



ENVIRONICS
ANALYTICS



Demographic Trends in Ontario: Results of the 2006 Census

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Cultural diversity: The impact of our changing demographics
on maternal and child health.
Best Start Resource Centre 2008 Annual Conference,
Toronto, February 29, 2008

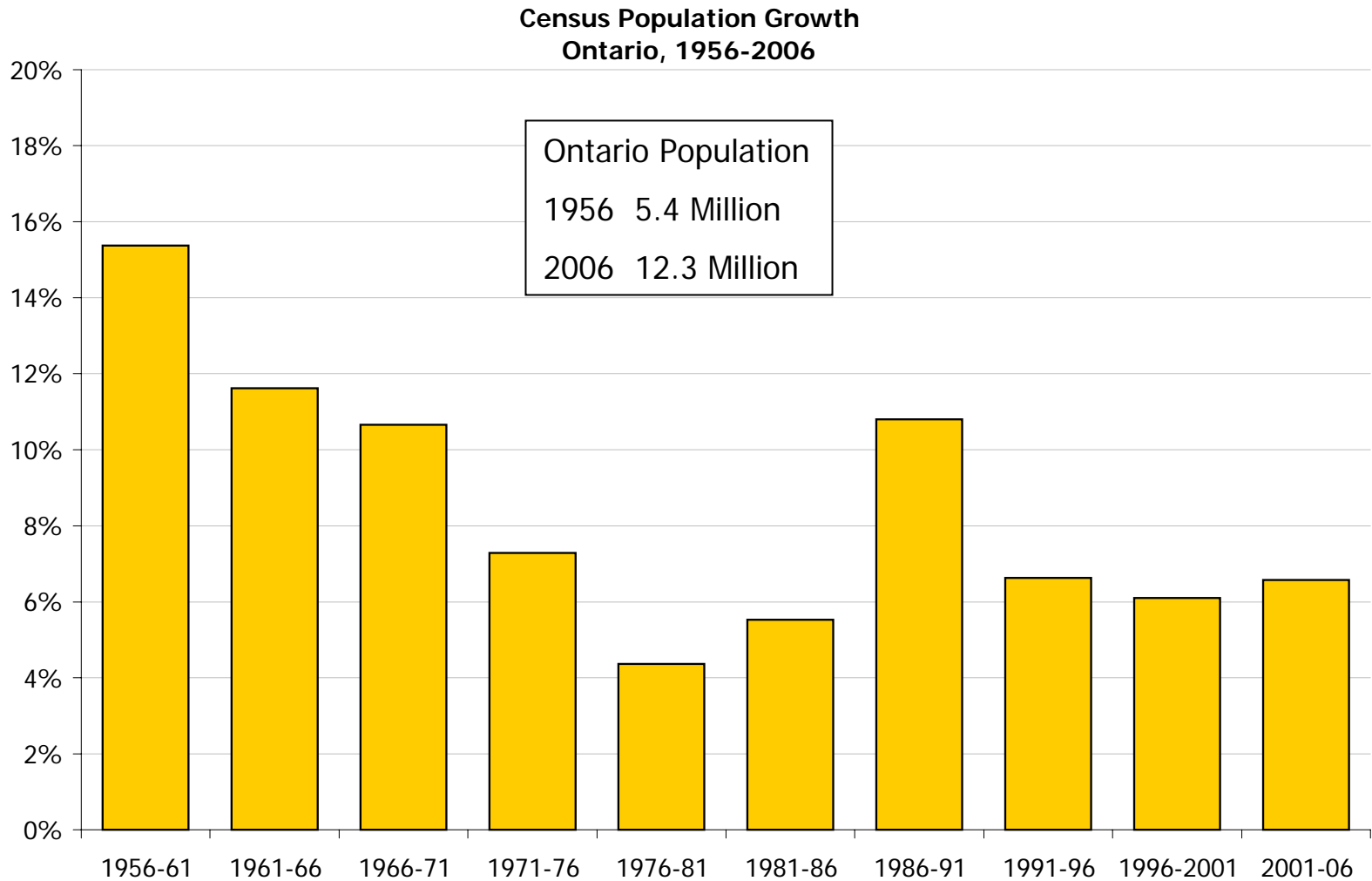
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Overview of Presentation

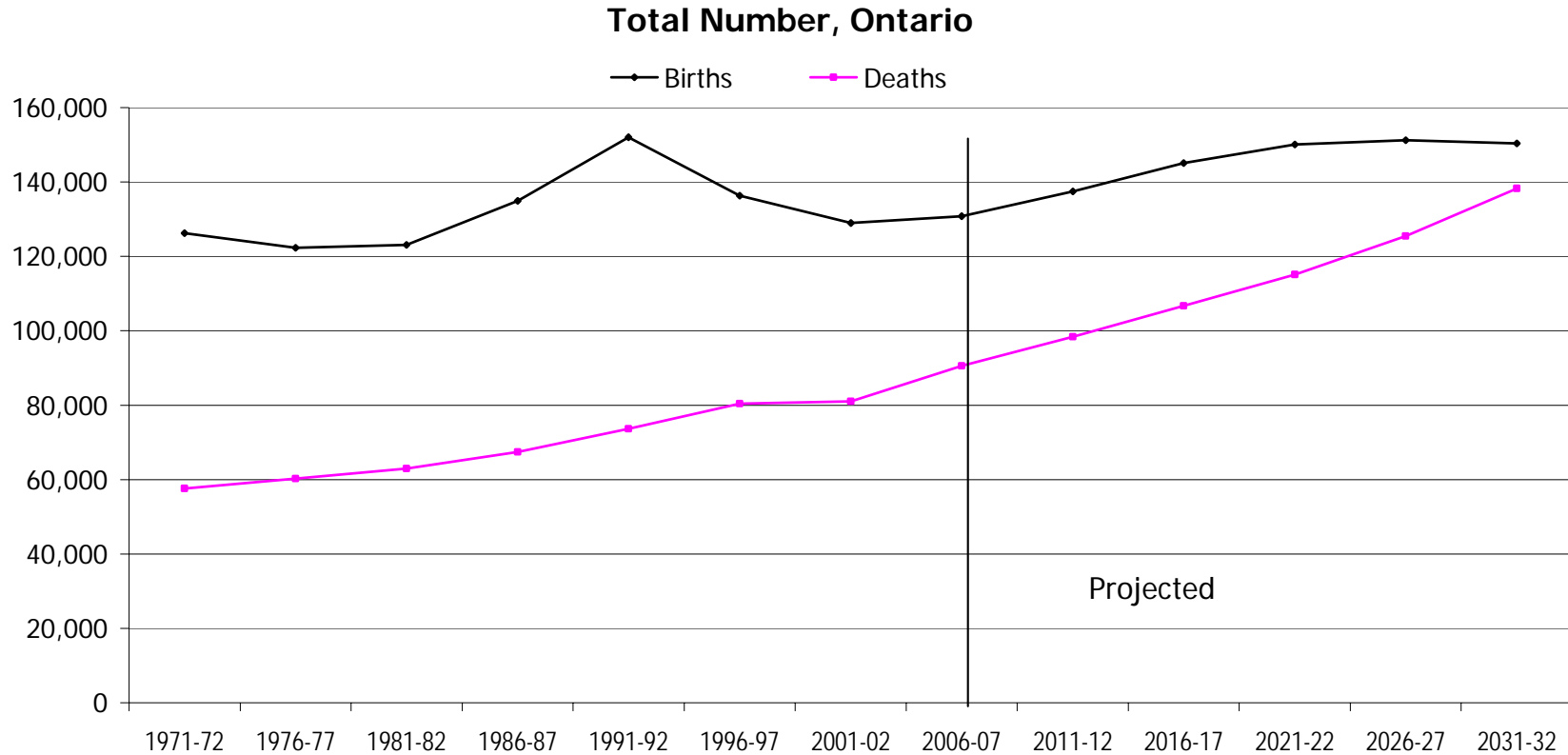
- Population growth
- Changing age structure
- Families and children
- Immigration and language
- Summary



Growth has been constant since 1991

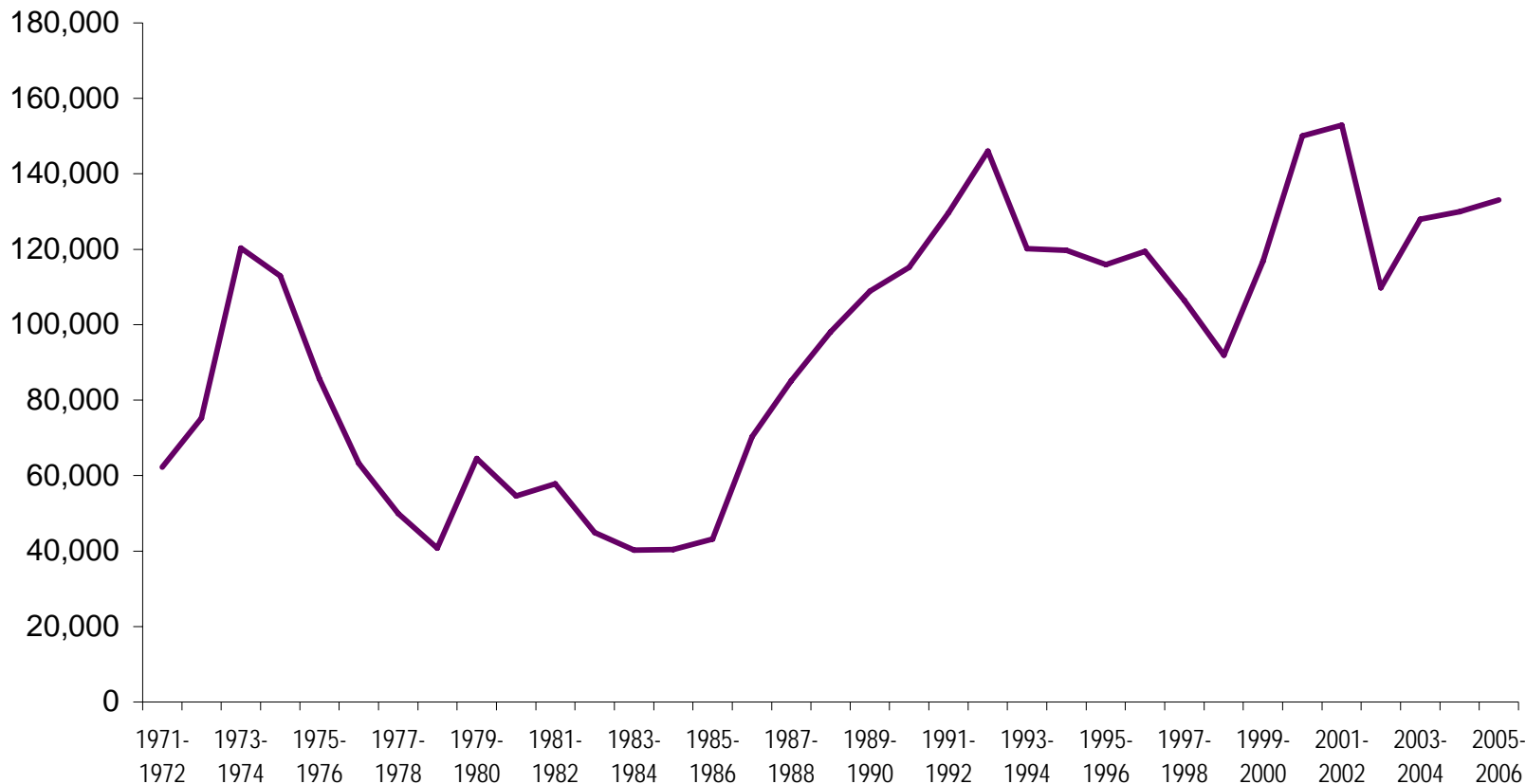


Number of births expected to show little change, but number of deaths is rising due to ageing population

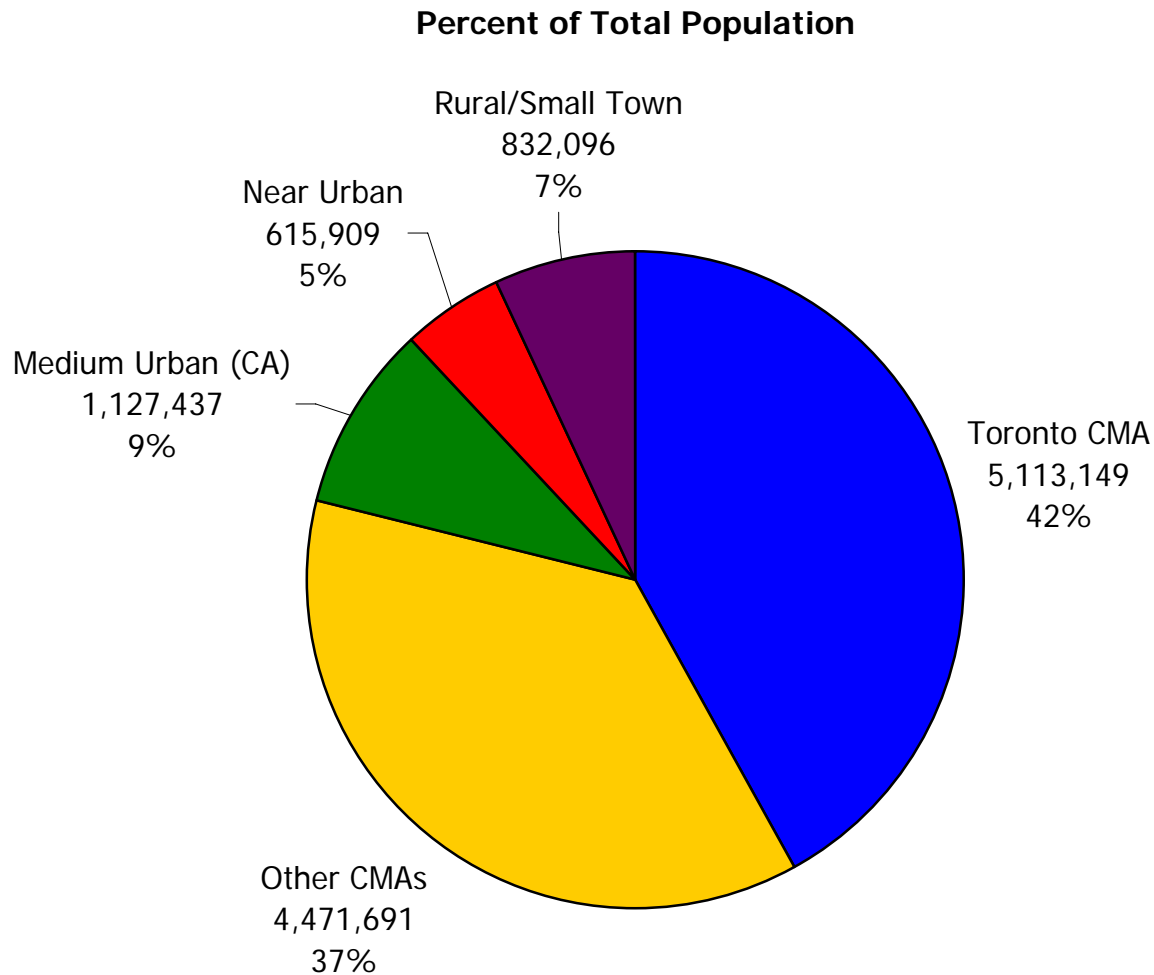


Immigration close to 130,000 per year, more than half of all immigrants to Canada

