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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Full Description of Acronym
C.D.	Census Division
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
C.R.	Comprehensive Review
G.G.H.	Golden Greater Horseshoe
G.T.H.A.	Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area
M.C.R.	Municipal Comprehensive Review
M.O.F.	Ministry of Finance
N.F.P.O.W.	No Fixed Place of Work
P.P.U.	Persons Per Unit



Executive Summary



Executive Summary

Introduction

The City of Belleville retained Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. (Watson) in the summer of 2022 to undertake an updated assessment of the City's long-term population, housing, and employment growth potential to the year 2051. Since the release of the City's 2019 Comprehensive Review (C.R.), several key factors have contributed to the need to review the long-term growth potential for the City.

City of Belleville Long-Term Population, Housing, and Employment Forecast, 2021 to 2051

Intra-provincial migration represents the largest share of total migration for the Hastings County Census Division (C.D.), representing nearly all migration over the past five years.^{[1][2]} For the Hastings County C.D., this outward growth pressure was most heavily felt from the larger urban centres within the C.D.s of Durham Region, Northumberland County, Prince Edward County, the City of Toronto, Peterborough, and Lennox and Addington County. Together, these C.D.s have accounted for nearly half of all intra-provincial migration to Hastings County between 2015 and 2020. Municipalities within the Greater Golden Horseshoe (G.G.H.) accounted for 55% of intra-provincial migration to the Hastings County C.D.

Population and Housing

Three long-term population growth scenarios have been developed for the City of Belleville. The City's population outlook at 2051 ranges from 70,000 to 81,000 residents. The Medium (Reference) growth scenario estimates a 2051 population of 75,200 and has been determined to represent the "most likely" long-term population growth outcome for Belleville. Over the forecast period, the City's population base is expected to steadily age. Most notably, the percentage of population in the 75+ age

[1] For the purposes of this study, all references to Hastings County refer to the Hastings County Census District, including the separated Cities of Belleville and Quinte West.

[2] Intra-provincial migration represents individuals migrating from a Census Division within Ontario to another Census Division within Ontario.



group (older seniors) is forecast to almost double over the forecast period, from 11% in 2021 to 19% in 2051.

Between 2021 and 2051, forecast housing development is expected to average 350 units annually, which is substantially higher when compared to residential growth for the City of Belleville over the past 15 years, averaging 200 households per year.

Over the 2021 to 2051 forecast period, new housing is forecast to comprise 45% low-density (singles and semi-detached), 23% medium-density (townhouses), 23% high-density (apartments), and 9% secondary units. A steady increase in the share of higher density housing forms is anticipated, largely driven by the housing needs associated with the 65+ age group (including seniors' housing), and to a lesser extent, younger adults.

Employment

Three long-term employment growth scenarios have been developed for the City of Belleville. The City's employment outlook at 2051 ranges from 38,300 to 43,900 residents. The Medium (Reference) growth scenario estimates a 2051 total employment of 41,000 and has been determined to represent the "most likely" long-term employment growth outcome for Belleville. In the Reference forecast, the City's employment activity rate (ratio of jobs per population) is expected to decrease from 64% in 2021 to 56% by 2051.

Land-based employment sectors, including commercial, industrial and institutional, are anticipated to account for 78% of employment growth over the forecast period. No fixed place of work (N.F.P.O.W.) and work at home employment categories are forecast to comprise the remaining 22% of employment growth.^[1]

Conclusions

Population and housing growth rates within the City of Belleville accelerated between 2016 and 2021 compared to the previous decade. It is important to recognize that trends in housing market demand across the City of Belleville and the broader region

^[1] Statistics Canada defines employees with no fixed place of work as "persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift. Such persons include building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc."



experienced over the past five years are not likely to be sustained over the longer term, i.e., the next 30 years. With that being said, future housing demand within the City of Belleville over the 30-year planning horizon is expected to remain well-above historical averages achieved over the past two decades. Over the long term, population, housing and employment growth rates are forecast to gradually slow, largely due to the aging of the regional population and labour force.

Given the City's proximity to the G.G.H., Belleville is forecast to continue experiencing significant outward growth pressure over the next several decades largely due to the City's price-competitive housing market, competitive regional economy, and strong quality of life attributes. Looking forward, demand is anticipated to be strongest for grade-related housing options which appeal to new families and move-up home buyers. Demand for low- to mid-rise condominium apartments is also anticipated to continue to strengthen given the City's appeal to empty nesters and seniors and the growing demand for affordable housing products.

