



A demographic analysis and journey to work key results of the 2016 Census

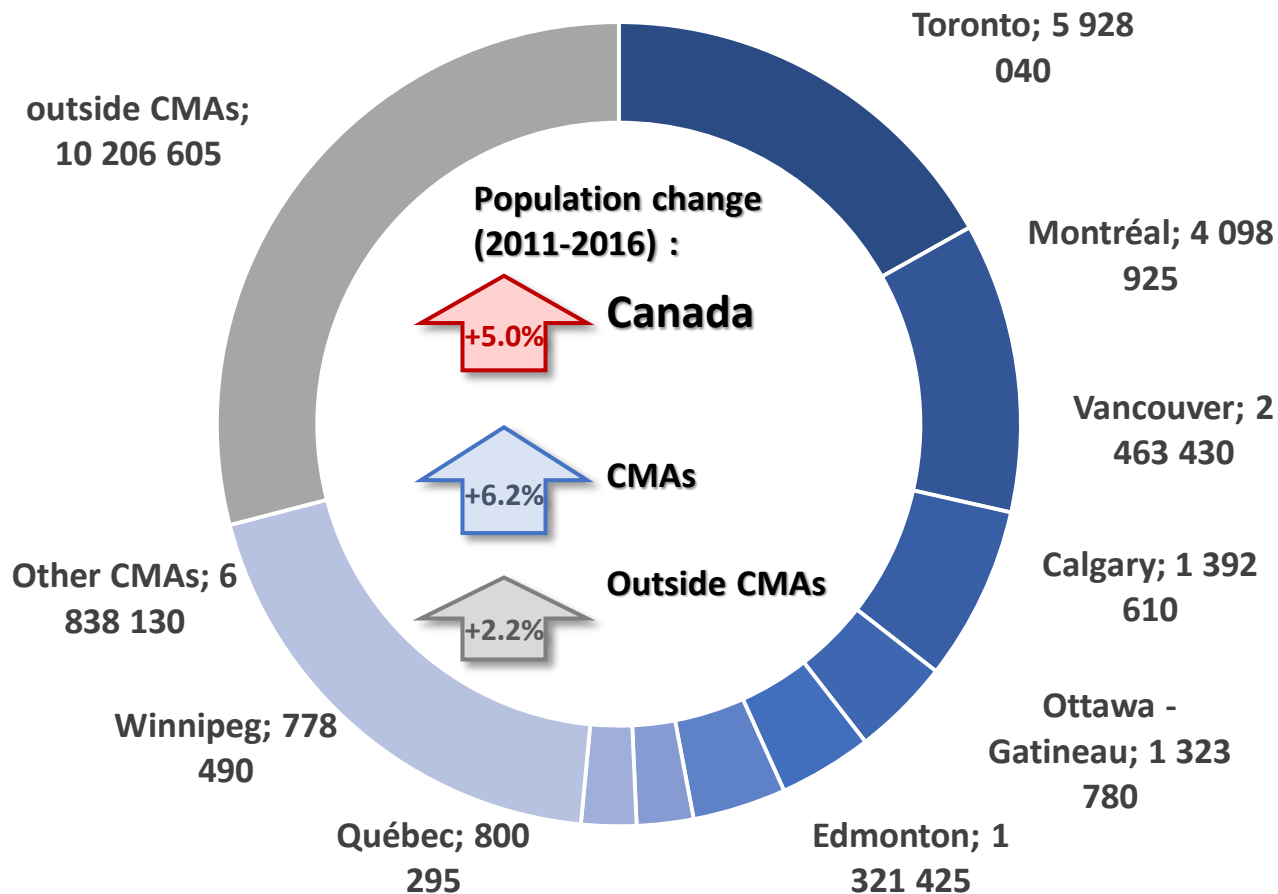
By Katherine Savage and Patrick Charbonneau
Statistics Canada



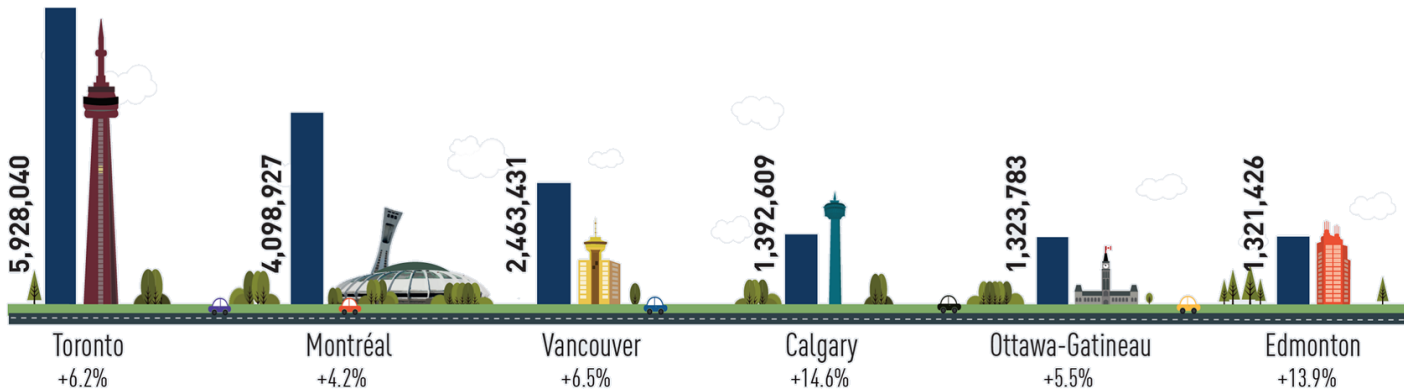
Delivering insight through data for a better Canada

