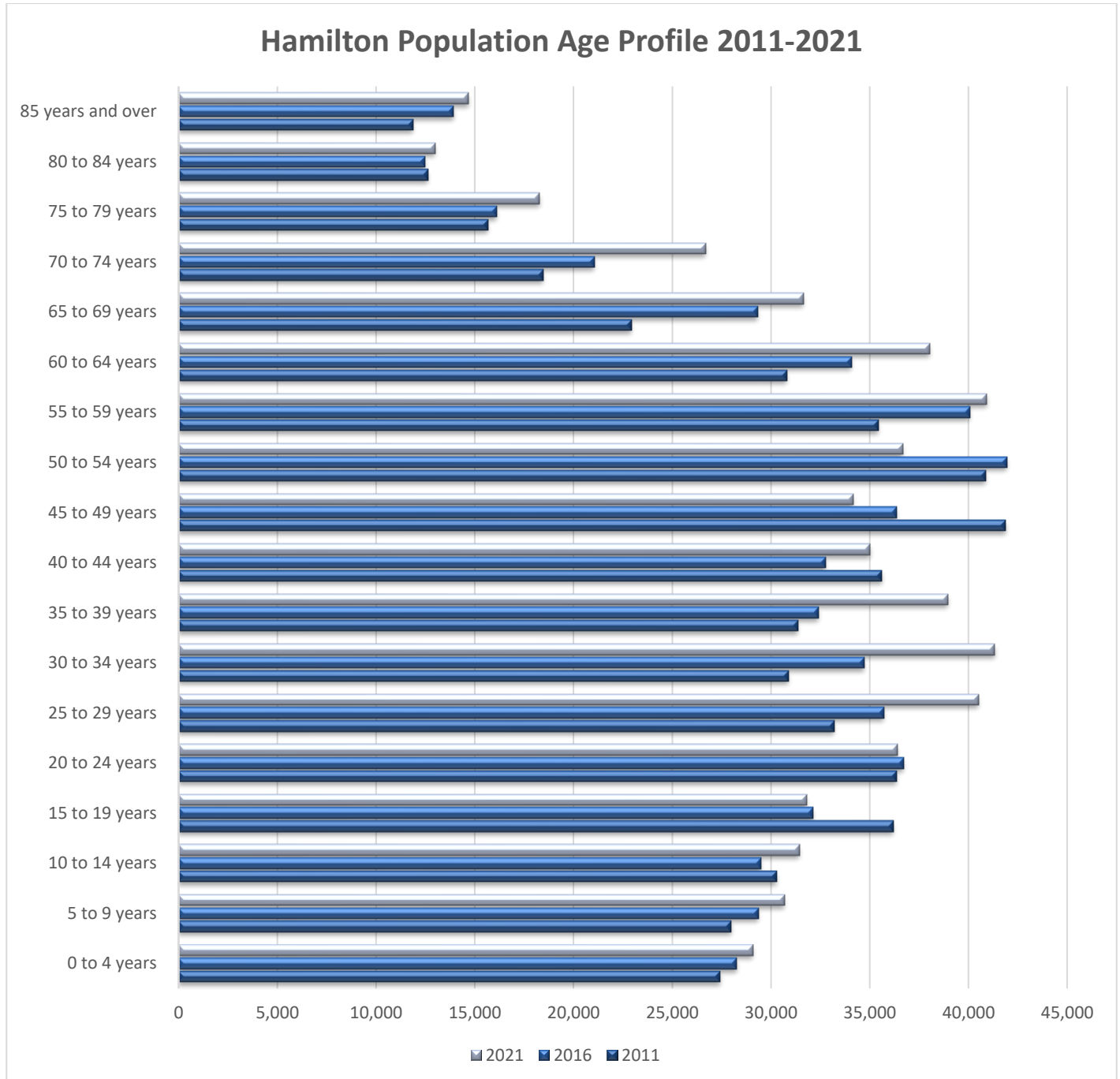


### Historic Population – Hamilton

The 2021 census indicated that the City Hamilton’s population grew from 536,917 in 2016 to 569,353, this is a 6% increase. (Statistics Canada, 2022) Canada’s population grew 5.2% and Ontario’s population grew 5.8% over the same period. Below is Hamilton’s population age profile, based on 2011, 2016 and 2021 census data from Statistics Canada. The chart illustrates the age distribution of the city’s population.



(Statistics Canada, 2022)

The figure above illustrates the change in population, by 5-year age cohorts, since 2011. Over the past 10 years Hamilton's population age distribution has significantly changed. The most notable change in Hamilton's age profile is the continued growth of the senior population (Age 55+), each 5-year cohort continues to grow as the baby boom generation continues to age. This generation 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.

Since 2011, there has been a 27% increase in the 25-39 age cohort. Recent statistics have indicated that childbearing has become more popular for women in their late 20s and early 30s (Statistics Canada, 2015). Growth in the popular childbearing age cohorts over the past 10 years has had a positive impact on the number of children aged 0-14 since. The 0-4 and 5-9 age cohorts have increased 6% and 9.6% since 2011. Growth in the 0-4 cohorts and other factors such as immigration has resulted in a slow and steady growth in HWDSB kindergarten and primary aged students since 2011.

With a growing 0-4 age group and growth in the kindergarten and primary aged cohorts, it is expected that HWDSB's elementary enrolment will remain stable in existing neighbourhoods and grow in areas of new development.

### Birth Data

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children per woman and is an important indicator when determining population growth. Canada's total fertility rate has declined rapidly since the baby boom era. In 2016, the latest available data indicated that Ontario's estimated total fertility rate was 1.52 children per woman. (Ontario: Office of Economic Policy, 2019) This is significantly lower than the peak baby boom era fertility rate reached 3.8 children per woman. The replacement population TFR is 2.1 children per woman, meaning each woman must have on average 2.1 children for country to maintain its current population. Due to Canada's and Ontario's lower fertility rate, the country and province will be dependent on immigration and migration to maintain its population growth.