The City's competitive economic position is highly tied to its ability to attract and accommodate a growing skilled labour force pool. To ensure that economic growth is not constrained by future labour shortages, effort will be required by the City to continue to explore ways to attract and accommodate new skilled working residents to the City within a diverse range of housing options.



Report



Chapter 1

Introduction



1. Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

The City of Belleville retained Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. (Watson) in the summer of 2022 to undertake an updated assessment of the City's long-term population, housing, and employment growth potential to the year 2051. Since the release of the City's 2019 Comprehensive Review (C.R.), several key factors have contributed to the need to review the long-term growth potential for the City, including:

- The Statistics Canada 2021 population and housing Census results are tracking considerably higher than the City's 2021 estimates as per the 2019 C.R.
- Since approximately 2015, the Eastern Ontario economy has continued to steadily recover from the impacts of the 2008/2009 global economic downturn, contributing to a stronger export-based, which in turn as generated higher population growth and a strengthening housing market in recent years.
- Since the onset of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic in March 2020, housing demand has accelerated within the City Belleville, led by increased opportunities for remote/hybrid work combined with growing regional employment growth opportunities within Belleville and the surrounding commuter-shed. Added to this, the City's price-competitive housing market, relative to larger urban centres within Ontario, has been increasingly attractive to new families as well as empty nesters and seniors.
- Near-term federal immigration targets continue to be increased to make up for the shortfall in 2020 arising from the pandemic and fill crucial labour market gaps to ensure Canada remains competitive on the world stage.
- Updated Ministry of Finance (M.O.F.) population projections (Summer 2022) continue to exhibit a stronger long-term population growth outlook for Hastings County and Eastern Ontario in response to the key points mentioned above.

As an immediate priority there is a need to update and extend the City's population growth forecast to the year 2051 in response the recent economic and demographic trends noted above, to address planned upgrades to the City-wide electricity distribution network. Subsequent to this study, the timing of further updates to the City's 2019 C.R. will be reviewed with respect to urban land needs and planning policy recommendations.



This study provides the following deliverables:

- A review of long-term economic and demographic drivers of population growth within Belleville;
- A review of potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the near-term and longer-term growth outlook for the City;
- A long-term population forecast that contemplates future trends in net migration, fertility rates, mortality rates, and population by age;
- Forecast market trends in households by size (i.e., average persons per unit (P.P.U.)) and structure type (i.e., singles/semi-detached, townhouses and apartments); and
- An assessment of the employment growth outlook within the City by major employment sector.

The results of the analysis provided herein are intended to assist in decision-making specifically related to land use planning and growth management, economic development, infrastructure planning/phasing and financial planning matters for the City of Belleville.

1.2 Bill 23 and the City of Belleville

On October 25, 2022, the Province introduced the “More Homes, Built Faster: Ontario’s Housing Supply Action Plan 2022-2023.” Bill 23 is the latest in a series of provincial initiatives aimed at increasing the supply of housing in Ontario. Bill 23 was released near the completion of the City of Belleville 2022 Growth Forecast Update. Bill 23 received Royal Assent on November 28, 2022. Accordingly, broad considerations have been given to the implications of the Bill on local housing growth rates in Belleville and the surrounding area.

To support the provincial commitment to getting 1.5 million homes built over the next 10 years, Bill 23 proposes sweeping and substantive changes to a range of legislation through Bill 23, as well as through updates to regulations and consultations on various provincial plans and policies. This identified need for additional housing relates to demand associated with both existing Ontario residents as well as newcomers to the Province through immigration.



It is important to emphasize that perceived housing demand established through Bill 23 does not represent a prescribed forecast that municipalities must strive to achieve. Rather, Bill 23 establishes housing targets that represent a desired state, expressed as a policy objective. In contrast, City of Belleville population, housing and employment figures provided herein represent forecasts as opposed to targets. Growth forecasts are a common input into municipal decision making. Such forecasts typically include a comprehensive review of how anticipated economic and demographic trends as well as government policies are expected to influence future growth and development patterns (see Appendix B for a detailed overview of the cohort survival growth forecast methodology). A forecast is typically updated every five years to align with the most current information available. Forecasts are the best possible estimate of future growth based on historical trends, as well as expected changes resulting from reasoned assumptions, and the anticipated implementation of policies affecting growth-generating projects.



