

Examples of Diversification among the Nine Local Municipalities in York Region

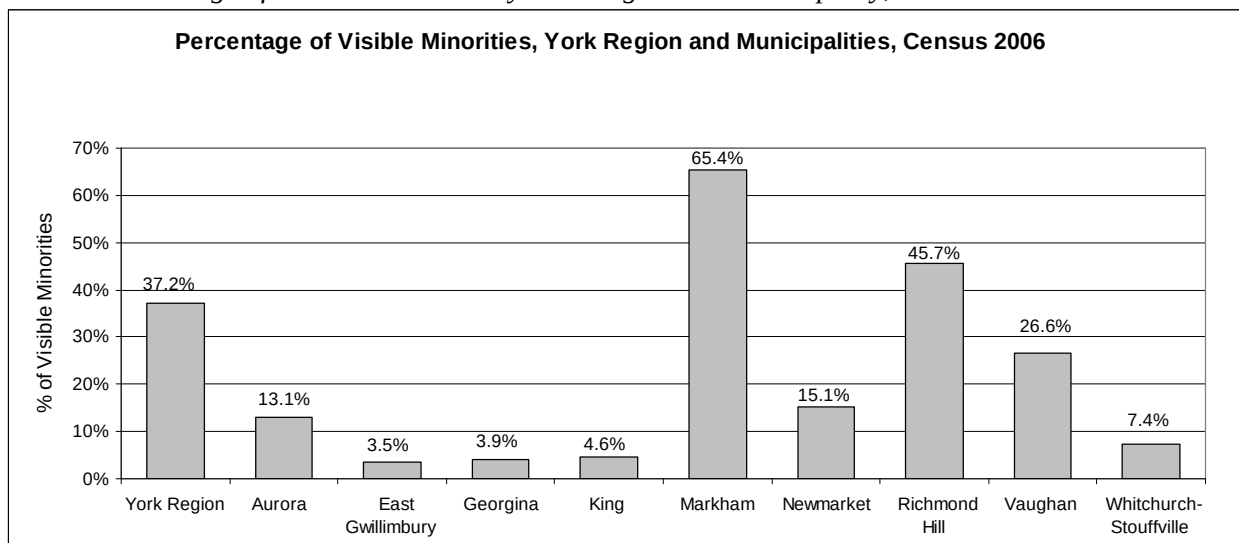
Below are examples of how York Region and the nine local municipalities compare with the Census 2006 data on:

- Ethnic origin and visible minorities
- Income and earnings, housing and shelter costs
- Labour, place of work, education and language at work

Visible Minorities 2006

- 37.2% of York Region's residents are visible minorities.
- York Region's visible minority population increased by 52.7% between 2001 and 2006 and has the fourth largest proportion of visible minorities in Canada after Peel (50.0%), Toronto (46.9%) and Greater Vancouver (41.7%).
- Markham has the highest proportion of visible minorities in Canada, with 65.4% of its population representing a visible minority. Richmond Hill has the second highest proportion of visible minorities in York Region (45.7%) followed by Vaughan (26.6%).
- Less than 10.0% of the populations of East Gwillimbury (3.5%), Georgina (3.9%), King (4.6%) and Whitchurch-Stouffville (7.4%) are visible minorities.

Table 1. Percentage of Visible Minorities by York Region and Municipality, Census 2006