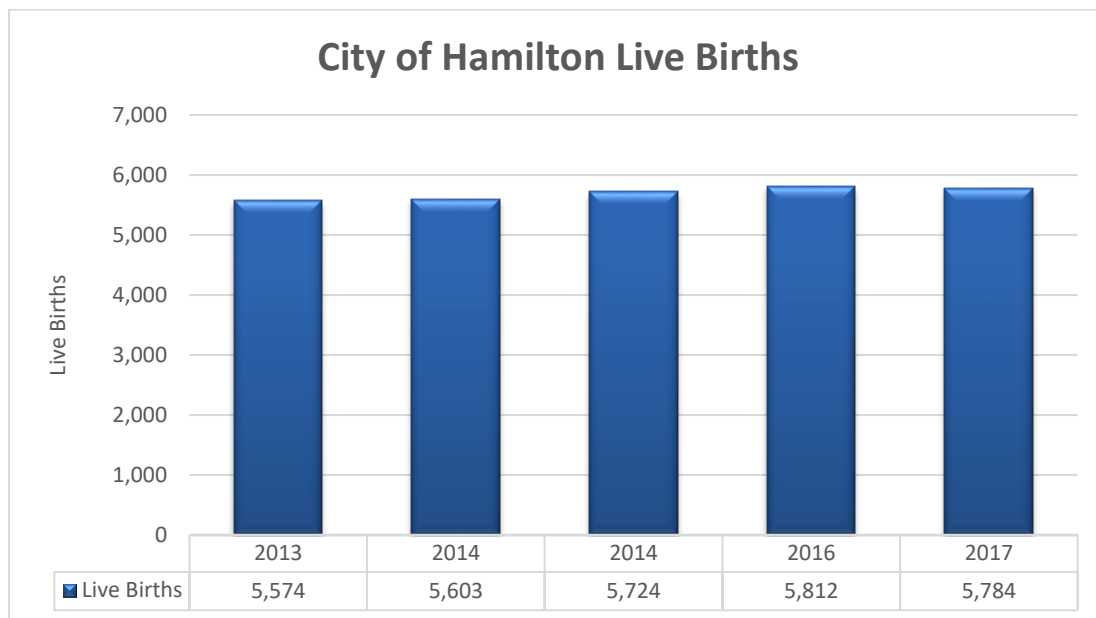
Historically Canadian demographics have followed the boom, bust and echo cycle. The baby boomer generation (those born from 1946 to 1965) dramatically increased the population, throughout this 20-year period more than 8 million children were born (Statistics Canada, 2012). A defined generation will be of similar age but more importantly share life experiences in their childhood or as a young adult. The life experiences are often defined by major world events (i.e. war, economic crisis/boom, creation of the internet, etc.) that influence their overall life and views.

After a boom generation there is typically a bust generation where the number of births declines dramatically, in Canada's case this occurred in the mid 1960's until early 1970's (Statistics Canada, 2012). The next large generation known as Generation Y or the echo of the baby boomers were born from 1972 to 1992. Although this generation accounted for many births, during this time fertility rates were much lower than during the baby boom

and the number of births did not reach the levels of the baby boom. Over the years, immigration has accounted for the continued growth of generation Y. (Statistics Canada, 2012).

Finally, Generation Z are those born after 1993 also known as the internet generation. Those born after 2000 make up the pre-school age and school aged students currently attending HWDSB schools. This generation will continue to grow as more Generation Y women enter typical child bearing years and immigration continues.

In Hamilton, the number of live births between 2013 and 2017 has slightly trended upwards. The chart below indicates the number of live births in Hamilton since 2013. Hamilton has been averaging approximately 5,700 live births per year since 2013 (BORN, 2018).



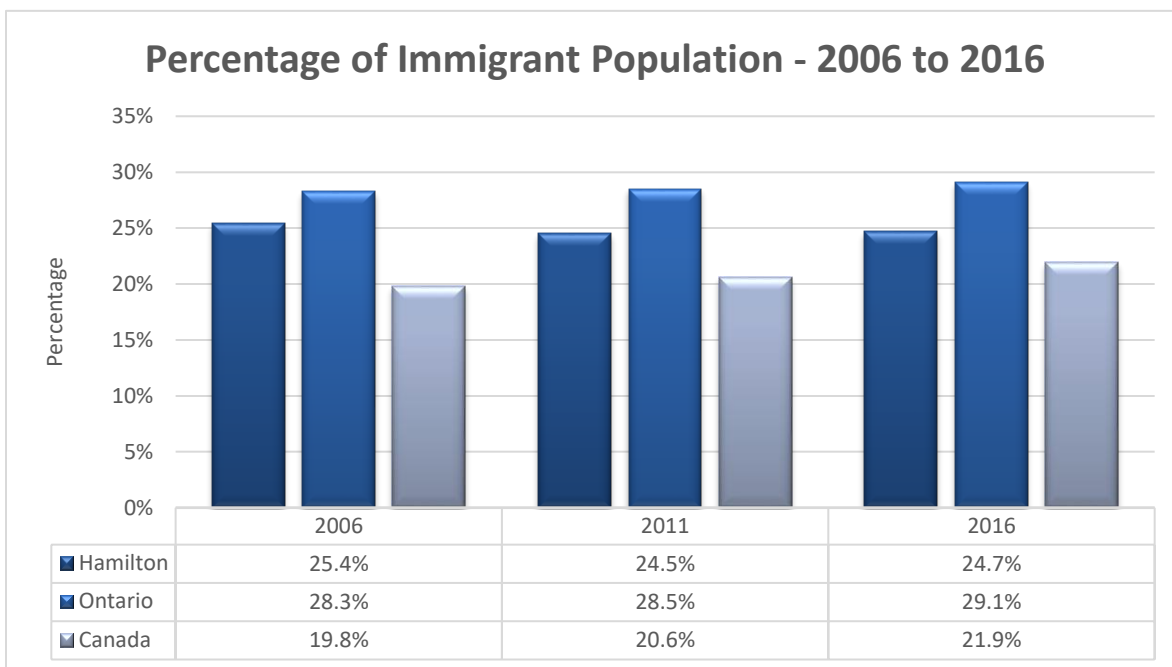
(Source: Better Outcomes Registry & Network, 2018)

