



Corporate Report

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DATE: September 25, 2007

TO: Chair and Members of Planning and Development Committee
Meeting Date: October 15, 2007

FROM: Edward R. Sajecki
Commissioner of Planning and Building

SUBJECT: **2006 Census Results – Age and Sex**

RECOMMENDATION: That the report titled “*2006 Census Results – Age and Sex*”, dated September 25, 2007, from the Commissioner of Planning and Building, be received for information.

BACKGROUND: On May 16, 2006 Statistics Canada conducted the 2006 Census of Canada. The second data released from the 2006 Census occurred on July 17, 2007 and provided information by age and sex.

The information is available in newsletter format to facilitate the dissemination of the data. The newsletter is available from the Planning and Building Department and will be posted on the City's website.

COMMENTS: Attached under separate cover is a newsletter titled “*2006 Census Results: Age and Sex*” which provides information from the second data release of the 2006 Census. Highlights from the newsletter are as follows:

Canada

- The 2006 Census reported the median age of the Canadian population as 39.5 years. Median age is that age for which one-half the population is older and the other half is younger.
- The median age has been increasing throughout the last century. It is forecast that this upward trend will continue and the median age of Canadians is expected to exceed 44 years by 2031.

- The proportion of persons aged 65 or older reached a record 13.7% in 2006. This is the benchmark indicator of the aging of Canada's population.
- At the other end of the spectrum, the proportion of children (persons under the age of 15) declined to 17.7% of the total population, the lowest level ever recorded.
- Despite these trends, Canada's demographic structure remains one of the youngest of the G8 countries.¹

Provinces

- While all provinces and territories are aging there are significant differences across the country.
- Of all of Canada's regions, the Atlantic Provinces are the oldest and the territories are the youngest.
- Ontario remains one of the younger provinces. The proportion of persons aged 65 and older is smaller in Ontario than in any other province except Alberta.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Top 10 Municipalities

- The populations living in urban areas are younger than their rural counterparts.
- Ontario has over half of the youngest CMAs in the country. The Toronto CMA, with 18.6% of its population under 15 years of age, is among these.

The Region of Peel

- With a median age of 35.6, the population of the Region of Peel is younger than the country, the province and the Toronto CMA, within which it is located.
- The Region is getting older. The median age of its residents increased to 35.6 in 2006, from 34.4 in 2001.

¹ The reference to young, older, or aging in relation to Canada, the Provinces, the CMA's, the Region of Peel or municipalities including Mississauga is a reference to the age profile of the population in these geographic areas.

- Brampton is the youngest municipality, with a median age of 33.7. Caledon is the oldest with a median age of 37.7. The median age in Mississauga is 36.7.

Mississauga

- The proportion of older adults over 80 years of age increased by over 50% from approximately 10,000 to 15,000 persons. While this represents one of the smallest age cohorts of Mississauga’s population – 2.3% in total - this increase is significant in that it is an indication of the changing age profile of the City’s residents.
- At the other end of the age spectrum, the proportion of children under 15 years of age has declined from 21.3% to 19.9% of the City’s population between 2001 and 2006. This matches the national trend where the proportion of children under 15 years of age declined from 19.1% to 17.7%.
- The proportion of the population between 30 and 40 years of age has also declined by 7.5% from 106,000 in 2001, to 98,000 in 2006. This is a function of the demographic structure of the population and represents the generation born after the baby boom.

Additional data releases are planned by Statistics Canada as follows:

Release Date	Topic
September 12, 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marital status (including common-law status) • Families and households • Housing and shelter costs (including dwelling characteristics)
December 4, 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language, mobility and migration • Immigration and citizenship
January 15, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal peoples
March 4, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour (including labour market activity, industry and occupation) • Place of work and commuting to work (including mode of transportation) • Education • Language (including language of work)
April 2, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic origin and visible minorities
May 1, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income and earnings • Housing and shelter costs

FINANCIAL IMPACT: Not applicable

CONCLUSION:

The national portrait of the Canadian population is clearly illustrating a growing proportion of older adults and a smaller proportion of children. Immigration, while contributing to Canada's population growth, is having a minor influence on the demographic structure of Canadian society, often referred to as the aging of the nation's population.