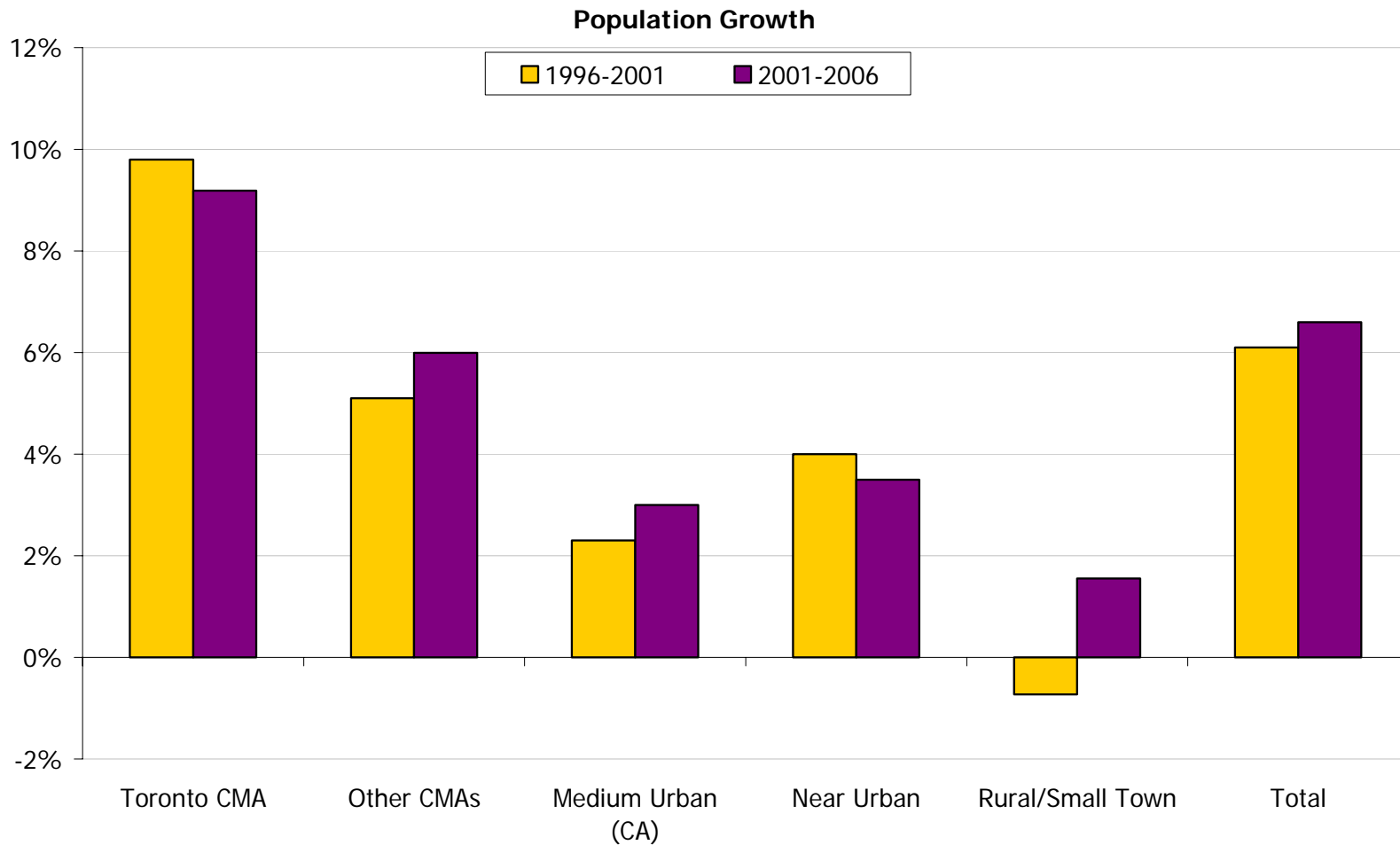
Annual Flow of Immigrants Admitted to Ontario, 1971-2006