Areas with the highest count of live births since 2013 include Binbrook, Winona and Central Downtown Hamilton which includes school areas of Central, Dr. Davey and Queen Victoria (BORN, 2018). HWDSB will continue to monitor live birth data to inform enrolment projections and ensure they are trending in the same manner.

### Immigration

Since 2006, on average 25% of Hamilton's total population have been identified as immigrants. This indicates that the number of new-comers settling in Hamilton has remained consistent relative to the population of Hamilton. The chart below depicts Hamilton's percentage of immigrant population in comparison to Ontario and Canada.

Hamilton's percentage of immigrant population has been consistently higher than the Canadian average yet lower than the Ontario average. Areas with the highest percentage of immigrant population in Ontario are in the Greater Toronto Area. Percentages of immigrants in the Regions of York, Peel and City of Toronto are greater than 46% (Statistics Canada, 2017). New immigration, place of birth and citizenship data will be available October 26<sup>th</sup>, 2022 and will be included in the LTFMP update in May 2023.



(Statistics Canada, 2017)

From 2011 to 2016 Hamilton's immigrant population grew by 13,155. Twenty-two percent (22%) of the newcomers were between the ages of 0 and 14. From 2006 to 2010 only 12% of immigrants to Hamilton were between the ages of 0-14 (Statistics Canada, 2017). This indicates a significant change in the composition of immigrant population arriving in Hamilton. If this trend continues or increases this will have a direct impact on HWDSB enrolment. This impact was noticeable in September of 2016 when the elementary enrolment grew 3.6% from the previous year based mostly on immigration from Syria. Twenty-one percent (21%) of immigrants aged 0-14 between 2011 and 2016 were born in Syria (Statistics Canada, 2017). The chart below indicates the age of immigrants into Hamilton from 2011-2016.

Age	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 54	55 to 64	65+	Total
Count	2,950	1,765	7,160	600	680	13,155
Percentage	22%	13%	54%	5%	5%	-

(Statistics Canada, 2017)

### Population Projections & Growth Management

Ontario Ministry of Finance produces population projections for Ontario by census division each year. The projections take into account recent trends in fertility, migration and mortality. Included in the population projections are impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic. The table below is the growth forecast for Hamilton created published by the Ministry of Finance in June 2021. The Ministry of Finance projects significant growth for Ontario and Hamilton over the next 20 years. Net migration is projected to account for the majority of population growth in Ontario over the next 20 years while natural growth is projected to only account for 14% of growth. The ministry of finance is projecting a consistent growth rate in Hamilton over the next 20 years, approximately 1% a year. This includes an influx in the number of children aged 0-14. (Ministry of Finance, 2021)

Year	2021 Census	2026	2031	2036	2041
<b>Growth Forecast</b>	569,353	625,669	661,727	699,571	738,549

(Ministry of Finance, 2021)

The City of Hamilton is currently updating the City's Official Urban and Rural Plans. An Official Plan review is a mandated process by the Province of Ontario and requires municipalities to update their official plans to conform with the Provincial Policy Statement and other provincial land use planning documents which are specific to certain geographic areas of Ontario. Hamilton must conform with the Greater Golden Horseshoe Growth Plan, Greenbelt Plan and Niagara Escarpment Plan. Based on the current schedule it is anticipated that the City will submit the final adopted official plan amendments to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing by mid 2022 for approval and if approved, continue with a detailed review of polices and designations at a more local level in 2023.

In November 2021, City of Hamilton Council approved a no urban boundary expansion growth plan to accommodate the forecasted population and employment growth to the year 2051. All residential and employment development will be within the current urban boundary and will focus on intensification. Hamilton's current intensification rate is approximately 40%, intensification rates represent the percentage of new development constructed within a built-up area. Based on the decision to not expand the urban boundary the average intensification rate between 2031 and 2051 will be above 80%. (City of Hamilton, 2020) Due to the limitation that intensification puts on development it is expected that under this scenario the majority of new development would be in the form of apartments with limited lower density housing options.

Although the City did not approve the expansion of the urban boundary through MCR and Official Plan Review there is still the opportunity for developers to initiate urban boundary expansion an application process. The new boundary expansion process was initiated through The Provincial Growth Plan in 2019 which introduced a policy that will allow for boundary expansion to occur outside the MCR process. HWDSB will continue to monitor implementation of the proposed changes to the City's Official Plan and growth management strategy and review their impacts to current and projected enrolment when finalized.

