,015	100.0%
Urban	6,665	52.0%	6,985	52.4%	7,505	53.5%
Rural	6,145	48.0%	6,340	47.6%	6,515	46.5%
Clarington	108,100	100.0%	127,480	100.0%	140,340	100.0%
Urban	92,635	85.7%	111,915	87.8%	124,685	88.8%
Rural	15,465	14.3%	15,565	12.2%	15,655	11.2%
Oshawa	174,695	100.0%	184,460	100.0%	197,000	100.0%
Urban	173,650	99.4%	183,405	99.4%	195,935	99.5%
Rural	1,045	0.6%	1,055	0.6%	1,065	0.5%
Pickering	177,915	100.0%	204,290	100.0%	225,670	100.0%
Urban	173,635	97.6%	199,980	97.9%	221,340	98.1%
Rural	4,280	2.4%	4,305	2.1%	4,330	1.9%
Scugog	23,415	100.0%	24,355	100.0%	25,390	100.0%
Urban	10,455	44.7%	11,115	45.6%	11,880	46.8%
Rural	13,030	55.6%	13,320	54.7%	13,585	53.5%
Uxbridge	23,740	100.0%	25,570	100.0%	26,965	100.0%
Urban	13,715	57.8%	15,305	59.9%	16,480	61.1%
Rural	10,025	42.2%	10,265	40.1%	10,485	38.9%
Whitby	156,915	100.0%	179,150	100.0%	192,860	100.0%
Urban	154,835	98.7%	177,060	98.8%	190,760	98.9%
Rural	2,080	1.3%	2,090	1.2%	2,100	1.1%
Durham	809,990	100.0%	894,575	100.0%	960,000	100.0%
Urban	757,065	93.5%	840,770	94.0%	905,380	94.3%
Rural	52,920	6.5%	53,800	6.0%	54,610	5.7%

Source: Durham Regional Official Plan (2017 Consolidation).

Notes: Totals may not add precisely due to rounding. Populating includes undercount.

Table 1.17
Percentage Share of Population Forecasts

Population Group	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
2021	16.3%	1.6%	13.3%	21.6%	22.0%	2.9%	2.9%	19.4%
2026	15.2%	1.5%	14.3%	20.6%	22.8%	2.7%	2.9%	20.0%
2031	14.3%	1.5%	14.6%	20.5%	23.5%	2.6%	2.8%	20.1%

Source: Durham Regional Official Plan (2017 Consolidation).

Notes: Totals may not add precisely due to rounding. Populating includes undercount.

Table 2.1

Canadian Citizenship in Ontario and the GTHA, 2011 and 2016

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton
Total Population 2011	**12,651,795**	**5,986,315**	**601,610**	**1,024,225**	**2,576,025**	**1,289,015**	**495,440**
Canadian citizenship	93.1%	89.2%	96.9%	92.0%	86.0%	87.7%	94.4%
Citizenship other than Canadian	6.9%	10.8%	3.1%	8.0%	14.0%	12.3%	5.6%
Total Population 2016	**13,242,160**	**6,873,655**	**639,495**	**1,100,950**	**2,691,665**	**1,372,640**	**540,975**
Canadian citizenship	92.3%	88.7%	96.0%	90.2%	85.3%	86.9%	92.9%
Citizenship other than Canadian	7.7%	11.3%	4.0%	9.8%	14.7%	13.1%	7.1%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011. Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Note: Citizenship figures do not include respondents with dual citizenship (included in Canadian citizenship). Data for dual citizenship was not published with the standard 2011 National Household Survey and 2016 Census release.

Table 2.2

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Origin in Durham Region, 2016

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population by Ethnic Origin	**639,495**	**119,180**	**11,355**	**91,190**	**157,630**	**90,995**	**21,245**	**20,975**	**126,785**
North American Aboriginal origins	3.2%	1.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.6%	2.0%	3.2%	3.1%	2.7%
Other North American origins	28.8%	18.3%	38.9%	36.8%	34.6%	20.7%	36.8%	33.5%	28.2%
European origins	65.2%	44.4%	79.2%	76.8%	71.0%	56.2%	80.3%	80.7%	69.3%
Caribbean origins	7.7%	15.5%	0.6%	3.0%	5.1%	10.9%	0.8%	1.6%	7.5%
Latin, Central and South American origins	2.8%	4.6%	0.5%	1.7%	1.9%	4.1%	0.8%	1.5%	2.9%
African origins	3.1%	6.0%	0.2%	1.3%	2.2%	4.1%	0.5%	0.7%	3.1%
Asian origins	17.7%	36.9%	2.3%	5.1%	9.7%	29.5%	2.8%	4.7%	16.5%
Oceania origins	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

Source: Statistics Canada; 2016 Census.

Table 2.3

Visible Minorities in Ontario, GTHA, and Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

2011	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population by Visible Minority	**12,651,795**	**5,986,310**	**601,605**	**109,220**	**11,075**	**83,725**	**147,680**	**87,920**	**21,290**	**20,420**	**120,290**
Total visible minority population[1]	**3,279,565**	**2,654,140**	**124,250**	**49,995**	**210**	**4,695**	**13,795**	**31,130**	**510**	**785**	**23,125**
Share of Total Population	25.9%	44.3%	20.7%	45.8%	1.9%	5.6%	9.3%	35.4%	2.4%	3.8%	19.2%
South Asian[2]	7.6%	14.2%	5.7%	13.8%	0.2%	0.8%	1.9%	11.0%	0.2%	0.6%	4.7%
Chinese	5.0%	9.0%	1.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	2.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.9%
Black	4.3%	6.9%	7.0%	16.0%	0.4%	2.3%	3.2%	11.4%	0.1%	1.2%	6.2%
Filipino	2.2%	3.9%	2.0%	4.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	3.3%	0.2%	0.5%	1.9%
Latin American	1.4%	2.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%
Arab	1.2%	1.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Southeast Asian[3]	1.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
West Asian[4]	1.0%	1.6%	0.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Korean	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Japanese	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Visible minority; n.i.e.[5]	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	2.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Multiple visible minorities[6]	0.8%	1.3%	0.9%	2.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Not a visible minority[7]	74.1%	55.7%	79.3%	54.2%	98.1%	94.4%	90.7%	64.6%	97.6%	96.2%	80.8%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011.

2016	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population by Visible Minority	**13,242,160**	**6,873,655**	**639,495**	**119,180**	**11,360**	**91,190**	**157,630**	**90,995**	**21,250**	**20,975**	**126,785**
Total visible minority population[1]	**3,885,585**	**3,194,000**	**173,330**	**67,540**	**315**	**7,225**	**25,245**	**39,050**	**665**	**1,205**	**32,090**
Share of Total Population	29.3%	46.5%	27.1%	56.7%	2.8%	7.9%	16.0%	42.9%	3.1%	5.7%	25.3%
South Asian[2]	8.7%	14.8%	8.6%	20.9%	0.6%	1.7%	3.8%	15.2%	0.7%	0.8%	6.6%
Chinese	5.7%	9.5%	1.9%	2.9%	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%	2.7%	0.4%	1.1%	2.5%
Black	4.7%	7.1%	8.0%	16.7%	0.4%	2.7%	5.5%	10.8%	0.6%	1.2%	8.0%
Filipino	2.4%	3.9%	2.3%	4.8%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%	3.7%	0.3%	0.4%	2.0%
Latin American	1.5%	2.1%	1.0%	1.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%
Arab	1.6%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	1.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Southeast Asian[3]	1.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
West Asian[4]	1.2%	1.9%	1.0%	2.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%
Korean	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Japanese	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Visible minority; n.i.e.[5]	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	2.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%
Multiple visible minorities[6]	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%	2.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	2.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.5%
Not a visible minority[7]	70.7%	53.5%	72.9%	43.3%	97.2%	92.1%	84.0%	57.1%	96.9%	94.2%	74.7%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Notes:

1. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as 'persons other than Aboriginal peoples who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.'
2. For example 'East Indian', 'Pakistani', 'Sri Lankan', etc.
3. For example 'Vietnamese', 'Cambodian', 'Malaysian', 'Laotian', etc.
4. For example 'Iranian', 'Afghan', etc.
5. The abbreviation 'n.i.e.' means 'not included elsewhere.' Includes respondents who reported a write-in response such as 'Guyanese', 'West Indian', 'Tibetan', 'Polynesian', etc.
6. Includes respondents who reported more than one visible minority group by checking two or more mark-in circles e.g. 'Black' and 'South Asian.'
7. Includes respondents who reported 'Yes' to the Aboriginal identity question (Question 18) as well as respondents who were not considered to be members of a visible minority group.

Table 2.4

Aboriginal Identity in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

2011	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population by Aboriginal Identity	**12,651,790**	**5,986,320**	**601,610**	**109,220**	**11,075**	**83,725**	**147,680**	**87,920**	**21,285**	**20,420**	**120,285**
Total Aboriginal identity[1]	**301,430**	**43,830**	**8,905**	**1,080**	**265**	**1,670**	**2,940**	**850**	**385**	**230**	**1,485**
Share of Total Population	2.4%	0.7%	1.5%	1.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%
First Nations (North American Indian) single identity[2]	66.7%	63.5%	60.6%	65.7%	37.7%	65.9%	56.3%	66.5%	55.8%	67.4%	60.6%
Métis single identity	28.5%	28.7%	32.5%	29.2%	54.7%	26.0%	38.6%	25.3%	42.9%	15.2%	30.6%
Inuk (Inuit) single identity	1.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
Multiple Aboriginal identities[3]	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere[4]	2.7%	4.9%	4.2%	2.3%	0.0%	7.5%	3.4%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011.

2016	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population by Aboriginal Identity	**13,242,160**	**6,873,655**	**639,495**	**119,180**	**11,360**	**91,190**	**157,630**	**90,995**	**21,250**	**20,970**	**126,780**
Total Aboriginal identity[1]	**374,395**	**68,225**	**12,535**	**1,190**	**395**	**2,330**	**4,645**	**1,070**	**445**	**375**	**1,995**
Share of Total Population	2.8%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%	3.5%	2.6%	2.9%	1.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%
First Nations (North American Indian) single identity[2]	63.22%	61.11%	56.28%	49.58%	63.29%	54.08%	58.02%	51.40%	62.92%	64.00%	55.89%
Métis single identity	32.21%	32.28%	36.90%	38.24%	29.11%	40.34%	35.84%	42.99%	32.58%	30.67%	36.59%
Inuk (Inuit) single identity	1.03%	1.44%	1.99%	3.36%	2.53%	0.64%	2.15%	3.27%	0.00%	2.67%	1.75%
Multiple Aboriginal identities[3]	1.53%	2.23%	2.19%	5.04%	0.00%	2.15%	2.05%	1.87%	0.00%	0.00%	2.01%
Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere[4]	2.01%	2.95%	2.59%	4.62%	0.00%	2.58%	1.94%	0.93%	3.37%	4.00%	3.76%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 2.5

Mother Tongue in Ontario, the GTHA and Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

2011	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population by Mother Tongue	**12,722,060**	**6,009,320**	**604,125**	**109,300**	**11,100**	**84,195**	**148,230**	**88,255**	**21,505**	**20,500**	**121,030**
English	68.2%	56.2%	84.2%	76.1%	94.2%	91.2%	86.7%	78.6%	93.6%	91.7%	83.7%
French	3.9%	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%	0.6%	1.8%	2.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%
Non-official languages	25.7%	39.4%	12.7%	19.8%	4.8%	6.3%	10.0%	18.0%	4.9%	6.8%	13.1%
Multiple responses	2.3%	3.2%	1.5%	2.6%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.5%	1.5%
English and French	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
English and Non-Official Language	1.7%	2.7%	1.1%	2.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.8%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%
French and Non-Official Language	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
English, French and Non-Official Language	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2011.

2016	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population by Mother Tongue	**13,312,870**	**6,899,150**	**640,990**	**119,210**	**11,405**	**91,275**	**158,005**	**91,100**	**21,355**	**20,985**	**127,525**
English	66.9%	55.9%	81.1%	69.6%	94.0%	90.5%	84.8%	73.9%	93.3%	90.1%	80.9%
French	3.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.6%	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.6%
Non-official languages	26.7%	39.2%	15.3%	25.3%	4.7%	7.0%	11.8%	22.0%	5.1%	8.1%	15.5%
Multiple responses	2.7%	3.7%	2.1%	8.0%	0.5%	1.4%	2.8%	5.9%	0.6%	0.9%	2.0%
English and French	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
English and Non-Official Language	2.2%	3.3%	1.7%	7.4%	0.3%	1.2%	2.5%	5.6%	0.4%	0.6%	1.6%
French and Non-Official Language	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
English, French and Non-Official Language	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 2.6

Home Language in Ontario, the GTHA and Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

2011	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population by Home Language	**12,722,065**	**6,009,320**	**604,125**	**109,300**	**11,095**	**84,195**	**148,235**	**88,260**	**21,505**	**20,500**	**121,030**
English	79.0%	69.0%	91.9%	85.5%	98.4%	96.9%	93.6%	88.5%	98.4%	97.7%	91.9%
French	2.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%
Non-official languages	14.4%	23.6%	5.0%	9.2%	1.0%	1.6%	3.9%	7.4%	0.8%	1.6%	5.0%
Multiple responses	4.4%	6.8%	2.4%	4.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.7%	3.6%	0.5%	0.5%	2.4%
English and French	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
English and Non-Official Language	4.0%	6.5%	2.2%	4.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.5%	3.4%	0.4%	0.5%	2.1%
French and Non-Official Language	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
English, French and Non-Official Language	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2011.

2016	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population by Home Language	**13,312,865**	**6,899,140**	**640,990**	**119,210**	**11,405**	**91,275**	**158,005**	**91,100**	**21,350**	**20,985**	**127,525**
English	77.6%	68.5%	88.8%	78.8%	97.6%	96.1%	91.6%	84.3%	98.0%	96.4%	89.2%
French	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Non-official languages	14.4%	22.3%	6.5%	12.6%	1.3%	2.0%	4.9%	9.3%	1.0%	2.1%	6.4%
Multiple responses	5.9%	8.7%	4.1%	8.0%	1.1%	1.4%	2.8%	5.9%	0.8%	1.2%	3.7%
English and French	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
English and Non-Official Language	5.4%	8.3%	3.7%	7.4%	0.9%	1.2%	2.5%	5.6%	0.8%	1.0%	3.4%
French and Non-Official Language	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
English, French and Non-Official Language	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 2.7
Non-Official Languages by Mother Tongue in Durham Region, 2016

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Non-Official Languages by Mother Tongue	**3,553,920**	**2,702,950**	**98,250**	**30,155**	**540**	**6,360**	**18,615**	**20,005**	**1,090**	**1,710**	**19,770**
Urdu	4.3%	5.0%	9.3%	13.4%	1.9%	2.0%	6.2%	11.1%	0.5%	0.3%	7.6%
Tamil	3.3%	4.1%	8.0%	15.0%	1.9%	2.4%	4.0%	7.3%	0.5%	4.4%	4.4%
Tagalog (Filipino)	4.6%	5.3%	6.7%	9.4%	2.8%	3.9%	4.7%	7.8%	2.3%	2.9%	5.0%
Italian	6.5%	6.3%	6.2%	2.8%	9.3%	9.5%	8.2%	6.0%	8.3%	13.2%	8.1%
Spanish	5.4%	5.1%	5.7%	4.1%	5.6%	8.0%	7.1%	5.0%	3.2%	4.7%	7.1%
Persian (Farsi)	3.4%	3.9%	5.2%	6.9%	0.9%	2.2%	3.0%	6.0%	1.4%	2.3%	5.2%
Polish	3.4%	3.0%	4.5%	1.5%	4.6%	10.3%	9.6%	2.6%	5.5%	3.8%	4.0%
Arabic	4.8%	3.6%	4.4%	5.0%	0.9%	3.5%	3.9%	5.4%	1.4%	2.0%	3.8%
German	3.7%	1.3%	4.0%	1.8%	17.6%	8.3%	4.6%	3.5%	19.7%	15.5%	3.6%
Mandarin	8.0%	8.7%	3.8%	3.4%	1.9%	1.7%	3.9%	3.0%	1.4%	5.3%	5.9%
Other Languages	52.6%	53.5%	42.2%	36.5%	52.8%	48.2%	44.7%	42.1%	56.0%	45.6%	45.3%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 2.8

Non-Official Languages by Home Language in Durham Region, 2016

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Non-Official Home Language	**1,916,315**	**1,537,545**	**41,975**	**14,975**	**145**	**1,870**	**7,730**	**8,480**	**215**	**445**	**8,115**
Urdu	4.8%	5.3%	13.0%	16.5%	6.9%	4.3%	9.0%	15.9%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%
Persian (Farsi)	4.2%	5.0%	12.1%	20.1%	3.4%	5.3%	6.3%	10.2%	2.3%	10.1%	7.2%
Tamil	4.2%	4.6%	6.9%	8.2%	0.0%	3.2%	4.1%	7.6%	2.3%	5.6%	7.5%
Spanish	11.5%	12.0%	6.5%	5.3%	3.4%	3.5%	6.5%	5.0%	7.0%	15.7%	10.6%
Polish	5.5%	5.0%	6.0%	3.7%	3.4%	12.0%	7.9%	5.1%	7.0%	6.7%	8.1%
Tagalog (Filipino)	3.9%	4.4%	5.2%	6.8%	0.0%	4.5%	3.8%	6.0%	2.3%	3.4%	3.3%
Italian	4.9%	3.4%	4.7%	4.9%	0.0%	5.3%	5.1%	5.3%	2.3%	2.2%	3.3%
Arabic	10.4%	12.1%	4.2%	3.6%	10.3%	1.9%	4.5%	4.3%	7.0%	5.6%	5.4%
Chinese (not otherwise stated)	2.7%	2.5%	4.1%	1.2%	3.4%	11.2%	10.1%	2.6%	2.3%	4.5%	3.5%
Cantonese	2.4%	2.6%	3.3%	3.9%	0.0%	1.1%	2.7%	4.5%	0.0%	1.1%	2.5%
Other languages	45.5%	43.2%	33.9%	25.8%	69.0%	47.6%	40.2%	33.7%	67.4%	44.9%	37.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 2.9

Knowledge of Official Languages in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population 2011	**604,125**	**109,300**	**11,100**	**84,195**	**148,235**	**88,255**	**21,510**	**20,500**	**121,030**
English	92.5%	91.9%	95.6%	92.7%	93.0%	92.4%	93.7%	92.6%	91.7%
French	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
English and French	6.9%	7.0%	4.3%	7.0%	6.4%	6.8%	6.2%	7.2%	7.7%
Neither English or French	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2011.

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population 2016	**640,985**	**119,215**	**11,405**	**91,275**	**158,005**	**91,100**	**21,350**	**20,985**	**127,525**
English	91.8%	90.7%	95.2%	92.3%	92.8%	91.6%	92.9%	92.3%	90.8%
French	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
English and French	7.3%	7.6%	4.7%	7.3%	6.5%	7.3%	6.9%	7.4%	8.3%
Neither English or French	0.8%	1.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 2.10

First Official Language Spoken in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population 2011	**604,125**	**109,300**	**11,100**	**84,200**	**148,230**	**88,255**	**21,510**	**20,500**	**121,030**
English	97.6%	97.0%	99.4%	98.0%	97.3%	97.6%	98.9%	99.0%	97.4%
French	1.6%	1.5%	0.5%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	1.7%
English and French	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Neither English or French	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2011.

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Population 2016	**640,990**	**119,210**	**11,405**	**91,275**	**158,005**	**91,100**	**21,355**	**20,985**	**127,525**
English	97.4%	96.6%	99.2%	98.0%	97.3%	97.2%	98.9%	98.8%	97.1%
French	1.5%	1.4%	0.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	1.6%
English and French	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Neither English or French	0.8%	1.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 2.11

Population by Religion in the GTHA, 2011

	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
2011 Population by Religion	**6,495,955**	**601,610**	**1,024,225**	**2,576,025**	**1,289,015**	**495,440**	**509,640**
Affiliated with a religious group	77.9%	74.7%	77.1%	75.8%	87.0%	77.4%	75.1%
Buddhist	1.5%	0.4%	2.9%	2.7%	1.7%	0.6%	0.9%
Christian	62.0%	68.2%	55.5%	54.1%	56.9%	69.4%	67.6%
Anglican	5.5%	7.6%	3.6%	3.9%	3.5%	8.2%	6.4%
Baptist	1.7%	2.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%
Catholic	31.7%	28.9%	31.1%	28.2%	32.9%	35.0%	34.3%
Christian Orthodox	3.1%	2.0%	4.5%	4.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.9%
Lutheran	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Pentecostal	1.8%	2.8%	1.1%	1.6%	2.7%	1.2%	1.6%
Presbyterian	2.3%	2.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	3.4%	3.1%
United Church	5.9%	10.7%	3.7%	3.0%	3.1%	8.2%	6.5%
Other Christian	9.1%	10.4%	7.8%	9.7%	8.8%	8.2%	9.8%
Hindu	4.0%	2.1%	4.9%	5.6%	8.8%	1.7%	0.8%
Jewish	1.9%	0.3%	6.2%	3.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%
Muslim	5.7%	3.1%	6.1%	8.2%	9.4%	3.8%	3.7%
Sikh	2.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%	9.5%	1.2%	0.8%
Traditional (Aboriginal) Spirituality	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other religions	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
No religious affiliation	22.1%	25.3%	22.9%	24.2%	13.0%	22.6%	24.9%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011.

*As per a cabinet decision, questions on Religious Affiliation are included in the Census every 10 years. It will next be considered for inclusion in the 2021 Census.

Table 2.12

Marital Status in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

Legal Marital Status 2011	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Population 15 Years and Over	**495,095**	**86,960**	**9,490**	**68,395**	**124,695**	**73,510**	**18,290**	**17,080**	**96,675**
Married or living with a common-law partner	58.9%	59.2%	62.3%	62.7%	54.4%	57.4%	63.8%	63.2%	61.1%
Married (and not separated)	51.1%	53.0%	51.8%	53.8%	44.2%	51.6%	55.1%	55.6%	54.3%
Living common law	7.9%	6.2%	10.4%	8.9%	10.2%	5.8%	8.6%	7.5%	6.8%
Not married and not living with a common-law partner	41.1%	40.8%	37.7%	37.3%	45.6%	42.6%	36.2%	36.9%	38.9%
Single (never legally married)	27.5%	29.4%	21.8%	24.9%	28.3%	29.9%	22.8%	24.2%	26.7%
Separated	3.2%	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%	4.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	3.0%
Divorced	5.4%	4.7%	5.4%	4.7%	7.1%	5.1%	4.8%	4.7%	4.9%
Widowed	5.0%	3.8%	7.3%	4.5%	6.2%	5.0%	5.8%	5.4%	4.4%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2011.