Toronto CMA makes up over 40% of Ontario

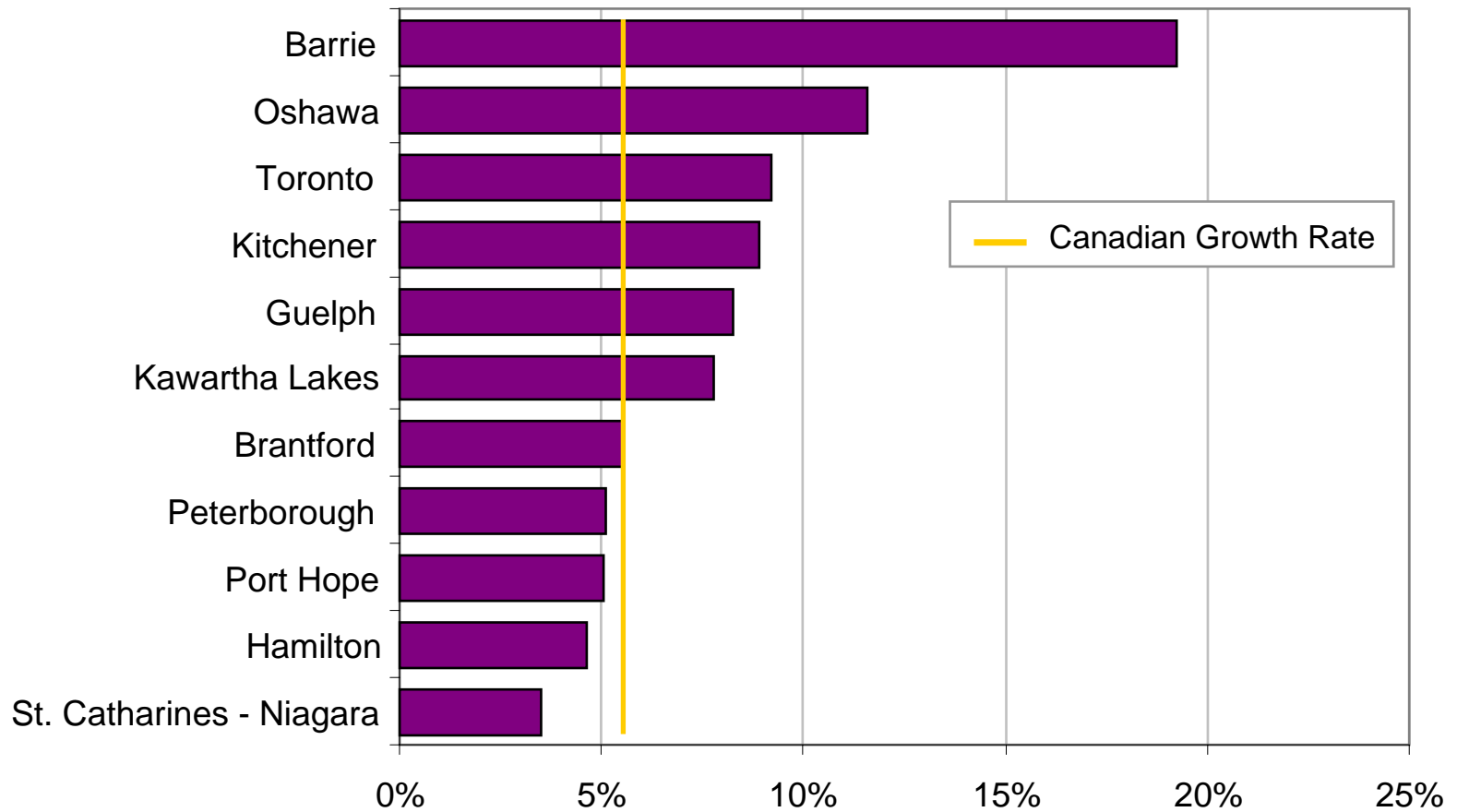


Highest growth in Toronto CMA

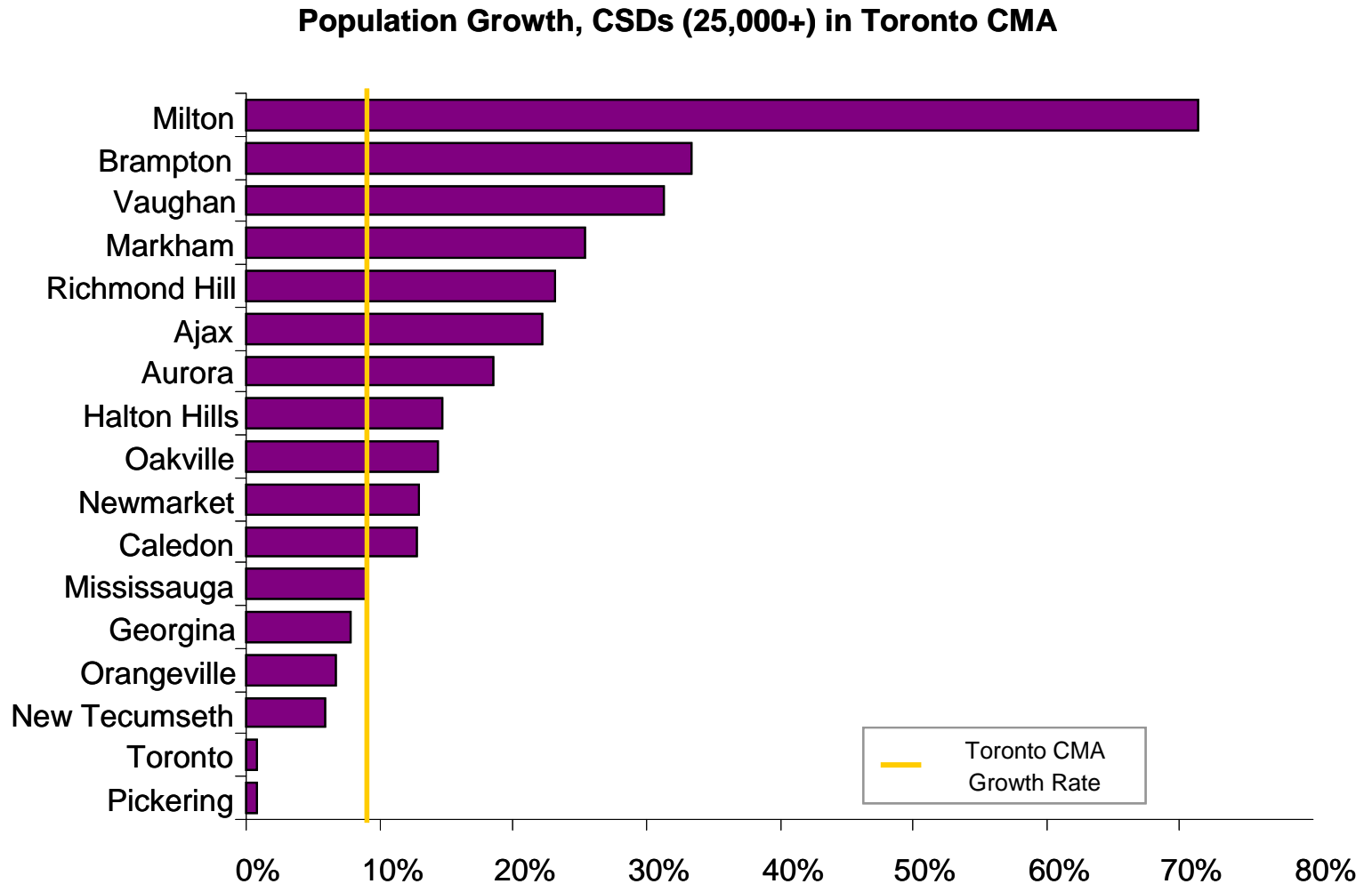


Population growth at or above Canadian average across Greater Golden Horseshoe

Population Growth, 2001-2006
CMA and CA in Greater Golden Horseshoe Urban Region

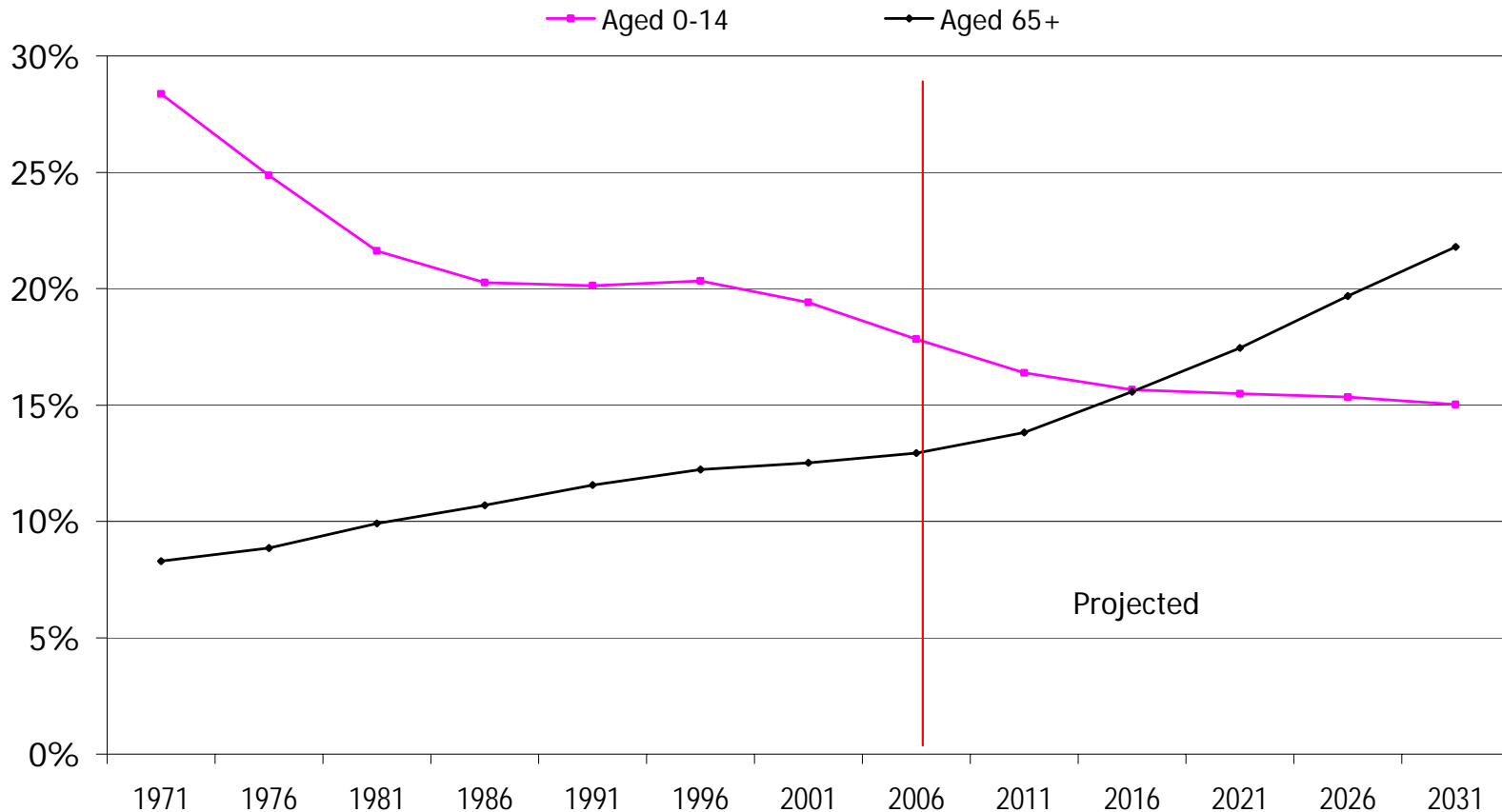


Most growth in Toronto CMA was in suburban municipalities



There will soon be more seniors than children in Ontario

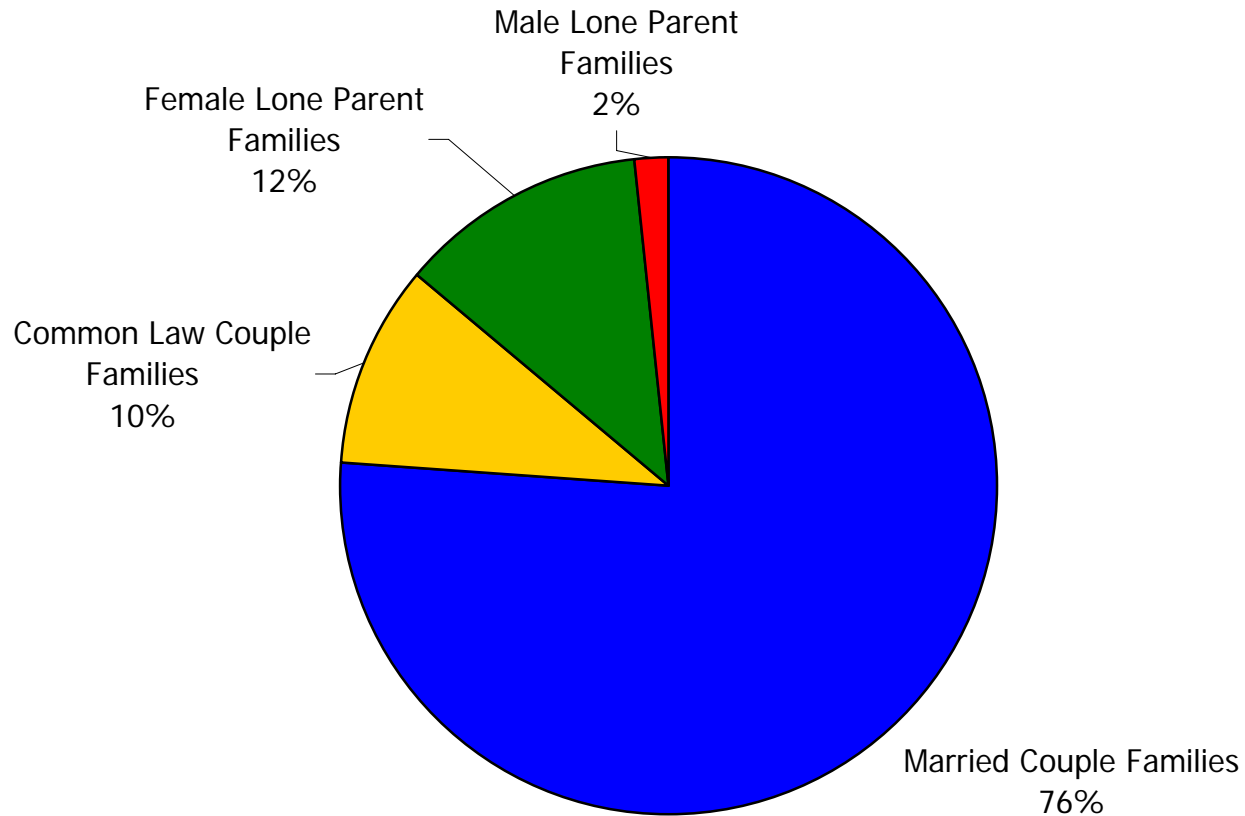
Percent of Total Population, Ontario



Projected

14% of young children live with a lone parent Ontario, 2006

Living Arrangements for Children Aged 0-4



Two parent families are now more diverse Ontario, 2006

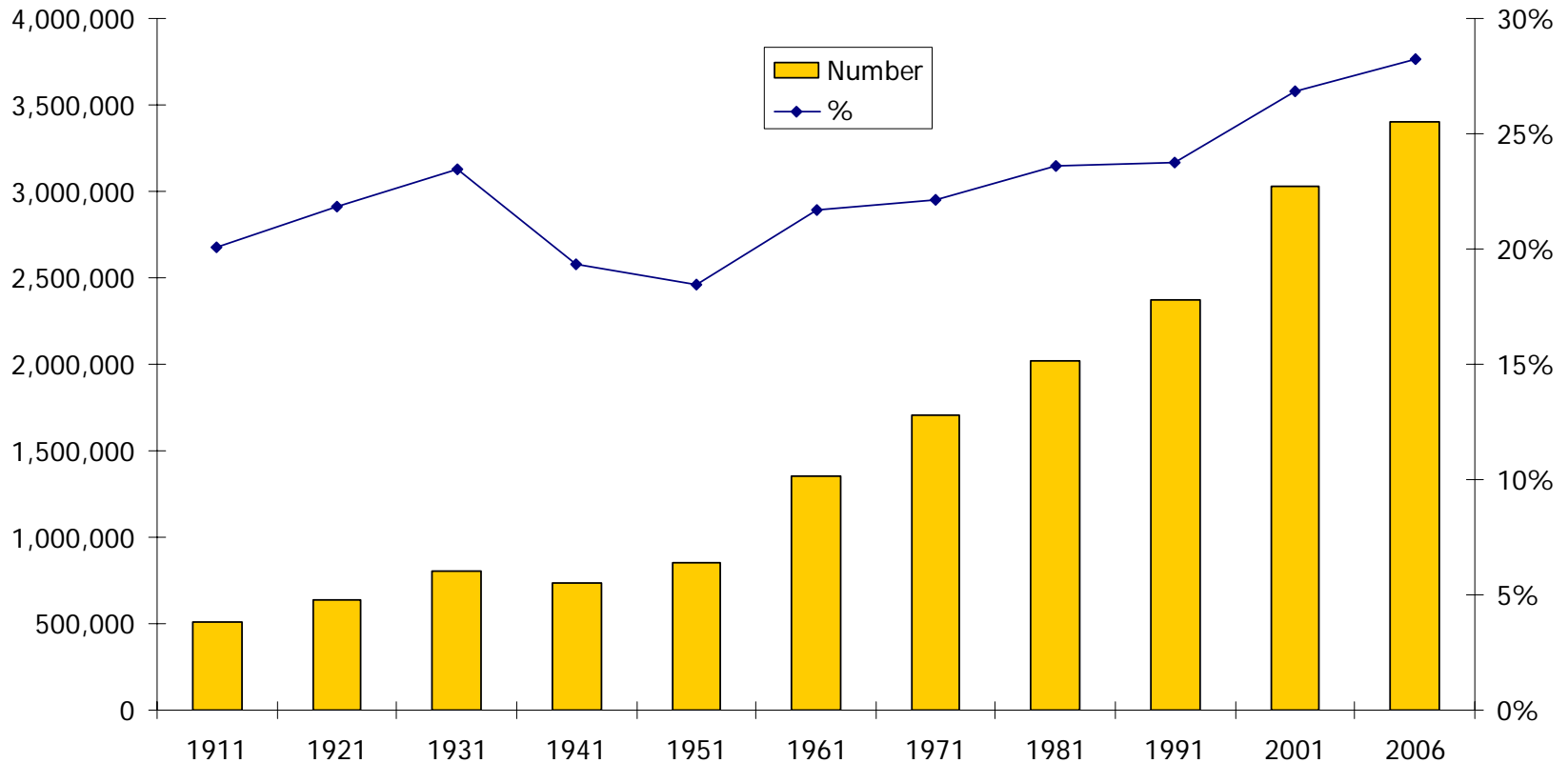
Family Structure Ontario	2006		Change 2001-2006
	# 1000's	%	%
Couples with children	1,807	100	6
"Intact" families	1,613	89	5
Married	1,535	85	5
Common-law	78	4	24
Step families	194	11	8
Married	117	6	9
Common-law	77	4	6
Blended families (subset of Step families)	88	5	25

Same sex couples counted in the Census Ontario, 2006

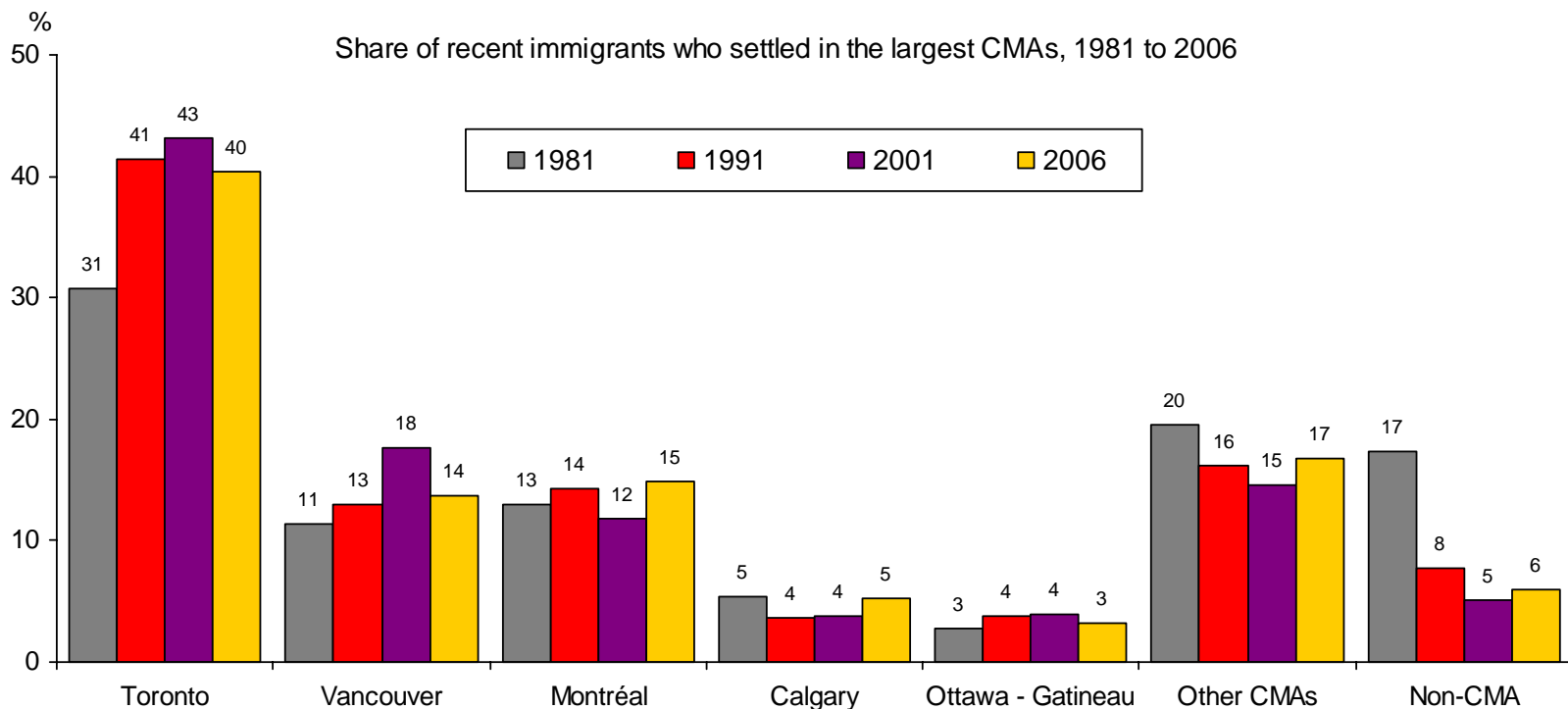
Same Sex Couples		With children	
	Total	Number	%
Male	9,720	300	3.1%
Common-law couples	7,695	170	2.2%
Married couples	2,025	130	6.4%
Female	7,790	1,395	17.9%
Common-law couples	6,050	1,035	17.1%
Married couples	1,740	360	20.7%