Chapter 2

City of Belleville Long-Term Population, Housing, and Employment Forecast, 2021 to 2051



2. City of Belleville Long-Term Population, Housing, and Employment Forecast, 2021 to 2051

2.1 Introduction

The following chapter provides a summary of the key findings related to the forecast long-term population, housing, and employment growth potential in the City of Belleville to the year 2051. Consideration has also been given to the drivers and disruptors of future growth in the City and the surrounding commuter-shed over the next several decades.

2.2 What Drives Population Growth?

Ultimately, future population and housing growth within Belleville will be determined in large measure by the competitiveness of the export-based economy in the City as well as within the surrounding regional economic area. In assessing the City's long-term population growth potential, it is important to recognize that there is a direct link between provincial/regional economic growth trends and forecast regional net migration potential across the City and the surrounding commuter-shed. This represents a fundamental starting point in addressing the forecast population growth potential of Belleville. Additional details regarding the growth forecast approach can be found in Appendix A.

2.2.1 *Global and National Context*

The economic impacts of COVID-19 on global economic output have been significant. Economic sectors such as travel and tourism, accommodation and food, manufacturing, and energy were hit particularly hard by COVID-19 physical-distancing measures. On the other hand, many employment sectors, particularly knowledge-based sectors, that have been more adaptable to the current remote work environment and evolving hybrid work-from-home/work-at-office environment have been less negatively impacted, and in many cases have prospered. Furthermore, required modifications to social behavior (i.e., physical distancing) and increased work-at-home requirements resulting from government-induced containment measures and increased health risks have resulted in



significant economic disruption, largely related to changes in consumer demand and consumption patterns. Lastly, escalating tensions and constraints on international trade also point to potential vulnerabilities related to globalization and the structure of current global supply chains. This has been further exacerbated with the geopolitical unrest that has arisen due to the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine.

In response to COVID-19 policy measures, federal economic support and fiscal stimulus, as well as vaccine rollouts, the Canadian economy experienced a sharp economic recovery in 2021 and 2022. Notwithstanding this recovery, there are growing macro-economic headwinds of which to be aware that are influencing economic conditions at a national, provincial and regional scale. Most notably, persistently high global and national inflation levels have required an aggressive response by central banks to tighten monetary conditions through sharp increases in interest rates and quantitative tightening. It is noted that as of September 2022, Canada's inflation rate reached 6.9%.^[1] Current measures by central banks are anticipated to continue to cool economic output and consumer demand; however, on-going trade disruptions, geopolitical conflict and tight labour conditions continue to aggravate global supply shortages of goods and services. In turn, this limits the ability of tighter monetary conditions to ease rising inflationary pressures.

Rising public-sector debt due to pandemic response measures and increasing household debt loads resulting from strong housing price appreciation in many areas of Canada, most notably the Country's largest urban centres, is also a concern. Recently, the national housing market has started to show cooling signs with respect to sales and price appreciation. Higher mortgage rates, rising borrowing costs, high fuel costs and upward pressures on rents, however, are further exacerbating challenges associated with declining housing affordability through increases in monthly household carrying costs. These impacts, combined with the broader inflationary concerns outlined, are increasingly likely to result in potential near-term setbacks in the economic recovery path for Ontario and Canada. Despite these consequences of COVID-19 and the near-term economic headwinds discussed above, the long-term economic and housing outlook for the City of Belleville, and more broadly Eastern Ontario, remains positive as the region continues to be attractive to international investment and newcomers alike.

^[1] Canada Inflation Rate (CPI) - October 2022 Update | WOWA.ca



2.2.2 COVID-19 and the Changing Nature of Work

In addition to its broader impacts on the economy, COVID-19 has also accelerated changes in work and commerce as a result of technological disruptions which were already taking place prior to the pandemic. Businesses are increasingly required to rethink the way they conduct business with an increased emphasis on remote or hybrid work models enabled by technologies such as virtual private networks (V.P.N.s), virtual meetings, cloud technology and other technology-based work collaboration tools. These disruptive forces continue to broadly impact the nature of employment by place of work and sector, and have a direct influence on commercial, institutional and industrial real estate space needs.