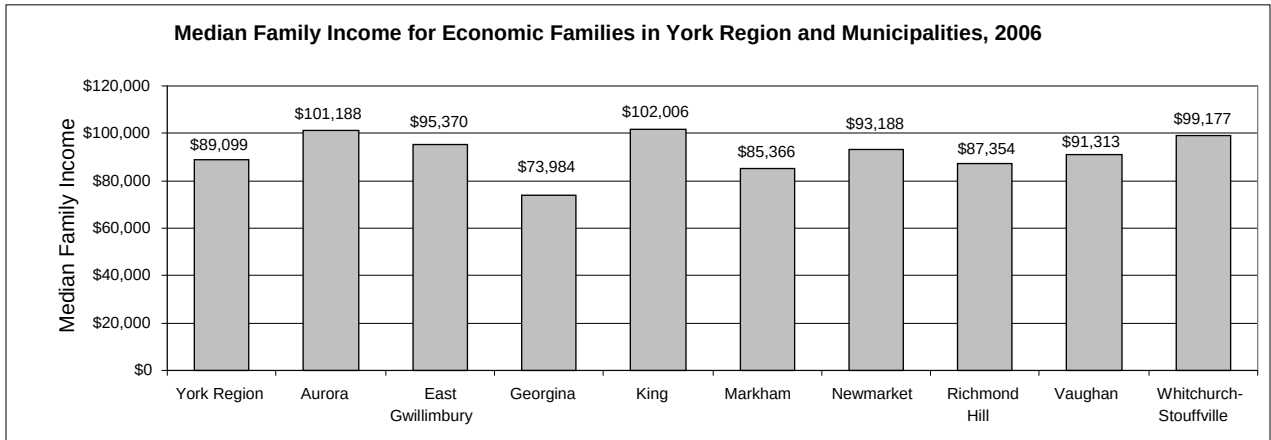
Source: Census 2006, Statistics Canada

Income 2006

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

- York Region's median economic family income is \$89,099. It decreased since 2001 by \$2,433. In comparison, the median income in Canada is \$66,343 and in Ontario it is \$72,734.
- The local municipalities with the highest median economic family incomes were King (\$102,006), Aurora (\$101,188) and Whitchurch-Stouffville (\$99,177).
- Georgina has the lowest median economic family income at \$73,984.

Table 2. Median Family Income for Economic Families in York Region and Municipalities, Census 2006



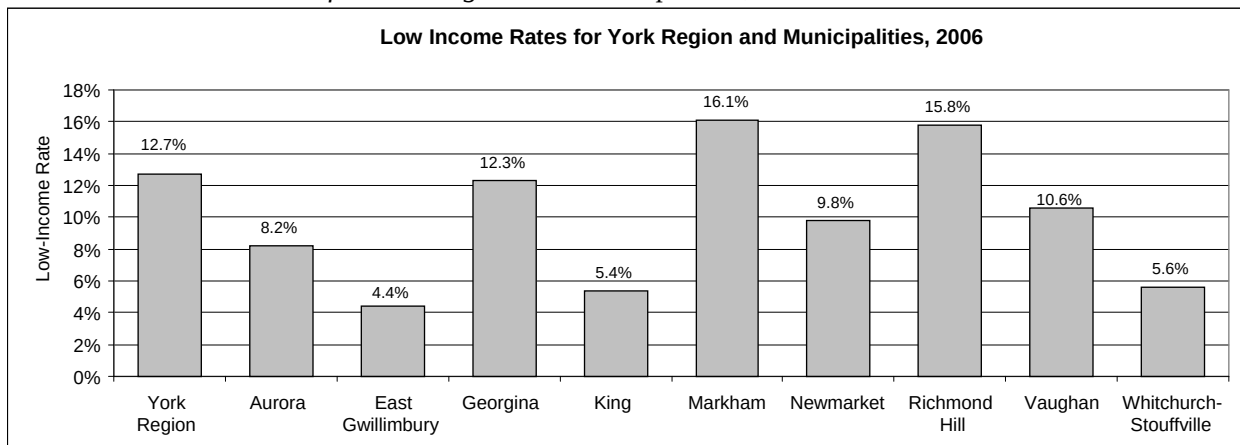
Source: Census 2006, Statistics Canada

Low-Income (Before Tax) 2006

Note - Statistics Canada defines Low Income Cut-offs Before Tax as the income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing. For example, the 2006 low income (before tax) cut-off for a family of four in a community with 100,000 to 499,999 residents is \$33,251.

- York Region's low income rate for all persons is 12.7%; an increase of 2.7 percentile points since 2001.
- 37.3% of low-income residents in York Region live in Markham.
- Markham (16.1%) and Richmond Hill (15.8%) have the highest low-income rates in York Region.