Shifts in the demographic structure of the population will affect all levels of government. At the national level government transfer payments are anticipated to be under greater pressure to support a larger number of retirees. This has already resulted in the popularity of numerous financial planning vehicles such as registered retirement savings plans. As well, the growing number of older adults has long been anticipated to put a strain on the health care system. Heart disease, cancer and stroke are among the most common chronic diseases among older adults. At the local level, a number of housing issues including aging in place, home care, housing affordability, demand for retirement homes and nursing care are expected to emerge from these trends.

These demographic trends are also anticipated to impact the labour market. Many firms are preparing strategies to address potential shortages resulting from the anticipated retirement of a large number of older adult employees. Finally, the larger proportion of older adults and smaller proportion of children may also result in an expansion of selected programs and a redistribution of resources affecting services to older adults and children.

Despite the fact that Mississauga's population profile is younger than the province or the country, the City will need to address the same issues that will need to be faced nationally and in many communities across the country as Mississauga is experiencing a transition from a relatively young to a mature, older population. The implications of these trends will extend across many of the services the City provides.

In 2005, Planning and Development Committee received the study *Implications of an Aging Population for City Services* that assessed the impacts of these trends on City services. Examples of service impacts include increases to medical emergency calls and an increased demand for specific recreation and transit services.

The Community Services Department is currently preparing action plans to address the coming demographic shift. The *Older Adult Strategy* will build an innovative blueprint for the delivery of services to older adults in the City of Mississauga. The *Youth Plan* will address issues affecting the other end of the age spectrum by identifying opportunities to improve the quality of life for youth by making Mississauga a “youth friendly” community.

ATTACHMENTS:

Under separate cover: “2006 Census Results- Age and Sex”

Original Signed By:

Edward R. Sajecki
Commissioner of Planning and Building

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Policy Planning Division*

2006

Census Results

Age and Sex

September 2007

City of Mississauga, Planning and Building Department

No. 2

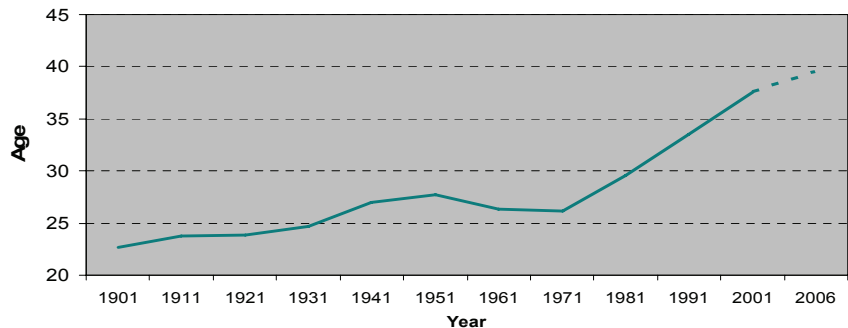
On July 17, 2007, Statistics Canada released the second of a series of announcements from the 2006 Census of Canada (census), which was conducted on May 16, 2006. Data regarding age and sex, with a focus on the City of Mississauga, are contained in this newsletter. For further information regarding the census, please contact Statistics Canada at 1 800 263-1136 or visit their website at www.statcan.ca.

Canadian Population

The 2006 Census reported the median age of the Canadian population as 39.5 years. Median age is that age for which one-half the population is older and the other half is younger.

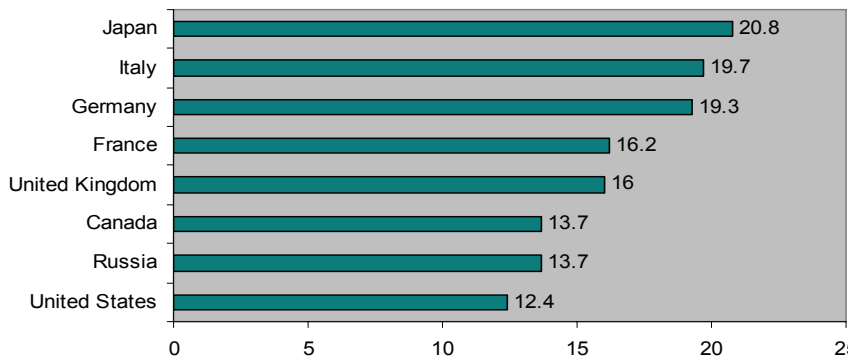
The median age has been increasing throughout the last century, dipping down only in the 1960s before proceeding on an