Legal Marital Status 2016	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Population 15 Years and Over	**529,675**	**96,020**	**9,765**	**74,860**	**132,890**	**76,855**	**18,475**	**17,860**	**102,840**
Married or living with a common-law partner	58.5%	58.4%	61.2%	62.6%	53.7%	57.8%	63.4%	62.8%	60.5%
Married (and not separated)	50.3%	52.6%	49.6%	52.6%	42.9%	51.7%	54.0%	54.5%	53.7%
Living common law	8.2%	5.8%	11.6%	9.9%	10.8%	6.1%	9.4%	8.3%	6.8%
Not married and not living with a common-law partner	41.5%	41.6%	38.8%	37.5%	46.3%	42.2%	36.6%	37.2%	39.5%
Single (never legally married)	27.7%	30.0%	21.8%	24.9%	29.0%	29.4%	22.1%	24.3%	27.0%
Separated	3.1%	2.8%	3.3%	2.9%	4.0%	2.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%
Divorced	5.6%	4.9%	6.3%	5.1%	7.2%	5.2%	5.5%	4.8%	5.1%
Widowed	5.1%	4.0%	7.4%	4.6%	6.1%	5.1%	6.2%	5.6%	4.5%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 2.13

Marital Status in Ontario, GTHA and Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

	2011			2016		
Legal Marital Status	**Ontario**	**GTHA**	**Durham**	**Ontario**	**GTHA**	**Durham**
Population 15 Years and Over	**10,671,050**	**5,429,010**	**495,095**	**11,240,525**	**5,796,680**	**529,675**
Married or living with a common-law partner	57.7%	56.4%	58.9%	57.3%	55.9%	58.5%
Married (and not separated)	50.3%	50.6%	51.1%	49.2%	49.6%	50.3%
Living common law	7.4%	5.8%	7.9%	8.1%	6.3%	8.2%
Not married and not living with a common-law partner	42.3%	43.6%	41.1%	42.7%	44.1%	41.5%
Single (never legally married)	28.0%	30.1%	27.5%	28.3%	30.6%	27.7%
Separated	3.0%	2.9%	3.2%	2.9%	2.7%	3.1%
Divorced	5.6%	5.4%	5.4%	5.8%	5.6%	5.6%
Widowed	5.8%	5.2%	5.0%	5.7%	5.1%	5.1%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011 and Census, 2016.

Table 2.14

Census Families in Durham Region, 2011

2011 Total Census Families	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
	174,635	**30,955**	**3,370**	**24,865**	**42,925**	**25,420**	**6,575**	**6,065**	**34,455**
Couple Families	82.3%	81.7%	86.8%	85.4%	78.0%	81.6%	87.5%	88.0%	84.3%
Lone-parent Families	17.7%	18.3%	13.4%	14.7%	22.0%	18.4%	12.5%	12.0%	15.7%
Average Persons per Census Family	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**2.85**	**3.1**	**3.2**
Couple Families	**143,800**	**25,295**	**2,925**	**21,225**	**33,465**	**20,750**	**5,750**	**5,335**	**29,055**
Married couples	86.5%	89.4%	83.1%	85.6%	81.0%	89.7%	86.3%	88.0%	88.7%
Without children at home	31.8%	26.3%	43.4%	33.2%	36.4%	29.8%	41.4%	37.0%	27.9%
With children at home	54.7%	63.1%	39.7%	52.5%	44.5%	60.0%	45.0%	51.0%	60.9%
One child	18.8%	21.0%	14.2%	17.4%	17.8%	20.2%	16.8%	15.7%	19.3%
Two children	25.4%	29.0%	16.8%	25.4%	19.0%	28.4%	20.3%	23.8%	29.7%
Three or more children	10.5%	13.1%	8.5%	9.6%	7.7%	11.4%	7.7%	11.3%	11.9%
Common-law couples	13.5%	10.6%	16.9%	14.3%	19.0%	10.3%	13.7%	12.0%	11.3%
Without children at home	7.1%	4.9%	8.4%	7.6%	10.4%	5.3%	7.6%	7.0%	6.0%
With children at home	6.4%	5.7%	8.7%	6.8%	8.6%	5.0%	6.1%	5.0%	5.2%
One child	3.0%	2.6%	3.9%	3.1%	4.2%	2.4%	3.0%	2.3%	2.5%
Two children	2.3%	2.2%	3.1%	2.6%	3.0%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%
Three or more children	1.1%	0.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Lone-parent Families	**30,830**	**5,660**	**450**	**3,645**	**9,460**	**4,670**	**825**	**725**	**5,400**
Female parent	79.5%	82.1%	74.4%	76.1%	80.0%	80.9%	72.1%	75.2%	79.4%
One child	43.9%	43.8%	41.1%	39.5%	46.9%	43.4%	41.2%	42.8%	42.5%
Two children	25.6%	26.3%	22.2%	27.3%	23.4%	27.6%	23.0%	22.8%	26.9%
Three or more children	10.1%	12.0%	11.1%	9.3%	9.6%	9.7%	8.5%	9.7%	10.0%
Male parent	20.5%	17.8%	24.4%	23.9%	20.1%	19.2%	27.3%	25.5%	20.7%
One child	13.0%	11.0%	17.8%	15.1%	13.8%	11.3%	15.2%	14.5%	12.7%
Two children	5.8%	5.0%	5.6%	7.0%	5.1%	6.2%	9.1%	9.0%	6.1%
Three or more children	1.6%	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%	3.0%	2.8%	1.9%
Children at Home	**214,200**	**42,700**	**3,385**	**29,445**	**46,620**	**33,000**	**6,680**	**7,010**	**45,365**
Under 6 years of age	19.4%	20.3%	19.6%	19.8%	21.1%	15.0%	16.2%	15.8%	20.8%
6-14 years	33.0%	32.4%	34.3%	34.9%	31.9%	30.7%	33.9%	34.3%	34.8%
15-17 years	12.9%	12.5%	13.3%	14.0%	12.2%	12.9%	13.2%	14.8%	12.6%
18-24 years	23.0%	22.8%	22.6%	22.8%	21.8%	25.7%	26.0%	24.6%	22.1%
25 years and over	11.7%	12.0%	10.2%	8.5%	12.9%	15.7%	10.8%	10.3%	9.7%
Average Number of Children at Home	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.3**

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2011.

Table 2.15

Census Families in Durham Region, 2016

2016 Total Census Families	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
	186,135	**33,855**	**3,455**	**27,305**	**45,445**	**26,655**	**6,650**	**6,300**	**36,435**
Couple Families	81.8%	81.0%	85.1%	84.8%	77.2%	81.7%	86.9%	88.0%	83.8%
Lone-parent Families	18.2%	19.0%	14.9%	15.2%	22.8%	18.3%	13.2%	12.0%	16.2%
Average size of census families	**3.0**	**3.2**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**2.9**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.1**
Couple families	**152,285**	**27,420**	**2,940**	**23,160**	**35,085**	**21,790**	**5,780**	**5,545**	**30,540**
Married couples	85.8%	89.9%	80.8%	84.0%	79.6%	89.3%	85.0%	86.6%	88.5%
Common-law couples	14.3%	10.1%	19.2%	16.1%	20.5%	10.7%	15.0%	13.4%	11.5%
Couples without children	39.7%	31.3%	52.6%	41.6%	46.7%	37.0%	52.5%	44.7%	35.0%
Couples with children	60.3%	68.7%	47.3%	58.4%	53.3%	63.0%	47.5%	55.3%	65.0%
1 child	36.5%	34.3%	39.6%	36.3%	41.4%	37.1%	37.3%	35.9%	33.4%
2 children	45.0%	45.2%	40.6%	46.5%	41.0%	45.0%	45.7%	44.9%	47.7%
3 or more children	18.5%	20.5%	20.1%	17.2%	17.5%	17.8%	16.9%	19.4%	18.9%
Lone-parent families	**33,850**	**6,440**	**515**	**4,140**	**10,360**	**4,865**	**875**	**755**	**5,890**
Female parent	79.5%	81.1%	73.8%	77.2%	80.1%	80.6%	71.4%	77.5%	79.5%
Male parent	20.5%	18.9%	26.2%	22.9%	19.9%	19.5%	29.1%	22.5%	20.6%
1 child	57.9%	55.0%	63.1%	58.0%	60.8%	57.9%	59.4%	60.3%	55.0%
2 children	30.5%	31.6%	26.2%	31.4%	28.2%	30.9%	32.6%	29.8%	32.7%
3 or more children	11.6%	13.4%	10.7%	10.7%	11.1%	11.2%	7.4%	9.9%	12.5%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 2.16

Census Families in Ontario and the GTHA, 2016

2016 Total Census Families	**Ontario**	**GTHA**	**Durham**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**	**Hamilton**
	3,782,540	**1,916,495**	**186,135**	**319,535**	**718,750**	**386,185**	**156,535**	**149,355**
Couple Families	82.9%	82.0%	81.8%	86.2%	78.8%	83.0%	86.6%	80.8%
Lone-parent Families	17.1%	18.0%	18.2%	13.8%	21.2%	17.0%	13.4%	19.2%
Average size of census families	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**2.9**
Couple Families	**3,137,570**	**1,570,875**	**152,285**	**275,595**	**566,155**	**320,520**	**135,605**	**120,715**
Married couples	85.6%	88.4%	85.8%	93.4%	85.0%	92.5%	89.8%	84.2%
Common-law couples	14.4%	11.6%	14.3%	6.6%	15.0%	7.5%	10.2%	15.8%
Couples without children	45.5%	39.2%	39.7%	34.1%	44.2%	32.7%	37.9%	45.4%
Couples with children	54.5%	60.8%	60.3%	65.9%	55.8%	67.3%	62.1%	54.6%
1 child	21.0%	23.1%	22.0%	24.2%	23.6%	23.4%	20.9%	21.0%
2 children	23.5%	27.0%	27.1%	31.0%	23.1%	30.7%	29.9%	23.1%
3 or more children	9.9%	10.8%	11.2%	10.7%	9.2%	13.2%	11.4%	10.6%
Lone-parent Families	**644,975**	**345,615**	**33,850**	**43,940**	**152,595**	**65,660**	**20,930**	**28,640**
Female parent	80.4%	82.3%	79.5%	80.7%	84.2%	82.2%	79.6%	80.6%
Male parent	19.6%	17.7%	20.5%	19.3%	15.8%	17.9%	20.4%	19.4%
1 child	59.9%	59.3%	57.9%	57.6%	61.6%	56.1%	57.2%	60.3%
2 children	28.9%	29.1%	30.5%	32.4%	27.0%	30.5%	32.6%	28.4%
3 or more children	11.2%	11.6%	11.6%	10.0%	11.4%	13.4%	10.2%	11.3%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 2.17

Aging Population in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

Total Population 2011	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
	601,605	**109,220**	**11,075**	**83,720**	**147,675**	**87,915**	**21,285**	**20,420**	**120,290**
Population Aged 65+	**68,575**	**9,185**	**1,865**	**9,655**	**20,555**	**9,730**	**3,440**	**3,000**	**11,155**
Share of Population Aged 65+	11.4%	8.4%	16.8%	11.5%	13.9%	11.1%	16.2%	14.7%	9.3%
Persons Aged 65+ Not in a *Census Family*	2.7%	1.5%	4.2%	2.5%	4.1%	2.2%	4.3%	3.6%	2.1%
Living with relatives	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Living with non-relatives only	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Living alone	2.5%	1.3%	4.0%	2.3%	3.8%	1.9%	3.8%	3.0%	1.9%
Persons Aged 65+ in a *Census Family*	8.7%	6.9%	12.6%	9.0%	9.8%	8.9%	11.8%	11.1%	7.2%
Total Population 2016	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
	645,862	**119,677**	**11,642**	**92,013**	**159,458**	**91,771**	**21,617**	**21,176**	**128,377**
Population Aged 65+	**88,255**	**12,765**	**2,190**	**12,045**	**25,075**	**12,810**	**4,265**	**3,590**	**15,505**
Share of Population Aged 65+	13.7%	10.7%	18.8%	13.1%	15.7%	14.0%	19.7%	17.0%	12.1%
Persons Aged 65+ Not in a *Census Family*	4.2%	3.4%	6.0%	3.4%	5.4%	4.0%	5.0%	4.7%	3.6%
Living with relatives	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
Living with non-relatives only	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Living alone	2.8%	1.8%	4.6%	2.4%	4.0%	2.4%	3.8%	3.5%	2.5%
Persons Aged 65+ in a *Census Family*	9.5%	7.3%	13.0%	9.6%	10.4%	9.9%	14.7%	12.3%	8.5%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011 and Census, 2016.

Note: *Census family* refers to a legally married couple, a couple living in common-law or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

Table 2.18

Aging Population in Ontario and the GTHA, 2011 and 2016

Total Population by Age Group 2011	**Ontario**	**GTHA**	**Durham**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**
	12,651,795	**6,495,935**	**601,605**	**1,024,225**	**2,576,025**	**1,288,990**	**495,455**
Population Aged 65+	**1,752,440**	**805,095**	**68,570**	**114,860**	**354,115**	**129,385**	**62,300**
Share of Population Aged 65+	13.9%	12.4%	11.4%	11.2%	13.7%	10.0%	12.6%
Persons Aged 65+ Not in a *Census Family*	3.7%	9.3%	8.7%	9.5%	9.7%	8.4%	9.6%
Living with relatives	0.1%	3.0%	2.7%	1.7%	4.1%	1.7%	3.0%
Living with non-relatives only	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Living alone	3.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Persons Aged 65+ in a *Census Family*	10.2%	9.3%	8.7%	9.5%	9.7%	8.4%	9.6%
Total Population by Age Group 2016	**Ontario**	**GTHA**	**Durham**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**
	13,242,160	**6,873,650**	**639,490**	**1,100,950**	**2,691,665**	**1,372,605**	**541,010**
Population Aged 65+	**2,113,515**	**979,100**	**88,255**	**155,235**	**402,045**	**170,200**	**76,500**
Share of Population Aged 65+	16.0%	14.2%	13.8%	14.1%	14.9%	12.4%	14.1%
Persons Aged 65+ Not in a *Census Family*	5.0%	4.5%	4.2%	3.6%	5.4%	3.5%	4.1%
Living with relatives	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%	1.5%	0.8%
Living with non-relatives only	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Living alone	3.7%	3.1%	2.8%	1.9%	4.0%	1.8%	3.0%
Persons Aged 65+ in a *Census Family*	11.0%	9.7%	9.6%	10.5%	9.5%	8.9%	10.1%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011 and Census, 2016.

Note: *Census family* refers to a legally married couple, a couple living in common-law or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. "Children" in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

Table 3.1
Private Households in Durham Region, 1976 to 2016

Municipality	Private Households									% Increase in Households								
	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	76-81	81-86	86-91	91-96	96-01	01-06	06-11	11-16	76-16
Ajax	5,980	7,995	11,770	18,085	20,365	23,180	28,615	35,040	37,550	33.7%	47.2%	53.7%	12.6%	13.8%	23.4%	22.5%	6.7%	527.9%
Brock	2,815	3,120	3,440	3,920	4,165	4,400	4,425	4,335	4,545	10.8%	10.3%	14.0%	6.3%	5.6%	0.6%	-2.0%	4.6%	61.5%
Clarington	9,115	9,885	10,895	16,380	20,080	23,205	26,850	29,880	32,840	8.4%	10.2%	50.3%	22.6%	15.6%	15.7%	11.3%	9.0%	260.3%
Oshawa	33,255	39,205	42,515	46,950	49,635	52,355	54,920	58,795	62,595	17.9%	8.4%	10.4%	5.7%	5.5%	4.9%	7.1%	6.1%	88.2%
Pickering	7,590	10,915	14,560	20,520	24,030	26,945	28,220	29,330	30,920	43.8%	33.4%	40.9%	17.1%	12.1%	4.7%	3.9%	5.1%	307.4%
Scugog	3,540	4,325	4,990	5,965	6,445	7,070	7,740	8,000	8,270	22.2%	15.4%	19.5%	8.0%	9.7%	9.5%	3.4%	3.3%	133.6%
Uxbridge	3,175	3,505	3,875	4,730	5,380	5,900	6,655	7,345	7,665	10.4%	10.6%	22.1%	13.7%	9.7%	12.8%	10.4%	4.2%	141.4%
Whitby	8,195	11,700	14,600	19,580	23,995	28,645	37,245	41,020	43,530	42.8%	24.8%	34.1%	22.5%	19.4%	30.0%	10.1%	5.8%	431.2%
Durham	73,685	90,650	106,650	136,135	154,100	171,725	194,670	213,745	227,905	23.0%	17.7%	27.6%	13.2%	11.4%	13.4%	9.8%	6.2%	209.3%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1976 to 2016.

Table 3.2
Share of Private Households in Durham Region, 1976 to 2016

Municipality	Private Households									% Increase in Households								
	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	76-81	81-86	86-91	91-96	96-01	01-06	06-11	11-16	76-16
Ajax	8.1%	8.8%	11.0%	13.3%	13.2%	13.5%	14.7%	16.4%	16.5%	0.7%	2.2%	2.2%	-0.1%	0.3%	1.2%	1.7%	0.1%	8.4%
Brock	3.8%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.0%	-1.8%
Clarington	12.4%	10.9%	10.2%	12.0%	13.0%	13.5%	13.8%	14.0%	14.4%	-1.5%	-0.7%	1.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	2.0%
Oshawa	45.1%	43.2%	39.9%	34.5%	32.2%	30.5%	28.2%	27.5%	27.5%	-1.9%	-3.4%	-5.4%	-2.3%	-1.7%	-2.3%	-0.7%	0.0%	-17.7%
Pickering	10.3%	12.0%	13.7%	15.1%	15.6%	15.7%	14.5%	13.7%	13.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.1%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-0.2%	3.3%
Scugog	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-1.2%
Uxbridge	4.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.9%
Whitby	11.1%	12.9%	13.7%	14.4%	15.6%	16.7%	19.1%	19.2%	19.1%	1.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	2.5%	0.1%	-0.1%	8.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1976 to 2016.

Table 3.3
Private Households in Ontario and the GTHA, 1976 to 2016

Municipality	Private Households									% Increase in Households								
	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	76-81	81-86	86-91	91-96	96-01	01-06	06-11	11-16	76-16
Durham	73,685	90,635	106,655	136,565	154,100	171,725	194,670	213,745	227,905	23.0%	17.7%	28.0%	12.8%	11.4%	13.4%	9.8%	6.6%	209.3%
York	58,846	76,735	105,175	150,480	177,575	223,185	275,680	323,545	357,080	30.4%	37.1%	43.1%	18.0%	25.7%	23.5%	17.4%	10.4%	506.8%
Toronto	712,970	776,380	816,440	864,555	903,580	943,080	979,440	1,047,875	1,112,930	8.9%	5.2%	5.9%	4.5%	4.4%	3.9%	7.0%	6.2%	56.1%
Peel	109,600	150,770	185,865	229,670	265,935	308,845	359,065	402,940	430,180	37.6%	23.3%	23.6%	15.8%	16.1%	16.3%	12.2%	6.8%	292.5%
Halton	68,060	81,575	89,830	106,420	118,155	133,665	157,085	179,015	192,980	19.9%	10.1%	18.5%	11.0%	13.1%	17.5%	14.0%	7.8%	183.5%
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	N/A	168,740	178,420	188,160	194,455	203,810	211,595	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7%	5.5%	3.3%	4.8%	3.8%	25.4%
GTHA	1,023,161	1,176,095	1,303,965	1,656,430	1,797,765	1,968,660	2,160,395	2,370,930	2,532,670	14.9%	10.9%	27.0%	8.5%	9.5%	9.7%	9.7%	6.8%	147.5%
Ontario	2,634,625	2,969,785	3,221,730	3,638,365	3,924,515	4,219,410	4,555,025	4,887,508	5,169,170	12.7%	8.5%	12.9%	7.9%	7.5%	8.0%	7.3%	5.8%	96.2%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1986 to 2016.

Table 3.4
Share of Private Households in Ontario and the GTHA, 1986 to 2016

Municipality	Share of Ontario									Share of GTHA								
	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Durham	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	7.2%	7.7%	8.2%	8.2%	8.6%	8.7%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
York	2.2%	2.6%	3.3%	4.1%	4.5%	5.3%	6.1%	6.6%	6.9%	5.8%	6.5%	8.1%	9.1%	9.9%	11.3%	12.8%	13.6%	14.1%
Toronto	27.1%	26.1%	25.3%	23.8%	23.0%	22.4%	21.5%	21.4%	21.5%	69.7%	66.0%	62.6%	52.2%	50.3%	47.9%	45.3%	44.2%	43.9%
Peel	4.2%	5.1%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%	7.3%	7.9%	8.2%	8.3%	10.7%	12.8%	14.3%	13.9%	14.8%	15.7%	16.6%	17.0%	17.0%
Halton	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	6.7%	6.9%	6.9%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	7.3%	7.6%	7.6%
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	72.9%	72.6%	42.1%	65.9%	66.3%	26.4%
GTHA	38.8%	39.6%	40.5%	45.5%	45.8%	46.7%	47.4%	48.5%	49.0%									

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1986 to 2016.

Note: Data was not available for Hamilton from 1976 to 1986.

Table 3.5
Private Households by Household Size in Durham Region, 2016

Total Private Households	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
	227,905	**37,550**	**4,545**	**32,840**	**62,595**	**30,920**	**8,215**	**7,665**	**43,530**
One person	44,380	5,380	1,130	5,755	16,260	5,155	1,635	1,415	7,645
Two persons	69,545	9,225	1,695	10,855	20,745	8,970	3,180	2,665	12,190
Three persons	41,960	7,500	655	6,070	10,800	6,085	1,340	1,310	8,185
Four persons	44,640	8,775	635	6,720	9,225	6,520	1,370	1,445	9,945
Five or more persons	27,375	6,670	430	3,445	5,570	4,190	695	825	5,560
Population in Private Households	**639,490**	**119,180**	**11,365**	**91,190**	**157,630**	**90,995**	**21,245**	**20,970**	**126,785**
Average number of PPH*	**2.81**	**3.17**	**2.50**	**2.78**	**2.52**	**2.94**	**2.59**	**2.74**	**2.91**

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

* PPH refers to Persons Per Household.