Table 3. Low Income Rates for York Region and Municipalities, Census 2006



Source: Census 2006, Statistics Canada

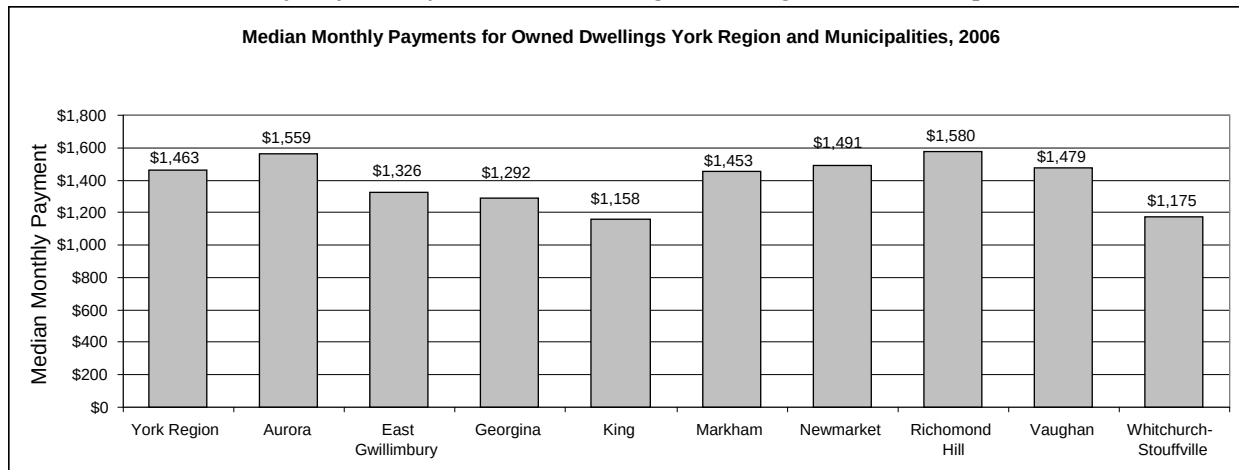
Housing and Shelter Costs 2006

Owned Dwellings

- York Region's median monthly payment (including the cost of electricity, heat, municipal services and other shelter expenses) for an owned dwelling is \$1,463.
- Richmond Hill (\$1,580) and Aurora (\$1,559) have the highest median monthly payments for owned dwellings.

- Ironically, King which has the highest median family economic family income (\$102,006), has the lowest median monthly payments for owned dwellings (\$1,158).

Table 4. Median Monthly Payments for Owned Dwellings York Region and Municipalities, Census 2006

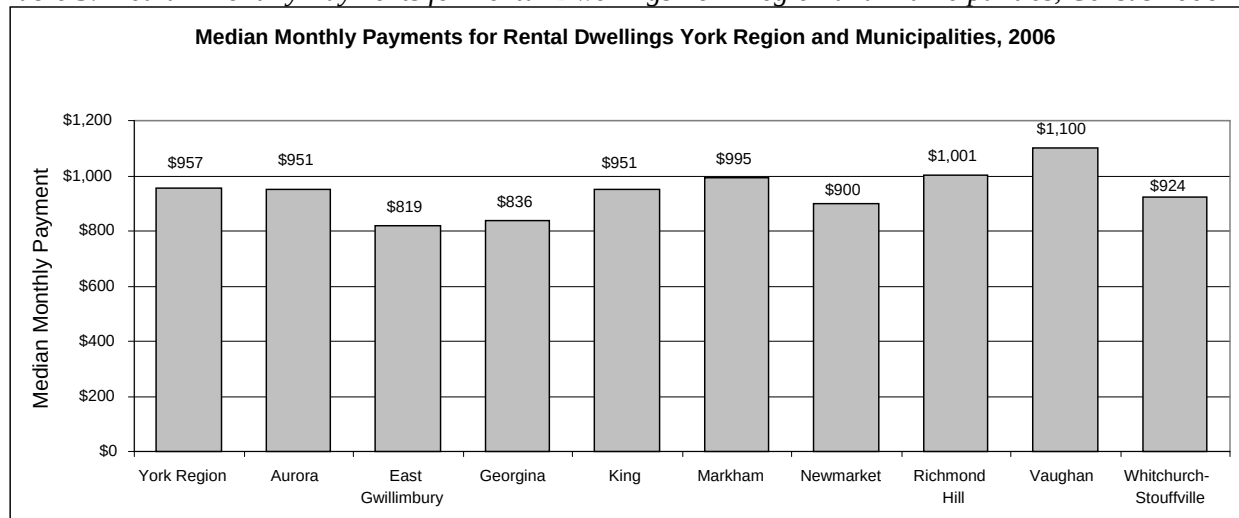


Source: Census 2006, Statistics Canada

Rental Dwellings

- York Region's median monthly payment for a rental dwelling is \$957.
- Vaughan (\$1,100) and Richmond Hill (\$1,001) have the highest median monthly payments for rental dwellings.
- Georgina (\$836) and East Gwillimbury (\$819) have the lowest monthly payments for rental dwellings.

Table 5. Median Monthly Payments for Rental Dwellings York Region and Municipalities, Census 2006