Close to 30% of Ontario's population is foreign born

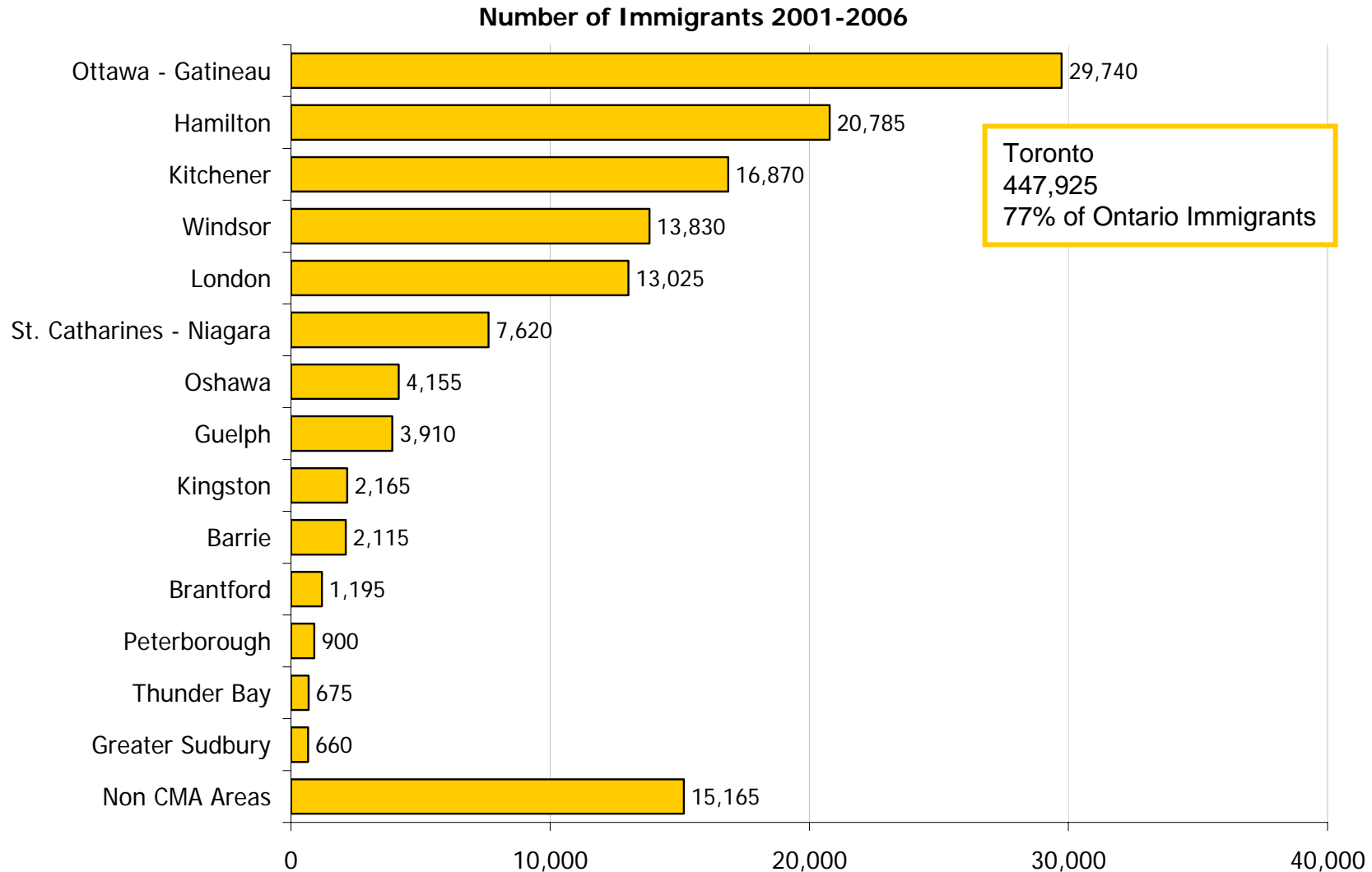
Number and Proportion of Foreign-born in Ontario, by Census Year



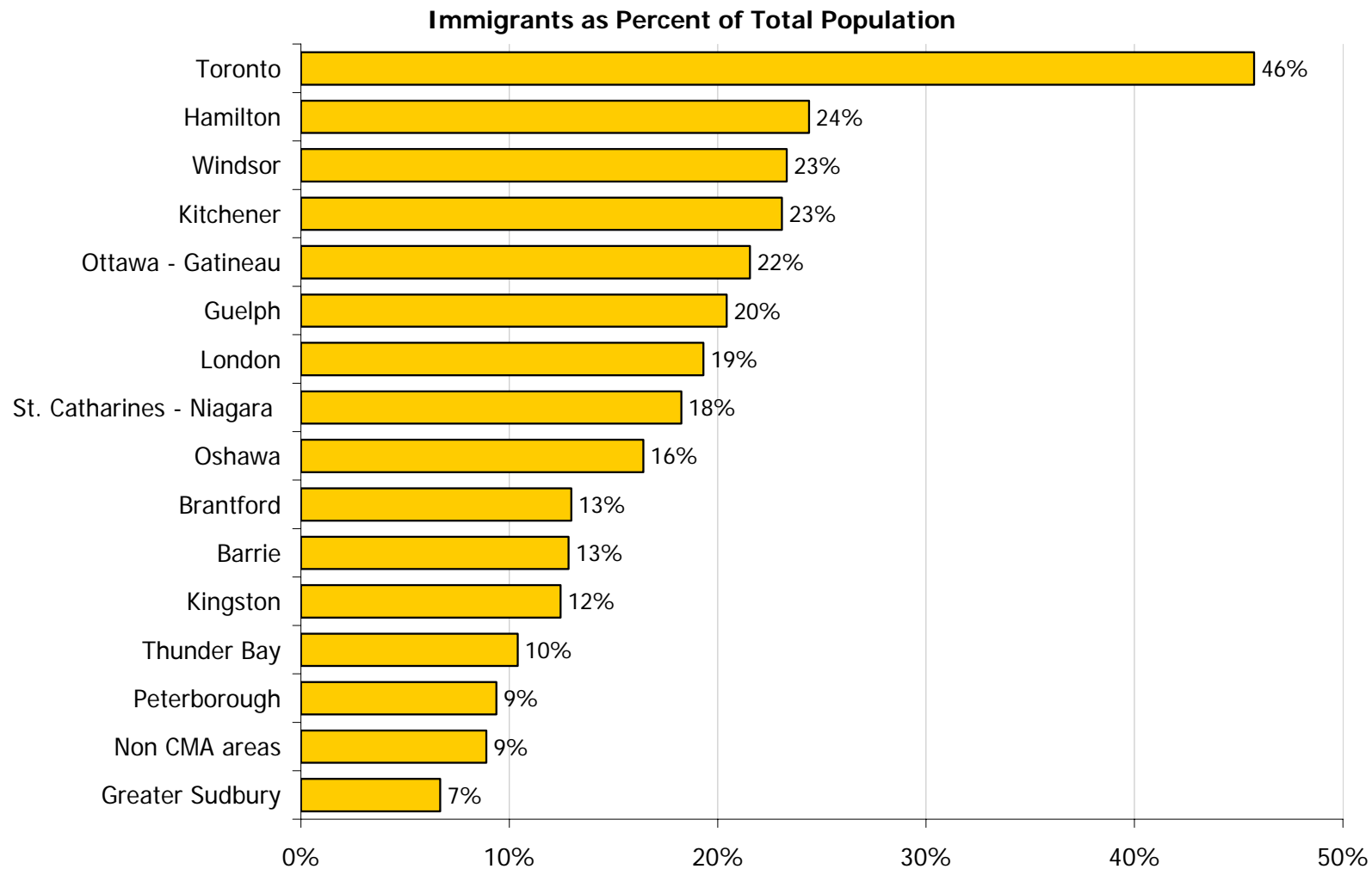
A smaller proportion of immigrants settled in the Toronto and Vancouver CMAs between 2001 and 2006



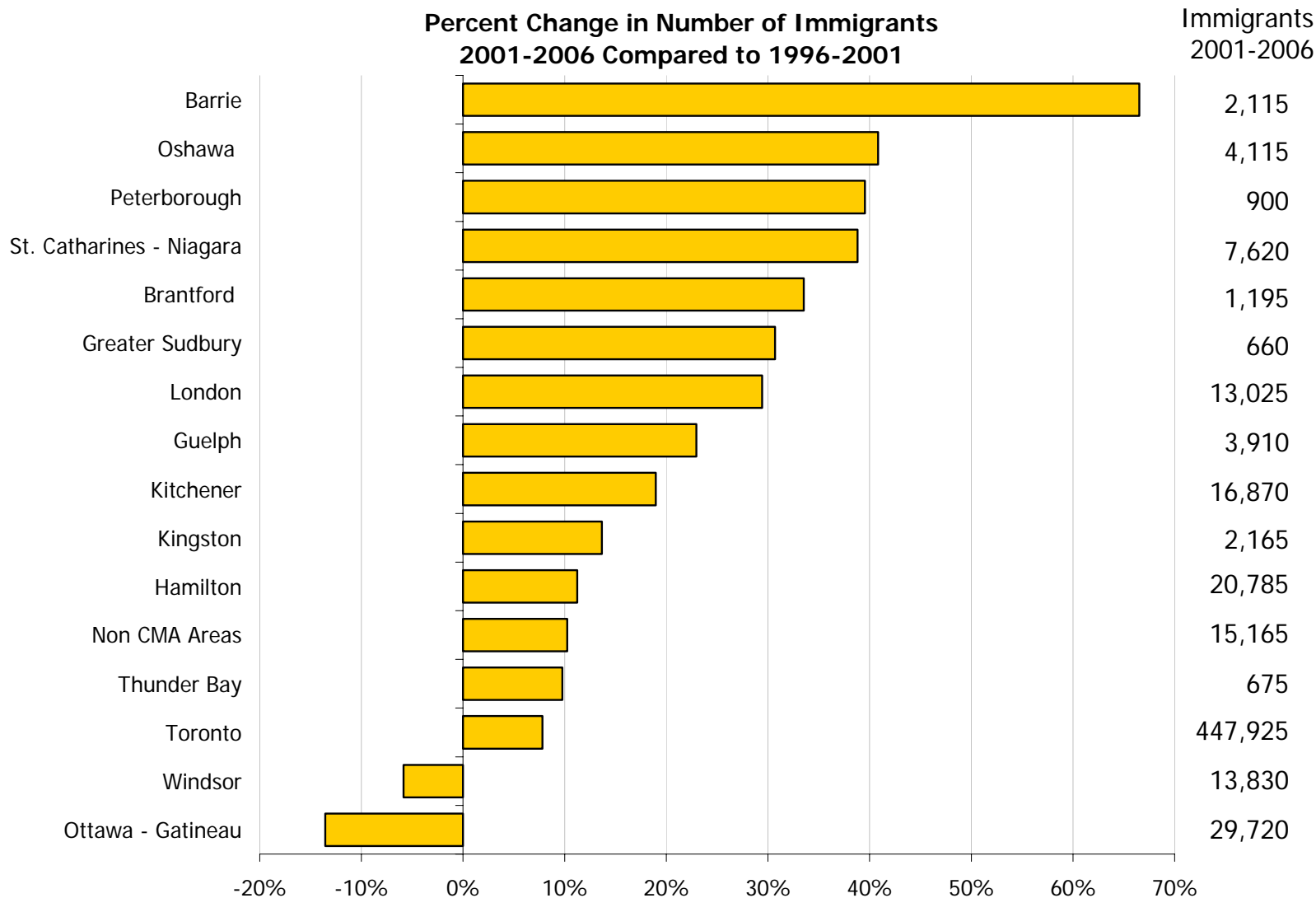
One quarter of Ontario's recent immigrants settle outside Toronto CMA



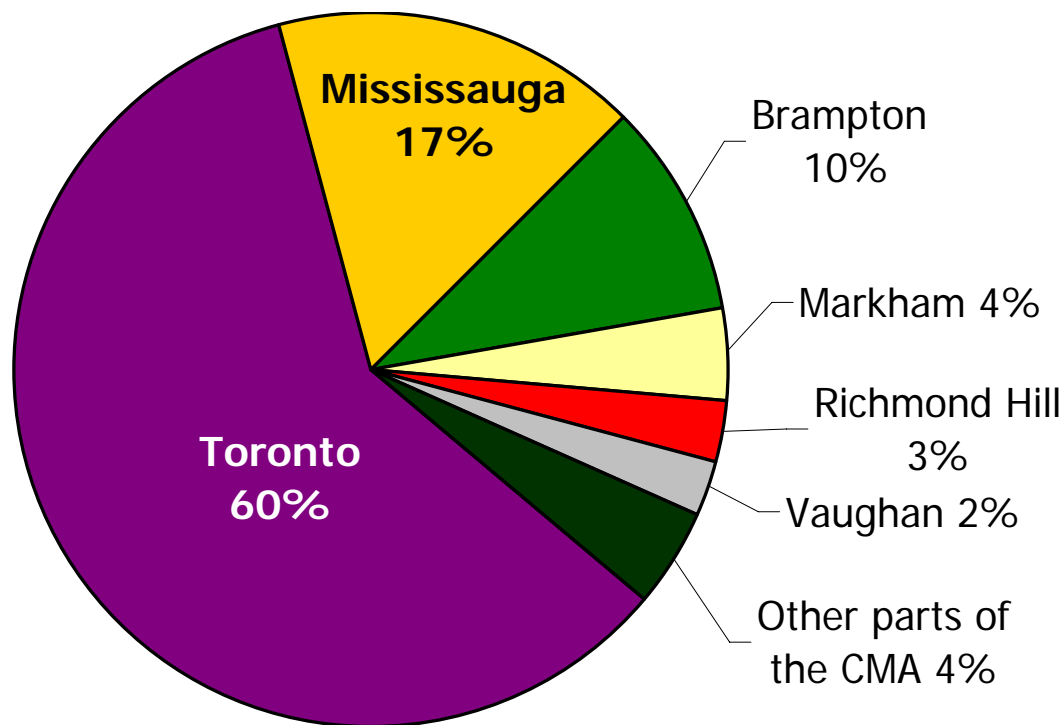
Immigrants make up sizable percentage of the population of many urban areas



Although much smaller numbers, most areas outside Toronto showed higher growth in number of immigrants

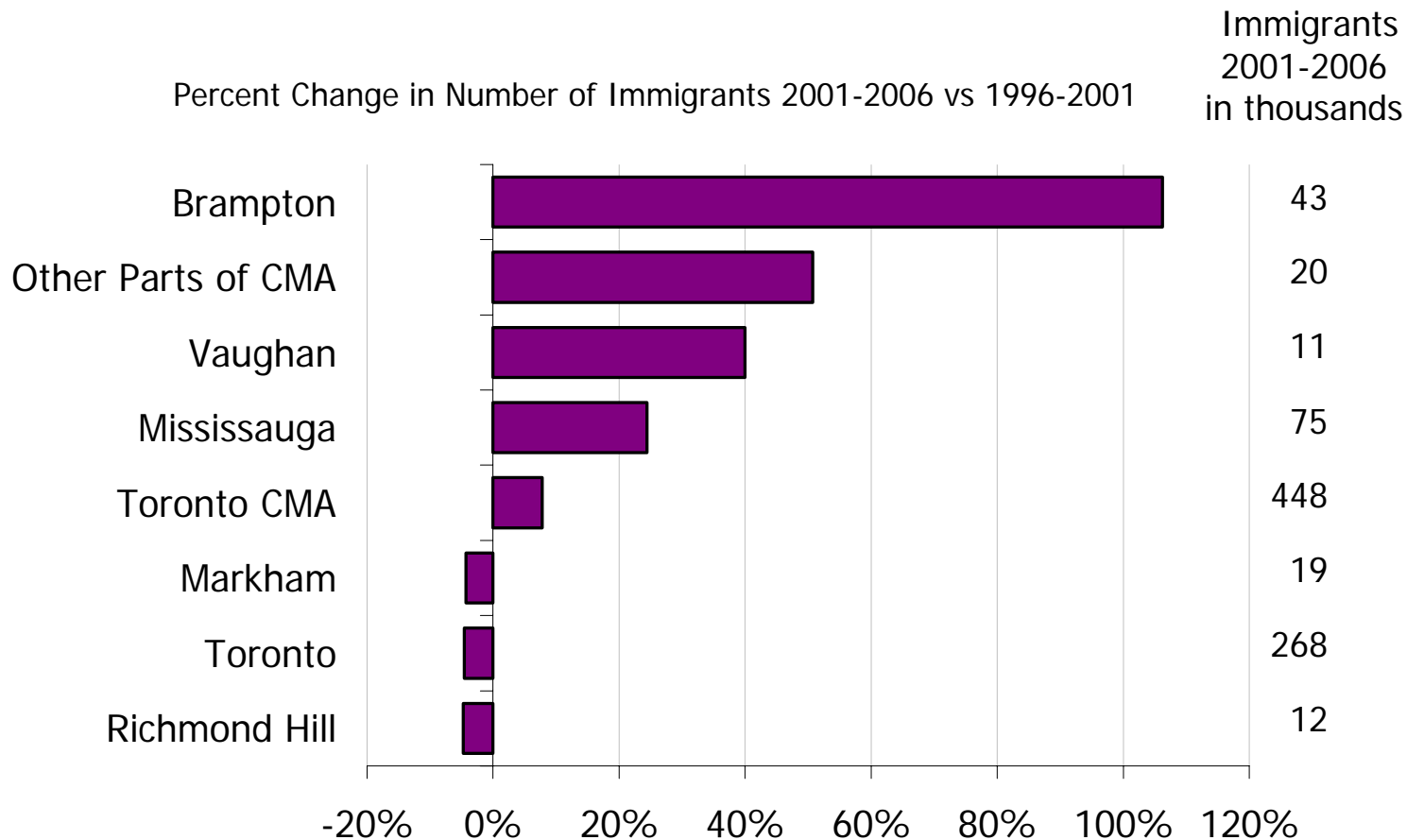


Between 2001 and 2006, 60% of immigrants to the Toronto CMA settled in the City of Toronto - down from 67% five years earlier