Table 3.6
Private Households by Type in Durham Region, 2016

Total Private Households	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
	227,905	**37,550**	**4,545**	**32,840**	**62,595**	**30,920**	**8,215**	**7,665**	**43,530**
One-family households	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%
Multiple-family households	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Non-family households	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 3.7

Private Households by Household Size in Ontario and the GTHA, 2016

Total Private Households	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
	5,169,170	**2,532,670**	**227,905**	**357,080**	**1,112,930**	**430,180**	**192,980**	**211,595**
One person	1,341,300	622,420	44,380	52,505	359,955	68,345	37,660	59,575
Two persons	1,693,525	727,200	69,545	93,885	333,425	104,345	57,970	68,030
Three persons	834,260	439,295	41,960	72,070	175,720	81,820	34,005	33,720
Four persons	796,320	441,085	44,640	83,360	146,580	94,060	41,485	30,960
Five or more persons	503,775	302,670	27,375	55,270	97,245	81,615	21,855	19,310
Population in Private Households	**13,242,160**	**6,873,660**	**639,490**	**1,100,950**	**2,691,665**	**1,372,645**	**540,980**	**527,930**
Average number of PPH*	**2.56**	**2.71**	**2.81**	**3.08**	**2.42**	**3.19**	**2.80**	**2.50**

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

* PPH refers to Persons Per Household.

Table 3.8
Private Households by Type in Ontario and the GTHA, 2016

Total Private Households	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
	5,169,170	**2,532,670**	**227,905**	**357,080**	**1,112,930**	**430,180**	**192,980**	**211,595**
One-family households	67.4%	67.2%	74.2%	77.7%	58.7%	73.7%	75.9%	66.0%
Multiple-family households	2.8%	4.1%	3.6%	5.7%	2.8%	7.7%	2.5%	2.2%
Non-family households	29.8%	28.7%	22.1%	16.6%	38.5%	18.7%	21.6%	31.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 3.9
Person Per Household in Durham Region, 1976 to 2016

Municipality	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Durham	3.36	3.13	3.06	3.00	2.98	2.95	2.88	2.81	2.81
York	3.47	3.28	3.33	3.36	3.34	3.27	3.24	3.17	3.08
Toronto	2.98	2.75	2.69	2.63	2.64	2.63	2.56	2.46	2.42
Peel	3.43	3.25	3.19	3.19	3.21	3.20	3.23	3.20	3.19
Halton	3.36	3.11	3.02	2.94	2.88	2.81	2.80	2.77	2.80
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.60	2.59	2.56	2.55	2.50	2.50
GTHA	3.32	3.11	3.06	2.95	2.94	2.90	2.88	2.82	2.71
Ontario	3.14	2.90	2.83	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.67	2.59	2.56

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1976 to 2016.

Note: PPH data was not available for Hamilton between 1976 and 1986.

Table 3.10
Urban/Rural Households in Durham Region, 2016

Municipality	Private Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Ajax	37,550	99.3%	0.7%
Brock	4,545	55.0%	45.0%
Clarington	32,840	84.0%	16.0%
Oshawa	62,595	99.4%	0.6%
Pickering	30,920	95.1%	4.9%
Scugog	8,270	51.6%	48.4%
Uxbridge	7,665	53.5%	46.5%
Whitby	43,530	98.4%	1.6%
Durham	227,905	92.2%	7.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016. District Block Population.
2016 Urban/Rural based on Regional Official Plan (2008).

Table 3.11
Household Estimates and Forecasts in Durham Region from 2016 to 2031

	Durham
2016	227,905
2018	236,260
2021	289,480
2026	324,920
2031	356,610

Source: Statistics Canada, Census (2016). Durham Region Planning Division, Monitoring Growth Trends (2018). Durham Regional Official Plan, 2017 Consolidation (2021, 2026, 2031)

Notes: Totals may not add precisely due to rounding. Population includes undercount.

Table 3.12
Household Estimates and Forecasts in Durham Region by Municipality from 2016 to 2031

	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
2016	37,550	4,545	32,840	62,595	30,920	8,270	7,665	43,530
2018	38,360	4,640	35,140	64,710	32,180	8,270	7,850	45,130
2021	42,885	5,330	39,170	70,415	58,245	9,255	8,940	55,240
2026	44,610	5,700	46,585	75,655	68,110	9,825	9,850	64,570
2031	45,835	6,515	52,120	82,590	77,125	10,460	10,650	71,310

Source: Statistics Canada, Census (2016). Durham Region Planning Division, Monitoring Growth Trends (2018), Durham Regional Official Plan, 2017 Consolidation (2021, 2026, 2031)

Notes: Totals may not add precisely due to rounding. Population includes undercount.

Table 3.13
Period of Construction for Occupied Private Dwellings in Durham Region, 2016

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Occupied Private Dwellings, 2016	**227,905**	**37,550**	**4,540**	**32,840**	**62,595**	**30,920**	**8,215**	**7,665**	**43,530**
1960 or before	35,590	2,710	1,790	4,610	16,350	2,375	2,240	1,670	3,845
1961 to 1980	55,475	6,465	1,395	5,270	22,835	8,150	2,335	1,685	7,330
1981 to 1990	42,715	8,520	700	5,850	7,810	8,910	1,450	1,235	8,230
1991 to 2000	35,305	5,485	350	6,805	5,045	6,635	980	1,145	8,840
2001 to 2005	23,420	5,060	110	3,565	3,220	1,775	675	805	8,205
2006 to 2010	20,630	6,065	110	3,570	3,925	1,195	385	790	4,570
2011 to 2016	14,775	3,255	80	3,160	3,400	1,880	150	330	2,500

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 3.14
Structural Type of Dwellings in Durham Region, 2011

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	**213,750**	**35,035**	**4,335**	**29,880**	**58,800**	**29,330**	**7,995**	**7,345**	**41,025**
Single-detached house	144,510	23,100	3,765	23,765	32,850	18,490	7,160	6,075	29,305
Semi-detached house	12,050	2,000	35	935	5,255	2,260	160	95	1,305
Row house	21,710	5,075	130	2,355	5,220	3,625	80	360	4,855
Apartment, duplex	7,770	1,270	75	730	2,970	1,755	120	125	725
Apartment, building five or more storeys	14,140	2,145	-	250	6,660	2,285	40	85	2,675
Apartment, building fewer than five storeys	13,345	1,435	335	1,795	5,725	905	420	600	2,125
Other single-attached house	225	10	5	35	120	10	15	5	25
Movable dwelling	150	-	-	75	5	5	5	5	50

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2011.

Table 3.15
Structural Type of Dwellings in Durham Region, 2016

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	227,905	37,545	4,540	32,840	62,595	30,920	8,220	7,660	43,530
Single-detached house	152,220	24,695	3,920	25,950	34,790	18,780	7,320	6,320	30,390
Semi-detached house	12,430	2,135	70	1,035	5,285	2,345	180	110	1,260
Row house	24,465	5,660	120	2,740	5,650	4,295	90	375	5,530
Apartment, duplex	8,650	1,395	65	905	3,430	1,770	115	135	835
Apartment, building five or more storeys	15,510	2,135	5	265	7,145	2,630	50	85	3,195
Apartment, building fewer than five storeys	14,230	1,520	340	1,825	6,145	1,065	445	610	2,285
Other single-attached house	280	10	25	40	140	10	20	15	20
Movable dwelling	125	5	5	75	5	20	5	5	10

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 3.16

Tenure and Average Payments for Shelter in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Occupied Private Dwellings, 2011	**213,745**	**35,040**	**4,335**	**29,880**	**58,795**	**29,330**	**7,960**	**7,345**	**41,020**
Owned	176,685	30,460	3,635	26,775	41,365	25,980	7,060	6,305	35,075
Rented	37,055	4,575	705	3,105	17,435	3,350	895	1,045	5,945
Occupied Private Dwellings, 2016	**227,905**	**37,550**	**4,540**	**32,840**	**62,595**	**30,920**	**8,215**	**7,660**	**43,530**
Owned	184,965	32,380	3,725	28,935	42,875	27,025	7,105	6,605	36,280
Rented	42,930	5,165	815	3,900	19,720	3,895	1,115	1,055	7,255

Average Gross Rent and Owner's Shelter Costs 2011	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Owner's Major Payments	$1,443	$1,615	$1,125	$1,376	$1,269	$1,503	$1,355	$1,502	$1,545
Rent	$955	$1,061	$799	$1,008	$862	$1,099	$928	$1,002	$1,048
Average Gross Rent and Owner's Shelter Costs 2016	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Owner's Major Payments	$1,622	$1,805	$1,428	$1,535	$1,423	$1,714	$1,464	$1,744	$1,719
Rent	$1,142	$1,208	$896	$1,197	$1,070	$1,359	$1,143	$1,186	$1,168

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011 and Census, 2016.

Table 3.17
Tenure and Average Payments for Shelter in the GTHA, 2011 and 2016

	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Occupied Private Dwellings, 2011	**2,167,100**	**213,745**	**323,530**	**1,047,875**	**402,940**	**179,010**	**203,810**
Owned	1,498,685	176,685	286,290	571,790	315,245	148,675	139,345
Rented	668,415	37,055	37,240	476,085	87,695	30,340	64,465
Occupied Private Dwellings, 2016	**227,905**	**357,085**	**1,112,925**	**430,180**	**192,980**	**211,600**	**2,532,675**
Owned	184,965	306,535	587,095	327,825	156,165	143,050	1,705,635
Rented	42,930	50,535	525,835	102,350	36,810	68,545	827,005

Average Gross Rent and Owner's Shelter Costs 2011	**GTHA**	**Durham**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**	**Hamilton**
Owner's Major Payments	$1,503	$1,443	$1,586	$1,443	$1,549	$1,545	$1,197
Rent	$1,060	$955	$1,146	$1,026	$1,071	$1,131	$770
Average Gross Rent and Owner's Shelter Costs 2016	**GTHA**	**Durham**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**	**Hamilton**
Owner's Major Payments	$1,677	$1,622	$1,846	$1,682	$1,774	$1,785	$1,350
Rent	$1,236	$1,142	$1,417	$1,242	$1,264	$1,405	$947

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011 and Census, 2016.

Table 3.18

Average New Sales Price of a Single Detached Dwelling in Durham Region, 2006 to 2019

Year	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby	Durham
2006	$374,200	-	$296,700	$329,900	$445,400	-	$361,400	$335,600	$345,900
2007	$440,897	-	$316,621	$311,654	$513,347	-	$373,921	$346,262	$370,001
2008	$503,188	-	$339,840	$337,894	$617,686	-	$472,353	$359,673	$399,258
2009	$474,272	-	$337,257	$349,067	$660,323	-	$464,855	$388,443	$396,274
2010	$481,555	-	$358,096	$352,744	$648,340	-	$506,694	$433,583	$416,297
2011	$502,159	-	$354,502	$370,253	$654,521	-	$492,238	$404,335	$406,652
2012	$533,152	-	$370,093	$398,311	$561,051	-	$628,697	$463,764	$461,524
2013	$583,971	-	$396,083	$428,804	$675,828	-	$771,703	$538,607	$507,988
2014	$592,449	-	$412,516	$442,698	$710,901	-	$593,566	$579,112	$510,956
2015	$566,083	-	$449,441	$496,847	$624,742	-	$603,441	$628,242	$525,081
2016	$633,762	-	$517,743	$508,941	$689,383	-	$477,943	$604,549	$548,268
2017	$672,956	-	$536,039	$585,041	$851,520	-	$422,906	$793,000	$626,256
2018	$751,099	-	$649,114	$745,060	$815,201	-	$869,545	$922,588	$739,821
2019	$1,222,907	-	$777,287	$850,250	$845,534	-	$802,356	$906,034	$810,424

Source: Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Housing Now - Greater Toronto Area

Table 3.19

Average Resale Price of a home in Durham Region, 2006 to 2019

Year	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby	Durham
2006	$277,762	$236,116	$236,123	$205,708	$296,693	$301,816	$362,881	$281,549	$261,100
2007	$289,418	$245,923	$246,939	$216,365	$314,093	$309,552	$395,813	$297,501	$273,043
2008	$296,261	$224,644	$250,480	$217,023	$318,909	$318,476	$392,289	$247,249	$276,329
2009	$303,342	$241,555	$251,621	$217,751	$333,565	$308,250	$401,938	$302,913	$281,663
2010	$330,805	$260,730	$271,173	$230,856	$353,514	$338,251	$420,208	$332,556	$303,011
2011	$347,075	$262,825	$283,900	$243,918	$372,691	$372,764	$448,422	$341,819	$317,232
2012	$368,312	$279,462	$293,570	$258,858	$398,349	$377,256	$475,955	$370,883	$335,991
2013	$397,882	$229,167	$315,070	$276,636	$455,294	$396,611	$519,233	$401,207	$357,529
2014	$448,121	$261,726	$354,247	$303,045	$438,200	$402,292	$516,790	$432,325	$391,692
2015	$491,035	$332,944	$392,101	$349,797	$530,413	$475,122	$592,854	$488,304	$442,082
2016	$583,544	$405,306	$474,652	$443,635	$618,738	$558,258	$778,693	$586,363	$533,828
2017	$682,048	$499,424	$565,156	$525,490	$738,657	$672,658	$841,825	$701,140	$628,005
2018	$639,116	$502,473	$543,893	$505,116	$690,719	$651,454	$758,949	$643,599	$593,902
2019	$664,488	$521,083	$565,169	$509,446	$699,087	$656,600	$803,927	$664,723	$611,342

Source: Toronto Real Estate Board, Market Watch

Note: District E19 is included in calculations for Whitby and not Oshawa from 2006 to 2010 (includes area north of 6th Conc in Oshawa)

Table 3.20
Average Monthly Rent in the GTHA, 2019

Municipality	Bachelor	One Bedroom	Two Bedroom	Three Bedroom
Durham	$895	$1,150	$1,263	$1,430
York	$928	$1,270	$1,437	$1,596
Toronto	$1,148	$1,374	$1,591	$1,766
Peel	$987	$1,291	$1,460	$1,588
Halton	$1,075	$1,336	$1,505	$1,769
Hamilton	$826	$1,020	$1,219	$1,450
GTHA	$977	$1,240	$1,413	$1,600

Source: Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Rental Market Report.

Table 3.21
Average Monthly Rent for Apartment Units in Durham Region, 2006 to 2019

Unit Type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bachelor	$619	$614	$642	$619	$670	$671	$685	$714	$726	$793	$786	$820	$843	$895
1 Bedroom	$758	$770	$793	$789	$806	$822	$843	$872	$885	$904	$978	$1,033	$1,153	$1,150
2 Bedroom	$873	$883	$903	$909	$918	$953	$954	$997	$1,021	$1,042	$1,116	$1,169	$1,242	$1,263
3+ Bedroom	$1,067	$1,045	$1,058	$1,079	$1,088	$1,129	$1,127	$1,189	$1,203	$1,223	$1,265	$1,305	$1,380	$1,430

Source: Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Rental Market Report.

Table 3.22
Housing Starts in Durham Region, 2006 to 2019

Year	Single	Semi	Row	Apartment	Total
2006	3,735	180	959	489	5,363
2007	2,663	196	734	277	3,870
2008	2,100	112	773	100	3,085
2009	1,410	94	371	142	2,017
2010	1,984	68	645	12	2,709
2011	2,115	134	692	309	3,250
2012	1,821	92	556	302	2,771
2013	1,478	120	483	287	2,368
2014	1,913	100	694	110	2,817
2015	1,890	50	637	906	3,483
2016	1,387	82	871	771	3,111
2017	1,790	136	1,163	1,461	4,550
2018	1,614	136	912	1,543	4,205
2019	1,327	40	899	393	2,659

Source: Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Housing Market Tables - Selected South Central Ontario

Table 3.23
Housing Completions in Durham Region, 2006 to 2019

Year	Single	Semi	Row	Apartment	Total
2006	3,602	304	861	304	5,071
2007	3,223	144	867	451	4,685
2008	2,679	152	833	163	3,827
2009	1,676	116	573	140	2,505
2010	2,038	74	496	6	2,614
2011	1,788	114	613	60	2,575
2012	2,138	112	750	281	3,281
2013	1,654	144	617	277	2,692
2014	1,596	100	518	214	2,428
2015	1,699	58	472	80	2,309
2016	1,577	46	546	236	2,405
2017	1,472	96	839	1,087	3,494
2018	1,422	114	934	1,075	3,545
2019	1,359	66	946	800	3,171

Source: Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Housing Market Tables - Selected South Central Ontario

Table 3.24
Condition of Dwelling in Durham Region, 2016

	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby	Durham
Total - Condition of dwelling	**37,515**	**4,340**	**32,550**	**62,545**	**30,820**	**7,975**	**7,410**	**43,455**	**226,610**
Owned	86.2%	81.5%	88.0%	68.5%	87.5%	86.2%	86.0%	83.4%	81.1%
Rented	13.7%	18.5%	11.9%	31.5%	12.5%	13.8%	14.0%	16.6%	18.9%
Regular maintenance only	**28,040**	**2,595**	**23,260**	**41,615**	**22,330**	**4,970**	**5,175**	**31,310**	**159,285**
Owned	87.1%	79.8%	88.4%	69.5%	87.1%	85.9%	86.7%	83.2%	81.8%
Rented	12.9%	20.2%	11.6%	30.5%	12.9%	14.1%	13.3%	16.8%	18.2%
Minor repairs needed	**8,290**	**1,400**	**8,045**	**16,375**	**7,315**	**2,510**	**1,840**	**10,710**	**56,485**
Owned	85.2%	85.7%	89.1%	71.2%	89.2%	88.2%	86.4%	85.9%	82.5%
Rented	14.8%	14.3%	10.9%	28.8%	10.8%	11.8%	13.6%	14.1%	17.5%
Major repairs needed	**1,185**	**345**	**1,245**	**4,550**	**1,170**	**500**	**400**	**1,440**	**10,830**
Owned	74.3%	79.7%	74.3%	49.2%	84.6%	79.0%	73.8%	68.4%	64.5%
Rented	25.7%	20.3%	25.7%	50.8%	15.4%	21.0%	26.3%	31.6%	35.5%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 3.25
Condition of Dwelling in Ontario and the GTHA, 2016

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Total - Condition of dwelling	**5,106,285**	**2,526,175**	**226,610**	**355,995**	**1,110,735**	**429,550**	**192,485**	**210,800**
Owned	69.6%	67.3%	81.1%	85.9%	52.8%	76.2%	80.9%	67.5%
Rented	30.4%	32.7%	18.9%	14.1%	47.2%	23.8%	19.1%	32.5%
Regular maintenance only	**3,526,450**	**1,797,930**	**159,285**	**267,590**	**765,160**	**319,940**	**143,640**	**142,315**
Owned	70.3%	68.5%	81.8%	85.4%	54.0%	76.4%	81.3%	69.4%
Rented	29.7%	31.5%	18.2%	14.6%	46.0%	23.6%	18.7%	30.6%
Minor repairs needed	**1,272,240**	**587,840**	**56,485**	**77,400**	**267,095**	**91,520**	**41,630**	**53,710**
Owned	70.9%	68.0%	82.5%	88.7%	53.5%	78.0%	81.8%	67.4%
Rented	29.1%	32.0%	17.5%	11.3%	46.5%	22.0%	18.2%	32.6%
Major repairs needed	**307,595**	**140,395**	**10,830**	**11,005**	**78,480**	**18,090**	**7,215**	**14,775**
Owned	56.0%	49.7%	64.5%	78.0%	38.7%	63.7%	68.2%	50.0%
Rented	44.0%	50.3%	35.5%	22.0%	61.3%	36.3%	31.8%	50.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 3.26
Households spending 70% or more of household income on housing costs in Durham Region, 2016

	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby	Durham
Total households spending 70% or more	**5.5%**	**6.1%**	**3.5%**	**6.0%**	**5.2%**	**4.4%**	**5.1%**	**4.1%**	**5.0%**
Owner households spending 70% or more	4.2%	4.3%	2.5%	2.4%	3.8%	2.6%	3.6%	2.5%	3.0%
Tenant households spending 70% or more	1.3%	2.0%	1.0%	3.6%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%	2.0%
Household led by Lone Parents spending 70% or more	**18.6%**	**13.2%**	**23.3%**	**17.7%**	**16.6%**	**15.7%**	**14.7%**	**22.7%**	**18.8%**
Owner households led by Lone Parents spending 70% or more	12.8%	5.7%	14.5%	7.5%	11.3%	7.1%	10.7%	14.2%	10.8%
Tenant households led by Lone Parents spending 70% or more	5.8%	7.5%	8.8%	10.2%	5.3%	8.6%	4.0%	8.5%	8.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 3.27

Households spending 70% or more of household income on housing costs in Ontario and the GTHA, 2016

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Total households spending 70% or more	**6.7%**	**8.7%**	**5.0%**	**9.4%**	**11.0%**	**7.3%**	**5.6%**	**5.5%**
Owner households spending 70% or more	3.1%	4.1%	3.0%	6.9%	4.0%	4.1%	3.3%	2.2%
Tenant households spending 70% or more	3.6%	4.5%	2.0%	2.5%	7.0%	3.1%	2.3%	2.1%
Household led by Lone Parents spending 70% or more	**12.5%**	**12.7%**	**18.8%**	**15.2%**	**10.6%**	**14.8%**	**15.1%**	**13.5%**
Owner households led by Lone Parents spending 70% or more	6.0%	6.8%	10.8%	10.5%	4.6%	8.2%	8.8%	9.9%
Tenant households led by Lone Parents spending 70% or more	6.4%	5.9%	8.0%	4.7%	6.0%	6.6%	6.3%	3.6%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 4.1
Population by Labour Force Activity in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

	2011			2016		
	Durham	**Male**	**Female**	**Durham**	**Male**	**Female**
Population 15 Years and Over	**488,660**	**236,445**	**252,215**	**523,485**	**252,970**	**270,515**
In the labour force	337,945	171,575	166,370	**352,750**	**180,575**	**172,180**
Employed	91.4%	91.2%	91.6%	92.0%	91.7%	92.2%
Unemployed	8.6%	8.8%	8.4%	8.0%	8.3%	7.8%
Not in the labour force	150,720	64,870	85,850	170,735	72,395	98,335
Participation rate	69.2%	72.6%	66.0%	67.4%	71.4%	63.6%
Employment rate*	63.2%	66.2%	60.4%	62.0%	65.5%	58.7%
Unemployment rate	8.6%	8.8%	8.4%	8.0%	8.3%	7.8%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011, and Census, 2016.

