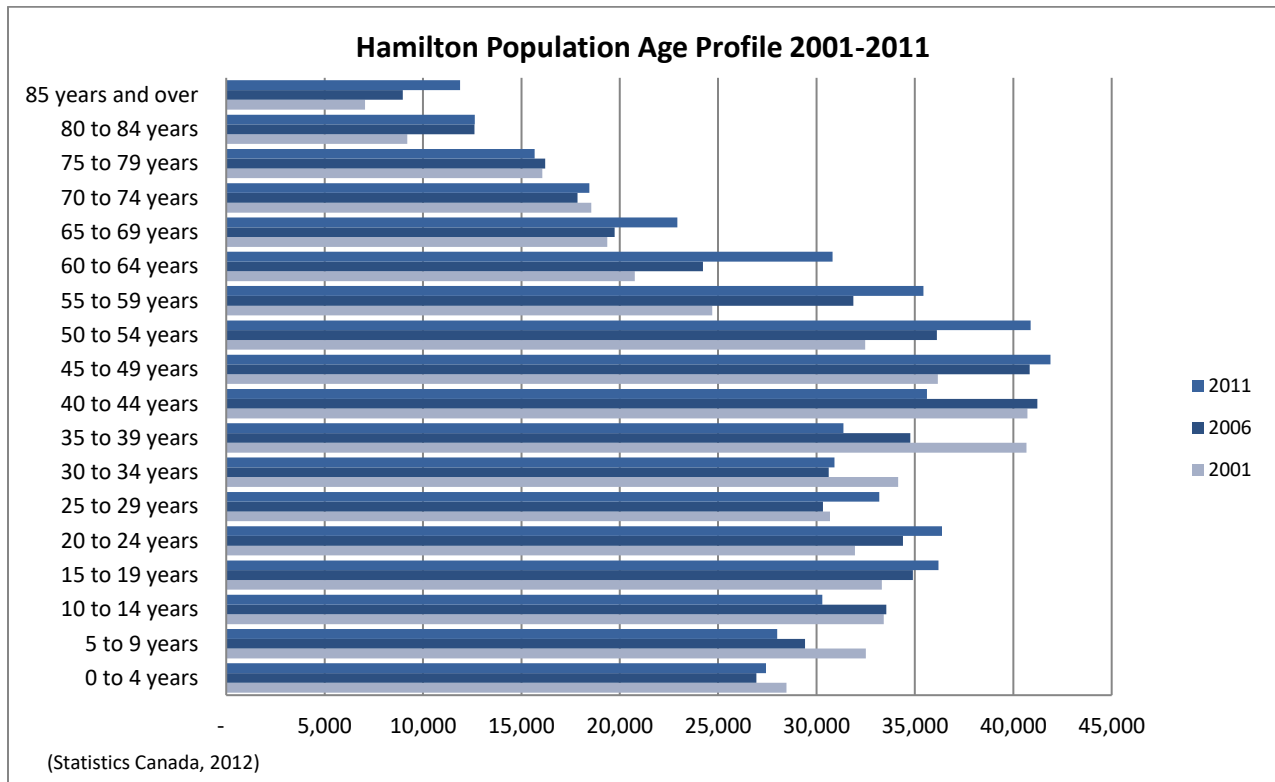


Population Trends

The City of Hamilton is comprised of six communities - Ancaster, Stoney Creek, Dundas, Flamborough, Glanbrook, and Hamilton. With a population of 519,949 in 2011, the City of Hamilton is ranked 5th largest city in the province of Ontario and 10th in Canada. Since 2006, Hamilton has seen a 3.1% population growth, which is below Ontario's provincial population growth of 5.7%. (Statistics Canada, 2012)

Hamilton's population age profile, based on 2001, 2006 and 2011 census data from Statistics Canada, illustrates the age distribution of the city's population.