2.2.3 Outward Growth Pressure

The City is located to the east of one of the fastest growing regions in North America, known as the Greater Golden Horseshoe (G.G.H.) This region comprises the municipalities that make up the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (G.T.H.A.), as well as the surrounding Regions/Counties within Central Ontario, known as the G.G.H. “Outer Ring,” which extends from Haldimand County in the southwest to Simcoe County in the north, to Niagara Region in the southeast. The strength of the broader regional G.G.H. economy presents a key opportunity for Belleville, particularly as it relates to intra-provincial migration.

As identified in A Place to Grow: Growth plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (Growth Plan, 2019) and Proposed Amendment 1 (2020), the long-term outlook for the G.G.H. is positive, characterized by strong population growth primarily through immigration, fueled by continued economic growth concentrated in the region’s larger urban centres. The population of the G.G.H. is forecast to increase from 10 million in 2021 to 14.9 million in 2051.^[1] This represents a population increase of 4.9 million people (162,000 annually), or 1.3% annually between 2021 and 2051. With respect to the region’s economic potential, the G.G.H. employment base is forecast to increase from 4.6 million in 2016 to 7 million in 2051. This represents an employment increase of 2.4 million jobs (69,000 annually), or 1.2% annually between 2016 and 2051.

^[1] As previously mentioned, proposed Amendment 1 to the Growth Plan extends the Schedule 3 forecast to 2051.



Outward growth pressure from the G.G.H., particularly the larger urban centres of the G.T.H.A., continues to represent a key driver of net migration and population growth to the City of Belleville as well as many other municipalities surrounding the G.G.H. Over roughly the past seven years, this trend has notably increased due to declining housing affordability within the G.G.H. combined with a steady broad-based recovery of the export-based economy across Eastern Ontario. Similar economic and demographic trends have also been observed across other regions of southern Ontario, particularly in southwestern Ontario.

As previously noted, between mid-2020 and early 2022, COVID-19 acted as an accelerator of housing demand within the City of Belleville and for many communities across southern Ontario, led by ultra-low interest rates, increased opportunities for remote/hybrid work and growing regional employment growth opportunities. Since early to mid-2022, however, the ownership housing market has notably cooled within the City of Belleville, and more broadly across southern Ontario, following an increase to the Bank of Canada's overnight lending rate from 0.25% in January 2022 to 3.75% in October 2022.

Figure 2-1 summarizes intra-provincial migration outflows into the Hastings County Census Division (C.D.), which includes the separated Cities of Belleville and Quinte West, between 2015 and 2020.^[1]^[2] Intra-provincial migration represents the largest share of total migration for Hastings County, representing nearly all migration over the past five years.^[3] For the Hastings County C.D., this outward growth pressure was most heavily felt from the larger urban centres within the C.D.s of Durham Region, Northumberland County, Prince Edward County, the City of Toronto, Peterborough, and Lennox and Addington County. Together, these C.D.s have accounted for nearly half of all intra-provincial migration to Hastings County between 2015 and 2020. Municipalities within the G.G.H. accounted for 55% of intra-provincial migration to the Hastings County C.D.

^[1] Intra-provincial migration represents individuals migrating from a Census Division within Ontario to another Census Division within Ontario.

^[2] For the purposes of this study, all references to Hastings County refer to the Hastings County Census District, including the separated Cities of Belleville and Quinte West.

^[3] Excluding non-permanent residents.



2.3.2 Long-Term Population Growth Forecast Scenarios, 2021 to 2051

Each of the long-term population growth scenarios prepared herein represents a varying outlook for the City of Belleville within the Hastings County C.D. context, as established through the most recent M.O.F. population projections. Over the 2021 to 2051 planning horizon, the Low Growth Scenario assumes a slightly smaller share of County-wide growth compared to the most recent M.O.F. population projections, while the Medium and High Growth Scenarios assume the City will account for an increasing share of County-wide population growth.