* "Employment rate" refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 10), expressed as a percentage of the total labour force (population 15 years of age and over).

Table 4.2
Total Labour Force by Class of Worker in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

	2011			2016		
	Durham	**Male**	**Female**	**Durham**	**Male**	**Female**
Total Labour Force	**337,940**	**171,575**	**166,370**	**352,750**	**180,575**	**172,180**
Class of worker - Not applicable*	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%
All classes of worker	97.0%	97.2%	96.8%	97.4%	97.6%	97.3%
Employees	88.6%	86.7%	90.4%	87.6%	85.4%	89.9%
Self-employed	8.4%	10.5%	6.3%	9.8%	12.2%	7.4%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011, and Census, 2016.

* "Class of worker - Not applicable" refers to unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2010.

Table 4.3
Labour Force by Occupation in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

	2011			2016		
	Durham	**Male**	**Female**	**Durham**	**Male**	**Female**
Total Labour Force	**337,940**	**171,575**	**166,370**	**352,750**	**180,570**	**172,175**
Occupation - Not applicable	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%
All occupations	97.0%	97.2%	96.8%	97.4%	97.6%	97.3%
Management occupations	12.1%	14.2%	10.0%	11.4%	13.4%	9.3%
Business, finance and administration occupations	17.5%	9.8%	25.4%	16.4%	9.0%	24.1%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	6.4%	9.8%	2.9%	6.4%	9.8%	2.8%
Health occupations	5.5%	1.6%	9.4%	5.9%	1.8%	10.2%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	11.6%	7.3%	15.9%	11.7%	6.9%	16.8%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation, and sport	2.7%	2.4%	3.0%	2.7%	2.4%	3.1%
Sales and service occupations	22.1%	18.6%	25.7%	23.0%	19.5%	26.6%
Trades, transport and equipment operators, and related occupations	13.4%	24.8%	1.7%	14.3%	26.2%	1.8%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	1.4%	2.3%	0.5%	1.4%	2.2%	0.6%
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	4.4%	6.5%	2.3%	4.2%	6.3%	2.1%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011, and Census, 2016.

Table 4.4
Labour Force by Industry in Durham Region, 2011 and 2016

	2011	2016
Total Labour Force	**337,940**	**352,750**
Industry - Not applicable	3.0%	2.6%
All industries	97.0%	97.4%
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.9%	0.9%
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.1%	0.2%
22 Utilities	2.7%	2.1%
23 Construction	6.5%	7.7%
31-33 Manufacturing	8.9%	8.1%
41 Wholesale trade	4.9%	3.8%
44-45 Retail trade	11.4%	11.3%
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	4.3%	4.7%
51 Information and cultural industries	3.2%	2.8%
52 Finance and insurance	6.5%	6.3%
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	1.9%	1.9%
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	6.4%	6.8%
55 Management of companies and enterprises	0.1%	0.2%
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	4.6%	4.9%
61 Educational services	7.1%	7.6%
62 Health care and social assistance	10.0%	10.4%
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.1%	2.2%
72 Accommodation and food services	5.2%	5.8%
81 Other services (except public administration)	3.9%	3.9%
91 Public administration	6.3%	5.7%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011, and Census, 2016.
Note: Based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table 4.5
Mode of Transportation in Durham, 2011 and 2016

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Labour Force, 2011	**289,110**	**54,680**	**5,020**	**40,645**	**66,815**	**43,385**	**9,860**	**9,825**	**58,845**
Car, truck, van as driver	79.5%	74.0%	86.8%	85.3%	79.3%	77.2%	87.4%	85.5%	79.5%
Car, truck, van as passenger	6.1%	6.1%	5.0%	6.2%	6.8%	6.1%	5.3%	6.2%	5.3%
Public transit	10.0%	15.9%	1.7%	4.7%	8.1%	12.8%	2.3%	3.3%	11.4%
Walked to work	3.1%	2.4%	5.8%	2.8%	4.1%	2.7%	3.5%	4.1%	2.4%
Bicycle	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Other method	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%
Total Labour Force, 2016	**301,620**	**57,905**	**5,195**	**44,625**	**69,530**	**44,260**	**9,855**	**10,150**	**60,045**
Car, truck, van as driver	78.3%	72.7%	89.0%	85.2%	77.8%	74.5%	87.5%	84.2%	78.4%
Car, truck, van as passenger	6.1%	6.4%	4.2%	5.9%	7.1%	5.9%	5.5%	6.8%	5.3%
Public transit	11.3%	17.0%	1.1%	5.3%	9.8%	15.7%	1.5%	3.5%	12.5%
Walked to work	3.0%	2.3%	5.0%	2.5%	4.0%	2.4%	4.5%	4.5%	2.6%
Bicycle	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Other method	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011, and Census, 2016.

Table 4.6
Mode of Transportation in the GTHA, 2011 and 2016

	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Total Labour Force, 2011	**3,032,020**	**289,110**	**485,390**	**1,174,610**	**612,580**	**242,135**	**228,195**
Car, truck, van as driver	66.5%	79.5%	78.6%	48.3%	76.8%	80.1%	76.4%
Car, truck, van as passenger	5.6%	6.1%	6.2%	4.5%	6.2%	5.5%	7.0%
Public transit	21.3%	10.0%	11.8%	36.5%	13.6%	9.6%	9.9%
Walked to work	4.5%	3.1%	2.1%	7.3%	2.0%	3.3%	4.9%
Bicycle	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	2.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Other method	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Total Labour Force, 2016	**3,213,230**	**301,620**	**512,140**	**1,251,055**	**648,640**	**257,480**	**242,295**
Car, truck, van as driver	64.6%	78.3%	77.3%	46.0%	74.3%	78.8%	75.9%
Car, truck, van as passenger	5.7%	6.1%	6.4%	4.6%	6.8%	5.7%	7.2%
Public transit	22.3%	11.3%	12.8%	37.0%	15.5%	10.9%	10.5%
Walked to work	5.0%	3.0%	2.3%	8.6%	2.2%	3.1%	4.6%
Bicycle	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	2.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%
Other method	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011, and Census, 2016.

Table 4.7
Distribution of GTHA Trips Over a 24-Hour Period, 2016

	Durham	Toronto	York	West*
Durham	81.0%	11.6%	4.0%	1.2%
Toronto	2.4%	81.4%	8.1%	7.2%
York	2.2%	21.6%	68.9%	4.9%
West	0.3%	8.7%	2.2%	85.2%

Source: Transportation Tomorrow Survey, 2016.

Notes: * West includes Peel, Halton and Hamilton.

Table 4.8
Language of Work in the GTHA, 2016

	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Population by Language Used at Work	**3,977,350**	**371,125**	**640,825**	**1,559,535**	**789,535**	**320,950**	**295,380**
Single responses	97.85%	99.18%	97.17%	97.66%	97.33%	98.76%	99.09%
English	95.10%	98.33%	92.39%	94.25%	95.24%	97.71%	98.14%
French	0.36%	0.44%	0.28%	0.40%	0.28%	0.43%	0.38%
Non-official languages	2.39%	0.41%	4.51%	3.00%	1.81%	0.62%	0.57%
Chinese, n.o.s.	0.67%	0.12%	1.62%	0.85%	0.22%	0.17%	0.07%
Cantonese	0.64%	0.04%	1.92%	0.76%	0.12%	0.02%	0.06%
Punjabi	0.15%	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.63%	0.03%	0.03%
German	0.13%	0.01%	0.02%	0.26%	0.08%	0.03%	0.05%
Mandarin	0.11%	0.01%	0.17%	0.17%	0.04%	0.05%	0.02%
Other languages	0.70%	0.21%	0.74%	0.93%	0.72%	0.31%	0.33%
Multiple responses	2.15%	0.82%	2.83%	2.34%	2.67%	1.24%	0.91%
English and French	0.46%	0.42%	0.37%	0.52%	0.51%	0.45%	0.23%
English and non-official language	1.66%	0.38%	2.42%	1.78%	2.12%	0.76%	0.66%
French and non-official language	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
English, French and non-official language	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Table 4.9
Employment Forecasts in Durham Region, from 2016 to 2036

Year	Durham
2016	265,115
2021	309,980
2026	332,915
2031	350,000
2036	390,000

Source: Regional Official Plan (2017 Consolidation); and Schedule 3, A Place to Grow: Growth plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

Table 4.10
Employment Forecasts in Durham Region by Municipality, from 2016 to 2031

Year	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
2016	265,115	40,665	4,265	26,895	75,305	54,770	8,480	6,950	47,795
2021	309,980	46,115	4,555	32,150	84,660	67,910	8,955	7,995	56,745
2026	332,915	48,575	4,670	36,070	86,835	73,590	9,240	8,565	64,975
2031	350,000	49,290	5,005	38,420	90,790	76,720	9,480	8,970	71,310

Source: Regional Official Plan (2017 Consolidation).

Table 4.11
Businesses and Jobs in Durham Region by Municipality, 2019

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Businesses	12,666	1,775	537	1,483	2,980	1,989	823	770	2,309
Jobs	206,494	29,139	3,646	22,401	57,254	34,807	8,166	7,775	43,306
Full-time	133,163	19,231	1,994	13,890	35,615	23,925	4,784	4,300	29,424
Part-time	63,082	8,507	1,200	7,411	19,513	9,216	2,836	1,834	12,565
Seasonal	10,249	1,401	452	1,100	2,126	1,666	546	1,641	1,317

Source: The Regional Municipality of Durham Business Count, 2019

Note: The Business Count does not survey all businesses in Durham. Many home-based business are not captured in the survey.

Table 5.1
Highest Level of Education Completed in Ontario and the GTHA, 2016

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Population by Highest Level of Education	**11,038,440**	**5,718,120**	**523,485**	**905,540**	**2,294,790**	**1,119,405**	**433,845**	**441,055**
No certificate; diploma or degree	17.5%	16.5%	16.2%	16.0%	16.4%	17.3%	12.4%	19.9%
High school diploma or equivalent	27.4%	26.2%	29.9%	25.9%	24.5%	28.1%	24.9%	28.4%
Post-secondary certificate; diploma or degree	55.1%	57.3%	53.9%	58.1%	59.1%	54.7%	62.7%	51.6%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	6.0%	4.8%	6.6%	4.4%	4.1%	4.7%	4.6%	6.9%
College; CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	20.8%	18.3%	25.2%	17.4%	15.8%	18.2%	21.0%	22.5%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	2.2%	2.6%	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	1.8%
University certificate; diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	26.0%	31.6%	20.2%	33.3%	36.4%	29.1%	34.6%	20.4%
Bachelor's degree	17.3%	21.0%	14.8%	22.8%	23.3%	19.7%	23.3%	13.6%
University certificate; diploma or degree above bachelor level	1.7%	2.1%	1.4%	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%	2.2%	1.4%
Degree in medicine; dentistry; veterinary medicine or optometry	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%
Master's degree	5.4%	6.7%	3.2%	6.4%	8.4%	6.1%	7.2%	3.9%
Earned doctorate	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.
Note: Population aged 15 years and older.

Table 5.2
Educated Population by Major Field of Study, 2016

	Total			Males			Females		
	Canada	**Ontario**	**Durham**	**Canada**	**Ontario**	**Durham**	**Canada**	**Ontario**	**Durham**
Total population with post-secondary qualifications by major field of study	**28,643,015**	**11,038,440**	**523,480**	**13,990,430**	**5,342,755**	**252,970**	**14,652,585**	**5,695,685**	**270,515**
No post-secondary certificate; diploma or degree	12,815,980	4,961,455	241,425	6,354,625	2,447,010	119,715	6,461,350	2,514,445	121,710
Education	1,060,095	349,745	16,255	251,290	79,245	3,655	808,800	270,505	12,600
Visual and performing arts; and communications technologies	596,230	246,075	10,865	268,050	109,955	5,225	328,180	136,120	5,645
Humanities	850,840	359,560	13,475	330,490	133,350	4,830	520,345	226,210	8,645
Social and behavioural sciences and law	1,761,900	810,410	37,325	586,455	269,735	10,570	1,175,445	540,670	26,755
Business; management and public administration	3,360,045	1,279,665	61,940	1,272,475	527,085	24,105	2,087,565	752,580	37,830
Physical and life sciences and technologies	614,280	253,905	9,470	315,665	124,050	4,440	298,615	129,850	5,030
Mathematics; computer and information sciences	651,480	290,045	12,345	420,370	185,310	8,120	231,110	104,730	4,225
Architecture; engineering; and related technologies	3,327,405	1,173,030	57,580	3,022,700	1,055,050	53,435	304,700	117,985	4,150
Agriculture; natural resources and conservation	339,050	106,895	3,920	219,040	67,015	2,400	120,010	39,880	1,525
Health and related fields	2,266,720	865,970	40,630	441,180	173,780	6,990	1,825,545	692,185	33,645
Personal; protective and transportation services	995,825	340,285	18,210	507,200	170,915	9,490	488,630	169,375	8,725
Other fields of study	3,170	1,405	45	885	260	10	2,280	1,145	40

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.

Note: Total population aged 15 years and over by major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016.

Table 5.3
Total Income in Durham, 2000, 2006, 2010, and 2015

	2000			2005			2010			2015		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Population (15 yrs +)	**387,395**	**188,605**	**198,790**	**442,285**	**214,095**	**228,195**	**488,660**	**236,440**	**252,215**	**523,485**	**252,970**	**270,515**
With income	95.3%	96.3%	94.4%	94.7%	95.4%	94.0%	94.1%	94.4%	93.7%	95.0%	95.0%	95.0%
Without income	4.7%	3.7%	5.6%	5.3%	4.6%	6.0%	5.9%	5.6%	6.3%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Average income	$34,961	$44,277	$25,949	$40,202	$49,862	$31,007	$44,443	$52,765	$36,582	$49,018	$58,216	$40,434
Median income	$29,246	$38,950	$20,796	$32,005	$41,452	$24,444	$34,996	$42,282	$28,652	$37,755	$45,591	$31,227

Source: Statistics Canada Census (2001, 2006, and 2016) and National Household Survey (2011).
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census.

Table 5.4
Family Income in Ontario and the GTHA, 2015

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Total Economic Families	**3,689,580**	**1,842,920**	**179,625**	**301,820**	**705,600**	**356,435**	**152,760**	**146,680**
Average Family Income	$115,328	$126,029	$119,898	$132,766	$127,312	$113,319	$156,969	$105,908
Median Family Income	$91,089	$98,956	$103,043	$106,298	$82,859	$94,869	$119,370	$88,506

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census.

Table 5.5
Average Household Income, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015

	Average Household Income				Change in Average Household Income			
	2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**00-05**	**05-10**	**10-15**	**00-15**
Ontario	$66,836	$77,967	$85,772	$97,856	16.7%	10.0%	14.1%	46.4%
Durham	$75,058	$86,391	$95,567	$106,886	15.1%	10.6%	11.8%	42.4%
Ajax	$81,145	$92,000	$100,305	$112,569	13.4%	9.0%	12.2%	38.7%
Brock	$58,299	$67,002	$76,454	$87,942	14.9%	14.1%	15.0%	50.8%
Clarington	$73,964	$86,337	$93,990	$109,266	16.7%	8.9%	16.3%	47.7%
Oshawa	$60,955	$70,916	$75,833	$84,871	16.3%	6.9%	11.9%	39.2%
Pickering	$92,751	$97,967	$109,791	$119,411	5.6%	12.1%	8.8%	28.7%
Scugog	$73,277	$89,271	$98,262	$110,173	21.8%	10.1%	12.1%	50.4%
Uxbridge	$78,517	$97,813	$114,003	$124,982	24.6%	16.6%	9.6%	59.2%
Whitby	$82,487	$95,874	$109,030	$121,180	16.2%	13.7%	11.1%	46.9%
York	$91,878	$103,420	$110,751	$122,446	12.6%	7.1%	10.6%	33.3%
Toronto	$69,125	$80,343	$87,038	$102,721	16.2%	8.3%	18.0%	48.6%
Peel	$80,610	$87,765	$93,916	$104,466	8.9%	7.0%	11.2%	29.6%
Halton	$92,523	$108,126	$119,403	$139,315	16.9%	10.4%	16.7%	50.6%
Hamilton	$57,664	$70,025	$76,742	$87,775	21.4%	9.6%	14.4%	52.2%

Source: Statistics Canada Census (2001, 2006, and 2016) and National Household Survey (2011).
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census.

Table 5.6
Household Income in Ontario and the GTHA, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Total Households 2016	**5,169,175**	**2,532,675**	**227,910**	**357,085**	**1,112,930**	**430,180**	**192,975**	**211,595**
Under $10,000	3.0%	3.5%	1.6%	2.5%	5.1%	2.3%	1.7%	2.8%
$ 10,000 - $19,999	6.2%	5.9%	3.8%	3.7%	8.1%	3.7%	2.9%	7.1%
$ 20,000 - $29,999	7.5%	7.0%	5.5%	5.5%	8.5%	5.4%	4.5%	8.8%
$ 30,000 - $39,999	7.9%	7.3%	6.1%	6.2%	8.5%	6.4%	5.2%	8.7%
$ 40,000 - $49,999	7.9%	7.4%	6.7%	6.1%	8.2%	7.0%	5.6%	8.5%
$ 50,000 - $59,999	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	5.9%	7.6%	7.2%	5.8%	7.8%
$ 60,000 - $79,999	13.5%	12.8%	13.3%	11.5%	13.0%	13.9%	11.5%	13.3%
$ 80,000 - $99,999	11.4%	11.1%	12.5%	10.8%	10.2%	12.7%	11.1%	11.2%
$100,000 - $124,999	10.8%	10.8%	13.0%	11.9%	9.1%	12.8%	12.1%	10.4%
$125,000 - $149,999	7.6%	7.9%	9.9%	9.6%	6.1%	9.4%	9.9%	7.2%
$150,000 and over	16.4%	19.2%	20.9%	26.3%	15.7%	19.1%	29.6%	14.2%
Average Household Income	$97,856	$110,602	$106,886	$122,446	$102,721	$104,466	$139,315	$87,775
Median Household Income	$74,287	$88,034	$89,834	$95,776	$65,829	$86,233	$103,009	$69,024
Total Households 2011	**4,886,655**	**2,167,105**	**213,745**	**323,530**	**1,047,875**	**402,940**	**179,015**	**203,805**
Average Household Income	$85,772	$95,372	$95,567	$110,751	$87,038	$93,916	$119,403	$76,742
Median Household Income	$66,358	$71,554	$81,119	$89,100	$58,381	$77,588	$91,955	$60,259
Total Households 2006	**4,555,025**	**1,965,940**	**194,670**	**275,680**	**979,440**	**359,065**	**157,085**	**194,455**
Average Household Income	$77,967	$87,753	$86,391	$103,420	$80,343	$87,765	$108,126	$70,025
Median Household Income	$60,455	$65,218	$75,397	$81,928	$52,833	$72,655	$83,496	$55,312
Total Households 2001	**4,219,410**	**1,780,500**	**171,725**	**223,185**	**943,080**	**308,845**	**133,665**	**188,155**
Average Household Income	$66,836	$76,298	$75,058	$91,878	$69,125	$80,610	$92,523	$57,664
Median Household Income	$53,626	$59,697	$66,832	$75,719	$49,345	$69,162	$74,946	$47,855

Source: Statistics Canada Census (2001, 2006, and 2016) and National Household Survey (2011).
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census.

Table 5.7
Household Income in Durham Region, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Households 2016	**227,905**	**37,550**	**4,545**	**32,840**	**62,595**	**30,920**	**8,215**	**7,660**	**43,530**
Under $10,000	1.6%	1.3%	2.1%	1.0%	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%
$ 10,000 - $19,999	3.8%	2.5%	6.1%	2.4%	6.4%	2.4%	3.8%	3.2%	3.3%
$ 20,000 - $29,999	5.5%	4.2%	8.1%	4.2%	8.0%	4.3%	5.0%	5.6%	4.4%
$ 30,000 - $39,999	6.1%	5.2%	8.5%	5.3%	8.2%	5.3%	6.3%	6.1%	4.8%
$ 40,000 - $49,999	6.7%	5.8%	7.7%	6.2%	8.7%	5.9%	6.3%	6.1%	5.4%
$ 50,000 - $59,999	6.8%	6.2%	7.8%	6.8%	8.5%	5.8%	7.2%	6.0%	5.6%
$ 60,000 - $79,999	13.3%	13.2%	14.9%	13.5%	14.9%	12.6%	13.1%	10.9%	11.4%
$ 80,000 - $99,999	12.5%	13.3%	12.4%	13.3%	12.5%	12.4%	12.2%	11.2%	11.6%
$100,000 - $124,999	13.0%	14.4%	12.5%	14.3%	11.2%	13.6%	12.4%	11.8%	13.3%
$125,000 - $149,999	9.9%	11.1%	7.9%	11.1%	7.4%	10.6%	10.0%	9.6%	11.2%
$150,000 and over	20.9%	22.5%	12.2%	21.8%	11.9%	25.6%	22.0%	28.1%	27.6%
Average Household Income	$106,886	$112,569	$87,942	$109,266	$84,871	$119,411	$110,173	$124,982	$121,180
Median Household Income	$89,834	$96,949	$73,072	$95,753	$70,211	$99,701	$90,478	$98,991	$103,809
Total Households 2011	**213,745**	**35,035**	**4,335**	**29,880**	**58,800**	**29,330**	**7,960**	**7,345**	**41,020**
Average Household Income	$95,567	$100,305	$76,454	$93,990	$75,833	$109,791	$98,262	$114,003	$109,030
Median Household Income	$81,119	$88,262	$67,352	$83,439	$63,136	$89,796	$87,817	$90,910	$94,685
Total Households 2006	**194,670**	**28,615**	**4,425**	**26,850**	**54,920**	**28,220**	**7,705**	**6,655**	**37,245**
Average Household Income	$86,391	$92,000	$67,002	$86,337	$70,916	$97,967	$89,271	$97,813	$95,874
Median Household Income	$75,397	$81,940	$59,608	$77,627	$61,514	$84,595	$74,737	$80,455	$84,219
Total Households 2001	**171,725**	**171,725**	**171,725**	**171,725**	**171,725**	**171,725**	**171,725**	**171,725**	**171,725**
Average Household Income	$75,058	$81,145	$58,299	$73,964	$60,955	$92,751	$73,277	$78,517	$82,487
Median Household Income	$66,832	$74,112	$50,194	$68,428	$53,969	$80,244	$64,891	$69,333	$76,730

Source: Statistics Canada Census (2001, 2006, and 2016) and National Household Survey (2011).
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census.