More than 7 out of 10 Canadians live in a Census metropolitan area (CMA)

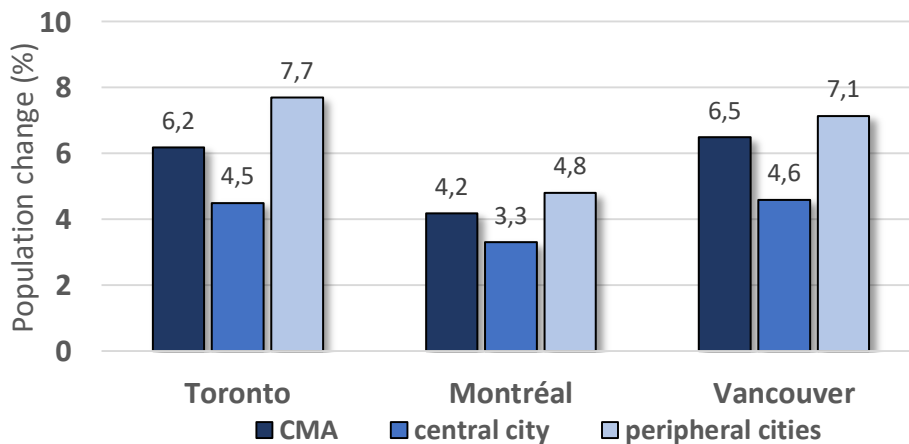
- As of Census day 2016, the majority of the Canadian population (71%) lived in a census metropolitan area.
- The three largest CMAs were home to slightly more than 1 out of 3 Canadians.
- Between 2011 and 2016, the population of census metropolitan areas grew about three times faster than that of areas outside CMAs.



Population growth in major CMAs



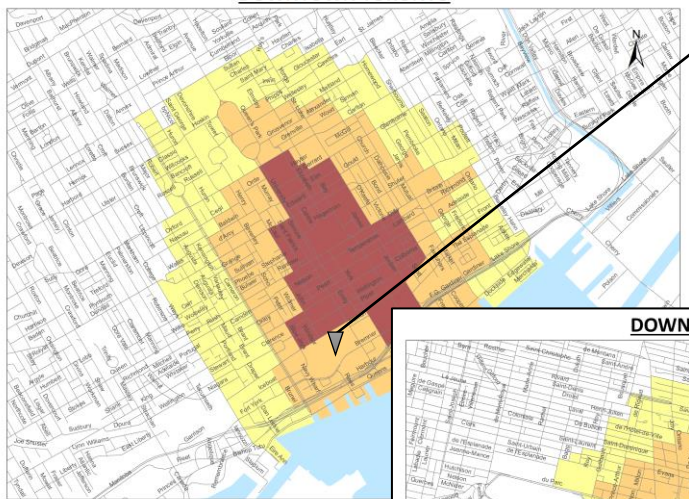
Population change, three largest CMAs, by zone, 2011 to 2016



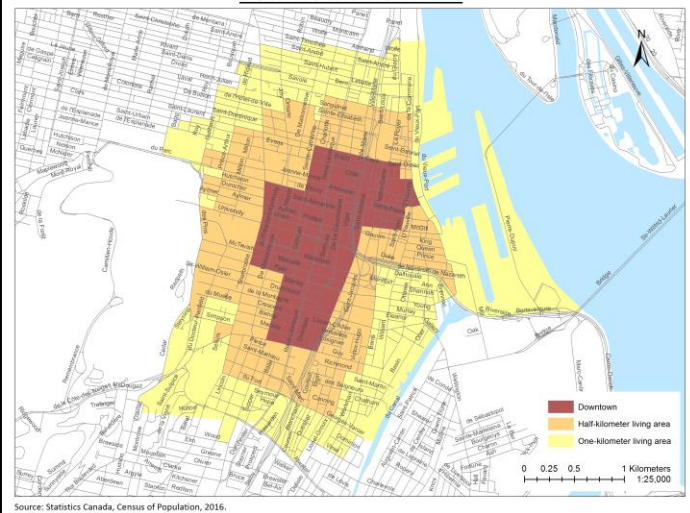
- Between 2011 and 2016, in each of Canada's three largest CMAs, the population grew faster in peripheral municipalities (suburbs) than in the central city, reflecting the on-going urban spread trend.