Canada, Median Age, 1901 to 2006



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

Proportion of Persons 65 and Older, G8 Countries, 2006

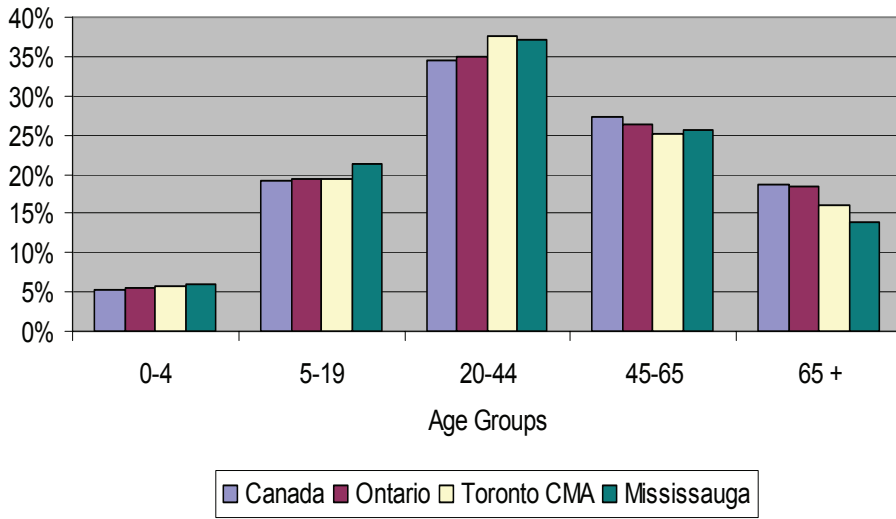


Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population 2006, U.S. Census Bureau—Population Estimates Program, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Institut National des Statistique et des Etudes Economique, United Kingdom National Statistics, Statistics Bureau of Japan, Federal Statistical Office of Germany, and Federal State Statistics Service of Russia.

Canada, Provinces and Territories, Age Groups

Geographic Name	Age groups										Total	Median Age
	0 to 4		5 to 19		20 to 44		45 to 64		65 and over			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Canada	1,690,540	5.3%	6,029,785	19.1%	10,904,920	34.5%	8,652,385	27.4%	4,335,250	13.7%	31,612,880	39.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	22,865	4.5%	89,465	17.7%	167,760	33.2%	155,105	30.7%	70,270	13.9%	505,465	41.7
Prince Edward Island	6,690	4.9%	27,235	20.0%	43,225	31.8%	38,520	28.4%	20,180	14.9%	135,850	40.8
Nova Scotia	42,040	4.6%	165,830	18.2%	298,660	32.7%	268,710	29.4%	138,210	15.1%	913,450	41.8
New Brunswick	34,435	4.7%	134,130	18.4%	241,575	33.1%	214,840	29.4%	107,640	14.7%	732,620	41.5
Quebec	375,270	5.0%	1,352,240	17.9%	2,553,785	33.8%	2,184,545	28.9%	1,080,295	14.3%	7,546,135	41
Ontario	670,770	5.5%	2,373,150	19.5%	4,249,310	34.9%	3,217,885	26.5%	1,649,180	13.6%	12,160,295	39
Manitoba	68,105	5.9%	240,900	21.0%	380,460	33.1%	297,055	25.9%	161,890	14.1%	1,148,410	38.1
Saskatchewan	57,495	5.9%	205,100	21.2%	308,300	31.8%	247,955	25.6%	149,315	15.4%	968,165	38.7
Alberta	202,595	6.2%	666,815	20.3%	1,232,350	37.5%	835,170	25.4%	353,410	10.7%	3,290,340	36
British Columbia	201,880	4.9%	751,285	18.3%	1,391,235	33.8%	1,169,270	28.4%	599,800	14.6%	4,113,470	40.8
Yukon Territory	1,745	5.7%	6,250	20.6%	10,635	35.0%	9,455	31.1%	2,280	7.5%	30,365	38.4
Northwest Territories	3,225	7.8%	10,255	24.7%	16,505	39.8%	9,500	22.9%	1,975	4.8%	41,460	31.2
Nunavut	3,425	11.6%	9,730	33.0%	11,115	37.7%	4,385	14.9%	815	2.8%	29,470	23.1

Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga, Major Age Groups



(Continued from page 1)

upward trend. It is forecast that this upward trend will continue and the median age of Canadians is expected to exceed 44 years by 2031.