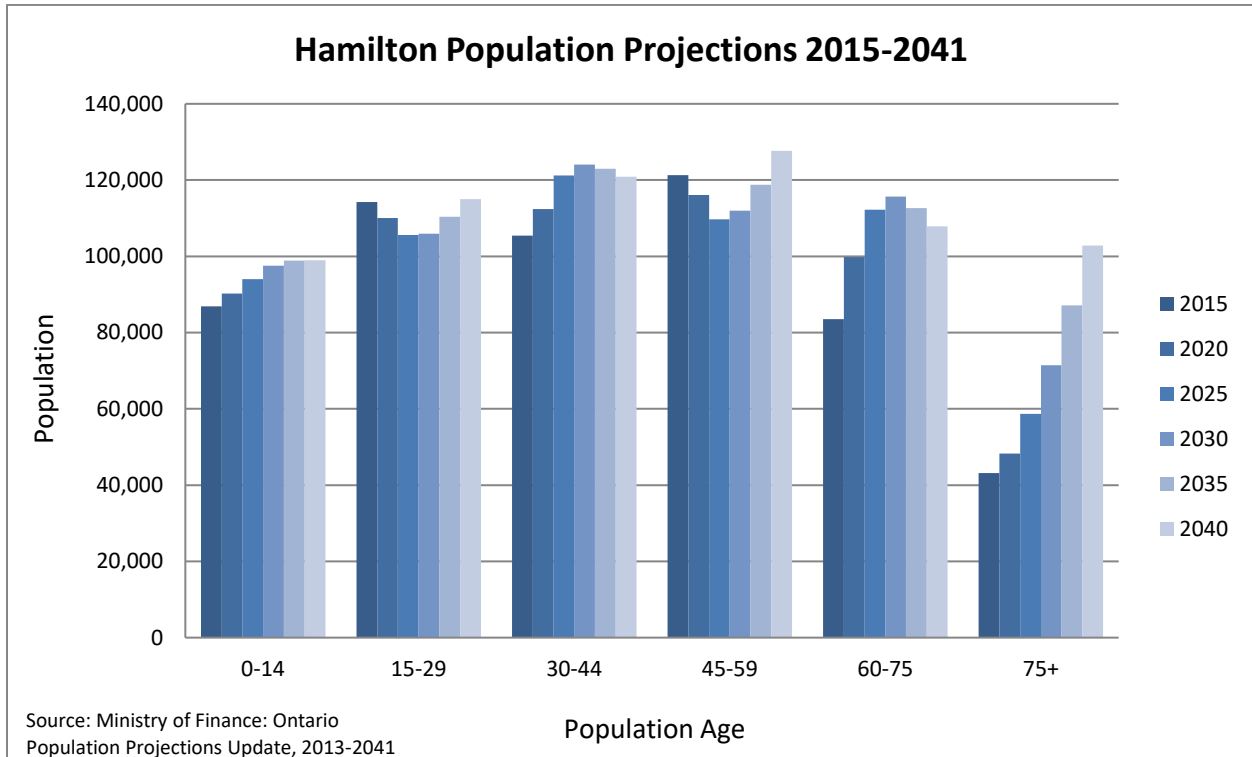
The figure above illustrates the change in population, by age, since 2001. Since 2001, Hamilton's total population has increased from 490,270 to 519,950, which is an increase of 6.1%. In Hamilton, the largest increase in population for the 2001 to 2011 period occurred between the ages of 45 to 65. This twenty year age cohort is the baby boom generation which was responsible for much of Hamilton's school infrastructure growth from the 1950's to the 1970's and is now contributing to Hamilton's and Ontario's overall aging population. In the 1980's and 1990's, the baby boom generation entered into adulthood and typical child-bearing years, which kept the school age population steady. With the baby boomers in the age range of 40 to 60 in the early 2000's, a new smaller group of adults moved into their typical child-bearing years and has resulted in a decrease of school-age children over the past 10 years.

Along with this increase in aging population, there is a parallel decrease in the number of school-age children. Currently, these effects are being felt in Hamilton and Ontario. In Hamilton, from 2001 to 2011 the population of children between the ages of 5 and 19 has dropped 4.8% in Hamilton. (Statistics Canada, 2012) Although Hamilton's

overall population continues to grow, the population of school age children is decreasing, however, this will begin to level off and is projected to rise in the future as the following section will illustrate.

Population Projections

According to the Ontario Ministry of Finance Population Projections update for 2014, Hamilton’s population is projected to increase over the next 25 years. Ontario’s population is projected to increase by 4.2 million to 17.8 million which is a 31.3 per cent increase. Hamilton’s population is projected to increase by 30 percent from 519,950 to 677,564 by 2041. (Ministry of Finance, 2014)



The figure above illustrates the projected change in Hamilton’s population over the next 25 years. The most noticeable change occurs in the age ranges 60-75 and 75 plus years. The rapid increase of elderly people is due to the aging baby boom generation. Another change of note is the variation in the 0-14 cohort. From 2015 to 2035 the number children ages 0-14 is projected to increase at a stable rate from just fewer than 87,000 to just less than 99,000. This increase is a result of the echo generation reaching their child-bearing years. It is expected with this change in the age profile there will be an increase in school age children in Hamilton starting in approximately the early 2020’s and continuing the next 15 years.

HWDSB’s enrolment projections do not increase parallel to Ministry of Finance population projections. However, HWDSB elementary and secondary enrolments are projected to increase by 2024. This is based on current trends, mobility patterns, and housing yields that are HWDSB focussed - grounded on historic enrolment and current residential development expectations. HWDSB enrolments projections are compared against historical enrolments, population forecasts, census and birth data in order to validate that population information is trending in a similar manner. Section 6 gives a detailed overview of enrolment projection methodology and background data used.