Population is growing faster in the suburbs than in central cities but...
 Strong population growth is also observed in the downtown areas of major metropolitan centres

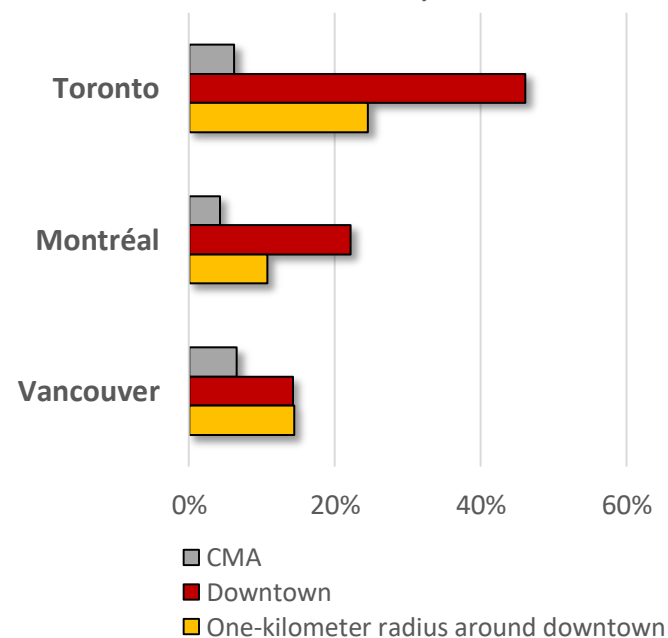
DOWNTOWN TORONTO



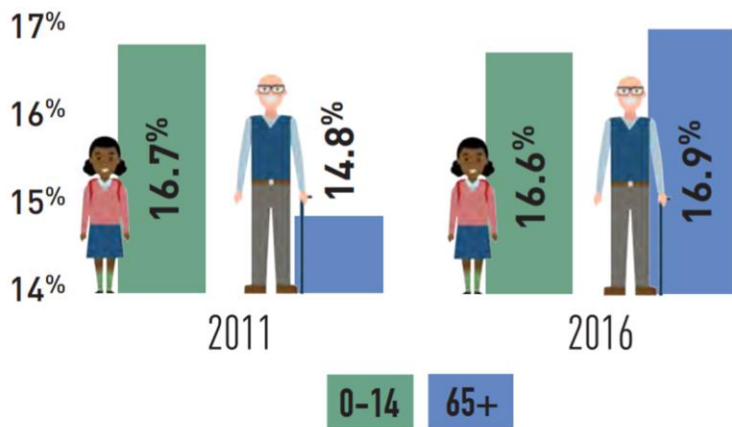
DOWNTOWN MONTRÉAL



Population change (%) of CMAs, their downtown areas, and one-kilometer radius around downtown, 2011 to 2016

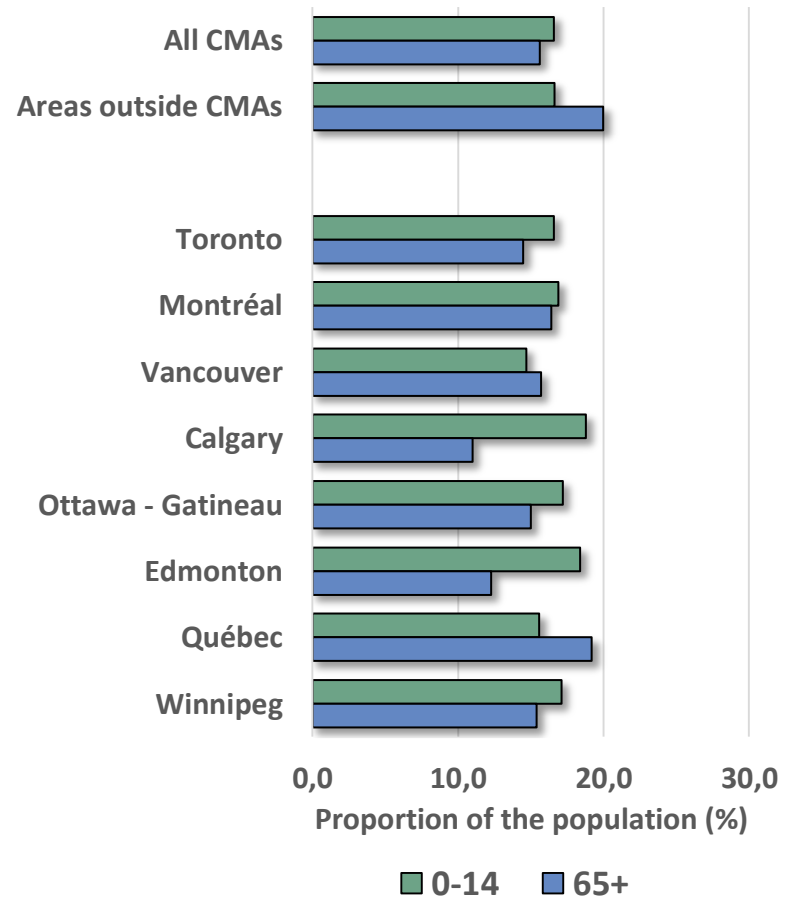


For the first time in census history, the share of seniors aged 65 years and older exceeds the share of children under 15 years in Canada