The proportion of persons aged 65 or older reached a record 13.7% in 2006. This proportion, has been increasing steadily since 1966, when it was 7.7%. It is the benchmark indicator of the aging of Canada's population.

Persons over the age of 80 topped the one million mark for the first time between 2001 and 2006. There is also an increase in the number of centenarians to 4,635 in 2006 from 3,125 in 1996, up nearly 50% from 10 years ago. The growing proportion of Canada's elderly is anticipated to have an impact on the demand for health care and other services frequently used by older adults.

Despite these trends, Canada remains one of the youngest of the G8 countries. Only the United States has a lower proportion of persons aged 65 and over. (See graphic on cover page.)

Immigration, while contributing to Canada's population growth, is having a minor influence on the age profile of Canadian society, often referred to as the aging of the nation's population. This is due to the fact that many immigrants are around the age of 30 when they arrive and they age along with the rest of the population.

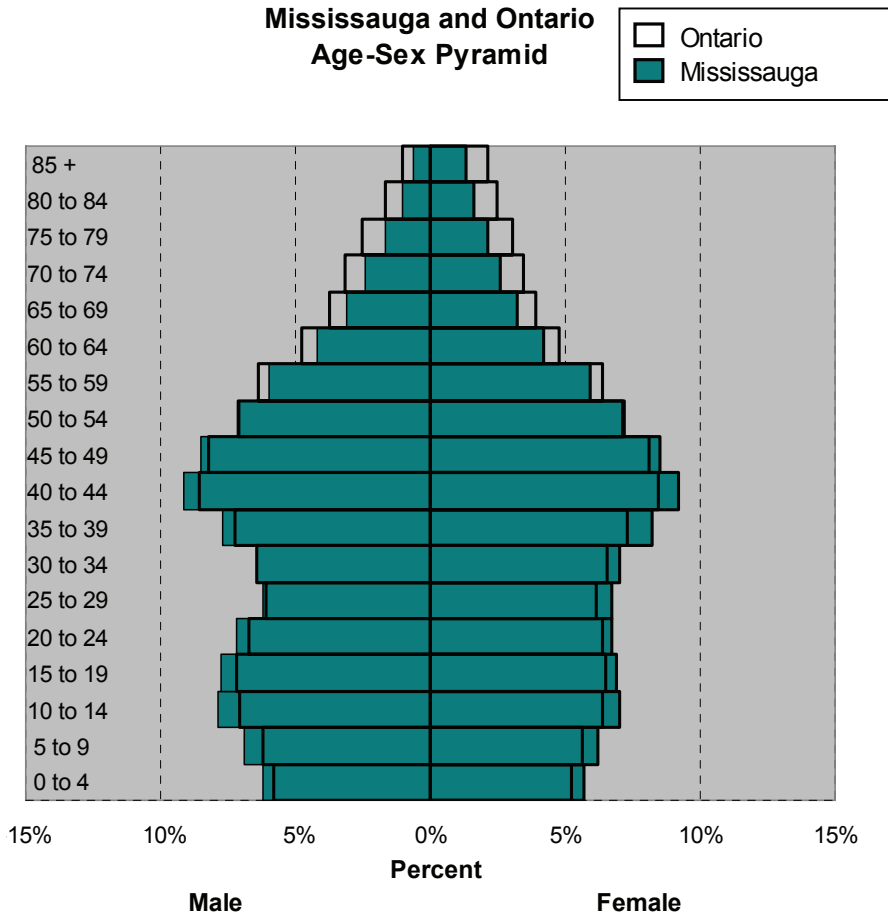
The proportion of children (persons under age 15) declined to 17.7% of the total population. This is significant because it is the lowest level ever recorded for children.