Table 5.8

Population with Employment Income by Work Activity in Ontario and the GTHA, 2010 and 2015

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Labour force by work activity in 2015	**11,038,440**	**5,718,130**	**523,485**	**905,545**	**2,294,790**	**1,119,405**	**433,845**	**441,060**
Did not work in 2015	33.5%	32.8%	31.2%	31.5%	34.5%	32.1%	28.0%	35.1%
Worked in 2015	66.5%	67.2%	68.8%	68.5%	65.5%	67.9%	72.0%	64.9%
Average weeks worked in 2015	42.9	42.9	43.3	42.9	42.3	42.5	43.2	43.1
Worked full-time in 2015	34.8%	34.8%	37.4%	36.4%	32.7%	35.2%	39.5%	33.8%
Worked part-time in 2015	31.7%	17.3%	31.4%	18.2%	7.2%	14.7%	37.9%	37.3%
Place of Work in 2015	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Worked at home	7.3%	7.2%	6.7%	8.7%	7.4%	5.5%	9.0%	6.1%
Worked outside Canada	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
No fixed workplace address	11.1%	11.5%	12.2%	11.5%	11.5%	12.1%	9.4%	11.3%
Worked at usual place	81.0%	80.7%	80.8%	79.1%	80.4%	81.7%	81.0%	82.3%
Males by work activity	**5,342,755**	**2,750,310**	**252,970**	**437,290**	**1,092,655**	**544,795**	**208,570**	**214,030**
Worked full-time in 2015	40.2%	40.2%	43.1%	42.3%	37.4%	41.0%	46.5%	39.0%
Worked part-time in 2015	30.6%	31.6%	29.7%	30.8%	32.5%	32.4%	30.3%	29.8%
Did not work in 2015	29.2%	28.2%	27.2%	26.9%	30.0%	26.6%	23.2%	31.2%
Females by work activity	**5,695,685**	**2,967,810**	**270,515**	**468,255**	**1,202,135**	**574,605**	**225,270**	**227,030**
Worked full-time in 2015	29.7%	29.8%	32.0%	30.8%	28.4%	29.8%	33.1%	28.9%
Worked part-time in 2015	32.9%	33.1%	33.0%	33.4%	33.0%	33.0%	34.5%	32.3%
Did not work in 2015	37.5%	37.1%	34.9%	35.8%	38.6%	37.2%	32.4%	38.8%
Labour force by work activity in 2010	**6,864,985**	**3,300,620**	**337,940**	**569,895**	**1,399,990**	**711,175**	**281,620**	**266,195**
Worked full-time in 2010	75.3%	76.4%	75.8%	77.0%	75.7%	77.5%	77.2%	73.0%
Worked part-time in 2010	19.1%	17.3%	18.5%	17.7%	17.2%	16.0%	18.6%	21.2%
Did not work in 2010	5.6%	6.3%	5.7%	5.3%	7.1%	6.5%	4.2%	5.8%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011, and Census, 2016.

Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census. Labour force includes persons aged 15 years and over.

Table 5.9
Population with Employment Income by Work Activity in Durham Region, 2010 and 2015

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Labour force by work activity in 2015	**523,485**	**95,545**	**9,480**	**74,060**	**131,110**	**76,105**	**18,110**	**17,660**	**101,285**
Did not work in 2015	31.2%	29.1%	32.0%	28.5%	36.9%	30.3%	30.8%	28.7%	29.0%
Worked in 2015	68.8%	70.9%	68.1%	71.5%	63.1%	69.7%	69.2%	71.3%	71.0%
Average weeks worked in 2015	43.3	43.2	43.9	43.8	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.3	43.3
Worked full-time in 2015	37.4%	38.6%	36.8%	39.9%	33.4%	38.0%	37.2%	38.5%	38.9%
Worked part-time in 2015	31.4%	32.2%	31.3%	31.6%	29.7%	31.7%	32.1%	32.8%	32.2%
Place of Work in 2015	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Worked at home	6.7%	6.0%	10.5%	6.2%	5.2%	6.8%	11.3%	12.1%	7.5%
Worked outside Canada	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
No fixed workplace address	12.2%	11.6%	16.9%	11.4%	13.0%	12.5%	15.5%	13.5%	11.0%
Worked at usual place	80.8%	82.0%	72.6%	82.2%	81.6%	80.3%	72.8%	74.1%	81.3%
Males by work activity	**252,970**	**45,660**	**4,625**	**36,120**	**63,485**	**36,705**	**8,900**	**8,630**	**48,765**
Worked full-time in 2015	43.1%	43.9%	43.0%	46.3%	38.9%	42.6%	44.0%	46.2%	45.0%
Worked part-time in 2015	29.7%	31.1%	29.8%	28.9%	28.4%	30.5%	29.6%	29.8%	30.1%
Did not work in 2015	27.2%	25.0%	27.1%	24.8%	32.7%	26.9%	26.5%	24.0%	24.9%
Females by work activity	**270,515**	**49,885**	**4,860**	**37,940**	**67,625**	**39,405**	**9,210**	**9,025**	**52,520**
Worked full-time in 2015	32.0%	33.8%	30.9%	33.8%	28.3%	33.8%	30.5%	31.2%	33.1%
Worked part-time in 2015	33.0%	33.2%	32.7%	34.2%	30.9%	32.7%	34.6%	35.8%	34.1%
Did not work in 2015	34.9%	32.9%	36.4%	32.1%	40.7%	33.5%	34.9%	33.0%	32.7%
Labour force by work activity in 2010	**337,940**	**63,065**	**5,960**	**47,115**	**78,385**	**50,775**	**12,020**	**12,005**	**68,575**
Worked full-time in 2010	75.8%	75.8%	74.2%	75.8%	74.7%	76.7%	73.3%	74.5%	77.3%
Worked part-time in 2010	18.5%	17.6%	22.9%	18.9%	18.5%	17.5%	22.5%	21.8%	18.0%
Did not work in 2010	5.7%	6.6%	3.0%	5.3%	6.8%	5.8%	4.2%	3.7%	4.8%

Source: Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011, and Census, 2016.
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census. Labour force includes persons aged 15 years and over.

Table 5.10
Composition of Income in Ontario and the GTHA, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015

2015	Ontario	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Employment income	72.9%	76.1%	77.6%	74.4%	78.9%	77.4%	71.5%
Government transfer payments	11.1%	10.2%	8.4%	9.4%	10.4%	6.7%	13.3%
Other	16.0%	13.7%	14.0%	16.2%	10.7%	15.9%	15.2%
2010	**Ontario**	**Durham**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**	**Hamilton**
Employment income	74.8%	78.6%	80.5%	76.1%	80.4%	80.4%	72.5%
Government transfer payments	12.3%	10.6%	9.1%	11.5%	11.1%	7.6%	14.9%
Other	12.9%	10.8%	10.4%	12.4%	8.5%	12.0%	12.6%
2005	**Ontario**	**Durham**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**	**Hamilton**
Employment income	79.5%	83.6%	84.3%	79.1%	84.8%	83.5%	75.4%
Government transfer payments	8.8%	7.2%	6.1%	8.6%	7.4%	5.3%	12.0%
Other	11.8%	9.2%	9.6%	12.3%	7.7%	11.3%	12.6%
2000	**Ontario**	**Durham**	**York**	**Toronto**	**Peel**	**Halton**	**Hamilton**
Employment income	78.7%	83.9%	84.9%	78.7%	86.3%	82.7%	77.1%
Government transfer payments	9.8%	7.5%	5.9%	9.5%	6.5%	5.9%	12.1%
Other	11.5%	8.5%	9.2%	11.8%	7.1%	11.3%	10.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Census (2001, 2006, and 2016) and National Household Survey (2011).
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census. Total income reported for all "economic families." "Economic family" refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

Table 5.11
Composition of Income in Durham Region, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015

2015	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Employment income	76.1%	81.1%	69.2%	76.3%	70.4%	78.0%	68.4%	73.4%	78.9%
Government transfer payments	10.2%	9.4%	14.0%	9.4%	14.3%	9.0%	10.3%	8.4%	8.2%
Other	13.7%	9.5%	16.8%	14.3%	15.3%	13.0%	21.3%	18.2%	12.9%
2010	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Employment income	78.6%	83.5%	69.6%	77.6%	72.3%	80.6%	73.0%	75.8%	82.5%
Government transfer payments	10.6%	9.5%	15.5%	10.6%	14.7%	9.1%	10.9%	8.8%	8.3%
Other	10.8%	7.0%	14.9%	11.8%	13.0%	10.3%	16.1%	15.4%	9.2%
2005	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Employment income	83.6%	87.3%	76.2%	83.2%	79.0%	85.5%	77.1%	81.1%	86.4%
Government transfer payments	7.2%	6.2%	10.9%	7.2%	10.0%	6.1%	7.9%	6.4%	5.7%
Other	9.2%	6.5%	12.9%	9.6%	11.0%	8.4%	15.0%	12.5%	7.9%
2000	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Employment income	83.9%	87.7%	74.0%	84.1%	78.9%	87.8%	76.9%	81.6%	86.3%
Government transfer payments	7.5%	6.4%	12.1%	7.3%	10.6%	5.3%	8.8%	7.9%	6.0%
Other	8.5%	5.8%	13.9%	8.5%	10.5%	6.9%	14.3%	10.5%	7.6%
1995	**Durham**	**Ajax**	**Brock**	**Clarington**	**Oshawa**	**Pickering**	**Scugog**	**Uxbridge**	**Whitby**
Employment income	82.2%	86.7%	71.2%	82.2%	77.4%	87.2%	78.2%	76.8%	84.3%
Government transfer payments	9.6%	7.6%	16.9%	9.4%	13.3%	6.9%	10.0%	8.9%	8.0%
Other	8.1%	5.7%	11.9%	8.5%	9.3%	6.0%	11.8%	14.3%	7.7%

Source: Statistics Canada Census (2001, 2006, and 2016) and National Household Survey (2011).
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census. Total income reported for all "economic families." "Economic family" refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

Table 5.12
Prevalence of Low-Income in Ontario and the GTHA, 2015

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Total Economic Families	**13,184,055**	**6,873,270**	**639,365**	**1,100,690**	**2,691,665**	**1,372,640**	**540,980**	**527,930**
In low-income in 2015	14.4%	13.0%	9.7%	12.0%	20.2%	12.8%	8.2%	15.3%
Less than 18 years	18.4%	17.2%	13.3%	14.2%	26.3%	18.1%	10.5%	21.0%
Less than 6 years	19.8%	17.6%	13.7%	14.4%	26.3%	19.3%	9.2%	22.9%
18 to 64 years	13.7%	12.2%	8.8%	11.4%	19.2%	11.5%	7.6%	14.5%
65 years and over	12.0%	11.1%	8.2%	11.5%	17.4%	10.3%	7.3%	11.6%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.
Notes: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census. "Economic family" refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.
The method of measuring low income is the Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT) in the 2006 Census, a change from the Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) method used in the Census in years previous to 2011.

Table 5.13
Prevalence of Low-Income in Durham Region, 2015

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Economic Families	**639,365**	**119,175**	**11,370**	**91,195**	**157,630**	**90,995**	**21,245**	**20,975**	**126,785**
In low-income in 2015	9.7%	9.4%	12.4%	6.4%	14.5%	8.4%	7.7%	7.4%	7.7%
Less than 18 years	13.3%	13.7%	14.8%	8.4%	20.8%	12.5%	9.3%	7.9%	10.0%
Less than 6 years	13.7%	13.3%	15.4%	7.8%	22.5%	12.1%	7.5%	7.8%	10.5%
18 to 64 years	8.8%	8.1%	11.6%	5.6%	13.8%	7.5%	7.3%	6.9%	6.8%
65 years and over	8.2%	8.3%	12.5%	6.4%	9.6%	7.0%	7.5%	8.9%	7.9%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.
Notes: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census. "Economic family" refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.
The method of measuring low income is the Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT) in the 2006 Census, a change from the Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) method used in the Census in years previous to 2011. Income status before tax.

Table 5.14
Households by Percentage of Household Income Spent on Housing in Durham Region: 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010

	2000	2005	2010	2015
Total Households	**170,305**	**193,700**	**212,570**	**226,605**
Spending less than 30%	77.4%	74.1%	75.0%	74.9%
Spending more than 30%	22.6%	25.9%	25.0%	25.1%
Owner Households	**135,680**	**159,040**	**175,770**	**183,910**
Spending less than 30%	82.3%	78.3%	78.6%	80.1%
Spending more than 30%	17.7%	21.7%	21.4%	19.9%
Tenant Households	**34,630**	**34,660**	**36,995**	**42,855**
Spending less than 30%	58.3%	55.0%	57.7%	52.3%
Spending more than 30%	41.7%	45.0%	42.3%	47.7%

Source: Statistics Canada Census (2001, 2006, and 2016) and National Household Survey (2011).
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census.

Table 5.15
Households by Percentage of Household Income Spent on Housing in Durham Region, 2015

	Durham	Ajax	Brock	Clarington	Oshawa	Pickering	Scugog	Uxbridge	Whitby
Total Households	**226,605**	**37,515**	**4,340**	**32,545**	**62,545**	**30,820**	**7,975**	**7,410**	**43,455**
Spending less than 30%	74.9%	72.6%	72.5%	80.6%	70.3%	74.8%	78.9%	77.9%	78.3%
Spending more than 30%	25.1%	27.4%	27.5%	19.4%	29.7%	25.2%	21.1%	22.1%	21.7%
Owner Households	**183,910**	**32,365**	**3,540**	**28,675**	**42,850**	**26,990**	**6,880**	**6,375**	**36,245**
Spending less than 30%	80.1%	75.2%	77.3%	84.2%	79.8%	77.8%	83.4%	82.2%	82.8%
Spending more than 30%	19.9%	24.8%	22.7%	15.8%	20.2%	22.2%	16.6%	17.8%	17.2%
Tenant Households	**42,855**	**5,170**	**805**	**3,880**	**19,720**	**3,875**	**1,100**	**1,045**	**7,255**
Spending less than 30%	52.3%	56.6%	51.2%	53.9%	49.6%	54.2%	50.5%	51.2%	55.5%
Spending more than 30%	47.7%	43.4%	48.8%	46.1%	50.4%	45.8%	49.5%	48.8%	44.5%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census.

Table 5.16
Households by Percentage of Household Income Spent on Housing in Ontario and the GTHA, 2015

	Ontario	GTHA	Durham	York	Toronto	Peel	Halton	Hamilton
Total Households	**5,106,290**	**2,526,170**	**226,605**	**355,995**	**1,110,740**	**429,575**	**192,460**	**210,795**
Spending less than 30%	72.3%	70.9%	74.9%	68.6%	63.4%	68.2%	76.3%	73.9%
Spending more than 30%	27.7%	29.1%	25.1%	31.4%	36.6%	31.8%	23.7%	26.1%
Owner Households	**3,557,485**	**1,702,880**	**183,910**	**306,035**	**587,080**	**327,545**	**155,855**	**142,455**
Spending less than 30%	80.2%	80.1%	80.1%	80.1%	80.1%	80.1%	80.1%	80.1%
Spending more than 30%	19.8%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%
Tenant Households	**1,554,940**	**826,830**	**42,855**	**50,485**	**525,825**	**102,340**	**36,800**	**68,525**
Spending less than 30%	54.3%	53.0%	52.3%	48.2%	53.2%	54.7%	54.9%	54.6%
Spending more than 30%	45.7%	47.0%	47.7%	51.8%	46.8%	45.3%	45.1%	45.4%

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2016.
Note: Income is based on income earned in the year prior to the Census.

Table 6.1
Farms Classified by Industry Group

	Durham	Central Ontario	Ontario	Canada
Cattle ranching and farming	20.0%	10.7%	20.6%	-6.2%
Hog and pig farming	0.2%	0.5%	2.5%	-4.8%
Poultry and egg production	3.6%	5.5%	3.7%	9.3%
Sheep and goat farming	2.9%	1.9%	2.2%	-22.1%
Other animal production	20.9%	18.0%	11.9%	-18.0%
Oilseed and grain farming	21.0%	20.3%	34.0%	3.1%
Vegetable and melon farming	4.5%	6.4%	3.7%	14.4%
Fruit and tree nut farming	3.3%	12.7%	2.7%	-4.9%
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	7.6%	12.3%	4.1%	-18.8%
Other crop farming	15.9%	11.8%	14.5%	-13.2%

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

Table 6.2
Farms Classified by Industry

	Durham	GGH	Ontario	Canada
Cattle ranching and farming [1121]	264	601	10,225	46,538
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots [112110]	183	409	6,786	36,013
Dairy cattle and milk production [112120]	81	192	3,439	10,525
Hog and pig farming [1122]	3	28	1,229	3,305
Poultry and egg production [1123]	48	308	1,816	4,903
Chicken egg production [112310]	18	79	642	2,008
Broiler and other meat-type chicken production [112320]	24	190	900	2,175
Turkey production [112330]	1	17	129	294
Poultry hatcheries [112340]	0	2	13	52
Combination poultry and egg production [112391]	3	6	76	212
All other poultry production [112399]	2	14	56	162
Sheep and goat farming [1124]	39	107	1,097	3,056
Sheep farming [112410]	26	71	752	2,189
Goat farming [112420]	13	36	345	867
Other animal production [1129]	277	1,009	5,902	19,792
Apiculture [112910]	25	99	593	2,075
Horse and other equine production [112920]	178	705	3,112	10,507
Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production [112930]	1	7	86	284
Animal combination farming [112991]	64	174	1,930	5,749
All other miscellaneous animal production [112999]	9	24	181	1,177
Oilseed and grain farming [1111]	278	1,135	16,876	63,628
Soybean farming [111110]	68	439	5,821	7,859
Oilseed (except soybean) farming [111120]	0	2	29	12,870
Dry pea and bean farming [111130]	1	4	124	4,058
Wheat farming [111140]	15	100	1,528	8,872
Corn farming [111150]	95	261	4,265	6,631
Other grain farming [111190]	99	329	5,109	23,338
Vegetable and melon farming [1112]	59	356	1,856	5,514
Potato farming [111211]	9	20	147	1,005
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming [111219]	50	336	1,709	4,509
Fruit and tree nut farming [1113]	43	713	1,362	7,845
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production [1114]	101	688	2,050	6,449
Mushroom production [111411]	6	30	89	194
Other food crops grown under cover [111419]	6	57	292	824
Nursery and tree production [111421]	70	363	1,092	3,765
Floriculture production [111422]	19	238	577	1,666
Other crop farming [1119]	211	659	7,187	32,462
Tobacco farming [111910]	0	7	195	195
Hay farming [111940]	137	411	4,681	20,711
Fruit and vegetable combination farming [111993]	15	42	204	739
Maple syrup and products production [111994]	5	18	391	5,340
All other miscellaneous crop farming [111999]	54	181	1,716	5,477

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

Table 6.3
Farms Classified by Total Farm Area

	Durham	GGH	Ontario	Canada
Total number of farms	1,323	5,604	49,600	193,492
Under 10 acres	84	808	3,051	13,193
10 to 69 acres	505	2,359	12,625	32,036
70 to 129 acres	266	925	10,742	22,494
130 to 179 acres	96	351	4,592	20,148
180 to 239 acres	79	282	4,282	10,644
240 to 399 acres	119	347	6,008	22,986
400 to 559 acres	52	176	3,093	13,645
560 to 759 acres	39	112	1,990	10,792
760 to 1,119 acres	30	103	1,593	12,143
1,120 to 1,599 acres	23	51	801	9,640
1,600 to 2,239 acres	17	51	457	8,335
2,240 to 2,879 acres	6	19	168	4,982
2,880 to 3,519 acres	2	4	88	3,365
3,520 acres and over	5	16	110	9,089

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

Table 6.4

Farms Classified by Area in Crops and Summerfallow (Excluding Christmas Tree Area)

	Durham	GGH	Ontario	Canada
Total area in crops and summerfallow	144	947	3,610	13,658
Under 10 acres	406	1,707	14,080	33,975
10 to 69 acres	197	665	9,114	23,577
70 to 129 acres	67	254	3,891	14,657
130 to 179 acres	59	194	3,099	10,117
180 to 239 acres	81	275	4,269	18,413
240 to 399 acres	33	120	2,069	10,497
400 to 559 acres	29	101	1,280	8,103
560 to 759 acres	21	75	1,082	8,951
760 to 1,119 acres	29	81	792	10,297
1,120 to 1,999 acres	10	28	276	6,827
2,000 to 3,499 acres	3	13	85	4,833
3,500 acres and over	0	0	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

Table 6.5
Farms Classified by Operating Arrangements

	Durham	GGH	Ontario	Canada
Sole proprietorship	699	2,767	25,590	100,061
Partnership without a written agreement	290	1,081	10,658	33,701
Partnership with a written agreement	67	234	2,413	10,536
Family corporation	232	1,317	9,935	43,457
Non-family corporation	35	203	990	5,135
Other operating arrangements	0	2	14	602

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

Table 6.6
Farms Classified by Total Farm Capital

	Durham	GGH	Ontario	Canada
Under $100,000	23	143	888	4,388
$100,000 to $199,999	21	99	1,254	7,400
$200,000 to $349,999	34	203	3,261	15,318
$350,000 to $499,999	79	355	4,172	16,309
$500,000 to $999,999	406	1,573	12,500	44,820
$1,000,000 to $1,499,999	262	929	7,052	25,458
$1,500,000 to $1,999,999	121	508	4,260	16,082
$2,000,000 to $3,499,999	165	753	6,946	26,419
$3,500,000 and over	212	1,041	9,267	37,298

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

Table 6.7
Farms Classified by Total Gross Farm Receipts, 2015

	Durham	GGH	Ontario	Canada
Under $10,000	369	1,383	9,536	34,156
$10,000 to $24,999	259	982	8,376	27,554
$25,000 to $49,999	165	705	6,755	23,519
$50,000 to $99,999	128	557	6,263	24,010
$100,000 to $249,999	144	690	7,022	30,721
$250,000 to $499,999	94	463	4,707	21,884
$500,000 to $999,999	91	410	3,689	16,907
$1,000,000 to $1,999,999	47	233	2,019	9,237
$2,000,000 and over	26	181	1,233	5,504
Total gross farm receipts (excluding forest products)	$321,749,341	$1,965,903,423	15,126,845,283	$69,367,544,142

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

Table 6.8
Paid Agricultural Work, 2015
Paid Work on a Year-Round Basis (Full-Time and Part-Time)

	Durham	GGH	Ontario	Canada
Full-time				
Farms reporting	193	1,029	6,220	26,419
Number of employees	854	6,043	24,788	85,975
Part-time				
Farms reporting	119	644	4,229	15,188
Number of employees	307	2,212	11,131	34,385

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

Table 6.9
Paid Agricultural Work, 2015
Paid Work on a Seasonal or Temporary Basis

	Durham	GGH	Ontario	Canada
Farms reporting	215	1,268	7,320	34,692
Number of employees	1,475	11,880	46,139	159,955

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

Table 6.10
Number of Farm Operators by Sex by Number of Operators per Farm

	Durham	GGH	Ontario	Canada
Total number of operators	1,945	8,055	70,470	271,935
Total male	1,330	5,555	49,565	193,965
Total female	610	2,510	20,905	77,970

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

Table 6.11
Number of Farm Operators by Age by Number of Operators per Farm

	Durham	GGH	Ontario	Canada
Total number of operators	1,945	8,055	70,470	271,935
Under 35 years	115	525	6,610	24,850
35 to 54 years	625	2,750	25,010	98,840
55 years and over	1,200	4,785	38,850	148,250
Average age of farm operators	57.6	57.0	55.3	55.0

Source: Statistics Canada Census of Agriculture, 2016.