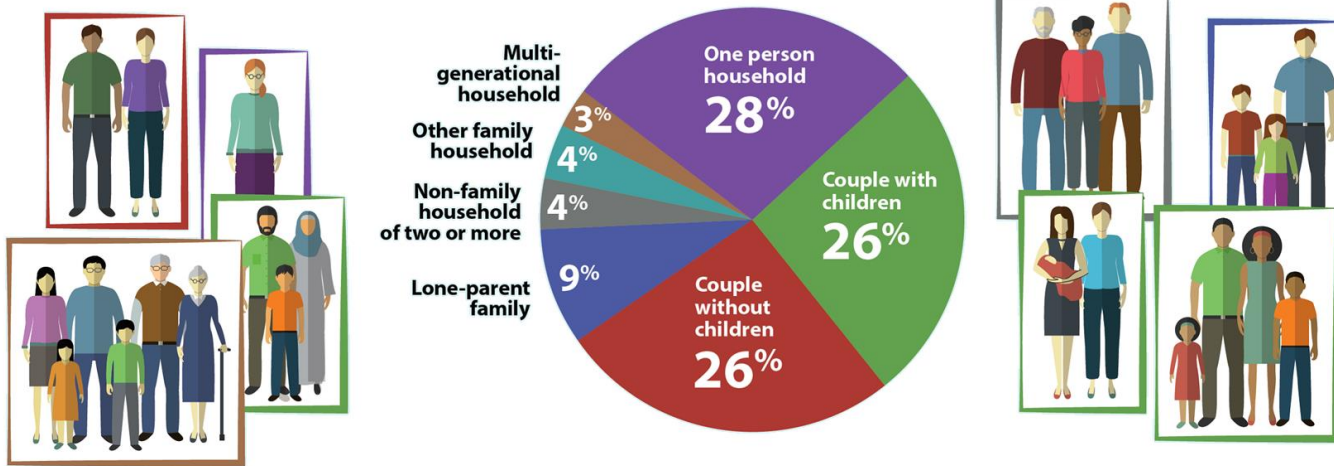


- The recent acceleration of **population aging** is the result of the first **baby boomers** reaching the age of 65. The first baby boomers turning 65 in 2011 led to the **largest increase (+20.0%)** in the number of people 65 years of age and older in Canada in 70 years.

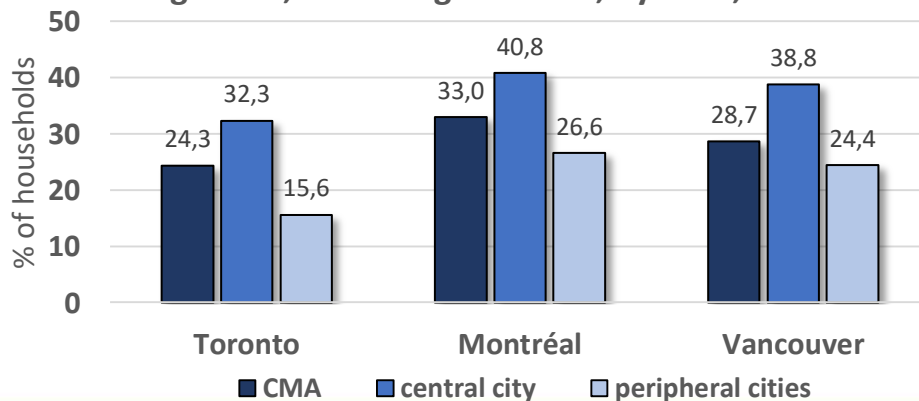
Population share of the population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and older, by CMA, 2016



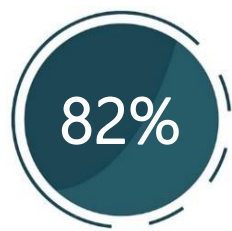
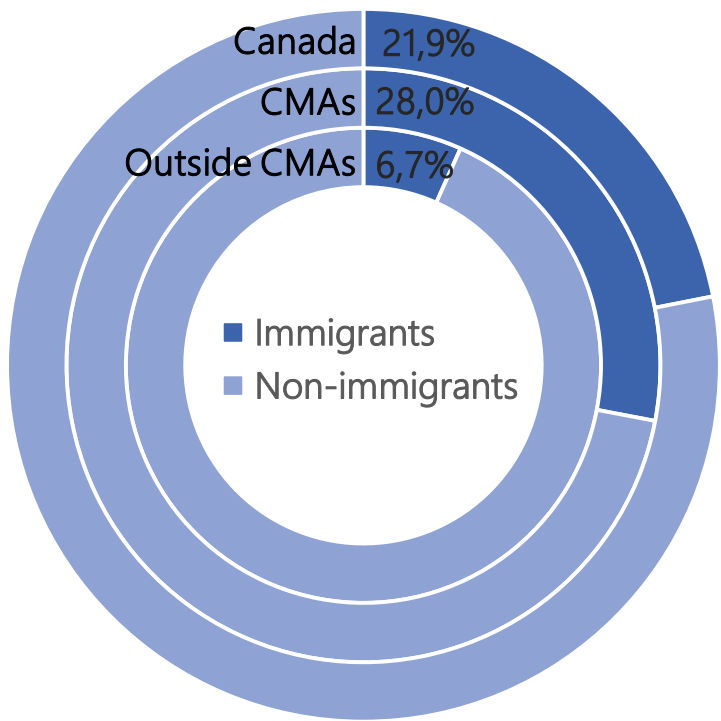
Portrait of Canadian households



Percentage of households made up of persons living alone, three largest CMAs, by zone, 2016



- One-person households became the most common type of household in Canada for the first time in 2016, surpassing couples with children, which were down from 31.5% of all households in 2001 to 26.5% in 2016.