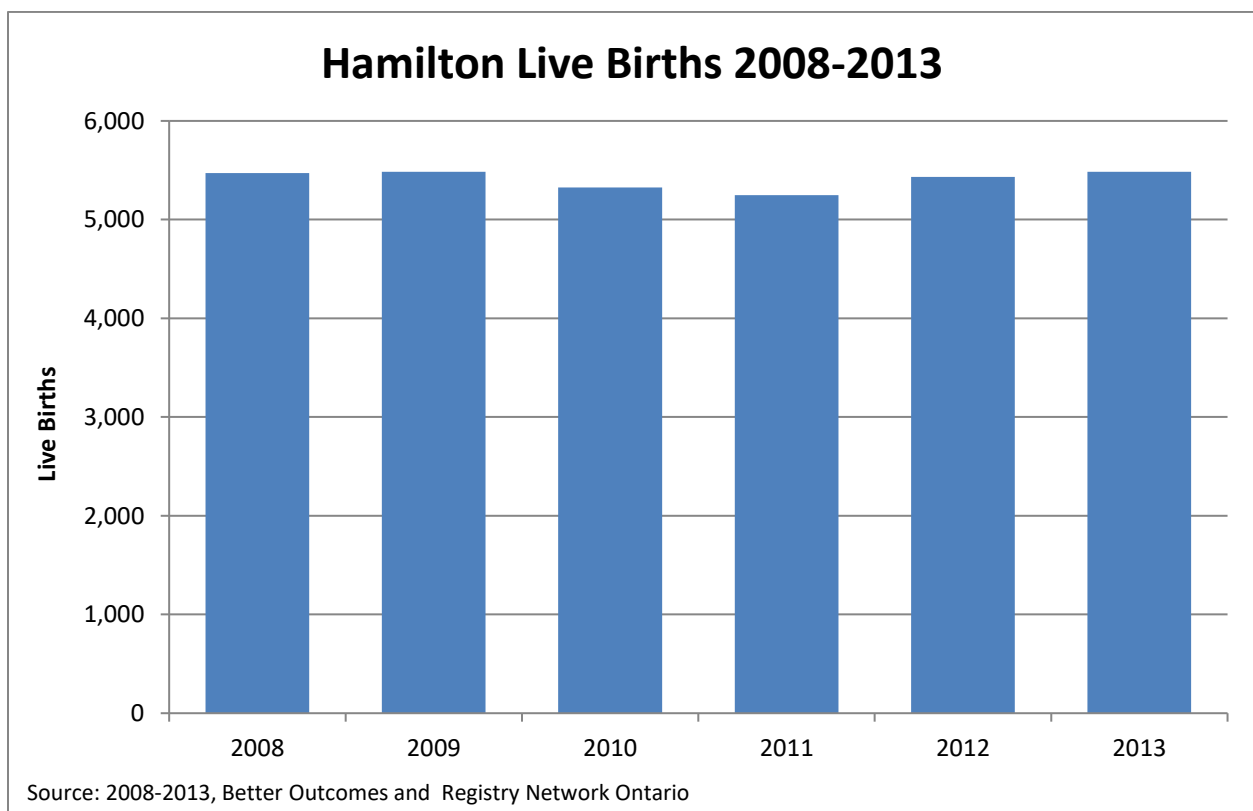
Live Birth Data

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Ontario has decreased over the past twenty years. (Ministry of Finance, 2014) In 2002, Ontario reached its lowest TFR of 1.48 children per woman. The latest available data from 2011 shows a slight increase to 1.55, but this is very low in comparison to the baby boom era when the fertility rate was as high as 3.8 children per woman. (Ministry of Finance, 2014)

The replacement rate of population is 2.1 children per woman, meaning that Ontario will be dependent on immigration and migration to maintain the replacement rate or population growth. In 2008, Hamilton’s CMA had a total fertility rate of 1.59 children per woman (Statistics Canada, 2011). With Hamilton’s TFR lower than the replacement rate of 2.1, immigration and migration are significant factors in Hamilton’s population growth and will likely continue to be into the future.

Although the birth rate is projected to remain low, the number of women entering the typical child-bearing years will increase in the near future as part of the aging echo generation. As a result, there is a projected increase of births in the 2020’s; however, the number is not projected to increase to near the level of the baby boom generation.