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 3540.

DURHAM REGION

The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From:	Commissioner of Works
Report:	#2020-INFO-45
Date:	May 15, 2020

Subject:

Automated Enforcement Update

Recommendation:

Receive for information.

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update Regional Council on the status of the planned Automated Speed Enforcement and Red-light Camera programs in the Regional Municipality of Durham (Region).

2. Background

2.1 On April 24, 2019, Regional Council approved Report #2019-W-27 endorsing Vision Zero principles and the Strategic Road Safety Action Plan (Plan). The Plan identified Automated Speed Enforcement and Red-light Cameras as priority safety countermeasures to address speeding and collisions at intersections.

2.2 On September 25, 2019, Regional Council approved Reports #2019-W-65 and #2019-W-66 directing staff to initiate Automated Speed Enforcement and Red-light Camera programs.

3. Automated Speed Enforcement Program Update

As described in our September 25, 2019 report, four mobile Automated Speed Enforcement (ASE) units will be deployed on a rotational basis through 23 community safety zones across the Region of Durham. The 23 selected sites are identified in Attachments #1 and #2 to this report. Regional staff continue to review and assess other sites and requests for sites throughout Durham. Since the last report, one new community zone has been introduced in Beaverton on Simcoe Street, one school zone was converted to a community safety zone along Altona Road and six others were extended. Figure 1 below illustrates a typical ASE deployment and associated signage.

Figure 1: Advance Warning Sign and Camera Unit

3.1 The first four ASE deployments have been identified as follows:

- Bayly Street East (Ajax High and St. Bernadette Catholic School) – Town of Ajax
- Central Street (Claremont Public School) – City of Pickering
- Anderson Street (Anderson CVI) – Town of Whitby
- Simcoe Street (Ontario Tech University/Durham College) – City of Oshawa

3.2 The minimum ninety (90) day advanced warning signs (as required by Provincial legislation) were installed at these four initial sites on February 17, 2020. As of May 17, 2020, the Region will have satisfied all legal requirements to initiate automated speed enforcement at these locations.

3.3 Regional staff have been working closely with the equipment vendor (Redflex Traffic Systems Limited) to deploy the necessary equipment to start operations. Redflex has advised that the four mobile units will be available for deployment in the field and initial testing set to begin on May 25, 2020.

3.4 Following May 25, 2020, Regional staff will be working with vendor staff and staff at the ASE Joint Processing Centre to test the equipment and confirm proper operations. During this testing phase, the cameras will be operating in data collection mode only and no fines will be issued.

3.5 The ASE program is predominately targeted to enforce posted speed limits in school areas. To this end, Regional staff are planning to start issuing speeding fines at the initial four ASE sites starting in September of 2020.

4. Red-light Camera Program Update

4.1 As described in the September 25, 2019 report,12 Red-Light Camera (RLC) enforcement units will be deployed at selected sites within the Regional Municipality of Durham. The 12 sites are listed below and identified in Attachment #3 to this report:

- Ritson Road at Bond Street (City of Oshawa)
- Lake Ridge Road at Goodwood Road (Townships of Uxbridge and Scugog)
- Taunton Road at Lake Ridge Road (Town of Whitby and Town of Ajax)
- Stevenson Road at King Street (City of Oshawa)
- Simcoe Street at Conlin Road (City of Oshawa)
- Simcoe Street at Rossland Road (City of Oshawa)
- Taunton Road at Altona Road (City of Pickering)
- Liverpool Road at Bayly Street (City of Pickering)
- Salem Road at Bayly Street (Town of Ajax)
- Thickson Road at Dundas Street (Town of Whitby)
- Highway 2 at Courtice Road (Municipality of Clarington)
- Westney Road at Delaney Drive/Magill Road (Town of Ajax)

Figure 2 below illustrates a typical RLC deployment and associated signage:

Figure 2: Advance Warning Sign and Camera Unit

4.2 The planned Red-Light Camera site at Taunton Road and Westney Road in the Town of Ajax is no longer possible for implementation due to the impacts of construction works scheduled to commence this year. Regional staff have replaced this location with a new site within the Town of Ajax at Westney Road and Delaney Drive/Magill Drive. Following the completion of road works, a red-light camera will be installed at Taunton Road and Westney Road, subject to plans to expand the red-light camera program.

4.3 Construction for the 12 Red-Light Camera sites is underway and enforcement operations are expected to begin in June 2020. All the red-light camera sites will be clearly signed and marked for drivers as they approach the intersection.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Automated Speed Enforcement equipment is being tested in the field. Automated Speed Enforcement will operate in data collection mode through the summer with enforcement operations expected to start in September 2020.

5.2 Construction of the twelve proposed Red-light Camera locations is underway and enforcement operations are expected to start in June 2020.

5.3 For additional information, please contact Steven Kemp, Manager of Traffic Engineering and Operations at 905-668-7711, extension 4701.

6. Attachments

Attachment #1: Automated Speed Enforcement Locations (Scugog, Uxbridge and Brock)

Attachment #2: Automated Speed Enforcement Locations (Pickering, Ajax, Oshawa, Whitby and Clarington)

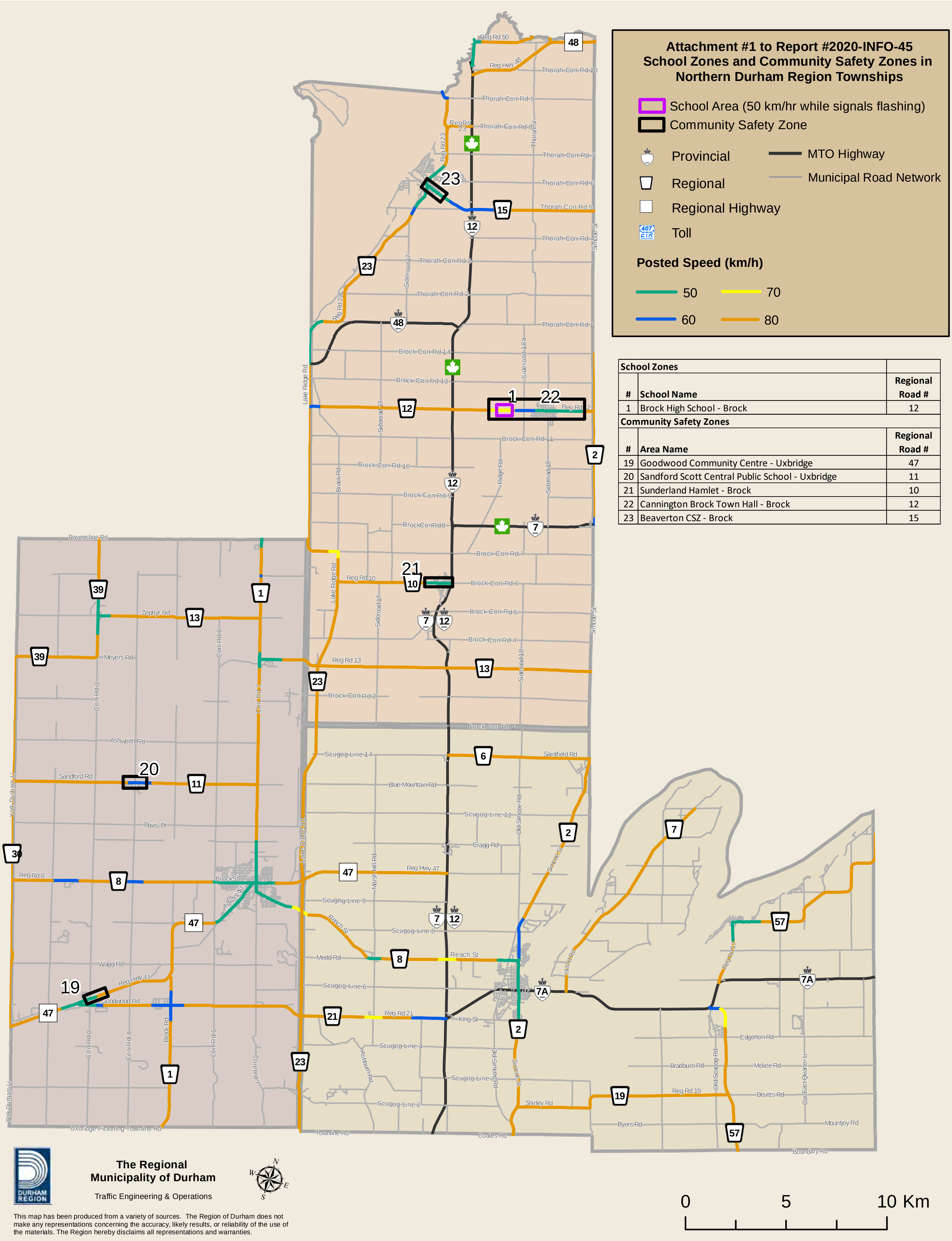
Attachment #3: Red-light Camera Locations

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by:

Susan Siopis, P.Eng.
Commissioner of Works

Attachment #1 to Report #2020-INFO-45
School Zones and Community Safety Zones in Northern Durham Region Townships



School Zones	
# **School Name**	**Regional Road #**
1 Brock High School - Brock	12

#	Area Name	Regional Road #
Community Safety Zones		
19	Goodwood Community Centre - Uxbridge	47
20	Sandford Scott Central Public School - Uxbridge	11
21	Sunderland Hamlet - Brock	10
22	Cannington Brock Town Hall - Brock	12
23	Beaverton CSZ - Brock	15

The Regional Municipality of Durham

Traffic Engineering & Operations

School Zones		
#	School Name	Regional Road #
2	St. Issac Jogues Catholic School - Pickering	37

Community Safety Zones		
#	Area Name	Regional Road #
3	Elizabeth B Phin Public School - Pickering	27
4	St. Mary High School - Pickering	38
5	Claremont Public School - Pickering	5
6	Ajax High School - Ajax	22
7	Sinclair Secondary School - Whitby	4
8	Anderson Collegiate Vocational Institute - Whitby	36
9	Paul Dwyer High School - Oshawa	28
10	Adelaide McLaughlin Public School - Oshawa	53
11	St. Stephen's United Church - Oshawa	2
12	UOIT/Durham College - Oshawa	2
13	SJ Phillips Public School - Oshawa	2
14	Beau Valley Public School - Oshawa	16
15	Vincent Massey Public School - Oshawa	33
16	Eastdale Collegiate Vocational Institute - Oshawa	58
17	Courtice Downtown - Clarington	Regional Highway 2
18	Bowmanville High School - Clarington	14

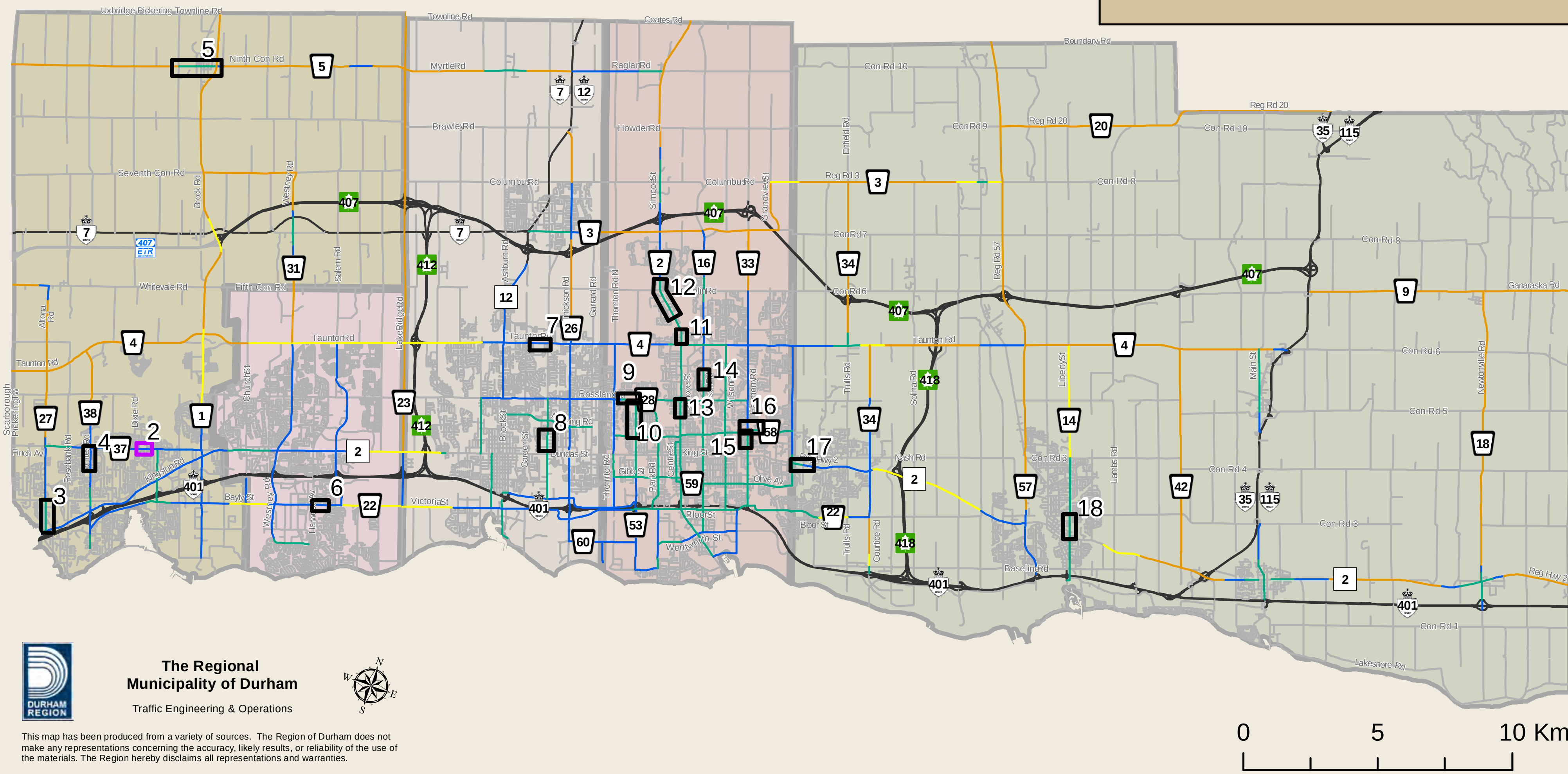
Attachment #2 to Report #2020-INFO-45
School Zones and Community Safety Zones in Southern Durham Region Municipalities

School Area (50 km/hr while signals flashing)
Community Safety Zone

Provincial
Regional
Regional Highway
Toll
MTO Highway
Municipal Road Network

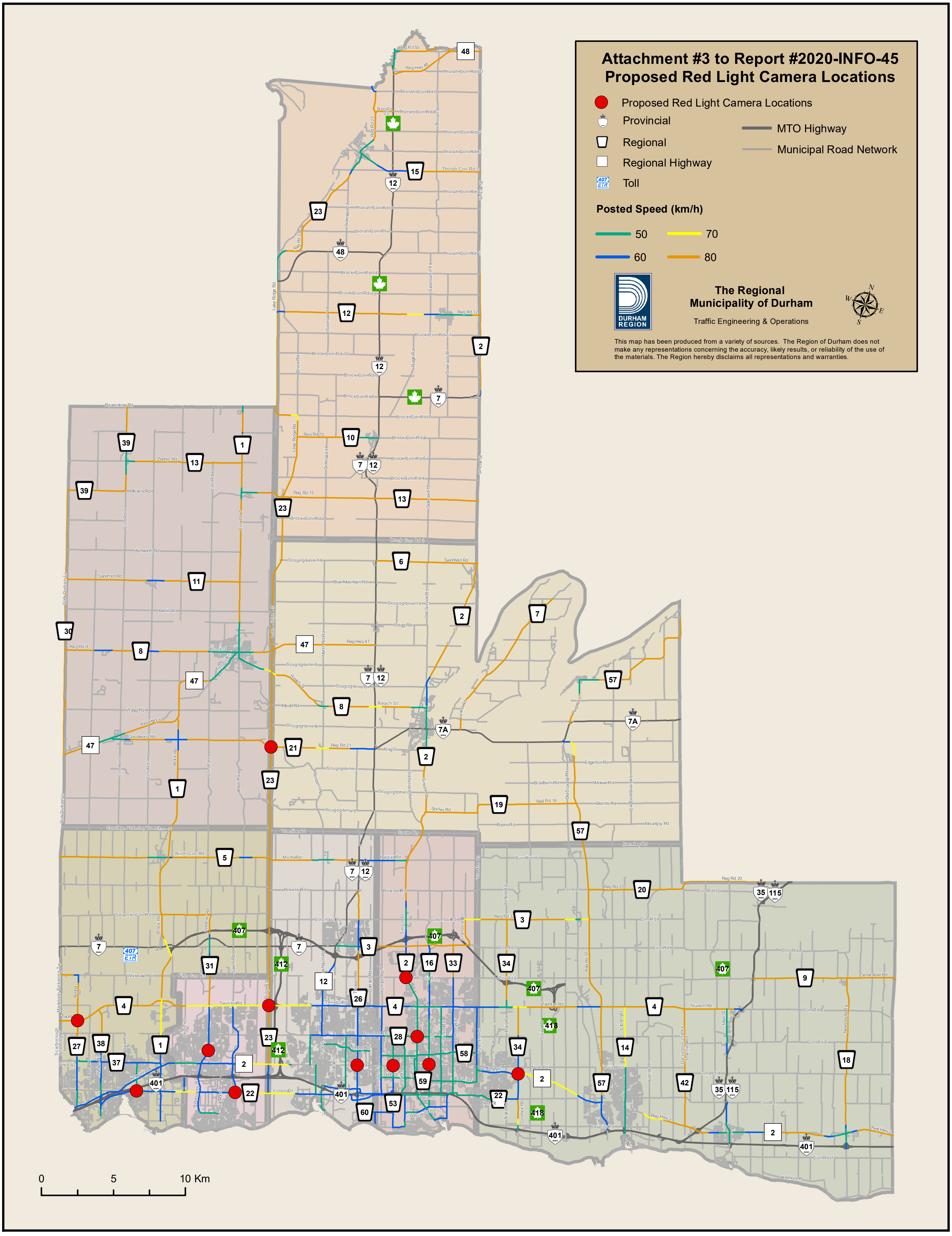
Posted Speed (km/h)

50
70
60
80



The Regional Municipality of Durham
Traffic Engineering & Operations

Attachment #3 to Report #2020-INFO-45
Proposed Red Light Camera Locations



If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2564

The Regional Municipality of Durham
Information Report

From:	Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report:	#2020-INFO-46
Date:	May 15, 2020

Subject:

Durham Tourism 2019 Annual Report

Recommendation:

That this report be received for information.

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The Durham Tourism 2019 Annual Report was created to advise municipal partners, tourism stakeholders, and members of Council of the activities performed by the Tourism Section of the Durham Economic Development & Tourism Division over the course of 2019.

1.2 This report provides a link to this Annual Report, which highlights statistical information, social media metrics, partnerships, marketing campaigns, sport event bidding and hosting, and other important communications. The Annual Report can be access here: https://www.durham.ca/en/economic-development/resources/Final--Durham-Tourism-2019-Year-in-Review.pdf.

2. Background

2.1 The Tourism Section is responsible for promoting Durham Region as a destination for regional, provincial and international travellers; while supporting and enhancing the cultural, economic and social development of Durham's eight local area municipalities.

2.2 Throughout 2019, staff developed and supported marketing programs and initiatives that promoted new tourism development and continued to raise awareness of Durham as an attractive and unique destination, to maximize visitation.

3. Annual Report Content

3.1 The contents of the annual report are organized in four sections: Marketing and Communication, Sport Durham, Partnerships, and Central Counties Tourism.

3.2 The annual report provides the tourism industries of Durham Region with a high-level overview of programs, activities, accomplishments, social media successes, initiatives and imagery that was captured throughout the year.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Durham's Tourism Section continues to advance and deliver programming designed to increase investment and promote partnership development within Durham Region's tourism industries.