Figure 2-3 graphically compares the High, Medium and Low Population Growth Scenarios for Belleville. The 2019 Municipal Comprehensive Review (M.C.R.) forecast is also displayed, demonstrating that all growth scenarios exceed the previously established long-term population growth outlook for the City. As highlighted, the City's population outlook at 2051 ranges from 70,000 to 81,000 residents. The Medium (Reference) growth scenario has been determined to represent the “most likely” long-term population growth outcome for Belleville. The following explores several key considerations of the Reference forecast:

- Between 2001 and 2021, Belleville accounted for 46% of population growth within the Hastings County C.D. During this historical period, the City's share of historical population has slightly increased from 37% in 2001 to 38% in 2021. Under the Reference forecast, it is assumed that Belleville will represent 39% of the Hastings County C.D. population at 2046, based on the regional growth outlook established in the 2022 M.O.F. projections.
- Recent building permit activity and active subdivision developments in the planning approvals process suggests that housing demand will remain comparatively stronger in the City over the long-term planning horizon relative to average demand experienced during the past two decades. Over the past five years, housing demand across the City significantly increased, as demonstrated by recent residential building permit activity (new units only) and 2021 Statistics Canada Census data. It is noted that a share of the residential building permits issued in the City of Belleville during the peak period of the pandemic in 2021 were not occupied as of mid-2021 and will ultimately be accounted for in the 2026 Census.



- As previously discussed, over the past two and half years, housing demand across Ontario was further fueled by the recent lower interest rate environment as well as continued outward growth pressure associated with COVID-19. Housing growth in Belleville, however, has remained relatively consistent with steady development activity since 2016 (refer to Appendix A).
- Relative to the larger urban centres across Ontario, Belleville offers a more competitively priced housing market across a range of grade-related housing products, which are particularly attractive to families. The City's residential real estate market is also price competitive with respect to high-density housing forms, which are particularly attractive to empty nesters, seniors, as well younger adults and non-census-family households.^[1]
- The Medium Growth Scenario represents a more than 400% increase in forecast annual net migration levels achieved over the past 20 years. This increase is largely driven by higher intra-provincial migration anticipated for the City and the region over the next three decades. It is important to recognize, however, that the City's population is aging (refer to Figure 2-4), which places increasing emphasis on net migration as a source of population growth, as opposed to population change associated with natural increase (i.e., births less deaths). Population growth associated with natural increase is anticipated to steadily decline and ultimately turn negative over the long term (refer to Appendix B for more details).

^[1] Non-census-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family. Census family households may be differentiated based on the presence of additional persons (that is, persons not in a census family).



Chapter 3

Conclusions



3. Conclusions

Population and housing growth within the City of Belleville has accelerated between 2016 and 2021 compared to the previous decade. It is important to recognize that trends in housing market demand across the City and the broader region experienced over the past five years are not anticipated to be sustained over the longer term, i.e., the next 30 years. With that being said, future housing demand within the City of Belleville over the 30-year planning horizon is expected to remain well above historical averages achieved over the past two decades.

While the City's population base is growing, it is also getting older. Between 2021 and 2051, the 75+ age group (older seniors) is forecast to represent the fastest growing population age group with an average annual population growth rate of 2.8%. With an aging population, the City will be more reliant on net migration as a source of population as opposed to natural increase. Over the long term, this has the potential to gradually slow population and employment growth rates.

Given the City's proximity to the G.G.H., Belleville is forecast to experience significant outward growth pressure over the next several decades largely due to the City's price-competitive housing market and its appeal to a broad range of demographic groups. Looking forward, demand is anticipated to be strongest for grade-related housing options which appeal to new families and move-up home buyers. Demand for low-rise condominiums and rental apartments is also anticipated to strengthen given the City's appeal to empty nesters and seniors, combined with the need for more affordable housing products.

The City's competitive economic position is highly tied to its ability to attract and accommodate a growing skilled labour force pool. To ensure that economic growth is not constrained by future labour shortages, effort will be required by the City to continue to explore ways to attract and accommodate new skilled working residents to the City within a diverse range of housing options. Attraction efforts must also be linked to housing accommodation (both ownership and rental), infrastructure, municipal services, and amenities, as well as quality of life attributes that appeal to the younger mobile population, while not detracting from the City's attractiveness to older population segments.



Total employment within the City is forecast to increase from 32,600 in 2016 to 41,000 in 2051. Population growth is expected to outpace employment growth, resulting in a declining activity rate over the forecast period. The majority of employment growth within Belleville is forecast across land-based sectors (industrial, commercial, institutional), as well as growth within N.F.P.O.W. and work at home employment.