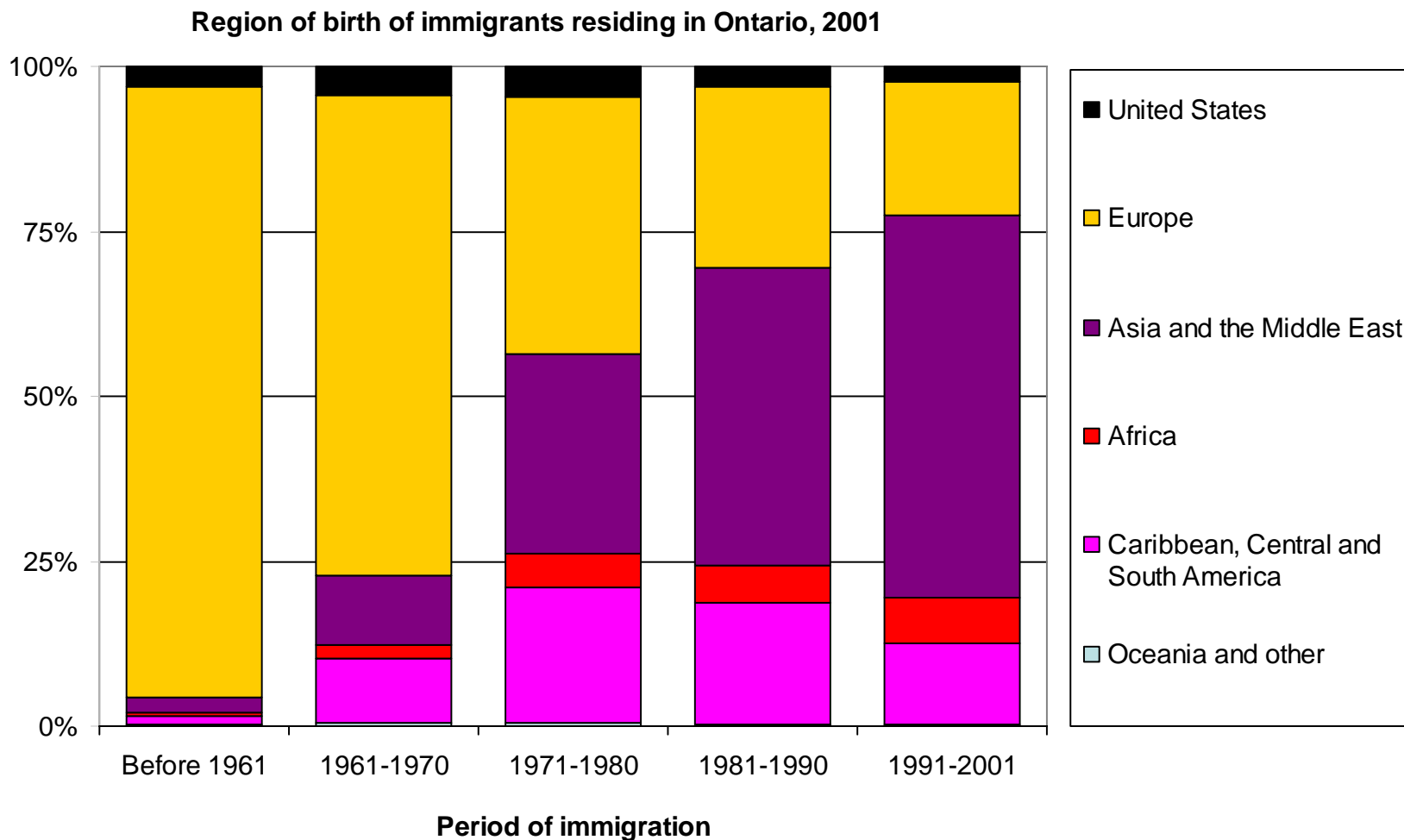


Total Immigrants 2001-2006 - 448,000

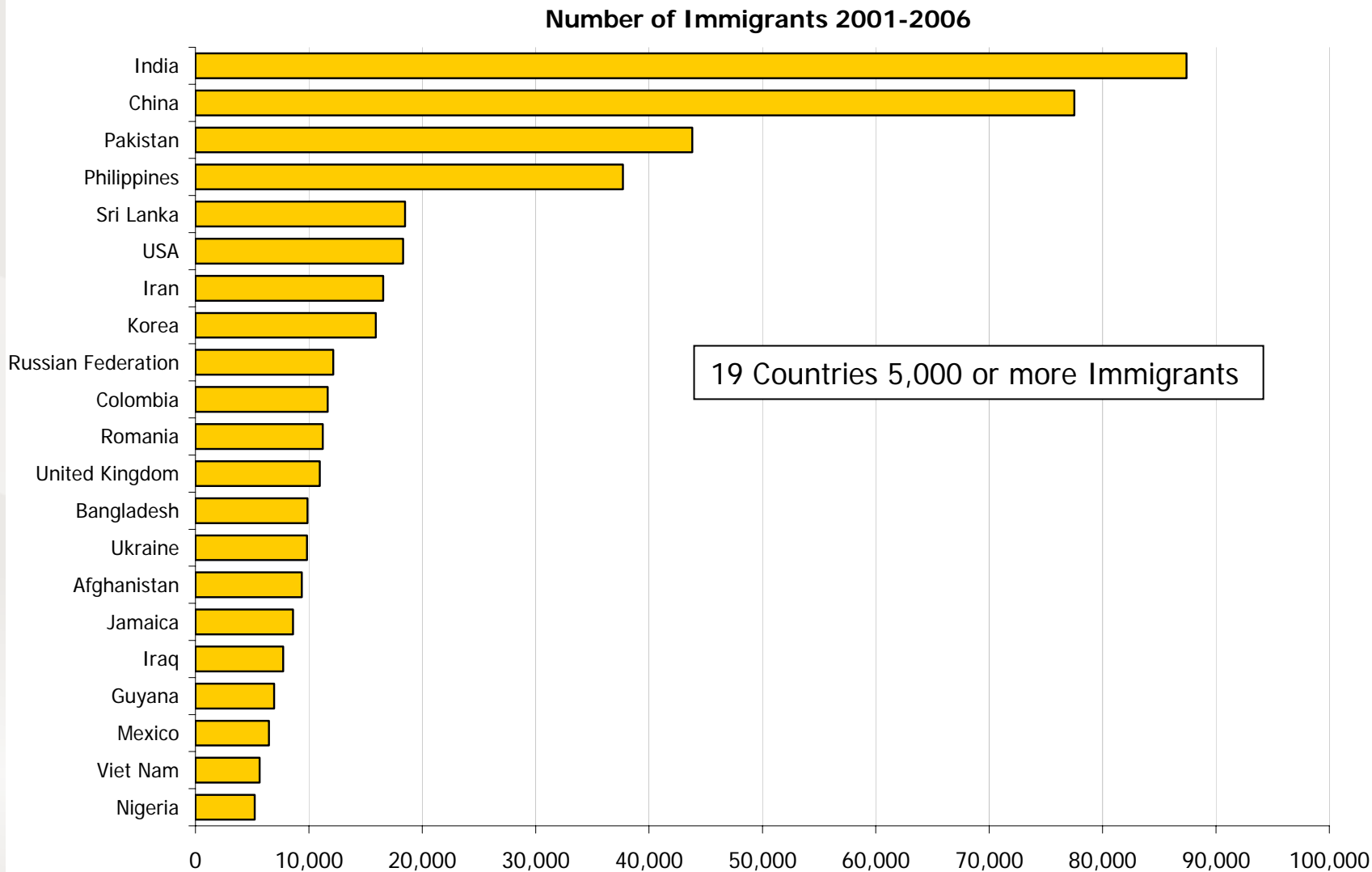
Growth in immigration between 2001-2006 was highest in some suburban Toronto cities



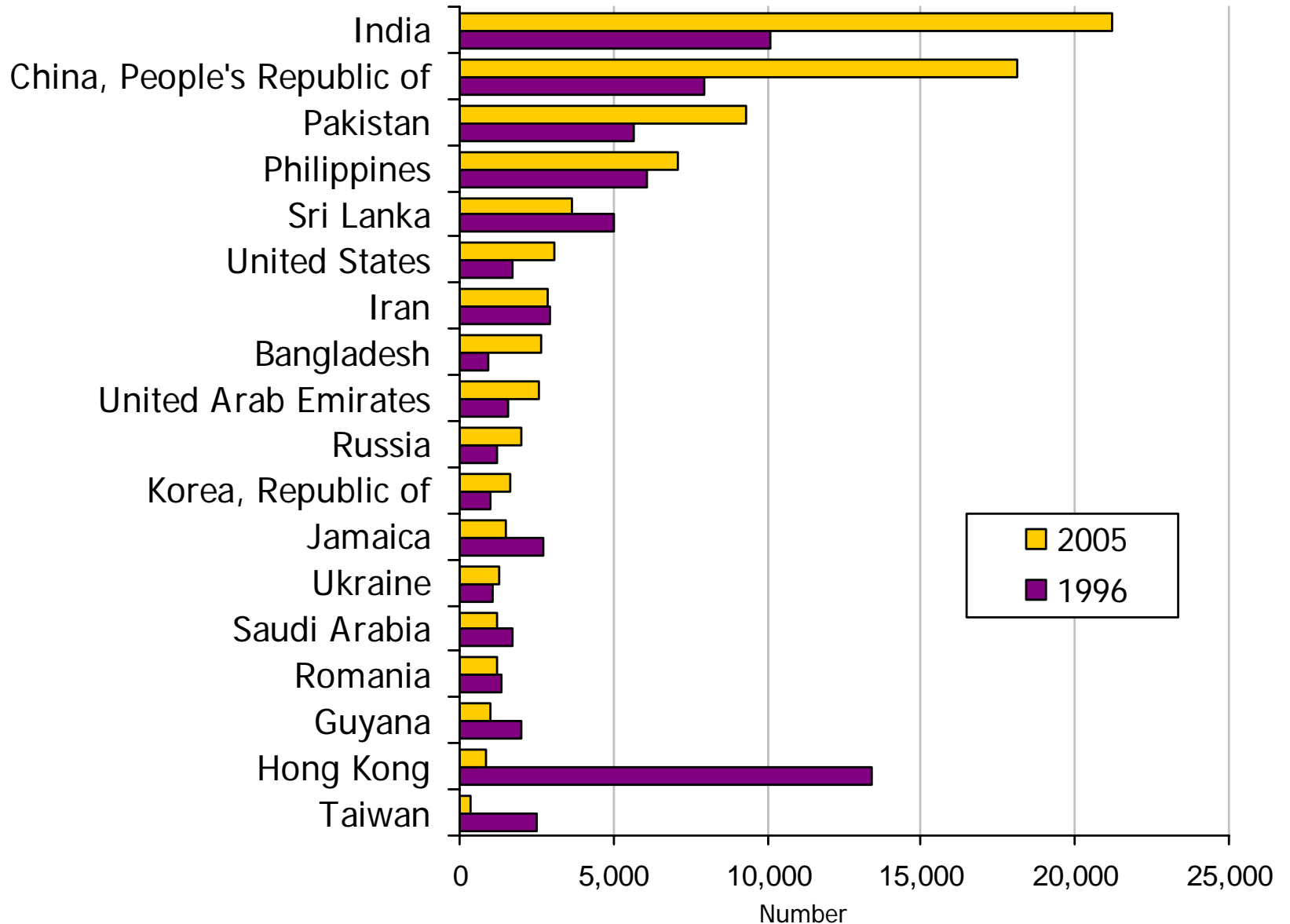
Similar to the national picture, immigrants to Ontario are increasingly from Asia and the Middle East



Recent immigrants to Ontario come mostly from India, China, Pakistan and the Philippines