**Residential Development**

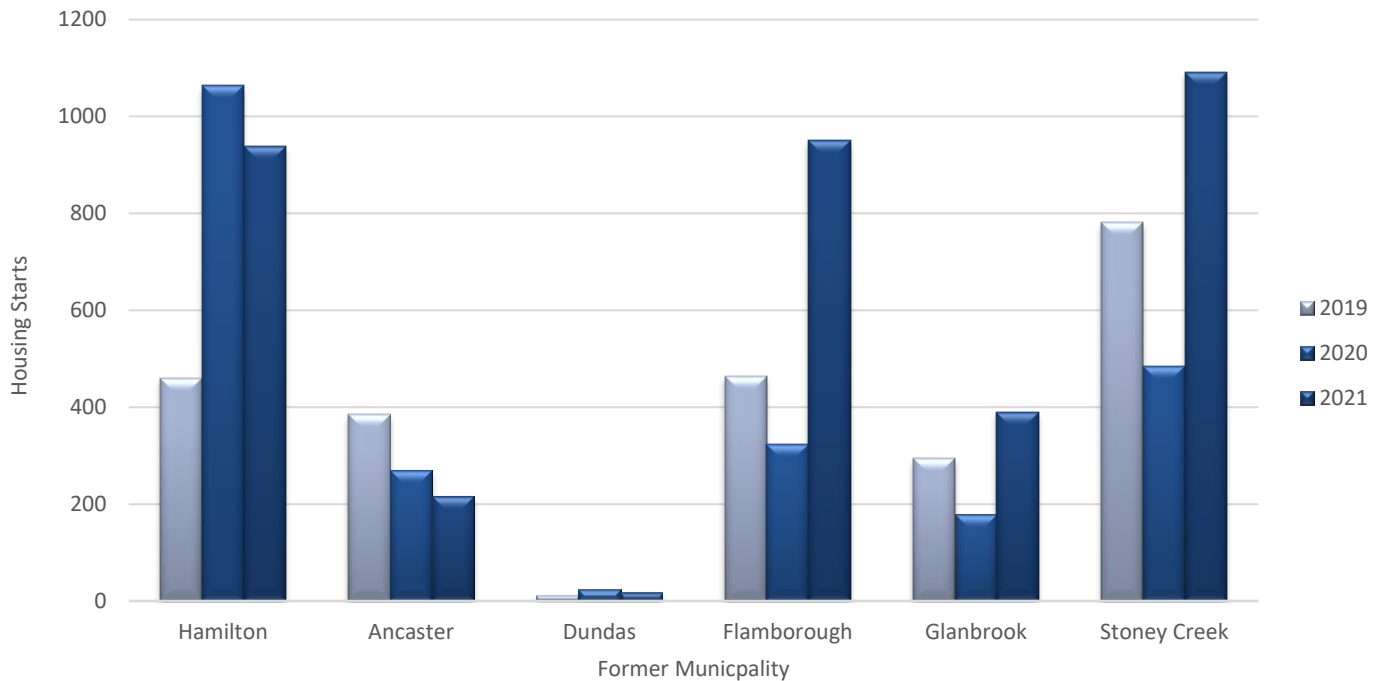
Tracking residential development is important in the formation of enrolment projections. Ensuring that projected enrolments account for future housing developments allows for Planning and Accommodation to have a proactive approach in areas of the city with new development. Determining the potential timing of residential development requires continuous monitoring.

An indicator of residential development and housing growth is municipal building permit data. From 2018 to 2020 Hamilton averaged approximately 1,326 building permits for new one/two family dwellings, row housing and apartments (City of Hamilton, 2022). In 2021, the City of Hamilton issued 1,894 permits for new one/two family dwellings, row housing and apartments which is a 43% increase from the previous three-year average. The residential sector in Hamilton remains very strong even through the COVID 19 pandemic. The total value of the residential permits for new row dwellings and apartments continues to increase each year, indicating a shift towards high density dwellings in new neighbourhoods in Hamilton.

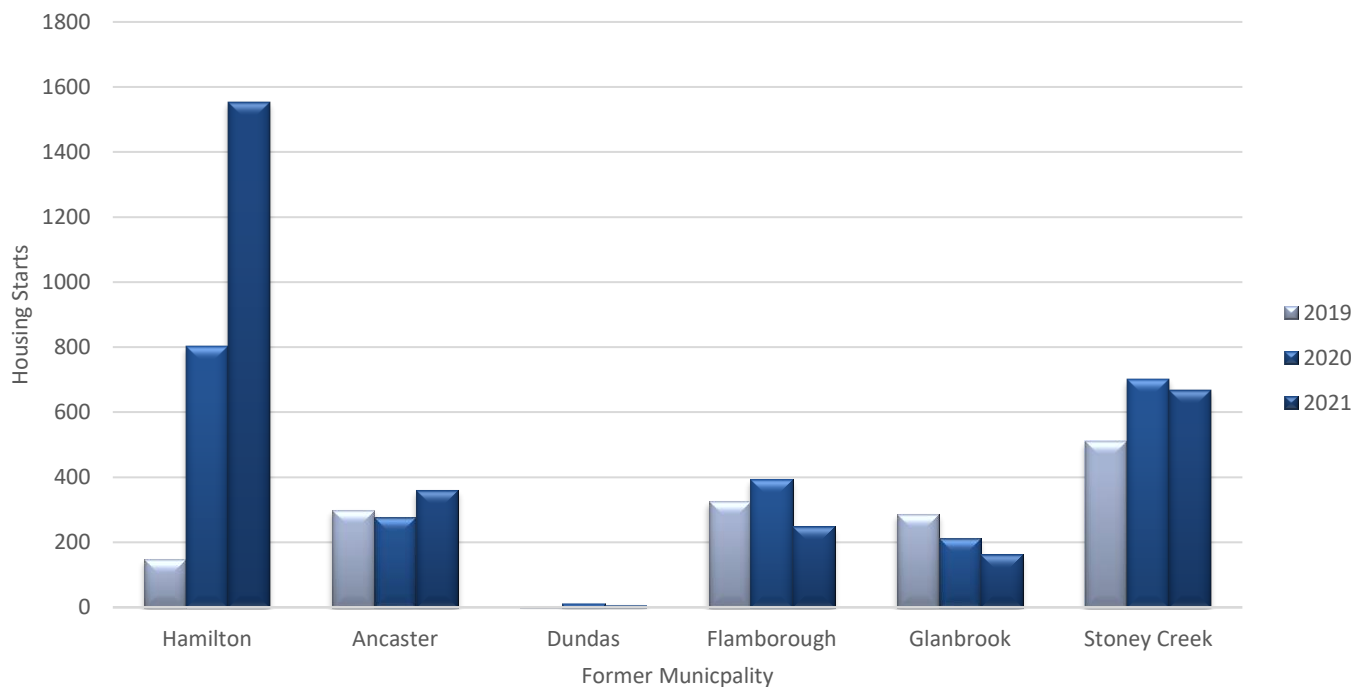
The City of Hamilton averaged over 1,777 housing completions per year from 2018 to 2020 (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 2022). In 2021, there were over 3,000 housing completions, well above previous years. Of the 3,000 completions, row housing and apartments accounted for 2,240 or approximately 75% of housing completions. As seen in the graphs on the next page, the former city of Hamilton geographic area accounted for the majority of housing completions in 2021. The majority of the growth came from apartments units which is a newer trend for Hamilton in comparison to previous years. CMHC apartment starts and completions data aligns with the increased value in apartment building permits collected by the City of Hamilton. Limited vacant residential land in Hamilton has changed the composition of neighbourhoods from predominantly single-family homes to neighbourhoods with a combination of single-family, semidetached, townhouses and mixed-use buildings. The trend of higher density housing is expected to continue based recent building permit data, CHMC data, and development applications circulated by the City of Hamilton. In 2021, housing starts increased by 54% from the previous year. The majority of the housing starts were apartment buildings, accounting for 54% of start in 2021. Apartment buildings typically yield a low number of students and historically have not had a significant impact on school enrolment.