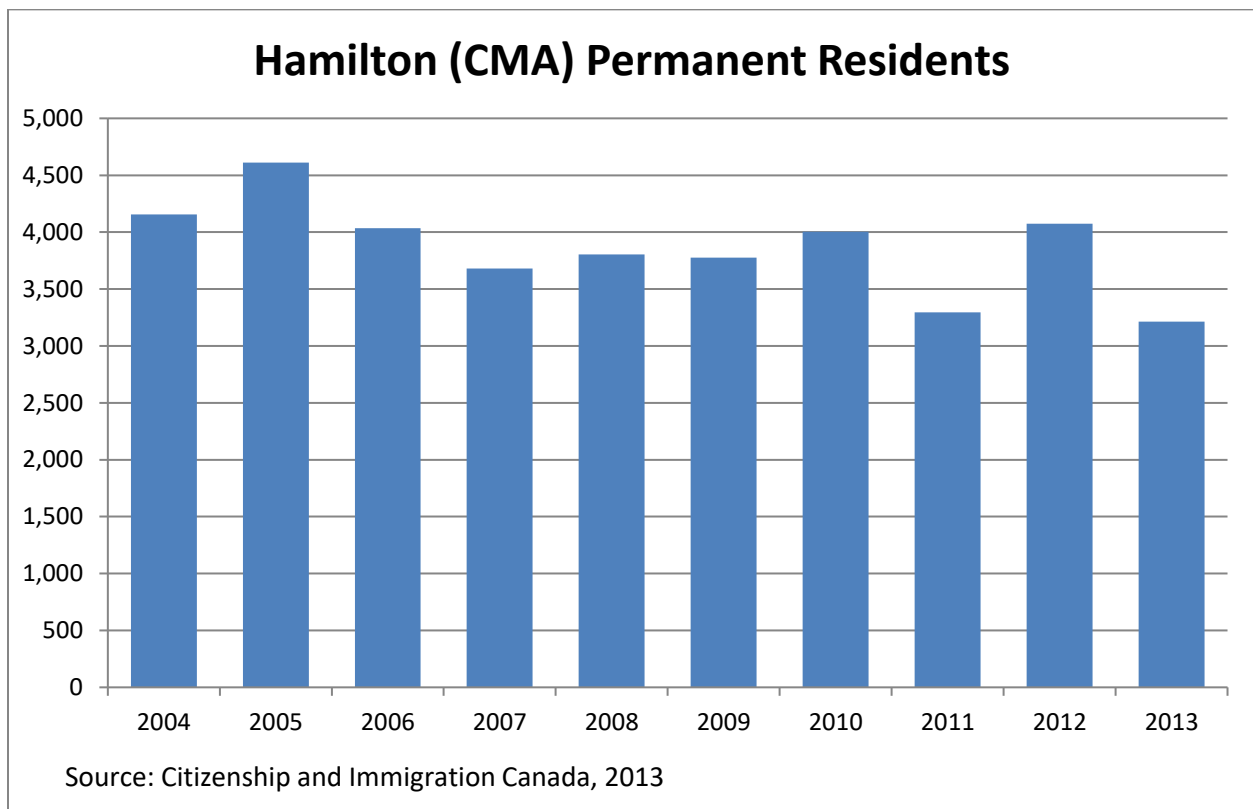
In Hamilton, the number of live births between 2008 and 2013 has remained consistent averaging approximately 5,400 live births per year.



Immigration

Immigration has played a significant role in Hamilton’s population change and this is projected to continue in the future. Immigration data for Hamilton is based upon the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), which not only includes Hamilton’s city limits but Burlington and Grimsby, which are outside of the Hamilton-Wentworth District School Board’s jurisdiction. This information is meant to give an overview of how immigration affects the region.

From 2002 to 2011 Hamilton’s CMA has averaged approximately 3,800 new landings a year. A new landing is an official arrival of a new permanent resident to Canada. Ontario averaged approximately 119,000 new permanent immigrants from over the same 10-year period. According to Citizenship and Immigration Canada data, Hamilton over the past 10 years has averaged 3.2 per cent of newly landed permanent immigrants ranking third in Ontario CMAs behind Ottawa-Gatineau of 5.38 per cent and Toronto’s CMA 79.56 per cent. (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2011) Although Hamilton’s CMA percentage seems low, it is higher than that of most cities in Ontario. The figure below shows the number of permanent immigrants in Hamilton’s CMA over the last 10 years.



Over the past 10 years, Hamilton’s CMA has consistently had between 3,000 and 4,500 new permanent residents land in Hamilton. From the 1970’s to 1990’s, Hamilton was a destination of choice for new permanent residents, but over the last 10 years, immigration has declined. However, approximately 40 per cent of Hamilton’s total new permanent resident population settled prior to 1971 (Wayland, 2010). Although Hamilton’s CMA does have a healthy influx of newcomers each year, it is has been generally decreasing since the 1970’s. Due to the amount of new permanent residents in Hamilton, there are indications that certain areas within the city have become more transient.