Share of population growth explained by **international migration** in **2018-2019**

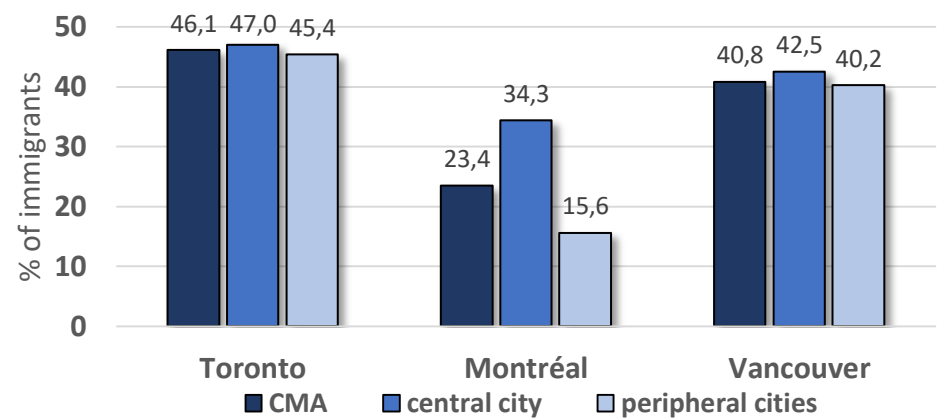


Share of population growth explained by **international migration** in **1998-1999**

Source: Statistics Canada, Demographic Estimates Program.

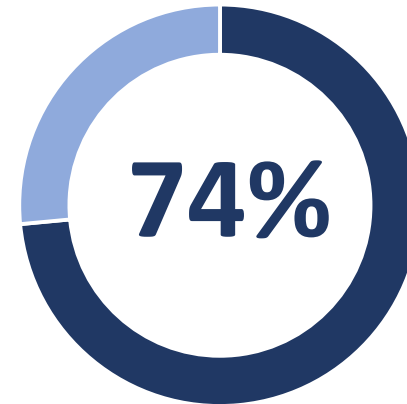
- As of 2016, the majority of the population of six Canadian cities was made up of immigrants (4 were in the Toronto CMA, 2 were in the Vancouver CMA)

Percentage of immigrants, three largest CMAs, by zone, 2016



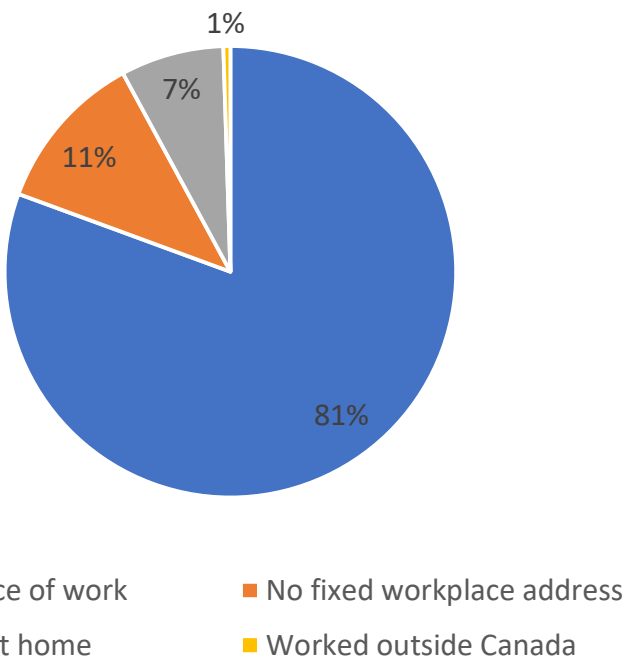
Journey to Work

- Place of work status
- Main mode of commuting
- Vehicle occupancy
- Time leaving for work
- Commuting duration
- Commuting distance



**Proportion of
commuters living in
a Census
Metropolitan Area
(CMA) in 2016**

In 2016, 4 out of 5 people had a usual place of work



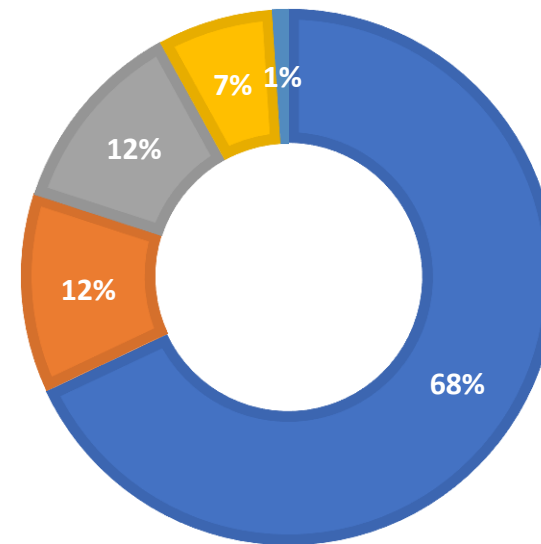
- Between 1996 and 2016, the proportion of people who commuted to a usual place of work declined
- Excluding farming occupations, the share of Canadians working at home in 1996 and 2016 was roughly the same, at just over 6%.
- While the share of workers in Canada with no fixed workplace location grew by 4 percentage points to 11%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016