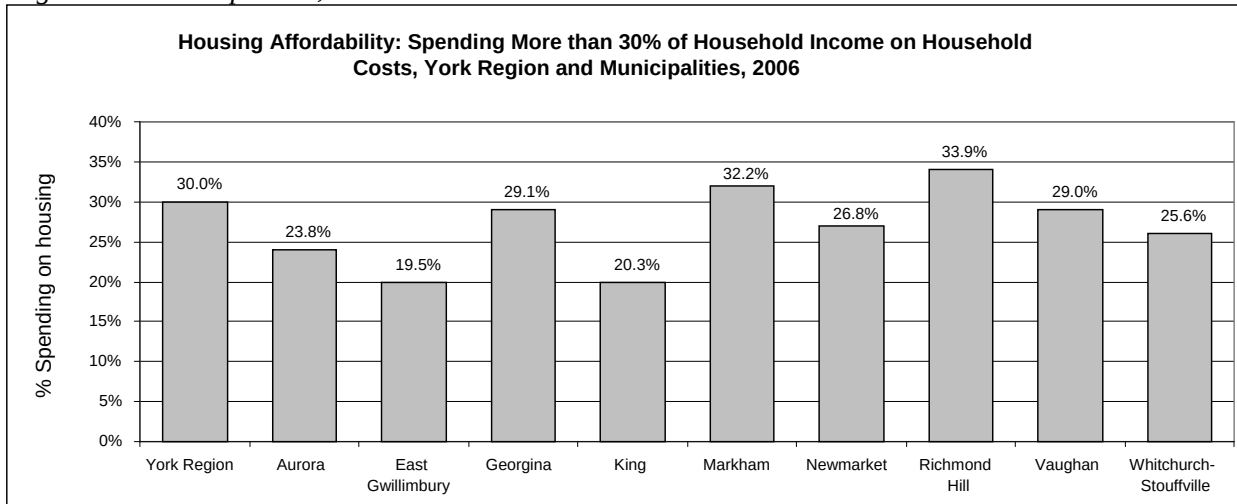


Source: Census 2006, Statistics Canada

Housing Affordability

- 30.0% of all York Region households spend 30% or more of their household income on housing costs.
- More than one-third (33.9%) of Richmond Hill residents spend 30% or more of their household income on housing costs.

Table 6 Housing Affordability: Spending More than 30% of Household Income on Household Costs, York Region and Municipalities, Census 2006

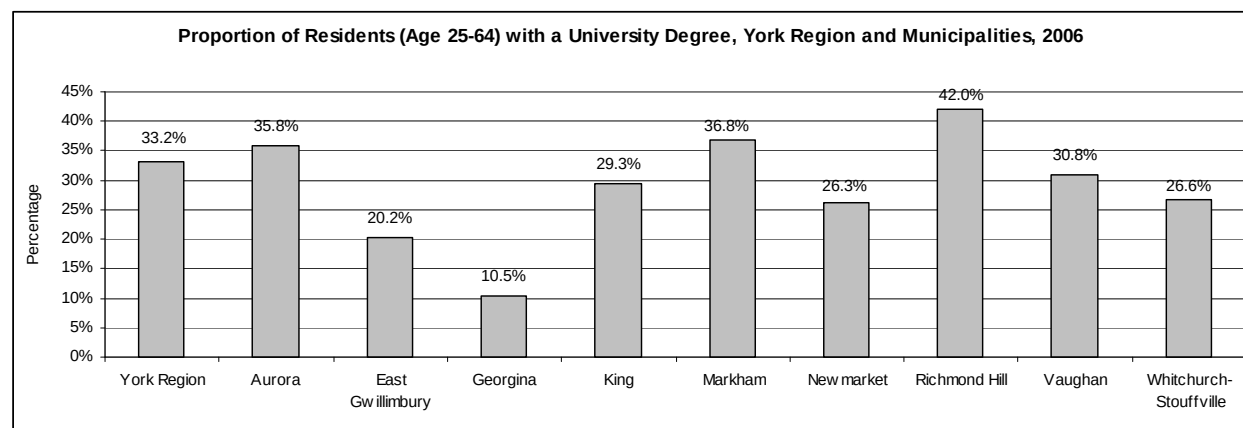


Source: Census 2006, Statistics Canada

Education 2006

- York Region had the third highest proportion of adults aged 25-64 with a university degree (33.2%) of all Census Divisions in Canada and Ontario, following behind Ottawa (40.1%) and Toronto (37.4%).
- Richmond Hill (42.0%) and Markham (36.8%) have the highest number of university-educated residents aged 25-64.
- Georgina has the lowest proportion of residents aged 25-64 with university degrees at 10.5%.