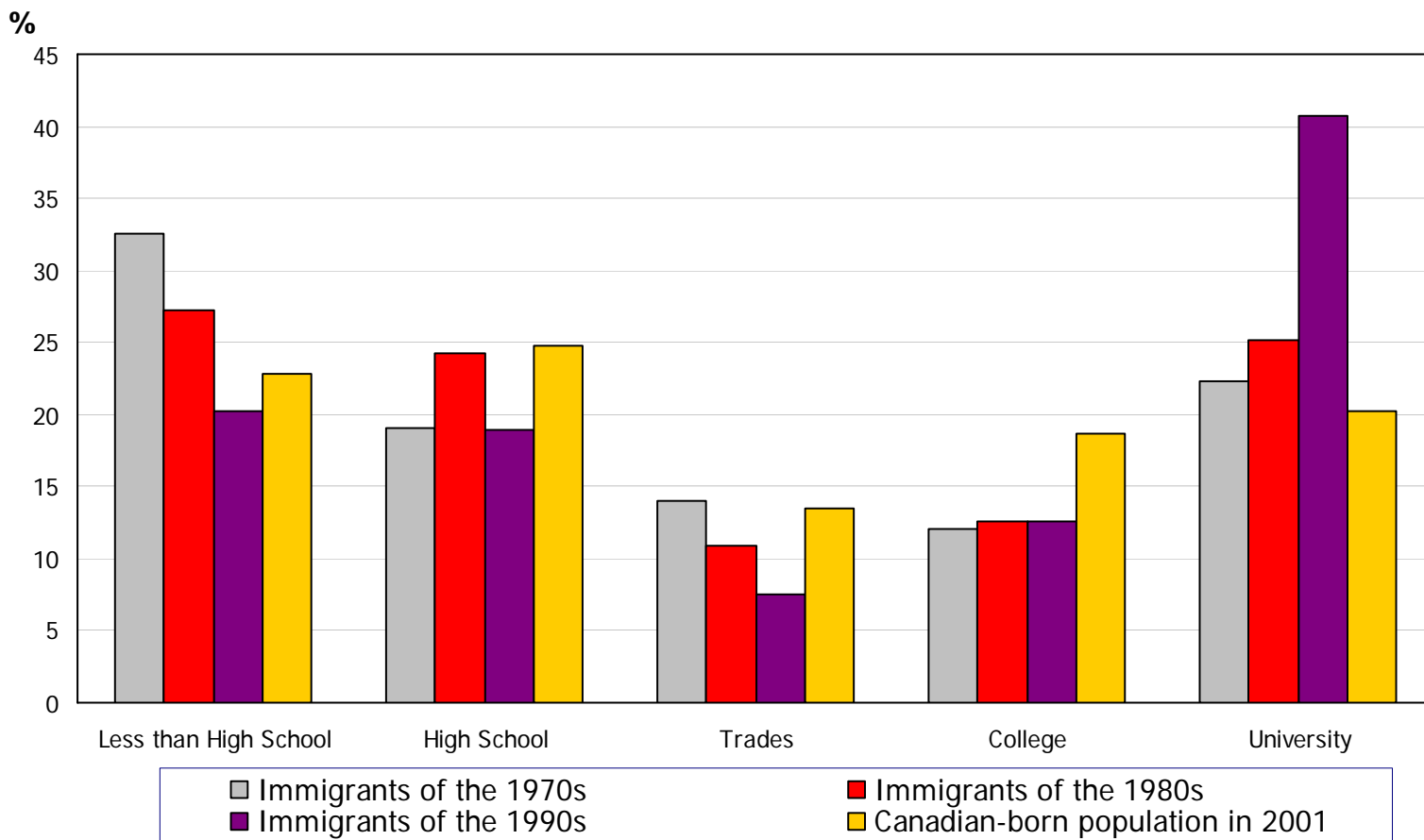


Country of origin of immigrants to Toronto CMA

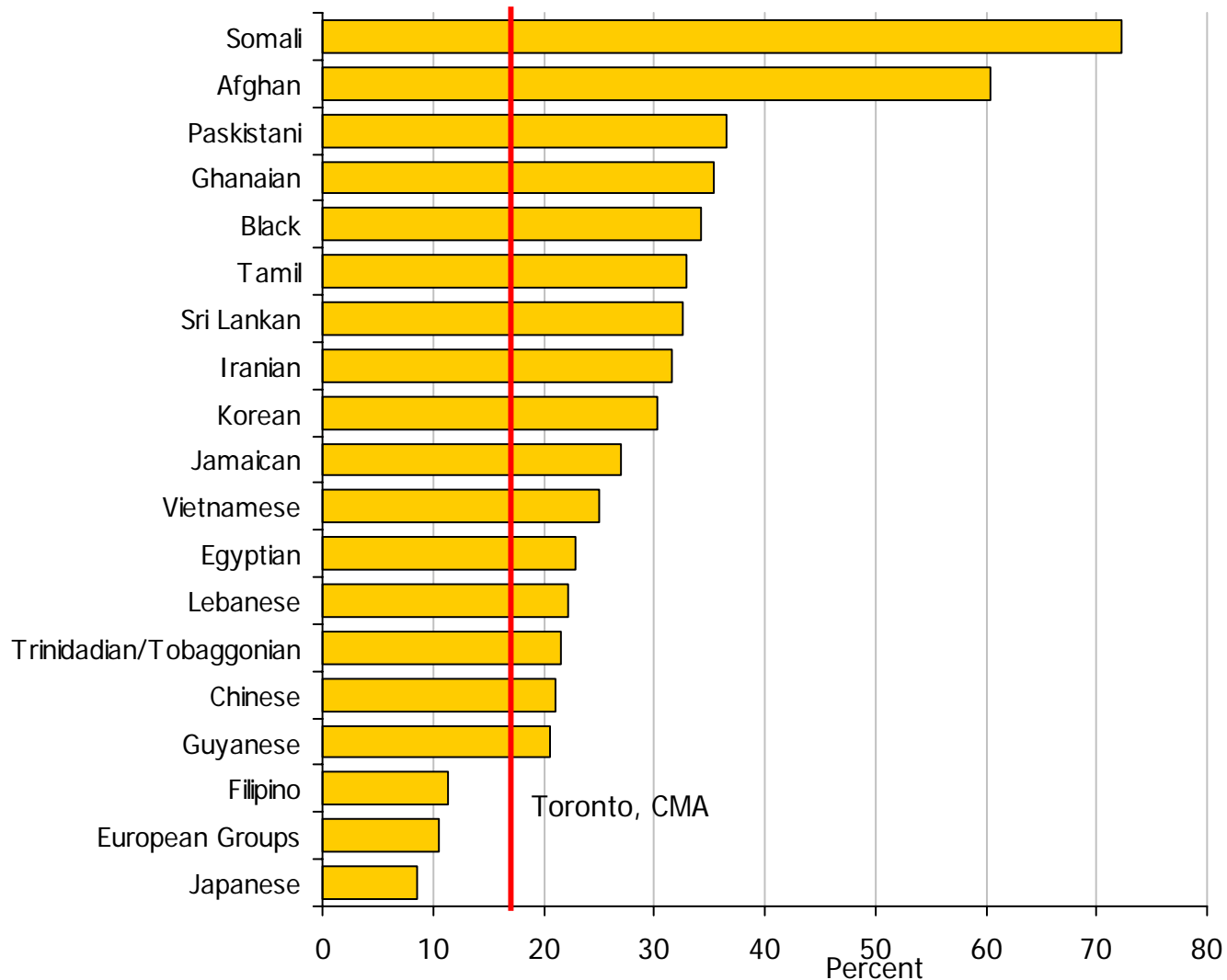


A very high proportion of immigrants who arrived during the 90's had a university diploma

% Distribution by Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 25-64
Immigrants of the 1970s, 1980s And 1990s Compared to the 2001 Canadian-born Population

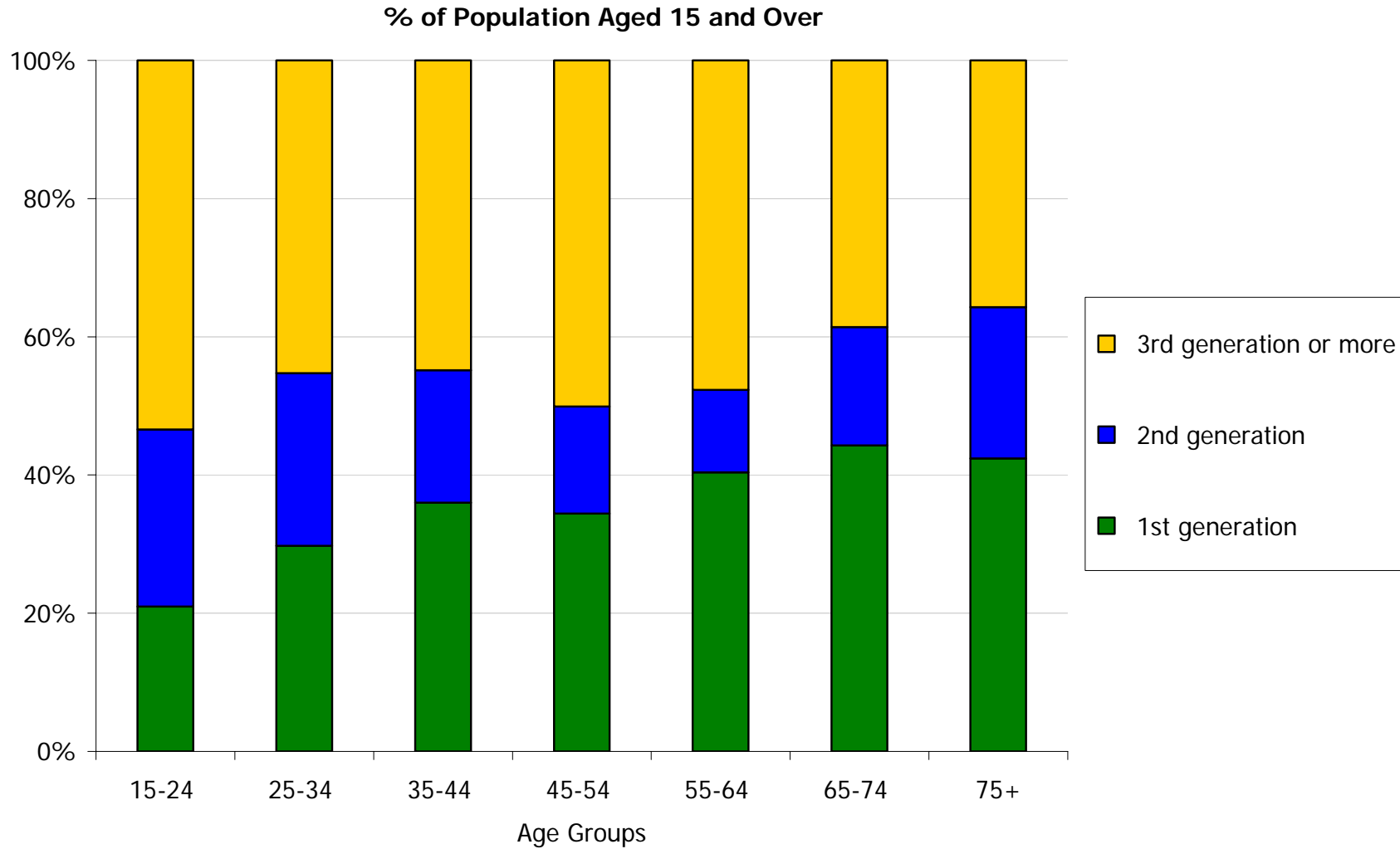


Low-income rates (before tax) for ethno-racial groups with a population of at least 10,000 Toronto, CMA, 2000

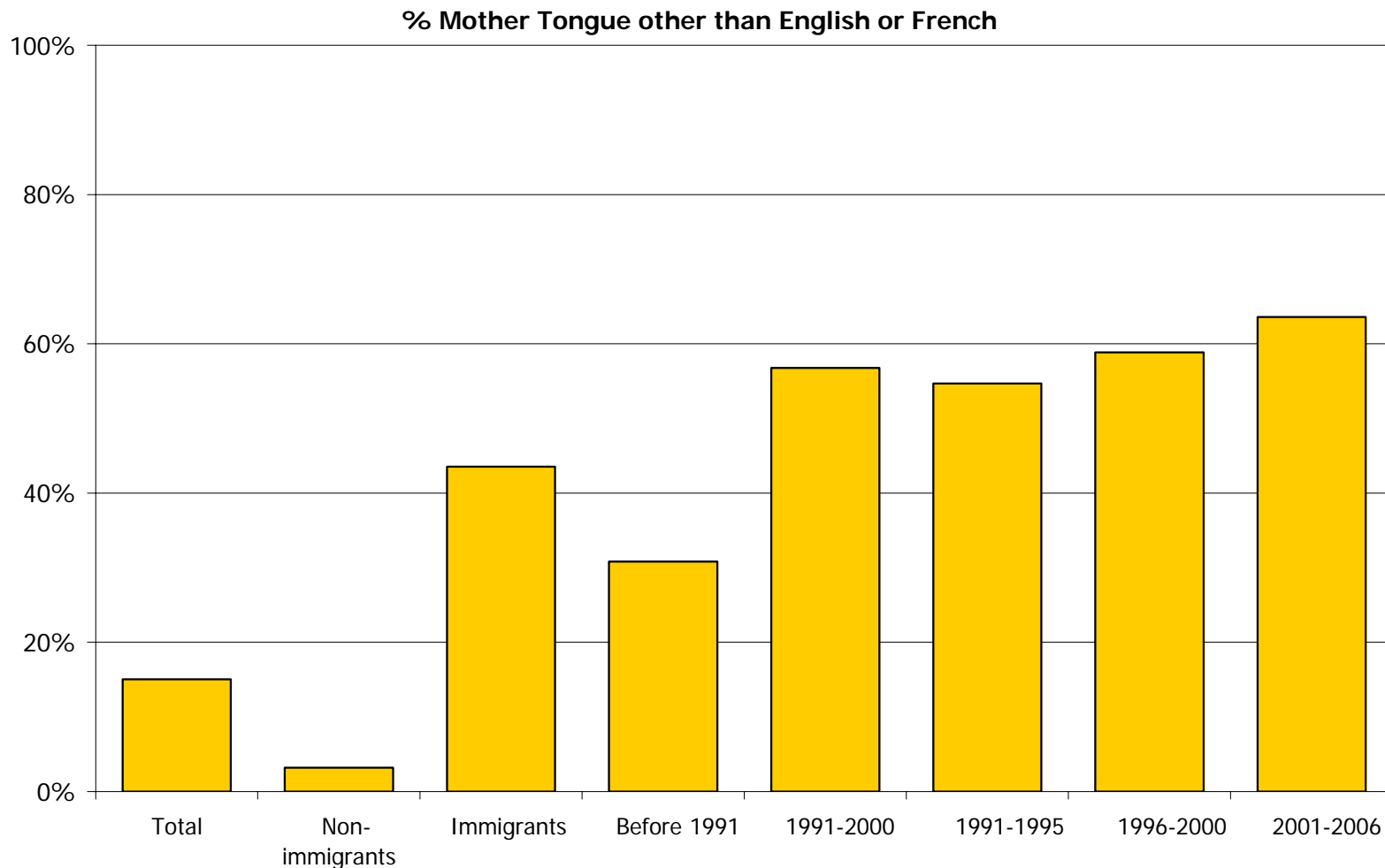


Source: Ethno-Racial groups in Toronto,
Mike Ornstein, Institute for Social research, York University