Over the longer term, the population base within the City is anticipated to steadily increase from 56,600 in 2021 to 75,200 by 2051. This represents an average annual population growth rate of 1%. To accommodate forecast permanent population growth, an additional 10,500 new residential dwellings will need to be constructed within the City between 2021 and 2051. Housing preferences by structure type are anticipated to gradually shift towards medium- and high-density housing forms over the long term. This shift is anticipated to be driven largely by the aging of the population and continued upward pressure on regional housing prices. Over the 2021 to 2051 forecast period, new housing is forecast to comprise 45% low-density (singles and semi-detached), 23% medium-density (townhouses), 23% high-density (apartments), and 9% secondary units.

Just as COVID-19 had accelerated trends within the housing market, legislation such as Bill 23 has the ability to influence housing trends across the Province. The Ontario housing market is a rapidly changing environment, where municipalities such as Belleville will need to be well positioned to accommodate shifting housing demands. The growth forecast for Belleville provided herein represents a positive growth outlook, where it is assumed both the City and surrounding region are poised to capture outward growth pressures from the G.G.H. and beyond.

Regular monitoring of the City's population, housing, and employment forecast is recommended to assist the City and its residents in better understanding current real estate development trends and demographic conditions, the progress of current development initiatives, overall tracking of growth to Official Plan forecasts/targets, as well as the influence of Official Plan policies on urban development patterns. The City should continue to build on local monitoring frameworks to ensure that growth forecasts and housing targets are reviewed annually. This foundational data will also help the City assess and evaluate broader growth management objectives and performance measures on a regular basis.



Appendices



Appendix A

Growth Forecast Methodology



Appendix A: Growth Forecast Methodology

Economic growth in the regional export-based economy generates wealth and economic opportunities which, in turn, stimulates community-based or population-related employment sectors, including retail trade, accommodation and food, and other service sectors. As such, economic growth represents a key driver of net migration and, ultimately, the growth of the working-age population and their dependents (i.e., children, spouses not in the labour force, others). In contrast, population growth of the City's 65+ population will be largely driven by the aging of the City's existing population and, to a lesser extent, the attractiveness of the City to new seniors from elsewhere in southern Ontario.

In developing the City of Belleville population and housing projections presented herein, the following key economic trends, growth drivers, and disruptors have been briefly addressed:

- National, provincial, and region-wide economic trends that are anticipated to influence development and economic competitiveness within the local and regional employment market;
- The influence of forecast population changes within Belleville, associated with:
 - Local employment opportunities within the City and the surrounding commuter-shed;
 - Demographic and labour-force impacts associated with an aging population;
 - Forecast housing market demand geared to empty nesters and retirees (i.e., 55+ group); and
 - A brief assessment of housing affordability within the City.

This broader analysis has been used to assess local long-term trends and potential within Belleville related to the following:

- Labour force growth;
- Net migration;
- Population change by age;
- Future permanent housing needs and forecast trends in household occupancy; and
- Housing demand by structure type.



Long-term Population and Household Forecast Approach

The City-wide population forecast, presented herein, is based upon the cohort-survival methodology. This provincially accepted approach assesses annual population by age and sex, taking into consideration age-specific death rates and age-specific fertility rates for the female population in the appropriate years (to generate new births). To this total, an estimated rate of net migration is added (in-migration to the City less out-migration, by age group).

For comparative purposes, the most recent (Summer 2022) Ministry of Finance (M.O.F.) population projections for the Hastings County Census Division (C.D.) and the City of Belleville 2019 Municipal Comprehensive Review (M.C.R.) have been reviewed and assessed. Recent Statistics Canada 2021 Census population estimates for Hastings County and Belleville were also examined. Historical and forecast population trends have also been considered at the regional and provincial levels relative to Belleville in accordance with historical Census data and approved municipal, regional and provincial forecasts. This analysis provides further insight into the City's potential share of population growth relative to the broader regional market area. Building on the above analysis, a recommended long-term permanent population and housing projection for Belleville has been prepared. This forecast considers growth by age, sex, net migration, births, and deaths from 2021 to 2051.

Forecast trends in population age structure provide important insights with respect to future housing needs based on forecast trends in average household occupancy. Accordingly, City-wide total housing growth has been generated from the population forecast by major age group using a headship rate forecast.