4.2 The 2019 Durham Tourism Annual Report can be found online at https://www.durham.ca/en/economic-development/resources/Final--Durham-Tourism-2019-Year-in-Review.pdf.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2564

The Regional Municipality of Durham
Information Report

From:	Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report:	#2020-INFO-47
Date:	May 15, 2020

Subject:

Film Industry Career Fairs

Recommendation:

Receive for information

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise Council of the Film Industry Career Fairs that took place at various locations across Durham Region on October 29, November 21 and 27, 2019. This exciting, three-day series of events was Durham's first of this kind and consisted of industry panels, mock film production set, film and television props display, interactive activities, networking opportunities and information on how to apply for a career in the film industry.

2. Background

2.1 In 2019, there were record high production volumes and intensified workforce demands in the screen-based industries in Ontario.

2.2 Durham Region is one of Ontario's seven key filming regions and is supporting the Ontario Creates (agency responsible for film and television) Workforce Development Strategy by identifying labour pools and creating clear pathways for workers to enter the industry.

2.3 The Film Industry Career Fairs were designed to attract individuals into the industry and create awareness of the 150 various job classifications that provide good wages and benefits in this sector. Film and television production require a wide-range of skilled labourers in technical, creative, post-production, construction and logistics roles from performers to accountants, electricians to set designers.

2.4 Regional staff partnered with film industry unions, guilds, businesses, post-secondary institutions, continuing education agencies, job developers, and local school boards, to deliver these motivating events to demystify the film and television industry and educate attendees about the numerous career paths available in this sector.

2.5 Events included:

a. Oct. 29 at Durham College/Ontario Tech University Campus Recreation and Wellness Centre for post-secondary students.

b. Nov. 21 at Archbishop Anthony Meagher, Catholic Continuing Education Centre, Oshawa, for adult job-seekers looking for a second career in film and television.

c. Nov. 27 at Durham District School Board, 400 Taunton Rd, Whitby for Durham public and catholic high school students.

2.6 This tremendously successful event was attended by approximately 1,000 individuals who learned about film production, specific skill gaps and discovered the exciting and creative career opportunities that are available in this industry.

2.7 A post-event survey was distributed to industry, skills development agencies and other stakeholders to gather key information for future film industry career fairs. The results indicated that 100% had a ‘positive experience’ and would like to see this event offered annually.

2.8 The event venues were provided by Durham College, Ontario Tech University, Durham Catholic Continuing Education and the Durham District School Board. The mock movie production set required the use of $500,000 worth of specialized camera, lighting and grip equipment that was supplied through sponsorship by SIM International with set props sponsored by IATSE 873.

3. Conclusion

3.1 The Film Industry Career Fairs were a great success with many new partnerships formed and opportunities for economic growth within the Region. Due to the success of these career fairs and the overwhelmingly positive feedback, staff are planning to organize and deliver similar career fairs in the future, in accordance with Health guidance.

3.2 The film and television industry has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and production activity has been drastically reduced throughout the first half of 2020. It is expected however that when the economy emerges from the pandemic and production activity resumes, there will be a continuing need for skilled labour. Staff will continue to support the film and television industry and supply necessary programming to enable its rapid recovery.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2304

The Regional Municipality of Durham
Information Report

From:	Commissioner of Finance
Report:	#2020-INFO-48
Date:	May 15, 2020

Subject:

Economic Update – Updated Risks and Uncertainty as of May 13th, 2020

Recommendation:

Receive for information.

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The Regional Finance Department monitors economic conditions on an ongoing basis and prepares periodic summary reports to Regional Council. The economy is undergoing a time of significant uncertainty with economic conditions and policies changing on a daily basis. The following summarizes the changes that have occurred over the period of May 7 – 13, 2020.

2. Federal Government

2.1 On May 11, the federal government announced additional supports for businesses, including the establishment of a Large Employer Emergency Financing Facility (LEEFF) that will provide bridge financing to Canada's largest employers. Additional measures include expanding the Business Credit Availability Program (BCAP) to mid-sized companies with larger financing needs. This includes loans of up to $60 million per company and guarantees of up to $80 million.

2.2 The federal government also announced, on May 13, the amount of funding available for Canada's six economic development agencies through the previously announced $962 million Regional Relief and Recovery Fund. FedDev Ontario will receive $252.4 million to support southern Ontario businesses economically impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic that did not qualify, or have been declined, for existing measures.

2.3 In further support of businesses and employees, the federal government announced plans to extend the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy program beyond the set expiry date of June 6.

2.4 On May 9, the federal government announced that it is working with provinces and territories to provide $3 billion through cost-sharing agreements to temporarily boost the wages of low-income essential frontline workers. No details of an agreement with Ontario have been announced and it is unclear how this would align with Pandemic Pay announced by the province on April 25.

2.5 In support of seniors, the federal government announced a $2.5 billion investment to provide a one-time additional Old Age Security payment of $300, with an additional $200 for seniors eligible for the Guaranteed Income Supplement. Additionally, a $20 million investment will expand the New Horizons for Seniors Program to support organizations that offer community-based projects that improve the quality of life of seniors.

3. Ontario Government

3.1 The provincial government is continuing to loosen restrictions on certain workplaces as part of the gradual reopening of the economy. Beginning May 9, in-store shopping is permitted at hardware stores and garden centres, while, effective May 11, retail businesses with street access are allowed to open for curbside pickup. The Declaration of Emergency that allows the province to enforce current emergency orders remains in place and was recently extended to June 2.

3.2 The provincial government also announced partial easing of restrictions on professional sports facilities, outdoor facilities, and medical procedures. Beginning May 11, professional sports training facilities will be open to pro-athletes, while provincial parks and conservation reserves will open for limited day-use activities. The provincial government has also developed a comprehensive framework to help hospitals plan for the gradual resumption of scheduled surgeries and procedures.

3.3 In order to ensure business continuity while respecting physical distancing, the provincial government passed the *COVID-19 Response and Reforms to Modernize Ontario Act, 2020* to enable more virtual financial and business transactions. The Act was passed by the legislature on May 12 and the provisions include allowing electronic filing of business registration documents, remote commissioning or notarizing of documents, and enabling greater use of virtual meetings for businesses and school boards.

3.4 In support of workplace safety, the province announced funding of $2.25 million, through the Agri-food Workplace Protection Program stream of the Canadian Agricultural Partnership, to better protect employees at meat processing plants. The funding will be cost shared between the provincial and federal governments and will be used for such things as the purchase of additional personal protective equipment and the redesign of workstations.

3.5 On May 9, the province announced a plan to support licensed childcare and EarlyON Centres. The plan includes rapid funding delivery through municipal service managers for centres that currently receive funding, as well as support for fixed operating costs during the current period where providers are prohibited from charging parent fees. The plan also includes waiving all fees associated with childcare licensing applications, renewals, and revisions, as well as automatically extending childcare licenses set to expire during the emergency period.

3.6 In order to help address staffing needs at long-term care homes, the province approved an emergency order enabling available school board employees to voluntarily redeploy to congregate care settings. In addition to long-term care homes, congregate care settings include hospitals, retirement homes, and women's shelters.

3.7 On May 13, the provincial government announced the adoption of an emergency order that would allow the province to issue a mandatory management order for a long-term care home struggling to deal with a COVID-19 outbreak. The order gives the province the power to appoint a manager to lead the response at any one of Ontario's long-term care facilities dealing with an outbreak. According to the government, the manager could be any person, including a corporation or a hospital, and the decision to appoint a manager would be on a case by case basis.

3.8 As the provincial government continues to introduce additional stimulus spending, the cost of the initiatives are adding additional pressures to the provincial budget. According to the Spring 2020 Economic and Budget Outlook released by Ontario's Financial Accountability Office, Ontario's budget deficit is projected to quadruple to a record $41.0 billion (or 5 per cent of GDP) in 2020-21. This would raise Ontario's net debt-to-GDP ratio to a record 49.7 per cent in 2020-21, up almost 10 percentage points from 2019-20.

4. Financial Markets and the Canadian Economy

4.1 The U.S equities market continues to advance with the S&P 500 Index rising 3.5 per cent for the week ending May 8. The Dow Jones Industrial Average and the Nasdaq Composite also extended gains by rising 3.0 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively. Canadian equities followed suit with the Toronto Stock Exchange advancing 2.4 per cent for the week of May 8.

4.2 The price of West Texas Intermediate oil remains around the US$25 per barrel mark, trading at US$25.49 as of the market open on May 13. Production cuts are helping stabilize the price as the oil market continues to experience record declines in global demand. On May 11, Saudi Arabia announced an additional 1 million barrel per day cut to production, which would bring their production to under 7.5 million barrels per day. The reduction will begin in June and will bring Saudi oil production to its lowest levels since 2002.

4.3 One of the reasons for the dramatic decline in oil demand is the significant decline in air traffic. According to Statistics Canada, the week after the federal government announced the closure of the Canadian border, total itinerant aircraft movements (flights from one airport to another) in Canada declined 49% from the previous week. In comparison to the week of March 20, total itinerant aircraft movements declined 72 per cent for the week of April 24.

4.4 Statistics Canada also released data on the value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in March 2020. According to the release, the total value of building permits declined by 13.2 per cent, or $1.1 billion, from February. The total value of residential permits declined 13.1 per cent from February, while the value of commercial and institutional permits declined 19.7 per cent and 15.7 per cent respectively. Industrial permits were the only subset to increase in value, rising 14.9 per cent in March.

4.5 Ontario saw a $500 million decline in the total value of all building permits in April, representing a 12.9 per cent decline from February. The Oshawa Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) saw the total value of all building permits decline by over $14 million, or 14.3 per cent, while the value of residential building permits declined 10.3 per cent in April. The value of commercial and institutional permits in the Oshawa CMA declined 69.9 per cent and 32 per cent respectively, while the value of industrial permits increased 61.3 per cent.

5. Canadian Labour Market

5.1 On May 8, Statistics Canada released data from the April 2020 Labour Force Survey, which reflects labour market conditions for the week of April 12 – 18. The results illustrate the devasting impact that lockdowns and economic restrictions are having on the Canadian labour force.

5.2 The number of employed persons fell by 1.993 million in April, representing a 10.9 per cent decline from March. The number of employed persons has declined by 15.7 per cent since February, which far exceeds the pace of any previous employment declines. This fall in employment caused the employment rate to decrease from 58.5 per cent in March to 52.1 per cent in April. The labour force participation rate also declined from 63.5 per cent to 59.8 per cent.

5.3 The number of unemployed persons increased by over 871,000 in April, representing a 56.3 per cent increase from March. Since February, the number of unemployed persons has increased by over 1.2 million, or 113 per cent. Although the rise in unemployment is significant, Statistics Canada indicates that 97 per cent of the newly unemployed represent individuals on temporary layoff. This suggests that the vast majority are expected to return to work after the economic restrictions have been relaxed.

5.4 The increase in the number of unemployed persons caused the unemployment rate to rise from 7.8 per cent in March to 13.0 per cent in April. Youth employment appears to be falling faster than any other age group as youth employment has fallen 34.2 per cent since February. The unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to

24 also increased to 27.2 per cent in April.

5.5 In contrast to March, employment losses in April were more severe in the goods producing sector, down 15.8 per cent, than in the service producing sector, down 9.6 per cent. However, the food services and accommodation industry continued to see the biggest declines with employment down 34.3 per cent in April and 50 per cent since February.

5.6 Although the majority of the labour force is still employed, the number of people that worked less than half their usual hours, as a result of COVID-19, has increased by 2.5 million since February. This has caused the total number of hours worked to decline by 14.9 per cent in April and 27.7 per cent since February.

5.7 Despite the large increase in unemployment, average hourly wages increased by 10.8 per cent in April. The rise in average wages is partially the result of larger declines in low wage employment relative to higher wage employment. Higher wage employees tend to have the ability to work from home whereas the majority of lower wage employees do not. Since more low wage workers are not earning a paycheck, those wages are not factored into the calculation of the average.

5.8 The employment situation in Ontario was similar to that of Canada as a whole. Employment in April fell by over 689,000, or 9.6 per cent from March. Since February, the number of employed persons has fallen 14.4 per cent. Ontario's unemployment rate increased from 7.6 per cent in March to 11.3 per cent in April. The employment rate and labour force participation rate both decreased to 52.6 per cent and 59.2 per cent respectively.

5.9 The three-month moving average unemployment rate for the Oshawa CMA increased from 7.8 per cent in March to 8.5 per cent in April. Labour Force Survey data at the CMA level are reported using a three-month moving average to account for the potential of large monthly variability associated with small sample sizes. Based on the 2015 Labour Force Survey sample design, Statistics Canada samples approximately 591 households in the Oshawa CMA.

6. United States Economy

6.1 On May 8, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics provided insight into the impact of COVID-19 on the American labour force through the release of the April 2020 Non-Farm Payroll Report. The report showed a record breaking 20.5 million decline in non-farm payroll for the month of April alone. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the total reduction in non-farm payroll during the peak of the 2008-09 recession was approximately 10.6 million. The 10.6 million reduction was over a six-month period between October 2008 – March 2009.

6.2 This record-breaking decline in employment pushed the United States unemployment rate to 14.7 per cent. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States was experiencing record low unemployment with the unemployment rate at

3.5 per cent in February 2020. Although the rise in unemployment has been significant, the Bureau of Labor Statistics notes that approximately 88 per cent of the payroll losses are due to temporary layoffs.

6.3 The employment rate in the United States declined to 51.3 per cent in April 2020. This marks the lowest employment rate ever recorded. The labour force participation rate also declined to 60.2 percent, which represents the worst reading since 1973.

6.4 Prior to the release of the non-farm payroll report, the U.S Department of Labour released the unemployment report for the week ending May 2. The report showed another 3.17 million Americans filing first time claims for unemployment insurance. This brings the total number of unemployment insurance claims, over the past seven weeks, to over 33 million. Although the latest report shows a significant number of new claims, it is also the lowest number of new weekly claims since the week ending March 14.

6.5 On May 12, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics released inflation numbers for April 2020. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a substantial drop in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 1.5 per cent in March to 0.3 per cent in April. The drop was due in large part to the 20.6 per cent decline in gasoline prices. Food prices, on the other hand, increased 2.6 per cent which is the largest monthly increase since 1974. Core CPI, which excludes gasoline and food prices, fell 0.4 percent in April, the largest monthly decline since the series began in 1957. Core inflation was 1.4 per cent in April.

7. Global Economy

7.1 As many European countries begin easing lockdown restrictions, the European Commission released updated GDP projections showing a 7.4 per cent contraction for the European Union in 2020. This would be the deepest economic decline in its history and is a significant reversal from estimates in February that projected a 1.4 per cent expansion in 2020.

7.2 According to the Bank of England's May 2020 Monetary Policy Report, the United Kingdom's economy is projected to contract by 14 per cent in 2020, with a 25 per cent contraction during the second quarter. This has led the Bank of England to hold its key interest rate steady at 0.1 per cent. On May 13, the U.K Office for National Statistics released preliminary monthly GDP numbers for March which showed a 5.8 per cent month-over-month decline. This is the largest monthly decline since monthly data became available in 1997.

7.3 As the impact of COVID-19 continues to be felt across the U.K economy, the government announced a partial easing of restrictions, beginning on May 11. The new measures include the ability for people who cannot work from home to go back to work, allowing citizens to meet up with one person outside their household (as long as they meet outdoors), and the potential for allowing primary schools to resume as early as June 1. The government also announced a new five-level

COVID-19 alert system that will be used to inform the public about how the lockdown is being lifted.

7.4 Australia is also putting plans in place to ease economic and social distancing restrictions. The government announced a three-step plan that includes the gradual reopening of businesses, easing of social distancing restrictions, and the resumption of in-class education. Australia’s largest state, New South Wales, will begin step one on May 15.

8. Conclusions

8.1 The economy is experiencing increasing volatility with uncertainty around the spread of COVID-19. Economic conditions are changing on a daily basis as policy makers continue to navigate this uncharted territory.

8.2 The Regional Finance Department will continue to monitor economic conditions and provide timely updates as required.

Respectfully submitted,

Original Signed by Nancy Taylor

Nancy Taylor, BBA, CPA, CA
Commissioner of Finance and Treasurer

The Regional Municipality of Durham

Office of the Regional Chair

605 Rossland Rd. E.
Level 5
PO Box 623
Whitby, ON L1N 6A3
Canada

905-668-7711
1-800-372-1102
john.henry@durham.ca

durham.ca

John Henry
Reginal Chair and CEO

May 11, 2020

Durham Region Works Department
605 Rossland Road East
Whitby, Ontario
L1N 6A3

Dear Friends:

I am pleased to present to you the enclosed certificate proclaiming May 17-23, 2020, as National Public Works Week in Durham Region.

Kindest personal regards,

Original signed by

John Henry
Regional Chair and CEO

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM

DURHAM REGION

Certificate of Proclamation

presented to

Durham Region Works Department

On behalf of the Council of
The Regional Municipality of Durham,
it is my pleasure to proclaim

May 17-23, 2020 as

National Public Works Week

in Durham Region

Original signed by

John Henry
Regional Chair and CEO

Province of Ontario
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL CHAIR
The Regional Municipality of Durham

Oshawa®

Corporate Services Department
City Clerk Services

File: A-2100

May 7, 2020

DELIVERED BY E-MAIL
(clerks@durham.ca)

Region of Durham

Re: Poverty Reduction Approach in the Oshawa

Oshawa City Council considered the above matter at its meeting of April 27, 2020 and adopted the following recommendation:

> "Whereas the first Goal identified in the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals is to 'end Poverty in all forms everywhere'; and,
>
> Whereas according to 2016 Statistics Canada Census information, the poverty rate in Oshawa is the highest in Durham Region, at approximately 1 in 7 or 14.5% (low-income measure, after tax) and child poverty rates in Oshawa are 1 in 5 or 20.8%; and
>
> Whereas five of the seven Priority Neighbourhoods identified by the 2015 Durham Region Health Neighbourhood Report are within Oshawa boundaries; and,
>
> Whereas the Community Needs Assessment commissioned by the City of Oshawa in 2018 in support of the Smart Cities Challenge submission identified 'Social and Economic Inequality' as the key issue facing Oshawa; and,
>
> Whereas many impacts of poverty are experienced at the local level and include higher rates of health and mental health issues, higher food insecurity, higher rates of unsheltered and precariously housed individuals, hirer crime, higher demand for community, social and charitable services, lack of school readiness, reduced school success, and over economic productivity; and,
>
> Whereas the City is committed to ensuring an inclusive, healthy and safe community, as demonstrated through the Oshawa Strategic Plan's Strategic Goal of Social Equity and further that the draft update to the Oshawa Strategic Plan includes actions and measures to address economic disparity and poverty reduction in our community; and,

Whereas the City's Diversity and Inclusion Plan contains actions aimed at fostering inclusive and equitable community; and,

Whereas the City of Oshawa participated in various initiatives in the community aimed at assisting those living in poverty including Advancing Access to Affordable Recreation in Durham, OUR Taskforce, etc.; and,

Whereas the City of Oshawa has also participated in various initiatives in the Durham Region aimed at reducing poverty, including the Durham District School Board's Make a Difference program and the Region of Durham Financial Empowerment Framework; and,

Whereas the City of Oshawa is currently partnering with the Region of Durham to lead a Collective Impact approach for the community to develop a common agenda and strategy aimed at poverty reduction in our community; and,

Whereas the Province of Ontario is currently developing a provincial Poverty Reduction Strategy, and is soliciting input from municipalities, employers, service providers, and members of the community;

Therefore be it resolved:

1. That staff be directed, through the Chief Administrative Officer, to develop a data analysis of poverty in Oshawa to be communicated both internally and externally; and,

2. That the City of Oshawa utilize the data analysis to apply an equity lens to plans and actions of the City of Oshawa including strategic plans and future budgets to ensure equitable access to services for all residents; and,

3. That staff report to City Council annually on actions and investments planned to be taken and that have been undertaken to address poverty in our community; and,

4. That the City of Oshawa continue to work proactively and collaboratively with the Region of Durham and other community partners on issues related to addressing poverty and poverty reduction in our community; and,

5. That staff be directed to provide input to the provincial government's Poverty Reduction Strategy and copy all members of City Council; and,

6. That the City of Oshawa copy Durham Region Municipalities, Durham Members of Provincial Parliament and Members of Parliament on official correspondence of this resolution in an effort to seek assistance in resources and funding to help effectively address economic disparity and poverty in our community."

If you need further assistance concerning the above matter, please contact Paul Ralph, Chief Administrative Officer at the address listed below or by telephone at 905-436-3311.

Mary Medeiros
City Clerk

/hl

c. Community Services Department
Corporate Services Department
Durham Region Municipalities
Durham Region Members of Parliament and Members of Provincial Parliament

OSHAWA
ONTARIO, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF OSHAWA
50 CENTRE STREET SOUTH
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
L1H 3Z7
TELEPHONE (905) 436-5611
FAX (905) 436-5642
E-MAIL: mayor@oshawa.ca

MAYOR DAN CARTER

May 11, 2020

Honourable Justin Trudeau
Prime Minister
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A2

RE: Request for Financial Assistance to Municipalities as a result of COVID-19

Dear Prime Minister,

The current COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented challenge for all levels of government. The strong leadership from the federal government to limit the spread of the virus, manage the disease, and provide stability and reassurance during a difficult and unpredictable time is most appreciated. The pandemic has, however, negatively impacted our economies, businesses, workers and communities. It has also had a major impact on the finances of municipal governments, the front-line service provider and the backbone of our communities.

The federal government has made a number of funding announcements to provide financial support related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The City appreciates these efforts to support our community. However, the impact to the City's bottom line is significant due to lost revenues and increased unexpected expenditures.

In addition to losses and costs already incurred, municipalities face unknowns when the pandemic curve is flattened and physical distancing measures are lessened or no longer in place. For example, will the public return to municipal facilities and enroll in programming and how many people will default on their property taxes or other payments?

As you know, municipalities budget for the costs to provide services and programming for the year ahead. Municipalities are not legally permitted to run deficits, nor do they have the borrowing capacity or the revenue tools of senior levels of government. I do not support running a deficit at the local level. A deficit simply puts the problem off for another year, which may result in a reduction of vital services. The alternative would be a double-digit property tax increase in 2021, which property tax payers could not absorb given the current economic climate.