Many second generation Canadians in childbearing years

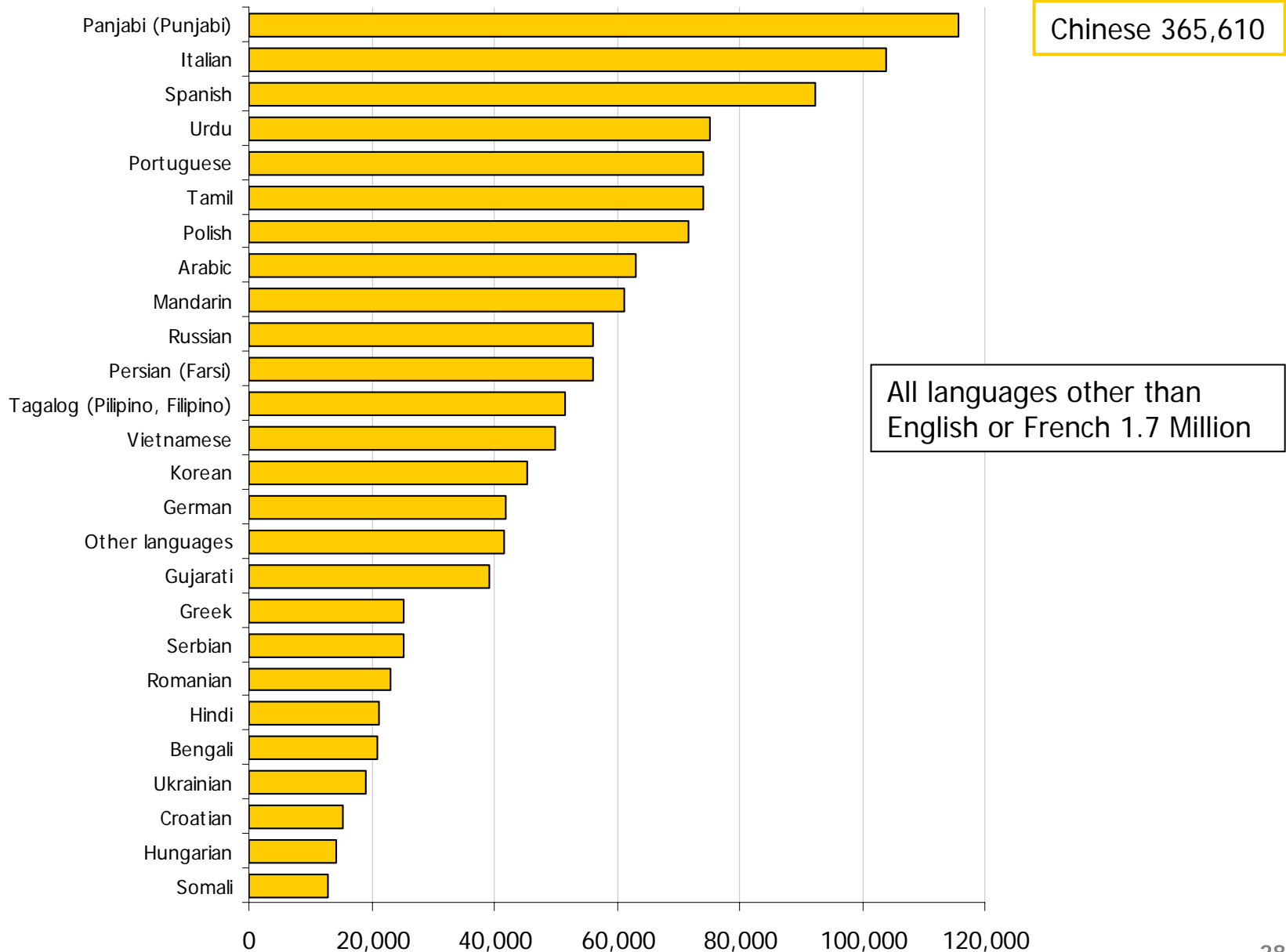


Over 60% of recent immigrants to Ontario have a mother tongue other than English or French

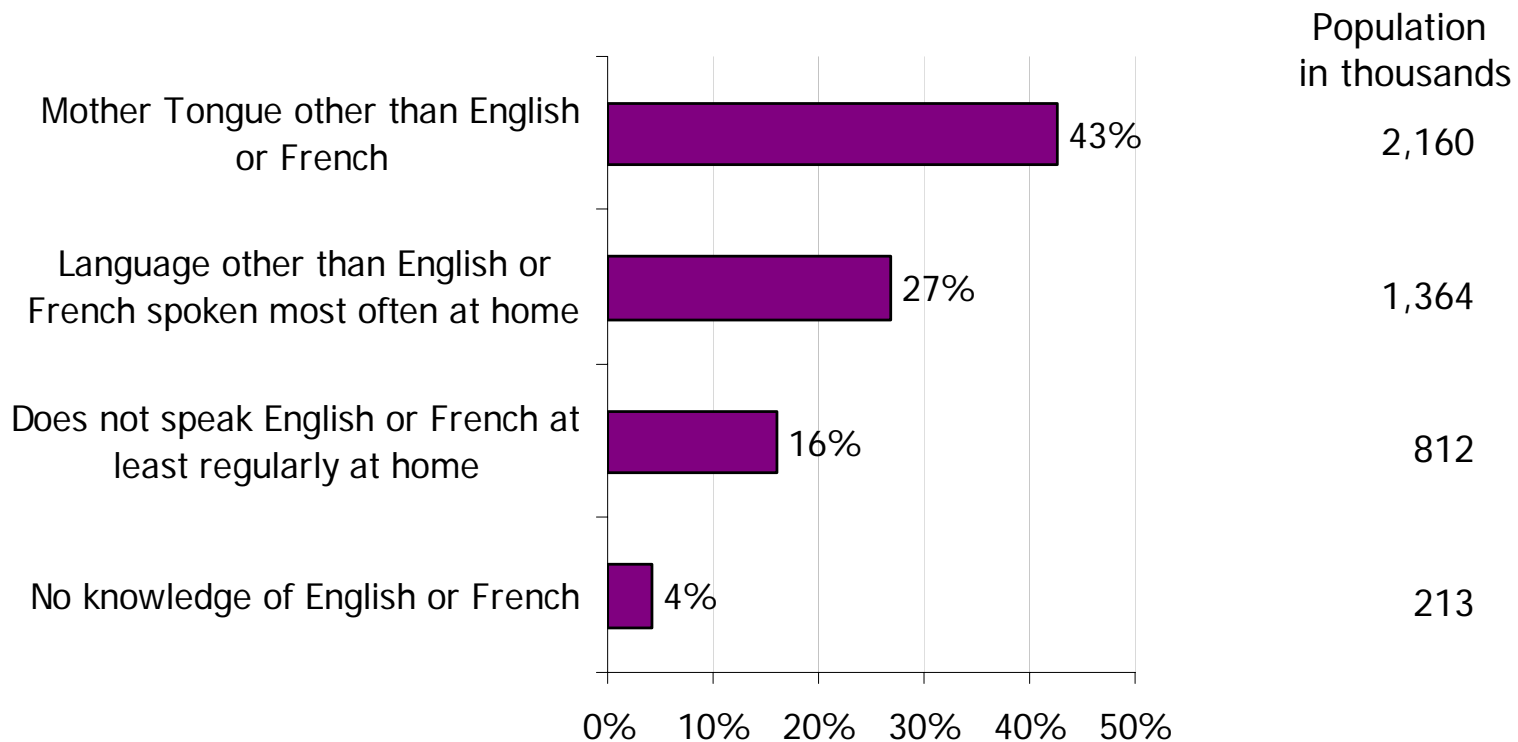


Immigrants in Ontario have many different mother tongues

Total Immigrants



In 2006, in the Toronto CMA, 1.4 million persons (27%) speak a language other than English or French most often at home

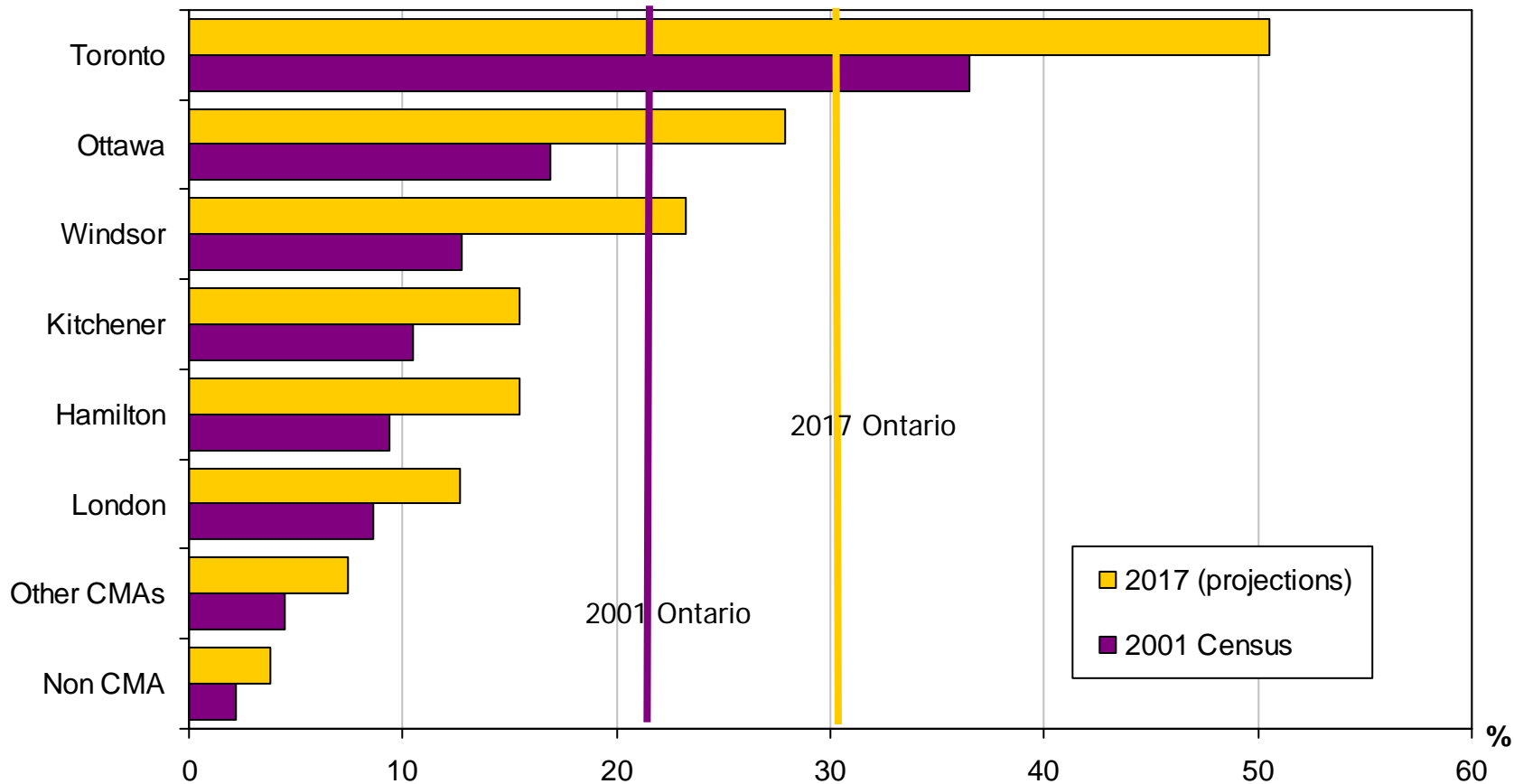


Different languages also spoken outside Toronto CMA

Language Use	Count
Mother Tongue other than English or French	974,000
Language other than English or French spoken most often at home	429,000
Does not speak English or French regularly at home at home	235,000
No knowledge of English or French	54,000

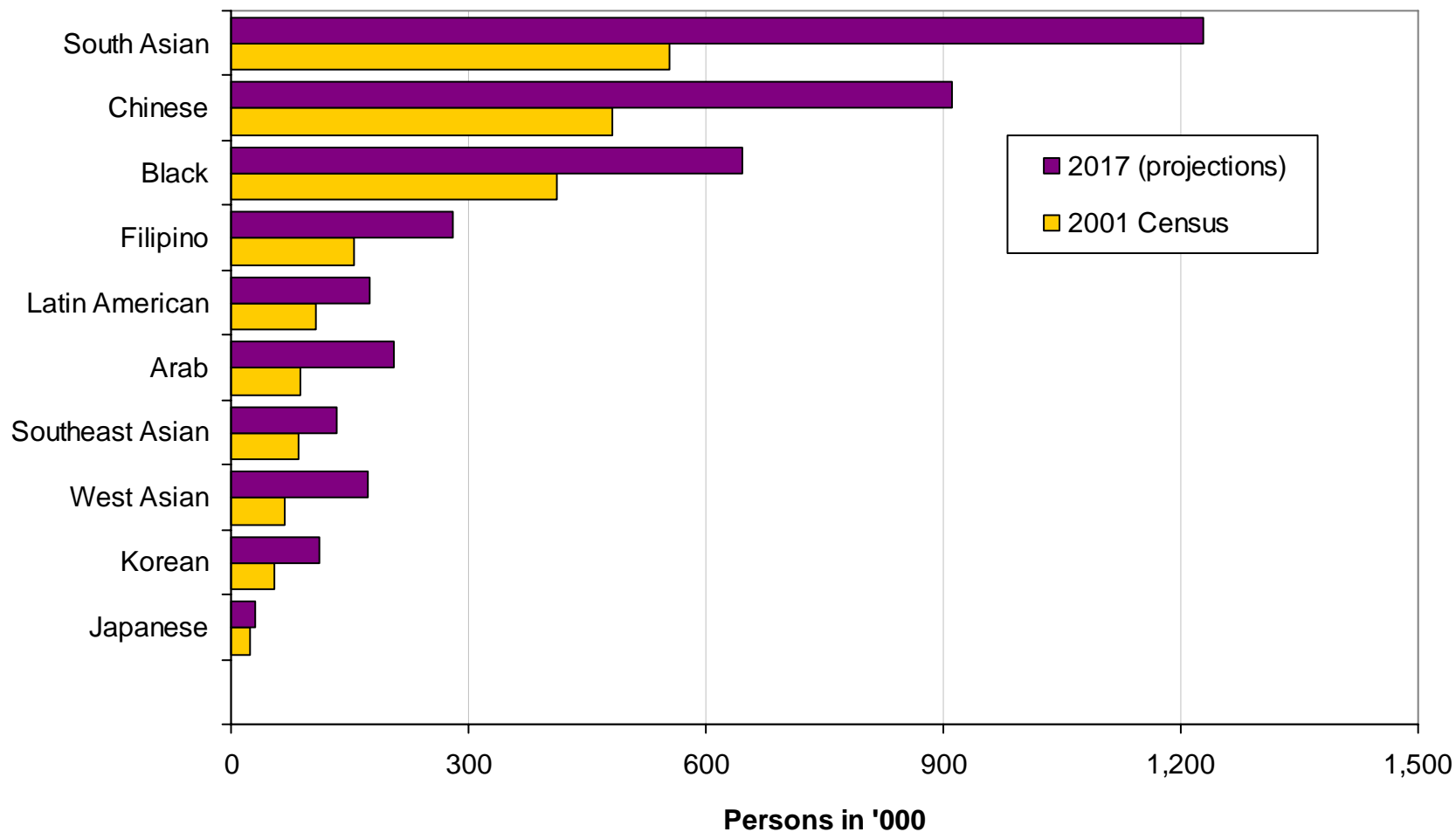
The visible minority population in Toronto could reach 50% by 2017 and overall in Ontario, 30%

