

ONTARIO DEMOGRAPHIC QUARTERLY

Ministry of Finance



Highlights of Fourth Quarter 2005

April 4, 2006

Population Growth

Ontario's population reached 12,599,364 on January 1, 2006, with growth of 9,541 people in the fourth quarter. This compares to growth of 8,274 in the same quarter of the previous year.

Population Growth, Ontario, 4th Quarter, 2005	
(Thousands)	
Population, October 1, 2005	12,589.8
Plus Births	32.4
Minus Deaths	23.8
Plus Immigrants	30.2
Minus Net Emigrants	4.9
Plus Net Change in Non-Permanent Residents	-18.0
Plus Interprovincial Arrivals	10.4
Minus Interprovincial Departures	16.9
Population, January 1, 2006	12,599.4

Source: Statistics Canada

Births and Deaths

Births and deaths increased by 0.4 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively, from the same quarter of 2004.

Natural increase (births minus deaths) was 8,573 in the quarter, down from 9,254 in the same quarter of 2004.

International Migration

Immigration to Ontario was 30,232 in the quarter, an increase of 19.5 per cent from the level of 25,301 in the same quarter of the previous year. Ontario received 54.6 per cent of all immigrants to Canada in the quarter, up from 52.6 per cent in the same quarter of 2004.

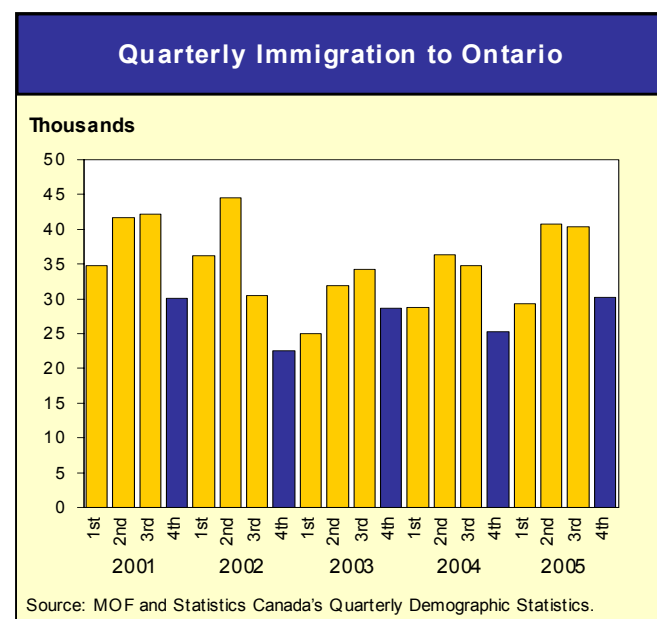
There were 4,866 emigrants from Ontario in the quarter, a level virtually unchanged from the same quarter of the previous year. Ontario accounted for 43.6 per cent of all emigration from Canada in the quarter.

Ontario's total immigrants and total emigrants were 140,528 and 20,149, respectively, for calendar year 2005.

The net change in the number of non-permanent residents in Ontario (NPRs - i.e. foreign students, visa workers, refugee claimants) was 17,962 in the quarter.

Net international migration was 7,404 in the fourth quarter, up from 2,505 in the same quarter of the previous year.

For calendar year 2005, net international migration increased to 110,178 from 105,449 in the previous year.



Interprovincial Migration

In the fourth quarter of 2005, Ontario had a net loss of 6,436 people to other provinces, compared to a net loss of 3,485 people in the same quarter of 2004.

Ontario experienced net losses in its exchanges with 8 of the 13 provinces and territories, with the largest net loss to Alberta.

2005 Population Growth

Over the calendar year 2005, Ontario's population grew by 136,919 or 1.1 per cent, down slightly from 1.2 per cent in 2004. Ontario's population growth rate in this period was higher than all other provinces except Alberta (2.5 per cent) and BC (1.3 per cent). Canada's population growth rate for the period was 1.0 per cent.