Based on municipal housing data and development applications, schools in Upper/Lower Stoney Creek, Binbrook and Flamborough will continue to have accommodation pressures until new facilities can be constructed. The Ministry of Education has approved the construction of a second 615 pupil place K-8 school in the Binbrook community. Once the identified school site is available, purchased by HWDSB and the area is serviced, construction can commence. In 2021, the MOE approved construction of a new K-8 facility in Upper Stoney Creek to alleviate enrolment pressure. HWDSB purchased a school site in Waterdown within the Waterdown Bay subdivision and submitted a business case for school funding to the MOE in February 2022. An additional site in Winona has been identified through the City of Hamilton's secondary plans. HWDSB will purchase this site once available. On pages 8-11 of this section are maps illustrating the lands that have been identified through the City of Hamilton circulations as being in various development stages of recent completion, construction and application process.

### Housing Starts by Community - 2019-2021

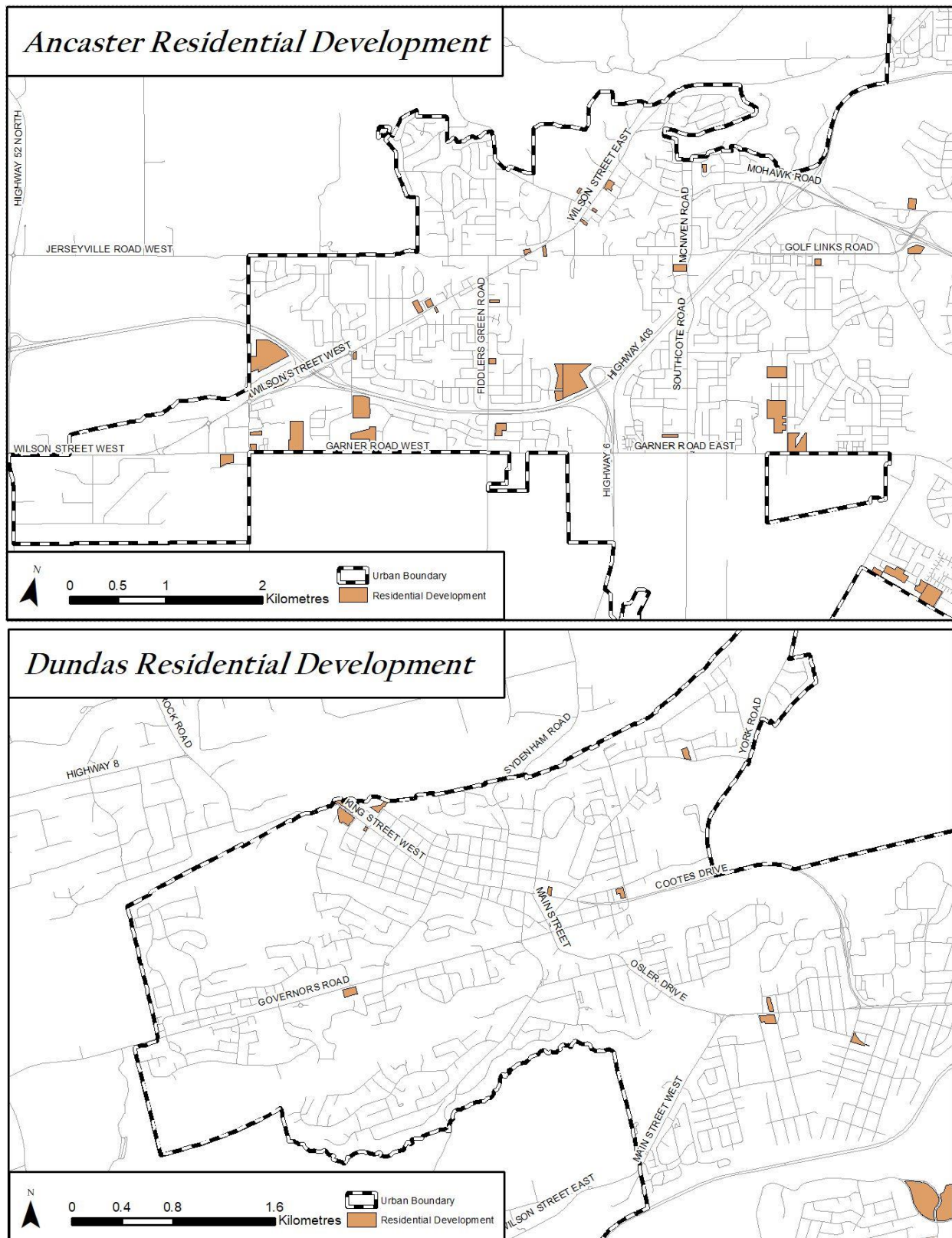


### Housing Completions by Community - 2019-2021

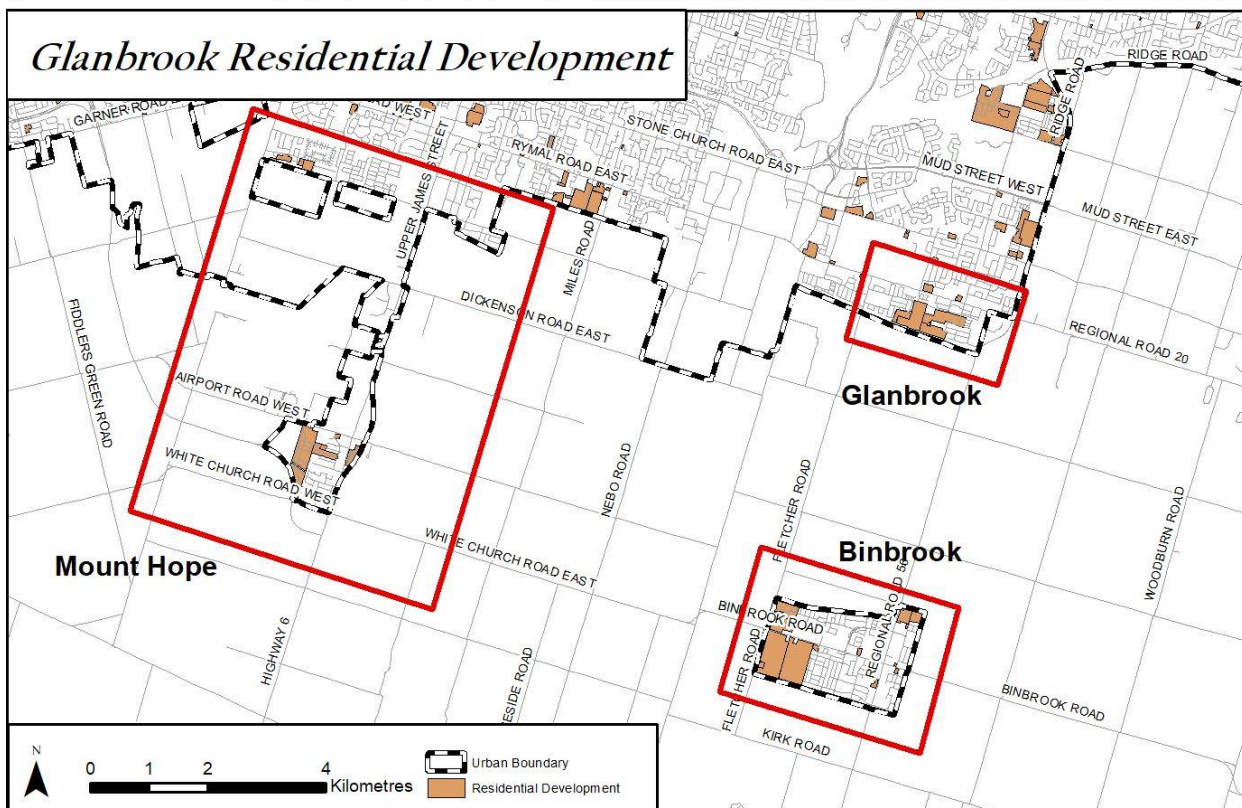
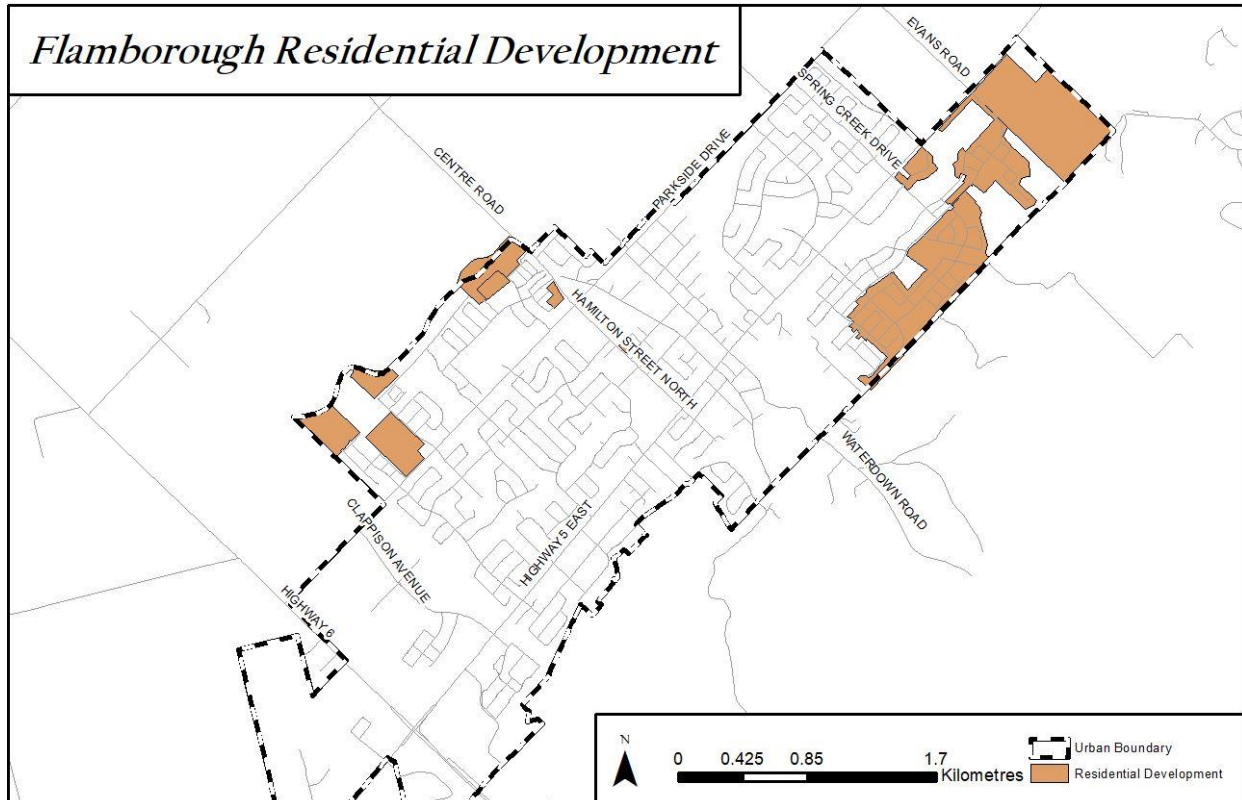