Table 7 Proportion of Residents (Age 25-64) with a University Degree, York Region and Municipalities, 2006



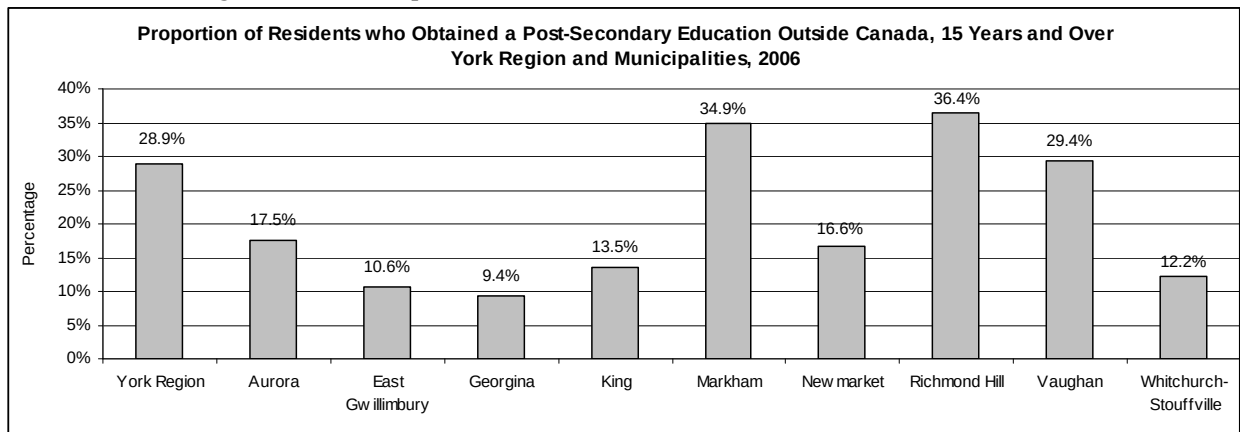
Source: Census 2006, Statistics Canada

Education 2006

- In York Region, 28.9% of residents 15 years and over obtained their post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree outside of Canada. These may be Canadian residents studying abroad or immigrants who obtained their degree in their country of origin.
- Among the 9 York Region municipalities, Richmond Hill had the highest proportion (36.4%) of postsecondary graduates (15 years and over) who obtained their certification, diploma or

degree outside of Canada, followed by Markham (34.9%) and Vaughan (29.4). Georgina had the lowest proportion (9.4%).

Table 8 Proportion of Residents who Obtained Post-Secondary Education Outside of Canada, 15 Years and Over, York Region and Municipalities, Census 2006

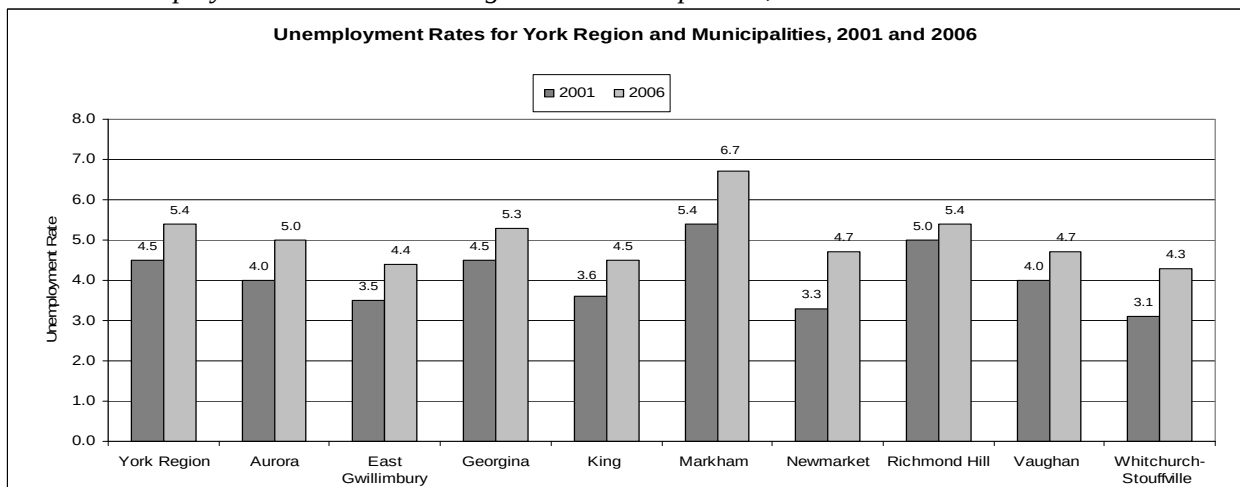


Source: Census 2006, Statistics Canada

Labour 2006

- York Region's unemployment rate has increased from 4.5% in 2001 to 5.4% in 2006. All nine local municipalities in the Region experienced increases in unemployment during this five year period.
- Markham has the highest unemployment rate (6.7%) and Whitchurch-Stouffville has the lowest unemployment rate (4.3%), as was also the case in 2001.

Table 9. Unemployment Rates in York Region and Municipalities, Census 2001 and 2006



Source: Census 2001 and Census 2006, Statistics Canada