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

U.S. Census Bureau Interim Population Projections for States

State Projections Based on the 2000 Census

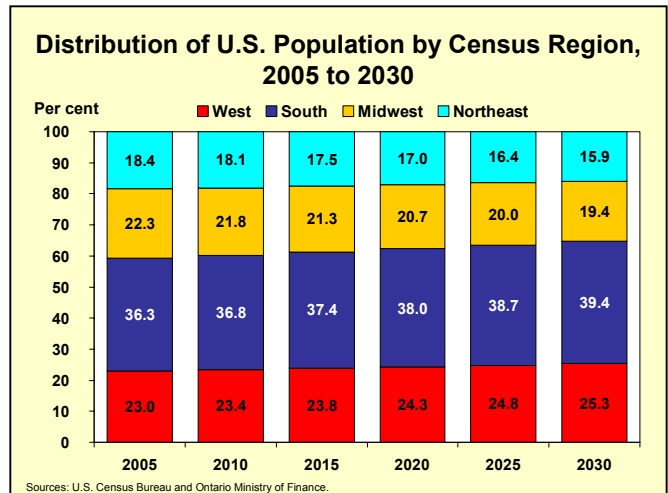
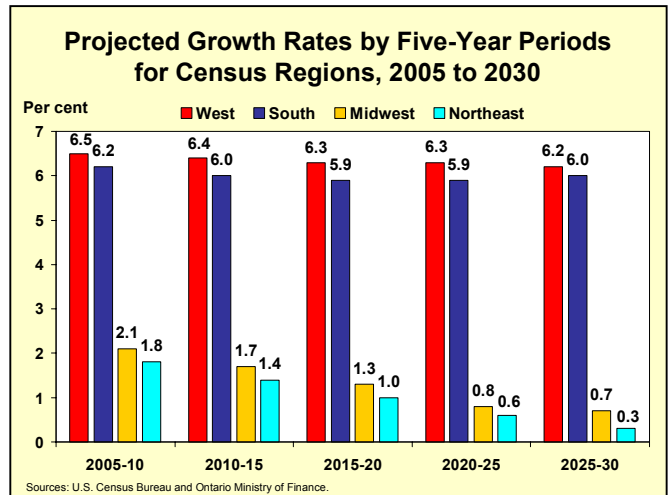
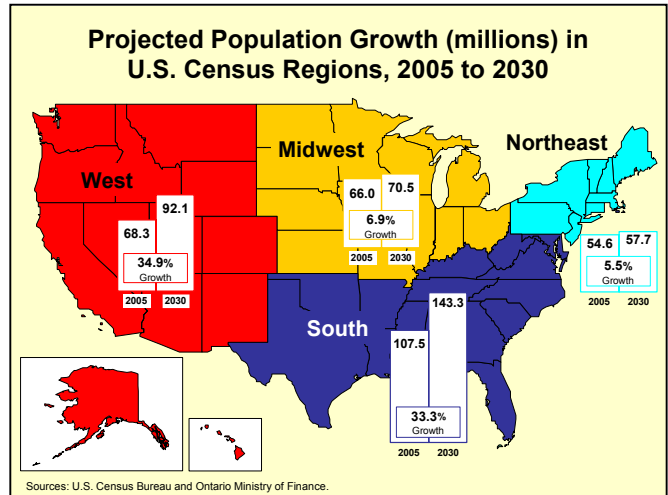
- In 2005, the U.S. Census Bureau released its first set of population projections at the state level based on the 2000 Census. These are consistent with the interim U.S.-level projections released in 2004.
- The projections are demographically driven. They represent the results of projecting to 2030 the current state-specific trends in fertility, mortality and migration.

The South and the West to Grow Fastest

- Most (89%) of U.S. population growth between 2005 and 2030 is projected to occur in the Southern and Western states, which will be home to the 10 fastest-growing states over the period.
- The West will experience the fastest growth, averaging 1.21% annually over the 2005 to 2030 period. The region's population is projected to grow 23.9M over the period, from 68.3M to 92.1M, a 34.9% jump. (M = million)
- The South will in turn experience the largest numerical increase in population with a 35.8M gain over the period, from 107.5M to 143.3M. The population of the South is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.16%, for a total growth of 33.3% between 2005 and 2030.
- In comparison, the Midwest is projected to see much slower growth of 6.9% over the period, at an average annual rate of 0.27%. The population of the Midwest will increase 4.5M, from 66M to 70.5M over the period.
- The Northeast is projected to see the slowest growth with a 5.5% gain over the period, at an average annual rate of 0.22%. The region's population will increase by 3M from 54.6M to 57.7M.

Population Distribution Moving South and West

- Over the next 25 years, the share of the U.S. population living in the South and the West is projected to increase from 59.3% to 64.7%. In contrast, the share of population living in the Midwest and the Northeast will fall from 40.7% to 35.3%.
- The South will see the largest increase in share, from 36.3% to 39.4% of U.S. population. The Midwest will experience the largest decrease, from 22.3% to 19.4%.