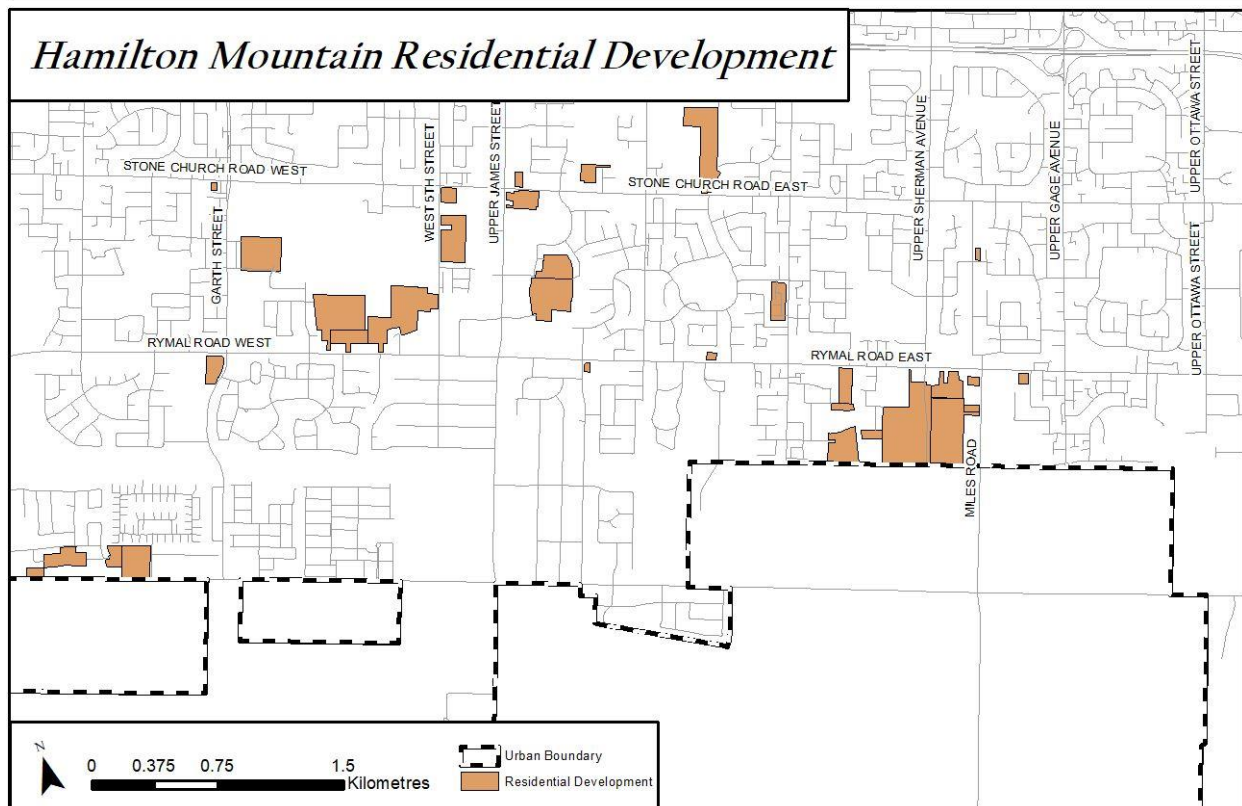
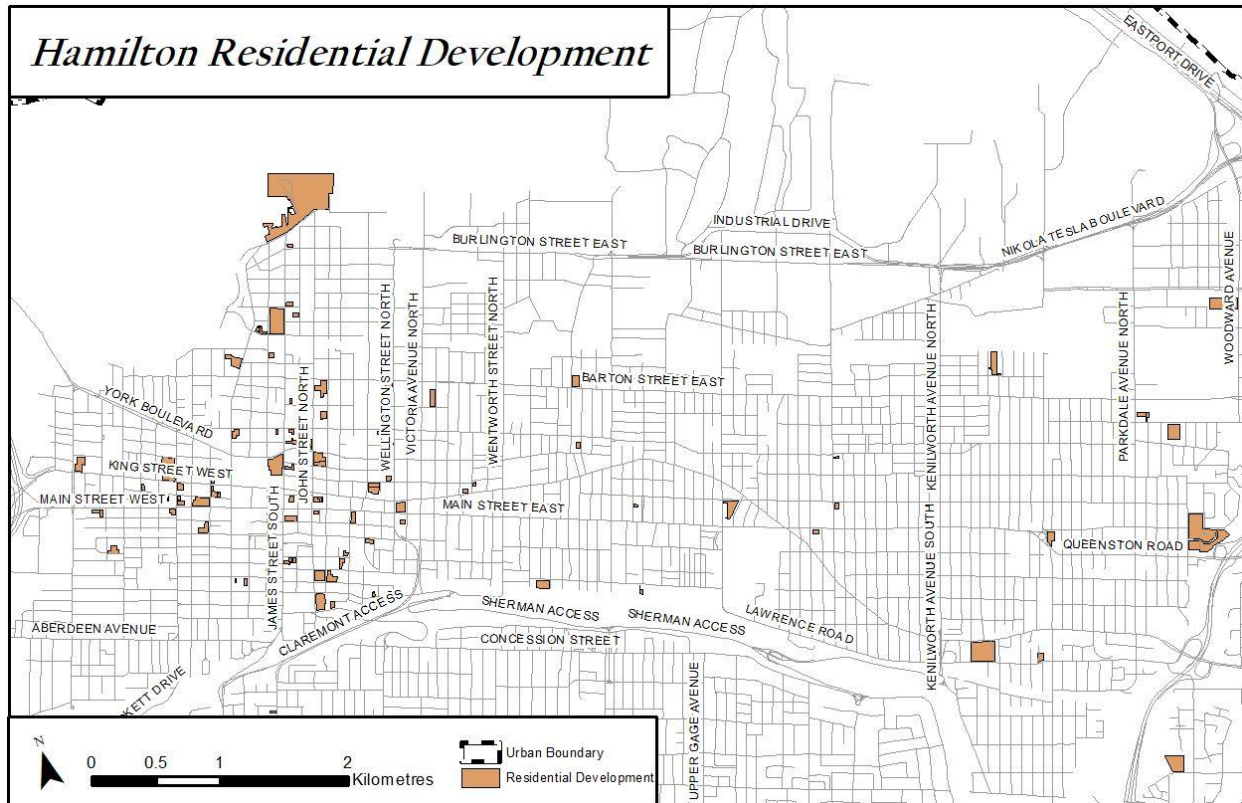
(Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 2022)