The working age population reflects the aging trend as persons aged 55

Note: A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is an area consisting of one or more municipalities situated around an urban core. To form a census metropolitan area, the urban core must have a population of at least 100,000.

The boundaries of the Toronto CMA include all the City of Toronto, and the Regions of Peel and York and portions of the Regions of Halton, Durham and the Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe.

Mississauga and Ontario Age-Sex Pyramid



to 64 represent one in six potential workers. It is expected this could increase to one in five by 2016. Of all the age groups within the working age population, 55 to 64 year olds grew the fastest between 2001 and 2006. With workers leaving the workforce in this age group, Canada has never had so many people close to retirement. This has implications for the labour market.

Baby boomers, aged between 41 and 60 in 2006, remain the largest group in the population with one in three Canadians laying claim to being a member of this generation.

Provincial/ Territorial Populations

While all provinces and territories are aging, there remain significant differences across the country. The proportion of older adults (65 and older) increased in every province and territory over the last five years.

At the same time the percentage of children declined. Of all of Canada's regions, the Atlantic provinces are the oldest. The territories have the youngest populations in Canada.

A provincial comparison reveals Ontario remains one of the younger provinces. The proportion of persons aged 65 and older is smaller in Ontario than in any other province except Alberta. Saskatchewan has the highest proportion of older adults and Nunavut had the highest proportion of children.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

Urban areas are younger than their rural counterparts. In all census metropolitan areas (CMAs) across the country, more than one in three persons (35.7%) was between 20 and 44 years of age. This is due to the migration of young adults for higher education or to fulfill career aspirations.

Ontario has over half of the youngest CMAs in the country. The Toronto CMA, with 18.6% of its population under 15 years of age is among these.

Along with the increasing urbanization of Canada's population is the spread of the younger population to municipalities outside of the urban core of a CMA. Peripheral or suburban municipalities had younger populations than the central municipalities within which they are located.

This has been found to be applicable in the Toronto CMA. The City of Mississauga, for example, with one in five persons under the age of 15, is younger than the City of Toronto.

Municipalities outside of the urban core also had a larger population between 40 and 59 years of age, reflecting the family orientation that is common in these municipalities. This has also been found to be true in comparing the age structure of the cities of Toronto and Mississauga.

The Region of Peel

With a median age of 35.6, the population of the Region of Peel is younger than the country, the province and the Toronto CMA, within which it is located.

The Region is getting older. The median age of its residents increased to 35.6 in 2006, from 34.4 in 2001. For each of the municipalities in Peel the median age increased from 2001 to 2006. Brampton is the youngest municipality, with a median age of 33.7. Caledon is the oldest with a median age of 37.7. The median age in Mississauga is 36.7. The major age groups in Canada,

Ontario, the Toronto CMA and Mississauga are illustrated in the graphic on Page 2.

Mississauga

In Mississauga, the largest percentage population growth over the last five years has been in older adults over 80 years of age. The proportion of the population in this age group increased by over 50% from approximately 10,000 to 15,000 persons. While this represents one of the smallest age cohorts of Mississauga's population, 2.3% in total, this increase is significant as persons over 80 years of age are heavy users of health and other social services.

Other significant increases have been in those between 55 to 64 years of age. This age group has increased from 8.5% in 2001, to 10.1% in 2006. This population is now in the latter half of their working careers. Many of these will be retiring in the next decade.

At the other end of the age spectrum, the proportion of children under 15 years of age has declined. In the last five years this age group has dropped from 21.3% to 19.9% of the population in Mississauga.

Another decline is in the proportion of the population between 30 and 40 years of age. This is a function of the demographic structure of the population and represents the generation born after the baby boom. Mississauga's population by age group is illustrated in the population pyramid on the Page 2.

The implications of the increase in seniors and the decline of children, youth and the labour force will extend across many of the services Mississauga provides.

**Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga Total Population
Age and Sex**

Age Cohorts	Canada		Ontario		Toronto (CMA)		Mississauga	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 4	1,690,540	5.3%	670,770	5.5%	298,390	5.8%	39,725	5.9%
5 to 9	1,809,370	5.7%	721,590	5.9%	311,925	6.1%	43,830	6.6%
10 to 14	2,079,925	6.6%	818,445	6.7%	339,625	6.6%	49,625	7.4%
15 to 19	2,140,490	6.8%	833,115	6.9%	339,935	6.6%	49,090	7.3%
20 to 24	2,080,385	6.6%	797,255	6.6%	344,005	6.7%	46,290	6.9%
25 to 29	1,985,580	6.3%	743,695	6.1%	347,370	6.8%	43,260	6.5%
30 to 34	2,020,230	6.4%	791,955	6.5%	372,310	7.3%	44,925	6.7%
35 to 39	2,208,270	7.0%	883,990	7.3%	412,315	8.1%	53,090	7.9%
40 to 44	2,610,455	8.3%	1,032,415	8.5%	451,270	8.8%	61,115	9.1%
45 to 49	2,620,595	8.3%	991,970	8.2%	414,700	8.1%	56,810	8.5%
50 to 54	2,357,305	7.5%	869,400	7.1%	351,765	6.9%	47,350	7.1%
55 to 59	2,084,620	6.6%	774,530	6.4%	304,370	6.0%	39,795	6.0%
60 to 64	1,589,865	5.0%	581,985	4.8%	218,140	4.3%	27,945	4.2%
65 to 69	1,234,575	3.9%	466,240	3.8%	175,440	3.4%	21,125	3.2%
70 to 74	1,053,785	3.3%	401,950	3.3%	149,865	2.9%	16,820	2.5%
75 to 79	879,580	2.8%	338,910	2.8%	124,075	2.4%	12,540	1.9%
80 to 84	646,705	2.0%	250,270	2.1%	89,985	1.8%	8,865	1.3%
85 +	520,605	1.6%	191,810	1.6%	67,660	1.3%	6,350	0.9%
Total	31,612,895	100%	12,160,285	100%	5,113,145	100%	668,550	100%
Median Age / % 15+	39.5	82.3%	39	81.8%	37.5	81.4%	36.7	80.1%

**Canada, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Mississauga, Percent of Total Population
Age and Sex**

Age Cohorts	Canada		Ontario		Toronto (CMA)		Mississauga	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 to 4	5.6%	5.1%	5.8%	5.3%	6.1%	5.5%	6.2%	5.7%
5 to 9	2.9%	5.5%	6.2%	5.6%	6.5%	5.8%	6.9%	6.2%
10 to 14	3.4%	6.3%	7.1%	6.4%	7.0%	6.3%	7.8%	7.0%
15 to 19	3.5%	6.5%	7.2%	6.5%	7.0%	6.3%	7.8%	6.9%
20 to 24	3.3%	6.4%	6.8%	6.4%	6.9%	6.6%	7.2%	6.7%
25 to 29	3.1%	6.3%	6.1%	6.2%	6.7%	6.9%	6.2%	6.7%
30 to 34	3.1%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%	7.1%	7.4%	6.4%	7.0%
35 to 39	3.4%	7.0%	7.3%	7.3%	8.0%	8.1%	7.7%	8.2%
40 to 44	4.1%	8.2%	8.6%	8.4%	8.9%	8.7%	9.1%	9.2%
45 to 49	4.1%	8.2%	8.2%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.5%	8.5%
50 to 54	3.7%	7.4%	7.1%	7.2%	6.8%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%
55 to 59	3.2%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%
60 to 64	2.5%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%
65 to 69	1.9%	4.0%	3.8%	3.9%	3.3%	3.5%	3.1%	3.2%
70 to 74	1.6%	3.5%	3.2%	3.4%	2.8%	3.1%	2.4%	2.6%
75 to 79	1.2%	3.1%	2.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.7%	1.7%	2.1%
80 to 84	0.8%	2.4%	1.6%	2.5%	1.4%	2.1%	1.0%	1.6%
85 +	0.5%	2.2%	1.0%	2.1%	0.9%	1.7%	0.6%	1.3%
% of Total Population	49.0%	51.0%	48.8%	51.2%	48.6%	51.4%	49.0%	51.0%
Median Age	38.6	40.4	38.1	39.9	36.7	38.2	36	37.4