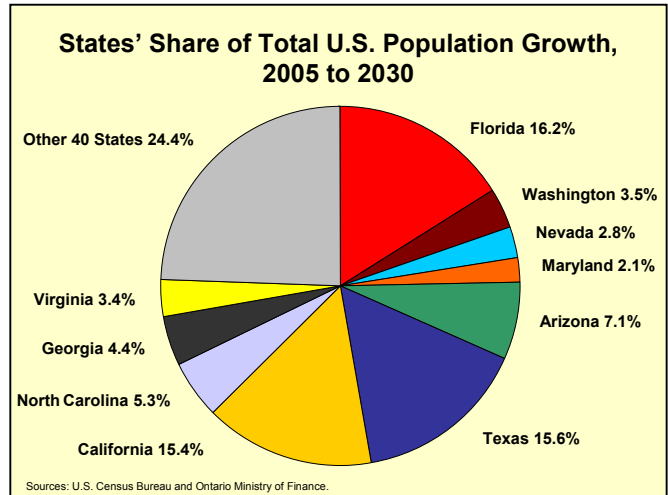
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DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

U.S. Census Bureau Interim Population Projections for States

Nearly One-Half of Growth to Occur in 3 States

- Over the 2005 to 2030 period, the total U.S. population is projected to grow 22.7% or 67.2M.
- Florida, California and Texas are projected to account for nearly one-half (47% or 31.7M) of total growth.
- In 2030, California (46.4M) and Texas (33.3M) will remain the two most populous states, followed by Florida (28.7M) which will pass New York (19.5M) in third place by 2011.
- The 10 states with the largest population increases are projected to account for 75.6% of all U.S. population growth to 2030.



Some States to Experience Population Decline

- Iowa (-0.4%), North Dakota (-4.7%), West Virginia (-5.3%) and the District of Columbia (-21.3%) are projected to experience population decline between 2005 and 2030.
- In contrast, Arizona (80.4%), Nevada (77.3%), Florida (61.2%), Texas (45.7%) and Utah (41.1%) are projected to experience the fastest growth.
- Eighteen of the twenty fastest growing states are projected to be located in the South and the West. In the Midwest, Minnesota will grow fastest (22.9%) and in the Northeast, New Hampshire (25.7%).

State	2005 Population	2030 Population	2005-30 Growth (%)
Fastest			
Arizona	5,939,292	10,712,397	80.4
Nevada	2,414,807	4,282,102	77.3
Florida	17,789,864	28,685,769	61.2
Texas	22,859,968	33,317,744	45.7
Utah	2,469,585	3,485,367	41.1
Slowest			
Ohio	11,464,042	11,550,528	0.8
Iowa	2,966,334	2,955,172	-0.4
North Dakota	636,677	606,566	-4.7
West Virginia	1,816,856	1,719,959	-5.3
District of Columbia	550,521	433,414	-21.3

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Ontario Ministry of Finance.

Utah to Remain the "Youngest" State

- All states will experience significant aging of their populations to 2030. For the U.S. as a whole, the share of population aged 65+ is projected to rise from 12.4% in 2004 (latest available) to 19.7% by 2030 and the median age is set to increase from 36 to 39 years.
- Utah will remain the state with the youngest age structure. The share of seniors in its population is projected to rise from 8.7% in 2004 to only 13.2% in 2030 and its median age from 27.9 to 30.4 years. Alaska, the District of Columbia, Texas and Georgia are also projected to have much younger age structures than the national average by 2030.
- Maine is projected to remain the state with the oldest median age by 2030 (46.9 years), while Florida will maintain its position as the state with the highest share of seniors (27.1%).

State	Share of Seniors 65+ (%)		Median Age (in Years)	
	2004	2030	2004	2030
Youngest				
Utah	8.7	13.2	27.9	30.4
Alaska	6.4	14.7	33.3	32.9
District of Columbia	12.1	13.4	35.1	33.7
Texas	9.9	15.6	32.8	34.6
Georgia	9.6	15.9	33.8	35.6
Oldest				
Florida	16.8	27.1	39.3	45.4
Montana	13.7	25.8	39.5	46.0
Wyoming	12.1	26.5	38.0	46.4
West Virginia	15.3	24.8	40.2	46.7
Maine	14.4	26.5	40.6	46.9

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Ontario Ministry of Finance.

Contact Alex Munger (325-0102).