Main mode of commuting

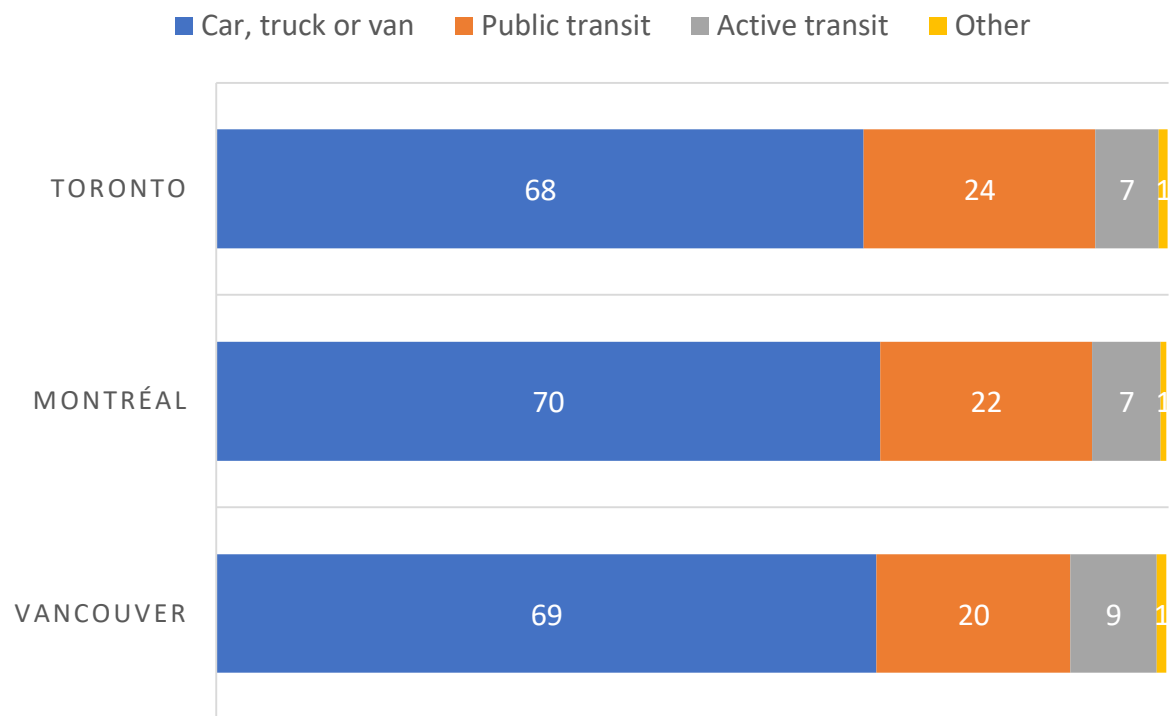
In 2016, nearly one-third of employed Canadians used a mode of sustainable transportation as their main mode of commuting

- Car, truck or van as driver
- Car, truck or van as passenger
- Public transit
- Active transport
- Other



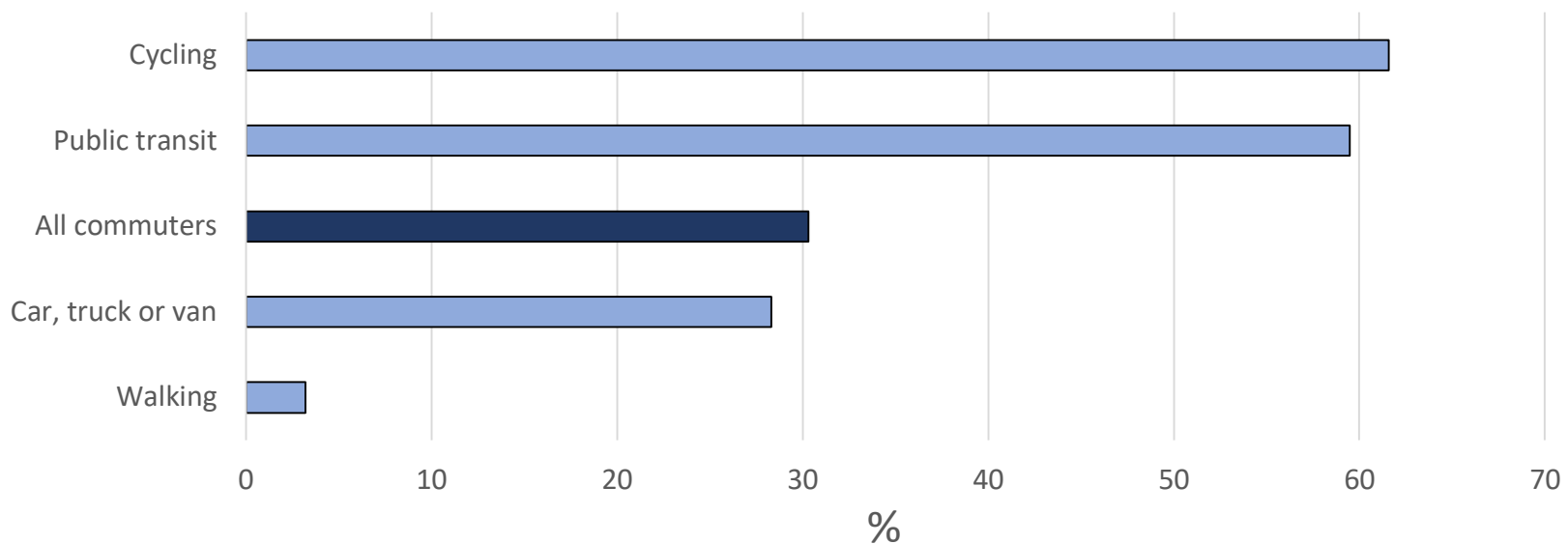
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016