A headship rate is defined as the ratio of primary household maintainers, or heads of households, by major population age group (i.e., cohort).^[1] An understanding of historical headship rate trends is important because this information provides insights into household formation trends associated with population growth by age. While major fluctuations in headship rates are not common over time, the ratio of household maintainers per capita varies by population age group. For example, a city with a higher percentage of seniors will typically have a higher household maintainer ratio per capita (i.e., headship rate) compared to a municipality with a younger population. This

[1] It is noted that each household is represented by one household maintainer.



is because households occupied by seniors typically have fewer children than households occupied by adults under 65 years of age.

A key assumption regarding the housing forecast relates to projected trends in average household occupancy or persons per unit (P.P.U.). As the City's population continues to age over the 2021 to 2051 forecast period, average housing occupancy levels for the City of Belleville are forecast to continue to steadily decline as the ratio of household maintainer per household increases.

Forecast trends in households by type (i.e., singles/semi-detached, townhouses, and apartments) and location (built-boundary and remaining greenfield area) have been developed based on the following supply and demand factors:

Demand

- Recent trends in historical housing activity by structure based on Census data and building permit activity/housing completions (see Figure A-2);
- Provincial and regional economic conditions influencing housing trends in the City of Belleville, Hastings County and the broader City of Belleville commuter-shed;
- A high-level housing affordability analysis (trends in housing prices and household income); and
- Consideration of the City's appeal to families, empty nesters, and seniors.

Supply

- Potential housing unit supply by structure type in the development approvals process;
- Residential infill opportunities; and
- Remaining designated greenfield residential land supply.



Appendix B

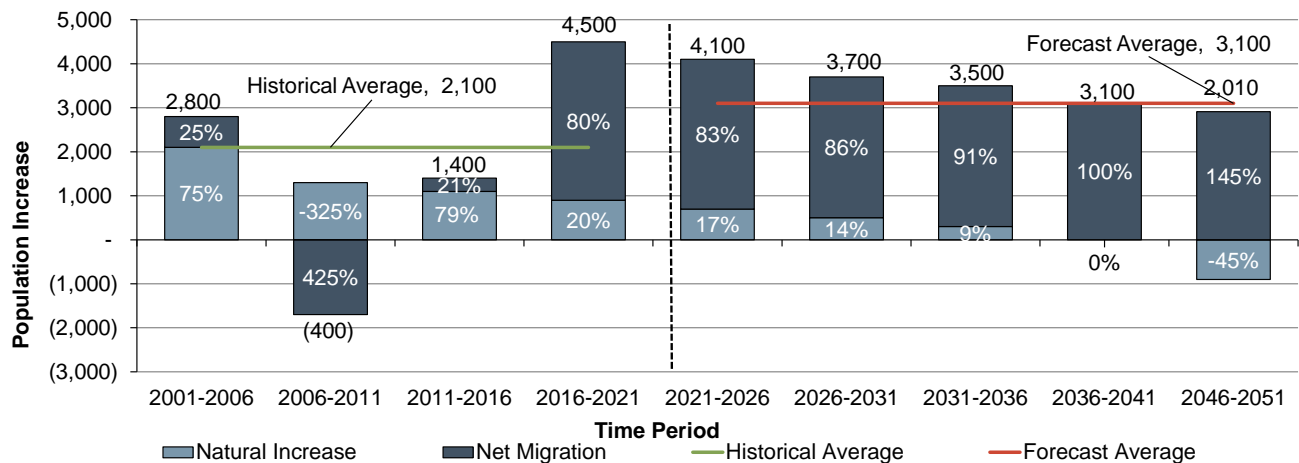
Population Forecast



Figure B-2 summarizes historical and forecast population change trends from 2001 to 2051, categorized by natural increase and estimated net migration. The following trends can be seen:

- The most recent 2016 to 2021 period represents a significant increase in growth compared to the previous 2001 to 2016 period. Between 2016 and 2021, the City increased by 4,500 residents, with net migration responsible for 80% of growth;
- The most recent 2016 to 2021 growth period is expected to be higher than all forecast periods over the next 30 years; and
- Over the 2021 to 2051 period, net migration levels are anticipated to remain well above historical levels. In contrast, population change associated with natural increase is anticipated to decline and become negative by 2046 period due to the aging of the City’s population.

Figure B-2
City of Belleville
Historical and Forecast Population Change by Natural Increase and
Estimated Net Migration, 2001 to 2051



Source: Derived from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. 2001-2021 estimated by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd., 2022.
Note: Includes Census undercount of approximately 2.7%.