Proportion of visible minorities for selected CMAs, Ontario 2001 and 2017 (reference scenario)

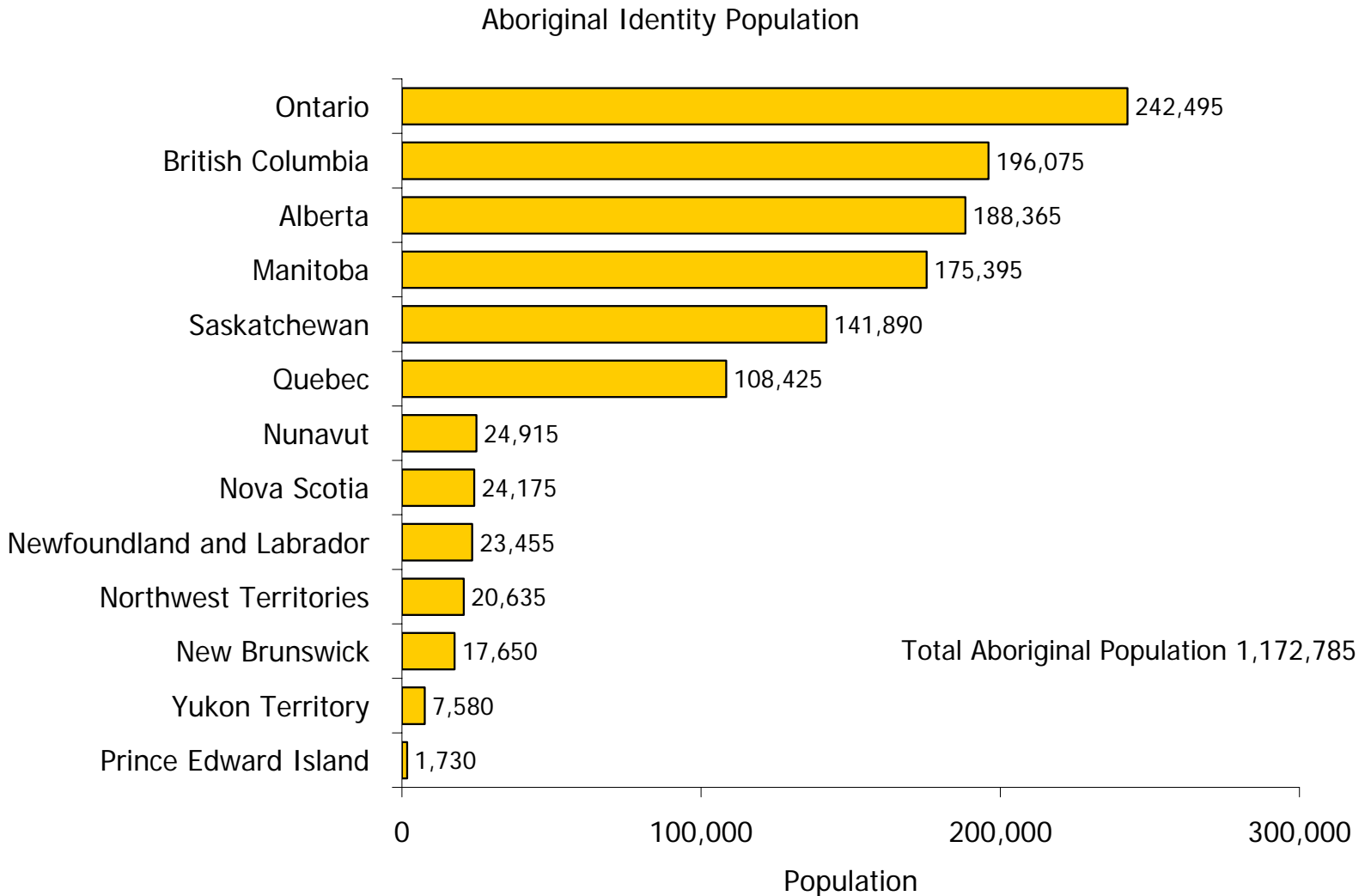


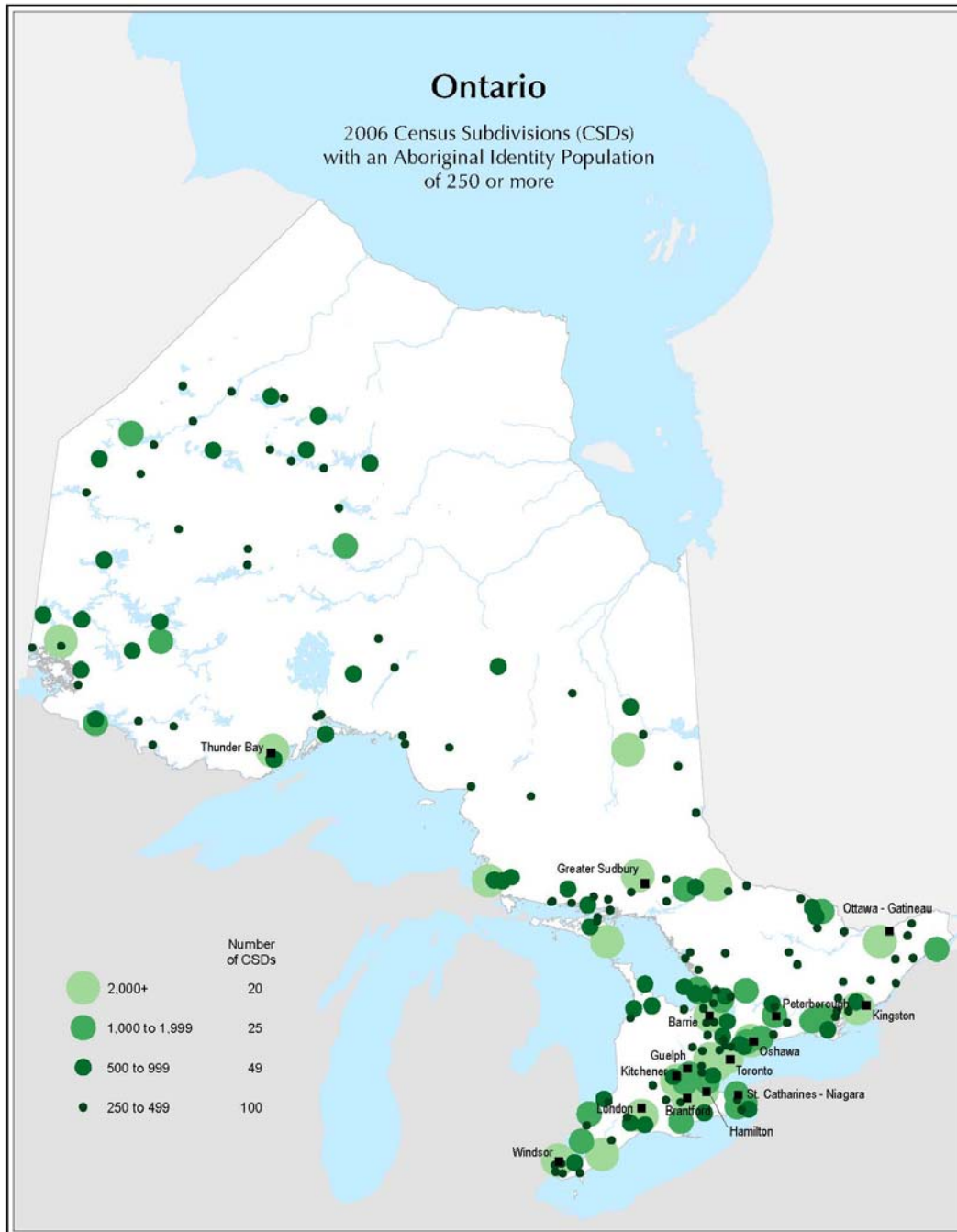
Nationally, Chinese are the largest visible minority group, but South Asian is largest in Ontario and could double by 2017

Composition of visible minorities in Ontario

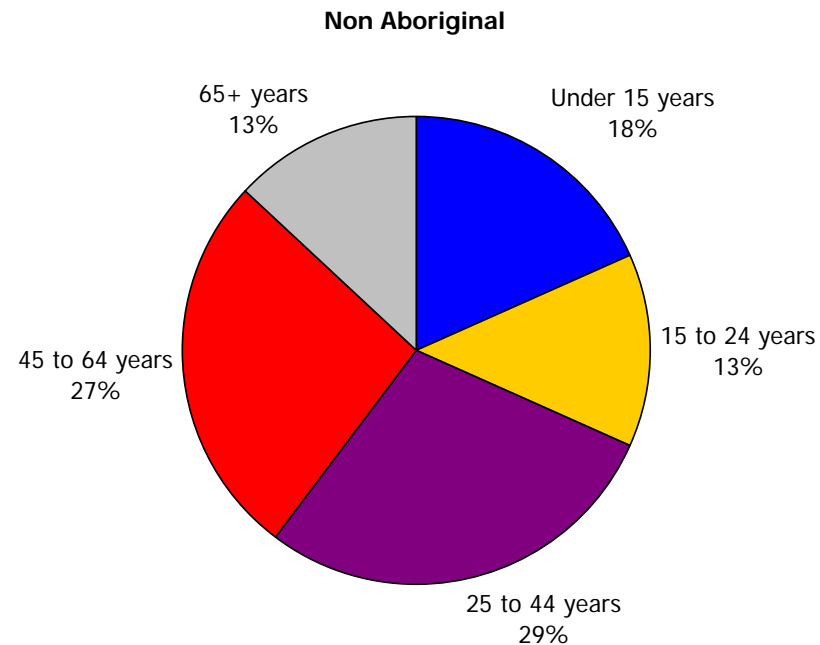
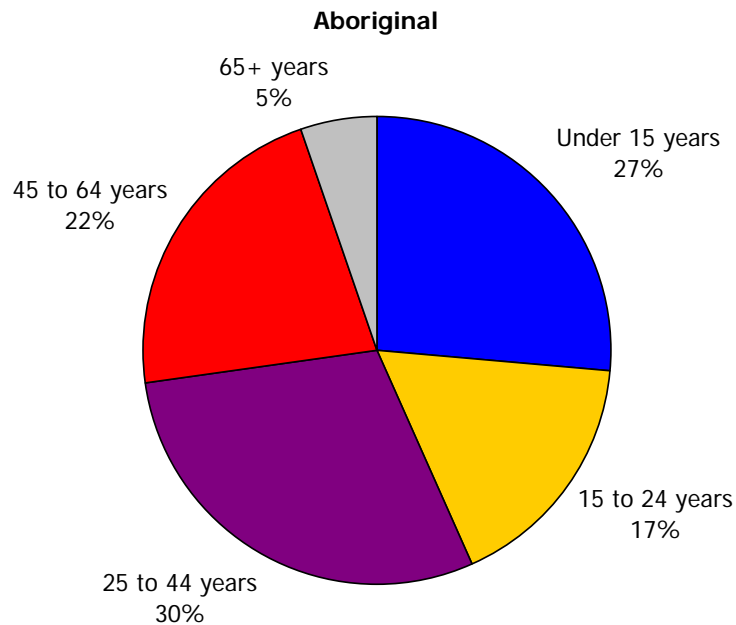


Ontario has highest number of Aboriginal persons



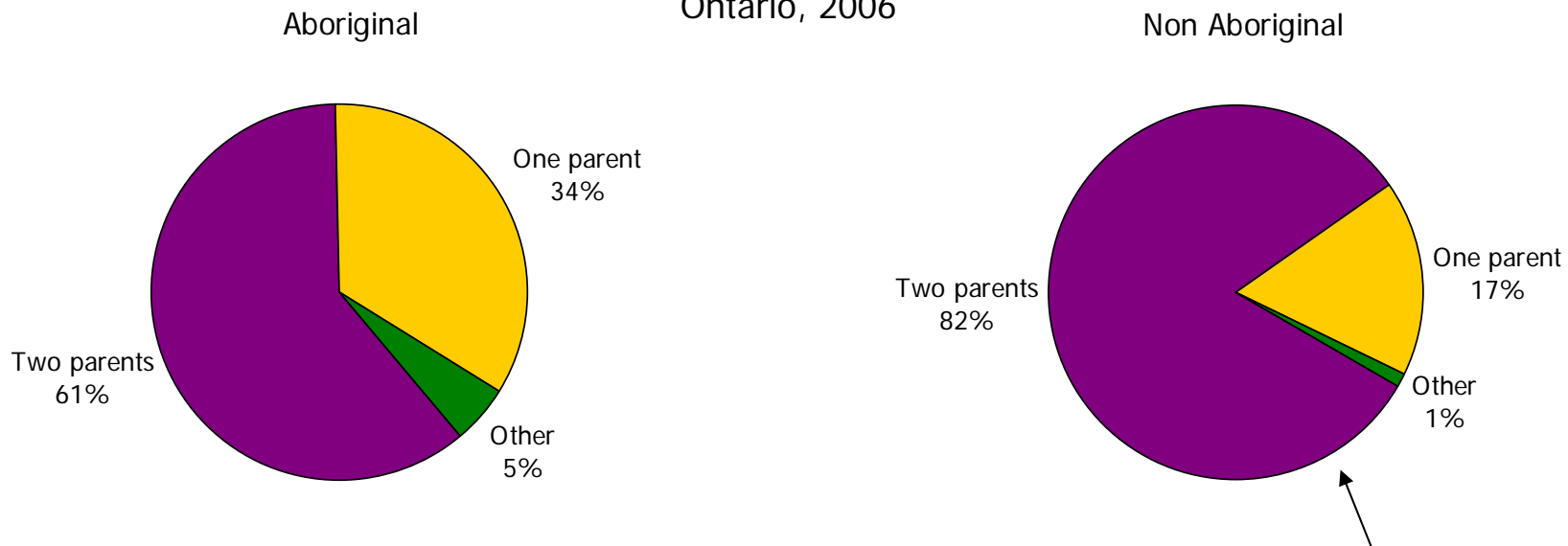


The Aboriginal population is much younger Ontario 2006



Aboriginal children are more likely to live with a single parent

Living Arrangements Children 0-14,
Ontario, 2006



Summary

- Ontario likely to continue to have above average growth but increasingly immigration will determine growth
- Growth likely to be increasingly concentrated in Toronto CMA
- Number of births likely to show little change
- Mothers come from increasingly diverse cultural backgrounds, in Toronto but also in other parts of the province
- Many recent immigrants live in low income situations
- The Aboriginal population, although small, is very different demographically