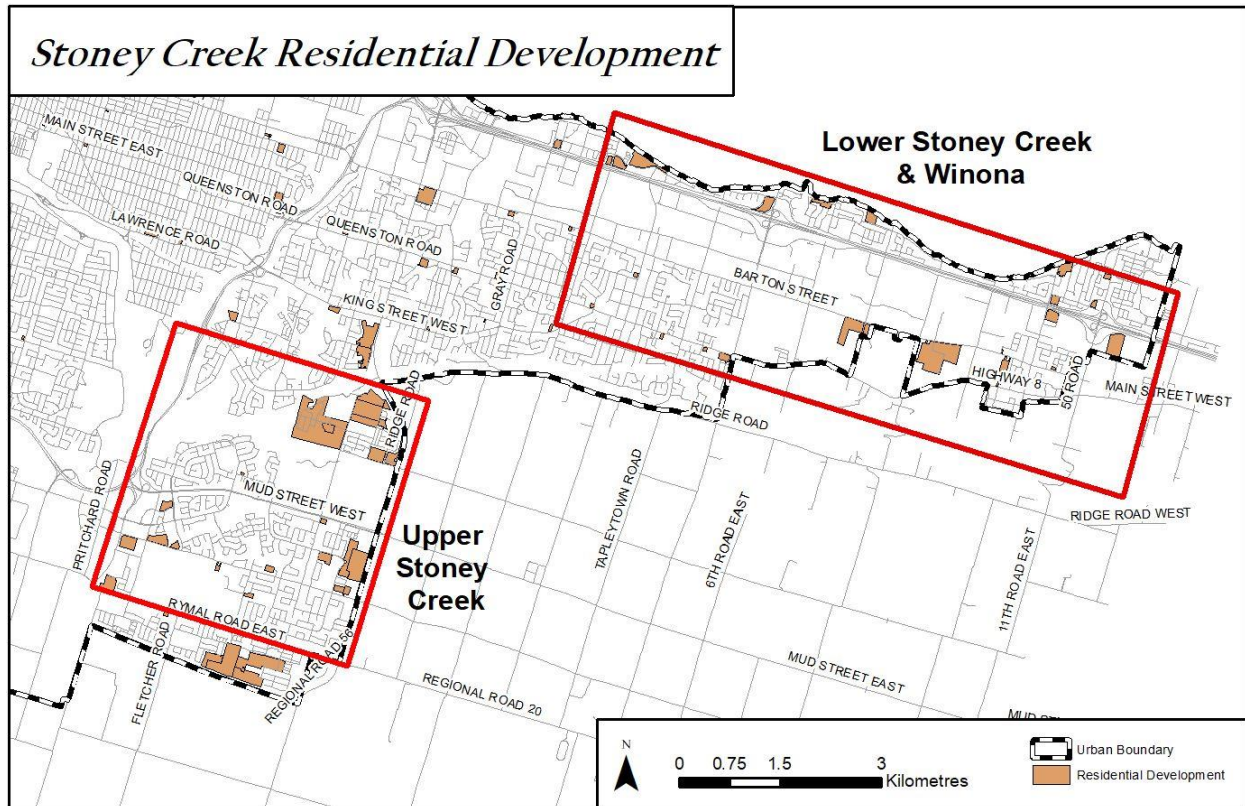












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