2016, was the first time that the 3 largest CMAs had their proportion of car commuters below 70%



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016

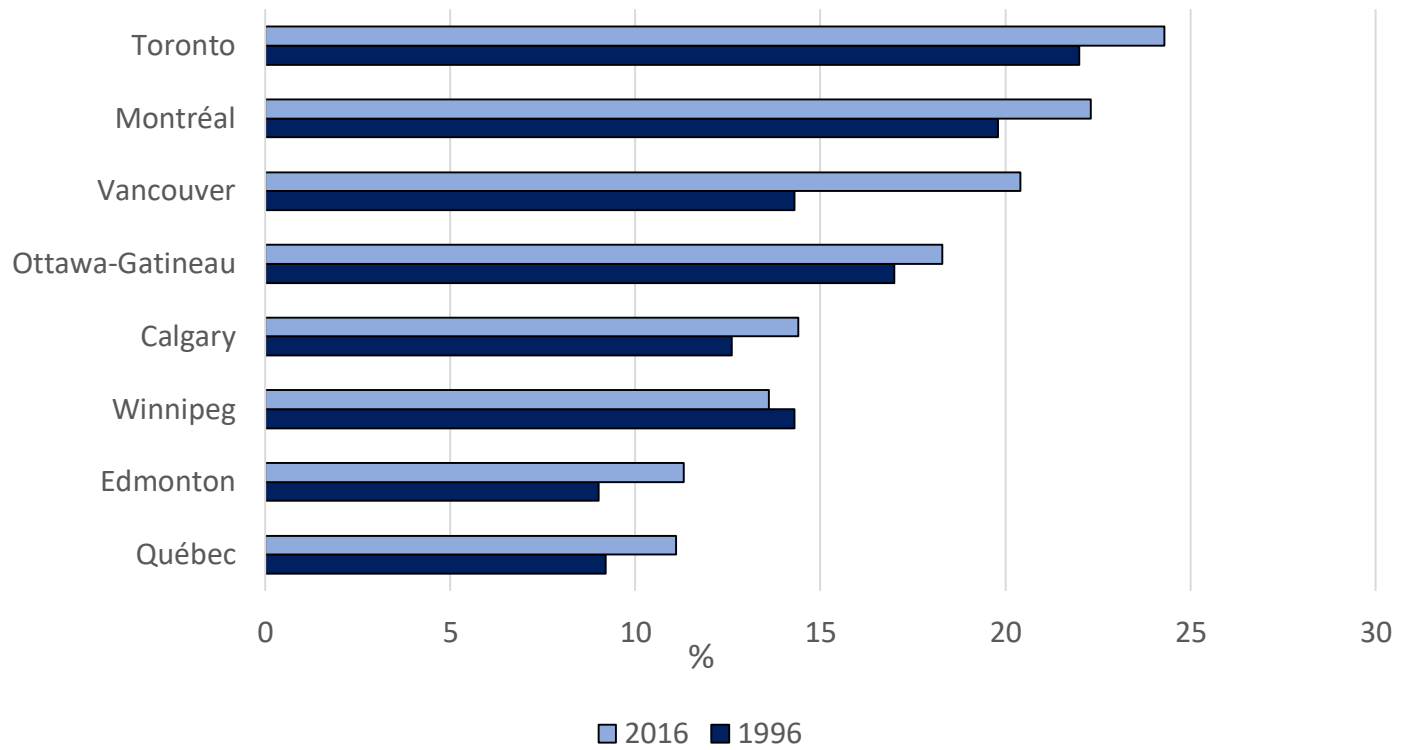
Growth in the number of commuters by main mode of commuting, Canada, 1996 to 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 and 2016



Public transit commuting among the 8 largest CMAs, 1996 and 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 and 2016

Use of sustainable transportation is rising in large cities, but challenges remain