ONTARIO DEMOGRAPHIC FACTSHEET¹

Ministry of Finance

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	Intercensal Estimates			Postcensal Estimates*					MOF Projections ²				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
POPULATION (000s)													
Canada	26,101	28,031	29,611	31,021	31,373	31,669	31,974	32,271	33,910	35,267	36,609	37,883	39,029
Ontario	9,438	10,428	11,083	11,898	12,102	12,260	12,407	12,541	13,519	14,311	15,076	15,795	16,432
Ontario as % of Canada	36.2	37.2	37.4	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.9	40.6	41.2	41.7	42.1
Ontario Ave. Annual Growth Rate (Over previous year shown)	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
AGE DISTRIBUTION (%)													
0-4	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9
5-14	13.4	13.1	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	11.2	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6
15-24	17.1	14.5	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.3	12.6	11.4	10.9	11.0
25-44	32.1	34.2	32.9	31.5	31.3	30.9	30.6	30.3	28.4	27.9	27.8	27.1	25.9
45-64	19.8	19.6	21.3	23.2	23.6	24.1	24.7	25.2	27.9	27.9	27.3	26.3	25.4
65-74	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.5	9.0	10.3	11.2	12.0
75+	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.3	8.7	10.1
SELECTED AGE GROUPS (%)													
0-14	20.3	20.1	20.3	19.4	19.1	18.8	18.5	18.2	16.5	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.5
15-64	69.1	68.3	67.4	68.1	68.3	68.5	68.8	69.0	69.6	68.4	66.5	64.3	62.4
65+	10.7	11.6	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.9	15.7	17.6	19.9	22.2
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS													
Total Dependency Ratio (%) ³	44.8	46.4	48.3	46.9	46.4	45.9	45.4	44.9	43.7	46.2	50.4	55.5	60.4
Median Age (yrs.)	31.9	33.3	35.0	36.7	37.0	37.4	37.7	37.9	39.4	40.4	41.3	42.3	43.3
Age Span of Baby Boom (yrs.)	21-40	26-45	31-50	36-55	37-56	38-57	39-58	40-59	46-65	51-70	56-75	61-80	66-85
Total Fertility Rate ⁴	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Female Life Expectancy at Birth (yrs.) ⁴	80.0	80.8	81.3	82.2	82.2	82.4	n.a.	n.a.	83.4	83.8	84.3	84.6	85.0
Male Life Expectancy at Birth (yrs.) ⁴	73.8	75.0	75.9	77.5	77.7	77.8	n.a.	n.a.	79.8	80.5	81.3	81.9	82.6
Families (000s) ⁵	2,445	2,727	2,933	3,191	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Households (000s) ⁵	3,222	3,638	3,925	4,219	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION (%)													
GTA	41.4	42.0	43.0	44.6	45.0	45.3	45.7	46.0	47.1	47.9	48.5	49.1	49.5
Central (excl. GTA)	21.9	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.7
Eastern	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.6
Southwestern	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.6
Northeastern	6.2	5.8	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1
Northwestern	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE (000s)⁶ – Year Beginning July 1st

Period	Population, Beginning of Period	Total Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	International Migration			Interprovincial Migration			
						Immig.	Net Emig.	Net NPRs	Net	In	Out	Net
Five-Year												
1986-91	9,438	990	712	350	362	478	62	129	544	451	387	64
1991-96	10,428	655	738	381	357	632	123	-115	394	338	378	-40
1996-2001	11,083	815	659	403	256	585	124	38	498	371	303	69
Annual												
2001-02	11,898	204	129	81	48	153	19	17	151	70	65	5
2002-03	12,102	158	129	84	46	110	20	21	111	64	64	1
2003-04	12,260	148	131	86	45	128	20	2	110	57	64	-7
2004-05	12,407	134	131	89	43	130	20	-10	100	62	71	-8
YTD (Jul. 1 to Dec. 31)												
2004-05	12,407	55	67	44	23	60	13	-10	37	29	35	-5
2005-06	12,541	58	67	45	23	71	13	-10	48	31	44	-12

1. Population figures are for July 1st. Statistics Canada's population estimates and components of change are 2001 Census-based adjusted for net undercoverage.

2. Except for Canada, all projections are produced by the Ontario Ministry of Finance. Projections for Canada are Statistics Canada.

3. Total dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 (children) and 65+ (elderly) to the population aged 15-64 (working age population).

4. Total Fertility Rates and life expectancy estimates are for calendar year, and projections are for census year.

5. Families and households are Census data.

6. In the "Components of Change" section, flows are for the 12-month period July 1 to June 30. Net international migration is calculated as the net balance of immigrants, net emigrants and net non-permanent residents (NPRs).

*Following the 2001 Census.

Sources: Ontario Ministry of Finance and Statistics Canada.

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Office of Economic Policy
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