The City's request is for the Federal Government to establish a straightforward, direct and flexible municipal financial assistance program to cover the additional costs and loss in revenue experienced by municipalities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding would be an investment in essential front-line services and ensure that municipalities will be well placed to help drive Canada's economic recovery.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Regards,

Dan Carter
Mayor

cc: Hon. Bill Morneau, Minister of Finance
Hon. Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
Hon. Omar Alghabra, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Public Service Renewal) and to the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
Erin O'Toole, MP
Colin Carrie, MP
Chair John Henry, Region of Durham
Oshawa City Council
Paul Ralph, Chief Administrative Officer, City of Oshawa
Bill Karsten, President, Federation of Canadian Municipalities
Durham Area Municipalities (Clerks)
Large Urban Mayors' Caucus of Ontario (LUMCO)
Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)

OSHAWA
ONTARIO, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF OSHAWA
50 CENTRE STREET SOUTH
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
L1H 3Z7
TELEPHONE (905) 436-5611
FAX (905) 436-5642
E-MAIL: mayor@oshawa.ca

MAYOR DAN CARTER

May 11, 2020

Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto ON M7A 1A1

RE: Request for Financial Assistance to Municipalities as a result of COVID-19

Dear Premier,

The current COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented challenge for all levels of government. The strong leadership from the Province to limit the spread of the virus, manage the disease, and provide stability and reassurance during a difficult and unpredictable time is most appreciated. The pandemic has, however, negatively impacted our economies, businesses, workers and communities. It has also had a major impact on the finances of municipal governments.

The Province has made a number of funding announcements to provide financial support to municipalities related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The City appreciates this financial support. However, the impact to the City's bottom line is significant due to lost revenues and increased unexpected expenditures.

In addition to losses and costs already incurred, municipalities face unknowns when the pandemic curve is flattened and physical distancing measures are lessened or no longer in place. For example, will the public return to municipal facilities and enroll in programming and how many people will default on their property taxes or other payments?

As you know, municipalities budget for the costs to provide services and programming for the year ahead. Municipalities are not legally permitted to run deficits, nor do they have the borrowing capacity or the revenue tools of senior levels of government. I do not support running any deficit at the local level. A deficit simply puts the problem off for another year, which may result in the reduction of vital services. The alternative would be a double-digit property tax increase in 2021, which property tax payers could not absorb given the current economic climate.

The City's request is for the Province to establish a straightforward, direct and flexible municipal financial assistance program to cover the additional costs and loss in revenue experienced by municipalities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Such a program is urgently needed and would be an investment in essential front-line services that help keep the economy running and advance the Province's economic recovery.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Dan Carter
Mayor

cc: Hon. Rod Phillips, Ontario Minister of Finance
Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Jennifer French, MPP
Lindsey Park, MPP
Chair John Henry, Region of Durham
Oshawa City Council
Paul Ralph, Chief Administrative Officer, City of Oshawa
Jamie McGarvey, President, Association of Municipalities of Ontario
Durham Area Municipalities (Clerks)
Large Urban Mayors' Caucus of Ontario (LUMCO)

Brock
breathe it in.

The Corporation of
The Township of Brock
1 Cameron St. E., P.O. Box 10
Cannington, ON L0E 1E0
705-432-2355

May 13, 2020

The Honourable Bill Morneau
Minister of Finance
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0A6
via email: Bill.Morneau@parl.gc.ca

Dear Honourable Sir:

Re: Resolution Requesting Grant Support for Municipalities

Please be advised that the Council of the Township of Brock, at their meeting held on May 11, 2020, upon consideration of the attached report, the loss of investment revenue with respect to the Covid-19 pandemic, and the anticipated cost sharing from the upper tier municipality which would affect future municipal budgets, adopted the following resolution:

Resolution Number 16-4

MOVED by Walter Schummer and SECONDED by W.E. Ted Smith That staff Report: 2020-CO-12, COVID-19 Financial Impact in the First Six Weeks be received; And further, that Council request that the federal and provincial governments provide operating support for municipalities through municipality-specific grants.

MOTION CARRIED

Should you have any concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

THE TOWNSHIP OF BROCK

Becky Jamieson

Becky Jamieson
Municipal Clerk

BJ: dh
Encl.

cc. The Honourable Rod Philips, Minister of Finance
via email: Minister.fin@ontario.ca
The Honourable Laurie Scott, MPP, Kawartha Lakes-Haliburton-Brock
via email: laurie.scottco@pc.ola.org
Jamie Schmale, MP, Kawartha Lakes-Haliburton-Brock
Jamie.Schmale.C1C@parl.gc.ca
Durham Region Municipalities

Date:	04/05/2020
Refer to:	Council
Meeting Date:	May 11, 2020
Action:	null
Notes:	Report
Copies to:	

breathe it in.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BROCK

Finance Department

Treasurer to Council

Report: 2020-CO-12

Date: May 11, 2020

SUBJECT

COVID-19 – Financial Impact in the First Six Weeks

RECOMMENDATION

1. That staff report 2020-CO-12, COVID-19 Financial Impacts in the First Six Weeks be received;
2. And further, that Council request the federal and provincial governments provide operating support for municipalities through municipality-specific grants.

ATTACHMENTS

None

REPORT

Background

The following is a recap of 2020 key dates and actions associated with the emergence of the COVID-19 public health emergency in Canada and Ontario:

January 30 - The World Health Organization declares the outbreak of COVID-19 a public health event of international concern.

March 11 - The World Health Organization declares the global outbreak of COVID-19 a pandemic.

March 13 - The Province of Ontario announces the closure of all public schools for two weeks after March Break, and the Government of Canada recommends against non-essential travel outside of Canada (including the United States), and self-isolation for 14 days upon return.

March 13 – The Township's senior management staff including the Executive Director of the Township of Brock Public Library met with Mayor Debbie Bath-Hadden to discuss the Township's response to the pandemic. The group made the decision to cancel the March Break Day Camp Program; cancel Library programing for three weeks; cancel recreation programing; close all public facilities and arenas for three weeks. Closures were to take effect immediately and stay in place until April 6. Refunds were to be processed for any rentals or programs that would be cancelled due to the closing of these facilities and cancelation of these programs.

March 16 – The Township's offices were closed to the public with staff practicing social distancing while in the building and Council meeting briefly to pass a motion allowing the CAO and Mayor the authority to make certain decisions during this time without the need of a council meeting.

March 17 - The Government of Ontario announced it was declaring an emergency in the Province under section 7.0.1(1) of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act and has implemented measures to control the spread of COVID19.

The Province has since issued orders under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act (EMPCA) that impact the Township. These include (1) the closure of all facilities providing indoor recreation programs, including community centres and libraries; (2) the closure of all non-essential businesses (not municipalities); (3) a prohibition of organized events and social gathering of more than five people; (4) closure of all outdoor playgrounds and recreational areas; and (5) granting provincial offences officers including Municipal Law Enforcement Officers the ability to enforce provincial orders.

March 24 – The Regional Municipality of Durham and the Township of Brock both officially declared a state of emergency. The Township's Emergency Operational Centre was official opened with regular virtual meetings being held to discuss the ongoing emergency and authorize actions need.

The Township has adapted the delivery of services across the Corporation to ensure compliance with the Orders. The adaptations include the following:

- Closure of all community buildings until further notice;
- Closure of playgrounds and outdoor amenities;
- Installation of signage specific to the closures in all locations impacted;
- Partnership with Durham Regional Police Services (DRPS) and By-Law Enforcement Officers to enforce Provincial Orders;
- Re-deploying full time staff to other locations to facilitate social distancing;
- Lay off of casual staff and part time staff not required due to facility closures;
- Adjustment to levels of service in response to COVID-19 related closures;
- Limiting the number of staff in the Administration building to allow for social distancing;
- Allowing administration staff to work from home when possible;
- Implementation of a complete burn ban in the Township;
- Livestreaming Council meeting to ensure public access; and

- Implementing a new website section for communicating information related to COVID-19 and the Township's response to the public.

Engagement with the Community

The Township has made communications and engagement a priority from the outset of this pandemic in response, staff immediately implemented a two-pronged emergency communications strategy utilizing both electronic and traditional tactics. The Township started providing specific COVID-19 Updates via our e-newsletter which were shared on our website and social media platforms (twitter and facebook) as well as advertised through the Brock Voice. In order to ensure we were reaching those residents who do not have access to technology, we have been utilizing our bi-weekly advertisement in the Brock Citizen to provide COVID specific updates to residents and posted posters in prominent places. A dedicated COCID-19 landing page has been created on our website (www.townshipofbrock.ca/COVID-19) and just recently, we launched a dedicated COVID-10 newsfeed which residents can subscribe too.

Several public engagement initiatives and communications have been developed including:

- Notice to Seasonal Residents and tourists;
- Videos from the Mayor on COVID-19 specific topics;
- Brock … We are in This Together Say At Home handout;
- Regional #DurhamStrong campaign;
- #BeKind Social Media Campaign;
- Regional #StayHome Campaign;
- Fraudster Information; and
- Brock … A Community That Cares Weekly Communication (first one was shared over 10,000 times).

The Township continues to engage with our counterparts in other levels of government, as well as the Region of Durham and area municipalities and share important information to our residents. Staff will continue to work with our counterparts to ensure all relevant information is disseminated to our community.

Staffing Resources

In response to decisions made by the upper levels of government and public health authorities, the Township implemented certain measures to protect staff while maintaining critical services. These measures include the implementing of systems to encourage social distancing and providing the technology for staff to work from home when possible.

Management met with the Union to develop a plan to keep all full time unionized staff working by redeploying some to assist with arena maintenance while those still in the works depot were assigned vehicles where it was possible for each employee to ride alone rather than in pairs. This plan allows for proper social distancing while allowing staff to continue to address essential tasks.

Management also worked with Information Technology (IT) staff to set up devises that would allow staff working in the Municipal Administration building to work remotely. The building is staffed most days with one person from each department. This person deals with issues that cannot be dealt with remotely and is able to practice proper social distancing due to the limited number of coworkers present. By proving secure VPN access to the internal IT networks and the use of Township spare cell phones staff have been able to effectively continue their regular work remotely.

Measures and actions have also been taken to take every reasonable precaution for the protection of our employees as required by the Occupational Health & Safety Act. These include limiting the access by the public or third parties to Township facilities. The installation of a door bell unit allows for deliveries or critical prearranged appointment to continue in a controlled setting. Additional personal protective equipment and supplies have been ordered for the use of front lines staff. Stations have been set up for staff to allow for self-temperature testing and sanitizing. These practices along with a reporting protocol for illness are intended to ensure the safety of workers.

In an effort to allow for proper social distancing and keep controllable costs to a minimum it was necessary to lay off casual, contract and temporary part time staff in most departments. This included 8 Crossing Guards not required due to school Closures; 5 Casual Labourers working in the arenas that were closed before the end of the normal ice season; 9 Rink workers that were not needed once the arenas were closed; 1 Cleaner who was not required for a closed rental facility; and 6 part time Library employees that were not required with the facilities closed. While some of these employees would have been laid off at the end of the season they were let go ahead of time due to the facility closures.

In addition to the layoffs related to closures there were three employees who left the Township's employ during this period. The vacancies created in these positions are currently not being filled however senior management is constantly monitoring staff levels and may have to fill one or more of these vacancies depending on the length of the state of emergency.

The Township's Senior Management Team continues to closely track the availability of meaningful work to ensure our staffing response is appropriate. This is being done with consideration to the Township's fiduciary responsibility to taxpayers.

Financial Implications

The Township continues to monitor and track the financial impacts and pressures from the COVID-19 pandemic. It must be stated, financial goals are secondary to following direction and advice from public health officials regarding the health and safety of the community and residents.

Due to the cost control measures taken by the Township early in this emergency, immediate financial impacts in the first six weeks appear minimal. The loss in revenues associated with the early closure of the Arenas is offset by the saving realized due to the layoff of casual/part time staff. The cancellation of the March Break Day Camp Program allowed the Township to avoid the cost of hiring part time staff to run the camp with no impact to the budget. In looking at the overall payroll related accounts, the Township was able to save almost $150,000 in total costs when compared to the same time in 2019. Part of these savings relates to the COVID-19 layoffs and part to the change in staffing complement compared to 2019. These savings will help offset the added cost incurred by the Township for enforcement of the closures ordered by the Province, additional signage to help keep the public informed of closures, personal protective equipment and cleaning supplies and improvements to the IT infrastructure necessary to facilitate working from home.

Should the closures remain in effect for another six weeks it is anticipated that it will have the following effects:

- Loss of Investment revenue – April was already showing a significant decline with revenue posted being one third that reported in the March. To date the loss over last year is just over $14,000.
- Loss in Interest and Penalty Revenue – Although the amount shown at the end of April is about $12,000 lower than last year this is due to improved collection of outstanding taxes. The May 1st penalty of just over $35,000 was waived by Council in an effort to assist property owners through this emergency. It is anticipated that the June 1st waiver could be close to the same amount.
- Treasury staff reports that an additional $500 in service fees mostly related to NSF charges have been waived to assist taxpayers. The number of these waived fees is expected to continue to increase as the duration of the emergency is extended.
- A delay in hiring casual staff for summer maintenance (grass cutting and outdoor maintenance) has the potential of saving the Township approximately $5,000 per week however the work normally performed by these casuals would need to be done by the Township's full time staff. Any delay in hiring has the potential of impacting the completion of projects planned for 2020.

When compared to other municipalities in the Region of Durham, the Township's impact to date is relatively minor. Most other locals are dealing with significant financial costs associated with having year round recreation facilities offering a much higher level of programing being closed to the public. The Region of Durham is also dealing with significant financial costs for the added levels of service required during the pandemic in the areas related to Public Health, Long Term Care, Social Services, Policing, Transit etc. These additional costs will be shared by all the lower tier municipalities in subsequent year's budgets if additional funding from the Province and the Federal government is not made available.

Management for the Township of Brock has taken measures to limit spending when possible and is tracking the costs directly related to the emergency. The Township is also proceeding with many of the capital projects approved in the 2020 budget in an effort to help stimulate the economy. The management group continues to look at ways to further support property owners while providing services essential to the community.

Conclusion

The Township, as are all other municipalities in Canada, is dealing with the financial realities of the COVID-19 virus. Management will continue to act swiftly and decisively in response to the important directives of the government and public health officials.

Respectfully submitted,

as per / Barb Jam

Laura ~~E.~~ Barta, CPA, CMA
Treasurer

Reviewed by,

Robert Lamb Ec.D., CEcD
Chief Administrative Officer/Deputy Clerk

The Corporation of the Town of Grimsby
Administration
Office of the Town Clerk
160 Livingston Avenue, P.O. Box 159, Grimsby, ON L3M 4G3
Phone: 905-945-9634 Ext. 2015 | **Fax:** 905-945-5010
Email: skim@grimsby.ca

May 6, 2020

SENT VIA EMAIL

The Honourable Justin Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A2

The Honourable William Francis Morneau
Minister of Finance
90 Elgin Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0G5

The Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau, Minister of Finance Morneau and Primer Ford:

Re: Support for Commercial Rent Assistance Program

At its meeting of May 4, 2020, the Town of Grimsby Council passed the following resolution:

> *Moved by Councillor Ritchie; Seconded by Councillor Vaine;*
> *Whereas these are unprecedented times that have not been seen in generations; and,*
> *Whereas on April 16, 2020 the Canadian Federal Government announced a new program called the Canada Emergency Commercial Rent Assistance; and,*
> *Whereas this program is to be developed in unison with the Provincial and Territorial counterparts; and,*

The Corporation of the Town of Grimsby
Administration
Office of the Town Clerk
160 Livingston Avenue, P.O. Box 159, Grimsby, ON L3M 4G3
Phone: 905-945-9634 Ext. 2015 | **Fax:** 905-945-5010
Email: skim@grimsby.ca

Whereas this program is to provide relief to small business (in Grimsby and throughout Canada) with their rent for the months of April, May, and June; and,
Whereas many Provincial programs have been announced to date but have generally aimed at the residential, rather then the commercial, rent markets; and,
Whereas many small businesses in the Town of Grimsby have been affected financially due to COVID-19, thus making rent payments difficult;
Therefore be it resolved that the Town of Grimsby endorse this program whole heartedly, and request the Federal Government of Canada to work with its Provincial and Territorial Partners to expedite this program and offer this program as soon as possible; and,
Be it further resolved that the Town of Grimsby ask the Federal Government, and Provincial and Territorial Partners look at the possibility of extending this program if the impacts of COVID-19 continue past the month of June; and,
Be it further resolved that the Town of Grimsby ask the Federal Government and its Provincial, and Territorial Partners to make this program 100 percent forgiving to the small businesses effected; and,
Be it further resolved that this motion be distributed to the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada, the Honourable Minister of Finance, the Honourable Premier of Ontario, and all municipalities in Ontario

Regards,

Sarah Kim
Town Clerk

SK/dk

Cc: Ontario Municipalities

The Corporation of the Town of Grimsby
Administration
Office of the Town Clerk
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Phone: 905-945-9634 Ext. 2015 | **Fax:** 905-945-5010
Email: skim@grimsby.ca

Township of North Frontenac
6648 Road 506
Plevna, Ontario K0H 2M0
Tel: (613) 479-2231 or 1-800-234-3953, Fax: (613) 479-2352
www.northfrontenac.ca

May 13, 2020

Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
Room 281
Legislative Building – Queen's Park
Toronto ON M7A 1A1

Via Email: doug.fordco@pc.ola.org

Dear Premier Ford,

Re: Framework for Reopening our Province - Residential Construction in Rural Areas

Please be advised the Council of the Township of North Frontenac passed the following Resolution at the May 8, 2020 Meeting:
Moved by Councillor Hermer, Seconded by Councillor Perry **#191-20**
Whereas on March 17, 2020 the government of Ontario announced that it was declaring a state of emergency under s 7.0.1 (1) of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* so that the Province could use every power possible to protect the health and safety of all individuals and families during the COVID-19 pandemic;
And Whereas on Friday, April 3, 2020, the government of Ontario gave notice of changes to Ontario Regulation 82/20 being the Order for the temporary closure of places of non-essential business made under subsection 7.0.2 (4) of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, which reduced the list of essential businesses permitted to continue operation during the provincial state of emergency;
And Whereas Section 30 of the new Schedule 2 of Ontario Regulation 82/20 has been generally interpreted to prohibit residential construction where a building permit had not been issued prior to April 4, 2020;
And Whereas residential construction represents a significant number of jobs in rural Ontario and forms an integral part of the rural Ontario economy through considerable direct, indirect and induced impacts;
And Whereas on Monday, April 27, 2020 the government of Ontario released *A Framework for Reopening our Province*, which outlines the criteria Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health and health experts will use to advise the government on the loosening of emergency measures, as well as guiding principles for the safe, gradual reopening of businesses, services and public spaces;
And Whereas Stage 1 of the *Framework* will consider the opening of workplaces that can immediately meet or modify operations to meet public health guidance and occupational health and safety requirements;
And Whereas residential construction in rural areas is characterized by single-family dwelling types situated on large lots, which are attended by a very limited number of

tradespersons and contractors at any given time, and are being constructed for specific clientele with planned occupancy dates;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved That the Council of the Township of North Frontenac requests that the government of Ontario consider lifting the prohibition on residential construction where no building permit had been issued prior to April 4, 2020, in all instances where such construction can take place in accordance with the principles outlined in the government's *Framework for Reopening our Province* at its earliest opportunity in order to alleviate the economic hardships being experienced by rural Ontario's construction sector and the residents and families which it serves;

And That this Resolution be forwarded to the Office of the Honourable Doug Ford, Premiere of Ontario and the Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing;

And Further That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), the Eastern Ontario Warden's Caucus (EOWC), and to all rural Ontario municipalities, requesting their support.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

B Drechsler

Tara Mieske
Clerk/Planning Manager
TM/bd

c.c. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
Eastern Ontario Wardens Caucus (EOWC)
Rural Ontario Municipalities

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION THEEX.COM
210 Princes' Boulevard, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario M6K 3C3 | p : 416.263.3800 | f : 416.263.3838

Tuesday, May 12th 2020

Re: Cancellation of the 2020 Canadian National Exhibition – Covid-19

Dear CNEA Members,

I am writing you today on behalf of the Canadian National Exhibition Association Board of Directors.

As you know, the Canadian National Exhibition, established in 1879, has a long and colourful history, which truly reflects the storied tapestry of our country.

Today, as you may have heard in the news, it is with great sadness that we have had to announce an historic decision – **the cancellation of the 2020 CNE fair**. This is the second time since 1879 that we've had to close our gates, the first being during the Second World War when the CNE had to be closed from 1942 to 1946.

This decision comes after much consultation with provincial and municipal governments, and our Board of Directors. As tough as this decision was, we know it is the right call. The health and safety of our staff, patrons, concessionaires, exhibitors, performers, partners, membership and the community at large, are our top priorities. We stand in solidarity with the collective effort to curb this global pandemic, and we are doing our part to ensure it happens.

As a result of this year's cancellation, you should not expect to receive CNE 2020 credentials nor, until appropriate to do so, will there be any in-person events or meetings.

We will continue to keep you informed through our membership newsletter, where we will communicate insider updates and outline any virtual online programming that we may offer throughout the year. We hope you will stay connected with us by following our **Facebook**, **Instagram** & **Twitter** channels.

The CNE team and Board are closely monitoring the government lifting of restrictions to know when we can come together once again to celebrate our shared affection of the CNE. In the meantime, the Board have asked our staff to move forward with the following:

1. The **postponement of the CNE Association Annual Meeting**, originally scheduled for June 4th, to a future undetermined date;
2. That staff prepare necessary By-Laws to **extend the terms of office for all Directors and Officers** until such time as their successors are appointed or elected;
3. Extended terms will not be applied as provided for in relevant sunset policies

4. Working with staff, the Nominating & Credentials Committee will ensure the **timely reporting to the CNE Association Membership of required financials** to meet governance standards of accountability and transparency.
5. That existing **community-at-large members** will be confirmed for an additional year or until such time as their successor is appointed.

Communications about each of the motions will be sent separately. If you have any questions do not hesitate to reach out to our Corporate Secretary, Sarah Fink, at 416-263-5201 / **sfink@theex.com**.

I would like to thank you for your on-going support and passion for the CNE. We look forward to staying in touch and welcoming you back to the Ex in 2021.

Stay safe,

John Kiru
President & Chair of the Board of Directors
CNE Association