**24.1
minutes**

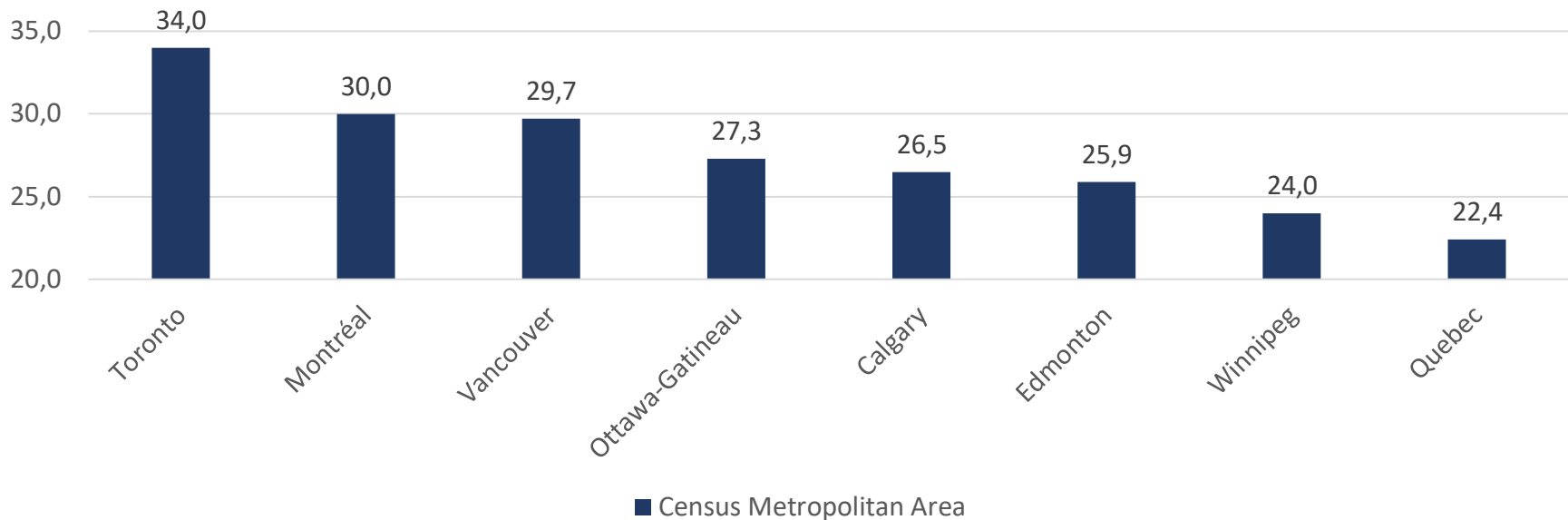
**The average
commuting
time for car
commuters**

**44.8
minutes**

**The average
commuting
time for
public transit
commuters**

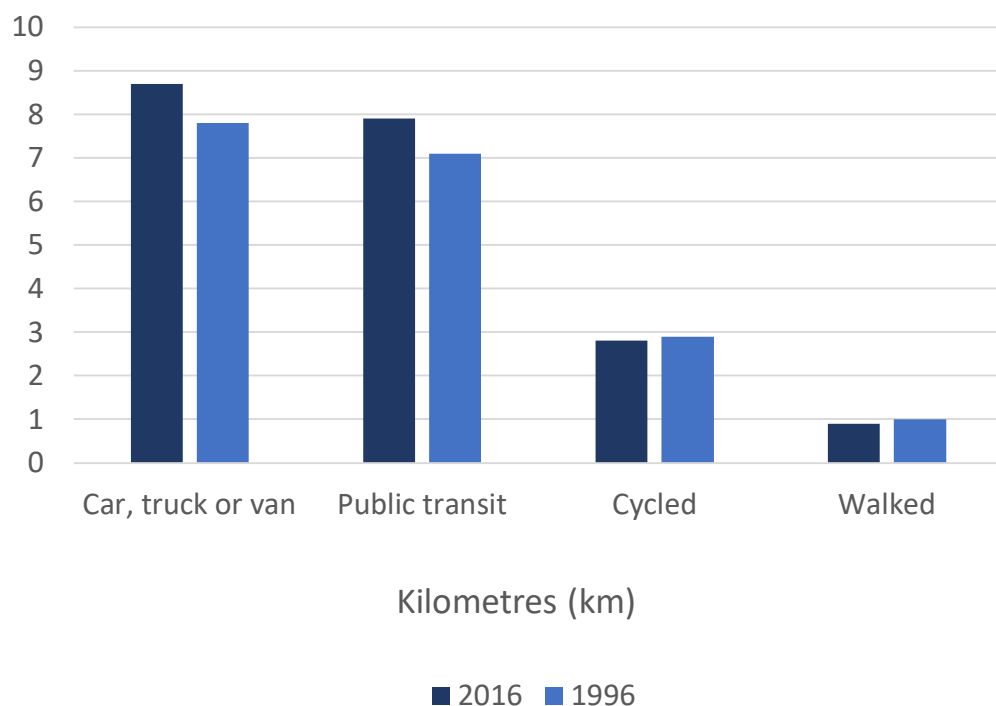
Canadian commuters spent an average of 26.2 minutes to get to work in 2016

Average commuting duration in minutes, by CMA, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016

Commuting distance



- In 2016, workers commuted a median distance of 7.7 km one-way to go to work, increasing from 7.0 km in 1996

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016



Questions?

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Journey to Work

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